



URI TEX VET

URINE ANALYSIS SYSTEM

TAILORED TO SUIT YOUR NEEDS



URI TEX VET

URI TEX VET Analyzer



FEATURES

- Semi – automated portable analyzer
- Compact size
- Results after 60 s
- Simple operation by touchscreen
- Memory: 2000 results – easy check of the animals past results using animal ID
- Result printing: via PC or external printer (optional product)
- PC software (option)

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

- Power: DC 12V/3.33A or AAA battery 1.5V x 8 pcs
- Interface: USB
- Display: 4.3 inch TFT LCD
- Dimensions: 74 (W) x 188 (L) x 77 (H) mm
- Weight: 430g

Catalogue no. **X-170**

URI TEX VET 10 Strips



PARAMETERS

- Glucose
- Protein
- pH
- Blood
- Ketone (acetoacetic acid)
- Specific gravity
- Nitrite
- Urobilinogen
- Leukocytes
- Bilirubin

TEST SPECIFICATION

- Sample: approx. 5 ml of urine
- Reaction time: 90 -120 s for leukocytes;
60 s for other tests
- Reaction temperature: 2 - 30 °C

Catalogue no. **X-943**

URI TEX VET 2AC

Strips for diagnosis
of early stage of **kidney diseases**



PARAMETERS

- Microalbumin
- Creatinine

TEST SPECIFICATION

- Sample: approximately 5 ml of urine
- Reaction time: 60 s
- Reaction temperature: 2 - 30 °C

Catalogue no. **X-942**

BHB Milk

Strips for **Ketosis test** in dairy cows
(manual read only)



PARAMETER

- BHB (B-Hydroxybutyrate)

TEST SPECIFICATION

- Sample: approx. 5 ml of cow milk
- Reaction time: 60 s
- Reaction temperature: 2 - 30 °C
- Sensitivity: 0,5 mg/dl

Ketosis is commonly found in dairy cows due to the lack of nutrition especially early postpartum period when nutrition intake is not as enough as increased milk production. When this happens, cows metabolize body fat to cover the lack of energy and amount of ketone bodies increase. Incidents are found in up to 30% of herds first 3 weeks of lactation.

Catalogue no. **X-944**

URINALYSIS IN VETERINARY PRACTICE*

CLINICAL CONDITIONS IDENTIFIED BY URINALYSIS

PARAMETERS	CLINICAL CONDITIONS
High specific gravity (>1.035)	Nephrotic syndrome, dehydration, acute glomerulonephritis, heart failure, liver failure, shock
Low specific gravity (<1.035)	Diabetes insipidus, nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, acute tubular necrosis, pyelonephritis
Protein, microalbumin, creatinine	Renal disease, fever congestive heart failure (CHF), hypertension, tumors
Glucose in protein	Sugar levels are obviously important in diagnosing diabetes
Ketone bodies in urine	Ketonuria occurs in diabetes mellitus and starvation
Bilirubin	Liver damage or disease
Blood	Present of haemoglobin or myoglobin. Kidney damage, infection, kidney or bladder stones, kidney or bladder cancer or blood disorders
Red blood cells	Haematuria
White blood cells	Infection, urinary tract infections (UTI)
Crystals	Hypercalcemia
BHB	Ketosis (dairy cow)

REFERENCE VALUES OF URINE FOR DIFFERENT SPECIES

Physical examination

PARAMETERS	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOAT	HORSE	DOG	CAT	RABBIT
Urine volume (ml/kg)	16-50	10-40	10-40	8-30	14-50	18-25	20-350
Colour	pale yellow- dark brown yellow	pale yellow- dark brown yellow	pale yellow- dark brown yellow	orche	pale yellow- brown yellow	yellow- strong dark yellow	pale yellow- red brown
Transparency	clear	clear	clear	turbid	clear	clear	clear
Odour	aromatic	indifferent aromatic	indifferent aromatic	aromatic	garlicy	sharp	n.s
Specific gravity	1.020-1.040	1.020-1.040	1.020-1.040	1.020-1.040	1.001-1.065	1.001-1.080	1.003-1.036

Chemical analysis

PARAMETERS	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOAT	HORSE	DOG	CAT	RABBIT
pH	7.0-8.4	7.5-8.5	7.5-8.5	7.6-9.0	5.5-7.0	5.0-7.0	8.2
Protein	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	0-20mg/dl
Glucose	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative
Ketones	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative
Bilirubin	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative-weak positive	negative	negative
Urobilinogen	negative- weak positive	negative- weak positive	negative- weak positive	negative- weak positive	negative-weak positive	negative- weak positive	0,2-1 mg/dl
Blood	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative
Leukocytes	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	negative	0-2 hpf

*Sources: Parrah JD, Moulvi BA, Gazi MA, Makhdoomi DM, Athar H, Din MU, Dar S and Mir AQ (2013) Importance of urinalysis in veterinary practice – A review, Vet World6(9): 640-646, doi: 10.14202/vetworld.2013.640-646

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