

3D DiteLL™ Multi-Drug Rapid Test 1-Step Cup
With/Without Adulteration (Urine)
Package Insert

DOA-R127-A1	DOA-R137-A1	DOA-R147-A1	DOA-R157-A1
DOA-R167-A1	DOA-R177-A1	DOA-R187-A1	DOA-R197-A1
DOA-R1107-A1	DOA-R1117-A1	DOA-R1127-A1	DOA-R1137-A1
DOA-R1147-A1	DOA-R1157-A1	DOA-R1167-A1	DOA-R1177-A1
DOA-R1187-A1			

DUA-R127-A1	DUA-R137-A1	DUA-R147-A1	DUA-R157-A1
DUA-R167-A1	DUA-R177-A1	DUA-R187-A1	DUA-R197-A1
DUA-R1107-A1	DUA-R1117-A1	DUA-R1127-A1	DUA-R1137-A1
DUA-R1147-A1	DUA-R1157-A1	DUA-R1167-A1	DUA-R1177-A1

Instruction Sheet for testing of any combination of the following drugs:
ACE/AMP/BAR/BZO/BUP/COG/THC/MDA/MET/MDMA/MOP/MQL/OPI/PCP/PPX/TCAT/ML/
KET/OXY/COT/EDDP/FYL/K2/6-MAM/MDA/ETG/CLO/SD/MPD/ZOL/DIA/ZOP/MCAT/7-ACL/
CFYL/CAF/CAT/TRO/MDPV/MEP/ALP/ABP/α-PVP/ CNB/MPRD/PGB/ TZD/UR-144/ZAL/
MES/GAB/TL/D/QT/P/PAP/KRA/CAR/FLX/CIT/FKET/OZP/RPD/TAP/NNND/SCOP/MTZ/ALC
Including Specimen Validity Tests (S.V.T.) for:

Oxidants/PCC, Specific Gravity, pH, Nitrite, Glutaraldehyde, Creatinine and Bleach
A rapid test for the simultaneous, qualitative detection of multiple drugs and drug metabolites in human urine. For healthcare professionals including professionals at point of care sites. Immunoassay for in vitro diagnostic use only.

INTENDED USE AND SUMMARY

The Multi-Drug Rapid Test is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of multiple drugs and drug metabolites in urine at the following cut-off concentrations that can be performed with the use of the Cup Reader.

Test	Calibrator	Cut-off (ng/mL)
Acetaminophen (ACE)	Acetaminophen	5,000
Amphetamine (AMP)	d-Amphetamine	1,000/500/300
Barbiturates (BAR)	Secobarbital	300/200
Benzodiazepines (BZO)	Oxazepam	500/300/200/100
Buprenorphine (BUP)	Buprenorphine	10/5
Cocaine (COC)	Benzoylcegonine	300/200/150/100
Marijuana (THC)	11-nor-Δ ⁹ -THC-9 COOH	300/200/150/50/30/25/20
Methadone (MTD)	Methadone	300/200
Methamphetamine (MET)	d-Methamphetamine	1,000/500/300
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	d,l-Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine	1,000/500/300
Morphine (MOP/OPI)	Morphine	300/200/100
Methaqualone(MQL)	Methaqualone	300
Opiate (OPI)	Morphine	2,000/1000
Phencyclidine (PCP)	Phencyclidine	50/25
Propoxyphene (PPX)	Propoxyphene	300
Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCA)	Nortriptyline	1,000/500/300
Tramadol (TML)	Cis-Tramadol	500/300/200/100
Ketamine (KET)	Ketamine	1,000/500/300/100
Oxycodone (OXY)	Oxycodone	300/100
Cotinine(COT)	Cotinine	500/300/200/100/50/10
2-ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine (EDDP)	2-ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine	300/100
Fentanyl (FYL)	Fentanyl	20/10/100/200/300
Synthetic Marijuana (K2)	JWH-018, JWH-073	50/30/25
6-mono-aceto-morphine (6-MAM)	6-mono-aceto-morphine	10
(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-Amphetamine (MDA)	(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-Amphetamine	500
Ethyl- β-D-Glucuronide (ETG)	Ethyl- β -D-Glucuronide	1,000/500/300
Clonazepam (CLO)	Clonazepam	400/150
Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD)	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide	50/20/10
Methylphenidate (MPD)	Methylphenidate	300/150
Methylphenidate (MPD)	Ritalin acid	1,000
Zolpidem (ZOL)	Zolpidem	50
Diazepam (DIA)	Diazepam	300/200
Zopiclone (ZOP)	Zopiclone	50
Methcathinone (MCAT)	S(-)-Methcathinone	500
7-Aminoclonazepam (7-ACL)	7-Aminoclonazepam	300/200/100
Carfentanyl (CFYL)	Carfentanyl	500/250
Caffeine (CAF)	Caffeine	1,000

