

A rapid test for the qualitative detection of luteinizing hormone (LH) in urine.
For professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

INTENDED USE

The Ovulation (LH) Rapid Test (Urine) is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of luteinizing hormone (LH) in urine to aid in the detection of ovulation.

SUMMARY

Ovulation is the release of an egg from the ovary. The egg then passes into the fallopian tube where it is ready to be fertilized. In order for pregnancy to occur, the egg must be fertilized by sperm within 24 hours after its release. Immediately prior to ovulation, the body produces a large amount of luteinizing hormone (LH) which triggers the release of a ripened egg from the ovary. This "LH surge" usually takes place in the middle of the menstrual cycle.¹

The Ovulation (LH) Rapid Test (Urine) is a complete system to help predict the time of ovulation, and peak fertility. It is during this fertile time that pregnancy is most likely to occur.

The Ovulation (LH) Rapid Test (Urine) detects the LH surge in urine, signaling that ovulation is likely to occur in the next 24-36 hours. The test utilizes a combination of antibodies including a monoclonal LH antibody to selectively detect elevated levels of LH.

Important: The LH surge and ovulation may not occur in all menstrual cycles.

MATERIALS

Materials provided

- Test dipsticks
- Package insert

Materials required but not provided

- Specimen collection containers
- Timer

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

- For professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only. Do not use after the expiration date.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke in the area where the specimens or kits are handled.
- The test should remain in the sealed pouch or closed canister until ready to use.
- Handle all specimens as if they contain infectious agents. Observe established precautions against microbiological hazards throughout the procedure and follow the standard procedures for proper disposal of specimens.
- The used test should be discarded according to local regulations.
- Humidity and temperature can adversely affect results.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store as packaged at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30°C). The test is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch or label of the closed canister. The test must remain in the sealed pouch or closed canister until use. **DO NOT FREEZE.** Do not use beyond the expiration date.

NOTE: Once the canister has been opened, the remaining test(s) are stable for 90 days only.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

- Determine the optimal time for urine collection. For best results, collect urine at about the same time each day. Some women have found that their best specimen is after 12 noon. Do not collect the first urine specimen after waking up.
- Reduce liquid intake approximately 2 hours prior to urine collection.
- Record the date, cycle day and time of urine collection. See the TEST RESULTS CHART at the end of this package insert.
- Urine can be stored at room temperature for up to 8 hours or at 2-8°C for up to 24 hours. Do not freeze. For best results, test urine on the same day that it is collected. If refrigerated, let urine reach room temperature before testing. Do not shake the container. If sediment forms at the bottom of the collection container, allow the sediment to settle. Use only urine from the top of the container.

WHEN TO START TESTING

First, determine the subject's Menstrual Cycle Length. The Menstrual Cycle Length is the number of days from the first day of the subject's period (menstrual bleeding) to the last day before the next period starts.

Next, determine the Days to Count Ahead after the period to start testing. Find the subject's Menstrual Cycle Length on the first row of the chart below and read the corresponding Days to Count Ahead in the second row. This is the number of days after the period to begin testing.

Menstrual Cycle Length

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
6	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Days to Count Ahead

Finally, determine the day to start testing. Starting from and including the first day of the last period, count ahead the number of days indicated in the previous step. This is the day on which testing should begin. As a basic guideline, it is recommended to test once a day for five days.

Note: If uncertain about the length of the subject's menstrual cycle, use the shortest menstrual cycle length (21 days) when reading the chart. In this case, it may be necessary to test for more than 5 days.

Example: The subject's usual menstrual cycle length is 28 days. The chart indicates to count ahead 11 days from the subject's last period. The subject's last period started on the 3rd. Starting from and including the 3rd, count ahead 11 days to arrive at the 13th. Urine collection and testing should start on the 13th and proceed through the 17th. (See the Example Specimen Calendar below).

Example Specimen Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1	2	(3)	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	<13>
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

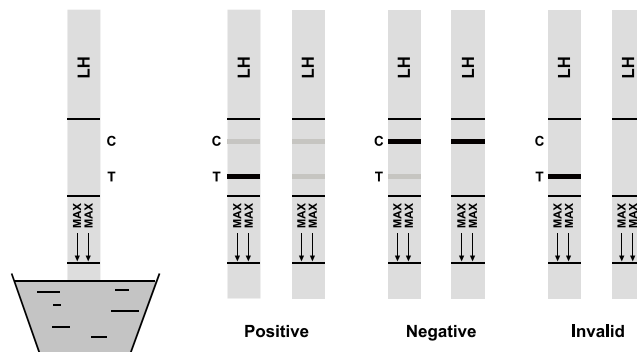
()—First day of the period

<>—Being test with the Ovulation (LH) Rapid Test (Urine)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Allow the test, urine specimen and/or controls to reach room temperature (15-30°C) prior to testing.

