

Rapid Response™ Urinalysis Reagent Strips

(Urine)

URINALYSIS

The Rapid Response™ Urinalysis Reagent Strips are a critical tool in routine health screenings and disease monitoring. Each reagent strip contains a combination of up to 11 reaction pads for the qualitative and semi-quantitative detection of key urine analytes, including Ascorbic acid, Glucose, Bilirubin, Ketone (Acetoacetic acid), Specific Gravity, Blood, pH, Protein, Urobilinogen, Nitrite, Leukocytes, Albumin and Creatinine. Within two minutes, these single-use strips provide results for urine analysis in professional point-of-care and centralized laboratory settings.

As urine composition often changes before significant blood alterations occur, urinalysis serves as an early indicator of health or disease. Our reagent strips can aid in the general evaluation of health, the diagnosis and monitoring of metabolic, systemic, endocrine disorders affecting kidney function, and detecting diseases of the urinary tract.

Our strips are compatible with the Rapid Response™ Urine Analyzer U120S - a urine test strip reader that stores results and prints reports without the need for special training.

Kit Content

- Canister containing test strips (with color chart)
- Product insert

Details

Sample: Urine

Format: Strip

Read Time: Up to 2 minutes after the specified times.

Storage Condition: 36-86°F/2-30°C

Test Principle: Colorimetric Analysis



Detects Multiple Parameters

Monitor various disorders even when there are no symptoms. The test detects one or more analytes in human urine.



Fast & Reliable

Test urine samples in seconds. Quickly gain insight into a patient's health and make the necessary action for treatment.



User-Friendly

Simply dip the strip in urine sample for 1-2 seconds and wait up to 2 minutes to read the results by comparing to the provided color chart.



Efficient

Save valuable time in the diagnostic process.

Reagents & Performance Characteristics

Reagent	Read Time	Description
Ascorbic Acid (ASC)	30 seconds	Detects ascorbic acid as low as 5-10 mg/dL (0.28-0.56 mmol/L). Patients with adequate diet may excrete 2-10 mg/dL daily. After ingesting large amounts of ascorbic acid, levels can be around 200 mg/dL.
Glucose (GLU)	30 seconds	Detects glucose as low as 50-100 mg/dL (2.5-5 mmol/L). Glucose should not be detected in normal urine. Small amounts of glucose may be excreted by the kidney. Glucose concentrations as low as 100 mg/dL may be considered abnormal if results are consistent.
Bilirubin (BIL)	30 seconds	Detects bilirubin as low as 0.4-1.0 mg/dL (6.8-17 µmol/L). In normal urine, no bilirubin is detectable by even the most sensitive methods.
Ketone (KET)	40 seconds	Detects acetoacetic acid as low as 2.5-5 mg/dL (0.25-0.5 mmol/L). Ketones are normally not present in urine. Detectable ketone levels may occur in urine during physiological stress conditions such as fasting, pregnancy and frequent strenuous exercise. In starvation diets, or in other abnormal carbohydrate metabolism situations, ketones appear in the urine in excessively high concentration before serum ketones are elevated.
Specific Gravity (SG)	45 seconds	Determines urine specific gravity between 1.000 and 1.030. Randomly collected urine may vary in specific gravity from 1.003-1.035.
Blood (BLO)	60 seconds	Detects free hemoglobin as low as 0.018-0.060 mg/dL or 5-10 Ery/µL in urine specimens with ascorbic acid content of < 50 mg/dL. Blood is often, but not invariably, found in the urine of menstruating females.
pH	60 seconds	Permits the quantitative differentiation of pH values within the range of 5-9. The expected range for normal urine specimens from newborns is pH 5-7. The expected range for other normal urine specimens is pH 4.5-8, with an average result of pH 6.
Protein (PRO)	60 seconds	Detects albumin as low as 7.5-15 mg/dL (0.075-0.15 g/L). 1-14 mg/dL of protein may be excreted by a normal kidney. A color matching any block greater than trace indicates significant proteinuria.
Urobilinogen (URO)	60 seconds	Detects urobilinogen as low as 0.2-1.0 mg/dL (3.5-17 µmol/L). Urobilinogen is one of the major compounds produced in heme synthesis and is a normal substance in urine. The expected range for normal urine with this test is 0.2-1.0 mg/dL (3.5-17 µmol/L). A result of 2.0 mg/dL (35 µmol/L) may be of clinical significance, and the patient specimen should be further evaluated.
Nitrite (NIT)	60 seconds	Detects sodium nitrite as low as 0.05-0.1 mg/dL in urine with a low specific gravity and less than 30 mg/dL ascorbic acid. Nitrite is not detectable in normal urine. The nitrite area will be positive in some cases of infection, depending on how long the urine specimens were retained in the bladder prior to collection.
Leukocytes (LEU)	120 seconds	Detects leukocytes as low as 9-15 white blood cells Leu/µL in clinical urine. Normal urine specimens generally yield negative results.
Albumin (ALB)	60 seconds	Detects albumin as low as 10 mg/L. Normal urine albumin levels are less than 20 mg/L. A low level (less than 10 mg/L) will turn the ALB pad white. A result of 20-200 mg/L may signal microalbuminuria. This may suggest early stage kidney disease. Results of >200 mg/L indicate clinical albuminuria. These levels may predict albumin excretion rates of 30-300 mg/24 hours and >300 mg/24 hours, respectively. Exercise, acute illness and fever, and urinary tract infections may raise urine albumin for a time.
Creatinine (CRE)	60 seconds	Detects creatinine as low as 10 mg/dL. A normal urine creatinine level is 10-300 mg/dL. A normal urine albumin to creatinine ratio is less than 30 mg albumin/g creatinine. 30-300 mg/g (abnormal) shows microalbuminuria. Higher than 300 mg/g (high abnormal) shows clinical albuminuria.