Cathine (CAT)	(+)-Norpseudoephedrine	150
Tropicamide (TRO)	Tropicamide	350
3, 4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV)	3, 4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone	1,000/500/300
Mephedrone (MEP)	Mephedrone	100/500
Alprazolam (ALP)	Alprazolam	100
AB-PINACA (ABP)	AB-PINACA	10
α-Pyrrolidinovalephorphenone (α-PVP)	α-Pyrrolidinovalephorphenone	2,000/1,000/500/300
Cannabinol (CNB)	Cannabinol	500
Meperidine (MPRD)	Meperidine	100
Pregabalin (PGB)	Pregabalin	50,000/500
Trazodone (TZD)	Trazodone	200
UR-144	UR-144 5-Pentanoic acid	25
Zaleplon (ZAL)	Zaleplon	100
Mescaline (MES)	Mescaline	100/300
Gabapentin (GAB)	Gabapentin	2,000
Tilidine (TLD)	Nortilidine	50
Quetiapine (QTP)	Quetiapine	1,000
Papaverine (PAP)	Papaverine	500
Kratom (KRA)	Mitragynine	300
Carisoprodol (CAR)	Carisoprodol	2,000/1,000
Fluoxetine (FLX)	Fluoxetine	500
Citalopram (CIT)	Citalopram	500
Fluoxetine (FKET)	Fluoxetine	1,000
Olanzapine (OZP)	Olanzapine	1,000
Risperidone (RPD)	Risperidone	150
Tapentadol (TAP)	Tapentadol	1,000
N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (NND)	N,N-Dimethyltryptamine	1,000
Scopolamine (SCOP)	Scopolamine	500
Mirtazapine (MTZ)	Desmethylmirtazapine	500
Test	Calibrator	Cut-off
Alcohol (ALC)	Alcohol	0.02%

Configurations of the Multi-Drug Rapid Test come with any combination of the above listed drug analytes with or without S.V.T. This assay provides only a preliminary analytical test result. A more specific alternate chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method. Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any drug of abuse test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are indicated.

SUMMARY OF ADULTERATION

Adulteration is the tampering of a urine specimen with the intention of altering the test results. The use of adulterants can cause false negative results in drug tests by either interfering with the screening test and/or destroying the drugs present in the urine. Dilution may also be employed in an attempt to produce false negative drug test results.

One of the best ways to test for adulteration or dilution is to determine certain urinary characteristics such as pH, specific gravity and creatinine and to detect the presence of oxidants/PCC, nitrites or glutaraldehyde in urine.

PRINCIPLE (FOR DOA TESTS EXCLUDING ALCOHOL)

During testing, a urine specimen migrates upward by capillary action. A drug, if present in the urine specimen below its cut-off concentration, will not saturate the binding sites of its specific antibody. The antibody will then react with the drug-protein conjugate and a visible colored line will show up in the test region of the specific drug dipstick. The presence of drug above the cut-off concentration will saturate all the binding sites of the antibody. Therefore, the colored line will not form in the test region.

A drug-positive urine specimen will not generate a colored line in the specific test region of the dipstick because of drug competition, while a drug-negative urine specimen will generate a line in the test region because of the absence of drug competition.

To serve as a procedural control, a colored line will always appear at the control region, indicating that proper volume of specimen has been added and membrane wicking has occurred.

