

The vial is moved over the measuring scale until it reaches a matching color. The more thiol and polyamine are present in the sample, the more intensely yellow in color it will become.

THE ANALYSIS (CONTINUATION)

Performing OroTox Test, Part 2

Protein toxin and inflammation proteins ("Blue")

Place all the content of the "blue reagent" in the vial with the previously read sulfur toxin reagent.

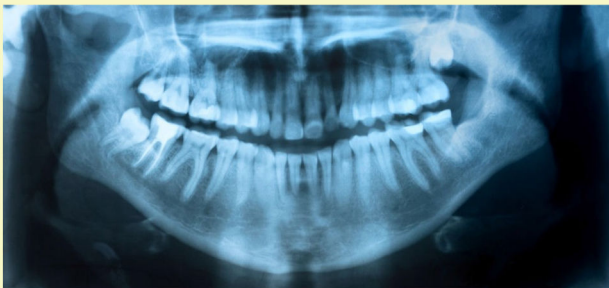
Shake gently but thoroughly and wait at least 2 minutes.

With the result now available, read the color scale and note

Dispose of all used material after the test. All components can be disposed of with regular household waste

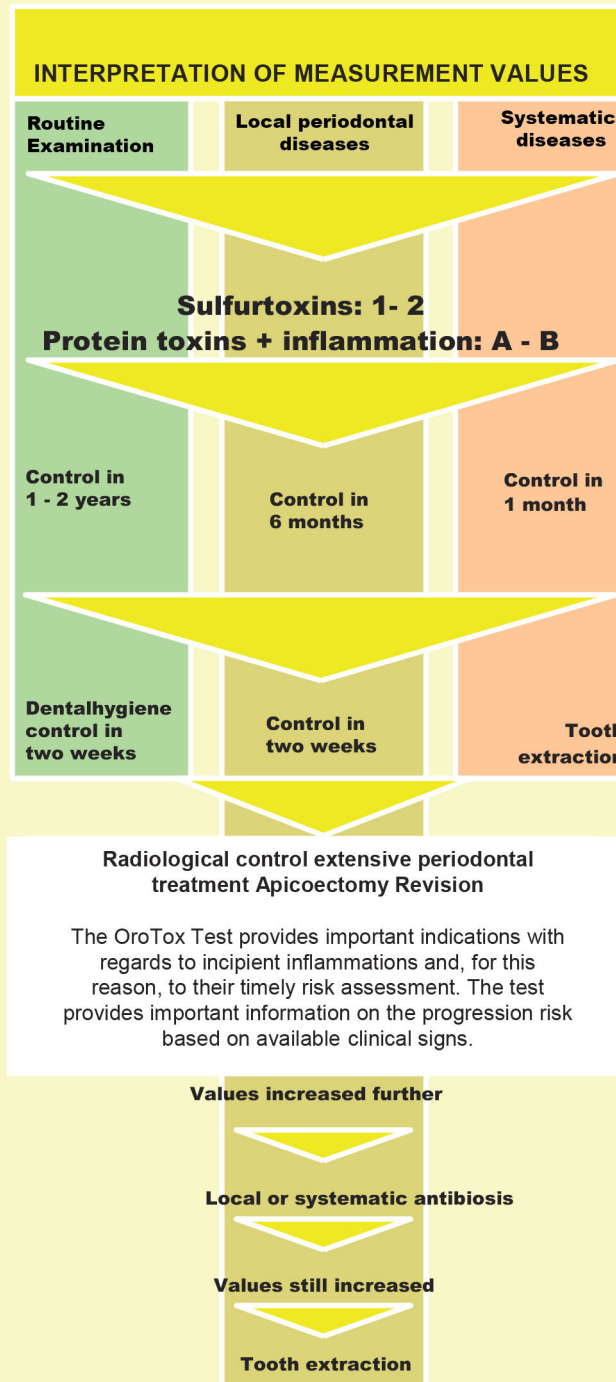
Control test

For certainty purposes, a control test can be performed on a healthy tooth. The most suitable ones are the upper front teeth, provided they are healthy, because they are exposed to an aerobic environment the most, and are least likely to be contaminated by subgingival anaerobic pathogens. If the value of the control tooth is identical or even higher, this is an indication of poor dental hygiene. The significance of the routine examination of single measurements is reduced.



