

# Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel With/Without Adulteration (Urine)

## Package Insert

**Instruction Sheet for testing of any combination of the following drugs:**  
**ACE/AMP/BAR/BZO/BUP/COC/THC/MTD/MET/MDMA/MOP/MQL/OPI/PCP/PPX/TCA/TML/KE  
 TOXY/COT/EDDP/FYL/K2/6-MAM/MDA/ETG/GCL/OL/SD/MPD/ZOL/DIA/ZOP/MCAT/7-ACL/CF  
 YL/CAF/CAT/TRO/MDPV/MEP/ALP/ABP/α-PVP/CNB/MPRD/PGB/TZD/UR-144/ZAL/MES/  
 GAB/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 Panel is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of multiple drugs and drug metabolites in urine at the following cut-off concentrations:

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 <sup>9</sup> -THC-9 COOH	300/150/50/25/20
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
Phencyclidine (PCP)	Phencyclidine	25
Propoxyphene (PPX)	Propoxyphene	300
Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCA)	Nortriptyline	1,000/500
Tramadol (TML)	Cis-Tramadol	300/200/100
Ketamine (KET)	Ketamine	1,000/500/300/100
Oxycodone (OXY)	Oxycodone	300/100
Cotinine (COT)	Cotinine	500/200/100/50/10
2-ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine (EDDP)	2-ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine	300/100
Fentanyl (FYL)	Norfentanyl	20/10
Synthetic Marijuana (K2)	JWH-018, JWH-073	50/30
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
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
Caffeine (CAF)	Caffeine	1,000
Cathine (CAT)	(+)-Norpseudoephedrine	150
Tropicamide (TRO)	Tropicamide	350
3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV)	3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone	1,000/500
Mephedrone (MEP)	Mephedrone	100
Alprazolam (ALP)	Alprazolam	100
AB-PINACA (ABP)	AB-PINACA	10
α-Pyrrolidinovalesterphenone (α-PVP)	α-Pyrrolidinovalesterphenone	1,000/500
Cannabinol (CNB)	Cannabinol	500
Meperidine (MPRD)	Meperidine	100
Pregabalin (PGB)	Pregabalin	50,000
Trazodone (TZD)	Trazodone	200
UR-144	UR-144 5-Pentanoic acid	25
Zaleplon (ZAL)	Zaleplon	100

Mescaline (MES)	Mescaline	100
Gabapentin (GAB)	Gabapentin	2,000
<b>Test</b>	<b>Calibrator</b>	<b>Cut-off</b>
Alcohol (ALC)	Alcohol	0.02%

Configurations of the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel 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 a commonly used adulterant.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> A person may attempt to foil 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	Reactive indicator	Buffers and non-reactive ingredients
Adulteration Pad		
Creatinine	0.04%	99.96%
Nitrite	0.07%	99.93%
Bleach	0.39%	99.71%
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 Panel 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 Panel should be discarded according to federal, state and local regulations.

**[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 Panels 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

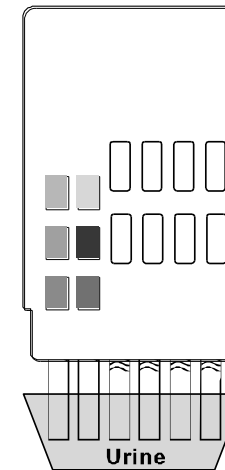
of the day may be used. Urine specimens exhibiting visible precipitates should be centrifuged, filtered, or allowed to settle to obtain a clear specimen for testing.

**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.

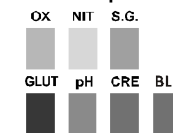
**[MATERIALS]**  
**Materials Provided**  
 • Test Panels  
 • Adulteration Color Chart (when applicable)  
 • Package insert  
**Materials Required But Not Provided**  
 • timer

**[DIRECTIONS FOR USE]**  
**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 panel from the sealed pouch and use it within one hour.
2. Remove the cap.
3. With the arrow pointing toward the urine specimen, immerse the test panel vertically in the urine specimen for at least 10 to 15 seconds. **Immerse the dipstick to at least the level of the wavy lines, but not above the arrow on the test panel.**
4. Replace the cap and place the test panel on a non-absorbent flat surface.
5. Start the timer and wait for the colored line(s) to appear.
6. **Read the adulteration strips and Alcohol strip between 3-5 minutes** according to color chart provided separately/on foil pouch. Refer to your Drug Free Policy for guidelines on adulterated specimens. We recommend not to interpret the drug test results and either retest the urine or collect another specimen in case of any positive result for any adulteration test.
7. The drug strip result should be read at **5 minutes**. Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.