PRINCIPLE OF ADULTERATION

Oxidants/PCC (Pyridiniumchlorochromate) tests for the presence of oxidizing agents such as bleach and hydrogen peroxide. Pyridiniumchlorochromate (sold under the brand name Urine Luck) is commonly used adulterant.¹ Normal human urine should not contain oxidants of PCC.

Specific gravity tests for sample dilution. The normal range is from 1.003 to 1.030. Values outside this range may be the result of specimen dilution or adulteration.

pH tests for the presence of acidic or alkaline adulterants in urine. Normal pH levels should be in the range of 4.0 to 9.0. Values outside of this range may indicate the sample has been altered.

Nitrite tests for commonly used commercial adulterants such as Klear and Whizzies. They work by oxidizing the major cannabinoid metabolite THC-COOH.² Normal urine should contain no trace of nitrite. Positive results generally indicate the presence of an adulterant.

Glutaraldehyde tests for the presence of an aldehyde. Adulterants such as Urin Aid and Clear Choice contain glutaraldehyde which may cause false negative results by disrupting the enzyme used in some immunoassay tests.² Glutaraldehyde is not normally found in urine; therefore, detection of glutaraldehyde in a urine specimen is generally an indicator of adulteration.

Creatinine is a waste product of creatine; an amino-acid contained in muscle tissue and found in urine.³ A person may attempt to fail a test by drinking excessive amounts of water or diuretics such as herbal teas to “flush” the system. Creatinine and specific gravity are two ways to check for dilution and flushing, which are the most common mechanisms used in an attempt to circumvent drug testing. Low Creatinine and specific gravity levels may indicate dilute urine. The absence of Creatinine (<5 mg/dL) is indicative of a specimen not consistent with human urine. **Bleach** tests for the presence of bleach bleach refers to a number of chemicals which remove color, whiten or disinfect, often by oxidation, Bleaches are used as household chemicals to whiten clothes and remove stains and as disinfectants. Normal human urine should not contain bleach.

PRINCIPLE (FOR ALCOHOL)

The urine Alcohol Rapid Test consists of a plastic strip with a reaction pad attached at the tip. On contact with alcohol, the reaction pad will change colors depending on the concentration of alcohol present. This is based on the high specificity of alcohol oxidase for ethyl alcohol in the presence of peroxidase and enzyme substrate such as TMB.

REAGENTS (FOR DOA TESTS EXCLUDING ALCOHOL)

Each test line contains anti-drug mouse monoclonal antibody and corresponding drug-protein conjugates. The control line contains goat anti-rabbit IgG polyclonal antibodies and rabbit IgG.

REAGENTS (FOR ALCOHOL)

Tetramethylbenzidine /Alcohol Oxidase/ Peroxidase

S.V.T REAGENTS

Adulteration Pad	Reactive indicator	Buffers and non-reactive ingredients
Creatinine	0.04%	99.96%
Nitrite	0.07%	99.93%
Bleach	0.39%	99.61%
Glutaraldehyde	0.02%	99.98%
pH	0.06%	99.94%
Specific Gravity	0.25%	99.75%
Oxidants / PCC	0.36%	99.64%

PRECAUTIONS

- For healthcare professionals including professionals at point of care sites.
- Immunoassay for *in vitro* diagnostic use only. The test should remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- All specimens should be considered potentially hazardous and handled in the same manner as an infectious agent.
- The used test should be discarded according to local regulations.
- For use exclusively with the Cup Reader. **Do not interpret test results visually.**

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch at 2-30 °C. The test is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The Test Cup must remain in the sealed pouch until use. **DO NOT FREEZE.** Do not use beyond the expiration date.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

Urine Assay

The urine specimen should be collected in a clean and dry container. Urine collected at any time of the day may be used. Urine specimens exhibiting visible precipitates should be centrifuged, filtered, or allowed to settle to obtain a clear specimen for testing.

