To successfully cure patients with prostate cancer it is important to detect the disease at an early stage. Current screening techniques are based on a measurement of serum prostate specific antigen (PSA) levels and a digital rectal examination (DRE). Drawbacks of PSA testing are its low sensitivity and specificity. Recently, prostate cancer specific markers for the early detection of disease and the prediction of aggressiveness of a prostate tumor have become available.

"Prostate cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer and the second leading cause of death among men in Western countries"
COLLI-PEE™ An innovative approach to non-invasive prostate cancer testing

Because of the ease of collection and the fact that prostate cells are directly released into the urethra through prostatic ducts after DRE or prostate massage, urine has become the future of non-invasive biomarker testing.

- Guaranteed and standardized first-void urine collection
- Allows hygienic and non-invasive self-sampling (at home)
- No need to interrupt the urine flow
- Collector tube prefillable with preservative
A user-friendly first-void urine collection device suitable for self-sampling

Many studies have shown the feasibility of urine for the non-invasive detection of PCa.¹

In 2008, Theodorescu et al. found that mid-stream urine was uninformative, but first-void urine was able to identify patients with prostate cancer with 91% sensitivity and 69% specificity.²

“It is well-timed that our UrNCollect™ device is launching as a complement to the SelectMDx™ IVD PCR kit because pilot studies demonstrated that patients and physicians found the device easier to use than traditional urine collection tubes.”

Dr. Jan Groen
CEO of MDxHealth®

UrNCollect™ OEM product  MDxHealth®
As a trusted partner of diagnostic companies, Novosanis develops customized versions of Colli-Pee™ for improved diagnostic accuracy and patient comfort. Bespoke tube design allows high-throughput processing, centrifugation and workflow optimization.

1. Hessels & Schalken, 2013
2. Theodorescu et al., 2008