





**B. ANALYTICAL SENSITIVITY/PRECISION**

Drug-free urine and urine with drug concentrations at +/-50% cutoff and +/-25% cutoff were tested by 9 operators at 3 physician office laboratories (POL) over 20 non-consecutive days. Each level of solution was tested in 10 replicates randomly by each operator at each POL site. Results showed over 99% agreement at +/-50% cutoff levels with the Multi-Drug Screen Test Cassette, Dip Card, and Cup.

**C. ANALYTICAL SPECIFICITY**

The following compounds are detected positive in urine by the Multi-Drug Screen Test. Concentrations are given in ng/ml; percent cross-reactivity is shown in parentheses.

Compound	Concentration (%)	Compound	Concentration (%)
<b>AMP</b>			
D-Amphetamine	50 (100%)	MDA	8,000 (6.5%)
L-Amphetamine	50,000 (1%)	Phentermine	45,000 (1.1%)
<b>BAR</b>			
Secobarbital	300 (100%)	Butalbital	300 (100%)
Amobarbital	2,500 (12%)	Cyclopentobarbital	500 (60%)
Aprobarbital	500 (60%)	Phenobarbital	300 (100%)
Butobarbital	100 (300%)		
<b>BUP</b>			
Buprenorphine	10 (100%)		
<b>BZO</b>			
Oxazepam	300 (100%)	Lorazepam	3,900 (7.7%)
Alprazolam	200 (150%)	Lorazepam-glucuronide	5,000 (6%)
Bromazepam	1,000 (30%)	Nitrazepam	250 (120%)
Clobazam	200 (150%)	Norchlordiazepoxide	500 (60%)
Clorazepate	750 (40%)	Nordazepam	390 (76.9%)
Desalkylflurazepam	1,200 (25%)	Nordiazepoxide	400(75%)
Diazepam	1,000 (30%)	Temazepam	150 (200%)
Flunitrazepam	250 (120%)	Triazolam	2,500 (12%)
$\alpha$ -Hydroxylprazolam	1,900 (15.8%)		
<b>COC</b>			
Benzoylcegonine	150 (100%)	Cocaine	5,000 (3%)
Cocacethylene	50,000 (0.3%)	Ecgoinine	50,000 (0.3%)
<b>EDDP</b>			
EDDP	300 (100%)		
<b>MET</b>			
D-Methamphetamine	500 (100%)	MDEA	30,000 (1.7%)
D-Amphetamine	50,000 (1%)	MDMA	3,500 (14.3%)
L-Amphetamine	50,000 (1%)	Mephentermine	75,000 (0.7%)
1R,2S(-)-Ephedrine	100,000 (0.5%)		
<b>MDMA</b>			
(+/-)-MDMA	500 (100%)	(+/-)-MDEA	500 (100%)
(+/-)-MDA	3,900 (12.8%)		
<b>MOR</b>			
Morphine	300 (100%)	Lorvorphanol	50,000 (0.6%)
Codeine	100 (300%)	Morphine 3-glucuronide	400 (75%)
Ethylmorphine	100 (300%)	Norcodeine	6,000 (1.9%)
Heroin	8,000 (37.5%)	Oxycodone	75,000 (0.4%)
Hydrocodone	1,250 (24%)	Thebaine	90,000 (0.3%)
Hydromorphone	2,500 (12%)		
<b>MTD</b>			
Methadone	300 (100%)		
<b>OPI</b>			
Morphine	2,000 (100%)	Hydromorphone	5,000 (40%)
Codeine	1,800 (111.1%)	Morphine-3-glucuronide	2,600 (76.9%)
Ethylmorphine	1,500 (133.3%)	Oxycodone	70,000 (2.9%)
Heroin	11,000 (18.2%)	Thebaine	95,000 (2.1%)
Hydrocodone	5,000 (40%)		
<b>OXY</b>			
Oxycodone	100 (100%)	Hydrocodone	5,000 (2%)
Codeine	50,000 (0.2%)	Hydromorphone	25,000 (0.4%)
Ethylmorphine	50,000 (0.2%)	Oxymorphone	12,500 (0.8%)
<b>PCP</b>			
Phencyclidine	25 (100%)	4-Hydroxy-PCP	1,500 (1.7%)
<b>PPX</b>			
Propoxyphene	300 (100%)	Norpropoxyphene	300 (100%)
<b>TCA</b>			
Nortriptyline	1,000 (100%)	Doxepine	1,000 (100%)
Amitriptyline	4,000 (25%)	Imipramine	1,000 (100%)
Clomipramine	2,000 (50%)	Promethazine	1,000 (100%)
Desipramine	500 (200%)	Trimipramine	5,000 (20%)
<b>THC</b>			
11-nor- $\Delta^9$ -THC-9-COOH	50 (100%)	(-)- $\Delta^8$ -THC	20,000 (0.3%)
(+/-)-11-Hydroxy- $\Delta^8$ -THC	5,000 (1%)	(-)- $\Delta^9$ -THC	20,000 (0.3%)

**D. INTERFERENCE**

The following compounds were evaluated for potential positive or negative interference with the Multi-Drug Screen Test. All compounds were dissolved in drug control solutions 50% below and 50% above their respective cutoff concentrations and tested with the Multi-Drug Screen Test. An unaltered sample was used as control. No interference was found for following compounds at a concentration of 100  $\mu$ g/mL when tested with the Multi-Drug Screen Test Cassette, Dip Card and Cup:

