

# MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>

## PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System PACKAGE INSERT

### 1. INTENDED USE

The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System consists of the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Test Devices and the MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader. The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Test Devices are one-step immunochromatographic tests for the rapid, qualitative detection of one or more of the following in human urine: Amphetamine, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Buprenorphine, Cocaine, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Opiates, Oxycodone, Phencyclidine, Propoxyphene, THC (Cannabinoids) and Tricyclic Antidepressants or their metabolites. The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Test Devices can only be used with the MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader. The MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader is an instrument used to interpret and report the results of the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Test Device. The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Test Devices cannot be visually read.

The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System is for *in vitro* diagnostic use and is intended for laboratory use only. It is not intended for use in point-of-care settings.

The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System detects drug classes at the following cutoff concentrations:

AMP Amphetamine (d-Amphetamine)	500 ng/mL	OPI Opiates (Morphine)	100 ng/mL or 2000 ng/mL
BAR Barbiturates (Butalbital)	200 ng/mL		
BZO Benzodiazepines (Nordiazepam)	150 ng/mL	OXY Oxycodone (Oxycodone)	100 ng/mL
BUP Buprenorphine (Buprenorphine)	10 ng/mL	PCP Phencyclidine (Phencyclidine)	25 ng/mL
COC Cocaine (Benzoylecgonine)	150 ng/mL	PPX Propoxyphene (Norpropoxyphene)	300 ng/mL
MAMP Methamphetamine (d-Methamphetamine)	500 ng/mL	THC Cannabinoids (11-nor-9-carboxy- $\Delta^9$ -THC)	50 ng/mL
MTD Methadone (Methadone)	200 ng/mL	TCA Tricyclic Antidepressants (Desipramine)	300 ng/mL

Configurations of the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Test Devices may consist of any combination of the above listed drug analytes. Test Devices will have an opiate cutoff of either 100 ng/mL or 2000 ng/mL. Refer to specific product labeling for the combination of drug tests included on that test device.

THE PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> DRUGS OF ABUSE TEST SYSTEM 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), HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY (HPLC) OR LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY / TANDEM MASS SPECTROMETRY (LC/MS/MS) ARE THE PREFERRED CONFIRMATORY METHODS. CLINICAL CONSIDERATION AND PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT SHOULD BE APPLIED TO ANY DRUG OF ABUSE TEST RESULT, PARTICULARLY WHEN PRELIMINARY POSITIVE RESULTS ARE OBTAINED.

The MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader includes a Positive QC Test Device, a Negative QC Test Device and a Cleaning Cassette. The MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Positive and Negative QC Test Devices are intended to detect errors associated with the MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader and a contaminated contact imaging sensor (CIS), and to verify that the CIS cleaning procedure using the MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Cleaning Cassette effectively removed any contamination.

### 2. SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

Qualitative PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Test Devices utilize a one-step, solid-phase immunoassay technology. The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System includes the MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader for a convenient automated result. This test system may be used to screen urine samples for one or more of the following drug classes prior to confirmatory testing:

The amphetamines are a group of drugs that are central nervous system stimulants. This group includes amphetamine and methamphetamine.

Amphetamine (d-amphetamine) is detected on the Test Device only at the (AMP) position, methamphetamine (MAMP) is detected at the (MAMP) position.

Barbiturates (BAR) are a group of structurally related prescription drugs that are used to reduce restlessness and emotional tension, induce sleep and to treat certain convulsive disorders.

Benzodiazepines (BZO), a group of structurally related central nervous system depressants, are primarily used to reduce anxiety and induce sleep.

Buprenorphine (BUP) is a potent analgesic often used in the treatment of opiate abusers.

Cocaine (COC) is a central nervous system stimulant. Its primary metabolite is benzoylecgonine.

Methadone (MTD) is a synthetic opioid used clinically as a maintenance drug for opiate abusers and for pain management.

Opiates (OPI) are a class of natural and semi-synthetic sedative narcotic drugs that include morphine, codeine and heroin.

Oxycodone (OXY) (Oxycontin<sup>®</sup>, Percodan, Percocet) is a semi synthetic narcotic analgesic that is prescribed for moderately severe pain. It is available in both standard and sustained release oral formulations. Oxycodone is metabolized to Oxymorphone and Noroxycodone.

Phencyclidine (PCP) is a hallucinogenic drug.

Propoxyphene (PPX) is a narcotic analgesic. Its primary metabolite is norpropoxyphene.<sup>3</sup>

Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCA) are a group of structurally related prescription drugs that are used to manage depression.

Marijuana (THC) is a hallucinogenic drug derived from the hemp plant. Marijuana contains a number of active ingredients collectively known as Cannabinoids.

Many factors influence the length of time required for drugs to be metabolized and excreted in the urine. A variety of factors influence the time period during which drug metabolites are detected in urine. These include the rate of urine production, the volume of fluid consumption, the amount of drug taken, the urine pH, and the length of time over which drug was consumed. Drinking large volumes of liquid or using diuretics to increase urine volume will lower the drug concentration in the urine and may decrease the detection period. Lower detection levels may increase the detection time window. Although the detection period for these drugs varies widely depending upon the compound taken, dose and route of administration and individual rates of metabolism, some general times have been established and are listed below.<sup>1-5</sup>

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Detection Period</u>
Amphetamine Acid Conditions Alkaline Condition	1-3 days 3-10 days
Barbiturates Short-Acting Long-Acting	Up to 6 days Up to 16 days
Benzodiazepines	1-12 days
Buprenorphine	up to 3 days
Cocaine metabolite	Up to 5 days 1 to 3 days typical
Methadone	1-3 days
Methamphetamine Acid Conditions Alkaline Conditions	1-3 days 3-10 days

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Detection Period</u>
Opiates Heroin Morphine Codeine	1 day 1-3 days 1-3 days
Oxycodone	1-3 days
PCP Single Use Chronic Use	1-8 days Up to 4 weeks
Propoxyphene	Up to 1 week
THC Single Use Chronic Use	1-7 days Less than 30 days typical
Tricyclic Antidepressants	1-7 days

### 3. PRINCIPLES OF THE PROCEDURE

The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System includes the one-step, competitive, membrane-based immunochromatographic PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Test Device and the MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Reader, which interprets and reports the test results automatically. A single urine sample can be evaluated for the presence of each of the classes of drugs specified in a single PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Test Device. The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Test Device includes antibody-colloidal gold, drug-conjugates and a control line.

