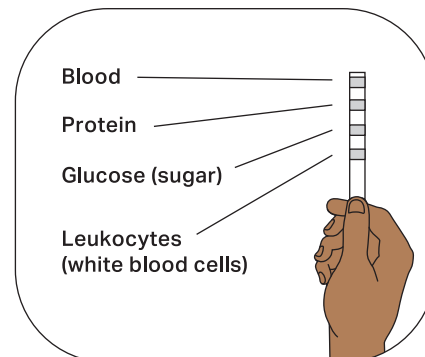


Test-it™ Canine

Urine Screening Test for Dogs

The Test-it™ Canine Urine Screening Test detects specific abnormalities in dog urine. If abnormalities are detected in your dog's urine, you can take appropriate action – such as contacting your vet – before serious complications occur. This information sheet tells you how to use the product.

The Test-it Canine urine test strip consists of a plastic strip with 4 pads. Each pad contains reagents which have been formulated to react with abnormalities in your dog's urine. It detects the following 4 substances in dog urine:



What does the product measure?

Blood (BLD)

The urine dipstick is an accurate and quick scientific method to screen your dog's urine for the presence of blood. Blood in the urine is a common finding in dogs, and mostly of a transient nature (disappearing after a day or two). If your dog's urine consistently tests positive for blood, it could be a sign of an underlying condition such as a kidney disease, inflammatory condition, urinary tract infection, trauma, a tumour, and poisoning. If this is the case, the animal must be referred to a veterinarian.

Protein (PRO)

It is normal for a dog to have detectable levels of protein in the urine, usually after strenuous exercise. If you detect protein persistently in your dog's urine over a two week period, then it could potentially indicate any of the following: a urinary tract infection, kidney infection, bladder stones, abnormal tissue growth, growth of tissue, and cystitis. In this case, you should consult with your veterinarian.

Glucose (GLU)

Normally, a dog's urine should not contain any detectable levels of glucose (sugar). When glucose is frequently detected in the urine, it may result in serious consequences for your dog. The presence of glucose in a dog's urine can be caused by many illnesses and diseases, including diabetes. If your dog's urine tests positive for glucose, together with any of the following symptoms, you should consult your veterinary clinic immediately:

- A noticeable increase in thirst (frequently drinking large volumes of water)
- Frequent urination
- When the dog's urine appears very diluted

Leukocytes (LEU)

Leukocytes are commonly referred to as white blood cells. When found in a dog's urine, it is often an indication of an infection somewhere in the dog's urinary tract, including the kidneys, the bladder, and the urethra. White blood cells can also appear in dog urine due to kidney stones or through contamination of the genital tract – in males via the prostate gland and in females via the vagina. If your dog's urine tests positive for leukocytes, and shows symptoms of frequent urination and cloudy urine, then you should consult your veterinary clinic without delay.

How to test your dog's urine

1

Collect the urine

Remember: Only a small volume of urine is needed to perform a test.

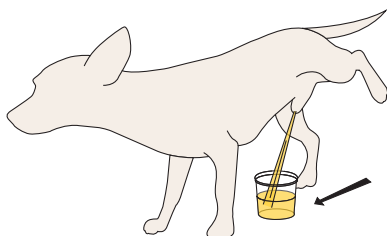
There are many ways to collect urine from a dog. You may get advice on how to collect urine from your dog by searching the internet, or from a veterinary clinic.

Here are some suggestions you may find helpful:

- 1.1. In a gentle manner, take your dog to a spot where he/she feels comfortable to urinate.
- 1.2. Keep your dog on a leash and within easy reach.
- 1.3. Use a clean plastic container (not supplied) to collect the urine. The plastic container must be free from any prior contact with soap or disinfectant, which will interfere with the test results.

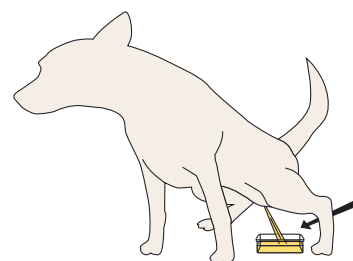
Male

When your dog lifts his leg, place a plastic container in front of his penis (see picture), taking care not to disturb him while he urinates.



