



# Test Definition: PBU CR

Lead/Creatinine Ratio, Random, Urine

## Overview

### Useful For

Detecting clinically significant lead exposure, a toxic heavy metal, using random urine specimens

### Profile Information

Test Id	Reporting Name	Available Separately	Always Performed
PBCU	Lead/Creatinine Ratio, U	No	Yes
CRETR	Creatinine, Random, U	No	Yes

### Special Instructions

- [Metals Analysis Specimen Collection and Transport](#)

### Method Name

PBCU: Triple-Quadrupole Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS/MS)

CRETR: Enzymatic Colorimetric Assay

### NY State Available

Yes

## Specimen

### Specimen Type

Urine

### Ordering Guidance

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends venous blood collection for lead testing; see PBDV / Lead, Venous, with Demographics, Blood.

### Specimen Required

**Patient Preparation:** High concentrations of gadolinium and iodine are known to interfere with most metal tests. If either gadolinium- or iodine-containing contrast media has been administered, **a specimen should not be collected for 96 hours.**

**Supplies:** Urine Tubes, 10 mL (T068)

**Collection Container/Tube:** Clean, plastic urine container with no metal cap or glued insert

**Submission Container/Tube:** Plastic, 10-mL urine tube or clean, plastic aliquot container with no metal cap or glued insert

**Specimen Volume:** 3 mL

### Collection Instructions:

- Collect a random urine specimen.

2. See [Metals Analysis Specimen Collection and Transport](#) for complete instructions.

**Specimen Minimum Volume**

1.5 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)	28 days	
	Ambient	14 days	
	Frozen	28 days	

**Clinical & Interpretive****Clinical Information**

Increased urine lead concentration per gram of creatinine indicates significant lead exposure. Measurement of urine lead concentration per gram of creatinine before and after chelation therapy have been used as an indicator of significant lead exposure. However, the American College of Medical Toxicology (ACMT 2010) position statement on post-chelator challenge urinary metal testing states that "post-challenge urinary metal testing has not been scientifically validated, has no demonstrated benefit, and may be harmful when applied in the assessment and treatment of patients in whom there is concern for metal poisoning."

Blood lead measurement is the best test for clinical correlation of toxicity.

For more information see PBDV / Lead, Venous, with Demographics, Blood.

**Reference Values**

LEAD/CREATININE:

0-17 years: Not established

> or =18 years: <2 mcg/g creatinine

CREATININE:

> or =18 years: 16-326 mg/dL

Reference values have not been established for patients who are younger than 18 years of age.

**Interpretation**

Measurements of urinary lead (Pb) levels have been used to assess lead exposure. However, like lead blood, urinary Pb excretion mainly reflects recent exposure and thus shares many of the same limitations for assessing lead body burden or long-term exposure.(1,2)

Urinary lead concentration increases exponentially with blood lead and can exhibit relatively high intra-individual

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variability, even at similar blood lead concentrations.(3,4)

**Cautions**

No significant cautionary statements

**Clinical Reference**

1. Sakai T. Biomarkers of lead exposure. *Ind Health*. 2000;38(2):127-142
2. Skerfving S. Biological monitoring of exposure to inorganic lead. In: Clarkson TW, Friberg L, Nordberg GF, Sager PR, eds. *Biological Monitoring of Toxic Metals*. Rochester Series on Environmental Toxicity. Springer; 1988:169-197
3. Gulson BL, Jameson CW, Mahaffey KR, et al. Relationships of lead in breast milk to lead in blood, urine, and diet of the infant and mother. *Environ Health Perspect*. 1998;106(10):667-674
4. Skerfving S, Ahlgren L, Christoffersson JO. Metabolism of inorganic lead in man. *Nutr Res*. 1985;Suppl 1:601-607
5. Kosnett MJ, Wedeen RP, Rotherberg SJ, et al. Recommendations for medical management of adult lead exposure. *Environ Health Perspect*. 2007;115(3):463-471
6. de Burbane C, Buchet JP, Leroyer A, et al. Renal and neurologic effects of cadmium, lead, mercury, and arsenic in children: evidence of early effects and multiple interactions at environmental exposure levels. *Environ Health Perspect*. 2006;114(4):584-590
7. Strathmann FG, Blum LM: Toxic elements. In: Rifai N, Chiu RWK, Young I, Burnham CD, Wittwer CT, eds. *Tietz Textbook of Laboratory Medicine*. 7th ed. Elsevier; 2023:chap 44
8. Hauptman M, Bruccoleri R, Woolf AD. An update on childhood lead poisoning. *Clin Pediatr Emerg Med*. 2017;18(3):181-192. doi:10.1016/j.cpem.2017.07.010

**Performance****Method Description**

Lead:

The metal of interest is analyzed by triple-quadrupole inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry.(Unpublished Mayo method)

Creatinine:

The enzymatic method is based on the determination of sarcosine from creatinine with the aid of creatininase, creatinase, and sarcosine oxidase. The liberated hydrogen peroxide is measured via a modified Trinder reaction using a colorimetric indicator. Optimization of the buffer system and the colorimetric indicator enables the creatinine concentration to be quantified both precisely and specifically.(Package insert: Creatinine plus ver 2. Roche Diagnostics; V15.0, 03/2019)

**PDF Report**

No

**Day(s) Performed**

Monday through Friday

**Report Available**

2 to 4 days

**Specimen Retention Time**

14 days

**Performing Laboratory Location**

Mayo Clinic Laboratories - Rochester Superior Drive

**Fees & 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 account representative. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

**Test Classification**

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration.

**CPT Code Information**

83655

82570

**LOINC® Information**

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
PBU CR	Lead/Creat Ratio, Random,U	13466-8

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
CRETR	Creatinine, Random, U	2161-8
608904	Lead/Creatinine Ratio, U	13466-8