Specimen Storage

Urine specimens may be stored at 2-8 °C for up to 48 hours prior to testing. For prolonged storage, specimens may be frozen and stored below -20 °C. Frozen specimens should be thawed and mixed well before testing. When testing cards with S.V.T. or Alcohol storage of urine specimens should not exceed 2 hours at room temperature or 4 hours refrigerated prior to testing.

MATERIALS

Materials Provided

- Test Cups
- Package Insert
- Procedure Card
- Materials Required But Not Provided
- Timer
- Cup Reader

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Allow the test, urine specimen, and/or controls to reach room temperature (15-30 °C) prior to testing.

- Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the cup from the sealed pouch and use it within 1 hour.
- Donor provides specimen.
- Technician replaces and secures cap while the cup is on a flat surface.
- Check the temperature label (Temp Label) up to 4 minutes after specimen collection. A green color will appear to indicate the temperature of the urine specimen. The proper range for an unadulterated specimen is 32-38 °C (90-100 °F).
- Technician dates and initials the security seal and attaches the security seal over the cup cap.
- Technician peels off the label on the multi-drug test cup to read results.
- Put the cup into cup reader detection chamber at 5 min** and close the chamber cap to read the results by the cup reader. **Do not read the test results visually.** Refer to your Drug Free Policy for guidelines on adulterated specimens. We recommend not interpreting the drug test results and either retest the urine or collect another specimen in case of any positive result for any adulteration test.

Note: For the Installation, startup, system calibration and complete test operations of the cup reader, please refer to the Cup Reader User Manual carefully. Operator must consult the Cup Reader User Manual prior to use and become familiar with the operations and quality control procedures.

Methoxyacetyl-Fentanyl	200	Acetyl Fentanyl	200
Ocfentanil	1,000	para-Fluorobutyl fentanil	1,000
4-Fluoro-isobutyl Fentanyl	1,000	para-Fluorofentanil	500
FENTANYL (FYL 200)			
Fentanyl	200	Cyclopro Fentanyl	5,000
Norfentanyl	>100,000	(±)cis-3-Methylfentanyl	5,000
Butyl fentanyl	3,000	Valeryl Fentanyl	2,000
Methoxyacetyl-Fentanyl	400	Acetyl Fentanyl	400
Ocfentanil	2,000	para-Fluorobutyl fentanil	2,000
4-Fluoro-isobutyl Fentanyl	2,000	para-Fluorofentanil	1,000
FENTANYL (FYL 300)			
Fentanyl	300	Cyclopro Fentanyl	7,500
Norfentanyl	>100,000	(±)cis-3-Methylfentanyl	7,500
Butyl fentanyl	4,500	Valeryl Fentanyl	3,000
Methoxyacetyl-Fentanyl	600	Acetyl Fentanyl	600
Ocfentanil	3,000	para-Fluorobutyl fentanil	3,000
4-Fluoro-isobutyl Fentanyl	3,000	para-Fluorofentanil	1,500
SYNTHETIC MARIJUANA (K2-50)			
JWH-018 5-Pentanoic acid	50	JWH-073 4-butanoic acid	50
JWH-018 4-Hydroxypentyl	400	JWH-018 5-Hydroxypentyl	500
JWH-073 4-Hydroxybutyl	500		
SYNTHETIC MARIJUANA (K2-30)			
JWH-018 5-Pentanoic acid	30	JWH-073 4-butanoic acid	30
JWH-018 4-Hydroxypentyl	250	JWH-018 5-Hydroxypentyl	300
JWH-073 4-Hydroxybutyl	300		
SYNTHETIC MARIJUANA (K2-25)			
JWH-018 5-Pentanoic acid	25	JWH-073 4-butanoic acid	25
JWH-018 4-Hydroxypentyl	200	JWH-018 5-Hydroxypentyl	250
JWH-073 4-Hydroxybutyl	250		
6-MONO-ACETO-MORPHINE (6-MAM 10)			
6-Monoacetyl morphine	10	Morphine	100,000
(±) 3, 4-METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (MDA 500)			
(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxy amphetamine	500	Methoxyphenamine	5,000
		D-Amphetamine	2,000
D,L-Amphetamine sulfate	400	Phentermine	2,000
L-Amphetamine	30,000	Maprotiline	100,000
ETHYL- B-D-GLUCURONIDE(ETG 500)			
Ethyl- β -D-Glucuronide	500	Propyl β -D-glucuronide	50,000
Glucuronic Acid	100,000	Ethanol	>100,000
Methanol	>100,000		
ETHYL- B-D-GLUCURONIDE(ETG 1,000)			
Ethyl- β -D-Glucuronide	1,000	Propyl β -D-glucuronide	100,000
Glucuronic Acid	>100,000	Ethanol	>100,000
Methanol	>100,000		
ETHYL- B-D-GLUCURONIDE(ETG 300)			
Ethyl- β -D-Glucuronide	300	Propyl β -D-glucuronide	30,000
Glucuronic Acid	60,000	Ethanol	>100,000
Methanol	>100,000		
CLONAZEPAM(CLO 400)			
Clonazepam	400	Flunitrazepam	300
Alprazolam	200	(±) Lorazepam	1,250
a-hydroxyalprazolam	2,000	RS-Lorazepamglucuronide	250
Bromazepam	1,000	Midazolam	5,000
Chlordiazepoxide	1,000	Nitrazepam	200
Clobazam	250	Norchlordiazepoxide	200
Clorazepatedipotassium	600	Nordiazepam	1,000
Delorazepam	1,000	Oxazepam	350
Desalkylflurazepam	250	Temazepam	150
Diazepam	300	Triazolam	5,000
Estazolam	1,250		
CLONAZEPAM (CLO 150)			
Clonazepam	150	Flunitrazepam	120
Alprazolam	75	(±) Lorazepam	500
a-hydroxyalprazolam	750	RS-Lorazepamglucuronide	100
Bromazepam	400	Midazolam	2,000
Chlordiazepoxide	400	Nitrazepam	75
Clobazam	100	Norchlordiazepoxide	75
Clorazepatedipotassium	250	Nordiazepam	400
Delorazepam	400	Oxazepam	130
Desalkylflurazepam	100	Temazepam	60
Diazepam	120	Triazolam	2,000
Estazolam	500		
LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD 10)			
Lysergic Acid Diethylamide	10		
LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD 20)			
Lysergic Acid Diethylamide	20		

LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD 50)			
Lysergic Acid Diethylamide	50		
METHYLPHENIDATE (MPD 1,000)			
Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	350	Ritalinic Acid	1,000
METHYLPHENIDATE (MPD 300)			
Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	300	Ritalinic Acid	1,000
METHYLPHENIDATE (MPD 150)			
Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	150	Ritalinic Acid	500
ZOLPIDEM(ZOL 50)			
Zolpidem	50		
DIAZEPAM (DIA 300)			
Diazepam	300	Midazolam	6,000
Clobazam	200	Nitrazepam	200
Clonazepam	500	Norchlordiazepoxide	100
Clorazepate dipotassium	500	Nordiazepam	900
Alprazolam	100	Flunitrazepam	200
a-hydroxyalprazolam	1,500	(±) Lorazepam	3,000
Bromazepam	900	RS-Lorazepam glucuronide	200
Chlordiazepoxide	900	Triazolam	3,000
Estazolam	6,000	Temazepam	100
Delorazepam	900	Oxazepam	300
Desalkylflurazepam	200		
DIAZEPAM (DIA 200)			
Diazepam	200	Midazolam	4,000
Clobazam	120	Nitrazepam	120
Clonazepam	300	Norchlordiazepoxide	70
Clorazepate dipotassium	300	Nordiazepam	600
Alprazolam	70	Flunitrazepam	120
a-hydroxyalprazolam	1,000	(±) Lorazepam	2,000
Bromazepam	600	RS-Lorazepam glucuronide	120
Chlordiazepoxide	600	Triazolam	2,000
Estazolam	4,000	Temazepam	70
Delorazepam	600	Oxazepam	200
Desalkylflurazepam	120		
ZOPICLONE (ZOP 50)			
Zopiclone-x-oxide	50	Zopiclone	50
METHCATHINONE (MCAT 500)			
S(-)-Methcathinone HCl	500	R(+)-Methcathinone HCl	1,500
Methoxyphenamine	100,000	3-Fluoromethcathinone HCl	1,500
7-AMINOCLONAZEPAM(7-ACL 300)			
a-hydroxyalprazolam	6,000	Flunitrazepam	3,000
Bromazepam	6,000	RS-Lorazepam glucuronide	2,700
Chlordiazepoxide	6,000	Norchlordiazepoxide	4,500
Clobazam	9,000	Nordiazepam	15,000
Clonazepam	2,400	Temazepam	9,000
Delorazepam	6,000	7-Aminoclonazepam	300
Desalkylflurazepam	6,000		
7-AMINOCLONAZEPAM(7-ACL 200)			
a-hydroxyalprazolam	4,000	Flunitrazepam	2,000
Bromazepam	4,000	RS-Lorazepam glucuronide	1,800
Chlordiazepoxide	4,000	Norchlordiazepoxide	3,000
Clobazam	6,000	Nordiazepam	10,000
Clonazepam	1,600	Temazepam	6,000
Delorazepam	4,000	7-Aminoclonazepam	200
Desalkylflurazepam	4,000		
7-AMINOCLONAZEPAM(7-ACL 100)			
a-hydroxyalprazolam	2,000	Flunitrazepam	1,000
Bromazepam	2,000	RS-Lorazepam glucuronide	900
Chlordiazepoxide	2,000	Norchlordiazepoxide	1,500
Clobazam	3,000	Nordiazepam	5,000
Clonazepam	800	Temazepam	3,000
Delorazepam	2,000	7-Aminoclonazepam	100
Desalkylflurazepam	2,000		
CARFENTANYL(CFYL 500)			
Carfentanyl	500	Fentanyl	100
Sufentanil	50,000	Ramifentanil	10,000
(±)cis-3-Methylfentanyl	20,000	Butyl fentanyl	150
CARFENTANYL(CFYL 250)			
Carfentanyl	250	Fentanyl	50
Sufentanil	25,000	Ramifentanil	5,000
(±)cis-3-Methylfentanyl	10,000	Butyl fentanyl	75
CAFFEINE (CAF 1,000)			
Caffeine	1,000		
CATHINE (CAT 150)			
(+)-Norpseudoephedrine HCl	150	(+)-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	100

