THC Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) CERO BIOTECH. INC Package Insert test for the qualitative detection of Marijuana in human urine

INTENDED USE

IN IGNDED USE The THC Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the detection of 11-nor- $\Delta 9$ -THC-9 COOH (THC metabolite) in human urine at a cut-off concentration of 600ng/mL. 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 spectrophotometry (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 used.

SUMMARY

SUMMARY THC (A9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the primary active ingredient in cannabinoids (Marijuana). When smokk orally administered, it produces euphoric effects. Users have impaired short term memory and slowed learn Users may also experience transient episodes of confusion and anxiety. Long term relatively heavy user ma associated with behavioral disorders. The peak effect of smoking Marijuana occurs in 20-30 minutes and duration is 90-120 minutes after one cigarette. Elevated levels of urinary metabolites are found within hou exposure and remain detectable for 3-10 days after smoking. The main metabolite excreted in the urine is nor-A9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (A9-THC-COOH). moked or na). Wnen sure and slowed learning he main metabolite excreted in the urine is 11-

nor-A9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (A9-1 HC-COOH). The THC Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) is a rapid urine screening test that can be performed without the use of an instrument. The test utilizes a monoclonal antibody to selectively detect elevated levels of Marijuana in urine. The THC Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) yields a positive result when the concentration of Marijuana in urine exceeds 600mg/mL. This is the suggested screening cut-off for positive specimens set by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA, USA).

Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA, USA). PRINCIPAE THC Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs which may be present in the urine specimen migrates upward by capillary action. Marijuana, if present in the urine specimen below 600ng/mL, will not saturate the binding sites of the antibody. Conjugate and a visible colored line will show up in the test line region. The colored line will not form in the test line region if the Marijuana level is above 600ng/mL because it will saturate all the binding sites of anti-Marijuana antibodies. A drug-positive urine specimen will not generate a colored line in the test line region. Marijuana antibodies. A drug-positive urine specimen will not generate a colored line in the test line region because of drug competition, while a drug-negative urine specimen or a specimen containing a drug concentration less than the cut-off will generate a line in the test line region. 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.

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CAUTIONS or medical and other professional in vitro diagnostic use only. Do not use after the expiration date he test should remain in the sealed pouch until use.

The test should remain

 The test should remain in the seared 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 disconded according to be a second seco The used test should be discarded according to local regulations
 STORAGE AND STABILITY
 Store as nackaned et the

Store as packaged at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30°C). The test is stable through the expiration date printed on the scaled pouch. The test 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 must be collected in a clean and dry container. Urine collected at any time of the day may be used. Urine specimens exhibiting visible particles should be centrifuged, filtered, or allowed to settle to obtain clear specimen for testing.

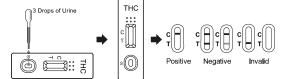
Specimen Storage Urine specimens may be stored at 2-8°C for up to 48 hours prior to testing. For long-term storage, specimens may be frozen and stored below -20°C. Frozen specimens should be thawed and mixed before testing. MATERALS

	Materials Provided							
٠	Test Cassettes	 Package insert 	 Droppers 					
		Materials Required But Not Provide	d					
٠	Specimen collection container	Timer						

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

D1R2G41(DNSFFOR_USPE)
Allow the test, urine specimen, and/or controls to reach room temperature (15-30°C) prior to testing.
1. Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test cassette from the sealed pouch and use it within one hour.
2. Place the test cassette on a clean and level surface. Hold the dropper vertically and transfer 3 full drops of urine (approx. 120 µL) to the specimen well (S) of the test cassette, and then start the timer. Avoid trapping air bubbles in the specimen well (S). See the illustration below.
3. Wait for the color line(s) to appear. The result should be read at 5 minutes. Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes

10 minutes



INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

(Please refer to the illustration above) (Please refer to the illustration above) NEGATIVE:* Two lines appear. One color line should be in the control region (C), and another apparent

NEGATIVE.* Two lines appear. One color line should be in the control region (C), and another apparent color line should be in the test region (T). This negative result indicates that the Marijuana concentration is below the detectable level of 600ng/mL. *NOTE: The intensity of the color in the test line region (T) may vary depending on the concentration of 11-nor-A9 -THC-9 COOH (THC metabolite) present in the specimen. Therefore, any shade of color in the test line region (T) should be considered negative. **POSITIVE**: One color line appears in the control region (C). No line appears in the test region (T). This positive result indicates that the Marijuana concentration is above the detectable level of 600ng/mL. **UVALID:** Control line fields to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the

positive result indicates that the Marjuana concentration is above the detectable reversion orong, million **INVALID:** Control line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test with a new Test Cassette. If the problem persists, discontinue using the Test Cassette immediately and contact your local distributor.

