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Instructions for Use
Reagent Strips for Urinalysis

(EN) Reagent Strips for Urinalysis Instruction for Use

[Product Name]
Common Name: Reagent Strips for Urinalysis
[Packing Specification] 100strips/bottle
[Intended Use]
Reagent Strips for Urinalysis are used for qualitative and semi- quantitative determination of urobilinogen, bilirubin, ketone, blood, protein, pH, specific gravity, nitrite, leukocyte, glucose, ascorbic acid and vitamin C in urine.
[Test Principle]
Multiple reagents are this while area, which is not impregnated with reagents, allows instrumental compensa- tion for the intrinsic color of the urine while testing.

Urobilinogen: Urobilinogen with diazonium salt produce red violet dyes in strong acid medium.
Bilirubin: The direct bilirubin with dichloroben zene diazonium produce azo dyes in acid medium.
Ketone: The acetoacetic acid in sodium nitroprusside can react with alkaline medium, and produce red violet compound.
Blood: Hemoglobin has pereroxidase like activities that can make peroxide reactive and release new ecological oxygen(O_2).Oxidation indicator tetramethylbenzidine makes the indicator change in color.
Nitrite: It is based on a specific diazotization reaction: Nitrite in acidic medium can produce diazotizer nitrite and make the color change. This phenomenon is called protein-error-of -indicator principle.
pH: The method of pH indicator is applied.
Specific Gravity: Methyl vinyl ether and maleic anhydrides polymer is weak acid (-COOH) exchanger the Mn+ation (the major is Na+) in urine reacts with the exchanger and release hydrogen ion,hydrogen ion reacts with indicator produce color change.
Protein: Nitrite and aromatic amine are diazotized to form a diazonium compound. The diazonium compound reacts with tetrahydroindazolo(hydroxyl-benzene) produce the red azo dye.
Leukocyte: Pyrrole amino acid ester produce free phenol under the hydrolysis of esterase in neutrophile granulocyte, the free phenol couple with phenyl diazonium salt to produce azo dye.
Glucose: The glucose oxidized by glucose oxidase catalyses the formation of gluconic acid and peroxide hydrogen. Peroxide hydrogen releases nei-ecological oxide(O_2)under the catalyst of peroxide. Oxidation indicator 3-dimethyl 2-benzothiazole tetramethyl benzidine, which make the color change.
Ascorbic Acid: Ascorbic acid deoxidizes the 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol dye into colorless in alkaline medium.
Urinary Calcium: Calcium ion reacts with methyl bromothymol blue produce color change in alkaline medium.
Creatinine: Creatinine with 3,5-Dinitrobenzoic acid produce violet compound in alkaline medium.
Microalbumin: Sulfone phthalein dye has high sensitivity to microalbumin by the method of protein error.

[Main Ingredient]

Urobilinogen: 0.2%w/v Tast blue B; 98.1%w/v buffer; 1.6%w/v nonreactive ingredients
Bilirubin: 0.1%w/v 2,4-Dichlorobenzene- diazotized; 97.5%w/v buffer; 41.5%w/v nonreactive ingredients
Ketone: 5.5%w/v sodium nitroprusside; 30.1%w/v buffer; 64.0% w/v nonreactive ingredients
Blood: 26%w/v diisopropylbenzene dihydroperoxide; 1.6%w/v tetramethylbenzidine; 35.3%w/v buffer; 37.1%w/v nonreactive ingredients
Protein: 0.2%w/v tetrabromphenol blue; 97.1%w/v buffer; 2.7% w/v nonreactive ingredients
pH: 3.6%w/v methyl red; 55.1%w/v bromothymol blue; 41.3% w/v nonreactive ingredients
Specific Gravity: 4.8%w/v bromothymol blue; 95.6%w/v methyl vinyl ether and maleic acid copolymer; 4.6%w/v sodium hydroxide.
Nitrite: 0.1%w/v p-arsanilic acid; 0.1%w/v 1,2,3,4-tetrahydrobenzo(h)quinolin-3-ol; 89.9%w/v buffer; 8.2%w/v nonreactive ingredients.
Leukocytes: 4.1%w/v pyrrole amino acid ester; 0.2%w/v diazonium salt; 90.4%w/v buffer; 2.9%w/v nonreactive ingredients.
Glucose: 1.0%w/v 2,6-dichlorophenol indophenol sodium; 40.7% w/v buffer; 58.3% w/v nonreactive ingredients.
Ascorbic Acid: 7.5% w/v 3-methoxybenzylthiamin complex ketone; 87.5% w/v buffer; 10% w/v nonreactive ingredients.
Urinary Calcium: 4.5% w/v 3,5-Dinitrobenzoic; 85.3% w/v buffer; 10.2% w/v nonreactive ingredients.
Creatinine: 2.4% w/v phenolsulfonphthalein dye; 95.6% w/v buffer; 2.0% w/v nonreactive ingredients.
Microalbumin: 2.4% w/v phenolsulfonphthalein dye; 95.6% w/v buffer; 2.0% w/v nonreactive ingredients.

