

QuikScreen® 5 Drug Test

One Step Onsite Drug Cup for AMP/COC/MET/OPI/THC

Catalog No. 60502

Instructions

INTENDED USE

The QuikScreen® 5 is a immunochromatographic assay for rapid, qualitative detection of drug combinations and their principal metabolites in urine at specified cut-off concentrations. This drug combination is composed from any the following drugs:

DRUG CLASS	SENSITIVITY
AMPHETAMINE	1000 ng/ml
COCAINE/BENZOYLECGONINE	300 ng/ml
MARIJUANA	50 ng/ml
METHAMPHETAMINE	1000 ng/ml
OPIATES/MORPHINE	2000 ng/ml

Note: The test provides only preliminary data which should be confirmed by other methods such as gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS). Clinical considerations and professional judgment should be applied to any drug of abuse test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are indicated.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

The QuikScreen® 5 is an easy, fast, qualitative, visually read competitive binding immunoassay method for screening without the need of instrumentation. The method employs unique mixture of antibodies to selectively identify the drugs of abuse and their metabolites in test samples with a high degree of sensitivity.

Drug abuse remains a growing social and economical concern in many developed and developing countries throughout the world. The above stated drugs are among the most frequently abused illicit drugs, according to the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

The sensitivity of the QuikScreen® 5 is set as required for the screening immunoassays of these drugs in the reference guidelines set by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

PRINCIPLE OF THE TEST

The QuikScreen® 5 is a competitive binding immunoassay in which drug and drug metabolites in a urine sample compete with immobilized drug conjugate for limited labeled antibody binding sites. By utilizing antibodies that are specific to different drug classes, the test permits independent, simultaneous detection of any of the drug combinations from a single sample. The approximate run time is 5 minutes.

In the assay procedure, urine mixes with labeled antibody-dye conjugate and migrates along a porous membrane. When the concentration of a given drug is below the detection limit of the test, unbound antibody-dye conjugate binds to antigen conjugate immobilized on the membrane, producing a rose-pink color band in the appropriate Test Zone for that drug. Conversely, when the drug level is at or above the detection limit, free drug competes with the immobilized antigen conjugate on the membrane by binding to antibody-dye conjugate, forming an antigen- antibody complex, preventing the development of a rose-pink color band.

Regardless of the drug levels in the sample, a rose pink-color band is produced in each Control Zone (top bands) by a parallel immunochemical reaction. These bands serve as built-in quality control measures by demonstrating antibody recognition, verifying that the reagents are chemically active.



REAGENTS AND MATERIALS PROVIDED

1. Test Devices. Contains dye-conjugated antibody and immobilized antigen in protein matrix with sodium azide.
2. Test Instructions. PI-60502

Optional:

3. Negative Control I Contains buffered protein solution with sodium azide. Cat. # 4010N
4. Amphetamine Positive Control Contains AMP at 3000 ng/ml in a buffered protein solution with sodium azide. Cat # 11120-BP
5. Cocaine Positive Control Contains BEG at 1000 ng/ml in a buffered protein solution with sodium azide. Cat. # 12000-BP
6. Marijuana Positive Control Contains THC at 150 ng/ml in a buffered solution with sodium azide. Cat. # 13020P
7. Methamphetamine Positive Control Contains MET at 3000 ng/ml in a buffered protein solution with sodium azide. Cat. # 11320-BP
8. Opiates Positive Control Contains MOR at 5000 ng/ml in a buffered protein solution with sodium azide. Cat. # 11220-BP

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Clock or timer.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

1. For *in vitro* diagnostic and professional use only.
2. Do not use the test device beyond the expiration date.
3. Urine specimens may be infectious; properly handle and dispose of all used reaction devices in a biohazard container.
4. Visually inspect the foil package to insure it is intact. If the package is not intact, the integrity of the test cup might be compromised.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store test kit below 28°C; **do not freeze**. If stored at 2°-8°C, allow the test kit to reach room temperature (15°-28°) before performing the test. Refer to the expiration date for stability.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