Female

When your dog squats, push the plastic container gently under her tail to collect urine.



2 Check the expiry date & storage temperature of the test strips

Do not use if product is beyond the expiry date, or if stored at wrong temperatures.

3 Now, remove one test strip from the container. Briefly (1 second only), dip the test strip into the urine so that all reagent pads are wet, then remove.

4 Blot the side of the test strip on absorbent paper to remove excess urine.

5 After **exactly 60 seconds**, compare the colours on the test strip with the colour scale on the container and write down the results. For leukocytes, write down the result at 120 seconds (2 mins).

Interpret the test results

BLOOD (BLD)

The top pad on the test strip shows if there is blood (BLD) in the urine.

- If there is no detectable blood in your dog's urine, the BLD test pad remains a uniform yellow colour at 60 seconds.
neg
- A light green colour on the BLD pad at 60 seconds means the test strip detects a small amount of blood in the urine. This condition may be normal and usually disappears within a day or two.
ca. 10
- A green to dark green colour on the BLD pad indicates larger quantities of blood is detected in the urine. If a green to dark green colour keeps developing on subsequent urine testing days, discuss the results with your vet.
ca. 50 ca. 300
- Dark spots or a mottled effect on the BLD test pad indicates the presence of intact blood cells. If dark spots appear consistently over 2-3 days of testing, please speak with your vet.
ca. 50 ca. 300 Ery/μL

PROTEIN (PRO)

The second pad on the test strip shows if there is protein (PRO) in the urine.

- If there is no detectable protein in your dog's urine, the PRO test pad remains a uniform light yellow colour at 60 seconds.
neg
- A light yellow-green colour on the PRO pad at 60 seconds means the test strip detects a small amount of protein in the urine. This condition is not necessarily abnormal and is not a reason for concern.
30
- A green to blue-green colour on the PRO pad indicates larger quantities of protein in the urine. Continue to test the dog's urine daily, and if a green to blue-green colour is seen for 7 days or more, you should discuss the results with a vet.
100 500 mg/dL

GLUCOSE (GLU)

The third pad from the top detects if there is glucose (sugar) in the dog's urine.

- If there is no glucose in your dog's urine, the pad remains a bright yellow-orange colour at 60 seconds.
normal
- Any glucose (sugar) in your dogs urine is indicated by a green to dark green colour developing on the pad. The darker the green colour, the more glucose (sugar) is detected. If a green to dark green reaction develops over subsequent testing days, you should contact your veterinarian.
50 150 ≥1000 mg/dL

LEUKOCYTES (LEU)

The bottom pad detects if there are leukocytes (white blood cells) in the dog's urine.

- If there is no colour change on the pad at 120 seconds, it means that no leukocytes or white blood cells are detected in your dog's urine.
neg
- If leukocytes (white blood cells) are detected in the dog's urine, the pad will change colour from buff through maroon at 120 seconds. Leukocytes could point to an infection of the urogenital tract. If leukocytes are detected frequently, you should contact your veterinarian.
25 75 500 Leuko/μL

General notes:

- These urine reagent strips are packaged with a drying agent contained in the cap of the plastic container. Containers must be kept tightly closed at all times. Keep product away from sunlight and humidity.
- Positive results should preferably be confirmed by other laboratory methods. In the case of monitoring, results should always be discussed with a clinician before any action is taken.
- Do not interpret results after 60 seconds as this may lead to false results (for leukocytes do not read after 120 seconds).
- Measurements may not accurately reflect current conditions if the urine has been in the bladder for several hours.
- For single use only. Do not use more than once.
- Product must be discarded after 3 months from first opening.
- Do not use with any fluids other than urine.
- Avoid contact with mucous membranes. Do not swallow or take internally.
- Keep out of reach of children. Discard used strips in an environmentally responsible manner.