



# Fluid (Biochemistry)

## Synonyms

## Clinical Indication

## Part of Profile / See Also

## Request Form

## Availability / Frequency of Analysis

## Turnaround Time

## Patient Preparation

## Sample Requirements

### Specimen Type

### Volume

### Container

## Fluid

Occasionally fluids other than ascitic fluid or pleural fluid need to be assayed.

These may be drain fluids to measure electrolyte output; or to measure urea and creatinine if urine leakage is suspected; or triglyceride if chylous effusion is suspected

Combined Pathology manual Blood form or ICE request

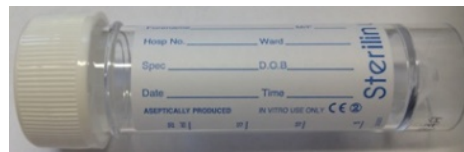
On request with appropriate clinical information.

Same day

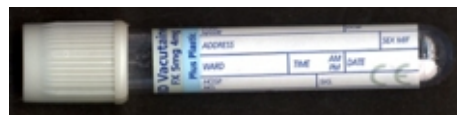
None required

Fluid

1 ml



White top universal container.



Fluoride oxalate. (Required for glucose)

## Reference Range & Units

Interpretative comments may be added if appropriate.

## Interferences

## Interpretation & Clinical

## Decision Value (if applicable)

If the fluid appears milky, chylothorax and pseudochylothorax must be considered. If a chylothorax or pseudochylothorax is suspected, pleural fluid should be tested for fluid triglyceride and cholesterol levels.

A true chylothorax will usually have a high triglyceride level, usually  $>1.24$  mmol/l and can usually be excluded if the triglyceride level is  $<0.56$  mmol/l. In a pseudochylothorax a cholesterol level  $>5.18$  mmol/l.

## References

Hooper et al (2010). Investigation of a unilateral pleural effusion in adults:

British Thoracic Society pleural disease guideline 2010 Thorax 2010;65(Suppl 2)

## Test code

FTYP FLDH FAMY FUE FTG FCHO FTP FGLC

## Lab Handling

Record appearance before centrifugation.  
Aliquot and store at 4°C.