If the problem persists, discontinue using the 1 set Cases and the problem persists, discontinue using the 1 set Cases and the procedural control is included in the test. A color line appearing in the control region (C) is considered an internal procedural control. It confirms sufficient specimen volume and correct procedural technique. Control standards are not supplied with this Test Cassette; however it is recommended that positive and negative controls be tested as good laboratory testing practices to confirm the test procedure and to verify the procedure test performance.

LIMITATIONS

- THC Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) provides only a qualitative, preliminary analytical result. A secondary analytical method must be used to obtain a confirmed result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrophotometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method.^{1,4}
 It is possible that technical or procedural errors, as well as other interfering substances in the urine
- en may cause erroneous results. specimen ma 3. Adulterants,
- Interants, such as bleach and/or alum, in urine specimens may produce erroneous results regardless of analytical method used. If adulteration is suspected, the test should be repeated with another urine
- ecimen. positive result indicates presence of the drug or its metabolites but does not indicate level of intoxication, administration route or concentration in urine. 5. A negative result may not necessarily indicate drug-free urine. Negative results can be obtained when drug is present but below the cut-off level of the test.
- For the set of a certain medications, 6. Test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications, EXPECTED VALUES

This negative result indicates that the Marijuana concentration is below the detectable level of 600ng/mL. Positive result means the concentration of Marijuana is above the level of 600ng/mL. The THC Rapid Test

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Accuracy A side-by-side comparison was conducted using The THC Rapid Test Cassette and GC/MS at the cut-off of 600ng/mL. Testing was performed on 250 clinical specimens previously collected from subjects present for Drug Screen Testing. The following results were tabulated-

Method		GC	Total	
The THC Rapid Test Cassette	Results	Positive	Negative	Results
	Positive	81	5	86
	Negative	5	159	164
Total Results % Agreement with this Rapid Test		86	164	250
		94.2%	96.9%	96.0%

Analytical Sensitivity
A drug-free urine pool was spiked with 11-nor-A⁰-Tetrahydrocannabinol-9-COOH at the following concentrations:
ong/mL, 300ng/mL, 450ng/mL, 600ng/mL, 750ng/mL, 900ng/mL and 1800ng/ml. The result demonstrates >99%
accuracy at 50% above and 50% below the cut-off concentration. The data are summarized below:

11-nor-Ƽ-THC-9 COOH	D		Visual Result	
Concentration (ng/mL)	Percent of Cut-off	n	Negative	Positive
0	0	30	30	0
300	-50%	30	30	0
450	-25%	30	27	4
600	Cut-off	30	14	16
750	+25%	30	4	26
900	+50%	30	0	30
1800	3X	30	0	30

The following table lists compounds and their respective concentrations in urine that yield a positive result in The THC Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) at 5 minutes.

Compound Cannabinol 11-nor- Δ^8 - THC-9 COOH 11-nor- Δ^9 - THC-9 COOH

 Δ^8 - THC Δ^9 - THC

200.000

Concentration (ng/mL)

400 600

200,000 Precision A study was conducted at three hospitals by laypersons using three different lots of product to demonstrate the within run, between run and between operator precision. An identical panel of coded specimens containing, according to GC/MS, no 11-nor-A9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid, 25% 11-nor-A9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid above and below the cut-off, and 50% 11-nor-A9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid above and below the 600ng/mL cut-off was provided to each site. The following results were tabulated:

11-nor-Ƽ-THC-9 COOH	n per site	site A		Site B		Site C	
Concentration (ng/mL)		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
300	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
450	10	8	2	9	1	9	1
750	10	2	8	3	7	1	9
900	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

