

Limitation

- The system is intended for analysis with capillary blood. Do not use serum or plasma.
- If the cholesterol value obtained does not correspond to the general health of the patient and/or to the knowledge he usually has of his health conditions, the test needs to be repeated. A physician must be consulted in this case.
- Reducing agents e.g. ascorbic acid at normal concentrations, do not interfere. If high quantities are intaken, abnormally low results could be obtained.
- Samples with abnormally high Triglycerides concentration (more than 500 mg/dl) may affect the result.
- Colour-blind individuals should not use visual colour procedures.
- High haemoglobin and/or bilirubin levels could interfere with the result determining a lighter colour than the real one.
- Abnormal haematocrit values (higher than 50% or lower than 35%) can affect the results with visual cholesterol strips.
- Result is affected by high levels of steroids.
- Visual cholesterol strips are not suitable to test using neonatal blood samples.
- Recent illness, pregnancy and hormonal contraceptives may influence the cholesterol values.
- Results obtained under such conditions must be referred to the physician before any dietetic or therapeutic measures are applied.

Composition

Chromogen 0.06 mg/strip, Cholesterol esterase 1.94 IU/strip, Cholesterol oxidase 0.97 IU/strip, POD 2.91 IU/strip.



Visual Cholesterol Test

Strips for semi-quantitative determination of cholesterol in whole blood

General remarks

Cholesterol is an important component of the complex structure of the human body, and it is involved in the production of Steroid Hormones and bile acids. Cholesterol is taken up from the food we eat, but most of it is produced by the liver. It is transported in plasma by lipoproteins, that are constituted by lipids and apo-lipoproteins.

Prevention and early diagnosis of vascular and coronary heart disease are mostly based on the determination of hypercholesterolemia, as a risk factor. With VISUAL CHOLESTEROL strips it is possible to quickly check cholesterol levels in the blood and inform the GP to find a suitable therapy or to check-up on existing therapy.

The patient can perform the test by himself or herself; test result must however be put forward to the GP to monitor the interpretation of results, the therapy and diet.

Principle of test

Test is based on the reaction Cholesterol Esterase/Cholesterol Oxidase/Peroxidase/chromogen.

Intensity of the colour developed by the reaction is proportional to cholesterol concentration in the blood.

Description

Visual Cholesterol permits the semi-quantitative determination of cholesterol concentration in human capillary blood.

Cholesterol concentration is estimated by comparison with comparative card in the range 150-400mg/dl. Comparative card is included in the box.

Intended use

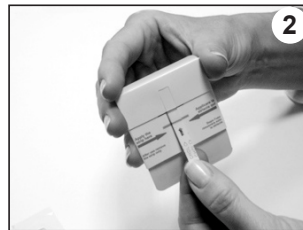
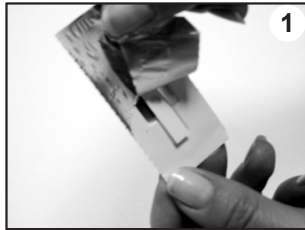
For rapid determination of blood cholesterol. This test is useful to monitor cholesterolemia in people with diabetes, high blood pressure and familial hypercholesterolemia.

It is recommended to check blood cholesterol concentration of all people who smoke, drink alcohol and eat a fatty diet and are over weight or do not exercise regularly. It is specially recommended for people with familial cases of heart diseases before the age of 60.

This test should not replace quantitative method for the determination of blood cholesterol.

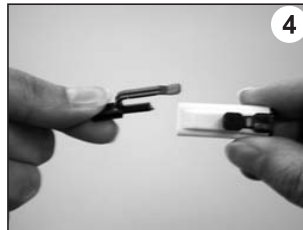
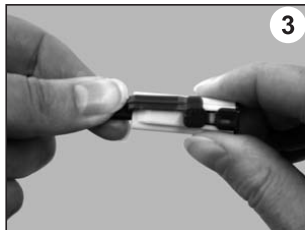
Executing the test

Required accessories: sterile gauze, timer or watch displaying seconds, lancet.
Preparation: With the watch ready by your side, pull out the comparative card from the box. Wash hands with hot water and dry thoroughly. Open the strip blister before performing the test as shown below and place the reactive strip on the comparative card (2) .

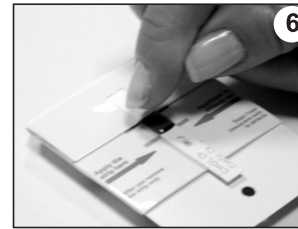


Puncture of the fingertip:

Remove the protective cap of the lancet by twisting (shown below):



Press the open end of the lancet against the side of your fingertip (it will hurt more on the FRONT of the fingertip) and press the side lever on the lancet until a click is heard to prick your finger. Gently press the fingertip to extract a hanging drop of blood from your finger.

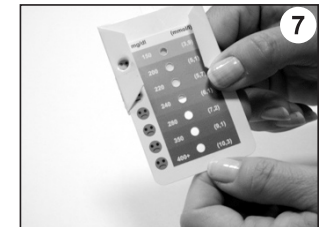


Put this drop of blood on the reactive strip inside the green zone shown by the arrow> Make sure the drop completely covers the inside of the green zone .
Wait 40 seconds

After 40 seconds quickly turn the card over and compare the colour change through the hole with the matching colour on the comparative card.

This should be done within 25 seconds of turning the card.

The numerical value next to the colour gives you the cholesterol value.



Interpretation of results

Test reading: Visual reading is affected by personal evaluation and can change from individual to individual. The test result is a semi-quantitative judgement based on colour, shade and intensity. It is important to make the colour comparison as soon as 40 seconds are up, otherwise the colour will be lighter and the evaluated concentration will be lower than the real one. Each colour block corresponds to a cholesterol value.

Lightest colour is cholesterol 150 mg/dl.

A reactive strip with a colour lighter than 150 mg/dl has to be considered as a cholesterol level lower than 150 mg/dl.

A reactive strip with a colour darker than 400 mg/dl has to be considered as a cholesterol level higher than 400 mg/dl.