

TRAINING UPDATE

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Department: Client Services **Due Date:** 2.6.2018

DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURE REVISION

Name of procedure:

Urine Collection

Description of change(s):

Updated format of the procedure without changing content

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Title: Urine Collection

Owner: LESLIE BARRETT

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Non-Technical SOP

Title	Urine Collection	
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Owner	Stephanie Codina	Date: 1/12/2018

Laboratory Approval		
Print Name and Title	Signature	Date
<i>Refer to the electronic signature page for approval and approval dates.</i>		
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Form revised 3/3/100

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. PURPOSE.....2
 2. SCOPE.....2
 3. RESPONSIBILITY2
 4. DEFINITIONS2
 5. PROCEDURE.....2
 6. RELATED DOCUMENTS5
 7. REFERENCES5
 8. REVISION HISTORY5
 9. ADDENDA AND APPENDICES.....5

1. PURPOSE

To describe the process for collecting urine specimens for testing.

2. SCOPE

This procedure applies to urine that is collected for laboratory analysis.

3. RESPONSIBILITY

Client services staff members must understand and adhere to this procedure when collecting urine specimens.

4. DEFINITIONS

NA

5. PROCEDURE

Collecting a Random Urine Specimen

Step	Action
1	This is the specimen most commonly sent to the laboratory for analysis, primarily because it is the easiest to obtain and is readily available. The first morning voided specimen is preferred.
2	Give the patient a urine cup labeled with the patient identifiers.
3	Instruct the patient not to touch the inside of the cup or the lid to avoid introducing contaminants into the specimen.

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Document:SGAH.CS05[1] Status:INWORKS,Effective:2/18/2018, Check Version Before Use

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Collecting a Clean Catch Urine Specimen

Step	Action
1	This method of collection is the preferred type of specimen for culture and sensitivity testing because of the reduced incidence of cellular and microbial contamination. Patients are required to first cleanse the urethral area. The patient should then void the first portion of the urine stream into the toilet. These first steps significantly reduce the opportunities for contaminants to enter into the urine stream. The urine midstream is then collected into a clean container with any excess urine being voided into the toilet. Clean catch urines can be collected at any time day or night.
2	Give the patient a sterile urine cup labeled with the patient identifiers and cleansing wipe.
3	Instructions for collecting clean catch urine specimens are posted inside the restrooms. Instruct the patient to read and follow the instructions. The patient must clean the urethra and void a small amount into the toilet before filling the urine cup.

Collecting a Pediatric Urine Specimen

Step	Action
1	For infants and small children, a special urine collection bag is adhered to the skin surrounding the urethral area. Once the collection is completed, the urine is poured into a collection cup. Urine collected from a diaper is not recommended for laboratory testing since contamination of the diaper material may affect results.
2	Obtain the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleansing wipe • Urine sample collection bag • Urine cup labeled with the patient identifiers • Pediatric instructions
3	Provide the instructions and have the parent/guardian collect the urine. Laboratory staff members do not collect the specimen.
4	Ask the parent/guardian to cleanse the area per instructions prior to attaching the bag. Immediately following urination, the parent/guardian should empty the urine into the labeled container and submit to laboratory staff.

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Collecting a 24-Hour Urine Specimen

Step	Action
1	<p>This method of collection is used for all tests requiring a 12-24 hour urine collection. Among the most commonly performed tests requiring timed specimens are those measuring creatinine, urine urea nitrogen, glucose, sodium, potassium, or analytes such as catecholamines and 17-hydroxysteroids that are affected by diurnal variations.</p> <p>Urine collection containers for 24 hour specimens come in a variety of shapes and colors, but most are of 3 liter (L) capacity and are amber colored (to protect light sensitive analytes such as porphyrins and urobilinogen). When a preservative is required, it should be added to the collection container before the urine collection begins and warning labels should be placed on the container. If there is more than one acceptable preservative for the analyte being tested; the least hazardous one should be selected. Some common 24 hour preservatives are Hydrochloric acid, boric acid, acetic acid and toluene</p>
2	<p>Determine if a preservative is required by checking Sunquest function MIQ, checking the Quest Diagnostics test manual or online directory of services, or calling the Chantilly laboratory.</p> <p>If preservative is required, obtain a 24-urine container that contains the appropriate preservative from laboratory technical staff. Ensure the container is labeled to reflect the preservative it contains.</p>
3	<p>Label the urine container with the patient identifiers and the words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start date: • Start time: • End date: • End time:
4	<p>Provide the patient with collection instructions, the 24-hour urine container, and several urine cups.</p>
5	<p>Instruct the patient to document the start date and time when he/she begins collecting the specimen. The patient must refrigerate the container and collect urine for the entire collection period. The patient must also write the end date and time on the container when completing the collection.</p>
6	<p>At the time the specimen is returned to the laboratory,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Have the patient register. B. Order testing and test "PV" to document the collection period and volume of the urine. C. Obtain the patient's weight (in pounds) and height (in inches) and freetext this information into the order. D. Ensure a blood sample is collected and tested within 48 hours of urine collection if the creatinine clearance test is ordered.

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Quest Diagnostics

6. RELATED DOCUMENTS

Urine, Clean Catch Sample Collection Instructions for Patients (AG.F397)
 Urine, 24 Hour Specimen Collection Instructions (AG.F398)

7. REFERENCES

None

8. REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Reason for Revision	Revised By	Approved By
		Supersedes SOP S042.000		
000	1/12/18	Updated owner Header: Added WAH Section 4: Definitions incorporated into collection information Section 5: Updated format and wording for clarity Section 6: Moved forms from section 9 and assigned numbers Footer: Version # leading zero's dropped due to new EDCS in use as of 10/7/13	SCodina	NCacciabeve

9. ADDENDA AND APPENDICES

None

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