Effect of Urinary Specific Gravity Fifteen urine specimens of normal, high, and low specific gravity ranges were spiked with 300ng/mL and 900ng/mL of 11-nor-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid. The THC Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) was tested in duplicate using the fifteen neat and spiked urine specimens. 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 11-nor-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid to 300ng/mL and 900 ng/mL. The spiked, pH-adjusted urine was tested with the THC Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) in duplicate. 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 Marijuana positive urine. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with The THC Rapid Test Cassette (Urine). Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

	Non Cross-R	eacting Compounds	
4-Acetamidophenol	Deoxycorticosterone	(+) 3,4- Methylenedioxy-	Prednisolone
Acetophenetidin	Dextromethorphan	amphetamine	Prednisone
N-Acetylprocainamide	Diazepam	(+) 3,4- Methylenedioxy-	Procaine
Acetylsalicylic acid	Diclofenac	methamphetamine	Promazine
Aminopyrine	Diflunisal	Methylphenidate	Promethazine
Amitryptyline	Digoxin	Methyprylon	D,L-Propanolol
Amobarbital	Diphenhydramine	Morphine-3-	D-Propoxyphene
Amoxicillin	Doxylamine	D-glucuronide	D-Pseudoephedrine
Ampicillin	Ecgonine hydrochloride	Nalidixic acid	Quinidine
L-Ascorbic acid	Ecgonine methylester	Nalorphine	Quinine
D,L-Amphetamine	(-)-ψ -Ephedrine	Naloxone	Ranitidine
L-Amphetamine	Erythromycin	Naltrexone	Salicylic acid
Apomorphine	-Estradiol	Naproxen	Secobarbital
Aspartame	Estrone-3-sulfate	Niacinamide	Serotonin (5-
Aspartame	Estrone-5-sunate		Hydroxytyramine)
Atropine	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Nifedipine	Sulfamethazine
Benzilic acid	Fenoprofen	Norcodein	Sulindac
Benzoic acid	Furosemide	Norethindrone	Temazepam
Benzoylecgonine	Gentisic acid	D-Norpropoxyphene	Tetracycline
Benzphetamine	Hemoglobin	Noscapine	Tetrahydrocortisone,
Bilirubin	Hydralazine	D,L-Octopamine	3-Acetate
(±)-Brompheniramine	Hydrochlorothiazide	Oxalic acid	Tetrahydrocortisone
Caffeine	Hydrocodone	Oxazepam	3 (-D-glucuronide)
Cannabidiol	Hydrocortisone	Oxolinic acid	Tetrahydrozoline
Chloralhydrate	O-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Oxycodone	Thebaine
Chloramphenicol	3-Hydroxytyramine	Oxymetazoline	Thiamine
Chlordiazepoxide	Ibuprofen	p-Hydroxy-	Thioridazine
Chlorothiazide	Imipramine	methamphetamine	D, L-Thyroxine
(±) Chlorpheniramine	Iproniazid	Papaverine	Tolbutamine
Chlorpromazine	(±) - Isoproterenol	Penicillin-G	Triamterene
Chlorquine	Isoxsuprine	Pentazocine	Trifluoperazine
Cholesterol	Ketamine	Pentobarbital	Trimethoprim
Clomipramine	Ketoprofen	Perphenazine	Trimipramine
Clonidine	Labetalol	Phencyclidine	Tryptamine
Cocaine hydrochloride		Phenelzine	D, L-Tryptophan
Codeine	Loperamide	Phenobarbital	Tyramine
Cortisone	Maprotiline	Phentermine	D, L-Tyrosine
(-) Cotinine	Meprobamate	L-Phenylephrine	Uric acid
Creatinine	Methadone	-Phenylethylamine	Verapamil
	Methoxyphenamine	Phenylpropanolamine	Zomepirac

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hawks RL, CN Chiang. Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse. National Institute for Drug Abuse (NIDA), Research Monograph 73, 1986
 Baselt RC. Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man. 2nd Ed. Biomedical Publ., Davis, CA. 1982;

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\wedge	Attention, see instructions for use	Σ	Tests per kit	EC REP	Authorized Representative
IVD	For in vitro diagnostic use only	\square	Use by	2	Do not reuse
2°C	Store between 2-30°C	LOT	Lot Number	REF	Catalog #
\otimes	Do not use if package is damaged				
	OTECH, INC			(EC REP MedNet GmbH

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