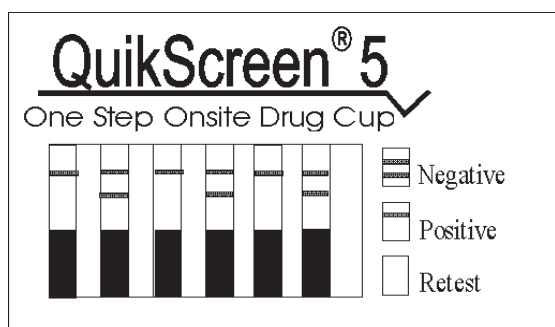
Fresh urine specimens should be collected directly into the cup. The QuikScreen® 5 device employs a **thermal strip which should be checked immediately** after collection to validate urine specimen. SAMHSA regulations specify that any temperature below 90.5° F must be considered adulterated. No additives or preservatives are required. *Note: Urine specimens can be transferred from a urine collection container into the QuikScreen® test cup, if necessary.*

TEST PROCEDURE

1. Do not break the seal of the pouch until ready to begin testing.
2. Remove the Test Cup from the foil pouch.
3. Collect urine specimen directly into the Test Cup. Insure that the sample amount meets the minimum level as indicated on the side of the Test Cup.
4. Read the results at 5 minutes.

NOTE: The result must be interpreted at five minutes. Waiting more than five minutes may cause the reading to be inaccurate. To avoid confusion, discard the test device after interpreting the result.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS



Positive: A rose-pink band is visible in each control zone (top band). No color band appearing in the appropriate test zone (bottom band) indicates a preliminary positive result for the corresponding drug of that specific test zone. Send urine specimen to a certified laboratory for confirmation

Negative: A rose-pink band is visible in each control zone and the appropriate test zone, indicating that the concentration of the corresponding drug of that specific test zone is below the detection limit of the test.

Retest: If a color band is not visible in each of the control zones, the test is invalid. Another test should be run to re-evaluate the specimen.

Note: There is no meaning attributed to line color intensity or width.

LIMITATIONS OF THE TEST

1. This product is designed to be used for the detection of drugs of abuse and their metabolites in human urine only.
2. Although the test is very accurate, there is the possibility false results will occur due to the presence of interfering substances in the specimen sample.
3. The test is a qualitative screening assay and is not suggested for quantitative determination of drug levels in urine, or the level of intoxication.
4. Adulterants such as bleach or other strong oxidizing agents, when added to urine specimens, can cause erroneous test results regardless of the analysis method used. If adulteration is suspected, obtain another urine specimen.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

1. **Sensitivity.** The QuikScreen® 5 detects drugs of abuse and their major metabolites in urine at concentrations equal to or greater than the cut-off level for the specific drug, which is suggested by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) for the immunoassay method.
2. **Specificity.** A study was conducted with the QuikScreen® 5 to determine the cross-reactivity of drug-related compounds with the test. Substances listed in **Table I** produced results approximately equivalent to the cutoff levels. A separate study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of non-related compounds with the test at concentrations much higher than normally found in the urine of people using or abusing them. No cross reactivity was detected with the substances listed in **Table II**.

Table I: Concentrations of drug-related compounds showing positive response approximately equivalent to the cut-off set for the test:

The following Amphetamine-related substances yield positive results for Amphetamine at 1000 ng/ml cut-off:

<i>d</i> -Amphetamine	1000 ng/ml	β -Phenylethylamine	180,000 ng/ml
<i>l</i> -Amphetamine	50,000 ng/ml	Tyramine	120,000 ng/ml
<i>d,l</i> -Amphetamine	1,250 ng/ml	(\pm) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	500 ng/ml
Deoxyephedrine	1,000,000 ng/ml	Pseudoephedrine	5,000,000 ng/ml
Phentermine	50,000 ng/ml	Ephedrine	10,000,000 ng/ml
(\pm)Phenylpropanolamine	50,000 ng/ml		

