

# Stanovení bilirubinu v moči

Detection of bilirubin in urine by diagnostic strips is based on the **azocoupling reaction** provided by conjugated bilirubin with a stable diazonium salt (eg 2,6-dichlorobenzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate ). A pink to pinkish-red dye is formed. When high concentrations of urobilinogen occur, the color changes to orange. In this case, it is recommended to evaluate the coloration up to 2 minutes after the indication zone has wetted. Lower to false negative results may be due to high concentrations of ascorbic acid . Urine specimens should be protected from direct sunlight, which causes oxidation of bilirubin, followed by a falsely inferior to negative finding.

Only conjugated bilirubin is examined in the urine , as unconjugated bilirubin cannot be excreted in it.