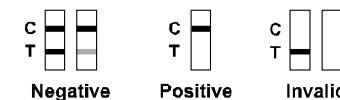
**Interpret adulteration strips and alcohol strip between 3-5 minutes. See enclosed color chart for interpretation.**



**alcohol strip**



**Read the drug strips at 5 minutes.**



**[INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS]**  
 (Please refer to the illustration above)

**NEGATIVE:** A colored line appears in the Control region (C) and colored lines appear in the Test region (T). This negative result means that the concentrations in the urine sample are below the designated cut-off levels for a particular drug tested.

**\*NOTE:** The shade of the colored lines(s) in the Test region (T) may vary. The result should be considered negative whenever there is even a faint line.

**POSITIVE:** A colored line appears in the Control region (C) and NO line appears in the Test region (T). The positive result means that the drug concentration in the urine sample is greater than the designated cut-off for a specific drug.

**INVALID:** No line appears in the Control region (C). Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for Control line failure. Read the directions again and repeat the test with a new test. If the result is still invalid, contact your manufacturer.

**[INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS (S.V.T/ ADULTERATION)]**  
 (Please refer to the color chart)

Semi Quantitative results are obtained by visually comparing the reacted color blocks on the strip to the printed color blocks on the color chart. No instrumentation is required.

**[INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS (ALCOHOL STRIP)]**  
**Negative:** Almost no color change by comparing with the background. The negative result indicates that the urine alcohol level is less than 0.02%.  
**Positive:** A distinct color developed all over the pad. The positive result indicates that the urine alcohol concentration is 0.02% or higher.  
**Invalid:** The test should be considered invalid if only the edge of the reactive pad turned color that might be ascribed to insufficient sampling. The subject should be re-tested. Besides, if the color pad has a blue color before applying urine sample, do not use the test.

**[QUALITY CONTROL]**  
 A procedural control is included in the test. A line appearing in the control region (C) is considered an internal procedural control. It confirms sufficient specimen volume, adequate membrane wicking and correct procedural technique. Control standards are not supplied with this kit. However, it is recommended that positive and negative controls be tested as good laboratory practice to confirm the test procedure and to verify

proper test performance.

**【LIMITATIONS】**

- 1. The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel provides only a qualitative, preliminary analytical result. A secondary analytical method must be used to obtain a confirmed result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method.
2. There is a possibility that technical or procedural errors, as well as interfering substances in the urine specimen may cause erroneous results.
3. Adulterants, such as bleach and/or alum, in urine specimens may produce erroneous results regardless of the analytical method used. If adulteration is suspected, the test should be repeated with another urine specimen.
4. A positive result does not indicate level or 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.
6. This test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.
7. A positive test result may be obtained from certain foods or food supplements.

**【S.V./T/ ADULTERATION LIMITATIONS】**

- 1. The adulteration tests included with the product 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.
2. 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.
3. Specific Gravity: Elevated levels of protein in urine may cause abnormally high specific gravity values.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Creatinine: Normal Creatinine levels are between 20 and 350 mg/dL. Under rare conditions, certain kidney diseases may show dilute urine.
7. Bleach: Normal human urine should not contain bleach. The presence of high levels of bleach in the specimen may result in false negative results for the bleach pad.