The following Cocaine-related substances yield positive results for Cocaine at 300 ng/ml Cut-Off Level

Benzoylcegonine	300 ng/ml
Cocaine	300 ng/ml
Isosuxprine	2,500 ng/ml

The following Marijuana-related substances yield positive results for Marijuana at 50 ng/ml cut-off:

11-Nor- Δ^8 -THC-9-COOH	50 ng/ml
11-Nor- Δ^9 -THC-9-COOH	50 ng/ml
Δ^8 -THC	1 μ g/ml
Δ^9 -THC	4 μ g/ml
Cannabinal	10 μ g/ml
11-Hydroxy- Δ^9 -THC	10 μ g/ml

The following Methamphetamine-related substances yield positive results for Methamphetamine at 1000 ng/ml Cut-Off Level:

<i>d</i> -Amphetamine	250,000 ng/ml
<i>d, l</i> -Amphetamine	500,000 ng/ml
(+) Methamphetamine	1,000 ng/ml
(\pm) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	250,000 ng/ml
(\pm) 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA, Ecstasy)	1,250 ng/ml
Deoxyephedrine	1,000 ng/ml
Phentermine	2,000 ng/ml
Phenyl Propanolamine (PPA)	10,000,000 ng/ml
Pseudoephedrine	2,500 ng/ml
Ephedrine	10,000,000 ng/ml

The following Opiates-related substances yield a positive result for Opiates at 2000 ng/ml Cut-Off Level:

Morphine	2,000 ng/ml	Levorphanol	6,000 ng/ml
Morphine-3- β -D-Glucuronide	2,000 ng/ml	Naloxone	10,000 ng/ml
Codeine	2,000 ng/ml	Thebaine	15,000 ng/ml
Heroin	2,000 ng/ml	Imipramine	500,000 ng/ml
Norcodeine	20,000 ng/ml	Atropine	1,000,000 ng/ml
Hydrocodone	5,000 ng/ml	Meperidine	1,000,000 ng/ml
Hydromorphone	2,000 ng/ml	Ranitidine	1,000,000 ng/ml
Oxycodone	100,000 ng/ml		

Table II: Compounds tested and found not to cross-react with the test at a specified urine concentration.

The following compounds do not cross-react with (1000 ng/ml cut-off) Amphetamine at a 100 μ g/ml concentration in urine:

Acetaminophen	5,5-Diphenylhydantoin	Morphine Sulfate
Acetylsalicylic Acid	Doxylamine	Oxazepam
Amikacin	Ecgonine \cdot HCl	Oxycodone
Amitriptyline	Ecgonine Methyl Ester	Phendimetrazine
Ampicillin, Sodium Salt	Glucose	Penicillin G
Arterenol	Histamine	Pentobarbital
Aspartame	Hydrochlorothiazide	<i>d</i> -Propoxyphene
Atropine	Hydrocodone	1-Propanol
Benzoic Acid	Hydromorphone	Phencyclidine \cdot HCl
Benzoylcegonine	Indomethacin	Phenobarbital
Caffeine	Ketoprofen	<i>l</i> -Phenylephrine
(+) Chlorpheniramine	Levorphanol	Quinine
Maleate	Δ^8 -THC	Ranitidine
(\pm) Chlorpheniramine	(-)11-Nor- Δ^8 -THC-9-COOH	Sodium Salicylate
Maleate	Meperidine	Tryptophan
Chlorpromazine \cdot HCl	Methylphenidate	Tetracycline
Cimetidine	Methadone	Tetrahydrozoline
Codeine	Methaqualone	Theophylline
Dextromethorphan \cdot HBr	Morphine-3- β -D-Glucuronide	Thioridazine
Diazepam		Trifluoperazine

The following compounds do not cross-react with (300 ng/ml cut-off) Cocaine at a 100 μ g/ml concentration in urine:

