GLOSSARY OF SYMBOLS

REF Catalog number

Consult instructions for use

Manufacturer

Temperature limitation

LOT Batch code

Use by

Do not reuse

Do not use if package is damaged

Sufficient for (quantity)

EC REP Authorized representative in the European Community

NOTE: The following instructions pertain only to devices that contain an alcohol test strip.

Saliva Alcohol Test

Intended Use

The Saliva Alcohol Test is a rapid, highly sensitive method to detect the presence of alcohol in saliva and provide an approximation of relative blood alcohol concentration. This test provides a preliminary screen only. A more specific alternate chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any test screen result, particularly when preliminary positive screens are indicated.

Summary

Two-thirds of all adults drink alcohol.' The blood alcohol concentration at which a person becomes impaired is variable dependent upon the individual. Each individual has specific parameters that affect the level of impairment such as size, weight, eating habits and alcohol tolerance. Inappropriate consumption of alcohol can be a contributing factor to many accidents, injuries, and medical conditions.

Principle

It is well established that the concentration of alcohol in saliva is comparable to that of blood.[2,3] The Saliva Alcohol Test consists of a plastic strip with a reaction pad attached at the tip. On contact with solutions of alcohol, the reaction pad will rapidly turn colours depending on the concentration of alcohol present. The pad employs a solid-phase chemistry which uses a highly specific enzyme reaction.

Reagents

• Tetramethylbenzidine • Alcohol Oxidase (EC 1.1.3.13)
• Peroxidase (EC 1.11.1.7) • Other additives

Precautions

The Saliva Alcohol Test is a visually interpreted test where colour matching is used to provide an approximation of relative blood alcohol concentration. Test materials that have been exposed to saliva should be treated as potentially infectious.

Interpretation of Results

Positive: The Saliva Alcohol Test will produce a colour change in the presence of saliva alcohol. The colour will range from light blue colour at 0.02% relative blood alcohol concentration to a dark blue colour near 0.30% relative blood alcohol concentration. Colour pads are provided within this range to allow an approximation of relative blood alcohol concentration. The test may produce colours that appear to be between adjacent colour pads.

NOTE: The Saliva Alcohol Test is very sensitive to the presence of alcohol. A blue colour that is lighter than the 0.02% colour pad should be interpreted as being positive to the presence of alcohol in saliva but less than 0.02% relative blood alcohol.

Negative: When the Saliva Alcohol Test shows no colour change this should be interpreted as a negative result indicating that alcohol has not been detected.

Invalid: If the colour pad has a blue colour before applying saliva sample, do not use the test.

NOTE: A result where the outer edges of the colour pad produces a slight colour but the majority of the pad remains colourless the test should be repeated to ensure complete saturation of the pad with saliva. The test is not reusable.

Limitations

1. Failure to wait 10 minutes after placing food, drink, or other materials (including smoking) in the mouth before running the test can produce erroneous results due to possible contamination of the saliva by interfering substances.

2. The Saliva Alcohol Test is highly sensitive to the presence of alcohol. Alcohol vapors in the air are sometimes detected by the Saliva Alcohol Test. Alcohol vapors are present in many institutions and homes. Alcohol is a component in many household products such as disinfectant, deodorizers, perfumes, and glass cleaners. If the presence of alcohol vapors is suspected, the test should be performed in an area known to be free of vapors.

3. Ingestion or general use of over-the-counter medications and products containing alcohol can produce positive results.

Performance Characteristics

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

Assay Specificity

The Saliva Alcohol Test will react with methyl, ethyl and allyl alcohols.

Interfering Substances

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

A. Agents which enhance colour development

• Peroxidases • Strong oxidizers

B. Agents which inhibit colour development

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

• Bilirubin • L-dopa • L-methyldopa • Methampyrone

Controls

The Saliva Alcohol Test may be qualitatively verified by using a test solution prepared by adding 5 drops of 80 proof distilled spirits to 8 oz. (1 cup) of water. This solution should produce a colour reaction on the pad. The colour reaction with alcohol in saliva is somewhat slower and less intense than with alcohol in an aqueous solution.

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3. MaCall, L.E.L., Whiting, B., Moore, M.R. and Goldberg, A.: Correlation of ethanol concentrations in blood and saliva., Clin.Sci., 56, 283-286, 1979.

