Multi-drug Rapid Test (Urine)
Package Insert

Specification: Panel

Specimens: Urine

Version: Z

Effective Date: 2023-10-26

For professional in vitro diagnostic use only.

Instruction Sheet for testing of any combination of the following drugs:
AMP/BAR/BZO/BUP/COC/THC/MTD/MET/MDMA/MOP/OPI/PCP/TCA/TRA/KET/OXY/EDDP/FYL/PPX/K2/PGB/6-MAM/MCT/ETG

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】

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)
Amphetamine (AMP 300)	d-Amphetamine	300
Barbiturates (BAR 300)	Secobarbital	300
Benzodiazepines (BZO 300)	Oxazepam	300
Buprenorphine (BUP 10)	Buprenorphine	10
Cocaine (COC 150)	Benzoylecgonine	150
Marijuana (THC 50)	11-nor-Δ^9-THC-9 COOH	50
Methadone (MTD 300)	Methadone	300
Methamphetamine (MET 300)	d-Methamphetamine	300
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA 300)	d,l-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	300
Morphine (MOP 300)	Morphine	300
Opiate (OPI 2000)	Morphine	2000
Phencyclidine (PCP 25)	Phencyclidine	25
Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCA 1,000)	Nortriptyline	1,000
Tramadol (TRA 100)	Cis-Tramadol	100
Ketamine (KET 300)	Ketamine	300
Oxycodone (OXY 100)	Oxycodone	100
2-ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine (EDDP 100)	2-ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine	100
Fentanyl(FYL200)	Fentanyl	200
Propoxyphene(PPX300)	Propoxyphene	300
Synthetic Cannabis(K2 50)	JWH-018 5-Pentanoic acid	50
	JWH-073 4-butanoic acid	50
Pregabalin(PGB 500)	Pregabalin	500
6-Monoacetylmorphine(6-MAM 10)	6-Monoacetylmorphine	10
Methcathinone(MCT 500)	S(-)-Methcathinone	500
Ethyl- β-D-Glucuronide(ETG 500)	Ethyl- β-D-Glucuronide	500

Configurations of the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel come with any combination of the above listed drug analytes. 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】

The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel is a rapid urine 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 urine.

Amphetamine (AMP)

Amphetamine is a Schedule II controlled substance available by prescription (Dexedrine®) and is also available on the illicit market. Amphetamines are a class of potent sympathomimetic agents with therapeutic applications. They are chemically related to the human body's natural catecholamines: epinephrine and norepinephrine. Acute higher doses lead to enhanced stimulation of the central nervous system (CNS) and induce euphoria, alertness, reduced appetite, and a sense of increased energy and power. Cardiovascular responses to amphetamines include increased blood pressure and cardiac arrhythmias. More acute responses produce anxiety, paranoia, hallucinations, and psychotic behavior. The effects of Amphetamines generally last 2-4 hours following use and the drug has a half-life of 4-24 hours in the body. About 30% of amphetamines are excreted in the urine in unchanged form, with the remainder as hydroxylated and deaminated derivatives.
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of amphetamines in urine exceeds detective level.

Barbiturates (BAR)

Barbiturates are CNS 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 can produce a clinically significant degree of physical dependence. Withdrawal symptoms experienced during periods of drug abstinence can be severe enough to cause death. Only a small amount (less than 5%) of most barbiturates are excreted unaltered in the urine.
The approximate detection time limits for barbiturates are:

Short acting (e.g. Secobarbital)	100 mg PO (oral)	4.5 days
Long acting (e.g. Phenobarbital)	400 mg PO (oral)	7 days[2]

The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of barbiturates in urine exceeds detective level.

Benzodiazepines (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.
Risk of physical dependence increases if benzodiazepines are taken regularly (e.g., daily) for more than a few months, especially at higher than normal doses. Stopping abruptly can bring on such symptoms as trouble sleeping, gastrointestinal upset, feeling unwell, loss of appetite, sweating, trembling, weakness, anxiety and changes in perception.
Only trace amounts (less than 1%) of most benzodiazepines are excreted unaltered in the urine; most of the concentration in urine is conjugated drug. The detection period for benzodiazepines in urine is 3-7 days.
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of benzodiazepines in urine exceeds detective level.

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 with 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 urine 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.[7]While complete elimination of a single dose of the drug can take as long as 6 days, the window of detection for the parent drug in urine is thought to be approximately 3 days.
Substantial abuse of Buprenorphine has also been reported in many countries where various forms of the drug are available. The drug has been diverted from legitimate channels through theft, doctor shopping, and fraudulent prescriptions, and been abused via intravenous, sublingual, intranasal and inhalation routes.
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the Buprenorphine in urine exceeds detective level.

