

Investigation of urine by diagnostic test strips PHAN[®]

Diagnostic test strips PHAN[®] (Pliva-Lachema, Czech Republic) are intended for semiquantitative analysis of urine. According to the type of diagnostic strips, the investigator may find specific gravity and pH of urine, presence of proteins, glucose, nitrites, ascorbic acid, ketones, urobilinogen, bilirubin, blood, eventually also leukocytes. Diagnostic strips are used for screening in routine investigation of the patient and in subsequent monitoring of the treatment. Using diagnostic strips, the investigator may reveal the first signs of diseases of kidneys and urogenital system, of hepatic diseases as well as of several hemolytic and metabolic disorders including diabetes mellitus. Investigation by diagnostic strips is easy, fast (result may be obtained within 1-2 min) and of rather high diagnostic specificity and sensitivity. However, despite the above mentioned advantages, the results obtained by diagnostic strips may be influenced by several factors, such as pH higher than 6.5, high concentration of urine, presence of some drugs in urine etc. (see attached limitations by the producer).

Material and needs

Urinary glass, diagnostic strips PHAN[®], paper wool.



Methods

For investigation use fresh urine, not older than 4 hours. Take out one diagnostic strip from the tube and close it immediately. Don't touch the reagent zones (pads) on the diagnostic strip. Dip the strip into the investigated urine for 1-2 s so that all reagent zones have soaked by urine. Run edge of the strip against rim of the urinary glass and wipe out the edge of strip using paper wool to remove the abundant urine. Keep the strip in horizontal position. Read the results (in 60 s for biochemical reagents, in 120 s for leukocytes) and compare the colour change of reagent pads with colour standards on the tube.