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DrugCheck® SalivaScan™

INTENDED USE

The DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test is a rapid visual immunoassay for the qualitative, presumptive detection of drugs of abuse in human oral fluid specimens. The test system consists of one or more membrane strips mounted in a plastic cassette.

This test detects combinations of the following drugs at the concentrations listed below. Specific combinations will vary according to the test in question:

Test	Calibrator	Cutoff (ng/mL)
Amphetamine (AMP)	D-Amphetamine	50
Benzodiazepine (BZO)	Oxazepam	10
Buprenorphine (BUP)	Buprenorphine	5
Cocaine (COC)	Benzoylecgonine	20
Cotinine (COT)	Cotinine	50
EDDP (EDDP)	2-Ethyliden-1,5-Dimethyl-3,3-Diphenylpyrrolidine	20
Ketamine (KET)	Ketamine	50
Marijuana (THC)	Δ9-THC	50
Methadone (MTD)	Methadone	30
Methamphetamine (MET)	D-Methamphetamine	50
Opiates (OPI)	Opiates	40
Oxycodone (OXY)	Oxycodone	40
Phencyclidine (PCP)	Phencyclidine	10
Propoxyphene (PPX)	Propoxyphene	50
Barbiturate (BAR)	Barbiturate	50

PRINCIPLE

The DrugCheck SalivaScan is an immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs that may be present in the oral fluid specimen compete against their respective drug conjugate for binding sites on their specific antibody.

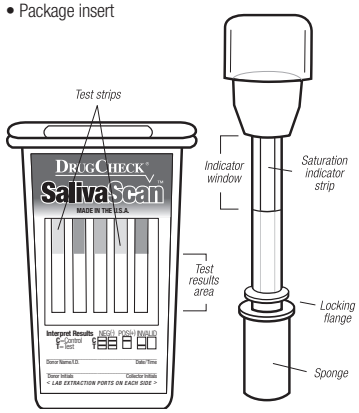
During testing, a portion of the oral fluid specimen migrates upward by capillary action. A drug, if present in the oral fluid specimen below its cut-off concentration, will not saturate the binding sites of its specific antibody. The antibody will then react with the drug-protein conjugate and a visible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

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

MATERIALS

Materials Provided

• Individually packed screening devices and oral fluid collection swabs
• Combined Test Procedure/Results Record sheet
• Package insert



Materials Required but Not provided

• Timer • Positive and negative controls

INTRODUCTION

The DrugCheck SalivaScan for AMP/BAR/BUP/BZO/COC/COT/EDDP/KET/MET/MOR/ MTD/OXY/PCP/PPX/THC parent/THC and metabolites is a rapid,oral fluid screening test that can be performed without the use of an instrument. The test utilizes monoclonal antibodies to selectively detect elevated levels of specific drugs in human oral fluid.

Amphetamine(AMP): Amphetamines (amphetamine, meth-amphetamine, and the structurally related "designer" drugs, e.g., "Ecstasy") are sympathomimetic amines whose biological effects include potent central nervous system (CNS) stimulation, anorectic, hyperthermic, and cardiovascular properties. They are usually taken orally, intravenously, or by smoking. Amphetamines are readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract and are then either deactivated by the liver. Amphetamines increase the heart rate and blood pressure and suppress the appetite. Some studies indicate that heavy abuse may result in permanent damage to certain essential nerve structures in the brain.

Benzodiazepine(BZO): Benzodiazepines are medications that are frequently prescribed for the symptomatic treatment of anxiety and sleep disorders. They produce their effects via specific receptors involving a neurochemical called gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA). Because they are safer and more effective, Benzodiazepines have replaced Barbiturates in the treatment of both anxiety and insomnia. Benzodiazepines are also used as sedatives before some surgical and medical procedures, and for the treatment of seizure disorders and alcohol withdrawal.

Benzoylecgonine/Cocaine(COC): Derived from leaves of the coca plant, cocaine is a potent central nervous system stimulant and a local anesthetic. Among the psychological effects induced by using cocaine are euphoria, confidence and a sense of increased energy, accompanied by increased heart rate, dilation of the pupils, fever, tremors and sweating. Cocaine is excreted in saliva primarily as benzoylecgonine in a short period of time.