**【PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS】**

**Accuracy**

Table with 12 columns: ACE 5000, AMP 1000, AMP 500, AMP 300, BAR 300, BAR 200, BZO 500, BZO 300, BZO 200, BZO 100, BUP 10. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: BUP 5, COC 300, COC 200, COC 150, COC 100, THC 300, THC 150, THC 50, THC 25, THC 20, MTD 300. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: MTD 200, MET 1000, MET 500, MET 300, MDMA 1000, MDMA 500, MDMA 300, MOP/O PI 300, MOP/O PI 100, MQL 300, OPI 2000. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: PCP 25, PPX 300, TCA 1000, TCA 500, TML 100, TML 200, TML 300, KET 1000, KET 500, KET 300, KET 100. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: OXY 100, OXY 300, COT 500, COT 200, COT 100, COT 50, COT 10, EDDP 300, EDDP 100, FYL 20, FYL 10. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 10 columns: K2-50, K2-30, 6-MAM 10, MDA 500, ETG 500, ETG 1,000, CLO 400, CLO 150, LSD 10, LSD 20, LSD 50. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: 97.5%, 97.6%, 97.7%, 98.1%, 97.6%, 95.3%, 97.1%, 99.0%, 94.3%, 94.3%, 94.1%. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: MPD 300, MPD 1,000, ZOL 50, DIA 300, DIA 200, ZOP 50, MCAT 500, 7-ACL 300, 7-ACL 200, 7-ACL 100, CFYL 500. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: CAF 1000, CAT 150, TRO 350, MDPV 1,000, MDPV 500, MEP 100, ALP 100, ABP 10, alpha-PVP 1000, CNB 500, MPRD 100. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: PGB 50000, TZD 200, UR-14 4, ZAL 100, MES 100, GAB 2000, MOP/O PI 200, ETG 300, alpha-PVP 500. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: ACE 5,000, AMP 1,000, AMP 500, AMP 300, BAR 300, BAR 200, BZO 500, BZO 300, BZO 200, BZO 100, BUP 10. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: BUP 5, COC 300, COC 200, COC 150, COC 100, THC 150, THC 50, THC 25, MTD 300, MTD 200, MET 1,000. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: MET 500, MET 300, MDMA 1,000, MDMA 500, MOP/O PI 300, MOP/O PI 100, MQL, OPI 2000, PCP, PPX, TCA 1000. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: TML 100, TML 200, TML 300, KET 1,000, KET 500, KET 300, KET 100, OXY 100, COT 200, COT 100, EDDP 300. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: EDDP 100, FYL 20, FYL 10, K2 50, K2 30, 6-MAM 10, MDA 500, ETG 500, ETG 1,000, CLO 400, CLO 150. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: LSD20, LSD50, MPD 300, ZOL, MDMA 300, OXY 300, DIA 300, DIA 200, ZOP 50, MCAT 500, 7-ACL 300. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: 7-ACL 200, 7-ACL 100, CFYL 500, CAF 1000, CAT 150, TRO 350, MDPV 1000, MEP 100, ALP 100, THC 300. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: THC20, TCA 500, COT 500, COT 50, COT 10, LSD 10, MPD 1,000, MDPV 500, ABP 10, alpha-PVP 1,000, CNB 500. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Table with 12 columns: MPRD 100, PGB5000, TZD 200, UR-14 4 25, ZAL 100, MES 100, GAB 2,000, MOP/OPI 200, ETG 300, alpha-PVP 500. Rows include Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement, and Total Results.

Note: Based on GC/MS data instead of Commercial Kit. 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 card of coded specimens, containing drugs at concentrations of negative, +/- 50% and +/- 25% cut-off level was labeled, blinded and tested at each site. The results gained +/- 75% accuracy in +/- 25% cut-off level specimen and 100% accuracy in negative and +/- 50% cut-off level specimen.

Analysical Sensitivity A drug-free urine pool was spiked with drugs at the listed concentrations. The results are summarized below.

Table with 12 columns: Drug Concentration Cut-off Range, ACE 5000, AMP 1,000, AMP500, AMP 300, BAR 300, BAR 200, BZO500, BZO300. Rows include 0% Cut-off, -50% Cut-off, -25% Cut-off, +25% Cut-off, +50% Cut-off, +300% Cut-off.