[Sample Requirement]
Collect fresh urine in a clean dry container.do not centrifuge the urine, mix the sample well before testing. The urine test should be taken within two hours. All samples should be operated under the sanitary conditions.
[Storage]
Test environment temperature 25℃±5℃.
Instrument method:
Read the directions given in appropriate instrument-operating manual.
[Reference Range]

Test Items	Concentration unit	Reference Range
Urobilinogen	μmol/L (mg/dL)	Normal
Bilirubin	μmol/L (mg/dL)	-
Ketone	mmol/L (mg/dL)	-
Blood	Ery/uL	-
Protein	g/L (mg/dL)	-
pH	---	5.0~7.5
Specific Gravity	---	1.005~1.030
Nitrite	mmol/L	-
Leukocyte	Leu/uL	-
Glucose	mmol/L (mg/dL)	-
Ascorbic Acid	mmol/L (mg/dL)	0
Urinary Calcium	mmol/L (mg/dL)	2.5-7.5 (10-30)
Creatinine	mmol/L (mg/dL)	4.4~17.7 (50~200)
Microalbumin	g/L (mg/dL)	0.01 (1)

[Test Result Explanation]

Urobilinogen: This test area will detect urobilinogen in concentrations as low as 3μmol/L (approximately 0.2 Ehrlich) in urine. The normal range with this test is 3-16μmol/L. A result of 33μmol/L represents the transition from normal to abnormal, and the patient and/or urine specimen should be evaluated further. The negative results of this test cannot determine that there is no urobilinogen in samples.

Bilirubin: Normally no bilirubin is detectable in urine by even the most sensitive methods.Even trace amounts of bilirubin are sufficiently abnormal to require further investigation. Metabolites of drugs which give a color at low pH, such as phylloidin and lodine etc., will interfere with the test of bilirubin, high concentration of ascorbic acid may cause false negative.

Ketone: The test strip reacts with acetoacetic acid in urine.It does not react with acetone or -B-hydroxybutyric acid.Normal urine specimens usually yield negative results with this reagent, false positive results may occur with urine specimens which containing pigment,or large amounts of levodopa metabolites.

Blood: The significance of the "Trace" reaction may vary among patients.and clinical judgment is required for assessment in an individual case. Development of green spots (intact erythrocytes) or green color (free haemoglobin/myoglobin) on the reagent strip indicates a positive reaction. Microscopic examination of urine is recommended.
Blood is often found in the urine of menstruating females. Haemoglobin concentration of 1.5~5mg/L (approximately equivalent to 5~15μL intact red blood cells.
Blood is the most sensitive indicator of kidney damage and thus complements the microscopic examination. The sensitivity of this test may be reduced in urine with high specific gravity. The test is equally sensitive to free haemoglobin and to intact red blood cells. Strong oxidizing contaminants, such as hypochlorite,may produce false positive results. Microbial peroxidase associated with urinary tract infection may cause a false positive reaction. This area is not affected by ascorbic acid which concentration is below 2.8 mmol/L.

Protein: The reagent area is more sensitive to albumin than to globulins, haemoglobin, Bence Jones Protein and mucoprotein. Albumin concentration of 0.15g/L (15mg/dL) in normal or slightly abnormal urine can be detected by this reagent area using a conventional methods, although a minute amount is excreted by the normal kidney. Contamination by a color matching any block greater than "Trace" indicates significant proteinuria. False positive results may be obtained with highly buffered specimens or alkaline urine. False positive results with quaternary ammonium compounds and some antiseptics or detergents may also produce false positive results.

pH: The test range of pH reagent areas is 5.0-9.0.