Cocaine(COC)

Cocaine is a potent central nervous system stimulant and a local anesthetic. Initially, it brings about extreme energy and restlessness while gradually resulting in tremors, over-sensitivity and spasms. In large amounts, cocaine causes fever, unresponsiveness, difficulty in breathing and unconsciousness.
Cocaine is often self-administered by nasal inhalation, intravenous injection and free-base smoking. It is excreted in the urine in a short time primarily as benzoylecgonine.[3,4]Benzoylecgonine, a major metabolite of cocaine, has a longer biological half-life (5-8 hours) than cocaine (0.5-1.5 hours), and can generally be detected for 24-48 hours after cocaine exposure.[4]
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of benzoylecgonine in urine exceeds detective level.

Marijuana (THC)

THC (Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the primary active ingredient in cannabis (marijuana). When smoked or orally administered, THC produces euphoric effects. Users have impaired short-term memory and slowed learning. They may also experience transient episodes of confusion and anxiety. Long-term, relatively heavy use may be associated with behavioral disorders. The peak effect of marijuana administered by smoking occurs in 20-30 minutes and the duration is 90-120 minutes after one cigarette. Elevated levels of urinary metabolites are found within hours of exposure and remain detectable for 3-10 days after smoking. The main metabolite excreted in the urine is 11-nor-Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (THC-COOH).
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of THC-COOH in urine exceeds detective level.

Methadone (MTD)

Methadone is a narcotic analgesic prescribed for the management of moderate to severe pain and for the treatment of opiate dependence (heroin, Vicodin, Percocet, morphine). The pharmacology of oral methadone is very different from IV methadone. Oral methadone is partially stored in the liver for later use. IV methadone acts more like heroin. In most states you must go to a pain clinic or a methadone maintenance clinic to be prescribed methadone.
Methadone is a long acting pain reliever producing effects that last from twelve to forty-eight hours. Ideally, methadone frees the client from the pressures of obtaining illegal heroin, from the dangers of injection, and from the emotional roller coaster that most opiates produce. Methadone, if taken for long periods and at large doses, can lead to a very long withdrawal period. The withdrawals from methadone are more prolonged and troublesome than those provoked by heroin cessation, yet the substitution and phased removal of methadone is an acceptable method of detoxification for patients and therapists.[7]
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of methadone in urine exceeds detective level.

Methamphetamine (MET)

Methamphetamine is an addictive stimulant drug that strongly activates certain systems in the brain. Methamphetamine is closely related chemically to Amphetamine, but the central nervous system effects of Methamphetamine are greater. Methamphetamine is made in illegal laboratories and has a high potential for abuse and dependence. The drug can be taken orally, injected, or inhaled. Acute higher doses lead to enhanced stimulation of the central nervous system and induce euphoria, alertness, reduced appetite, and a sense of increased energy and power. Cardiovascular responses to Methamphetamine include increased blood pressure and cardiac arrhythmias. More acute responses produce anxiety, paranoia, hallucinations, psychotic behavior, and eventually, depression and exhaustion.
The effects of Methamphetamine generally last 2-4 hours and the drug have a half-life of 9-24 hours in the body. Methamphetamine is excreted in the urine primarily as Amphetamine, and oxidized and deaminated derivatives. However, 10-20% of Methamphetamine is excreted unchanged. Thus, the presence of the parent compound in the urine indicates Methamphetamine use. Methamphetamine is generally detectable in the urine for 3-5 days, depending on urine pH level.
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel 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 Methamphetamine in urine. The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the Methamphetamine in urine exceeds detective level.

Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)

Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy) is a designer drug first synthesized in 1914 by a German drug company for the treatment of obesity.5 Those who take the drug frequently report adverse effects, such as increased muscle tension and sweating. MDMA is not clearly a stimulant, although it has, in common with amphetamine drugs, a capacity to increase blood pressure and heart rate. MDMA does produce some perceptual changes in the form of increased sensitivity to light, difficulty in focusing, and blurred vision in some users. Its mechanism of action is thought to be via release of the neurotransmitter serotonin. MDMA may also release dopamine, although the general opinion is that this is a secondary effect of the drug (Nichols and Oberlender, 1990). The most pervasive effect of MDMA, occurring in virtually all people who took a reasonable dose of the drug, was to produce a clenching of the jaws.
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of Methylenedioxymethamphetamine in urine exceeds detective level.

Morphine (MOP)

Opiate refers to any drug that is derived from the opium poppy, including the natural products, morphine and codeine, and the semi-synthetic drugs such as heroin. Opioid is more general, referring to any drug that acts on the opioid receptor. Opioid analgesics comprise a large group of substances which control pain by depressing the CNS. Large doses of morphine can produce higher tolerance levels, physiological dependency in users, and may lead to substance abuse. Morphine is excreted unmetabolized, and is also the major metabolic product of codeine and heroin. Morphine is detectable in the urine for several days after an opiate dose.[2]
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of morphine in urine exceeds detective level.