**ANTIBODY-COLLOIDAL GOLD** Mouse monoclonal antibodies were developed that bind specifically to the drug class being tested. The individual monoclonal antibodies were adsorbed to colloidal gold and dried onto the test device.

**DRUG-CONJUGATES** Drugs from each class to be tested were individually conjugated to bovine serum albumin (BSA) or IgG. Each drug conjugate is immobilized on a test line at a designated position on the membrane strip.

**CONTROL LINE** Each test strip has anti-mouse antibody immobilized at the Control position of the membrane strip. The anti-mouse antibody will bind excess antibody-colloidal gold, indicating that the reagents are working properly.

When the urine sample is placed in the sample well of a test strip, the dried antibody-colloidal gold on the sample pad dissolves and the urine wicks up the white strips carrying the reddish-purple antibody-colloidal gold with it. The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System will detect specific classes of drugs in urine because drug(s) in the urine and the drug(s) conjugated to the protein compete to bind to the antibody-colloidal gold. A test line will form when drug in the sample is below the detection threshold (negative result).

The MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Reader scans the test device and utilizes a contact imaging sensor (CIS) to capture relative line intensities. Software algorithms and barcodes are used to identify the test device, the drug tests associated with the test device and whether the presence or absence of a line is associated with a negative or positive result, respectively. The results of the scans are displayed on the MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Reader screen or, optionally, can be printed.

#### Negative Samples

When no drug(s) is present in the urine sample, the reddish purple antibody-colloidal gold solutions migrate along the strip and bind to the respective drug conjugate(s) immobilized on the membrane. Each strip has up to 4 drug test lines. The binding of the antibody-colloidal gold to the drug conjugate generates a line at the corresponding test position on the strip. The MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Reader will scan each test position and if a line is detected it will return "NEG" on the display screen (or print out) next to the abbreviation for the drug test, indicating a negative result.

#### Positive Samples

When drug(s) is present in the urine sample the antibody-colloidal gold binds to the drug(s) before it migrates along the strip. When the antibody-colloidal gold binds to the drug(s) in the urine, it cannot bind to the drug conjugate immobilized on the membrane and no line is generated at the drug-specific position in the result window. The MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Reader will scan each test position and if no line is detected it will return "POS" on the display screen (or print out) next to the abbreviation for the drug test, indicating a preliminary positive result.

#### Control Line (Valid or Invalid results)

Each test strip has an internal procedural control. A line must form at the Control position in the result window to indicate that sufficient sample was applied and that the reagents are migrating properly. If a Control line does not form, the test is invalid. The MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Reader scans each control line and returns "VALID" to the right of the drug test result to confirm that the control line was detected. If no control line is detected it will return "INVALID" on the display screen (or print out) next to the abbreviation for the invalid drug test, and no result will be given for that drug test.

### 4. SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

The urine sample should be collected in a clean, dry container. Approximately 75 µL is required for each sample well. Collection of 30 mL of urine is more than sufficient for initial and subsequent testing. No preservatives should be added. Urine may be tested immediately following collection. If it is necessary to store the urine, store under refrigeration at 2 to 8°C (36 to 46° F) for no more than two days. Urine may be frozen at -20°C (-4° F) or colder for storage. Stored urine must be brought to ambient temperature (18 to 25°C/64 to 77°F) and mixed well to assure a homogeneous sample prior to testing.

### 5. PRECAUTIONS

- The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System is for *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
- Do not use PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Test Devices after the expiration date printed on the package label.
- The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Test Device should remain in its original sealed foil pouch until ready to use. If the pouch is damaged, do not use the test.
- If PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Test Devices have been stored refrigerated, bring to ambient temperature (18-25°C/ 64-77°F) prior to opening foil pouch.
- Do not store the test kit at temperatures above 25°C (77°F). Do not freeze.
- Avoid cross-contamination of urine samples by using a new urine specimen container and a fresh pipette tip for each urine sample. Avoid polystyrene containers. Do not use preservatives.
- Do not touch test strips in large viewing window of the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Test Device.
- Do not use PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Test Device if strips are damaged or dirty.
- Do not apply labels or tape to the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Test Device.
- Do not write outside of the ID area on the left side of the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Test Device top.
- Urine specimens and all materials coming in contact with them should be handled and disposed of as if infectious and capable of transmitting infection. Avoid contact with broken skin.
- Avoid contaminating the top of the test device with urine sample. Clean any urine off the top of the test device using a dry wipe to prevent contamination of the MEDTOX<sup>®</sup>Scar<sup>®</sup> Reader sensor.

## 6. REAGENTS and MATERIALS PROVIDED/STORAGE CONDITIONS

The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System kit contains PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Test Devices for use with the MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader.

- Each test device has all the reagents necessary to test one urine sample for one or more drugs simultaneously on the MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader.
- Each test device holds one or more test strips composed of a membrane strip coated with drug conjugate and a pad coated with antibody-colloidal gold in a protein matrix.

### Kit Contents

1. Twenty-five (25) test devices in individual foil packages
2. Twenty-five (25) disposable pipette tips
3. One Quick Reference guide

### Storage Conditions

The kit, in its original packaging, should be stored at 2-25°C (36-77°F) until the expiration date on the label.

### MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader Contents

1. Positive and Negative QC Test Devices
2. Cleaning Cassette
3. MiniPet pipettor
4. Quick Set Up guide
5. User Manual

### MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Urine specimen collection container
2. PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Positive or High Positive and MEDTOX Negative Control Solutions (external controls)

### OPTIONAL MATERIALS

1. Thermal Printer and Printer paper
2. Hand held Barcode Scanner

NOTE: Specimen containers and external control solutions are available from MEDTOX Diagnostics, Inc.

## 7. TEST PROCEDURE

1. Open one pouch for each sample to be tested and mark the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Test Device with the patient or sample identification (ID). Make sure you only mark along the left edge of the test device (labeled "ID ▷"). (You may notice a reddish-purple color in the sample well. This is normal, do not discard the test).
2. Dispense 75µL of urine into sample well (indicated by ▽ on the test device).
  - Place a disposable yellow sample tip securely onto the end of the green (75µL) MiniPet™.
  - Grasp the MiniPet under its collar using the index and middle fingers. With the thumb, depress the plunger completely.
  - Holding the MiniPet vertically (straight up-down), lower the yellow tip no more than ¼" into the urine specimen.
  - With tip in the urine specimen **slowly** and **smoothly** release the plunger allowing it to rise completely.
  - Visually inspect the urine sample in the tip. Ensure there are **no air bubbles** and that **no excess urine** is on the outer surface of the tip.
  - Hold the pipette tip directly over sample well. Depress plunger completely to dispense the entire contents of urine into **one** sample well of the testing device.
3. Repeat Step 2 for all sample wells with a ▽ above them.
4. Place the test device in the MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader cassette drawer and close the drawer immediately. The MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader will read the barcode on the test device and determine its part number and test configuration. It will prompt the user to enter Lot#, User ID#, and Specimen ID#, which can all be entered using the MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader keypad or hand held barcode scanner. The MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader will begin timing the assay once it detects the barcode and results will be displayed after the scan and analysis are complete.
5. Discard disposable yellow MiniPet sample tip. Store the MiniPet in a dry, secure location at room temperature (18 – 25 °C or 64 – 77 °F). Replace the MiniPet if it becomes damaged or does not function properly.

MiniPet™ is a trademark of TriContinent Scientific, Inc.

## 8. READING AND INTERPRETATION OF THE TEST RESULTS

The MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader will automatically read the control and test lines at the correct positions and display the test results for each drug. Results may also be printed. The MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader displays the results as either "NEG" for a negative result, "POS" for a preliminary positive result, or "INVALID" for an invalid result. "VALID" will be displayed if valid results are obtained. PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Test Devices cannot be visually read.

**Valid:** The control line must be present for the test to be valid.

**NEG:** A NEGATIVE test result for a specific drug indicates that the sample does not contain the drug/drug metabolite above the cutoff level.

**POS:** A preliminary POSITIVE test result for a specific drug indicates that the sample may contain drug/drug metabolite near or above the cutoff level. It does not indicate the level of intoxication or the specific concentration of drug in the urine sample. Positive samples should be sent to a reference laboratory for more definitive testing.

**Invalid:** The control line must be present for the test to be valid. The absence of a control line indicates the test is invalid. The urine sample should be retested on a new test device.

Information regarding confirmatory testing may be obtained from [www.medtoxdiagnostics.com](http://www.medtoxdiagnostics.com) or by contacting MEDTOX at 1-800-334-1116.

## 9. QUALITY CONTROL

The purpose of quality control is to ensure accuracy and reliability of results and to detect errors. MEDTOX recommends a Quality Control Program for monitoring the performance of the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Test Devices and the MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> Reader that uses a combination of internal controls and external controls. Users should follow government regulations for the running of QC material.

Internal controls ensure that the test is working and that you are performing the test correctly. A control line (internal control) is included on each PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScar<sup>®</sup> test strip. Whether or not drug is present in the sample, a line must form at the Control position on the test strip to show

that enough sample volume was used and that the reagents are migrating properly. If a Control line does not form, the test is invalid. The Control line consists of immobilized anti-mouse antibody that reacts with the antibody-colloidal gold as it passes this region of the membrane. Formation of a line detectable by the MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Reader verifies the Control line antibody-antigen reaction occurred.

External controls are urine-based control materials that contain the drugs to be tested at concentrations above the cutoff (positive control) or contain no drug (negative control). Run external controls as if they were patient samples. Refer to the instructions that accompany the external controls. You should run external controls routinely or as needed for any of the following reasons: (1) to practice the test with a known control, (2) when you open a new lot of devices, (3) once a week, (4) if you suspect that the reader or test device is not working properly, (5) if you have had a repeated unexpected test result, or (6) if you suspect that the test devices have been stored improperly.

Should control results indicate a problem with the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System, please follow the instructions in the Troubleshooting Section below.

External quality control materials are available from MEDTOX. Contact MEDTOX at 1-800-334-1116 for further information.

## 10. LIMITATIONS OF THE PROCEDURE

1. The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System is only for use with unadulterated preservative free, human urine samples. Urine samples that are either extremely acidic (below pH 4.0) or basic (above pH 9.0) may produce erroneous results. If adulteration is suspected, obtain an additional specimen and re-test. Clear polystyrene containers may absorb some drugs; use of polypropylene containers is advised.
2. A presumptive positive result for any drug does not indicate the level of intoxication, administration route or concentration of that drug in the urine specimen.
3. 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.
4. Place PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Test Devices in MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Reader immediately after adding the sample. Once the test device has been read in the MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Reader, it must not be reinserted for a repeat reading, as the ten minute timing will begin again. If a repeat reading is required, rerun the sample on a fresh test cassette.
5. The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System is not intended for use in point-of-care settings.
6. There is a possibility that other substances and/or factors, e.g. technical or procedural errors, may interfere with the test and cause false results.
7. Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy is the recommended confirmatory method for most drugs. HPLC or LC/MS/MS is the preferred confirmatory method for Tricyclic Antidepressants and Benzodiazepines. Any of the drugs being tested for in the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System may give a preliminary positive result if ingested at prescribed therapeutic doses.
8. The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System cannot distinguish between abused drugs and certain prescribed medications. A positive test may be obtained from certain foods or food supplements.
9. The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Test Devices must be used only with the MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Reader. They cannot be visually read.

