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# Diploma in Pharmacy 2<sup>nd</sup> Year

## Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology

### Experiment

To detect the creatinine in given sample of urine by qualitative test.

#### Aim:

To detect the creatinine in given sample of urine by qualitative test.

#### Reference :

‘ Dr. Gupta G.D. , Dr. Sharma Shailesh, Kaur Manpreet, “Practical Manual of Biochemistry & Clinical Pathology” Published by Nirali Prakashan, Page no 25 – 29

#### Materials Required

Sodium nitropruside, 10% NaOH, picric acid, anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, beaker, glass rod, measuring cylinder, funnel, test tubes and test tube holder.

#### Theory

By applying a photoelectric method, the Folin modified method estimates creatinine. It represents the waste product of creatinine metabolism. The presence of creatinine in urine is known as creatinuria. In cases of fever, starvation, or diabetes, its excretion increases.

## Procedure

- 1) **(Weyl's Test):** 5 ml of urine should be treated with 5 drops of sodium nitropruside and 2 ml of 10% NaOH. Formation of yellow colour from ruby red colour confirms the presence of creatinine.
- 2) **Jaffe's Test:** 5 ml urine should be treated with 1 ml of standard solution of picne acid. To this solution 3 gm of anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , should be added and mixed well by shaking. A deep orange colour confirms the presence of creatinine.

## Result :

The given sample of urine contains creatinine.

