

Multi-panel Dugs of Abuse Integrated Cup (Urine)

MD-U632

Package Insert

For forensic use only

INTENDED USE

The Drugs of Abuse Integrated Cup (Urine) is a rapid visual immunoassay for the qualitative, presumptive detection of any combination of drugs of abuse in human urine specimens at the cut-off concentrations listed below:

Test	Calibrator	Cut-off (ng/mL)
ACE	Acetaminophen	5000
AMP	d-Amphetamine	1000/500/300
BAR	Secobarbital	300/200
BUP	BUP-3-D-Glucuronide	10/5
BZO	Oxazepam	500/300/200/100
COC	Benzoyllecgonine	300/200/150/100
COT	(-)-Cotinine	600/300/200/100
EDDP	-Ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrc	300/100
ETG	Ethyl Glucuronide	300
FYL	Fentanyl	20/10
HMO	Hydromorphone	250
K2	JWH-073/JWH-018	50
KET	Ketamine	1,000
LSD	,10-Didehydro-N,N-diethyl-6-methylergoli	50
6-MAM	6-Monoacetylmorphine	10
MDMA	3,4-Methylenedioxy-MET	1000/500
MDVP	Methylenedioxypropylvalerone	500
MET	Methamphetamine	1000/500/300
MOP	Morphine	300/200/100
MPD	Methylphenidate	300
MQL	Methaqualone	300
MTD	Metadone	300/200
OPI	Morphine	2000/1000/100
OXY	Oxycodone	300/100
PCP	Phencyclidine	25
PPX	D-Propoxyphene	300
TCA	Nortriptyline	1000
THC	11-nor- $\Delta^9$ -THC-9-COOH	200/150/50/25
TRA	Tramadol	300/100
ZOL	Zolpidem Phenyl-4-carboxylic acid	50
7-ACL	7-Aminoclonazepam	300
ALC	Alcohol	0.02%
Adulteration (StripA)	Oxidants/ Specific Gravity / pH	
Adulteration (StripB)	Nitrite / Glutaraldehyde/ Creatinine	

The Integrated Split Specimen Cup (Urine) can also come with adulteration strips listed below:

Adulteration (StripA)	Oxidants / Specific Gravity / PH
Adulteration (StripB)	Nitrite / Glutaraldehyde / Creatinine

PRINCIPLE

The Drugs of Abuse Integrated Cup (Urine) is an immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs that may be present in the urine specimen compete against their respective drug conjugate for binding sites on their specific antibody.

During testing, a portion of the 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 appear in the test line region of the corresponding drug strip. The presence of drug above the cut-off concentration in the urine specimen will saturate all the binding sites of the antibody. Therefore, no colored line will form in the test line region.

A drug-positive urine specimen will not generate a colored line in the specific test line region of the strip because of drug competition, while a drug-negative urine specimen will generate a line in the test line region because of the absence of drug competition. To serve as a procedural control, a colored line will always appear at the control line region, indicating that proper volume of specimen has been added and membrane wicking has occurred.

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 Creatinine, pH, and Specific Gravity and to detect the presence of Glutaraldehyde, Nitrite and Oxidants/Pyridinium Chlorochromate in urine.

**Creatinine (CRE):** Tests for specimen dilution. Creatinine is a waste product of Creatine, and is an amino-acid contained in muscle tissue and found in urine.1 A person may attempt to foil a drug 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 to circumvent drug testing. Low Creatinine and Specific Gravity levels may indicate diluted urine. The absence of Creatinine (<5 mg/dL) is indicative of a specimen not consistent with human urine.

**Nitrite (NIT):** Tests for commonly used commercial adulterants. They work by oxidizing the major cannabinoid metabolite THC-COOH.2 Normal urine should contain no trace of Nitrites. Positive results generally indicate the presence of an adulterant.