1. Determine the day to begin testing. (See the above section: "WHEN TO START TESTING").
2. Bring the pouch or canister to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test dipstick from the sealed pouch or closed canister and use it as soon as possible.
NOTE: For canister packaging, immediately close the canister tightly after removing the required number of the test dipstick(s). Record the initial opening date on the canister. Once the canister has been opened, the remaining test dipstick(s) are stable for 90 days only.
3. With arrows pointing toward the urine specimen, **immerse the test dipstick vertically in the urine specimen for at least 10-15 seconds.** Do not pass the maximum line (MAX) on the test dipstick when immersing the dipstick. See illustration below.
4. Place the test dipstick on a non-absorbent flat surface, start the timer and wait for the colored line(s) to appear. **Read results at 5 minutes.** Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.



INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

(Please refer to the illustration)

POSITIVE: Two colored lines are visible, but the line in test line region (T) is the same as or darker than the one in the control line region (C). This indicates probable ovulation in 24-36 hours.

NEGATIVE: Two colored lines are visible, but the line in the test line region (T) is lighter than the one in the control line region (C), or if there is no line in the test line region (T). This indicates that no LH surge has been detected.

INVALID: Control line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new test. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit immediately and contact your local distributor.

QUALITY CONTROL

A procedural control is included in the test. A colored line appearing in the control line region (C) is considered an internal procedural control. It confirms sufficient specimen volume, adequate membrane wicking and correct procedural technique.

A positive result indicates that the urine specimen contains the level of LH that would indicate the beginning of ovulation. Ovulation should begin in 24-36 hours.

A negative result indicates that no LH surge has been detected and daily testing should continue. Not every woman ovulates mid-cycle, therefore, a positive result may not appear during the selected days of testing. If you see no positive result, continue testing with the Ovulation (LH) Rapid Test (Urine) for several more days. If negative results persist, test again during the next menstrual cycle.

LIMITATIONS

1. For professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
2. This test may not be used as a form of birth control.
3. The test results should not be affected by pain relievers, antibiotics and other common drugs. Medication containing hCG or LH may affect the test and should not be taken while using the Ovulation (LH) Rapid Test (Urine). In addition, the test will not work properly for subjects who are pregnant, in menopause, or taking birth control pills.
4. Keep out of the reach of children.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Laboratory studies show that the sensitivity of the Ovulation (LH) Rapid Test (Urine) is 40 mIU/mL and the accuracy is 99.0%.

INTERFERENCE SUBSTANCE

The Ovulation (LH) Rapid Test (Urine) has been tested with commonly known drugs and hormones including FSH (1,000 mIU/mL), TSH (1,000 µIU/mL), and hCG (100 mIU/mL). At the levels tested, none of these substances interfered with the expected test results.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. **Can the Ovulation (LH) Rapid Test (Urine) be used to avoid pregnancy?**

No, the test should not be used as a form of birth control.

2. **Do alcohol or common medications affect the test?**

No, but a physician should be consulted if taking any hormonal medication. Also, recent oral contraceptive use, breastfeeding or pregnancy could affect the results.

3. **How long will the line remain visible?**

The test should be read at 5 minutes for best results. A positive (Surge) result will never disappear. The colored line(s) may become darker and a tinted background may appear after several hours. Some negative results may later display a faint second color line because of evaporation from the test line region, which prevents complete migration of the test chemicals. Therefore, do not read the result after 10 minutes and discard the test after reading the test.

4. **Once a positive result is obtained, when is the best time to have intercourse?**

Ovulation is likely to occur within 24-36 hours. This is the most fertile time. Sexual intercourse within this time frame is advised.

5. **Does this test replace the basal body temperature method (BBT)?**

The shift in basal body temperature primarily indicates that ovulation has already

occurred. The Ovulation (LH) Rapid Test (Urine) indicates that ovulation is about to occur.

6. Does a positive result guarantee a pregnancy after intercourse within the fertile days?

There are many factors that can affect the ability to become pregnant. Often it may be necessary to use the test kit for 3-4 months before achieving pregnancy. A physician should be consulted if pregnancy is not achieved after 3-4 months.

7. How soon can pregnancy be confirmed?

Rapid pregnancy tests can provide results as early as the first missed period.

8. What time of the day should I perform the test? Do I need to use first morning urine?

First morning urine is not recommended, but any other time of day is suitable. For best results, try to collect urine at approximately the same time each day.

9. Will heavy intake of liquids affect the result?

Heavy intake of fluids prior to testing will dilute the hormone in urine. Limiting fluid intake for about two hours before collecting urine is suggested.

TEST RESULTS CHART

Test	Date	Collection Time	Result
Day 1			
Day 2			
Day 3			
Day 4			
Day 5			

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Elkind-Hirsch, K; Goldzieher, JW; Gibbons, WE and Besch, PK. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 67(3): 450-453,1986.

INDEX OF SYMBOLS

	Consult instructions for use		Contains sufficient for <n> tests
	<i>In vitro</i> diagnostic medical device		Use-by date
	Temperature limit		Batch code
	Do not use if package is damaged		Manufacturer
	Catalogue number		Do not re-use



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