بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Sudan University of Science and Technology College of Graduate Studies

Comparison of Plasma Sodium and Potassium Results Obtained by the Flame photometer and Ion Selective Electrode Techniques.

مقارنة نتائج الصوديوم والبوتاسيوم فى البلازما المتحصل عليها بتقنية جهاز الطيف اللهبى وجهاز القطب الايونى الانتقائى الكهربائى

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Dedication

To my family, teachers, colleagues and friends

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LIST OF ABBRIVIATIONS

ADH Antidiuretic HormoneADP Adenosine DiphosphateATP Adenosine Triphosphate

CLIA Clinical Improvement Amendment

DM Diabetes MellitusDW Distilled WaterECF Extracellular Fluid

Ej Liquid Junction Potential **ISE** Ion Selective Electrode

NIST National Institute of Standard and Technology

PVC Polyvinyl ChlorideRE Random ErrorSE Systematic Error

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Sciences

TE Total Error

ABSTRACT

This study was carried to compare results of plasma sodium and potassium that, measured by flame photometer and ion selective electrode (ISE). The analysis was done in International Private Hospital (diagnostic center) and Ombdda Teaching Hospital.

Fifty specimens were included in the study, 20 specimens with normal sodium and potassium, 15 specimens with low sodium and 15 specimens with high potassium levels. The specimens (plasma) were measured by both techniques (flame photometer and ISE) and the results presented in tables and figures.

Statistical analysis of the result (independent t-test) showed there was a significant difference obtained by the two instruments, which was due to variation in plasma water, interference from other ions, residual liquid junction and binding of ion to protein or other legend when using ISE.

Fluctuation in light source may be the cause in the variation of results when using flame photometer.

The results show that ISE is better than flame photometer in determination of plasma sodium and potassium.

Further studies must be done for accuracy and precision for any new methods.

ملخص الأطروحة

أجريت هذه الدراسة لم قارنة نتائج قياس الصوديوم والبوتاسيوم فى البلازم ا، والتى تم قياسها بجهاز الطيف اللهبي وجهاز القطب الله وني الإنت قائي الكهربائي بالمستشفى الدولي الخاص (المركز التشخيصي) ومستشفى أمبدة التعليمي.

إشتملت الدراسة على 50 عينة، 20 عينة ذات مستوى طبيعي للصوديوم والبوتاسيوم، 15 عينة ذات مستوى منخفض للصوديوم، 15 عينة ذات مستوى عال للبوتاسيوم، تم تحليل العينات بكلتا الطرية قتين (جهاز الطيف اللهبي وجهاز القطب الأيوني الإنتقائي الكهربائي) وتم عرض النتائج في شكل جداول ورسومات بيانية.

بين التحليل الإحصائي (إختبار "ت" المستقل) أن هناك فرقاً ذو دلاله إحصائية بين الطرد قتين أعلاه، ويعزى ذلك إلى إختلاف المحتوي المائي للبلازما، التداخل مع الأيونات الأخرى، إلتقاء متبقي السائل في الجهاز، إرتباط الأيونات بالبروتين أو بالروابط الآخرى وذلك عند إستخدام جهاز القطب الأدوني الإنتقائي الكهربائي.

من المحتمل أن التأرجح في المصدر الضوئي هو سبب الإختلاف في النتائج عند إستخدام جهاز الطيف اللهبي.

النتائج اثبتت ان جهاز ال قطب الايونى الانت قائى الكهربائى افضل من جهاز الطيف اللهبى فى قياس الصوديوم والبوتاسيوم.

أوصت الدراسة بضرورة إجراء المعايير المطلوبة لد قة وضبط الطرق الجديدة.

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