Morphine/Opiate (OPI)

The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of morphine in urine exceeds 2000 ng/mL. This is the suggested screening cut-off for positive specimens set by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA, USA).1 See morphine (MOP 300) for summary.

Phencyclidine (PCP)

Phencyclidine, also known as PCP or Angel Dust, is a hallucinogen that was first marketed as a surgical anesthetic in the 1950's. It was removed from the market because patients receiving it became delirious and experienced hallucinations. PCP is used in powder, capsule, and tablet form. The powder is either snorted or smoked after mixing it with marijuana or vegetable matter. PCP is most commonly administered by inhalation but can be used intravenously, intra-nasally, and orally. After low doses, the user thinks and acts swiftly and experiences mood swings from euphoria to depression. Self-injurious behavior is one of the devastating effects of PCP.
PCP can be found in urine within 4 to 6 hours after use and will remain in urine for 7 to 14 days, depending on factors such as metabolic rate, user's age, weight, activity, and diet.6 PCP is excreted in the urine as an unchanged drug (4% to 19%) and conjugated metabolites (25% to 30%).[6]
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of phencyclidine in urine exceeds 25 ng/mL. This is the suggested screening cut-off for positive specimens set by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA, USA).[1]

Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCA)

TCA (Tricyclic Antidepressants) are commonly used for the treatment of depressive disorders. TCA overdoses can result in profound CNS depression, cardiotoxicity and anticholinergic effects. TCA overdose is the most common cause of death from prescription drugs. TCAs are taken orally or sometimes by injection. TCAs are metabolized in the liver. Both TCAs and their metabolites are excreted in urine mostly in the form of metabolites for up to ten days.
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of tricyclic antidepressants in urine exceeds 1,000 ng/mL. At present, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) does not have a recommended screening cut-off for tricyclic antidepressant positive specimens.

Tramadol (TRA)

Tramadol(TRA) is a quasi-narcotic analgesic used in the treatment of moderate to severe pain. It is a synthetic analog of codeine, but has a low binding affinity to the mu-opioid receptors. Large doses of tramadol can develop tolerance and physiological dependency and lead to its abuse. Tramadol is extensively metabolized after oral administration. Approximately 30% of the dose is excreted in the urine as unchanged drug, whereas 60% is excreted as metabolites. The major pathways appear to be N- and O- demethylation, glucoronidation or sulfation in the liver.
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel 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 Tramadol in urine. The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when Tramadol in urine exceed detective level.

Ketamine(KET)

Ketamine is a dissociative anesthetic developed in 1963 to replace PCP (Phencyclidine). While Ketamine is still used in human anesthesia and veterinary medicine, it is becoming increasingly abused as a street drug. Ketamine is molecularly similar to PCP and thus creates similar effects including numbness, loss of coordination, sense of invulnerability, muscle rigidity, aggressive / violent behavior, slurred or blocked speech, exaggerated sense of strength, and a blank stare. There is depression of respiratory function but not of the central nervous system, and cardiovascular function is maintained. The effects of Ketamine generally last 4-6 hours following use. Ketamine is excreted in the urine as unchanged drug (2.3%) and metabolites (96.8%).[10]
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel 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 Ketamine in urine. The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when Ketamine in urine exceeds detective level.

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. In a 24-hour urine, 33-61% of a single, 5 mg oral dose is excreted with the primary constituents being unchanged drug (13-19%), conjugated drug (7-29%) and conjugated oxymorphone (13-14%). The window of detection for Oxycodone in urine is expected to be similar to that of other opioids such as morphine.
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel 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 Oxycodone in urine. The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when Oxycodone in urine exceeds 100ng/mL.

2-ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine (EDDP)

Methadone is an unusual drug in that its primary urinary metabolites (EDDP and EMDP) are cyclic in structure, making them very difficult to detect using immunoassays targeted to the native compound.[10]Exacerbating this problem, there is a subsection of the population classified as "extensive metabolizers" of methadone. In these individuals, a urine specimen may not contain enough parent methadone to yield a positive drug screen even if the individual is in compliance with their methadone maintenance. EDDP represents a better urine marker for methadone maintenance than unmetabolized methadone.
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of EDDP in urine exceeds detective level.

Fentanyl (FYL)

Fentanyl, belongs to powerful narcotics analgesics, and is a μ special opiates receptor stimulant. Fentanyl is one of the varieties that been listed in management of United Nations "Single Convention of narcotic drug in 1961". Among the opiates agents that under international control, fentanyl is one of the most commonly used to cure moderate to severe pain1. After continuous injection of fentanyl, the sufferer will have the performance of protracted opioid abstinence syndrome, such as ataxia and irritability etc2,3, which presents the addiction after taking fentanyl in a long time. Compared with drug addicts of amphetamine, drug addicts who take fentanyl mainly have got the possibility of higher infection rate of HIV, more dangerous injection behavior and more lifelong medication overdose 4.
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel 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 FYL in urine. The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when FYL in urine exceeds detective level.

