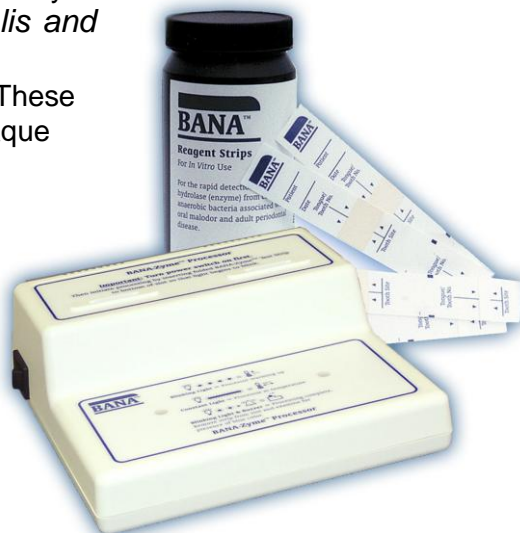


BANA Do's & Don'ts

We hope you will enjoy the many benefits of your new BANA-Zyme Test for *Treponema denticola*, *Porphyromonas gingivalis* and *Tannarella forsythus*, all members of the infamous **Red Complex**, the three riskiest periodontal species. These bacteria possess a unique peptidase not found in other plaque species. The BANA-Zyme test strips are coated with N-benzoyl-DL-arginine-2 naphthylamide (BANA for short) that turns blue when exposed to the unique peptidase found in these three bacteria.



Below are the answers to some common questions and a handy list of technique **Do's** and **Don'ts**.

Question: *Where's the Color Comparison Card?*

Answer: It's now printed on every bottle label so you'll never lose it. (Coming soon - separate larger card for easier identification)

Question: *Why are there two slots on the incubator?*

Answer: To allow 2 test strips to be processed at the same time.

| Do's | Don'ts |
|--|--|
| Place samples on the <i>lower</i> test pad. | Place samples on the upper results pad. |
| Use small amounts of plaque. | Apply too much plaque. |
| Apply samples in a thin film. | Apply samples in a thick layer. |
| Apply lightly. <i>The BANA enzyme is a thin film on the surface of the lower pad. Excessive pressure or scraping can remove it.</i> | Use too much pressure when transferring samples or scrape the sample pad with instruments. |
| Just dampen or moisten the upper pad lightly with distilled water. | Do not make the upper pad sopping wet or use tap water. |
| Look for positive results (blue color) on the <i>upper</i> pad. | Don't expect to see results on the lower pad. |
| Switch on the unit before inserting the strip | Don't insert the strip before turning the unit on. |