

## Overview

### Useful For

Evaluation of calcium oxalate and calcium phosphate kidney stone risk, and calculation of urinary supersaturations

Evaluation of bone diseases, including osteoporosis and osteomalacia

### Special Instructions

- [Urine Preservatives-Collection and Transportation for 24-Hour Urine Specimens](#)

### Method Name

Photometric, NM-BAPTA Reaction

### NY State Available

Yes

## Specimen

### Specimen Type

Urine

### Specimen Required

**Collection Container/Tube:** 24-hour graduated urine container with no metal cap or glued insert

**Submission Container/Tube:** Plastic, 5-mL tube (T465) or a clean, plastic aliquot container with no metal cap or glued insert

**Specimen Volume:** 4 mL

### Collection Instructions:

1. Collect urine for 24 hours.
2. Refrigerate specimen within 4 hours of completion of 24-hour collection.

### Additional Information:

1. **24-Hour volume is required.**

[2. See Urine Preservatives-Collection and Transportation for 24-Hour Urine Specimens](#) in Special Instructions for multiple collections.

## Forms

If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send a [Renal Diagnostics Test Request](#) (T830) with the specimen.

## Urine Preservative Collection Options

**Note:** The addition of preservative or application of temperature controls **must occur within 4 hours of completion**

of the collection.

Ambient	OK
Refrigerate	Preferred
Frozen	OK
50% Acetic Acid	OK
Boric Acid	OK
Diazolidinyl Urea	OK
6M Hydrochloric Acid	OK
6M Nitric Acid	OK
Sodium Carbonate	No
Thymol	OK
Toluene	No

### Specimen Minimum Volume

1 mL

### Reject Due To

All specimens will be evaluated at Mayo Clinic Laboratories for test suitability.

### Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Urine	Refrigerated (preferred)	14 days	
	Frozen	14 days	
	Ambient	72 hours	

## Clinical and Interpretive

### Clinical Information

Calcium is the fifth most common element in the body. It is a fundamental element necessary to form electrical gradients across membranes, an essential cofactor for many enzymes, and the main constituent in bone. Under normal physiologic conditions, the concentration of calcium in serum and in cells is tightly controlled. Calcium is excreted in both urine and feces. Ordinarily about 20% to 25% of dietary calcium is absorbed and 98% of filtered calcium is reabsorbed in the kidney. Traffic of calcium between the gastrointestinal tract, bone, and kidney is tightly controlled by a complex regulatory system that includes vitamin D and parathyroid hormone. Sufficient bioavailable calcium is essential for bone health. Excessive excretion of calcium in the urine is a common contributor to kidney stone risk.

### Reference Values

Males: <250 mg/24 hours

Females: <200 mg/24 hours

Reference values have not been established for patients <18 years and >83 years of age.

Reference values apply to 24-hour collection.

### Interpretation

Increased urinary calcium excretion (hypercalciuria) is a known contributor to kidney stone disease and osteoporosis. Many cases are genetic (often termed "idiopathic"). Previously such patients were often divided into fasting versus absorptive hypercalciuria depending on the level of urine calcium in a fasting versus fed state, but the clinical utility of this approach is now in question. Overall, the risk of stone disease appears increased when 24-hour urine calcium is >250 mg in men and >200 mg in women. Thiazide diuretics are often used to reduce urinary calcium excretion, and repeat urine collections can be performed to monitor the effectiveness of therapy.

Known secondary causes of hypercalciuria include hyperparathyroidism, Paget disease, prolonged immobilization, vitamin D intoxication, and diseases that destroy bone (such as metastatic cancer or multiple myeloma).

Urine calcium excretion can be used to gauge the adequacy of calcium and vitamin D supplementation, for example in states of gastrointestinal fat malabsorption that are associated with decreased bone mineralization (osteomalacia).

### Cautions

No significant cautionary statements.

### Clinical Reference

1. Curhan GC, Willett WC, Speizer FE, Stampfer MJ: Twenty-four-hour urine chemistries and the risk of kidney stones among women and men. *Kidney Int* 2001;59:2290-2298
2. Metz MP: Determining urinary calcium/creatinine cut-offs for the pediatric population using published data. *Ann Clin Biochem* 2006;43:398-401
3. Pak CY, Britton F, Peterson R, et al: Ambulatory evaluation of nephrolithiasis. Classification, clinical presentation and diagnostic criteria. *Am J Med* 1980;69:19-30
4. Pak CY, Kaplan R, Bone H, et al: A simple test for the diagnosis of absorptive, resorptive and renal hypercalciurias. *N Engl J Med* 1975;292:497-500

### Performance

#### Method Description

Calcium ions react with 5-nitro-5-(2,6-dimethyl-BAPTA) under alkaline conditions to form a complex. This complex reacts in the second step with EDTA. The change in absorbance is directly proportional to the calcium concentration and is measured photometrically. (Package insert: Roche CA2 kit, Roche Diagnostics, Indianapolis, IN, V2 2012)

#### PDF Report

No

#### Day(s) and Time(s) Test Performed

Monday through Sunday; Continuously

#### Analytic Time

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Same day/1 day

**Maximum Laboratory Time**

3 days

**Specimen Retention Time**

7 days

**Performing Laboratory Location**

Rochester

**Fees and Codes****Fees**

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their Regional Manager. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

**Test Classification**

This test has been modified from the manufacturer's instructions. Its performance characteristics were determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements.

**CPT Code Information**

82340

**LOINC® Information**

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC Value
CALU	Calcium, 24 Hr, U	6874-2

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC Value
CA24	Calcium, 24 Hr, U	6874-2
TM114	Collection Duration	13362-9
VL110	Urine Volume	3167-4
CACN	Calcium Concentration	18488-7