**Glutaraldehyde (GLUT):** Tests for the presence of aldehydes. Adulterants can contain Glutaraldehyde and can cause false negative screening results by disrupting the enzyme used in some immunoassay tests. 3Glutaraldehyde is not normally found in urine; therefore, detection of Glutaraldehyde in a urine

specimen is generally indicates 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 that the specimen has been altered.

**Specific Gravity (SG):** Tests for specimen dilution. The normal range is from 1.003 to 1.030. Values outside this range may be the result of specimen dilution or adulteration.

**Oxidants/Pyridinium Chlorochromate (OXI/PCC):** Tests for the presence of oxidizing reagents such as bleach and hydrogen peroxide. Pyridinium Chlorochromate is a commonly used adulterant. 3Normal human urine should not contain Oxidants or PCC.

MATERIALS

Materials Provided

Individually packed test cups with integrated drug of abuse test panels, procedure card  
Package insert

Materials Required but Not provided

Timer  
Positive and negative controls  
Centrifuge

PRECAUTIONS

- For forensic use only.
- Do not use after the expiration date indicated on the package. Do not use the test if the foil pouch is damaged. Do not reuse tests.
- This kit contains products of animal origin. Certified knowledge of the origin and/or sanitary state of the animals does not completely guarantee the absence of transmissible pathogenic agents. It is therefore, recommended that these products be treated as potentially infectious, and handled by observing usual safety precautions (e.g., do not ingest or inhale).
- Avoid cross-contamination of specimens by using a new specimen collection container for each specimen obtained.
- Read the entire procedure carefully prior to testing.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke in the area where specimens and kits are handled. Handle all specimens as if they contain infectious agents. Observe established precautions against microbiological hazards throughout the procedure and follow standard procedures for the proper disposal of specimens. Wear protective clothing such as laboratory coats, disposable gloves and eye protection when specimens are assayed.
- Humidity and temperature can adversely affect results.
- Used testing materials should be discarded in accordance with local regulations.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

- The kit should be stored at 2-30 °C until the expiry date printed on the sealed pouch.
- The test must remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- Do not freeze.
- Kits should be kept out of direct sunlight.
- Care should be taken to protect the components of the kit from contamination. Do not use if there is evidence of microbial contamination or precipitation. Biological contamination of dispensing equipment, containers or reagents can lead to false results.

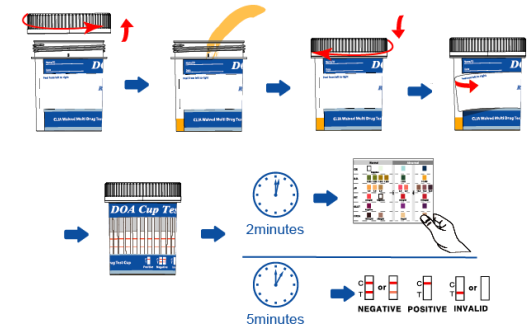
SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE

- The Drugs of Abuse Integrated Cup (Urine) is intended for use with human urine specimens only.
- Urine collected at any time of the day may be used.
- Urine specimens must be collected in clean, dry containers.
- Turbid specimens should be centrifuged, filtered, or allowed to settle and only the clear supernatant should be used for testing.
- Perform testing immediately after specimen collection. Do not leave specimens at room temperature for prolonged periods. Urine specimens may be stored at 2-8 °C for up to 2 days. For long term storage, specimens should be kept below -20 °C.
- Bring specimens to room temperature prior to testing. Frozen specimens must be completely thawed and mixed well prior to testing. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing of specimens.
- If specimens are to be shipped, pack them in compliance with all applicable regulations for transportation of etiological agents.

PROCEDURE

Bring tests, specimens, and/or controls to room temperature (15-30 °C) before use if stored at refrigerated temperatures. Remove the cup from sealed pouch and use it as soon as possible.

