

# Urinary tract infection

Rapid test for the detection of white blood cells, nitrites and protein

1 min

Reliability  
> 97 %

## Bladder irritation or infection?

In cases of unclear bladder discomfort, e.g. mild burning when passing water or abdominal pain, the question is often whether this is already a urinary tract infection or just transient bladder irritation. More than one in ten women experience urinary tract infection once a year, as the short urethra in women favours intrusion by germs. But also elderly men with an enlarged prostate gland are familiar with the problem.

## Knowing where you stand: Urinary tract infection rapid test

The urinary tract infection rapid test rapidly and reliably indicates whether your discomfort is caused by a urinary tract infection. If the result is positive, you should discuss how to proceed with your doctor. This pack contains two self-tests so that you can re-check the result. Please keep this instruction leaflet for re-use.

## How reliable is the Veroval<sup>®</sup> test?

The urinary tract infection rapid test was developed for the purpose of making the accuracy and dependability of modern diagnostics also available for private use at home. It is based on the detection of white blood cells, nitrites and protein in the urine and thus corresponds to the state-of-the-art in medical research. **Reliability, as evidenced in performance evaluation studies, is greater than 97 %.**

### Performance data:

In a performance evaluation study with a comparable, CE-compliant product as reference, this test achieved a sensitivity of 91.5 % for the parameter protein, 99.5 % for the parameter nitrites, 89.3 % for the parameter white blood cells and a specificity of 91.2 % for the parameter protein, 87.1 % for the parameter nitrites and 95.5 % for the parameter white blood cells.

## Is the test complicated to perform?

No: All you need is a clock with a seconds display and a clean receptacle. The exact test procedure is described overleaf.

## What should I pay attention to?

### Storage:

- Store the self-test and all components at 4 °C to 30 °C.

### Shelf life:

- For storage, as specified above, see expiry date on the film packaging of the test strip and on the outer packaging.

### Reliability:

- Reliability is greater than 97 %.

### Application:

- **We recommend carrying out the test in the morning, as the concentration of the substances requiring detection is highest in the morning urine.**
- Only take the test strip out of the film packaging immediately prior to performing the test.
- Do not use if the film packaging is open or the test strip is damaged.
- **Do not perform the test during your period or in the three days following your period.**

### Disposal:

- All components can be discarded in the household waste together with the outer packaging.
- The desiccant in the film packaging can be discarded.

### Caution:

- Chemical components of the test fields must be considered potentially hazardous substances, which however present no danger if you use all test components in accordance with the instructions.

## Important note:

**Positive test results may also occur for perfectly harmless reasons – negative results, however, do not always mean a complete all-clear. For this reason, the final diagnosis should always be made together with the doctor. To detect new infections promptly, keeping a supply of the self-test for detecting a urinary tract infection is recommended, so action can already be taken during the initial symptoms.**



Consult instruction leaflet!  
Store the test out of the reach of children.  
Do not use the test after the expiry date.  
Store test components at 4 °C to 30 °C.  
Use each test strip one time only.  
Do not dismantle the test strip.  
The test is for external use only.  
In vitro diagnostic product for self-testing.



CARE diagnostica Produktions- und  
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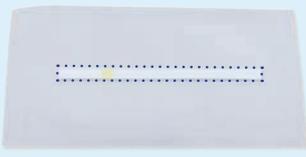
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### Urinary tract infection - rapid test

#### This is how it's done:

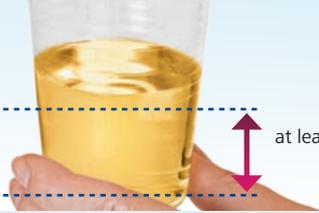
**1**



Contents:

- 2 film packs each with one test strip and desiccant
- 1 instruction leaflet

**2**



at least 3 cm

- Collect fresh urine (preferably in the morning) in a clean receptacle without detergent.
- The urine should not come into contact with toilet water or (for women) vaginal secretion.
- Fill receptacle with at least 3 cm of urine.

**3**

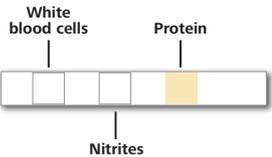
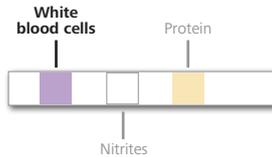
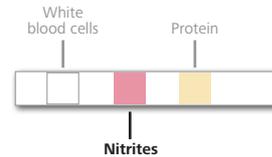
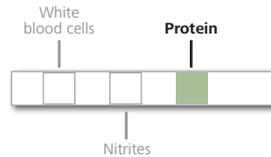


2 sec.

- Now take the test strip out of the film packaging (keep packaging).
- Dip the test strip into the urine and make sure that all three fields are immersed for approx. 2 seconds. Skim off superfluous urine at the edge of the receptacle.

**4**

- Lay the test strip on the film packaging and do not move it for 60 seconds. After this, quickly read off the result. Do not read after a total of 2 minutes, as the result may then be distorted. Different colour shades and intensities are possible. You must ignore any discolouration at the edges of the test fields or when more than 2 minutes have elapsed.

Negative result	Positive result: White blood cells	Positive result: Nitrites	Positive result: Protein
 <p>None of the fields has changed colour - the result is negative. If the bladder irritation persists or worsens, probably there is a different cause. Consult a doctor and discuss how to proceed.</p>	 <p>If the whitish test field on the left has changed colour to purple, then there are white blood cells (leukocytes) in the urine. They are an important indication of inflammatory urinary tract diseases. White blood cells are detected in the majority of bacterial urinary tract infections. However, they also occur in chronic or healing infections without detection of bacteria.</p>	 <p>If the white test field in the middle has changed colour to pink, then nitrites are present in the urine. Nitrites can only arise through conversion of nitrates through bacteria and is thus one of the most important parameters for the detection of a bacterial urinary tract infection.</p>	 <p>If the yellow test field on the right has changed colour to green, then protein is present in the urine. Protein is commonly found in the urine with kidney diseases, but can also occur with infections of the bladder or prostate gland as well as with urinary tract bleeding.</p>
<p>* False negative = a negative test result is wrongly displayed, even though the result is actually positive.</p> <p>* False positive = a positive test result is wrongly displayed, even though the result is actually negative.</p>	<p><b>False negative*</b> results can occur upon consumption of cephalexin and gentamycin or in cases of high glucose excretion in the urine.</p> <p><b>False positive**</b> results can occur through consumption of imipenem, meropenem or clavulanic acid.</p>	<p><b>False negative*</b> results can occur if the retention time of the urine in the bladder is too short, under starvation conditions, a diet without vegetables or antibiotic therapies.</p> <p><b>False positive**</b> results can occur when taking medications containing phenazopyridine.</p>	<p><b>False positive**</b> results can occur when taking phenazopyridine or during infusion with polyvinylpyrrolidone.</p>

Please note that not all three parameters have to be positive. Even in the case of only one or two positive results, you should discuss how to proceed with your doctor.