URINE PREGNANCY COMPETENCY
The SP Brand Rapid Test HCG is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of the human chronic gonadotropin (HCG) in urine to aid in the early detection of pregnancy.
A urine specimen must be collected in clean dry container
The first morning specimen is preferred since it contains the highest levels of HCG, however, urine specimens collected at any time of day may be used
Each box of SP Rapid Test HCG contains 30 individually packaged cassettes with specimen dropper
Follow the steps to perform the rapid hcg test
**HOW TO PERFORM TEST**

1. Remove the test device and dropper from package
2. Label device with patient name
3. Place the cassette on a clean level surface
4. Hold the dropper vertical and transfer 3 full drops of urine on the test cassette
5. Start timer for 3 minutes
6. Read the results at 3 minutes

Note: Positive results may be observed in as little as 30 seconds depending on the concentration of HCG. The presence of the control line is not indicative of the test being complete. You must wait the entire 3 minutes for completion of the test
Positive

Negative
- **Positive:** Two distinct red lines will appear. One line should be in the test (T) region and a red line should appear in the control (C) region.
- **Negative:** One red line should appear in the control (C) region. No apparent red or pink line appears in the test (T) region.
- **Invalid Test:** If no line appears in the control (c) window the test is invalid and must be repeated with a new cassette.
- **After** interpretation of the test, results should be documented in the computer under treatment, and in the manual log with a patient sticker.

Note: Because of the high sensitivity of this test results should be read at 3 minutes only, a weak line can appear in the test region if read after an extended period of time.
LIMITATIONS TO TEST

Limitations:

1. Very dilute urine, as indicated by low specific gravity, may not contain representative levels of HCG.
2. Detectable levels of HCG may remain after delivery, abortion, natural termination, or HCG injections. A negative test may result from a very early pregnancy with low levels of HCG in the urine specimen that is too dilute.
3. Because some conditions other than normal pregnancy (such as ectopic, or molar pregnancy and some neoplasms) may be associated with detectable HCG in urine, this test must be used as an adjunct to other information available to the physician.