

Traceability framework for measuring albumin in human urine for kidney disease diagnosis and monitoring

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Credit: National Institute of Standards and Technology

Kidney disease is a major global public health issue, with chronic kidney disease (CKD) representing the 12th highest cause of death worldwide. It has been estimated that approximately 10% of the global population has CKD. Kidney disease involves a loss of kidney function and is most commonly diagnosed using a urine test. Albumin and creatinine are



biomarkers of kidney disease and are used for clinical decisions associated with disease diagnosis and management.

To support the global comparability and confidence of results used in <u>clinical decisions</u> for <u>kidney disease</u>, NIST has partnered with the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) and the International Federation of Clinical Chemistry (IFCC) to develop a traceability framework for albumin in human urine.

Standard reference material (SRM) 3666 is the first four-level human urine certified material for endogenous albumin at clinically relevant concentrations. SRM 3666 is intended for use in validating measurement procedures and qualifying control materials produced in-house and analyzed using measurement methods for the determination of albumin, creatinine, or the albumin-to-creatinine ratio (ACR) in human urine. The research is published as a NIST special publication.

More information: Ashley Green, Certification of Standard Reference Material® 3666 Albumin and Creatinine in Frozen Human Urine (2023). <u>DOI: 10.6028/NIST.SP.260-238</u>

Provided by National Institute of Standards and Technology

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