Propoxyphene（PPX）

Propoxyphene (PPX) is a narcotic analgesic compound bearing structural similarity to methadone. As an analgesic, Propoxyphene can be from 50-75% as potent as oral codeine. Darvocet™, one of the most common brand names for the drug, contains 50-100 mg of Propoxyphene napsylate and 325-650 mg of acetaminophen. Peak plasma concentrations of Propoxyphene are achieved from 1 to 2 hours post dose. In the case of overdose, Propoxyphene blood concentrations can reach significantly higher levels. In humans, Propoxyphene is metabolized by N-demethylation to yield Norpropoxyphene. Norpropoxyphene has a longer half-life (30 to 36 hours) than parent Propoxyphene (6 to 12 hours). The accumulation of Norpropoxyphene seen with repeated doses may be largely responsible for resultant toxicity.

The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of Propoxyphene in urine exceeds detective level.

Synthetic Cannabis(K2)

Synthetic Cannabis or K2 a psychoactive herbal and chemical product that, when consumed, mimics the effects of Marijuana. It is best known by the brand names K2 and Spice, both of which have largely become genericized trademarks used to refer to any synthetic Cannabis product. The studies suggest that synthetic Cannabis intoxication is associated with acute psychosis, worsening of previously stable psychotic disorders, and also may have the ability to trigger a chronic (long-term) psychotic disorder among vulnerable individuals such as those with a family history of mental illness.
Elevated levels of urinary metabolites are found within hours of exposure and remain detectable for 72 hours after smoking (depending on usage/dosage). As of March 1, 2011, five cannabinoids, JWH -018, JWH- 073, CP- 47, JWH- 200and cannabicyclohexanol are now illegal in the US because these substances have the potential to be extremely harmful and, therefore, pose an imminent hazard to the public safety. The Multi-Drug Rapid Test yields a positive result when the synthetic Cannabis metabolite in urine exceeds detective level.

Pregabalin(PGB)

PGB regulates the influx of calcium ions in neurons and reduces the release of excitatory neurotransmitters such as glutamate, norepinephrine, and substance P, thereby inhibiting neuronal excitability, especially in the cerebral cortex, amygdala, and hippocampus. An area of the nervous system that is rich in synaptic connections. It is generally believed that PGB is well tolerated, but in recent years, reports of PGB intolerance have increased year by year, which has aroused people's attention. Some cases suggest that PGB may have been abused, especially in substance-dependent individuals, but most of the current PGB abuse and addictions are caused by excessively increasing PGB doses or in combination with other drug
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of Propoxyphene in urine exceeds detective level.

6-Monoacetylmorphine(6-MAM)

6-Monoacetylmorphine(6-MAM) or 6-acetylmorphine(6-AM)is one of three active metabolites of heroin(diacetylmorphine),the others being morphine and the much less active 3-monoacetylmorphine(3-MAM).6-MAM is rapidly created from heroin in the body,and then is either metabolized into morphine or excreted in the urine.6-MAM remains in the urine for no more than 24 hours.So a urine specimen must be collected soon after the last heroin use,but the presence of 6-MAM guarantees that heroin was in fact used as recently as within the last day.6-MAM is naturally found in the brain,but in such small quantities that detection of this compound in urine virtually guarantees that heroin has recently been consumed.
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of 6-Monoacetylmorphine in urine exceeds detective level.

Methcathinone(MCT)

Methcathinone, is a monoamine alkaloid and psychoactive stimulant, a substituted cathinone. Methcathinone is a highly addictive drug, primarily psychologically addicting and most of the signs of addiction to the drug are emotional or psychological. It has been popularized and continues to be sold under misleading names such as "bath salts", "plant fertilizers" or "research chemicals", but it is actually a powerful psycho-stimulant used as a recreational drug. Effects of this drug typically last from 4 to 6 hours. It is used as a recreational drug due to its potent stimulant and euphoric effects and is considered to be addictive, with both physical and psychological withdrawal occurring if its use is discontinued after prolonged or high-dosage administration
The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel yields a positive result when the concentration of Methcathinone in urine exceeds detective level.