Note: Clinical judgment is required to evaluate the significance of trace results. Please see the Instructions for Use for complete product details.

To learn more contact your local **Sales Representative**, call us at **+1 888 506-2658**, or email us at **info@lochnessmedical.com**

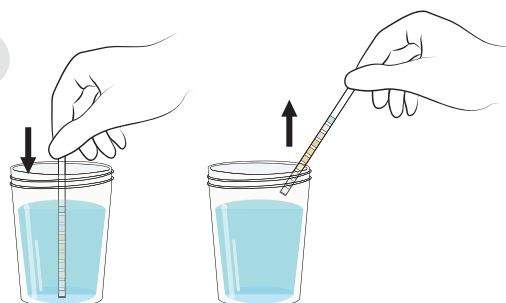
Testing Procedure

1



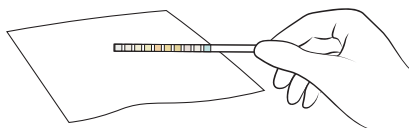
Remove the strip from the canister and use it as soon as possible. Immediately close the cap back on tightly after removing the required number of strips.

2



Immerse the reagent areas of the strip in the urine and then remove the strip while running its edge against the rim of the urine container to remove excess urine.

3



Hold the strip in a horizontal position and bring the edge of the strip into contact with an absorbent material.

4



Compare the reagent areas to the corresponding color blocks on the canister label at the specified times.

These instructions are for illustrative purposes only. Please read the instructions supplied with the test before use.

Product Code	Number of Parameters	Parameters	Parameter											
			Asc	Glu	Bil	Ket	SG	Blo	pH	Pro	Uro	Nit	Leu	Cre
U11.1-1S100*	11	Asc/Glu/Bil/Ket/SG/Blo/pH/Pro/Uro/Nit/Leu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
U10.1-1S100	10	Glu/Bil/Ket/SG/Blo/pH/Pro/Uro/Nit/Leu		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
U9.1-1S100*	9	Glu/Bil/Ket/SG/Blo/pH/Pro/Uro/Nit		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
U8.1-1S100*	8	Glu/Bil/Ket/Blo/pH/Pro/Uro/Nit		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
U8.2-1S100*	8	Glu/Ket/SG/Blo/pH/Pro/Nit/Leu		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
U7.1-1S100	7	Glu/Ket/Pro/pH/Blo/Nit/Leu		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
U6.1-1S100*	6	Glu/Pro/pH/Blo/Nit/Leu		✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
U5.1-1S100	5	Glu/Pro/Nit/Blo/Leu		✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
U5.3-1S100*	5	Blo/pH/Pro/Ket/Glu		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				
U4.3-1S100*	4	Glu/Pro/Nit/Leu		✓						✓		✓	✓	
U4.2-1S100*	4	Glu/SG/pH/Pro		✓			✓		✓	✓				
U3.1-1S100*	3	Glu/pH/Pro		✓					✓	✓				
U3.2-1S100*	3	Glu/Ket/Pro		✓		✓				✓				
U2.1-1S100	2	Glu/Pro		✓						✓				
U2.3-1S25	2	ALB/Cre												✓

*Custom Order

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