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**“See Now”Urine strip**  
**12 parameters**  
**For in vitro Diagnosis Use**  
**Product Code: SN 13.3**

### INTENDED USE

This “See Now ”Urine Strips are made for urine analysis of both qualitative and semi-quantitative, which are in vitro reagent for diagnostics. It tests **Leukocytes, Nitrite, Urobilinogen, Protein, pH, Blood, Specific Gravity, Ascorbic Acid, Ketone, Bilirubin, Glucose and Microalbumin** in urine. Please refer to the out-side box and bottle label for the specific test parameters of the product you are using. Please read this direction carefully before using.

The results on the strips can be read visually and instrumentally.

### REACTION PRINCIPLE

**Leukocytes:** Prrole phenol lipid and the [neutrophil](#) esterase under the [hydrolysis](#), produces free phenol, the free phenol coupled reacts with [arenediazonium salts](#), produce purple azo dyes.

**Nitrite:** Nitrite and aromatic amino-sulfanilamide react to diazo compound, and the diazo compound coupled reacts with [tetrahydro-benzoquinoline-3-phenol](#), which produces azo dyes.

**Urobilinogen:** Urobilinogen and [diazonium salt](#) coupled react to [purplish red compounds](#).

**Protein:** The protein based on a certain indicator negative charge attracts protein cationic, ionizing causes the color change.

**pH:** Applied to acid alkali indicator method.

**Blood:** Hemoglobin acts as peroxides. It can cause peroxidase release new-born [O], which causes the color change.

**Specific Gravity:** methyl vinyl ether, [maleic copolymer](#) are weak acid (-COOH) [ion exchange bodies](#), and the electrolyte ( M<sup>+</sup> X<sup>-</sup> ) in the form of salt in urine, the M<sup>+</sup> (main are Na<sup>+</sup>) reacts with ion exchange bodies, produces [hydrogen ion](#), [hydrogen ion](#) reacts with [acid-base indicator](#), then the color change.

**Ascorbic Acid:** Ascorbic Acid has 1,2-[enediol](#) reducing genes, the oxidation state blue 2,6-[dichlorophenol](#) [indophenol](#) is reduced 2,6-[dichloro phenol amine](#).

**Ketone:** The acetoacetate and sodium nitroprusside cause reaction in alkaline medium, which produces [purplish red compounds](#).

**Bilirubin:** The direct bilirubin and dichlorobenzene diazonium [coupled react](#) to azo dyes in acid medium.

**Glucose:** The glucose catalyzes the [gluconate](#) and peroxide hydrogen under the action of the glucose [oxidase](#). Hydrogen peroxide catalyzes new-born [O], oxide [potassium iodide](#), then the color change.

**Microalbumin:** with tolerance principle, use the high sensitive sulfonephthalein dye.

### Materials Provided

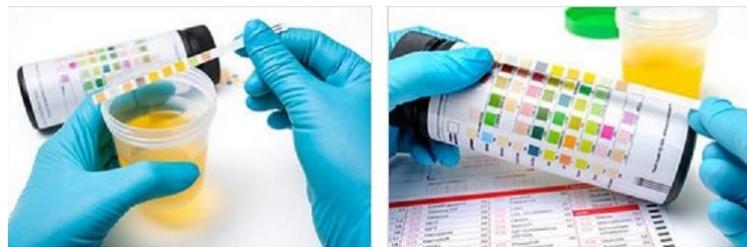
- 100 strips/bottle

### SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE

Use only clean dry container to collect urine and should be shocked before testing and test it within 2 hours. Any operations must be in the sanitary environment.

### TEST PROCEDURE

1. Remove one strip from the bottle and replace the cap immediately.
2. Immerse the reagent area of the strip in the urine specimen and take it out quickly.
3. Wipe off excess urine against the rim of the specimen container.
4. Read the test results carefully within 60 seconds in a good light and with the test area held near the appropriate color chart on the bottle label. Changes in color that appear only along the edges of the test pads or after moving than 2 minutes have passed are of no diagnostic significance. Results with leukocytes test portion can be read within 120 seconds. If reading instrumentally, carefully follow the directions given in the appropriate instrument operating manual.