Table with 12 columns: Drug Concentration Cut-off Range, BZO200, BZO100, BUP 10, BUP 5, COC300, COC 200, COC 150, COC 100. Rows include 0% Cut-off, -50% Cut-off, -25% Cut-off, +25% Cut-off, +50% Cut-off, +300% Cut-off.

Table with 12 columns: Drug Concentration Cut-off Range, THC150, THC50, THC25, MTD300, MTD200, MET 1,000, MET500, MET300. Rows include 0% Cut-off, -50% Cut-off, -25% Cut-off, +25% Cut-off, +50% Cut-off, +300% Cut-off.

Table with 12 columns: Drug Concentration Cut-off Range, MDMA 1,000, MDMA 500, MOP/OPI 300, MOP/OPI 100, OPI 2000, PCP, PPX, TCA 1000. Rows include 0% Cut-off, -50% Cut-off, -25% Cut-off, +25% Cut-off, +50% Cut-off, +300% Cut-off.

Table with 9 columns: Drug, TML, TML, TML, KET, KET, KET, KET, MQL.

Table showing drug concentration cut-off ranges for various substances including 100, 200, 300, 1,000, 500, 300, and 100. Includes rows for 0%, -50%, -25%, Cut-off, +25%, +50%, and +300% cut-off.

Table showing drug concentration cut-off ranges for OXY100, COT 200, COT 100, EDDP 300, EDDP 100, FYL 20, FYL 10, and K2 50. Includes rows for 0%, -50%, -25%, Cut-off, +25%, +50%, and +300% cut-off.

Table showing drug concentration cut-off ranges for K2 30, 6-MAM 10, MDA 500, ETG500, ETG1000, CLO 400, and CLO 150. Includes rows for 0%, -50%, -25%, Cut-off, +25%, +50%, and +300% cut-off.

Table showing drug concentration cut-off ranges for LSD20, LSD50, MPD 300, ZOL, MDMA300, OXY300, and DIA 300. Includes rows for 0%, -50%, -25%, Cut-off, +25%, +50%, and +300% cut-off.

Table showing drug concentration cut-off ranges for DIA 200, ZOP 50, MCAT 500, 7-ACL 300, 7-ACL 200, 7-ACL 100, and CFYL500. Includes rows for 0%, -50%, -25%, Cut-off, +25%, +50%, and +300% cut-off.

Table showing drug concentration cut-off ranges for CAF 1000, CAT 150, TRO 350, MDPV 1000, MEP 100, ALP 100, and THC 300. Includes rows for 0%, -50%, -25%, Cut-off, +25%, +50%, and +300% cut-off.

Table showing drug concentration cut-off ranges for THC 20, TCA 500, COT 500, COT 50, COT 10, LSD 10, and MPD 1,000. Includes rows for 0%, -50%, -25%, Cut-off, +25%, +50%, and +300% cut-off.

Table showing drug concentration cut-off ranges for MDPV 500, ABP 10, α-PVP 1,000, CNB 500, MPRD 100, PGB 50,000, and TZD 200.

Table showing cut-off ranges for various substances (0%, -50%, -25%, Cut-off, +25%, +50%, +300% cut-off) with corresponding values.

Table showing drug concentration cut-off ranges for UR-144 25, ZAL 100, MES 100, GAB 2,000, MOP/OPI 200, ETG 300, and α-PVP 500. Includes rows for 0%, -50%, -25%, Cut-off, +25%, +50%, and +300% cut-off.

The following table lists the concentrations of compounds (ng/mL) that are detected as positive in urine by the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel at 5 minutes.

Analytical Specificity table listing analytes and their concentrations (ng/mL). Categories include ACETAMINOPHEN (ACE), AMPHETAMINE (AMP 1,000), AMPHETAMINE (AMP 500), BARBITURATES (BAR 300), BARBITURATES (BAR 200), BENZODIAZEPINES (BZO 500), BENZODIAZEPINES (BZO 300), and BENZODIAZEPINES (BZO 200).

