Protocol - Laboratory 10

DIAGNOSTIC PARAMETERS OF BLOOD IN KIDNEY DISEASES

Student name:……………………………….……   **group:……………**

Date:……………………

Determination of urea concentration in blood serum (diagnostic kit):

The principle of method:

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A_1 = ... A_2 = ...……........ ΔA_{sample} $(A_1 - A_2)$= ....

ΔA_{st} = ... C_{st} = ...

C_{urea} = ...

Reference values: ....

Conclusions:

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Determination of serum creatinine (diagnostic kit):

The principle of method:

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A_1 = ... A_2 = ... ΔA_{sample} $(A_2 - A_1)$= ....

ΔA_{st} = ... C_{st} = ...

$C_{creatinine}$= ....

Reference values: ....

Conclusions:

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Determination of serum uric acid (diagnostic kit):

The principle of method:

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Calculations:

A_{sample} = ... A_{st} = ... C_{st} = ...

$C_{uric\ acid}$ = ...

Reference values: ....

Conclusions:

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Determination of serum γ-glutamyltransferase activity (diagnostic kit):

The principle of method:

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Calculations:

A_0 = ... A_1 = ... A_2 = ... A_3 = ...

$A_1 - A_0$ = ... $A_2 - A_1$ =...................... $A_3 - A_2$ = ... $\Delta A/min$ = ...

C_{GGT} = ...

C_{GGT} = ...

Reference values: ....

Conclusions:

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Determination of alkaline phosphatase (EC 3.1.3.1) activity in blood serum (diagnostic kit):

The principle of method:

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Calculations:

A_0 = ... A_1 = ... A_2 = ... A_3 = ...

$A_1 - A_0$ = ... $A_2 - A_1$ = ... $A_3 - A_2$ = ... $\Delta A/min$ = ...

Activity $_{ALP}$ = ...

C_{ALP} = ...

Reference values: ....

Conclusions:

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Signature of tutor:..