



# Teco Diagnostics

## Intended Use

For the qualitative or semi-quantitative determination of various analytes in human urine.

## Principle

The presence of specific compounds in urine is used to determine the approximate values of the various analytes. Reactions between chemicals on the pads and said compounds in urine, combined with certain color indicators, produce colors that correlate with the presence and concentration of the relevant analyte.

See package inserts for detailed principles for each analyte.

## CONTACT US:

### TECO DIAGNOSTICS

1268 N. Lakeview Avenue

Anaheim, CA 92807

Tel: 714-463-1111

Fax: 714-463-1169

### Test:

Urine Reagent Strip-5K (URS-5K)  
Protein/pH/Blood/Ketone/Glucose

### Format:

Strip

### Method:

Color Indicator

### Testing Procedure:

Manual

### Storage Temperature:

15-30°C

### Expected Values/Sensitivity:

Glucose: Concentrations as little 0.1g/dL may be significantly abnormal if found consistently (100mg/dL sensitivity)

Ketone: No ketones in normal urine (5-10mg/dL sensitivity)

Blood: No blood in normal urine (0.015mg/dL sensitivity)

pH: Newborn: 5.0-7.0; Thereafter: 4.5-8.0 ; Average: 6.0 (quantitative differentiation of values to one unit)

Protein: 1-14mg/dL may be excreted by the normal kidney (15mg/dL sensitivity)

### Limitations of Procedure:

Glucose: Moderate amounts of ketone bodies (40mg/dL or greater) may decrease color development in urine containing small amounts of glucose (75-125mg/dL). However, such concentration of ketone simultaneously with such glucose concentration is metabolically improbable in screening. The reactivity of the glucose test decreases as the specific gravity and/or ascorbic acid of the urine increases. Reactivity may also vary with temperature.

Ketone: Color reaction that could be interpreted as "positive" may be obtained with urine specimens containing MESNA or large amounts of phenylketones or L-dopa metabolites.

Blood: The sensitivity of the blood test is reduced in urine with high specific gravity and/or high ascorbic acid content. Microbial peroxidase, associated with urinary tract infection may cause false positive reactions.

pH: If proper procedure is not followed and excess urine remains on the strip, a phenomenon known as "running over" may occur, in which the acid buffer from the protein reagent are runs onto the pH area, causing a false lowering in the pH result.

Protein: False positive results may be obtained with highly alkaline urine. Contamination of the urine specimen with quarternary ammonium compounds may also produce false positive results.

### Expected Shelf Life:

90 days at 15-30°C once opened

18 months at 15-30°C unopened