

Overview

Useful For

Indicating the presence of infections or fistulas

Verifying the effectiveness of treatment to reduce stomach pH

Diagnosing disease states characterized by abnormal stomach acidity

This test is **not appropriate for** measurement of pleural fluid pH as that measurement should be made using a blood gas analyzer locally due to sample stability and transport requirements.

Method Name

pH Meter

NY State Available

Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type

Body Fluid

Necessary Information

1. Date and time of collection.
2. Specimen source
 - Preferred: Identify source name from the following list with location (if appropriate):
 - Peritoneal fluid (peritoneal, abdominal, ascites, paracentesis)
 - Drain fluid (drainage, JP drain)
 - Synovial fluid
 - Write in source name with source location (if appropriate)
 - Unacceptable: Spinal fluid (CSF), chest (thoracic) fluid, thoracentesis, pleural fluid, and urine

Specimen Required

Supplies: Metal Free Specimen Vial (T173)

Container/Tube: Metal-free container

Specimen Volume: 5 mL

Specimen Minimum Volume

1 mL

Reject Due To

Spinal, chest (thoracic) fluid, thoracentesis, or pleural fluid Urine	Reject
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Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Body Fluid	Refrigerated (preferred)	7 days	
	Frozen	7 days	
	Ambient	24 hours	

Clinical & Interpretive
Clinical Information

The pH value is a measure of hydrogen ion concentration. Increased metabolic activity and production of acidic byproducts (eg, lactic acid) due to infection is known to decrease pH. A variety of disease processes can alter pH values; therefore, low pH has reduced specificity. Gastric content typically has a low pH, and measurement of pH has been used to help identify gastric fluid. Determining the pH value of a body fluid may help characterize the nature of the fluid.

Reference Values

An interpretive report will be provided.

Interpretation

Normal gastric fluid has a pH below 3.0; any higher pH is abnormal.

Low peritoneal fluid pH (<7.35) may be observed in spontaneous bacterial peritonitis.(1)

Cautions

Specimens should be collected, maintained anaerobically, and tested as soon after collection as possible as exposure to air and time causes pH to increase as carbon dioxide is lost from the sample.

Performance
Method Description

The pH meter is composed of a glass electrode, calomel electrode and voltmeter. The glass electrode has a fixed acid concentration, yielding a corresponding voltage. The calomel electrode is the reference electrode. Its voltage is independent of the H⁺ ion concentration. The two electrodes constitute a galvanic cell whose electromotive force is measured by the voltmeter. The meter is calibrated to read in pH units, reflecting the H⁺ ion concentration. The meter is used to determine pH in 0 to 14 range.(Instruction manual: Fisher Scientific accumet Basic (AB) Benchtop Meters. Fisher Scientific; 07/2018)

PDF Report

No

Day(s) Performed

Monday through Sunday

Report Available

Same day/1 day

Specimen Retention Time

7 days

Performing Laboratory Location

Rochester

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 Regional Manager. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

Test Classification

This test has been cleared, approved, or is exempt by the US Food and Drug Administration and is used per manufacturer's instructions. Performance characteristics were verified by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements.

CPT Code Information

83986

LOINC® Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC® Value
UPHB	pH, BF	2748-2

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC® Value
U_PHB	pH, BF	2748-2
SRC18	Source	14725-6
CMT36	Comment	48767-8