TABLE I
RESULT OF REPEATED ESTIMATIONS OF SODIUM, POTASSIUM, AND CHLORIDE
ON FIVE SAMPLES OF HUMAN URINE

Sample	No. of Estimations	Na		K		Cl	
		Mean $\pm$ S.D.	Coefficient of Variation (%)	Mean $\pm$ S.D.	Coefficient of Variation (%)	Mean $\pm$ S.D.	Coefficient of Variation (%)
1	14	90.1 $\pm$ 1.4	1.6	96.1 $\pm$ 1.3	1.4	129 $\pm$ 2.3	1.8
2	14	151 $\pm$ 3.7	2.5	74.2 $\pm$ 1.1	1.5	160 $\pm$ 3.0	1.9
3	14	116 $\pm$ 2.9	2.5	82.8 $\pm$ 1.1	1.4	125 $\pm$ 2.5	2.0
4	10	159 $\pm$ 2.5	1.6	47.8 $\pm$ 0.7	1.5	188 $\pm$ 3.7	2.0
5	9	116 $\pm$ 1.9	1.7	49.6 $\pm$ 0.8	1.6	110.7 $\pm$ 1.9	1.7

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REFERENCE

Snodgrass, P. J., Fuwa, K., and Hviid, K. (1962). *J. Lab. clin. Med.*, 60, 983.

Estimation of hydroxyproline by the AutoAnalyzer¹

R. A. GRANT *From the A.R.C. Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham, Cambridge*

ADDENDUM

In the procedure for elastin the second autoclaving with water is preferably replaced by a one-hour extraction with 0.1 N sodium hydroxide solution at 100°C. The alkaline extract is discarded and the residual elastin hydrolysed with 6 N hydrochloric acid in the usual way.

¹*J. clin. Path.* (1964). 17, 685.

Since it has been found that the hydroxyproline content of aortic elastin varies with the site of origin a single factor based on the average hydroxyproline content does not give sufficient accuracy in the calculation. In the following calculation use the factors given in the table below.

% elastin = % hydroxyproline (remaining after autoclaving and alkali extraction) $\times$ factor

Species	FACTORS FOR AORTIC ELASTIN			
	Arch	Mid-thoracic	Upper Abdominal	Sub-renal
Sheep	70	63	44	39
Pig	76	76	45	39
Goat	87	89	58	48
Human	88	88	80	69