Table showing drug concentrations for Benzodiazepines (BZO 100) including Alprazolam, a-hydroxyalprazolam, Clobazam, Clonazepam, Clorazepatedipotassium, Delorazepam, Desalkylflurazepam, Flunitrazepam, (+) Lorazepam, RS-Lorazepamglucuronide, and Midazolam.

Table showing drug concentrations for Benzodiazepines (BZO 100) including Alprazolam, a-hydroxyalprazolam, Clobazam, Clonazepam, Clorazepatedipotassium, Delorazepam, Desalkylflurazepam, Flunitrazepam, (+) Lorazepam, RS-Lorazepamglucuronide, and Midazolam.

Table showing drug concentrations for Buprenorphine (BUP 10) including Buprenorphine and 3-D-Glucuronide.

Table showing drug concentrations for Buprenorphine (BUP 5) including Buprenorphine and 3-D-Glucuronide.

Table showing drug concentrations for Cocaine (COC 300) including Benzoyllecgonine and Cocaine HCl.

Table showing drug concentrations for Cocaine (COC 200) including Benzoyllecgonine and Cocaine HCl.

Table showing drug concentrations for Cocaine (COC 150) including Benzoyllecgonine and Cocaine HCl.

Table showing drug concentrations for Cocaine (COC 100) including Benzoyllecgonine and Cocaine HCl.

Table showing drug concentrations for Marijuana (THC300) including Cannabinol and 11-nor-Δ8-THC-9 COOH.

Table showing drug concentrations for Marijuana (THC150) including Cannabinol and 11-nor-Δ8-THC-9 COOH.

Table showing drug concentrations for Marijuana (THC50) including Cannabinol and 11-nor-Δ8-THC-9 COOH.

Table showing drug concentrations for Marijuana (THC25) including Cannabinol and 11-nor-Δ8-THC-9 COOH.

Table showing drug concentrations for Marijuana (THC20) including Cannabinol and 11-nor-Δ8-THC-9 COOH.

Table showing drug concentrations for Methadone (MTD300) including Methadone.

Table showing drug concentrations for Methamphetamine (MET1,000) including D-Hydroxymethamphetamine, D-Methamphetamine, and L-Methamphetamine.

Table showing drug concentrations for Methamphetamine (MET500) including D-Hydroxymethamphetamine, D-Methamphetamine, and L-Methamphetamine.

Table showing drug concentrations for Methamphetamine (MET300) including D-Hydroxymethamphetamine, D-Methamphetamine, and L-Methamphetamine.