Acetaminophen	Ecgonine \cdot HCl	Phendimetrazine
Acetylsalicylic Acid	Ecgonine Methyl Ester	Penicillin G
Amikacin	Glucose	Pentobarbital
Amitriptyline	Histamine	<i>D</i> -Propoxyphene
Ampicillin	Hydrochlorothiazide	1-Propanol
Arterenol	Hydrocodone	Phencyclidine
Aspartame	Hydromorphone	Phenobarbital
Atropine Sulfate	Indomethacin	Phentermine
Benzoic Acid	Ketoprofen	Phenylpropanolamine
Caffeine	Levorphanol	<i>l</i> -Phenylephrine
Chlorpheniramine	Δ^8 -THC	Quinine
Chlorpromazine \cdot HCl	11-Nor- Δ^8 -THC-9-COOH	Ranitidine
Cimetidine	Meperidine	Sodium Salicylate
Codeine	Methylphenidate	Tetracycline
Deoxyephedrine	Methadone	Tetrahydrozoline
Dextromethorphan	Methaqualone	Theophylline
Diazepam	Morphine-3- β -D-Glucuronide	Thioridazine
Diethylpropion	Morphine Sulfate	Trifluoperazine
5,5-Diphenylhydantoin	Oxazepam	Tryptophan
Doxylamine	Oxycodone	

The following compounds do not cross-react with (50 ng/ml cut-off) Marijuana at a 100 µg/ml concentration in urine:

Acetaminophen	Digitoxin	Meperidine
4-Acetamidophenol	Digoxin	Methadone
Acetylsalicylic Acid	Ecgonine · HCl	Methaqualone
Amikacin	Ecgonine Methyl Ester	Naloxone
Ampicillin	Ephedrine	Neomycin
d,l-Amphetamine	Epinephrine	Niacinamide
Amitriptyline	Gentisic Acid	Oxazepam
Arterenol	Glucose	Perphenazine
Aspartame	Guaiaccol	Penicillin G
Atropine Sulfate	Glyceril Ether	Phencyclidine
Benzoic Acid	Histamine	Phenobarbital
Benzoylcegonine	Hydrochlorothiazide	α-Phenylethylamine
Caffeine	Hydrocodone	Phenylpropanolamine
Camphor	Hydromorphone	Promethazine
Chloroquine	Homatropine	Pseudoephedrine
Chlorpheniramine	Imipramine	Ranitidine
Chlorpromazine · HCl	Isoproterenol	Salicylic Acid
Cocaine · HCl	Ketamine	Secobarbital
Cocaine	Lidocaine	Tetracycline
Cimetidine	Methylphenidate	Tetrahydrozoline
Cortisone	Morphine-3-β-D-Glucuronide	Theophylline
Deoxyephedrine	Morphine Sulfate	Thioridazine
Dextromethorphan	d-Methamphetamine	Trifluoperazine
Diazepam		Tryptophan

The following compounds do not cross-react with (1000 ng/ml cut-off) Methamphetamine at a 100 µg/ml concentration in urine:

Acetaminophen	Doxylamine	Oxazepam
Acetylsalicylic Acid	Ecgonine · HCl	Oxycodone
Amikacin	Ecgonine Methyl Ester	Phendimetrazine
Amitriptyline	Glucose	Penicillin G
Ampicillin, Sodium Salt	Histamine	Pentobarbital
Arterenol	Hydrochlorothiazide	d-Propoxyphene
Aspartame	Hydrocodone	l-Propranol
Atropine Sulfate	Hydromorphone	Phencyclidine · HCl
Benzoic Acid	Indomethacin	Phenobarbital
Benzoylcegonine · HCl	Ketoprofen	l-Phenylephrine
Caffeine	Levorphanol	Quinine
(+)Chlorpheniramine, Maleate Salt	Δ ⁹ -THC	Ranitidine
(±)Chlorpromazine · HCl	11-Nor-Δ ⁹ -THC-9-COOH	Sodium Salicylate
Cimetidine	Meperidine	Tryptophan
Codeine	Methylphenidate	Tetracycline
Dextromethorphan · HBr	Methadone	Tetrahydrozoline
Diazepam	Methaqualone	Theophylline
5,5-Diphenylhydantoin	Morphine-3-β-D-Glucuronide	Thioridazine
	Morphine Sulfate	Trifluoperazine