Specific Gravity: The specific gravity test provides an estimate of urine specific gravity between 1.000 and 1.030. In general, it correlates within 0.005 with values obtained with the refractive index method. For increased accuracy, 0.005 may be added to readings from strips read at specific gravities of 1.015 or less and subtracted from readings from strips read at specific gravities of 1.025 or more. Urine specimens adulterated by certain ionic compounds, such as glucose nor by the presence of large quantities of non-ionic compounds, such as glucose nor by the presence of large quantities of non-ionic compounds, such as glucose nor may cause low readings relative to other methods. Elevated specific gravity readings may be obtained in the presence of moderate quantities (1~2g/L) of protein.

Nitrite: This test depends upon the conversion of nitrate (derived from the diet) to nitrite by the action of principally Gram negative bacteria in the urine. The test is specific for nitrite and will not react with any other substance normally excreted in urine. A result of "Trace" should be treated as a positive result. Specimens should be tested as soon as possible after voiding. Specimens should be interpreted as a positive nitrite result suggesting the presence of 10^5 or more bacteria per ml. Bacterial urinary tract infection is not proportional to the number of bacteria present. A negative result does not in itself prove that there is no bacterial urinary tract infection. Causes of false negative results include:
1. urinary tract infections are caused by organism which do not contain reductase to convert nitrate to nitrite.
2. urine has not been retained in the bladder long enough (4 hours or more) for re- duction of nitrates to occur.
3. dietary nitrate is absent.
The reaction activity of this test will be reduced for urine with high specific gravity. This area is not affected by ascorbic acid which concentration is below 1.4mmol/L.

Leukocytes: This test area reacts with esterase in leukocyte (neutrophil). Normal urine specimens generally yield negative results. Positive results (+ or greater) are clinically significant. Individually obtained "Trace" results may be of questionable clinical significance, however "Trace" results observed repeatedly may be clinically significant. Positive results may occasionally be found with random specimens from females due to contamination of specimens by vaginal discharge. Elevated glucose concentrations (1600mmol/L) or high specific gravity may cause decreased test results.

Glucose: The test is specific for glucose. No substance excreted in urine other than glucose is known to give a positive result. In normal urine containing less than 0.28mmol/L ascorbic acid, as little as 2.8mmol/L glucose may produce a color change that might be interpreted as positive. This area will not interfered by ascorbic acid concentration of 2.8mmol/L or less.Specimens with a specific gravity of 1.020 or greater may give a "Trace" result. Large amounts of glucose may normally be excreted by the kidney these amounts are usually below the sensitivity of this test.

Ascorbic Acid: This test area is used for testing ascorbic acid in urine. Through the test can understand the level of ascorbic acid in the human body. The test area is not affected by the normal urinary constituents, even in concentrations 10 times greater than the normal level. When the urine contains (radiant) such as potassium permanganate and cyclophosphate etc.) will affect the sensitivity of this test.

Urinary Calcium: A large number of magnesium (> 10mmol/L),2 will give a false positive results.

Creatinine: Normal urine specimens usually yield negative results with this test. The test result of reagent strip is about 4.4-17mmol/L. The test result of reagent strip is about 4.4-17mmol/L. Large difference may occur in the test results of the content of concentrated urine and urinaesuginia is higher. The test result of reagent strip may more than 17.7mmol/L. Domestic excess water or other situations diluting urine may cause a typical low concentration urine.

Microalbumin: This is used for the test of microalbumin in urine. A test result of 30 mg/L indicate clinical proteinuria. This reagent strip is particularly sensitive to albumin in urine samples, the sensitivity for microalbumin is nine times greater than other protein.

[Limitation of Test Method]
1. As with all test strips, definitive diagnostic or therapeutic decisions should not be based on any single result or method.
2. This product can only be used for the determination of urine, and cannot be used in sample of other body fluids.
3. There is no direct contrast between the test values get through other ways and the test results of this product.

[Specific Performance Characteristics]

Appearance: The reagent strips for urinalysis should be flat and the edges are free of burrs. the reagent area and the base sheet should be firmly fixed, and there should be no defects or falling off. the reagent area has a neat appearance, uniform color, and no stains or stains.

Accuracy: The detection result and the corresponding reference solution indicate value are not more than one order of magnitude in the same direction, and no reverse difference may occur. Positive reference solutions should not show negative results, and negative reference solutions should not show positive results.

Repeatability: The consistency of the test results is not less than 50%.