Ethyl- β-D-Glucuronide(ETG)

Ethyl Glucuronide (ETG) is a metabolite of ethyl alcohol which is formed in the body by glucuronidation following exposure to ethanol, such as by drinking alcoholic beverages. It is used as a biomarker to test for ethanol use and to monitor alcohol abstinence in situations where drinking is prohibited, such as in the military, in professional monitoring programs(health professionals, attorneys, airline pilots inrecovery from addictions), in schools, in liver transplant clinics, or in recovering alcoholic patients. ETG can be measured in urine up to approximately 80 hours after ethanol is ingested. ETG is a more accurate indicator of the recent exposure to alcohol than measuring for the presence of ethanol itself.The Multi-Drug Rapid Test yields a positive result when the concentration of Ethyl Glucuronide inurine exceeds detective level

【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.

【REAGENTS】

The test contains drug-bovine protein antigen conjugate on the membrane and the conjugate pad of each test contains monoclonal anti-drug antibody.

【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 Panel	• Package insert
• Adulteration Color Chart (when applicable)	

Materials Required But Not Provided

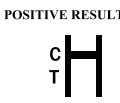
• Specimen collection container	• timer

【DIRECTIONS FOR USE】

Allow the test, urine specimen, and/or controls to reach room temperature (15-30ºC) prior to testing.

1.Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test panel from thesealed pouch and use it as soon as possible.
2.Take off the cap outside of the test end. With arrows pointing toward the urine specimen, immerse the test panel vertically into the urine specimenfor at least 8-10 seconds. Immerse the test panel to at least the level of the wavy lines on the strip(s); do not pass the arrows on the test panel when immersing the panel.
3.Place the test panel on a non-absorbent flat'surface, start the timer and wait for the red line(s) to appear. The results should be read at 5 minutes. Do not interpret results after 10 minutes.

【INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS】

POSITIVE RESULT: 	Only one colored band appears in the control region (C). No apparent colored band appears in the test region (T).
NEGATIVE RESULT: 	Two colored bands appear on the membrane. One band appears in the control region (C) and another band appears in the test region (T).
INVALID RESULT: 	Control band fails to appear. Results from any test which has not produced a control band at the specified reading 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.

【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.[1,10]
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. Alcohol in the atmosphere, such as spray from perfumes, deodorizers, glass cleaners etc. can affect the Alcohol Rapid Tests. Therefore, adequate measures should be taken to avoid undue interference from such atmospheric agents in the testing area.
8.The test is only for detection of presence/ absence of alcohol in the urine, which may result from habitual drinking or medications and does not discriminate the two.

【EXPECTED VALUES】

The negative result indicates that the drug concentration is below the detectable level. Positive result means the concentration of drug is above the detectable level.

【PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS】

Accuracy

A side-by-side comparison was conducted using the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel and commercially available drug rapid tests. Testing was performed on approximately 250 specimens per drug type previously collected from subjects presenting for Drug Screen Testing. Presumptive positive results were confirmed by GC/MS.

Method		GC/MS		% agreement with GC/MS
Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel		Positive	Negative	
AMP 300	Positive	105	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	145	>99.9%
BAR 300	Positive	102	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	148	>99.9%
BZO 300	Positive	123	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	127	>99.9%
BUP 10	Positive	106	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	144	>99.9%
COC 150	Positive	113	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	137	>99.9%
THC 50	Positive	94	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	156	>99.9%
MTD 300	Positive	90	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	160	>99.9%
MET 300	Positive	79	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	171	>99.9%
MDMA 300	Positive	104	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	146	>99.9%
MOP 300	Positive	100	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	150	>99.9%
OPI 2000	Positive	121	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	129	>99.9%
PCP 25	Positive	92	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	158	>99.9%
TCA 1000	Positive	96	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	154	>99.9%
TRA 100	Positive	93	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	157	>99.9%
KET 300	Positive	79	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	171	>99.9%
OXY 100	Positive	86	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	164	>99.9%
EDDP 100	Positive	98	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	152	>99.9%
FYL 200	Positive	80	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	170	>99.9%
PPX 300	Positive	96	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	154	>99.9%
K2 50	Positive	79	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	159	>99.9%
PGB 500	Positive	92	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	169	>99.9%
6-MAM 10	Positive	99	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	157	>99.9%
MCT 500	Positive	82	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	172	>99.9%
ETG 500	Positive	98	0	>99.9%
	Negative	0	165	>99.9%

% Agreement with Commercial Kit

	AMP 300	BAR 300	BZO 300	BUP 10	COC 150	THC 50	MTD 300	MET 300	TRA 100	MDMA 300	MOP 300	OPI 2000
Positive Agreement	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%
Negative Agreement	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%
Total Results	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%

	PCP 25	TCA 1000	KET 300	OXY 100	EDDP 100	FYL 200	PPX 300	K2 50	PGB 500	6-MAM 10	MCT 500	ETG 5000
Positive Agreement	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%
Negative Agreement	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%
Total Results	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%

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 ± 50% and ± 25% cut-off level, was labeled, blinded and tested at each site. The results are given below:

AMPHETAMINE (AMP 300)