- Donor dates and initials body label.
- Donor provides a urine specimen in the cup and screws cap on to it. Start timer immediately.
- Operator checks the cap for tightness.
- Remove the peel-off label.
- Check the temperature strip label at 2-4 minutes after specimen collection for the fresh urine specimen. A green color will appear to indicate the temperature of the urine specimen. The proper range for an unadulterated specimen is 90-100 F (32-38 °C).
- Drug test results are indicated by the presence or absence of colored band(s) in the result area of the test strips. The result should be read at 5 minutes. Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.
- Positive test results must be confirmed by another test method. Send the cup and urine specimen intact to a toxicology laboratory for confirmation.
- For the adulteration, compared with the color card, and the results should be read at 2 minutes, do not interpret the result after 5 minutes.



INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

(See previous illustration)

**POSITIVE:** Only one colored band appears, in the control region (C). No colored band appears in the test region (T) for the drug in question. A positive result indicates that the drug concentration exceeds the detectable level.

**NEGATIVE:** Two colored bands appear on the membrane. One band appears in the control region (C) and another band appears in the test region (T) for the drug in question. A negative result indicates that the drug concentration is below the detectable level.

**INVALID:** Control band fails to appear. Results from any test which has not produced a control band at the specified read time must be discarded. Please review the procedure and repeat with a new test. If the problem persists, discontinue using the kit immediately and contact your local distributor.

**NOTE:**

- The intensity of color in the test region (T) may vary depending on the concentration of analytes present in the specimen. Therefore, any shade of color in the test region (T) should be considered negative. Please note that this is a qualitative test only, and cannot determine the concentration of analytes in the specimen.
- Insufficient specimen volume, incorrect operating procedure or expired tests are the most likely reasons for control band failure.

The Result Of Adulteration Strips:

	Normal	Abnormal
OXI	Negative	
S.G.	1.003 1.005 1.015 1.025	1.000 >1.035
pH	4.0 7.0 9.0	2.0 3.0 10.0 11.0 12.0
NIT	20mg/dl Negative	50mg/dl 100mg/dl
GLUT	Negative	
CREA	100mg/dl 20mg/dl	0mg/dl 10mg/dl

**NOTE:**

The Urine Adulteration Test Strips (Urine) are meant to aid in the determination of abnormal specimens. While comprehensive, these tests are not meant to be an all-inclusive representation of possible adulterants.

**Creatinine:** Normal Creatinine levels are between 20 and 350 mg/dL. Under rare conditions, certain kidney diseases show dilute urine.

**Nitrite:** Nitrite is not a normal component of human urine. However, Nitrite found in urine may indicate urinary tract infections or bacterial infections. Nitrite levels of >20 mg/dL may produce false positive Glutaraldehyde results.

**Glutaraldehyde:** Glutaraldehyde is not normally found in urine. However, certain metabolic abnormalities such as ketoacidosis (fasting, uncontrolled diabetes or high-protein diets) may interfere with the test results.

**Specific Gravity:** Elevated levels of protein in urine may cause abnormally high Specific Gravity values.

**Oxidants/PCC:** Normal human urine should not contain Oxidants or PCC. The presence of high levels of antioxidants in the specimen, such as ascorbic acid, may result in false negative results for the Oxidants/PCC pad.

QUALITY CONTROL

The Quality Control Of DOA:

- Internal procedural controls are included in the test. A colored band appearing in the control region (C) is considered an internal positive procedural control, confirming sufficient specimen volume and correct procedural technique.
- External controls are not supplied with this kit. It is recommended that positive and negative controls be tested as a good laboratory practice to confirm the test procedure and to verify proper test performance.

The Quality Control Of Adulteration Strips:

Control standards are not supplied with this kit. However, it is recommended that positive and negative



d-Amphetamine	300
l-Amphetamine	50,000
Mephentermine hemisulfate salt	>100,000
3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	625
Phentermine	625
Paramethoxyamphetamine (PMA)	625
Paramethoxymethamphetamine (PMMA)	>100,000
Tyramine	>100,000
<b>Barbiturates 300 related compounds</b>	
Secobarbital	300
Allobarbital	1,250
Alphenal	625
Amobarbital	625
Aprobarbital	188
Butabarbital	94
Butalbital	2,500
Butethal	200
Cyclopentobarbital	400
Pentobarbital	1,000
Phenobarbital	300
<b>Buprenorphine 10 related compounds</b>	
Buprenorphine	10
Buprenorphine-3-β-D-Glucuronide	10
Norbuprenorphine	50
Norbuprenorphine-3-β-D-Glucuronide	100
<b>Buprenorphine 5 related compounds</b>	
Buprenorphine	5
Buprenorphine-3-β-D-Glucuronide	5
Norbuprenorphine	25
Norbuprenorphine-3-β-D-Glucuronide	50
<b>Benzodiazepines 500 related compounds</b>	
Oxazepam	500
<b>Benzodiazepines 300 related compounds</b>	
Oxazepam	300
Alprazolam	125
Bromazepam	625
Chlordiazepoxide	2500
Clobazam	63
Clonazepam	2500
Clorazepate	3330
Desalkflurazepam	250
Diazepam	250
Estazolam	5000
Fentanyl	>100,000
Flunitrazepam	375
Flurazepam	>100,000
Lorazepam	1250
Lormetazepam	1250
Medazepam	>100,000
Midazolam	>100,000
Nitrazepam	25000
Norchlordiazepoxide	250
Nordiazepam	500

Hydrocodone	>10,000
Hydromorphone	5,000
Morphine	10,000
Morphine-3-glucuronide	>10,000
Nalorphine	5,000
Thebaine	>20,000
<b>Ecstasy 500 related compounds</b>	
3,4-Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine	500
d-Amphetamine	>100,000
l-Amphetamine	>100,000
d-methamphetamine	>100,000
l-methamphetamine	>100,000
3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	2,500
3,4-Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine	156
Paramethoxyamphetamine	50,000
Paramethoxymethamphetamine	>100,000
<b>Ecstasy 1000 related compounds</b>	
3,4-Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine	1,000
<b>Methamphetamine 1000 related compounds</b>	
d-Methamphetamine	1,000
Chloroquine	25,000
Fenfluramine	12,500
l-Methamphetamine	10,000
Mephentermine hemisulfate salt	31,250
3,4-Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine	50,000
3,4-Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine	313
Paramethoxymethamphetamine	625
(-)-Ephedrine	4,000
<b>Methamphetamine 500 related compounds</b>	
d-Methamphetamine	500
Chloroquine	12,500
Fenfluramine	12,500
l-Methamphetamine	3,125
Mephentermine hemisulfate salt	25,000
MDEA	12,500
MDMA	1,875
PMMA	625
(-)-Ephedrine	2,000
<b>Methamphetamine 300 related compounds</b>	
d-Methamphetamine	300
Chloroquine	7,500
Fenfluramine	12,500
l-Methamphetamine	10,000
Mephentermine hemisulfate salt	31,250
MDEA	50,000
MDMA	313
PMMA	625
(-)-Ephedrine	2,000
<b>Morphine 300 related compounds</b>	
Morphine	300
Acetylcodeine	150
Buprenorphine	>10000
Codeine	250

Prazepam	>100,000
Temazepam	63
Morphine	5000
<b>Benzodiazepines 200 related compounds</b>	
Oxazepam	200
Alprazolam	83
Bromazepam	417
Chlordiazepoxide	1,667
Clobazam	42
Clonazepam	1,667
Clorazepate	2,220
Desalkflurazepam	167
Diazepam	167
Estazolam	3,333
Fentanyl	>100,000
Flunitrazepam	250
Flurazepam	>100,000
Lorazepam	833
Lormetazepam	833
Medazepam	>100,000
Midazolam	>100,000
Nitrazepam	16,667
Norchlordiazepoxide	167
Nordiazepam	333
Prazepam	>100,000
Temazepam	42
Triazolam	3,333
<b>Benzodiazepines 100 related compounds</b>	
Oxazepam	100
Alprazolam	42
Bromazepam	208
Chlordiazepoxide	833
Clobazam	21
Clonazepam	833
Clorazepate	1,110
Desalkflurazepam	83
Diazepam	83
Estazolam	1,667
Fentanyl	>100,000
Flunitrazepam	125
Flurazepam	>100,000
Lorazepam	417
Lormetazepam	417
Medazepam	>100,000
Midazolam	>100,000
Nitrazepam	8,333
Norchlordiazepoxide	83
Nordiazepam	167
Prazepam	>100,000
Temazepam	21
Triazolam	1,667
<b>Cocaine 300 related compounds</b>	
Benzoylcodeine	300