d/l-Amphetamine	100	p-Hydroxyamphetamine	100
Tryptamine	12,500	Methoxyphenamine	12,500
TROPICAMIDE (TRO 350)			
Tropicamide	350		
3, 4-METHYLENEDIOXYPYROVALERONE (MDPV 1,000)			
3, 4-methylenedioxy pyrovalerone	1,000		
3, 4-METHYLENEDIOXYPYROVALERONE (MDPV 500)			
3, 4-methylenedioxy pyrovalerone	500		
3, 4-METHYLENEDIOXYPYROVALERONE (MDPV 300)			
3, 4-methylenedioxy pyrovalerone	300		
MEPHEDRONE (MEP 100)			
Mephedrone HCl	100	R(+)-Methcathinone HCl	1500
S(-)-Methcathinone HCl	500	3-Fluoromethcathinone HCl	1500
4-Fluoromethcathinone HCl	300	Methoxyphenamine	100,000
MEPHEDRONE (MEP 500)			
Mephedrone HCl	500	R(+)-Methcathinone HCl	7,500
S(-)-Methcathinone HCl	2,500	3-Fluoromethcathinone HCl	7,500
4-Fluoromethcathinone HCl	1,500	Methoxyphenamine	500,000
ALPRAZOLAM(ALP 100)			
Benzodiazepines	300	Flunitrazepam	200
a-hydroxyalprazolam	1,500	(±) Lorazepam	3,000
Bromazepam	900	RS-Lorazepamglucuronide	200
Chlordiazepoxide	900	Midazolam	6,000
Clobazam	200	Nitrazepam	200
Clonazepam	500	Norchlordiazepoxide	100
Clorazepatedipotassium	500	Nordiazepam	900
Delorazepam	900	Oxazepam	300
Desalkylflurazepam	200	Temazepam	100
Diazepam	300	Triazolam	3,000
Estazolam	6,000		
AB-PINACA (ABP 10)			
AB-PINACA	10	UR-144 4-hydroxypentyl	10,000
AB-PINACA 5-Pentanoic	10	APINACA 5-hydroxypentyl	10,000
AB-PINACA 5-hydroxypentyl	10	ADB-PINACA N-(5-hydroxypentyl)	30
AB-FUBINACA	10	ADB-PINACA Pentanoic Acid	10
AB-PINACA 4-hydroxypentyl	10,000	5-fluoro AB-PINACA N-(4-hydroxypentyl)	30
UR-144 5-Pentanoic	5,000	5-fluoro AB-PINACA	25
UR-144 5-hydroxypentyl	10,000		
ALPHA-PYRROLIDINOVALEROPHENONE (A-PVP 2,000)			
alpha-Pyrrolidinovalerophenone	2,000		
ALPHA-PYRROLIDINOVALEROPHENONE (A-PVP 1,000)			
alpha-Pyrrolidinovalerophenone	1,000		
ALPHA-PYRROLIDINOVALEROPHENONE (A-PVP 500)			
alpha-Pyrrolidinovalerophenone	500		
ALPHA-PYRROLIDINOVALEROPHENONE (A-PVP 300)			
alpha-Pyrrolidinovalerophenone	300		
CANNABINOL (CNB 500)			
cannabinol	500	11-nor-Δ ⁹ -THC-9 COOH	300
Δ ⁹ -THC	10,000		
MEPERIDINE (MPRD 100)			
Normeperidine	100	Meperidine	100
PREGABALIN(PGB 50,000)			
Pregabalin	50,000		
PREGABALIN(PGB 500)			
Pregabalin	500		
TRAZODONE(TZD 200)			
Trazodone	200		
UR-144 25			
UR-144 5-Pentanoic acid	25	5-fluoro AB-Pinaca N-(4-hydroxypentyl)	10,000
UR-144 4-hydroxypentyl	10,000	ADB-PINAC N-(4-hydroxypentyl)	>10,000
UR-144 5-hydroxypentyl	5,000	AB-PINACA 4-hydroxypentyl	>10,000
XLR-11 4-hydroxypentyl	2,000		
ZALEPLON(ZAL 100)			
Zaleplon	100		
MESCALINE(MES 100)			