Buprenorphine(BUP): Buprenorphine is a potent analgesic often used in the treatment of opioid addiction. The drug is sold under the trade names Subutex™, Buprenex™,Temgesic™ and Suboxone™,which contain Buprenorphine HCl alone or in combination whith Naloxone HCl. Therapeutically, Buprenorphine is used as a substitution treatment for opioid addicts.Substitution treatment is a form of medical care offered to opiate addicts(primarily heroin addicts)based on a similar or identical substance to the drug normally used. In substitution therapy, Buprenorphine is as effective as Methadone but demonstrates a lower level of physical dependence.Concentrations of free Buprenorphine and Norbuprenorphine in saliva may be less than 1 ng/mL after therapeutic administration,but can range up to 20 ng/mL in abuse situations. The plasma half-life of Buprenorphine is 2-4 hours.

Cotinine(COT): Cotinine is the first-stage metabolite of nicotine, a toxic alkaloid that produces stimulation of the autonomic ganglia and central nervous system when in humans. Nicotine is a drug to which virtually every member of a tobacco-smoking society is exposed whether through direct contact or second-hand inhalation. In addition to tobacco, nicotine is also commercially available as the active ingredient in smoking replacement therapies such as nicotine gum, transdermal patches and nasal sprays.

EDDP(EDDP): Methadone (MTD) is a synthetic analgesic drug that is originally used in the treatment of narcotic addicts. Among the psychological effects induced by using methadone are analgesia,sedation and respiratory depression.Overdose of methadone may cause coma or even death. It is administered orally or intravenously and is metabolized in the liver. The kidneys are a major route of methadone excretion. Methadone has a biological half-life of 16-50 hours. EDDP (2-Ethyliden-1,5-Dimethyl-3,3-Diphenylpyrrolidine) is the most important metabolite of methadone. Therefore, the detection of the metabolite EDDP instead of methadone itself is useful, because interferences of the patient's metabolism are avoided.

Ketamine(KET): Ketamine is a derivative of phencyclidine. It is used medically as a veterinary and human anaesthetic since 1970. About 90 percent of the ketamine legally sold is intended for veterinary use. It can be injected or snorted, but is sometimes sprinkled on tobacco or marijuana and smoked. Ketamine is frequently used in combination with other drugs, such as ecstasy, heroin or cocaine. Ketamine is also known as "special K" or "vitamin K." Certain doses of Ketamine can cause dream-like states and hallucinations. In high dose, ketamine can cause delirium, amnesia, impaired motor function, high blood pressure, depression, and potentially fatal respiratory problems. Ketamine is metabolized in the liver and excreted through the kidney.

Marijuana(THC): Tetrahydrocannabinol, the active ingredient in the marijuana plant (cannabis sativa), is detectable in saliva shortly after use. The detection of the drug is thought to be primarily due to the direct exposure of the drug to the mouth (oral and smoking administrations) and the subsequent sequestering of the drug in the buccal cavity.[3] Historical studies have shown a window of detection for THC in saliva of up to 14 hours after drug use.[3] The Marijuana THC 50 assay yields a positive result when the Δ9-THC concentration exceeds 50 ng/mL.

Methadone(MTD): Methadone is a synthetic analgesic drug that is originally used in the treatment of narcotic addicts. Among the psychological effects induced by using methadone are analgesia, sedation and respiratory depression. Overdose of methadone may cause coma or even death. It is administered orally or intravenously and is metabolized in the liver. The kidneys are a major route of methadone excretion.

Methamphetamine(MET): Methamphetamine and its metabolites are potent sympathomimetic agents. Acute higher doses lead to enhanced stimulation of the central nervous system and symptoms include euphoria, alertness, and a sense of increased energy and power. More acute responses produce anxiety, paranoia, psychotic behavior, and cardiac dysrhythmias. The pattern of psychosis which may appear at high doses may be indistinguishable from schizophrenia.

Opiates(OPI): Opiates such as heroin, morphine, and codeine are derived from the resin of opium poppy. Heroin is quickly metabolized to morphine. Thus, morphine and morphine glucuronide might both be found in the saliva of a person who has taken only heroin. The body also changes codeine to morphine. Thus the presence of morphine (or the

metabolite, morphine glucuronide) in the saliva often indicates heroin, morphine and/or codeine use.

