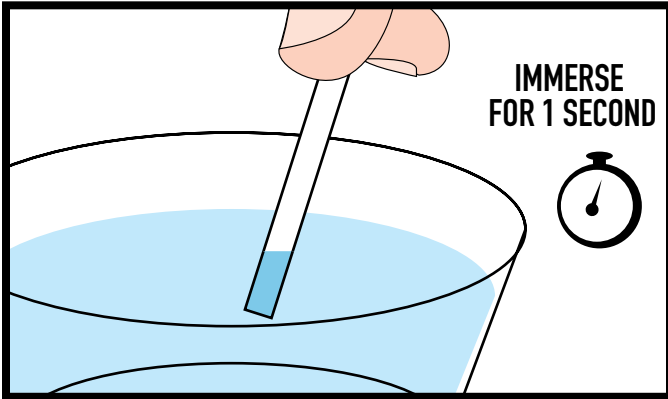


Glucose/Ketone/Protein Urine Strips

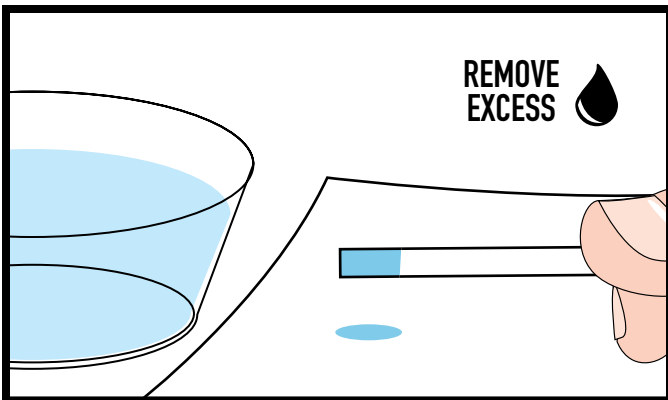
INTENDED USE

Urine Reagent Strips are for the qualitative and semi-qualitative detection of Glucose, Ketone, and Protein in urine.

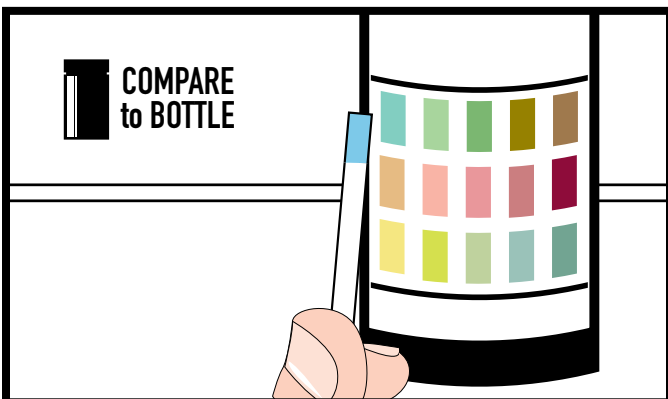
TEST PROCEDURE



1. Remove one strip from the bottle and replace the cap. Completely immerse reagent pads of the strip in FRESH urine for approx. 1 second and remove immediately.



2. 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 tap once on a piece of absorbent material to remove any remaining excess urine and to prevent the mixing of chemicals.



3. Compare reagent pads to corresponding Color Chart on the bottle. Read the results within the time specified on the label.
(30 seconds for Glucose, 40 seconds for Ketones, 60 seconds for Protein)

SPECIMEN COLLECTION & PREPARATION TIPS

Collect FRESH urine in a clean container (wear gloves if you prefer) and test as soon as possible. Mix the urine well before testing. If testing cannot be done within an hour, refrigerate specimen immediately and return it to room temperature before testing.

DOGS - Collecting urine is easiest done by holding a clean container or cup in the dogs urine stream. Alternately, if your dog is comfortable with it, you may use a clean plastic sheet or tarp in the elimination area and collect the sample after your dog is finished.