## 11. PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### Sensitivity

The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System detects one or more of the following drugs at the cutoff levels listed below.

AMP	Amphetamine	500 ng/mL
BAR	Barbiturates (Butalbital)	200 ng/mL
BZO	Benzodiazepines (Nordiazepine)	150 ng/mL
BUP	Buprenorphine	10 ng/mL
COC	Benzoyllecgonine	150 ng/mL
MAMP	Methamphetamine	500 ng/mL
MTD	Methadone	200 ng/mL
OPI	Morphine	100 ng/mL
OPI2	Morphine	2000 ng/mL
OXY	Oxycodone	100 ng/mL
PCP	Phencyclidine	25 ng/mL
PPX	Propoxyphene (Norpropoxyphene)	300 ng/mL
THC	11-nor-9-carboxy- $\Delta^9$ -THC	50 ng/mL
TCA	Tricyclic Antidepressants (Desipramine)	300 ng/mL

### Accuracy

#### Accuracy and Comparison to GC/MS or LC/MS/MS

The accuracy of the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System was evaluated by assaying a panel of blind coded clinical urine samples containing varying concentrations of drugs and comparing to GC/MS or LC/MS/MS results. The samples were obtained from MEDTOX Laboratories and grouped in the following manner: Negative samples that screened negative by KIMS (Kinetic Interaction of Microparticles in Solution), and not confirmed by GC/MS; Below Cutoff Negative samples that fell between limit of detection or quantitation and 50% of cutoff; Near Cutoff Negative samples that fell between 50% of the cutoff concentration and the cutoff concentration; Near Cutoff Positive samples that fell between the cutoff concentration and 150% of the cutoff concentration; and High Positive samples that were greater than 150% of cutoff concentration. Drug concentrations were assayed by GC/MS or LC/MS/MS for BZO and TCA. Concentrations used to assign the cutoff ranges for each drug were determined by summing the GC/MS and LC/MS/MS levels measured for all test-specific analytes found in the sample. The testing was performed by in-house operators. The results were interpreted at ten (10) minutes by the MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Reader and are summarized for each drug in the table below.

PROFILE®-V MEDTOXScan® Drugs of Abuse Test System Results vs. stratified GC/MS or LC/MS/MS Values

DRUG	P-V MEDTOXScan Test System	No Drug	Low negative by GC/MS or LC/MS/MS (Less than -50%)	Near Cutoff Negative (between -50% and cutoff)	Near Cutoff Positive (Between cutoff and +50%)	High Positive (greater than +50%)	% Agreement.
AMP (500)	Positive	0	0	4	5	41	96%
	Negative	40	5	0	2	0	92%
BAR (200)	Positive	0	0	3	4	36	100%
	Negative	40	3	2	0	0	94%
BZO (150)	Positive	0	0	1	4	41	100%
	Negative	40	3	3	0	0	98%
BUP (10)	Positive	0	0	0	4	36	100%
	Negative	40	0	4	0	0	100%
COC (150)	Positive	0	0	2	4	52	97%
	Negative	56	1	5	1	1	97%
mAMP (500)	Positive	0	0	1	3	40	98%
	Negative	40	4	3	1	0	98%
MTD (200)	Positive	0	0	2	3	40	98%
	Negative	40	4	2	1	0	96%
OPI (100)	Positive	0	0	3	5	44	100%
	Negative	46	2	2	0	0	94%
OPI (2000)	Positive	0	0	1	4	36	100%
	Negative	40	4	3	0	0	98%
OXY (100)	Positive	0	0	0	3	36	98%
	Negative	40	3	4	1	0	100%
PCP (25)	Positive	0	0	3	10	30	100%
	Negative	40	1	1	0	0	93%
PPX (300)	Positive	0	0	4	4	40	100%
	Negative	45	1	2	0	0	92%
TCA (300)	Positive	0	0	3	4	36	100%
	Negative	40	2	1	0	0	93%
THC (50)	Positive	0	0	2	7	33	100%
	Negative	40	4	2	0	0	96%
All Drugs	Positive	0	0	29	64	541	99%
	Negative	587	37	34	6	1	96%

For samples giving preliminary positive results below the cutoff and negative results above the cutoff, the assayed values are detailed in the table below:

**ACCURACY/SUMMARY OF DISCORDANT RESULTS**

Cutoff Value (ng/mL)	P-V MEDTOXScan Test System	GC/MS or LC/MS/MS Value
500	AMP positive	Amphetamine at 277 ng/mL
	AMP positive	Amphetamine at 352 ng/mL
	AMP positive	Amphetamine at 368 ng/mL
	AMP positive	Amphetamine at 463 ng/mL
	AMP negative	Amphetamine at 504 ng/mL
	AMP negative	Amphetamine at 667 ng/mL
200	BAR positive	Butalbital at 126 ng/mL
	BAR positive	Butalbital at 159 ng/mL
	BAR positive	Butalbital at 184 ng/mL
150	BZO positive	Alprazolam at 146 ng/mL
150	COC positive	Benzoyllecgonine at 114 ng/mL
	COC positive	Benzoyllecgonine at 121 ng/mL
	COC negative	Benzoyllecgonine at 180 ng/mL
	COC negative	Benzoyllecgonine at 278 ng/mL
500	mAMP positive	Methamphetamine at 483 ng/mL
	mAMP negative	Methamphetamine at 554 ng/mL
200	MTD positive	Methadone at 148 ng/mL
	MTD positive	Methadone at 176 ng/mL
	MTD negative	Methadone at 250 ng/mL
100	OPI positive	Morphine at 51 ng/mL
	OPI positive	Morphine at 79 ng/mL
	OPI positive	Morphine at 92 ng/mL
2000	OPI positive	Morphine at 1375 ng/mL
25	PCP positive	Phencyclidine at 19 ng/mL
	PCP positive	Phencyclidine at 21 ng/mL
	PCP positive	Phencyclidine at 24 ng/mL
100	OXY negative	Oxycodone at 71 ng/mL, Oxymorphone at 31 ng/mL
300	PPX positive	Norpropoxyphene at 172 ng/mL
	PPX positive	Norpropoxyphene at 194 ng/mL
	PPX positive	Norpropoxyphene at 228 ng/mL
	PPX positive	Norpropoxyphene at 271 ng/mL
300	TCA positive	Nortriptyline at 194 ng/mL
	TCA positive	Nortriptyline at 217 ng/mL
	TCA positive	Desipramine at 287 ng/mL
50	THC positive	11-nor-9-carboxy- $\Delta^9$ -THC at 35 ng/mL
	THC positive	11-nor-9-carboxy- $\Delta^9$ -THC at 39 ng/mL

**Sensitivity/Precision/ Distribution of Random Error**

Performance of the PROFILE®-V MEDTOXScan® Drugs of Abuse Test System around the specific cutoff for each drug was evaluated by testing standard drug solutions diluted in drug-free urine in triplicate on 5 different intervals by 3 in-house operators using different readers (45 determinations for each level). Drug free urine was also tested on each interval. The results were interpreted at ten minutes by the MEDTOXScan® Reader and are summarized for each drug in the table below:

Sample Concentration (ng/mL)	% of Cutoff	Number of Observations	# Neg	# Pos	Sample Concentration (ng/mL)	% of Cutoff	Number of Observations	# Neg	# Pos
<b>AMP (500)</b>					<b>BAR (200)</b>				
0	NEG	45	45	0	0	NEG	45	45	0
100	20%	45	45	0	100	50%	45	45	0
250	50%	45	41	4	150	75%	45	32	13
375	75%	45	37	8	250	125%	45	0	45
625	125%	45	8	37	300	150%	45	0	45
750	150%	45	0	45					
<b>BZO (150)</b>					<b> BUP (10)</b>				
0	NEG	45	45	0	0	NEG	45	45	0
75	50%	45	45	0	5	50%	45	45	0
112.5	75%	45	33	12	7.5	75%	45	30	15
187.5	125%	45	8	37	12.5	125%	45	0	45
225	150%	45	0	45	15	150%	45	0	45
<b>COC (150)</b>					<b>mAMP (500)</b>				
0	NEG	45	45	0	0	NEG	45	45	0
75	50%	45	45	0	100	20%	45	45	0
112.5	75%	45	24	21	250	50%	45	27	18
187.5	125%	45	0	45	375	75%	45	13	32
225	150%	45	0	45	625	125%	45	1	44
					750	150%	45	2	43
<b>MTD (200)</b>					<b>OPI (100)</b>				
0	NEG	45	45	0	0	NEG	45	45	0
50	25%	45	45	0	25	25%	45	45	0
100	50%	45	34	11	50	50%	45	37	8
150	75%	45	8	37	75	75%	45	4	41
250	125%	45	0	45	125	125%	45	0	45
300	150%	45	0	45	150	150%	45	0	45
<b>OPI (2000)</b>					<b>OXY (100)</b>				
0	NEG	45	45	0	0	NEG	45	45	0
1000	50%	45	45	0	25	25%	45	45	0
1500	75%	45	31	14	50	50%	45	44	1
2500	125%	45	0	45	75	75%	45	19	26
3000	150%	45	0	45	125	125%	45	0	45
					150	150%	45	0	45
<b>PCP (25)</b>					<b>PPX (300)</b>				
0	NEG	45	45	0	0	NEG	45	45	0
6.25	25%	45	45	0	150	50%	45	45	0
12.5	50%	45	31	14	225	75%	45	31	14
18.75	75%	45	1	44	375	125%	45	2	43
31.25	125%	45	0	45	450	150%	45	0	45
37.5	150%	45	0	45					
<b>TCA (300)</b>					<b>THC (50)</b>				
0	NEG	45	45	0	0	NEG	45	45	0
150	50%	45	45	0	25	50%	45	45	0
225	75%	45	9	36	37.5	75%	45	39	6
375	125%	45	0	45	62.5	125%	45	0	45
450	150%	45	0	45	75	150%	45	0	45

**Non Cross-reactive Endogenous Compounds**

The PROFILE®-V MEDTOXScan® Drugs of Abuse Test System was evaluated for cross reactivity with fifteen endogenous compounds. The compounds were dissolved in appropriate solvents at a concentration of at least 1.0 mg/mL. Each compound was further diluted to 100 µg/mL except for albumin (20 mg/mL) and bilirubin (200 µg/mL). None of these compounds showed cross-reactivity at the referenced concentrations to any of the PROFILE®-V MEDTOXScan® Test Devices.

