## I nstruction For Use of VETRI PLAST ${ }^{\circledR}$ plastic slide for urine sedimentation

In the VETRIPLAST slide (plastic slide with 10 cells) with counting grid, the microscopic counting of the cells present in the urine sediment, is based on the same principle of the glass counting chambers actually present on the market (Bürker, Thoma-Zeiss, Neubauer).
The above mentioned counting chambers determine, through appropriate calculations, the number of the elements per ml, present in a sample of urine.
The surface on which the samples is spread in the chamber is divided in spaces defined by a grid.
Inside of the squares, the volume of the samples is predetermined and consequently, through calculation procedures, there is a direct connection between the number of cells counted on the squares and its amount in the quantity of the urine under examination.

The possibility of error in the cell counting of the urine sediment through the above mentioned chambers could be the following:

| MATERIAL | a) non calibrated pipettes <br> b) defective counting chambers <br> c) cover glasses wrongly positioned <br> or of bad quality |
| :--- | :--- |
| Error depending on: | TECNIQUE |
|  | d) defective sampling <br> e) defective pipetting <br> f) defective mixing <br> g) samples drying |
|  | OPERATOR |
|  | h) differences between operators |
| i) operator with tired sight |  |

VETRIPLAST is different from the traditional glass counting chamber for its easiness in the use; it helps the operator in the daily routine, decreases drastically some possible causes of error with the use of the chambers. VETRIPLAST increases the quality respect to the other plastic chambers thanks to the unique patented plastic grid. The total absence of thickness permits an homogeneous distribution of the elements on the counting grid.
In the VETRIPLAST the volume of the samples limited by the grid is pre-determined and constant in all the cells (every slide is subject to strict quality controls during the production).

The area delimited by the grid is 3 mm by 3 mm divided in 9 squares with a side of 1 mm , defined by a double line. Every square of 1 mm side is also divided in 9 small squares with a side of $0,333 \mathrm{~mm}$, defined by a single line.
Every grid is divided in 81 small squares with a side of $0,333 \mathrm{~mm}$.
In this way it is obtained a precise subdivision of the sample value on the grid.
$0,9 \mathrm{ul}$ on the whole counting grid
$0,1 \mathrm{ul} \quad$ inside of each of the 9 squares of $1 \times 1 \mathrm{~mm}$ side
$0,0111 \mathrm{ul}$ inside of each of the 9 small squares of $0,333 \times 0,333 \mathrm{~mm}$ side

Features of VETRIPLAST slide:

1) reduces the number of glass slides to be prepared;
2) avoids the use of defective counting chambers;
3) no need to put a cover glass avoiding every error;
4) ensures the precision of the sample volume inside every chamber and every grid;
5) permits a quick examination of the sample, avoiding the possibility of drying;
6) reduces the possibility of overcrowding of the cells.

## DIRECTIONS FOR 10 ML CENTRIFUGED URINE SAMPLES

- After having sufficiently stirred the sample of urine, pour 10 ml into a tapered test tube (code 18304);
- centrifuge for 5 minutes at 1000-1500 rpm.
- Pour off 9 ml of the top fluid;
- Suspend the sediment again, sufficiently stirring the test tube;
- Collect the sample with a Pasteur capillary pipette and fill the selected cell on the slide.
- Individuate the grid position at 100 magnifications and then read at 400 magnification. The field of reading will include the smallest square of the grid $(0,333 \times 0,333 \mathrm{~mm}$ side $)$.


## Formula


to obtain number of cell per $\boldsymbol{\mu l}$ of urine
n * 1000
---------------- = Tml
k*N*CF
to obtain number of cell per $\mathbf{m l}$ of urine
where:
$\mathrm{n}=$ total number of cells counted
$k=0,01111$
$\mathrm{N}=$ number of circles observed
$T_{\mu}=$ total of cells present in $1 \mu$ l of urine
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{ml}}=$ total of cells present in 1 ml of urine
$C F=$ concentration factor (10 for centrifuged urine samples)

## DIRECTIONS FOR 10 ML NON CENTRIFUGED URINE SAMPLES

- Collect the sample with a Pasteur capillary pipette and fill the selected cell on the slide.
- Individuate the grid position at 100 magnifications and then read at 400 magnification. The field of reading will include the smallest square of the grid $(0,333 \times 0,333 \mathrm{~mm}$ side $)$.


## Formula

$n$
k * $N$
to obtain number of cell per $\boldsymbol{\mu l}$ of urine

to obtain number of cell per $\mathbf{~ m l}$ of urine
where:
$\mathrm{n}=$ total number of cells counted
$k=0,01111$
$\mathrm{N}=$ number of circles observed
$T_{\mu}=$ total of cells present in $1 \mu$ of urine
$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{ml}}=$ total of cells present in 1 ml of urine

## VACUTETEST*

## HIGH PRESENCE OF ELEMENTS

Count the number of elements present in 5 different squares, taking care not to count twice the same position.
(example n. 1)