Diacetyl Morphin	250
Dihydrocodeine	586
Triazolam	200
Hydrocodone	12,500
Hydromorphone	12,500
6-Monoacetylmorphine	250
Morphine-3-glucuronid	2,500
Nalorphine	25,000
Thebaine	25,000
<b>Morphine 200 related compounds</b>	
Morphine	200
Acetylcodeine	100
Buprenorphine	2,000
Codeine	170
Diacetyl Morphin	168
Dihydrocodeine	395
Ethylmorphine	135
Hydrocodone	8,350
Hydromorphone	8,350
6-Monoacetylmorphine	170
Morphine-3-glucuronid	1,670
Nalorphine	16,666
Thebaine	16,666
<b>Morphine 100 related compounds</b>	
Morphine	100
Codeine	100
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)	100
Ethylmorphine	100
Hydromorphone	500
Hydrocodone	500
6-Monoacetylmorphine	100
Morphine-3-β-d-glucuronide	2,000
Oxycodone	20,000
Oxymorphone	20,000
Promethazine	>100,000
Rifampicine	8,400
Thebaine	8,400
Trimipramine	20,000
<b>MPD 300 related compounds</b>	
Methylphenidate	300
<b>Methaqualone 300 related compounds</b>	
Methaqualone	300
Amitriptyline	50,000
Carbamazepine	20,000
Nortriptyline	50,000
Phenytol	40,000
Theophylline	40,000
<b>Methadone 300 related compounds</b>	
Methadone	300
(-)-alpha-methadol	2,000
<b>Opiates 2000 related compounds</b>	
Morphine	2,000
Acetylcodeine	1,563

Cocaine	1,000
Ecgonine	100,000
Ecgonine Methyl Ester	>100,000
<b>Cocaine 200 related compounds</b>	
Benzoylcodeine	200
Cocaine	125
Ecgonine	5,000
Ecgonine Methyl Ester	>100,000
<b>Cocaine 150 related compounds</b>	
Benzoylcodeine	150
Cocaine	125
Ecgonine	10000
Ecgonine Methyl Ester	>10000
<b>Cocaine 100 related compounds</b>	
Benzoylcodeine	100
<b>Cotinine 600 related compounds</b>	
(-)-Cotinine	600
<b>Cotinine 300 related compounds</b>	
(-)-Cotinine	300
(-)-Nicotine	9,375
<b>Cotinine 200 related compounds</b>	
(-)-Cotinine	200
(-)-Nicotine	6,250
<b>EDDP 100 related compounds</b>	
EDDP	100
Meperidine	>100,000
Methadone	>100,000
Norfentanyl	>100,000
Phencyclidine	>100,000
Promazine	50,000
Promethazine	25,000
Prothipendyl	50,000
Prozine	12,500
<b>EDDP 300 related compounds</b>	
EDDP	300
Meperidine	>100,000
Methadone	>100,000
Norfentanyl	>100,000
Phencyclidine	>100,000
Promazine	80,000
Promethazine	75,000
Prothipendyl	80,000
Prozine	37,500
<b>ETG 500 related compounds</b>	
Ethyl Glucuronide	500
Ethanol	>100,000
D-Glucuronic Acid	>100,000
Morphine-3-b-D-glucuronide	>100,000
<b>ETG 300 related compounds</b>	
Ethyl Glucuronide	300
<b>Fentanyl 10 related compounds</b>	
Fentanyl and Fentanyl metabolites	10
Fentanyl	100

