

**Overview****Useful For**

Aids in the diagnosis of chyluria (galacturia)

**Method Name**

Enzymatic Colorimetric/Electrophoresis/Spectrophotometry (SP)

**NY State Available**

Yes

**Specimen****Specimen Type**

Urine

**Necessary Information**

Indicate patient's age and sex.

**Specimen Required**

**Patient Preparation:** Patient should collect specimen prior to eating foods rich in vitamin C or taking vitamin C supplements.

**Container/Tube:** Plastic, 60-mL urine bottle

**Specimen Volume:** 15 mL

**Collection Instructions:** Collect a **first-morning**, random urine collection.

**Specimen Minimum Volume**

15 mL

**Reject Due To**

All specimens will be evaluated at Mayo Clinic Laboratories for test suitability.

**Specimen Stability Information**

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Urine	Frozen (preferred)	10 days	
	Refrigerated	10 days	

**Clinical and Interpretive****Clinical Information**

Chyluria is a medical condition in which chyle is present in the urine. Chyle is a milky substance composed of lymphatic fluid and chylomicrons formed in the small intestine during the digestion of fatty foods. Chyluria is most prevalent in tropical areas where it is caused by parasitic (*Wuchereria bancrofti*) infections spread by mosquitoes. Parasitic chyluria is so rare as to be nonexistent in the continental United States. Nonparasitic chyluria causes include traumatic lesions, tumors, lymphangioma, pregnancy, and granulomatous infections.

### Reference Values

No lipoproteins present

### Interpretation

This assay provides information regarding the fat content in urine fluid. Urinary cholesterol and triglyceride values are normally less than 10 mg/dL. High triglycerides in urine may indicate chyluria.

### Cautions

Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) interferes with the cholesterol determination and, to a lesser degree, the triglyceride concentration. Ascorbic acid falsely decreases the cholesterol and triglyceride results.

Result can be falsely decreased in patients with elevated levels of N-acetyl-p-benzoquinone imine (NAPQI)-a metabolite of acetaminophen, N-acetylcysteine (NAC), and metamizole.

### Clinical Reference

1. Diamond E, Schapira HE: Chyluria-a review of the literature. *Urology*. 1985;26:427-431
2. Mendu DR, Sternlicht H, Ramanathan LV, et al: Two cases of spontaneous remission of non-parasitic chyluria. *Clin Biochem*. 2017;50(15):886-888. doi:10.1016/j.clinbiochem.2017.05.002

### Performance

#### Method Description

This test involves 2 steps: centrifugation and paper electrophoresis. The specimen also is analyzed for cholesterol and triglycerides using an enzymatic colorimetric method.(Unpublished Mayo information)

#### PDF Report

No

#### Day(s) and Time(s) Test Performed

Monday through Friday; 4 p.m.

#### Analytic Time

2 days

#### Maximum Laboratory Time

5 days

#### Specimen Retention Time

6 days

#### Performing Laboratory Location

Rochester

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**Fees and 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 was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. This test has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

**CPT Code Information**

82664-Electrophoretic technique, not elsewhere specified

84311-SP, analyte not elsewhere specified

84478-Triglycerides

**LOINC® Information**

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC Value
CSU	Chyluria Screen	95808-2

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC Value
CHOLU	Cholesterol	14444-4
TRIGU	Triglycerides	14450-1
CMTCS	Interpretive Comment	95807-4