Limit of Detection: The first non-negative magnitude of each test area shall be than specific gravity and pH should be detectable and the test result should not be negative.
When Ascorbic Acid content ≤2.8mmol/L, no interference with blood test results. When Ascorbic Acid content ≥ 2.8mmol/L, no interference with glucose test results.

Analytical specificity: When Ascorbic Acid content ≤1.4mmol/L, no interference with bilirubin test results.
When Ascorbic Acid content ≥1.4mmol/L, no interference with nitrite test results.

Inter-batch difference: The difference between the test results is no more than one order of magnitude.

Stability: The appearance, accuracy, repeatability, inter-batch difference and analytical specificity of the urine analysis test strips within one month of the expiration date under the required storage conditions shall meet the requirements.

[Explanation of Symbols and Marks]

LOT BATCH CODE
USE -BY DATE
DO NOT RE-USE
IVD IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC MEDICAL DEVICE
MANUFACTURER
Temperature limit
CONSULT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
European Conformity
EC REP AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
CATALOGUE NUMBER
WARNING

[Note]
- IN vitro diagnostic for professional only.
- Reagent strips must be stored in their original bottle; do not use after expiry date.each of the reagent strips can be used only once; do not reuse strips.Do not touch the test area.Do not remove the desiccant.Close the container immediately after taking out the strips and after removing strips. store at temperature between 2-30℃ (36-86 ℉) and in dry environment; do not store in a damp place - keep out of direct sunlight; do not touch test areas of reagent strip; protection against ambient moisture, light and heat is essential to guard against altered reagent reactivity. The deterioration of reagent strip can cause the test results to be less accurate than or higher. If that happens or if has any questions - allow or inconsistent with expected result, please confirm that the reagent strips are within the expiry date and test with another batch of reagent strips.
- Read the package insert carefully before using this product. It shall be used before the expiration date and disposed of properly when expired.
- Any serious incident that has occurred in relation to the device shall be reported to the manufacturer and the competent authority of the country/zone in which the user and/or the patient is established.

[References]
In Vitro Diagnostic Reagents Instructions Written Guidelines; Provisions on the Administration of Instructions and Labels of Medical Devices; YY/T0476-2011 Pharmaceutical Industry Standards of People's Republic of China, Reagent strips for urinalysis

[Basic Information]

Manufacturing Enterprise: Jilin Leading Bio-engineering Co., Ltd.
Registration Address: 899 Yueda Road, New&High Tech. Development Zone, Changchun, Jilin 130012, P. R. China
TEL: +86(0431-81157499
Complaints hotline: +86-17386621566
After Sale Service +86-17386621566
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EC REP Company: SUNGO Europe B.V.
Address: Fascinatio Boulevard 522, Unit 17, 2909VA Capelle aan den IJssel, The Netherlands

[Approval and modification date of the instruction manual]
Approval Date: Mar.11.2024 Revision Date: Sep.03.2024

(FR) Bandelettes de Réactifs pour l'Analyse d'Urine

[Nom du produit]
Nom commun : Bandelettes de Réactifs pour l'Analyse d'Urine
[Spécifications d'emballage] 100bandelettes/flacon
[Usage prévu]
Les bandelettes de réactifs pour l'analyse d'urine sont utilisées pour la détermination qualitative et semi-quantitative de l'urobilinogène, de la bilirubine, de la cétone, du sang, des protéines, du pH, de la densité spécifique, des nitrites, des leucocytes, du glucose, de l'acide ascorbique, du calcium urinaire, de la créatinine et de la microalbumine dans l'urine.
[Principe du test]
Zone de compensation : cette zone blanche est dépourvue de réactifs d'imprégnation et permet une com- pensation instrumentale de la couleur intrinsèque de l'urine pendant le test.