- |                |                       |                     |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Acetaldehyde   | Creatinine            | Hemoglobin, Human   |
| Acetone        | Epinephrine           | Sodium Chloride     |
| Albumin, Human | β-Estradiol           | Tetrahydrocortisone |
| Bilirubin      | Estril                | d,1-Thyroxine       |
| Cholesterol    | Glucose Std. Solution | Uric Acid           |

### Unrelated Compounds, Prescription and Over-the-Counter Medications

The following compounds were tested for reactivity to the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup> Scar<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System. Listed compounds were dissolved in appropriate solvents and then added to drug-free urine for testing. Unless otherwise noted by a drug name abbreviation such as "AMP" or "BAR" etc., all of the listed compounds were negative in each of the tests at 100 µg/mL or the highest level tested. If a drug name is followed by an abbreviation such as "AMP" or "BAR" etc., check the "Related Compounds and Cross Reactants" listing for the drug in question under the appropriate heading (AMP, BAR, etc.) to find its level of cross-reactivity to that test.

Acetaminophen	Ephedrine-MAMP	Ofloxacin
Acetylsalicylic Acid	Erythromycin	Olanzapine
Allobarbitol-BAR	Ethanol	Orphenadrine
Alprazolam-BZO	Ethylmorphine-OPI, OXY	Oxaprosin
Alprazolam, 1-Hydroxy-BZO	Fenfluramine-MAMP, AMP	Oxazepam glucuronide-BZO
7-Aminoclonazepam	Fenopropfen	Oxazepam-BZO
7-Aminoflunitrazepam	Fentanyl (Synthetic opiate)	Oxycodone-OXY
Amitriptyline-TCA	Flunitrazepam-BZO	Oxymetazoline
Amobarbital-BAR	Fluoxetine (Prozac)	Oxymorphone-OXY
Amoxapine	Flurazepam	Penicillin G
Amoxicillin	Fluvoxamine	Pentazocine
d-Amphetamine-AMP	Furoxime	Pentobarbital-BAR
l- Amphetamine-AMP	Glutethimide	Perphenazine-TCA
Ampicillin	Haloperidol	Phencyclidine-PCP
Apomorphine	Hexobarbital	Phendimetrazine
l-Ascorbic Acid	Hydralazine	Phenethylamine
Atomoxetine	Hydrochlorothiazide	Pheniramine
Atropine Sulfate	Hydrocodone-OPI, OXY	Phenmetrazine
Barbital-BAR	Hydrocortisone	Phenobarbital-BAR
Barbituric Acid	Hydromorphone-OPI, OXY	Phenothiazine
Benzocaine (ethyl-4-aminobenzoate)	Hydroxybutypropion	Phentermine-AMP
Benzoic Acid	l-11-Hydroxy- $\Delta^9$ -THC	Phenylbutazone
Benzoyllecgonine-COC	4-Hydroxyphencyclidine-PCP	Phenylephrine-MAMP
Benzphetamine	Hydroxyzine	Phenylpropranolamine
Benztropine	Ibuprofen	Piroxicam
Brompheniramine	Imipramine-TCA	Prednisone
Buprenorphine-BUP	Ketamine	Procainamide
Bupropion	Ketoprofen	Procaine-MAMP
Butabarbital-BAR	Levorphanol-OPI	Prochlorperazine-TCA
Butalbital-BAR	Lidocaine	Promazine-TCA
Caffeine	Lithium carbonate	Promethazine
Cannabidiol	Loperamide	Propoxyphene-PPX
Cannabinol	Lorazepam glucuronide-BZO	Propranolol
Carbamazepine	Lorazepam-BZO	Protriptyline-TCA
Carbamazepine- 10,11 epoxide	Loxapine	d-Pseudoephedrine
Carisoprodol (Meprobamate)	Lysergic Acid	Pyrilamine
Cephalexin	Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD)	Quetiapine (Seroquel)-TCA
Chlordiazepoxide	Maprotiline-TCA	Quinidine
Chlorothiazide	MDA-AMP	Ranitidine
Chlorpheniramine	MDE (MDEA)-MAMP	Riboflavin
Chlorpromazine	MDMA-MAMP	Salicylic Acid
Clobazam-BZO	Meperidine	Secobarbital-BAR
Clomipramine	Mephobarbital	Sertraline (Zoloft)
Clonazepam-BZO	Mepivacaine	Sildenafil (Viagra)
Clorazepate-BZO	Mesoridazine	Sulfamethazine
Clozapine-TCA	Methadone-MTD	Sulindac
Cocaine-COC	d-Methamphetamine-MAMP	Talbutal-BAR
Codeine-OPI, OXY	l-Methamphetamine-MAMP	Temazepam glucuronide-BZO
Cotinine	Methaqualone	Temazepam-BZO
Cyclobenzaprine-TCA	Methcathinone	Tetracycline
Cyclopentobarbital-BAR	Methocarbamol	$\Delta^8$ -Tetrahydrocannabinol
Desalkylflurazepam-BZO	Methylphenidate	$\Delta^9$ -Tetrahydrocannabinol-THC
Desipramine-TCA	Metoprolol	Tetrahydrozoline
Desmethylchlordiazepoxide-BZO	Midazolam-BZO	Thebaine-OPI
Desmethylflunitrazepam-BZO	Mirtazapine	Theophylline
Desmethylenlafaxine	6-Monoacetylmorphine-OPI	Thiopental
Dextromethorphan	Morphine-OPI, OXY	Thioridazine
Diacetylmorphine-OPI	Morphine 3- $\beta$ -D-Glucuronide-OPI	Thiothixene
Diazepam-BZO	Morphine 6- $\beta$ -D-Glucuronide-OPI, OXY	Tolmetin (Tolectin)
Diclofenac	Nalorphine-OPI	Trazodone
Diethylpropion	Naloxone-OXY	Triamterene
Digoxin	Naltrexone-OXY	Triazolam, 1-hydroxy-BZO
Dihydrocodeine-OPI, OXY	Naproxen	Triazolam-BZO
Diphenhydramine	Nicotine	Trifluoperazine
Diphenylhydantoin (Phenytoin)-BAR	Nitrazepam-BZO	Trimethoprim
Domperidone	11-Nor-9-carboxy- $\Delta^9$ -THC -THC	Trimipramine-TCA
Dopamine	Norclomipramine	Triptelennamine
Doxepin-TCA	Norcodeine-OPI, OXY	Tryptophan
Doxylamine	Nordiazepam-BZO	Tyramine
Ecgonine	Nordoxepin-TCA	Valproic Acid
Ecgonine Methyl Ester	Norlysergic Acid	Venlafaxine
EDDP-(Primary metabolite of methadone)	Normeperidine	Verapamil
Efavirenz (Sustiva)	Norpropoxyphene-PPX	
EMDP-(Secondary metabolite of methadone)	l-Norpseudoephedrine	
	Nortriptyline-TCA	