The following compounds do not cross-react with (2000 ng/ml cut-off) Opiates at a 100 µg/ml concentration in urine:

Acetaminophen	5,5-Diphenylhydantoin	Pentobarbital
Acetylsalicylic Acid	Doxylamine	d-Propoxyphene
Amikacin	Ecgonine · HCl	l-Propranol
Amitriptyline	Ecgonine Methyl Ester	Phencyclidine
Ampicillin	Glucose	Phenobarbital
Arterenol	Histamine	Phentermine
Aspartame	Hydrochlorothiazide	Phenylpropanolamine
Benzoic Acid	Indomethacin	l-Phenylephrine
Benzoylcegonine · HCl	Ketoprofen	Quinine
Caffeine	Δ ⁹ -THC	Sodium Salicylate
Chlorpheniramine	11-Nor-Δ ⁹ -THC-9-COOH	Tryptophan
Chlorpromazine · HCl	Methylphenidate	Tetracycline
Cimetidine	Methadone	Tetrahydrozoline
Deoxyephedrine	Methaqualone	Theophylline
Dextromethorphan	Oxazepam	Thioridazine
Diazepam	Phendimetrazine	Trifluoperazine
Diethylpropion	Penicillin G	

3. Accuracy: The accuracy of the QuikScreen® 5 was first tested in urine samples in-house and subsequently in a clinical trial of urine samples submitted to a SAMHSA certified laboratory. In both cases the laboratories used EMIT II as their screening procedure. All positive samples by either screening method were confirmed by GC/MS. The data was combined and the results are summarized as follows:

3.1 AMPHETAMINE (AMP) 1000ng/ml Cut-Off Level

	Syva EMIT II Positive	Syva EMIT II Negative
QuikScreen® Positive	205	0
QuikScreen® Negative	0	237

When compared to EMIT II the relative sensitivity between positive samples was 100%. The relative specificity between negative samples was 100%. The concordance of the combined data with respect to EMIT II was 100%.

3.2 COCAINE (BEG) 300 ng/ml Cut-Off Level

	Syva EMIT II Positive	Syva EMIT II Negative
QuikScreen® Positive	165	2
QuikScreen® Negative	0	151

When compared to EMIT II the relative sensitivity between positive samples was 100%. The relative specificity between negative samples was 98.69%. The concordance of the combined data with respect to EMIT II was 99.37%.

3.3 MARIJUANA (THC) 50 ng/ml Cut-Off Level

	Syva EMIT II Positive	Syva EMIT II Negative
QuikScreen® Positive	52	0
QuikScreen® Negative	0	513

When compared to EMIT II the relative sensitivity between positive samples was 100%. The relative specificity between negative samples was 100%. The concordance of the combined data with respect to EMIT II was 100%.

3.4 METHAMPHETAMINE (MET) 1000 ng/ml Cut-Off Level

	Syva EMIT II Positive	Syva EMIT II Negative
QuikScreen® Positive	162	0
QuikScreen® Negative	8	237

When compared to EMIT II the relative sensitivity between positive samples was 95.29%. The relative specificity between negative samples was 100%. The concordance of the combined data with respect to EMIT II was 98.03%.