Buprenorphine	25,000
Codeine	2000
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)	5,000
Dihydrocodeine	1,563
Ethylmorphine	250
Hydromorphone	25,000
Hydrocodone	50,000
Merperidine	>100,000
6-Monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM)	4,000
Morphine-3-β-d-glucuronide	12,500
Nalorphine Hydrochloride	>100,000
Oxycodone	>100,000
Oxymorphone	>100,000
Rifampicine	>100,000
Thebaine	50,000
<b>Opiates 1000 related compounds</b>	
Morphine	1,000
Acetylcodeine	1,000
Buprenorphine	>10000
Codeine	1000
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)	3,000
Dihydrocodeine	1,000
Ethylmorphine	200
Hydromorphone	25,000
Hydrocodone	50,000
Meperidine	>100,000
6-Monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM)	3,000
Morphine-3-β-d-glucuronide	10000
Nalorphine Hydrochloride	>100,000
Oxycodone	>100,000
Oxymorphone	>100,000
Rifampicine	>100,000
Thebaine	50,000
<b>Oxycodone 300 related compounds</b>	
Oxycodone	300
Hydrocodone	75,000
Hydromorphone	>100,000
Naloxone	>100,000
Oxymorphone	750
<b>Oxycodone 100 related compounds</b>	
Oxycodone	100
Hydrocodone	6,250
Hydromorphone	50,000
Naloxone	50,000
Oxymorphone	250
<b>Tricyclic Antidepressants related compounds</b>	
Nortriptyline HCl	1,000
Amitriptyline	1,500
Clomipramine	>100,000
Cyclobenzaprine	12,500
Desipramine	188
Doxepin	2,000
Imipramine	2,500

Norfentanyl	>10,000
<b>Fentanyl 20 related compounds</b>	
Fentanyl and Fentanyl metabolites	20
Fentanyl	200
Norfentanyl	>10,000
<b>HMO 250 related compounds</b>	
Hydromorphone	250
Acetylcodeine	10,000
Thebaine	25,000
Nalorphine	12,500
Morphine-3-glucuronid	2,500
Morphine	5,000
Hydrocodone	3,100
Ethylmorphine	5,000
Dihydrocodeine	25,000
Diacetyl Morphin	10,000
Codeine	50,000
Buprenorphine	10,000
6-Monoacetylmorphine	10,000
<b>K2 50 related compounds</b>	
JWH-018-5-Pentanoic acid	50
JWH-073-4-Butanoic acid	50
<b>Ketamine 1000 related compounds</b>	
Ketamine	1,000
Norketamine	1,000
Dextromethorphan	500
<b>Tramadol 300 related compounds</b>	
Tramadol	300
<b>Tramadol 100 related compounds</b>	
Tramadol	100
(+/-)Chlorpheniramine	50,000
Dimenhydrinate	50,000
Diphenhydramine	50,000
Phencyclidine	50,000
(+)-Chlorpheniramine	>100,000
<b>OPI/MOR 100- related compounds</b>	
Morphine	100
Codeine	100
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)	100
Ethylmorphine	100
Hydromorphone	500
Hydrocodone	500
6-Monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM)	100
Morphine-3-β-d-glucuronide	2,000
Oxycodone	20,000
Oxymorphone	20,000
Promethazine	>100,000
Rifampicine	8,400
Thebaine	8,400
Trimipramine	20,000
<b>Cotinine 100 related compounds</b>	
(-)-Cotinine	100
Buprenorphine	100,000

