Collection Urine
- *Pre-operative* = time-point 0
- *Directly post-operative* = time-point 1
- *Day 5 post-operative* = time-point 5

1. Urine sample collection

   **Spot urine:**
   - Let the patient collect 1 appropriate container (e.g. 100 ml) of spot urine
   - Withdraw 1 vacuum “urine tube” (e.g. yellow, plastic, 10 ml)
   - Bring to the laboratory within 1 hour
   - Note date of birth and the date and time of urine withdrawal, as well as any peculiarities during collection (e.g. difficult to obtain urine etc)

   **Catheter urine:**
   - Make sure, the catheter bag was emptied out < 1hr before collection
   - Collect 1 appropriate container (e.g. 100 ml) of catheter urine
   - Withdraw 1 vacuum “urine tube” (e.g. yellow, plastic, 10 ml)
   - Bring to the laboratory within 1 hour
   - Note date of birth and the date and time of urine withdrawal, as well as any peculiarities during collection (e.g. difficult to obtain urine etc)

2. Laboratory procedures

   **A. Preparation**
   - Bring freshly collected urine as soon as possible to the lab within 1 hour after collection
   - Centrifuge the urine for 15 minutes at 1500 - 2000 x g in a swing-out rotor, at room temperature
   - Register the time at which the centrifugation of the urine is started.
   - If samples are discoloured (e.g. hemolytic), please note this on the sample log.
   - Carefully collect 6 ml of the upper 1/3 urine (the supernatant)

   **C. Storage of material**
   - Split the urine supernatant, 2 ml each in 3 microtubes of 2.0 ml
   - Store the microtubes at -80 °C
   - Mark the tubes with a sticker, which includes information on the Institute, **Patient Identification Number** = PIN (ask Local Investigator), and **time-point of urine collection**, to be one of the following:
     - time-point 0 (= pre-operative)
     - time-point 1 (= direct post-operative)
     - time-point 5 (= day 5 post-operative)