Acetaminophen	Diphenhydramine	Nicotine
Acetone	Dopamine	(+/-)-Norephedrine
Albumin	(+/-)-Isoproterenol	Oxalic acid
Ampicillin	1R,2S(+)-Ephedrine	Penicillin-G
Ascorbic acid	Erythromycin	Pheniramine
Aspartame	Ethanol	Phenothiazine
Aspirin	Furosemide	L-Phenylephrine
Atropine	Glucose	B-Phenylethylamine
Benzocaine	Guaiacol glyceryl ether	Procaine
Bilirubin	Hemoglobin	Quinidine
Caffeine	Ibuprofen	Ranitidine
Chloroquine	(+/-)-Isoproterenol	Riboflavin
(+)-Chlorpheniramine	Ketamine	Sodium chloride
(+/-)-Chlorpheniramine	Lorvorphanol	Sulindac
Creatine	Lidocaine	Theophylline
Dexbrompheniramine	(1R,2S)-(-)-n-Methylephedrine	Tyramine
Dextromethorphan	(+)-Naproxen	
4-Dimethylaminoantipyrine	Niacinamide	

**ADULTERATION TEST**

Urine sample adulteration is usually achieved by substitution, dilution or the addition of adulterants including so-called "masking agents" sold commercially. The use of adulterants can cause false negative results in drug tests by either interfering with the test and/or destroying drugs present in the urine. Dilution may also be used in an attempt to produce false negative drug test results.

The Multi-Drug Screen Test adulteration test is based on the color response of chemical indicators in the presence of adulterants. pH (P), specific gravity (S), oxidant/PCC (O), creatinine (C), nitrite (N) and glutaraldehyde (G) are tested to determine the integrity of urine samples.

**pH:** The pH determination of urine samples is based on the color change of an indicator in an acidic or basic medium. Normal urine pH ranges from 4 to 9. Values outside of this range may indicate the sample has been altered.

**Specific Gravity:** The specific gravity test is based on the pKa change of certain pretreated polyelectrolytes in relation to the ionic concentration. In the presence of an indicator, the colors change from dark blue to blue-green in urine of low ionic concentration to green and yellow-green in urine of higher ionic concentration. The normal range for specific gravity is from 1.003 to 1.030. Values outside this range generally indicate specimen dilution or adulteration

**Oxidants/PCC (Pyridinium Chlorochromate):** Bleach, hydrogen peroxide, pyridinium chlorochromate or other oxidizing agents react with an oxidant indicator to form a color complex. A blue-green, brown, or orange color indicates adulteration with bleach or other oxidizing agents. Normal human urine should not contain oxidants.

**Creatinine:** Creatinine reacts with an indicator in an alkaline medium to form a purplish-brown color complex. The normal range of creatinine is from 20 to 300 mg/dl. Values outside this range generally indicate a manipulated test.

**Nitrite:** Nitrite reacts with the reagent's aromatic amine to form a diazonium salt which couples with an indicator to yield a pink-red/purple color complex. A urine sample containing nitrite at a level greater than 15 mg/dl is considered adulterated.

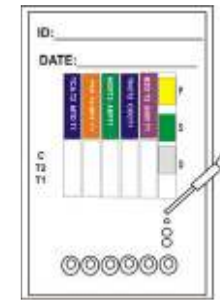
**Glutaraldehyde:** Adulterants such as "Clear Choice" contain glutaraldehyde which may cause disrupting the enzyme used in some immunoassay tests. Glutaraldehyde is not normally found in human urine.

**PROCEDURE FOR DRUG TEST WITH ADULTERATION TEST****Preparation:**

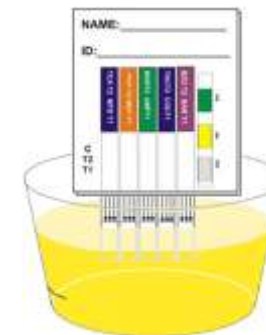
1. Allow the test device, and/or controls to equilibrate to room temperature (15-30°C) prior to testing.
2. Do not open the test device pouch until ready to perform the test.

**Cassette:**

1. Remove the cassette from the sealed pouch and write the donor name or ID on the device in the provided space.
2. Add 3 drops of specimen with the provided dropper to each sample well.
3. Read drug test results at 5 minutes. Results remain stable for 60 minutes.
4. Read urine adulteration test results by visually comparing the color of the reagent pads to the corresponding color blocks on the Color Chart at 3 to 5 minutes.

**Dip Card:**

1. Remove the dip card from the sealed pouch. Write the donor name or ID on the dip card in the provided space, then remove the cap.
2. With the arrows pointing toward the urine specimen, immerse the sample tips vertically in the urine specimen for at least 20 seconds. Replace the cap back onto the dip card and place the dip card on a flat surface.
3. Read drug test results at 5 minutes. Results remain stable for 60 minutes.
4. Read urine adulteration test results by visually comparing the color of the reagent pads to the corresponding color blocks on the Color Chart at 3 to 5 minutes.

**Cup:**

1. Remove cup from the sealed pouch and write the donor name or ID in the provided space.
2. Collect urine in the cup.
3. Read drug test results at 5 minutes. Results remain stable for 60 minutes.
4. Read urine adulteration test results by visually comparing the color of the reagent pads to the corresponding color blocks on the Color Chart at 3 to 5 minutes.

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