

Urine test strips are an indispensable, easy and simple diagnostic aid in estimating predications about the native condition of human urine specimen and pathological changes of an organism by claiming only a low workload.

### Advantages of Analyticon's test strips:

- Clear color change in the clinically relevant area
- Highest quality by strict quality standards and latest production technologies
- The comparative scales of our test strips are made by a unique „Lacquer-printing“ process, enabling highest color stability as well as comparability.
- Automatic evaluation due to complete instrument family.
- Excellent ascorbic acid protection for the blood and glucose pads

### Specific Gravity

The determination provides reliable information on the concentrating and dilution ability of the kidneys. Moreover, it is significant for drug detections since manipulations can be recognized.



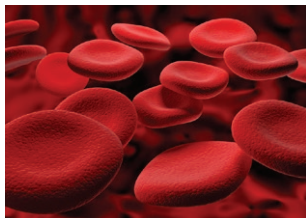
### Nitrite

Indicates urinary tract infections caused by bacteria. False positive results can occur with old urines and urines that contain dyes. Negative results do not exclude a bacteriuria.



### Blood

Occult blood in urine indicates diseases of the urogenital tract and the kidneys. False negative results that might occur through interferences of ascorbic acid are practically excluded with the CombiScreen® PLUS test strip.



### Glucose

The determination is used for indication and monitoring of disruptions of the carbohydrate metabolism as diabetes mellitus. The glucose pad contains an ascorbic acid protection to avoid false negative results.



### Ketones

Detection of ketoacidosis for the medical treatment and control of diabetic patients. Detectable concentrations of ketone can also be caused by physiological conditions (zero diets, pregnancy, sports).



### Bilirubin

Used for the indication of liver and gallbladder diseases. It is an indication of liver diseases, acute and chronic hepatitis as well as cirrhosis at an early stage.

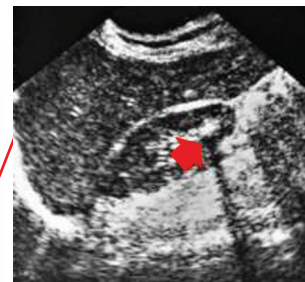


### Usage

Rapid test for diagnostic and early detection of diabetes, liver and hemolytic diseases, metabolic disorders and diseases of the urinary tract.

### Remark

- Basically, a reliable diagnosis on the basis of single test strip results is not sufficient. The diagnosis should be established in connection with a medical report in order to initiate a targeted therapy.
- For in vitro-diagnostical use only, for trained staff only – not for self-testing.



### Leukocytes

Leukocytes in the urine indicate inflammations of the kidney or the urogenital tract. Even with inflammatory diseases of the urinary tract as urethritis or cystitis, disorder of the urine flow or stones, leukocyturia may occur.

### pH value

pH determinations are used to evaluate the acidity or the alkalinity of the urine that might occur together with metabolic disorders as well as the monitoring of diets. The normal pH value is mostly between pH 5 and pH 6.



### Protein

The detection assists the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the kidneys. The test reacts particularly sensitively to albumin. Other urine proteins are less reactive.



### Ascorbic acid

Vitamin C might especially influence the detection of glucose in the urine. In case of a positive result, the test has to be repeated. Through the new ascorbic acid detection, the interference for blood and glucose is reduced to a minimum. Thus, false negative results can be avoided.



### Urobilinogen

The detection indicates liver diseases and an increased reduction of hemoglobin as a consequence of hemolytic diseases. Positive results detect e.g. chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis.

