

## Spot-urine sample

**Indication:** all infants with unclear chronic tachypnea of infancy

Portions of urine from short bag collections

**Important:** fresh urine (as fresh as possible! Please indicate time from obtaining urine to combining with acid and freezing).

Final concentration 2 N **acetic acid**

### Calculations:

1 molar (= 1 normal) acetic acid = 60 g/l, thus 2 normal = 120 g/l = 12 g/ 100 ml

e.g. 60% acetic acid has 60g/100 ml, thus 12 g/20 ml;  
therefore add to 80 ml of urine 20 ml of 60% acetic acid (or 8 ml of urine and 2 ml of 60% acetic acid).

e.g. 25% acetic acid has 25 g/100 ml, thus 12.5 g/50 ml;  
therefore add to 50 ml of urine 50 ml of 25% acetic acid (or 5 ml of urine and 5 ml of 60% acetic acid).

**After combining urine with acetic acid** freeze immediately at -20°C (store as short as possible or freeze directly in -70°C if available)  
than transfer to -70 to -80°C, until shipped on dry ice.

*Please also perform the same procedure with urine of a comparable control child to be able to correct for transport and storage effects.*

Sent to

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Cutten et al 2002, ARJCCM

Urine Bombesin-like Peptide Elevation Precedes Clinical Evidence of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia

### Methods:

Urine was squeezed into a 2-ml tube with acetic acid (final concentration 2 N). Urine specimens were frozen for up to 6 hours at -20°C (greater than 90% BLP recovery), then cooled to -80°C (BLP indefinitely stable) until analyzed (within 12 months of being collected)