Oxycodone(OXY): Oxycodone is a semi-synthetic opioid with a structural similarity to codeine. The drug is manufactured by modifying thebaine, an alkaloid found in the opium poppy. Oxycodone, like all opiate agonists, provides pain relief by acting on opioid receptors in the spinal cord, brain, and possibly directly in the affected tissues. Oxycodone is prescribed for the relief of moderate to high pain under the well-known pharmaceutical trade names of OxyContin®, Tylox®, Percodan® and Percocet®. While Tylox, Percodan and Percocet contain only small doses of oxycodone hydrochloride combined with other analgesics such as acetaminophen or aspirin, OxyContin consists solely of oxycodone hydrochloride in a time-release form. Oxycodone is known to metabolize by demethylation into oxymorphone and noroxycodone.

Phencyclidine(PCP): Phencyclidine is an arylcyclohexylamine that was originally used as an anesthetic agent and a veterinary tranquilizer. Phencyclidine can produce hallucinations, lethargy, disorientation, loss of coordination, trance-like ecstatic states, a sense of euphoria and visual distortions. It has many street names, such as "angel dust" and "crystal cyclone", etc. Phencyclidine can be administered orally, by nasal ingestion, smoking, or intravenous injection. It is metabolized in the liver and excreted through the kidneys.

Barbiturate(BAR): Barbiturates are central nervous system depressants. They are used therapeutically as sedatives, hypnotics, and anticonvulsants. Barbiturates are almost always taken orally as capsules or tablets. The effects resemble those of intoxication with alcohol. Chronic use of Barbiturates leads to tolerance and physical dependence. Short acting Barbiturates taken at 400 mg/day for 2-3 months produce a clinically significant degree of physical dependence. Withdrawal symptoms experienced during periods of drug abstinence can be severe enough to cause death.

Propoxyphene(PPX): Propoxyphene or Dextropropoxyphene is a narcotic analgesic compound with a structural similarity to methadone. It is prescribed in the United States for the relief of moderate pain. Darvocet™, one of the most common brand names for the drug, contains 50-100 mg of propoxyphene napsylate and 325-650 mg of acetaminophen. Physiological effects of propoxyphene include respiratory depression. Propoxyphene is metabolized in the liver to yield norpropoxyphene. Norpropoxyphene has a longer half-life (30 to 36 hours) than that of propoxyphene (6 to 12 hours). Norpropoxyphene demonstrates substantially less central-nervous system depression than propoxyphene, but shows a greater local anesthetic effect.

PRECAUTIONS

- 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).
- 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.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE

- This device is intended for use with human oral fluid specimens only.
- Oral fluid specimens must be collected according to the directions in the Procedure section of this package insert.
- Perform testing immediately after specimen collection.
- 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. Donors should avoid placing anything (including food, drink, gum and tobacco products) in their mouth for at least 10 minutes prior to specimen collection.

1. Using the provided collection swab, have donor sweep inside of mouth (cheek, gums, tongue) several times, then hold swab in mouth until colour on the saturation indicator strip appears in the indicator window of collection swab. Donor must leave swab in mouth until instructed to remove it.

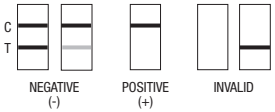
NOTE: Customers who intend to use the SalivaScan device as the primary collection device for confirmation testing need to wait until they see the red dye in the saturation indicator window. This ensures sufficient oral fluid has been collected. If at 7 minutes, colour on the saturation indicator has not appeared in the indicator window, proceed with the test.

Customers who use a separate collection device for oral fluid confirmation testing only have to wait until the sponge is saturated, which can take up to 4 minutes.

2. Remove collection swab from mouth and insert it sponge first into the screening device, pushing until the locking flange locks in place in the bottom of the device.

3. Set device upright on flat surface and keep upright while test is running. Wait for the coloured bands to appear in test results area. Negative results can be read as soon as two lines appear on any test strip (often within 2 minutes). Read presumptive positive results at 10 minutes. Do not interpret results after 15 minutes.

NOTE: Once the collection swab locks in place, the device is airtight, tamper evident, and ready to be disposed or sent to lab for confirmation (on presumptive positive result).



INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS (See previous illustration)

POSITIVE: Only one coloured band appears, in the control region (C). No coloured 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 coloured 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: 1. The intensity of colour in the test region (T) may vary depending on the concentration of analytes present in the specimen. Therefore, any shade of colour 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.

2. Insufficient specimen volume, incorrect operating procedure, or expired tests are the most likely reasons for control band failure.

3. THC strips do not wick as quickly as the other strips. The THC strip is designed to wick slowly, which allows the sample and the antibody to incubate and provide the sensitivity of THC at 50 ng/mL.

QUALITY CONTROL

- Internal procedural controls are included in the test. A coloured 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.

