A Note on Urea Estimation by Diacetyl Monoxime

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(RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION NOVEMBER 19, 1957)

Rosenthal (1955) has described in great detail a method using diacetyl monoxime which is generally satisfactory for the routine estimation of urea in blood and urine except that complete colour development requires prolonged heating in boiling water. This disadvantage can be overcome by the use of a pressure cooker.

The tubes of reaction mixture are immersed in a beaker filled with hot water to a level above that of the liquid in the tubes. The beaker is placed in a domestic pressure cooker which has been warmed during the preparation of the reaction tubes, heated until all air is expelled, and heating continued for 10 minutes at 15 lb. steam pressure. Heating is then stopped, the pressure allowed to fall to zero, and the tubes removed and cooled.

Further heating produced no increase of colour. The colour produced appears more stable. There was approximately 3% fading in one hour under fluorescent light and 12% on standing for two days.

One of the reagents (arsenic acid in concentrated hydrochloric acid) is unpleasant and difficult to dispense accurately and the final reaction mixture has a sickly smell. The range, for 0.1 ml. of blood and 10 ml. final volume, is 0–200 mg. urea/100 ml.

On the credit side, in comparison with the usual urease-nesslerization methods are greater sensitivity and colour stability as well as greater reagent stability and a shorter time for the analysis.

REFERENCE

Rosenthal, H. L. (1955). *Analyst. Chem.*, 27, 1980.

A Rotary Drier for Use in the Dry Ashing Method for Estimating Plasma Protein-bound Iodine

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(RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION SEPTEMBER 24, 1957)

In the method of Grossmann and Grossmann (1955) for estimating plasma protein-bound iodine, the proteins are precipitated with zinc hydroxide, mixed with alkali, and dried at 95° C. overnight. This has two disadvantages: drying is slow and zinc ions have an adverse effect on the catalytic coefficient of iodide (Acland, 1957). To avoid these disadvantages Halkerton (1956), following Zieve, Vogel, and Schultz (1955) and others, used "de-acidite FF" ("permutit") to absorb inorganic iodine from the plasma and then dried the plasma with alkali. This had still the disadvantage of a slow drying process, giving a hard, thick mass on the bottom of the tube which was difficult and tedious to leach. To overcome these difficulties, it was suggested that rotating the tubes under some source of heat, such as infra-red lamps, would cause the contents to spread in a thin layer up the walls of the tube, so that drying and leaching would be facilitated.

The apparatus shown in the figures was made for this purpose. On a wooden base, 50 cm. × 20 cm., a "matburn" (blood bottle) rotary mixer is attached by a hinge at the front, and a slotted brass strip and wing nut at the rear. The tilt of the turntable is thus adjustable, from 45° from the horizontal (the normal angle) to vertical. The bottle clips are removed from the turntable and to the latter is bolted an asbestos mat and to the mat a metal canister of bright tinned steel, 18 cm. × 12 cm. diameter. Two rows of ½ in. Terry clips are bolted on the inside of this container to hold 12 6 in. × ½ in. pyrex thick-walled test tubes.

A retort stand rod bolted to one corner of the base-board carries a 340-watt electric bunsen* held in a retort stand boss by means of a bolt or a clamp rod screwed into the side of the base of the bunsen. A tumbler switch, mounted on the base-board, controls the electric supply to the bunsen.

The test tubes containing resin-treated plasma and alkali are placed in the clips inside the canister, the turntable is tilted slightly, and the machine is switched on so that the turntable and canister rotate. The heater is adjusted to point into the canister and its

*Bunray electric bunsen burner type 300 (catalogue No. 3051) supplied by Shandon Scientific Co. Ltd., 6, Cromwell Place, London, S.W.7.