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
Desalkylfurazepam	6,000		
<b>7-AMINOCLONAZEPAM(7-ACL200)</b>			
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
Desalkylfurazepam	4,000		
<b>7-AMINOCLONAZEPAM(7-ACL100)</b>			
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
Desalkylfurazepam	2,000		
<b>CARFENTANYL(CFYL500)</b>			
Carfentanyl	500	Fentanyl	100
<b>CAFFEINE (CAF 1000)</b>			
Caffeine	1000		
<b>CATHINE (CAT 150)</b>			
(+)-Norpseudoephedrine HCl (Cathine)	150	(+)-3,4-Methylenedioxyampheta mine (MDA)	100
d/l-Amphetamine	100	p-Hydroxyamphetamine	100
Tryptamine	12,500	Methoxyphenamine	12,500
<b>TROPICAMIDE (TRO 350)</b>			
Tropicamide	350		
<b>3, 4-METHYLENEDIOXYPYROVALERONE (MDPV1,000)</b>			
3, 4-methylenedioxy pyrovalerone	1,000		
<b>3, 4-METHYLENEDIOXYPYROVALERONE (MDPV500)</b>			
3, 4-methylenedioxy pyrovalerone	500		
<b>MEPHEDRONE (MEP100)</b>			
Mephedrone HCl	100	R(+)-Methcathinone HCl	1500
S(-)-Methcathinone HCl	500	3-Fluoromethcathinone HCl	1500
4-Fluoromethcathinone HCl	300	Methoxyphenamine	100,000
<b>ALPRAZOLAM(ALP 100)</b>			
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
Desalkylfurazepam	200	Temazepam	100
Diazepam	300	Triazolam	3,000
Estazolam	6000		
<b>AB-PINACA (ABP 10)</b>			
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		
<b>alpha-Pyrrolidinovaleerophenone (α-PVP1,000)</b>			
alpha-Pyrrolidinovaleerophen one	1,000		
<b>alpha-Pyrrolidinovaleerophenone (α-PVP500)</b>			
alpha-Pyrrolidinovaleerophen one	500		
<b>Cannabinol (CNB)</b>			
cannabinol	500	11-nor-Δ9 -THC-9 COOH	300
Δ9 -THC	10,000		
<b>Meperidine (MPRD)</b>			
Normeperidine	100	Meperidine	100
<b>Pregabalin(PGB)</b>			
Pregabalin	50		
<b>Trazodone(TZD)</b>			
Trazodone	200		
<b>UR-144</b>			
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		
<b>Zaleplon(ZAL)</b>			
Zaleplon	100		
<b>Mescaline(MES)</b>			
Mescaline	100		
<b>Gabapentin(GAB)</b>			
Gabapentin	2,000		
<b>Effect of Urinary Specific Gravity</b>			
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 Panel 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.			
<b>Effect of Urinary pH</b>			
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 Panel. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of pH do not interfere with the performance of the test.			
<b>Cross-Reactivity</b>			
A study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of the test with compounds in either drug-free urine or drug positive urine containing, Amphetamine, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Buprenorphine, Cocaine, Marijuana, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Methylenedioxyamphetamine, Morphine, Tramadol, Ketamine, Phencyclidine, Propoxyphene or Tricyclic Antidepressants, Oxycodone, Cotinine, EDDP, Fentanyl, Synthetic Marijuana, 6-mono-aceto-morphine, 3, 4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine, Ethyl-β-D-Glucuronide, Clonazepam, Lysergic Acid Diethylamide, Methylphenidate, Zolpidem 7- Aminoclonazepam, Carfentanyl and 3, 4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel at a concentration of 100 µg/mL.			
<b>Non Cross-Reacting Compounds</b>			
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, 3-acetate
Atropine	β-Estradiol	Niacinamide	Tetrahydrocortisone
Benzilic acid	Estrone-3-sulfate	Nifedipine	Tetrahydrozoline
Benzoic acid	Erythromycin	Norethindrone	Thiamine
Bilirubin	Fenoprofen	Noscapine	Thioridazine
d,l-Brompheniramine	Furosemide	d,l-Octopamine	d,l-Tyrosine
Caffeine	Gentisic acid	Oxalic acid	Tolbutamide
Cannabidiol	Hemoglobin	Oxolinic acid	Triamterene
Chloral hydrate	Hydralazine	Oxymetazoline	Trifluoperazine
Chloramphenicol	Hydrochlorothiazide	Papaverine	Trimethoprim
Chlorothiazide	Hydrocortisone	Penicillin-G	d,l-Tryptophan
d,l-Chlorpheniramine	o-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Perphenazine	Uric acid
Chlorpromazine	3-Hydroxytyramine	Phenelzine	Verapamil
Cholesterol	d,l-Isoproterenol	Prednisone	
Clonidine			
<b>【ALCOHOL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS】</b>			
The detection limit on the <b>Urine Alcohol Rapid Test</b> is from 0.02% to 0.30% for approximate relative blood alcohol level. The cutoff level of the <b>Urine Alcohol Rapid Test</b> can vary based on local regulations and laws. Test results can be compared to reference levels with color chart on the foil package.			
<b>【ALCOHOL ASSAY SPECIFICITY】</b>			
The <b>Urine Alcohol Rapid Test</b> will react with methyl, ethyl and allyl alcohols.			
<b>【ALCOHOL INTERFERING SUBSTANCES】</b>			
The following substances may interfere with the <b>Urine Alcohol Rapid Test</b> 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			
• Methampyrone			
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	Attention, see instructions for use		Tests per kit		Authorized Representative
	For in vitro diagnostic use only		Use by		Do not reuse
	Store between 2-30°C		Lot Number		Catalog #
	Do not use if package is damaged		Manufacturer		Consult Instructions For Use

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