Amphetamine conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
150	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
225	10	9	1	8	2	9	1
375	10	1	9	2	8	2	8
450	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

BARBITURATES (BAR 300)

Secobarbital conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
150	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
225	10	9	1	8	2	9	1
375	10	2	8	1	9	2	8
450	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

BENZODIAZEPINES (BZO 300)

Oxazepam conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
150	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
225	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
375	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
450	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

Buprenorphine (BUP 10)

Buprenorphine conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
5	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
7.5	10	9	1	9	1	8	2
12.5	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
15	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

COCAINE (COC 150)

Benzoylecgonine conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
75	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
112.5	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
187.5	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
225	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

MARIJUANA (THC50)

11-nor-△⁹-COOH conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
25	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
37.5	10	9	1	8	2	9	1
62.5	10	1	9	1	9	2	8
75	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

METHADONE (MTD300)

Methadone conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
150	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
225	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
375	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
450	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

METHAMPHETAMINE (MET300)

Methamphetamine conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
150	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
225	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
375	10	1	9	2	8	1	9
450	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

METHYLENEDIOXYMETHAMPHETAMINE (MDMA300) Ecstasy

Methylenedioxymethamphetamine conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
150	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
225	10	8	2	9	1	9	1
375	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
450	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

MORPHINE (MOP 300)

Morphine conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
150	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
225	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
375	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
450	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

MORPHINE/OPIATE (OPI 2000)

Morphine conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
1000	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
1500	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
2500	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
3000	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP 25)

Phencyclidine conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
12.5	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
18.75	10	8	2	9	1	9	1
31.25	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
37.5	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS (TCA 1,000)

Nortriptyline conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
500	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
750	10	9	1	8	2	8	2
1,250	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
1,500	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

TRAMADOL (TRA 100)

Tramadol conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
50	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
75	10	9	1	9	1	8	2
125	10	1	9	1	9	2	8
150	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

KETAMINE (KET300)

Ketamine conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
150	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
225	10	9	1	8	2	9	1
375	10	1	9	1	9	2	8
450	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

Oxycodone (OXY100)

Oxycodone conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
50	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
75	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
125	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
150	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

2-Ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine (EDDP100)

EDDP conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
50	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
75	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
125	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
150	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

Fentanyl (FYL200)

FYL conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
100	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
150	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
250	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
300	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

Propoxyphene (PPX300)

PPX conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
150	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
225	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
375	10	1	9	1	9	1	9
450	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

Synthetic Cannabis(K2 50)

Synthetic Cannabis conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
25	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
37.5	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
62.5	10	1	9	2	8	1	9
75	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

Pregabalin(PGB 500)

Pregabalin conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
250	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
375	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
625	10	1	9	2	8	1	9
750	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

6-Monoacetylmorphine(6-MAM 10)

6-MAM conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
5	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
7.5	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
12.5	10	1	9	2	8	1	9
15	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

Methcathinone(MCT 500)

Methcathinone conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
250	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
375	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
625	10	1	9	2	8	1	9
750	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

Ethyl- β-D-Glucuronide(ETG 500)

Ethyl- β-D-Glucuronide conc. (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
250	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
375	10	9	1	9	1	9	1
625	10	1	9	2	8	1	9
750	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

Analytical Sensitivity

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

Drug Concentration Cut-off Range	AMP 300		BAR 300		BZO 300		BUP 10		COC 150		THC 50		MET 300		MDMA 300	
	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
0% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-50% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-25% Cut-off	26	4	27	3	27	3	26	4	26	4	26	4	27	3	25	5
Cut-off	15	15	16	14	15	15	14	16	13	17	14	16	16	14	14	16
+25% Cut-off	3	27	4	26	3	27	3	27	3	27	3	27	3	27	4	26
+50% Cut-off	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30
+300% Cut-off	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30

Drug Concentration Cut-off Range	MOP 300		OPI 2000		PCP 25		TCA 1000		OXY 100		MTD 300		TRA 100		KET 300	
	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
0% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-50% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-25% Cut-off	27	3	27	3	25	5	25	5	27	3	26	4	27	3	27	3
Cut-off	15	15	14	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	16	15	15	15	15
+25% Cut-off	5	25	4	26	3	27	4	26	4	26	3	27	4	26	3	27
+50% Cut-off	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30
+300% Cut-off	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30

Drug Concentration Cut-off Range	EDDP 100		FYL 200		PPX 300		K2 50		PGB 500		6-MAM 10		MCT 500		ETG 5000	
	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
0% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-50% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-25% Cut-off	26	4	27	3	27	3	25	5	27	3	27	3	25	5	25	5
Cut-off	15	15	14	16	15	15	14	16	15	15	14	16	15	15	15	15
+25% Cut-off	3	27	4	26	3	27	4	26	5	25	4	26	3	27	4	26
+50% Cut-off	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30
+300% Cut-off	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30

Analytical Specificity

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.