Urobilinogène : L'urobilinogène et le sel de diazonium produisent des colorants rouges violets en milieu acide fort.
Bilirubine : La bilirubine directe avec le dichlorobenzène diazonium produit des colorants azoïques en milieu acide.
Cétone : L'acide acétoacétique et le nitroprusiate de sodium réagissent en milieu alcalin et produisent un composé rouge violet.
Sang : L'hémoglobine a des activités semblables à celles de la peroxydase qui peut faire dégénérer le peroxyde et libérer de nouvelles molécules d'oxygène écologiques (O_2). L'indicateur d'oxydation tétraméthylbenzidine change de couleur.
Protéine : Il est based sur un indicateur de pH spécifique affilié par le cation de la molécule de protéine, l'indicateur est ensuite mis en évidence par le changement de couleur. Cet phénomène est appelé principe de l'erreur de l'indicateur de protéine.
pH : La méthode de l'indicateur de pH est appliquée.
Densité spécifique : le copolymère d'éther méthylvinylique et d'acide maléique est un échangeur d'acide faible (-COOH), le cation M+ (le plus important étant Na+) présent dans l'urine réagit avec l'échangeur et libère des ions hydrogène, qui réagissent avec l'indicateur et produisent un changement de couleur.
Nitrite : le nitrite et l'amine aromatique sont diazotés pour former un composé diazonium. Le composé diazonium réagit avec le tétrahydroindazolo (hydroxyl-benzène) pour produire le colorant azoïque rouge.
Leucocyte : l'ester d'acide amino pyrrole produit du phénol libre sous l'effet de l'hydrolyse de l'estérase dans le granulocyte neutrophile, le phénol libre couple au sel de phénylazobenzène produit des colorants azoïques pourpres.
Glucose : le glucose oxydé par la glucose oxydase catalyse la formation d'acide gluconique et d'hydrotoxyde peroxyde. L'hydrogène peroxyde libère de l'oxyde de «écologique» sous le contrôle de la peroxydase. (5) oxyde le tétraméthylbenzidine, ce qui entraîne un changement de couleur.
Acide ascorbique : l'acide ascorbique désoxyde le colorant 2,6-dichlorophénol-indophénol qui devient incolore en milieu alcalin.
Calcium urinaire : l'on calcium réagit avec le bleu de méthylthymol bromothymol et produit un changement de couleur en milieu alcalin.
Créatinine : la créatinine et l'acide 3,5-dinitrobénzoïque produisent un composé violet en milieu alcalin.
Microalbumine : le colorant sulfone phtaléine présente une sensibilité élevée à la microalbumine mesurée par la méthode de l'erreur protéique.

[Ingrédient principal]

Urobilinogène : 0,3% p/v de bleu rapide B; 98,1% p/v de tampon; 1,6% p/v ingrédients non réactifs.
Bilirubine : 0,6% p/v de sel de diazonium de 2,4-dichlorobenzène; 97,5% p/v de tampon; 41,5% p/v ingrédients non réactifs.
Cétone : 5,5% p/v nitroprusiate de sodium; 30,1% p/v de tampon; 64,0% p/v ingrédients non réactifs.
Sang : 26 % p/v de dihydroperoxyde de diisopropylbenzène ; 1,6 % p/v de tétraméthylbenzidine; 35,3 % p/v de tampon; 37,1 % p/v ingrédients non réactifs.
Protéine : 0,2 % p/v de bleu de tétrabromophénol; 97,1 % p/v de tampon; 2,7 % p/v ingrédients non réactifs.
pH : 3,6 % p/v de rouge de méthyle; 55,1 % p/v de vert de bromocrésol; 41,3 % p/v ingrédients non réactifs.
Densité spécifique : 4,8 % p/v de bleu de bromothymol ; 95,6 % p/v de copolymère d'éthyl méthylvinylique et d'acide maléique ; 4,6 % p/v d'hydroxyde de sodium.
Nitrite : 0,1 % p/v d'acide p-arsanilique ; 0,9 % p/v de 1,2,3,4-tétrahydrobenzo(h)quinoléin-3-ol ; Tampon à 89,9 % p/v ; 8,2 % p/v d'ingrédients non réactifs.
Leucocytes : 4,3 % p/v de pyrrolidonyl-β-naphtylamide de pyrrole; 0,5% p/v de sel de diazonium ; Tampon à 92,4 % p/v; 2,8 % p/v d'ingrédients non réactifs.
Glucose : 1,0% p/v de 2,6-dichlorophénol-indophénol sodium; 40,7% p/v de tampon; 58,3% p/v d'ingrédients non réactifs.
Acide ascorbique : 2,5 % p/v de cétone complexe d'O-méthoxybenzylthiamine; 87,5 % p/v de tampon; 10 % p/v de ingrédients non réactifs.
Calcium urinaire : 4,5 % p/v de 3,5-dinitrobenzène; 85,3 % p/v de tampon; 10,2 % p/v de ingrédients non réactifs.
Créatinine : 2,4 % p/v de colorant de phénolsulfonaphtaléine; 95,6 % p/v de tampon; 2,0 % p/v de ingrédients non réactifs.
Microalbumine : 2,4 % p/v de colorant de phénolsulfonaphtaléine; 95,6 % p/v de tampon; 2,0 % p/v de ingrédients non réactifs.