CATS - Always start with a clean litter box. Place newspaper strips or non-absorbent plastic litter beads (available at your local veterinary office) in the box. After your cat is finished using the litter box, pour off the urine into your clean container for testing.

STORAGE for URINE STRIPS

Store the product at 15° to 30°C (59° to 86°F, room temperature) or 2° to 15°C (36° to 59°F). Do not freeze. Do not store in direct sunlight. The reagent strips must be kept in the bottle at all times until ready for immediate use. Do not remove desiccants from the bottle. Secure bottle cap immediately after opening.

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

PRECAUTIONS

1. Do not expose the reagent strips to moisture, light, and heat as these will alter reagent activity. Reagent strips must be kept in the bottle with the cap tightly closed. Discoloration or darkening of reagent pads may indicate deterioration. If this is evident or test results are inconsistent, check performance with known positive and negative controls.
2. Completely dip reagent pads in the urine, briefly, to avoid dissolving reagents out of the pads. Excess urine on the reagent strip may give rise to an incorrect result. Accurate timing is essential.
3. To obtain optimal results, it is necessary to use FRESH, well mixed, un-centrifuged urine.
4. Use appropriate precautions in the collection, handling, storage and disposal of the specimens and used reagent strips. Gloves may be used in handling specimens.
5. Do not store reagent strips in the refrigerator. Keep away from direct sunlight. Do not touch the reagent pads. Do not use after the expiration date.

Important: Once the bottle seal has been broken, the contents are only stable for 90 days, please write date opened on bottle.

COLOR INDICATIONS FOR GLUCOSE, KETONE AND PROTEIN

GLUCOSE



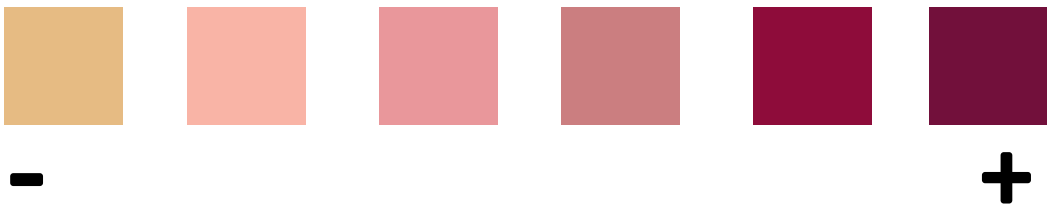
Negative Reading

Colors range from blue-green to greenish-brown

Positive Reading

Colors range from brown to dark brown

KETONE



Negative Reading

Colors range from beige to buff-pink

Positive Reading

Colors range from pink to pink-purple

PROTEIN



Negative Reading

Colors range from yellow to yellow-green

Positive Reading

Colors range from green to blue-green

EXPECTED VALUES FOR GLUCOSE, KETONE AND PROTEIN

The statements below are guidelines, and are not intended to diagnose any condition. It is important that you work with your veterinarian to determine appropriate values for your pet.

GLUCOSE - Small amounts of glucose are normally excreted by the kidney. Concentrations as little as 0.1 g/dl glucose, read either at 10 or 30 seconds, may be significantly abnormal if found consistently. At 10 seconds, results should be interpreted qualitatively; for semi-quantitative results, read at 30 seconds only.

KETONE - Normally, no ketones are present in the urine. Detectable levels of ketone may occur in urine during physiological stress conditions such as pregnancy and frequent strenuous exercise. In starvation diets, or in other abnormal carbohydrate metabolism situations, ketones appear in the urine in excessively large amounts before serum ketones are elevated.

PROTEIN - In 24-hour urine, 1-14 mg/dl of protein may be excreted by the normal kidney. A color matching any color block greater than trace indicates significant proteinuria. For urine with high specific gravity, the test area may most closely match the trace color block even though only normal concentrations of protein are present. Clinical judgement is needed to evaluate the significance of trace results.



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