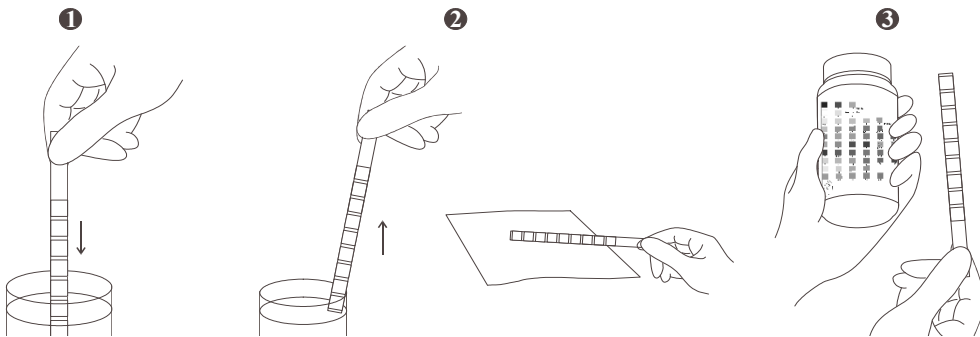


Parameters	Read Time	Sensitivity	Clinical Indications
Glucose	30 sec	50-100 mg/dL (2.5-5 mmol/L)	Presence of glucose provides diagnostic value for diabetes and acute renal failure
Bilirubin	30 sec	0.4-0.8 mg/dL (6.8-13.6 μ mol/L)	Increased bilirubin levels indicate different forms of liver disease such as jaundice and hepatitis
Ketone	40 sec	2.5-5 mg/dL (0.25-0.5 mmol/L)	Increased ketone levels can be detected in diabetes, starvation, vomiting, and febrile states
Specific Gravity	45 sec	0.005 units	Reduced specific gravity indicates diabetes and other renal disorders while elevated levels indicate liver disease, excessive loss of free water, or congestive heart failure
Blood	60 sec	0.015-0.062 mg/dL 5-10 Ery/ μ L	Presence of blood indicates a number of pathologies including kidney damage
pH	60 sec	0.1-1.0 pH values	Alkaline pH values suggest urinary tract infection while acidic pH values indicate gout and fever
Protein	60 sec	7.5-20 mg/dL (0.075-0.2 g/L)	Increased protein levels can be an indicator of kidney damage including glomerulonephritis
Urobilinogen	60 sec	0.2-1.0 mg/dL (3.5-17 μ mol/L)	Increased urobilinogen levels may indicate disturbance of liver functions, cirrhosis, and viral hepatitis
Nitrite	60 sec	0.05-0.1 mg/dL	Presence of nitrite indicates infection including urinary tract infection
Leukocytes	120 sec	10-25 Leu/ μ L	Presence of leukocytes indicates kidney or urinary tract infection or possibly a tumor

Procedure

Allow the strip, urine specimen, and/or controls to reach room temperature (15-30°C) prior to testing.

1. Remove the strip from the closed canister and use it as soon as possible. Immediately close the canister tightly after removing the required number of strip(s). Completely immerse the reagent areas of the strip in fresh, well-mixed urine and immediately remove the strip to avoid dissolving the reagents. See illustration 1 below.
2. While removing the strip from the urine, run the edge of the strip against the rim of the urine container to remove excess urine. Hold the strip in a horizontal position and bring the edge of the strip into contact with an absorbent material (e.g. a paper towel) to avoid mixing chemicals from adjacent reagent areas and/or soiling hands with urine. See illustration 2 below.
3. Compare the reagent areas to the corresponding colour blocks on the canister label at the specified times. Hold the strip close to the colour blocks and match carefully. See illustration 3 below.



Colour chart on vial

GLUCOSE	30							
	SEC	NEGATIVE	100 5	250(+) 15	500(++) 30	1000(+++) 60	>2000(++++) 110	mg/dL mmoL/L
BILIRUBIN	30							
	SEC	NEGATIVE	SMALL +	MODERATE ++	LARGE +++			
KETON	40							
	SEC	NEGATIVE	TRACE (5) 0.5	SMALL(15) 1.5	MODERATE (40) 4.0	LARGE(80) 8.0	LARGE (160) 16	mg/dL mmoL/L
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	45							
	SEC	1.000	1.005	1.010	1.015	1.020	1.025	1.030
BLOOD	60							
	SEC	NEGATIVE 0	NON-HEMOLYZED 10 TRACE	HEMOLYZED TRACE	SMALL (+) 25	MODERATE (++) 80	LARGE (+++) 200 ca	CELLS/ μ L
pH	60							
	SEC	5.0	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
PROTEIN	40							
	SEC	NEGATIVE	TRACE	30 (+) 0.3	100 (++) 1.0	300 (+++) 3.0	>2000(++++) >20	mg/dL g/L
URO-BILINOGEN	40							
	SEC	0.2 NORMAL 3.2	1 16	2 32	4 64	8 128	EHRlich UNITS/ dL URINE μ moL/L	
NITRITE	60							
	SEC	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE (ANY DEGREE OF PINK COLOR)					
LEUCOCYTES	2							
	min	NEGATIVE	TRACE	SMALL (+)	MODERATE (++)	LARGE (+++)		