### Attention

Water cannot be used as negative quality control liquid. Antiseptic of urine cannot prevent the ketone, bilirubin and urobilinogen from deteriorated. For the long time urine specimen, the test results of glucose, pH, nitrite and blood can be affected cause of bacterial growth.

### STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store between 2-30°C in dry condition. Keep away from [refrigerator](#) direct sunlight. Do not touch test area of reagent strips. Isolated from damp, light and high temperature for the aim of preserving the reaction activity of reagent.

Ambient temperature: 20°C-30°C, relative humidity≤80%, the best test temperature: 23°C-27°C

### PRECAUTION

Please refer to the out-side box and bottle label for the specific test parameters of the product you are using.

Please read this direction carefully before using.

The results on the strips can be read visually and instrumentally.

### LIMITATION OF PROCEDURE

Just like all the [laboratory tests](#), the diagnosis results and treatment protocols cannot be decided only by any single diagnostic method.

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### ANALYZER AND VISUAL ANALYSIS AND SENSITIVITY RANGE

Items	Sensitivity	Analyzer Range	Visual Range
Leukocytes (ca cells/ $\mu$ L)	5-15	Neg.-500	
Nitrite ( $\mu$ mol/L)	13-22	Neg.-Pos	
Urobilinogen ( $\mu$ mol/L)	3.2-16	3.4-135	
Protein (g/L)	0.15-0.3	Neg.-3.0	Neg.-20.0
pH		5.0-9.0	5.0-8.5
Blood ( ca cells/ $\mu$ L)	5-15	Neg.-200	
Specific Gravity		1.005-1.030	1.000-1.030
Ascorbic Acid (mmol/L)	0.5-0.6	0-5.0	0-6.0
Ketone (mmol/L)	0.5-1.0	Neg.-7.8	Neg.-16
Bilirubin ( $\mu$ mol/L)	8.6-17	Neg.-100	
Glucose (mmol/L)	2.8-5.5	Neg.-55	Neg.-55
Microalbumin (g/L)	0.10-0.15	Neg.->0.15	Neg.-0.15

### INGREDIENTS (based on dry weight at time of impregnation)

Leukocytes	pyrrole amino acid ester diazonium salt buffer non-reaction ingredients	0.04%W/W 0.02%W/W 40.9%W/W 58.5%W/W
Nitrite	p-arsanilic acid tetrahydro benzoquinoline buffer non-reaction ingredients	1.4%W/W 1.3%W/W 10.8%W/W 86.5%W/W
Urobilinogen	p-diethylamino benzaldehyde non-reaction ingredients	0.2%W/W 99.8%W/W
Protein	tetrabromophenol blue buffer non-reaction ingredients	0.3%W/W 97.3%W/W 2.4%W/W
pH	methyl red bromthymol blue non-reaction ingredients	0.2%W/W 2.8%W/W 97.0%W/W
Blood	diisopropylbenzene dihydroperoxide tetramethyl-benzidine buffer non-reaction ingredients	6.8%W/W 4.0%W/W 48.0%W/W 41.2%W/W
Specific Gravity	bromthymol blue poly (methyl vinyl ether co maleic anhydride)	2.8%W/W 97.2%W/W
Ascorbic Acid	2,6 dichlorophenol indophenols non-reaction ingredients	0.5%W/W 99.5%W/W
Ketone	sodium nitroprusside buffer	7.1%W/W 92.2%W/W
Bilirubin	2,4-dichloroaniline diazonium salt buffer non-reaction ingredients	0.4%W/W 37.3%W/W 62.3%W/W
Glucose	glucose oxidase (microbial, 123U) peroxidase (horseradish, 203U) potassium iodide buffer non-reaction ingredients	16.3%W/W 0.6%W/W 7.0%W/W 60.7%W/W 16.7%W/W
Microalbumin	Sulfonephthalein dye buffer non-reaction ingredients	2.2%W/W 96.0%W/W 1.8%W/W