[Exigences en matière d'échantillons]
Recueillir de l'urine fraîche dans un récipient propre et sec, ne pas centrifuger l'urine, bien mélanger l'échan-

tillon avant le test. Le test d'urine doit être effectué dans les deux heures. Tous les échantillons doivent être utilisés dans des conditions sanitaires.
[Méthode de test]
Température de fonctionnement du test 25 ℃±5 ℃.
Méthode de test d'instruments :
Suivez les instructions données dans le manuel d'utilisation de l'instrument approprié.
[Plage de référence]

Éléments de test	Unité de concentration	Plage de référence
Urobilinogène	mmol/l (mg/dl)	Normal
Bilirubine	mmol/l (mg/dl)	-
Cétone	mmol/l (mg/dl)	-
Sang	Ery/μl	-
protéine	g/l (mg/dl)	-
pH	---	5,0-7,5
Densité spécifique	---	1.005-1.030
Nitrite	mmol/l	-
Leucocyte	Leu/μl	-
Glucose	mmol/l (mg/dl)	-
Acide ascorbique	mmol/l (mg/dl)	0
Calcium urinaire	mmol/l (mg/dl)	2,5-7,5 (10-30)
Créatinine	mmol/l (mg/dl)	4,4-17,7 (50-200)
Microalbumine	g/l (mg/dl)	0,01 (1)

[Explication des symboles et des marques]

LOT CODE DU LOT
USE-BY DATE DATE LIMITE D'UTILISATION
NE PAS RÉUTILISER
IVD DISPOSITIF MÉDICAL DE DIAGNOSTIC IN VITRO
FABRICANT
Limite de température
CONSULTER INSTRUCTIONS POUR L'UTILISATION
CE Conformité européenne
EC REP REPRESENTANT AGREE DANS L'UNION EUROPEENNE
REF RÉFÉRENCE CATALOGUE
AVERTISSEMENT

[Remarques]
- Destinés in vitro réservé uniquement aux professionnels.
- Les bandelettes de réactifs doivent être conservées dans leur flacon d'origine ; ne pas utiliser après la date de péremption ; chaque bandelette réactive ne peut être utilisée qu'une seule fois ; ne pas retirer le(s) dessiccant(s) ne retirez la bandelette réactive du flacon qu'immédiatement avant le test ; ne pas toucher la zone réactive de la bandelette ; fermer immédiatement le flacon après avoir retiré la bandelette ; conserver à une température comprise entre 2-30 ℃ (36-86 ℉) et dans un environnement sec ; ne pas conserver dans un environnement humide ; ne pas exposer à la lumière directe ; la protection contre l'humidité ambiante, la lumière et la chaleur est essentielle pour éviter l'altération de la réactivité des réactifs ; la protection contre l'humidité ambiante, la lumière et la chaleur est essentielle pour éviter l'altération de la réactivité des réactifs ; si vous avez des questions ou si les résultats du test sont douteux ou incompatibles avec les résultats attendus, veuillez vérifier que les bandelettes de réactifs utilisées dans le test appartiennent bien à la même boîte de bandelettes de réactifs ; ne pas utiliser de bandelettes de réactifs dont la date de péremption est dépassée ; ne pas utiliser de bandelettes de réactifs dont le flacon est endommagé ; ne pas utiliser de bandelettes de réactifs dont le flacon est endommagé ; ne pas conserver dans un environnement humide ; ne pas exposer à la lumière directe ; la protection contre l'humidité ambiante, la lumière et la chaleur est essentielle pour éviter l'altération de la réactivité des réactifs ; la protection contre l'humidité ambiante, la lumière et la chaleur est essentielle pour éviter l'altération de la réactivité des réactifs ; si vous avez des questions ou si les résultats du test sont douteux ou incompatibles avec les résultats attendus, veuillez vérifier que les bandelettes de réactifs utilisées dans le test appartiennent bien à la même boîte de bandelettes de réactifs ; ne pas utiliser de bandelettes de réactifs dont la date de péremption est dépassée