3.5 OPIATES (OPI) 2000 ng/ml Cut-Off Level

	Syva EMIT II Positive	Syva EMIT II Negative
QuikScreen® Positive	195	0
QuikScreen® Negative	0	500

When compared to EMIT II the relative sensitivity between positive samples was 100%. The relative specificity between negative samples was 100%. The concordance of the combined data with respect to EMIT II was 100%.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

General

- Baselt, R.C., *Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man*, 2nd Ed., Biomedical Publ., Davis, CA, p.488 (1982).
- Cody, J.T., Schwarzhoff, R., *J. Anal. Toxicol.*, 17: 2630 (1993).
- Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse*, NIDA Research Monograph 73, (1986).
- Dasguspta, A., Saldana, S., Kinnaman, G., Smith M., Johansen, K., *Clin. Chem.*, 39(1):104-108 (1993).
- Department of Health and Human Services, *Fed. Regist.*, 53(69): 11970-11989 (1988), (1989).
- FDA Guidance for Labeling Urine Drugs of Abuse Screening Testing*, Kshitij Mohan, 7/21/1987.
- Blum, K., *Handbook of Abusable Drugs*, Gardner Press, Inc., New York, 1st Ed., (1984).
- Tietz, N.W.: *Clinical Guide to Laboratory Tests*; W.B. Saunders Company, (1976).

Cocaine Test

- D.W. Hoyt et al. *J. Am. Med. Assoc.*, Vol. 258 (1987), pp. 504-509.
- R.R. MacGregor, J.S. Fowler, and A.P. Wolf. *J. of Chromatography*, Vol. 590 (1992), pp. 354-58.
- E.J. Cone, D. Yousefnejad, and S.L. Dickerson. *J. of Forensic Sciences*, Vol. 35, No.4 (1990), pp. 786-91.
- E.J. Cone et al. *J. of Forensic Sciences*, Vol. 34, No. 1 (1989), pp. 15-31.
- B. Holmstedt and A. Fredga. *J. of Ethnopharmacology*, Vol. 3 (1981), pp. 113-47.
- T. Inaba and J. Can. *Physiol. Pharmacol.*, Vol. 67 (1989), pp. 1154-57
- A.R. Jeffcoat et al. *Drug Metabolism and Disposition*, Vol. 17, No. 2 (1989), pp. 153-59.

Marijuana Test

1. Johansson, E., Gillespie, H.K., Halldin, M.M. *J. Anal. Toxicol.*, 14: 176-180 (1990).
2. El Sohly, M.A., Jones, A.B., El Sohly, H.N. *J. Anal. Toxicol.*, 14: 277-279 (1990)14: 227-279 (1990).
3. Foltz, R.L., Sunshine, I.J. *J. Anal. Toxicol.*, 14: 375-378 (1990).
4. Wimbish, G.H., Johnson, K.D. *J. Anal. Toxicol.*, 14: 292-295 (1990).
5. Nakamura, G.R., Meeks, R.D., Stall, W.J. *J. Forensic Sci.*, 35(4): 792-796 (1990).
6. Jenkins, A.J., Mills, L.C., Darwin, W.D., Huestis, M.A., Cone, E.J., Mitchell, J.M. *J. Anal. Toxicol.*, 17:6.
7. Hollister, L.E., Kanter, S.L., Board, R.D., Green D.E. *Res. Com. Chem. Pathol. Pharmacol.*, 8: 579-584 (1974).

Methamphetamine/Amphetamine Test

1. Ellerbe, P., Long, T., Welch, M.J., *J. Anal. Toxicol.*, 17: 165-170 (1993).

Opiate Test

1. Huang, W., Andollo, W., Hearn W.L. *J. Anal. Toxicol.*, 16: 307-310 (1992).
2. Cone, E.J., Dickerson, S., Paul, B.D., Mitchell, J.M., *J. Anal. Toxicol.*, 17: 156-164 (1993).
3. Glare, P.A., Walsh, T.D., and Pippenger, C.E., *Ther. Drug Monit.*, 13: 226-232 (1991).
4. Walsh, T.D., Cheater, F.M., *Pharm. J.*, 10: 525-527 (1983).
5. Mitchell, J.M., Paul, B.D., Welch, P., Cone, E.J. *J. Anal. Toxicol.*, 15: 49-53 (1991).