Mescaline	100		
MESCALINE(MES 300)			
Mescaline	300		
GABAPENTIN(GAB 2,000)			
Gabapentin	2,000		
TILIDINE(TLD 50)			
Nortilidone	50	Tilidone	100
QUETIAPINE(QTP 1,000)			
Quetiapine	1,000	Norquetiapine	10,000
PAPAVERINE(PAP 500)			
Papaverine	500	Diflunisal	1,000,000
Methortrexate	650,000	Methedrone	500,000
Pragablin	500,000	Phenelzine	8,000
Quinine	4,000		
KRATOM(KRA 300)			
Mitragynine	300	7-hydroxymitragynine	>50,000
CARISOPRODOL(CAR 2,000)			
Carisoprodol	2,000		
CARISOPRODOL(CAR 1,000)			
Carisoprodol	1,000		
FLUOXETINE(FLX 500)			
Fluoxetine	500		
OLANZAPINE(OZP 1,000)			
Olanzapine	1,000		
CITALOPRAM(CIT 500)			
Citalopram	500		
FLUOKETAMINE (FKET 1,000)			
2-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-methylamin o-cyclohexanone	1,000		
RISPERIDONE (RPD 150)			
Risperidone	150		
TAPENTADOL (TAP 1,000)			
3-((1R,2R)-3-(dimethylamino)-1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl)phenol	1,000		
N,N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE(NND 1,000)			
N,N-Dimethyltryptamine	1,000		
SCOPOLAMINE(SCOP 500)			
Scopolamine	500	Atropine	3,000
MIRTAZAPINE(MTZ 500)			
Desmethylmirtazapine	500	Mirtazapine	500

Effect of Urinary Specific Gravity

Fifteen (15) urine samples of normal, high, and low specific gravity ranges (1.005-1.045) were spiked with drugs at 50% below and 50% above cut-off levels respectively. The Multi-Drug Rapid Test was tested in duplicate using fifteen drug-free urine and spiked urine samples. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of urinary specific gravity do not affect the test results.