LIMITATIONS OF THE TEST

1. This device should only be used for the qualitative detection of drugs of abuse in oral fluid.

2. This assay provides a preliminary analytical test result only. A more specific alternative chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) has been established as the preferred confirmatory method by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are indicated.

3. There is a possibility that technical or procedural errors as well as other substances and factors may interfere with the test and cause false results.

4. A positive result indicates the presence of a drug/metabolite only, and does not indicate or measure intoxication.

5. A negative result does not at any time rule out the presence of drugs/metabolites in oral fluid, as they may be present below the minimum detection level of the test.

6. This test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

A. Sensitivity

A phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) pool was spiked with drugs to target concentrations of ±50% cut-off and ±25% cut-off and tested with this device. The results are summarized below.

Drug Conc. (Cut-off range)	n	AMP		BUP		BZO		COC	
		-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
0% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-50% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-25% Cut-off	30	30	0	28	2	30	0	29	1
Cut-off	30	12	18	11	19	14	16	12	18
+25% Cut-off	30	2	28	8	22	4	26	2	28
+50% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30

Drug Conc. (Cut-off range)	n	COT		EDDP		KET		MET	
		-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
0% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-50% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-25% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	27	3	30	0
Cut-off	30	11	19	13	17	9	21	13	17
+25% Cut-off	30	1	29	2	28	3	27	3	27
+50% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30

Drug Conc. (Cut-off range)	n	MTD		OPI		OXY		PCP	
		-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
0% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-50% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-25% Cut-off	30	30	0	28	2	28	2	28	2
Cut-off	30	10	20	10	20	10	20	11	19
+25% Cut-off	30	2	28	9	21	4	26	5	25
+50% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30

Drug Conc. (Cut-off range)	n	THC		THC parent		BAR		PPX	
		-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
0% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-50% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-25% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	27	3	30	0
Cut-off	30	10	20	10	20	9	21	10	20
+25% Cut-off	30	5	25	4	26	3	27	4	26
+50% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30

B. Specificity

The following table lists the concentrations of compounds (ng/mL) above which the device identified positive results at 10 minutes.

	Concen. (ng/mL)
Amphetamine-Related Compounds	
D-Amphetamine	50
L-Amphetamine	4,000
(+)-3,4-Methylene-dioxyamphetamine (MDA)	150
Phentermine	40,000
PMA	125
Tyramine	3,000
Benzodiazepine-Related Compounds	
Oxacepam	10
Alprazolam	15
Bromazepam	8
Chlordiazepoxide	10
Clonazepam	40
Clorazepate	20
Clbazam	6
Diazepam	15
Estazolam	10
Desalkyflurazepam	8
Flunitrazepam	10
Flurazepam	10
Lorazepam	20
Medazepam	10
Nitrazepam	10
Nordiazepam	6
Prazepam	20
Temazepam	8
Triazola	15
Buprenorphine -Related Compounds	
Buprenorphine	5
Buprenorphine Glucuronide	10
Buprenorphine–3–b–D–Glucuronide	5
Norbuprenorphine	10
Norbuprenorphine–3–b–D–Glucuronide	200
Cocaine-Related Compounds	
Benzoylecgonine	20
Cocaine	20
Ecgonine	4,000
Ecgonine methyl ester	10,000
Cotinine-Related Compounds	
Cotinine	50
Buprenorphine	>100,000
EDDP -Related Compounds	
EDDP	20
Meperidine	20,000
Methadone	20,000
Norfentanyl	20,000
Phencyclidine	20,000
Promazine	10,000
Promethazine	5,000
Prothipendyl	10,000
Prozine	2,500
Ketamine-Related Compounds	
Ketamine(KET)	50
Norketamine	50
Dextromethorphan	25
Dextrorphan tartrate	25
D-Norpropoxyphene	1560
Meperidine	750
Mephentermine hemisulfate salt	1000
D-Methamphetamine	750
3,4-Methylenedioxy-ethylamphetamine (MDEA)	1500
Nordoxepin hydrochloride	1500
Phencyclidine	250
Promazine	400
Promethazine	1250
Marijuana -Related Compounds	
11-nor-D9-THC-9 COOH	12
D9-Tetrahydrocannabinol	50
D8-Tetrahydrocannabinol	75
11-hydroxy-D9 -THC	300
Cannabinol	2,000
Cannabidiol	>10,000
Methadone -Related Compounds	
Methadone	30
Alpha-Methadol	125
Biperiden	80,000
Doxylamine	12,500
2-Ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrolidine (EDDP)	10,000
Phencyclidine	12,500
Pheniramine	25,000
Methamphetamine-Related Compounds	
D-Methamphetamine	50
Fenfluramine	3,000
L-Methamphetamine	500
L-Phenylephrine	2,500
MDEA	400
3,4-Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA)	75
Mephentermine	200
PMMA	50
Procaine	2,500
Opiates -Related Compounds	
Morphine	40
Codeine	10
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)	50
Ethylmorphine	24
Hydrocodone	50
Hydromorphone	100
6-Monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM)	25
Morphine-3-b-d-glucuronide	50
Nalorphine	10,000
Oxycodone	25,000
Oxymorphone	25,000
Thebaine	5,000
Oxycodone-Related Compounds	
Oxycodone	40
Hydrocodone	1000
Hydromorphone	6250
Naloxone	6250
Oxymorphone	1000
Phencyclidine-Related Compounds	
Phencyclidine (PCP)	10
Hydrocodone	2,000
Hydromorphone	2,000
Morphine-3-b-d-glucuronide	20,000
Nalorphine	10,000
Propoxyphene -Related Compounds	
Propoxyphene (PPX)	50
D-Norpropoxyphene	200
Barbiturate -Related Compounds	
Barbiturate (BAR)	50
Allobarbital	200
Alphenal	100
Amobarbital	100
Aprobarbital	30
Butabarbital	15
Butalbital	400
Butethal	30
Cyclopentobarbital	60
Pentobarbital	150
Phenobarbital	300