Analytes	Concentration (ng/mL)	Analytes	Concentration (ng/mL)
AMPHETAMINE (AMP 300)			
D,L-Amphetamine sulfate	1000	Phentermine	1,000
L-Amphetamine	25,000	Maprotiline	50,000
(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxy amphetamine	500	Methoxyphenamine	6,000
		D-Amphetamine	300
BARBITURATES (BAR 300)			
Amobarbital	5,000	Alphenol	600
5,5-Diphenylhydantoin	8,000	Aprobarbital	500
Allobarbital	600	Butabarbital	200
Barbital	8,000	Butalbital	8,000
Talbutal	200	Butethal	500
Cyclopentobarbital	30,000	Phenobarbital	300
Pentobarbital	8,000	Secobarbital	300
BENZODIAZEPINES (BZO300)			
Alprazolam	100	Bromazepam	900
a-hydroxyalprazolam	1,500	Chlordiazepoxide	900
Clobazam	200	Nitrazepam	200
Clonazepam	500	Norchlordiazepoxide	100
Clorazepatedipotassium	500	Nordiazepam	900
Delorazepam	900	Oxazepam	300

Desalkylflurazepam	400	Temazepam	100
Flunitrazepam	400	Diazepam	500
(±) Lorazepam	3,000	Estazolam	6,000
RS-Lorazepamglucuronide	500	Triazolam	3,000
Midazolam	6,000		
BUPRENORPHINE (BUP 10)			
Buprenorphine	10	Norbuprenorphine	50
Buprenorphine 3-D-Glucuronide	50	Norbuprenorphine 3-D-Glucuronide	100
COCAINE (COC 150)			
Benzoylecgonine	150	Cocaethylene	20,000
Cocaine HCl	200	Ecgonine	30,000
MARIJUANA (THC50)			
Cannabinol	35,000	△⁸-THC	17,000
11-nor-△⁸-THC-9 COOH	50	△⁹-THC	17,000
11-nor-△⁹-THC-9 COOH	50		
METHADONE (MTD300)			
Methadone	300	Doxylamine	100,000
METHAMPHETAMINE (MET300)			
ρ-Hydroxymethamphetamine	25,000	(±) -3,4-Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine	12,500
D-Methamphetamine	300		
L-Methamphetamine	20,000	Mephentermine	50,000
METHYLENEDIOXYMETHAMPHETAMINE (MDMA300) Ecstasy			
(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxy methamphetamine HCl	300	3,4-Methylenedioxyethyl-amphetamine	300
(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxy amphetamine HCl	3,000		
MORPHINE (MOP 300)			
Codeine	200	Norcodeine	6,000
Levorphanol	1,500	Normorphone	50,000
Morphine-3-β-D-Glucuronide	800	Oxycodone	30,000
Ethylmorphine	6,000	Oxymorphone	50,000
Hydrocodone	50,000	Procaine	15,000
Hydromorphone	3,000	Thebaine	6,000
6-Monoacethylmorphine	300	Morphine	300
MORPHINE/OPIATE (OPI 2,000)			
Codeine	2,000	Morphine	2,000
Ethylmorphine	3,000	Norcodeine	25,000
Hydrocodone	50,000	Normorphone	50,000
Hydromorphone	15,000	Oxycodone	25,000
Levorphanol	25,000	Oxymorphone	25,000
6-Monoacetylmorphine	3,000	Procaine	50,000
Morphine 3-β-D-glucuronide	2,000	Thebaine	25,000
PHENCYCLIDINE (PCP25)			
Phencyclidine	25	4-Hydroxyphencyclidine	12,500
TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS (TCA1000)			
Nortriptyline	1,000	Imipramine	400
Nordoxepine	500	Clomipramine	50,000
Trimipramine	3,000	Doxepine	2,000
Amitriptyline	1,500	Maprotiline	2,000
Promazine	3,000	Promethazine	50,000
Desipramine	200	Perphenazine	50,000
Cyclobenzaprine	2,000	Dithiaden	10,000
TRAMADOL (TRA 100)			
n-Desmethyl-cis-tramadol	200	o-Desmethyl-cis-tramadol	10,000
Cis-tramadol	100	Phencyclidine	100,000
Procyclidine	100,000	d,l-O-Desmethyl venlafaxine	50,000
KETAMINE (KET300)			
Ketamine	300	Benzphetamine	25,000
Dextromethorphan	2,000	(+) Chlorpheniramine	25,000
Methoxyphenamine	25,000	Clonidine	100,000
d-Norpropoxyphene	25,000	EDDP	50,000
Promazine	25,000	4-Hydroxyphencyclidine	50,000
Promethazine	25,000	Levorphanol	50,000
Pentazocine	25,000	MDE	50,000
Phencyclidine	25,000	Meperidine	25,000
Tetrahydrozoline	500	d-Methamphetamine	50,000
Mephentermine	25,000	l-Methamphetamine	50,000
(1R, 2S) - (-)-Ephedrine	100,000	3,4-Methylendioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	100,000
Disopyramide	25,000	Thioridazine	50,000