Effect of Urinary pH

The pH of an aliquoted negative urine pool was adjusted to a pH range of 5 to 9 in 1 pH unit increments and spiked with drugs at 50% below and 50% above cut-off levels. The spiked, pH-adjusted urine was tested with the Multi-Drug Rapid Test. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of pH do not interfere with the performance of the test.

Cross-Reactivity

A study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of the test with compounds in either drug-free urine or drug positive urine containing above calibrator substances. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with the Multi-Drug Rapid Test at a concentration of 100 µg/mL.

Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

Acetophenetidin	Cortisone	Zomepirac	d-Pseudoephedrine
N-Acetylprocainamide	Creatinine	Ketoprofen	Quinidine
Acetylsalicylic acid	Deoxycorticosterone	Labetalol	Quinine
Aminopyrine	Dextromethorphan	Loperamide	Salicylic acid
Amoxicillin	Diclofenac	Meprobamate	Serotonin
Ampicillin	Diflunisal	Isoxsuprine	Sulfamethazine
l-Ascorbic acid	Digoxin	d,l-Propranolol	Sulindac
Apomorphine	Diphenhydramine	Nalidixic acid	Tetracycline
Aspartame	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Naproxen	Tetrahydrocortisone,
Atropine	β-Estradiol	Niacinamide	3-acetate
Benzilic acid	Estrone-3-sulfate	Nifedipine	Tetrahydrocortisone
Benzoic acid	Erythromycin	Norethindrone	Tetrahydrozoline
Bilirubin	Fenoprofen	Noscapine	Thiamine
d,l-Brompheniramine	Furosemide	d,l-Octopamine	Thioridazine
Caffeine	Gentisic acid	Oxalic acid	d,l-Tyrosine
Cannabidiol	Hemoglobin	Oxolinic acid	Tolbutamide
Chloral hydrate	Hydralazine	Oxymetazoline	Triamterene
Chloramphenicol	Hydrochlorothiazide	Papaverine	Trifluoperazine
Chlorothiazide	Hydrocortisone	Penicillin-G	Trimethoprim
d,l-Chlorpheniramine	o-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Perphenazine	d,l-Tryptophan
Chlorpromazine	3-Hydroxytyramine	Phenelzine	Uric acid
Cholesterol	d,l-Isoproterenol	Prednisone	Verapamil

Clonidine

【ALCOHOL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS】

The detection limit on the **Urine Alcohol Rapid Test** is from 0.02% to 0.30% for approximate relative blood alcohol level. The cutoff level of the **Urine Alcohol Rapid Test** can vary based on local regulations and laws. Test results can be compared to reference levels with color chart on the foil package.

【ALCOHOL ASSAY SPECIFICITY】

The **Urine Alcohol Rapid Test** will react with methyl, ethyl and allyl alcohols.

【ALCOHOL INTERFERING SUBSTANCES】

The following substances may interfere with the **Urine Alcohol Rapid Test** when using samples other than urine. The named substances do not normally appear in sufficient quantity in urine to interfere with the test.

A. Agents which enhance color development

- Peroxidases
- Strong oxidizers

B. Agents which inhibit color development













- Reducing agents: Ascorbic acid, Tannic acid, Pyrogallol, Mercaptans and tosylates, Oxalic acid, Uric Acid

- Bilirubin
- L-dopa
- L-methylidopa
- Methamphetamine

【BIBLIOGRAPHY】

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Index of Symbols

	Consult Instructions For Use		Contains sufficient for <n> tests		Authorized Representative in the EU
	<i>In vitro</i> diagnostic medical device		Use-by date		Do not re-use
	Temperature limit 2-30 °C		Batch code		Catalogue number
	Do not use if package is damaged		Manufacturer		CE mark



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