## Example no. 1

The total number of elements per uL or mL can be obtained using the "table 1 " here below.
Table no. 1

| Total number of elements counted in 5 squares | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in $1 \mathbf{u l}$ of centrifuged urine 1:10 | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in 1 ul of NON centrifuged urine | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in 1 ml of centrifuged urine 1:10 | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in 1 ml of NON centrifuged urine | Total number of elements counted in 5 squares | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in 1 ul of centrifuged urine 1:10 | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in 1 ul of NON centrifuged urine | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in 1 ml of centrifuged urine 1:10 | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in 1 ml of NON centrifuged urine |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 18 | 1800 | 18000 | 35 | 63 | 630 | 63000 | 6300000 |
| 2 | 4 | 36 | 3600 | 36000 | 40 | 72 | 720 | 72000 | 7200000 |
| 3 | 5 | 54 | 5400 | 54000 | 45 | 81 | 810 | 81000 | 8100000 |
| 4 | 7 | 72 | 7200 | 72000 | 50 | 90 | 900 | 90000 | 9000000 |
| 5 | 9 | 90 | 9000 | 90000 | 55 | 99 | 990 | 99000 | 9900000 |
| 6 | 11 | 108 | 10800 | 108000 | 60 | 108 | 1080 | 108000 | 1080000 |
| 7 | 13 | 126 | 12600 | 126000 | 65 | 117 | 1170 | 117000 | 1170000 |
| 8 | 14 | 144 | 14400 | 144000 | 70 | 126 | 1260 | 126000 | 1260000 |
| 9 | 16 | 162 | 16200 | 162000 | 75 | 135 | 1350 | 135000 | 1350000 |
| 10 | 18 | 180 | 18000 | 180000 | 80 | 144 | 1440 | 144000 | 1440000 |
| 12 | 22 | 216 | 21600 | 216000 | 85 | 153 | 1530 | 153000 | 1530000 |
| 14 | 25 | 252 | 25200 | 252000 | 90 | 162 | 1620 | 162000 | 1620000 |
| 18 | 32 | 324 | 32400 | 324000 | 95 | 171 | 1710 | 171000 | 1710000 |
| 20 | 36 | 360 | 36000 | 360000 | 100 | 180 | 1800 | 180000 | 1800000 |
| 25 | 45 | 450 | 45000 | 450000 | 105 | 189 | 1890 | 189000 | 1890000 |
| 30 | 54 | 540 | 54000 | 540000 | 110 | 198 | 1980 | 198000 | 1980000 |

## LOW PRESENCE OF ELEMENTS

Count the number of elements present in 10 different squares, taking care not to count twice the same position. (example no. 2)


## Example n. 2

## VACUTEST•

The total number of elements per uL or mL can be obtained using the "table 2 " here below.
Table no. 2

| Total number of elements counted in 10 squares | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in $1 \mathbf{u l}$ of centrifuged urine 1:10 | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in 1 ul of NON centrifuged urine | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in $1 \mathbf{~ m l}$ of centrifuged urine 1:10 | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in 1 ml of NON centrifuged urine | Total number of elements counted in 10 squares | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in $1 \mathbf{u l}$ of centrifuged urine 1:10 | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in 1 ul of NON centrifuged urine | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in 1 ml of centrifuged urine 1:10 | $\mathrm{N}^{\circ}$ of elements present in 1 ml of NON centrifuged urine |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 9 | 900 | 9000 | 35 | 31 | 320 | 31500 | 315000 |
| 2 | 2 | 18 | 1800 | 18000 | 40 | 36 | 360 | 36000 | 360000 |
| 3 | 3 | 27 | 2700 | 27000 | 45 | 40 | 405 | 40500 | 405000 |
| 4 | 4 | 36 | 3600 | 36000 | 50 | 45 | 450 | 45000 | 450000 |
| 5 | 5 | 45 | 4500 | 45000 | 55 | 50 | 500 | 49500 | 495000 |
| 6 | 5 | 54 | 5400 | 54000 | 60 | 54 | 540 | 54000 | 540000 |
| 7 | 6 | 63 | 6300 | 63000 | 65 | 59 | 590 | 58500 | 585000 |
| 8 | 7 | 72 | 7200 | 72000 | 70 | 63 | 630 | 63000 | 630000 |
| 9 | 8 | 81 | 8100 | 81000 | 75 | 68 | 680 | 67500 | 675000 |
| 10 | 9 | 90 | 9000 | 90000 | 80 | 72 | 720 | 72000 | 720000 |
| 12 | 11 | 108 | 10800 | 108000 | 85 | 77 | 770 | 76500 | 765000 |
| 14 | 13 | 126 | 12600 | 126000 | 90 | 81 | 810 | 81000 | 810000 |
| 18 | 16 | 162 | 16200 | 162000 | 95 | 86 | 860 | 85500 | 855000 |
| 20 | 18 | 180 | 18000 | 180000 | 100 | 90 | 900 | 90000 | 900000 |
| 25 | 23 | 225 | 22500 | 225000 | 105 | 95 | 950 | 94500 | 945000 |
| 30 | 27 | 270 | 27000 | 270000 | 110 | 99 | 990 | 99000 | 990000 |

## Technical data

| REF 211710 | "VETRIPLAST"® <br> square grid. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Destination of use: For cytological urine tests. |  |
| Composition material of the device: Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) |  |
| Outer grid sizes: $3 \times 3 \mathbf{~ m m}$ |  |
| Small grid sizes: $0,333 \times 0,333 \mathbf{~ m m}$ |  |
| Small grid volume: $0,0111 \mathbf{u L}$ |  |
| Chamber depth $0,1 \mathbf{~ m m}$ |  |