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 device when tested at concentrations up to 100 ug/mL.

Aspirin
Albumine
Atropine
Alphenal
a-hydroxyalprazolam
Amantadine
Amikacin
Aminopyrine
Amitriptyline
Atenolol
Amoxicillne
Ampicilline
Apomorphine
Aspartame
Baclofen
Barbital
Benzocaine
Bilirubin
Butethal
Carbamazepine
Cephalexin
Creatinine
Creatine
Chloramphenicol
Chloroquine
Chlorpheniramine
Chlorprothixene
Cholesterol
Chorptothixene
Cimetidine
Ciprofloxacin
Citalopram
Clindamycin
Clobazam
Clomipramine
Clonidine
Clozapine
Caffeine
Cyclobenzaprine
Delorazepam
Desipramine
DL-Propanolol
Digoxin
Dihydrocodeine
(+)-cis-Diltiazem
Dimenhydrinate
4-Dimethylaminoantipyrine
Diphenhydramine
Doxepin
D-Propoxyphene
DL-Tyrosine
Dopamine
DL-Tryptophan
Erythromycine
Estron 3 sulfate
Ethanol
Etodolac
(+)-Ephedrine
(-)-Ephedrine
(±)-Epinephrine
Fentanyl
Flupentixol
Fluoxetine
Furosemide
Gastrozepin
Gentamicin
Gentisic acid
Guaiacol Glyceryl Ether
Glucose
Haloperidol
Hemoglobin
Hexobarbital
Hydralazine
Hydrochlorothiazide
Hydrocortisone
Ibuprofen
Imipramine
Indomethacin
Insulin
(-)Isoproterenol
Kanamycin
Ketoprofen
L-Thyroxine
Lincomycin
Loperamide
Lidocaine
Lindane
Lormetazepam
Metoprolol
Maprotiline
Metronidazole
Midazolam
Mirtazapin
Metoclopramide
N-Methylephedrine
Nordoxepinhydrochloride
(±)-Norketamine
Nortriptyline
Olanzapine
Opipramol
Oxalic acid
Oxymetazoline
Paroxetine
Pemoline
Pennicillline G
Perphenazine
Phenothiazine
(±)-Phenylpropanolamine
b-Phenylethylamine
Phenytoin
Prednisolone
Prednisone
Protriptyline
Quetiapine
Quinidine
Ranitidine
Rifampicine
Risperidone
Salbutamol
Salicylic acid
Secobarbital
Sertraline
Sodium chloride
Spironolactone
Sulfamethoxazole
Sulindac
Theophylline
Thiamine
Thioridazine
Tobramycin
Triazolam
Triamterene
Trimethoprim
Trimipramine
Valproic acid
Vancomycin
Venlafaxine
Verapamil
Zolpidem

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