Disclaimer

No diagnosis can be made with the OroTox Test alone. Rather, the OroTox Test helps the dentist or physician in their decision making.



GUIDE TO DENTAL ANALYSIS



**A practice-oriented
modern in vitro
diagnostic quick test**

Sales division Germany

MindLINK/Owner: Christiane Lechner

Grünwalder Straße 1

81547 Munich

T. 0049 89 69 38 62 67

F. 0049 89 69 38 62 56

E. office@mindlink.info

BEFORE THE TEST

the OroTox Test material consists of

Reagent to measure sulfur toxins
Yellow Cap = „Yellow reagent“



Measurement vials



Reagent to measure protein toxins and inflammation toxins
Blue cap = „Blue reagent“



Paper Points



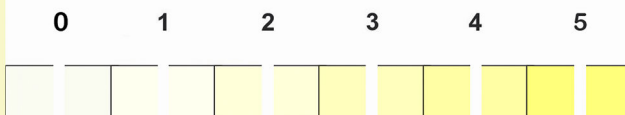
Perform the OroTox Test on each patient or tooth to be tested. The test kit contains material for 5, 10 or 20 tests.

Kit contents

5, 10 or 20 sulfur toxin reagents and / or protein reagents with caps, paper points and measurement vials, as well as a color scale to read the measurement values.

Reading the color scale - New vial technology

Orotox - Scale



Sulfur toxins



Protein toxin and inflammation proteins

Use the enclosed color scale in good lighting (avoid reflections). The background needs to be a white surface (e.g., a white sheet of paper). Move the measuring vial over the scale until you reach a matching color. Read and note the number (toxin value) and, in the second part, the letter (protein toxin . inflammation protein value).

Interference

Blood can produce false-positive results when measuring sulfur and protein values. Saliva increases the protein values. Sulfur compounds are volatile. When the vials are not immediately closed after taking the sample, false low results can be obtained.

Shelf-life of reagents

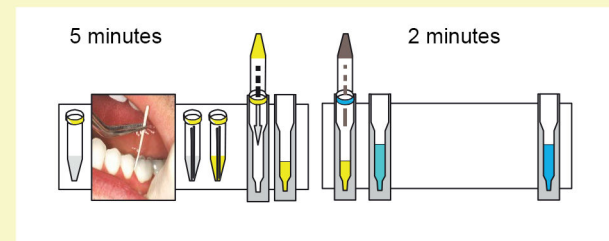
The "yellow reagent" can be used as long as it is not yellowish in color. Otherwise, both reagents last at least 1 year (Please store it cool and dry - preferable in the fridge / 8°C)

THE TEST PRINCIPLE

The OroTox Test is a practice-oriented modern in vitro test to semi-quantitatively establish sulfur compounds in the periodontal sulcus fluid.

The samples from the sulcus fluid are placed in a reagent mixture, which produces a color change on the thiol-containing compounds. The more intense the color change, the higher the concentration. HC and other sulfhydryl compounds, such as methyl mercaptan (CH SH), dimethyl sulfide (CH S₂CH), and dimethyl disulfide (CH SSCH). These are produced exclusively by anaerobic bacteria in the oral cavity.

Additionally, the protein toxin value and the inflammation protein value are determined with the blue reagent.



THE ANALYSIS

Performing the OroTox Test

Preparing the patient

At least one hour before the test, the teeth should not be brushed, and no mouthwash with antiseptics or oral irrigators should be used. No samples should ever be taken directly after a dental treatment.

Performing Part 1 of the OroTox Test
Sulfur-containing toxin ("yellow reagent")

Step 1

Apply the test BEFORE any comprehensive procedure in the sulcus, such as sample-taking or cleaning. Blood can affect the results. Before taking the sample, place a dental roll and clean the sampling point with the sterile gauze or pressurized air.



Step 2

Take two of the enclosed paper points and place them in the mesiolingual sulcus of the tooth to be tested. Move the points in the apical direction until you feel slight resistance. When the position is right, the points are "between" the teeth.



Step 3

The paper points are left in the sulcus for 1 minute. After that, place the paper points immediately in the prepared yellow reagent. Make sure that the fine end is completely immersed in the solution. (If necessary, tap the vial on a hard base)

Step 4

After 5 minutes at room temperature, the liquid is placed in the enclosed measuring vial.

