Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (HCG):  

Levels of hCG may be measured in the blood or urine. Most commonly, this is done as a pregnancy test, intended to indicate the presence or absence of an implanted embryo. Testing for hCG may also be done when diagnosing or monitoring germ cell tumors and gestational trophoblastic disease.

Gestational trophoblastic disease like Hydatidiform moles ("molar pregnancy") or Choriocarcinoma may produce high levels of βhCG (due to the presence of syncytiotrophoblasts- part of the villi that make up the placenta) despite the absence of an embryo. This, as well as several other conditions, can lead to elevated hCG readings in the absence of pregnancy.
INTRODUCTION
The Midstream Style hCG Urine Pregnancy Test (Home use) is a test kit for the determination of hCG (Human Chorionic Gonadotropin) in urine specimens. There is an appearance of hCG in urine soon after conception, and its subsequent rapid rise in concentration during early gestational growth. This test is used to obtain a visual, qualitative result for the early detection of pregnancy.

TEST PROCEDURE
1. To begin testing, open the sealed pouch by tearing along the notch. Remove the test kit from the pouch and use it as soon as possible.
2. Hold the handle of the test with one hand. Use the other hand to remove the cap and expose the absorbent. Put the cap aside for now.
3. Point the absorbent tip downward; place the absorbent tip in urine stream for at least 10 seconds to be thoroughly wet. Otherwise, you can collect your urine into a clean cup and dip half of the absorbent pad into the urine for at least 10 seconds.
4. Re-cap the device and wait for colored bands to appear. Depending on the concentration of hCG, positive results may be observed in as soon as 40 seconds. However, to confirm negative results, the complete reaction time of 5 minutes is required. It is important that the background is clear before the result is read. Do not read results after more than 30 minutes.

PRECAUTION
1. For in vitro diagnostic use only.
2. Do not use test kit beyond expiry date.
3. The test device should not be reused.

STORAGE AND STABILITY
The test kit can be stored at temperatures between 2 to 30°C in the sealed pouch to the date of expiration. The test kit should be kept away from direct sunlight, moisture and heat.
INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

**Negative**: Only one color band appears on the control region. No apparent band on the test region. This indicates that no pregnancy has been detected.

![Not pregnant](image)

**Positive**: Distinct color bands appear on both the control and test regions. Presence of both test line and control line indicate that you are probably pregnant. The color intensity of the test bands may vary since different stages of pregnancy have different concentrations of hCG hormone.

![Pregnant](image)

**Invalid**: No visible band at all. Repeat with a new test kit. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit immediately and contact your local distributor.

LIMITATIONS

1. Very dilute urine specimens, as indicated by a low specific gravity, may not contain representative levels of hCG. If pregnancy is still suspected, a first morning urine specimen should be collected 48 hours later and tested.
2. False negative results may occur when the levels of hCG are below the sensitivity level of the test. When pregnancy is still suspected, a first morning urine specimen should be collected 48 hours later and tested.
3. Very low levels of hCG (less than 50 mIU/mL) are present in urine specimen shortly after implantation. However, because a significant number of first trimester pregnancies terminate for natural reasons, a test result that is weakly positive should be confirmed by retesting with a first morning urine specimen collected 48 hours later.
4. A number of conditions other than pregnancy, including trophoblastic disease and certain non-trophoblastic neoplasms including breast cancer, and lung cancer, cause elevated levels of hCG. Therefore, the presence of hCG in urine should not be used to diagnose pregnancy unless these conditions have been ruled out.
5. This test provides a presumptive diagnosis for pregnancy. A confirmed pregnancy diagnosis should only be made by a physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.

NOTES

1. The appearance of a red line in the control region (C) tells you that you followed the test procedure properly and the proper amount of urine was absorbed.
2. You can test your urine as early as the first day you miss your period. You can perform the test anytime of the day; however, if you are pregnant, first morning urine contains the most pregnancy hormone.
3. Drugs which contain hCG or LH can give a false positive result. Alcohol, oral contraceptives, painkillers, antibiotics or hormone therapies that do not contain hCG should not affect the test result.