

PF-PTD-97



Urinary Citrate (24hr)

Synonyms

Clinical Indication

Citrate is an important inhibitory substance in the urinary tract which forms a poorly dissociable but soluble complex with calcium thus reducing the amount of calcium available for binding with oxalate or phosphate. It therefore inhibits the crystallization and enlargement of kidney stones and as a result it decreases the formation of calcium containing stones.

Urine citrate may be measured in renal stone patients at diagnosis and is used to monitor treatment with potassium citrate.

Referred Test: Analysed by Clinical Biochemistry, UCLH, if specific criteria met.

Urine citrate is part of the metabolic screen in patients with renal calculi.

Part of Profile / See Also

Renal stone screen

Request Form

Combined Pathology manual Blood form or ICE request

Availability / Frequency of

8169

Analysis

2 weeks

Patient Preparation

Turnaround Time

None

Sample Requirements

Specimen Type

24 hour urine collection into acid preservative

Volume

24hr collection

Container

Acidified 24 hour urine container.

Reference Range & Units

Urine citrate 24hr excretion (mmol/24hr):

Male 0.6 - 4.8 Female 1.3 - 6.0

Urine citrate:creatinine ratio (mmol/mmol creat):

Male 0.04 - 0.33 Female 0.11 - 0.55

Reference: Referral laboratory (UCLH)

Interferences

Interpretation & Clinical

Decision Value (if applicable)

Hypocitraturia is often observed in patients with idiopathic kidney stones. Citrate therapy significantly reduces the incidence of stone recurrence. A low citrate is associated with renal tubular acidosis, low potassium, chronic diarrhoea, UTI.

References

Up to Date – Prevention of recurrent calcium stones in adults – searched Sept

2018

Test code

24CI



Lab Handling

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Record the 24hr volume, aliquot into two universal containers and store one in the referrals rack at 4° C and the other in the urine archiving racks at 4C. Sent daily by courier to UCLH.

