URINE STRIPS for human urines

For use by medical professionals only

DESCRIPTION

The Urine Strips are firm plastic strips onto which several separate reagent ingredients are affixed. The strips are not a medical device according to EU medical device regulation 2017/745 (MDD).

When urine is applied to the specimen pad, the reagents react with its components. The reaction products change color and the intensity of the color is an indicator of the presence of specific analytes in the urine. The Urine Strips can be used to detect the following:

- Glucose
- Nitrite
- Leukocytes
- Protein
- Ketones
- Acetone
- Blood
- Bilirubin
- Leukocyte esterase
- Esterase
- Sulfuric acid

The Urine Strips are manufactured from cross-linked polyethylene (PE) and ethylene vinyl acetate (EVA) copolymer. The reagent ingredients are coated onto the plastic strips. During use, each reagent is activated by the reaction with urine components to produce a definite color change that is visible. Each color block on the strip corresponds to a range of analyte concentrations.

The Urine Strips test for the following:

1. Glucose (SG)
2. Protein (PR)
3. Nitrite (NIT)
4. Leukocytes (LKS)
5. Ketones (KET)
6. Bilirubin (BL)
7. Acetone (ACET)
8. Blood (BLO)

Additionally available:
- Urine Control C+ (x 12)
- Urine & Infection Control

One kit contains 100 urine strips in a bottle with a desiccant.

Note: Only use with DIALAB Strip Reader: Analyzer or for visual reading

TEST PRINCIPLES and TESTED VALUES

Acetic acid:
This test involves detection of Tm (in the reagent) of the uric acid. The presence of uric acid causes the color of the reagent to turn red and the reagent area to turn red. The reagent area may change color if the sample contains interfering substances. The color reaction is based on the apparent pKa change of certain pretreated reagents. The reagent area is the source of the urine sample. The color of the reagent area is due to the presence of protein. Colors range from yellow to yellow-green. The urine sample can be measured with the strip immediately and the results are valid for up to 2 years.

Acetic acid:
This test is based on the cysteine activity of cysteine in urine samples. The cysteine activity causes the color of the test field to change from blue to brown or dark green in urine samples. The color of the test field is due to the presence of protein. The urine sample can be measured with the strip immediately and the results are valid for up to 2 years.

Acetone:
This test is based on the presence of acetone in urine samples. The acetone causes the color of the test field to change from blue to brown or dark green in urine samples. The color of the test field is due to the presence of protein. The urine sample can be measured with the strip immediately and the results are valid for up to 2 years.

Blood:
This test is based on the peroxidase activity of heme which catalyzes the reaction of dihydrofructose and dihydrofructose-3,6-dione with a peroxidase and the formation of a chromophore. The peroxidase enzyme is derived from horseradish peroxidase. The reagent is a chromogenic reagent that is used to detect the presence of blood in urine samples. The urine sample can be measured with the strip immediately and the results are valid for up to 2 years.