Maprotiline	750
Nortriptyline	3,125
Nordoxepin	500
Opipramol	1,563
Promazine	1,000
Promethazine	6,250
Prothipendyl	25,000
Protryptiline	6,250
Prozine	1,250
Trimipramine	>100,000
<b>Marijuana 200 related compounds</b>	
11-nor-Δ9-THC-9-COOH	200
<b>Marijuana 150 related compounds</b>	
11-nor-Δ9-THC-9-COOH	150
11-nor-Δ8-THC-9-COOH	90
Δ8-Tetrahydrocannabinol	45,000
Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol	45,000
Cannabinol	60,000
<b>Marijuana 50 related compounds</b>	
11-nor-Δ9-THC-9-COOH	50
11-nor-Δ8-THC-9-COOH	50
11-hydroxy-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol	50
Δ8-Tetrahydrocannabinol	15,000
Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol	15,000
Cannabinol	20,000
Cannabidiol	>100,000
<b>Marijuana 25 related compounds</b>	
11-nor-Δ9-THC-9-COOH	25
11-nor-Δ8-THC-9-COOH	15
Δ8-Tetrahydrocannabinol	7,500
Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol	7,500
Cannabinol	10,000
<b>Zolpidem 50 related compounds</b>	
Zolpidem Phenyl-4-carboxylic	50
Zolpidem	>10,000
<b>Propoxyphene 300 related compounds</b>	
D-Propoxyphene	300
D-Norpropoxyphene	5,000
<b>Barbiturates 200 related compounds</b>	
Secobarbital	200
Allobarbitol	820
Alphenal	500
Amobarbital	500
Aprobarbital	130
Butabarbitol	70
Butalbital	1,800
Butethal	150
Cyclopentobarbital	300
Pentobarbital	730
Phenobarbital	200
<b>MDPV 500 related compounds</b>	
MDPV	500
<b>Methadone 200 related compounds</b>	

<b>Phencyclidine 25 related compounds</b>	
Phencyclidine	25
Nordoxepin	>100,000
Hydromorphone	>100,000
4-hydroxyphencyclidine	75
<b>7-ACL 300 related compounds</b>	
7-amine-clonazepam	300
Oxazepam	> 10,000
Alprazolam	> 10,000
Bromazepam	> 10,000
Chlordiazepoxide	> 10,000
Clobazam	> 10,000
Clonazepam	10000
Clorazepate dipotassium	> 10,000
Desalkylflurazepam	> 10,000
Diazepam	> 10,000
Estazolam	> 10,000
Flunitrazepam	> 50,000
(±) Lorazepam	10000
Midazolam	> 100,000
Nitrazepam	> 10,000
Norchlordiazepoxide	> 100,000
Nordiazepam	> 100,000
Temazepam	> 10,000

Methadone	200
(-)-alpha-methadol	1500
Doxylamine	3500
LAAM HCl	6500
Alpha Methadol	1500
EMDP	>100,000
EDDP	>100,000

ρ	Catalog number	g	Temperature limitation
τ	Consult instructions for use	Λ	Batch code
Ι	<i>In vitro</i> diagnostic medical device	ε	Use by
υ	Manufacturer	σ	Do not reuse

A study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of the test with compounds spiked into drug-free PBS stock. The following compounds demonstrated no false positive results on the Drugs of Abuse Integrated Cup (Urine) when tested at concentrations up to 100 µg/mL.

(-)-Ephedrine (Except MET)	Chlorpheniramine	Oxalic Acid
(+)-Naproxen	Creatine	Penicillin-G
(+/-)-Ephedrine (Except MET)	Dextromethorphan	Pheniramine
4-Dimethylaminoantirine	Dextrophan tartrate	Phenothiazine
Acetaminophen	Dopamine	Procaine
Acetone	Erythromycin	Protonix
Albumin	Ethanol	Pseudoephedrine
Amitriptyline (Except TCA)	Furosemide	Quinidine
Ampicillin	Glucose	Ranitidine
Aspartame	Guaiacol Glyceryl Ether	Sertraline
Aspirin	Hemoglobin	Tyramine
Benzocaine	Ibuprofen	Vitamin C (Ascorbic Acid)
Bilirubin	Imipramine (Except TCA)	Trimeprazine
b-Phenylethyl-amine	Isoproterenol	Venlafaxine
Caffeine	Lidocaine	Ibuprofen
Chloroquine	Methadone (Except MTD)	

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**GLOSSARY OF SYMBOLS**