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cobas u 411 urine analyzer

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| Parameter test strip | Reaction time | Clinical utility |
|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Specific Gravity | 60 sec. | Specific gravity is significant in the analysis of urine for narcotics or prescribed drugs. |
| pH | 60 sec. | Acidic or alkaline urine might indicate the possibility of an acid-base imbalance. Persistently alkaline pH values can be an indication of a urinary tract infection. |
| Leukocytes | 60-120 Sec. | Leukocytes are a sensitive and early indicator of inflammatory diseases of the > kidneys and/or the > urinary tract. In chronic pyelonephritis it is often the only symptom between acute episodes. It can also constitute important evidence for the presence of interstitial nephritis, urogenital tuberculosis or even tumors. |
| Nitrite | 60 sec. | Nitrite provides indirect evidence of nitrite-forming bacteria in the urine. The presence of nitrite in the urine is an important symptom of a bacterial > urinary tract infection. The most common cause of a urinary tract infection is E. coli, which, along with most other pathogenic organisms of the urinary tract, converts the nitrate consumed in food into nitrite. |
| Protein | 60 sec. | Proteinuria is a frequent symptom in renal diseases. However, proteinuria is a non-specific symptom; it does not provide evidence of nephropathy, nor does its absence exclude nephropathy. Therefore, the presence of urine protein should always be complemented by differential diagnosis. > Nephropathy (link to kidney disease) is a frequent complication in patients with diabetes or hypertension. |
| Glucose | 60 sec. | Blood glucose levels of more than 180 mg/dl result in elevated glucose levels in the urine. Urinary glucose detection can be suppressed by the influence of ascorbic acid (vitamin C), if urine test strips are not protected against this influence. |
| Ketone | 60 sec. | Metabolic disorders like > diabetes mellitus and specific dietary conditions can lead to the excretion of ketone bodies in the urine. |
| Urobilinogen | 60 sec. | Elevated levels of urine urobilinogen can be caused by hepatitis, cirrhosis or different hemolytic diseases. |
| Bilirubin | 60 sec. | During all pathological processes that increase the concentration of conjugated serum bilirubin, urine bilirubin can also reach considerable high levels and can be caused by liver diseases like hepatitis, cirrhosis or biliary drainage blockage. |
| Erythrocytes (Hemo-globin) | 60 sec. | The excretion of erythrocytes (hematuria) in the urine may reveal > kidney disease or > urinary tract disorders. Hematuria is often caused by inflammation, but also occurs very often in the case of tumors, e.g. hypernephroma or bladder tumor, in renal damage and in most patients with urolithiasis even before they experience any pain symptoms. Urinary blood detection can be suppressed by the influence of ascorbic acid (vitamin C), if urine test strips are not protected against this influence. |

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