Oxycodone (OXY100)			
Oxycodone	100	Hydromorphone	50,000
Oxymorphone	300	Naloxone	25,000
Levorphanol	50,000	Naltrexone	25,000
Hydrocodone	25,000		
2-Ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine (EDDP100)			
2-Ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine (EDDP)			100
Fentanyl (FYL200)			
Alfentanyl	600,000	Buspirone	15,000
Fenfluramine	50,000	Fentanyl	100
Norfentanyl	20	Sufentanyl	50,000
Diazepam	300	Triazolam	5,000
Estazolam	1,250		
Propoxyphene (PPX300)			
D-Propoxyphene	300	D-Norpropoxyphene	1500
Synthetic Cannabis(K2 50)			
JWH-018 5-Pentanoic acid	50	JWH-018 5-Hydroxypentyl	500
JWH-073 4-butanoic acid	50	JWH-073 4-Hydroxybuty	500
JWH-018 4-Hydroxypentyl	400		
Pregabalin(PGB 500)			
Vigabatrin	＞100000	Phenibut	100000
Gabapentin	＞100000	Pregabalin	500
6-Monoacetylmorphine(6-MAM 10)			
Morphine	100000	6-Monoacetylmorphine	10
Methcathinone(MCT 500)			
S(-)-Methcathinone HCl	500	R(+)-Methcathinone HCl	1500
Methoxyphenamine	100000	3-Fluoromethcathinone HCl	1500
Ethyl-β-D-Glucuronide(ETG 500)			
Propyl β-D-glucuronide	50000	Glucuronic Acid	100000
Morphine 3β-glucuronide	100000	Ethanol	120000
Morphine 6β-glucuronide	100000	Methanol	130000
Ethyl- β-D-Glucuronide	500		

Effect of Urinary Specific Gravity

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.

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 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.

Cross-Reactivity

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, Morphine, Tramadol, Ketamine, Phencyclidine, Tricyclic Antidepressants,Oxycodone, EDDP, Fentanyl, 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine, Carfentanyl, Diazepam 3,4-methylenedioxypyrovalerone, Methylenedioxymethamphetamine ,Propoxyphene, Synthetic Cannabis,Pregabalin,6-Monoacetylmorphine,Methcathinone and Ethyl-β-D-Glucuronide. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Panel at a concentration of 100 µg/mL.

Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

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-Propanolol	Sulindac
Apomorphine	Diphenhydramine	Nalidixic acid	Tetracycline
Aspartame	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Naproxen	Tetrahydrocortisone,
Atropine	β-Estradiol	Niacinamide	3-acetate
Benzilic acid	Estrone-3-sulfate	Nifedipine	Tetrahydrocortisone
Benzoic acid	Erythromycin	Norethindrone	Tetrahydrozoline
Bilirubin	Fenoprofen	Noscapine	Thiamine
d,l-Brompheniramine	Furosemide	d,l-Octopamine	Thioridazine
Caffeine	Gentisic acid	Oxalic acid	d,l-Tyrosine
Cannabidiol	Hemoglobin	Oxolinic acid	Tolbutamide
Chloral hydrate	Hydralazine	Oxymetazoline	Triamterene
Chloramphenicol	Hydrochlorothiazide	Papaverine	Trifluoperazine
Chlorothiazide	Hydrocortisone	Penicillin-G	Trimethoprim
d,l-Chlorpheniramine	o-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Perphenazine	d,l-Tryptophan
Chlorpromazine	3-Hydroxytyramine	Phenelzine	Uric acid
Cholesterol	d,l-Isoproterenol	Prednisone	Verapamil
Clonidine			

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Index of Symbols

	Consult Instruction for use	Σ	Tests per kit		Do not use if package is damaged
IVD	For in vitro diagnostic use only		Use by date		Do not reuse
2°C 30°C	Store between 2-30℃	LOT	Lot Number	REF	Catalogue number
	Keep away from sunlight		Keep dry		Manufacturer
	Date of manufacture		Caution	EC REP	Authorized Representative

Sejoy Biomedical Co., Ltd.
Area C, Building 2, No.365, Wuzhou Road,Yuhang Economic Development Zone,Hangzhou City 311100 Zhejiang China
Website: www.sejoy.com

EC REP **Shanghai International Holding Corp. GmbH (Europe)**
Eiffestrasse 80, 20537 Hamburg, Germany

CE

size：300*420mm