### Related Compounds and Cross Reactants

The following metabolites and reacting compounds were evaluated for the specified test on the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOX<sup>®</sup> Scar<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System. Reference standards for the various metabolites and compounds were prepared in negative urine samples. Results are expressed as the minimum concentration expected to produce a positive result in the indicated assay. Compounds that reacted with the test are listed first, and related compounds that did not react with the highest concentration tested are listed second as Negative at 100,000 ng/mL. "% Cross-Reactive" values were calculated from the cut-off level for the calibrator used for each test (approximate 50% positive rate) divided by the lowest reported level found to react in the same test (greater than 66% positive rate).



**Amphetamines (AMP)** (d-Amphetamine) 500 ng/mL

	<b>Result</b>	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b>
L-Amphetamine	Positive at 50,000 ng/mL	1%
Fenfluramine	Positive at 10,000 ng/mL	5%
MDA	Positive at 250 ng/mL	200%
Phentermine	Positive at 7,500 ng/mL	7%
Ephedrine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
MDE (MDEA)	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
MDMA	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
L-Methamphetamine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
d-Methamphetamine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Phenethylamine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Pseudoephedrine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Tyramine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected

**Barbiturate (BAR)** (Butalbital) 200 ng/mL

	<b>Result</b>	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b>
Allobarbitol	Positive at 250 ng/mL	80%
Amobarbitol	Positive at 800 ng/mL	25%
Barbitol	Positive at 2,500 ng/mL	8%
Butobarbitol	Positive at 400 ng/mL	50%
Cyclopentobarbitol	Positive at 250 ng/mL	80%
Diphenylhydantoin (Phenytoin)	Positive at 2,000 ng/mL	10%
Pentobarbitol	Positive at 300 ng/mL	67%
Phenobarbitol	Positive at 1,250 ng/mL	16%
Secobarbitol	Positive at 50 ng/mL	400%
Talbutal	Positive at 50 ng/mL	400%
Barbituric Acid	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Glutethimide	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Hexobarbitol	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Mephobarbitol	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Thiopental	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected

**Benzodiazepine (BZO)** (Nordiazepam) 150ng/mL

	<b>Result</b>	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b>
Alprazolam	Positive at 100 ng/mL	150%
Alprazolam, 1-OH	Positive at 25,000 ng/mL	<1%
Clobazam	Positive at 75 ng/mL	200%
Clonazepam	Positive at 900 ng/mL	17%
Clorazepate	Positive at 200 ng/mL	75%
Desalkylflurazepam	Positive at 600 ng/mL	25%
Desmethylchloridiazepoxide	Positive at 1,000 ng/mL	15%
Desmethylflunitrazepam	Positive at 75 ng/mL	200%
Diazepam	Positive at 75 ng/mL	200%
Flunitrazepam	Positive at 50 ng/mL	300%
Lorazepam	Positive at 1,200 ng/mL	13%
Lorazepam glucuronide	Positive at 1,000 ng/mL	15%
Midazolam	Positive at 5,000 ng/mL	3%
Nitrazepam	Positive at 50 ng/mL	300%
Oxazepam	Positive at 200 ng/mL	75%
Oxazepam glucuronide	Positive at 2,500 ng/mL	6%
Temazepam	Positive at 90 ng/mL	167%
Temazepam glucuronide	Positive at 750 ng/mL	20%
Triazolam	Positive at 750 ng/mL	20%
Triazolam, 1-OH	Positive at 10,000 ng/mL	2%
7-Aminoclonazepam	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
7-Aminoflunitrazepam	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Chlordiazepoxide	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Flurazepam	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected

**Buprenorphine (BUP)** (Buprenorphine) 10ng/mL

	<b>Result</b>	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b>
Buprenorphine-glucuronide	Positive at 20 ng/mL	50%
Norbuprenorphine	Positive at 250 ng/mL	4%
Norbuprenorphine-glucuronide	Positive at 500 ng/mL	2%
Codeine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Diacetylmorphine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Hydrocodone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Hydromorphone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Levorphanol	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
6-Monoacetylmorphine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Morphine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Naloxone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Naltrexone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Oxycodone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Oxymorphone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Thebaine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected

**Cocaine (COC)** (Benzoylcegonine) 150 ng/mL

	<b>Result</b>	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b>
Cocaine	Positive at 250 ng/mL	60%
Ecgonine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Ecgonine Methyl Ester	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected

**Methamphetamine (mAMP)** (d-Methamphetamine) 500 ng/mL

	<b>Result</b>	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b>
Ephedrine	Positive at 2,500 ng/mL	20%
Fenfluramine	Positive at 50,000 ng/mL	1%
MDE (MDEA)	Positive at 7,500 ng/mL	7%
MDMA	Positive at 1,150 ng/mL	43%
l-Methamphetamine	Positive at 7,500 ng/mL	7%
Phenylephrine	Positive at 25,000 ng/mL	2%
Procaine	Positive at 7,500 ng/mL	7%

d-Amphetamine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
l-Amphetamine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
MDA	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Phenethylamine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Phentermine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Phenmetrazine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Pseudoephedrine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Tyramine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected

**Methadone (MTD)** (Methadone) 200 ng/mL

	<b>Result</b>	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b>
Buprenorphine (MTD Replacement)	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
EDDP (Primary metabolite)	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
EMDP (Secondary metabolite)	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected

**Opiates-(OPI)** (Morphine) 100ng/mL

	<b>Result</b>	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b>
Codeine	Positive at 50 ng/mL	200%
Diacetylmorphine	Positive at 50 ng/mL	200%
Dihydrocodeine	Positive at 75 ng/mL	133%
Ethylmorphine	Positive at 50 ng/mL	200%
Hydrocodone	Positive at 400 ng/mL	25%
Hydromorphone	Positive at 800 ng/mL	13%
Levorphanol	Positive at 2,500 ng/mL	4%
6-Monoacetylmorphine	Positive at 350 ng/mL	29%
Morphine 3-β-D-Glucuronide	Positive at 75 ng/mL	133%
Morphine 6-β-D-Glucuronide	Positive at 500 ng/mL	20%
Nalorphine	Positive at 50,000 ng/mL	<1%
Norcodeine	Positive at 10,000 ng/mL	1%
Thebaine	Positive at 25,000 ng/mL	<1%

Apomorphine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Naloxone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Naltrexone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Oxycodone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Oxymorphone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected

**Opiates-(OPI2)** (Morphine) 2000ng/mL

	<b>Result</b>	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b>
Codeine	Positive at 900 ng/mL	222%
Diacetylmorphine	Positive at 2,500 ng/mL	80%
Dihydrocodeine	Positive at 3,800 ng/mL	53%
Ethylmorphine	Positive at 600 ng/mL	333%
Hydrocodone	Positive at 1,400 ng/mL	143%
Hydromorphone	Positive at 1,900 ng/mL	105%
Levorphanol	Positive at 5,000 ng/mL	40%
6-Monoacetylmorphine	Positive at 3,800 ng/mL	53%
Morphine 3-β-D-Glucuronide	Positive at 5,000 ng/mL	40%
Morphine 6-β-D-Glucuronide	Positive at 6,000 ng/mL	33%
Norcodeine	Positive at 40,000 ng/mL	5%
Thebaine	Positive at 2,500 ng/mL	80%

Apomorphine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Nalorphine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Naloxone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Naltrexone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Oxycodone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Oxymorphone	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected

**Oxycodone (OXY)** (Oxycodone) 100 ng/mL

	<b>Result</b>	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b>
Codeine	Positive at 5000 ng/mL	2%
Dihydrocodeine	Positive at 25,000 ng/mL	<1%
Ethylmorphine	Positive at 7,500 ng/mL	1%
Hydrocodone	Positive at 50,000 ng/mL	<1%
Hydromorphone	Positive at 50,000 ng/mL	<1%
Morphine	Positive at 25,000 ng/mL	<1%
Morphine 6-β-D-Glucuronide	Positive at 100,000 ng/mL	<1%
Naloxone	Positive at 25,000 ng/mL	<1%
Naltrexone	Positive at 50,000 ng/mL	<1%
Norcodeine	Positive at 100,000 ng/mL	<1%
Oxymorphone	Positive at 250 ng/mL	40%

Apomorphine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Diacetylmorphine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Levorphanol	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
6-Monoacetylmorphine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Morphine 3-β-D-Glucuronide	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Nalorphine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Thebaine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected

<b>Phencyclidine (PCP)</b> (Phencyclidine) 25 ng/mL 4-Hydroxyphencyclidine	<b>Result</b> Positive at 7,500 ng/mL	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b> <1%
<b>Propoxyphene (PPX)</b> (Norpropoxyphene) 300 ng/mL Propoxyphene	<b>Result</b> Positive at 50 ng/mL	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b> 600%
<b>Cannabinoids (THC)</b> (11-Nor-9-carboxy- $\Delta^9$ -THC) 50 ng/mL $\Delta^9$ -Tetrahydrocannabinol	<b>Result</b> Positive at 100,000 ng/mL	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b> <1%
Cannabidiol	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Cannabinol	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
l-11-Hydroxy- $\Delta^9$ -THC	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
$\Delta^8$ -Tetrahydrocannabinol	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
<b>Tricyclic Antidepressant (TCA)</b> (Desipramine) 300 ng/mL	<b>Result</b>	<b>% Cross-Reactive</b>
Amitriptyline	Positive at 500 ng/mL	60%
Clozapine	Positive at 7,500 ng/mL	4%
Cyclobenzaprine	Positive at 20,000 ng/mL	2%
Doxepin	Positive at 1,300 ng/mL	23%
Imipramine	Positive at 250 ng/mL	120%
Maprotiline	Positive at 300 ng/mL	100%
Nordoxepin	Positive at 700 ng/mL	43%
Nortriptyline	Positive at 500 ng/mL	60%
Perphenazine	Positive at 75,000 ng/mL	<1%
Prochlorperazine	Positive at 50,000 ng/mL	<1%
Promazine	Positive at 900 ng/mL	33%
Protriptyline	Positive at 50,000 ng/mL	<1%
Quetiapine (Seroquel)	Positive at 10,000 ng/mL	3%
Trimipramine	Positive at 5,000 ng/mL	6%
Carbamazepine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Carbamazepine-10, 11 epoxide	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Chlorpromazine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Clomipramine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Loxapine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Mirtazapine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Norclomipramine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Olanzapine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Phenothiazine	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected
Thiothixene	Negative at 100,000 ng/mL	None Detected

## Interference

### pH and Specific Gravity:

The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System was assayed with three negative clinical samples with pH values of 4.0, 7.0 and 9.0  $\pm$  0.1. Each sample was assayed in triplicate. The pH samples were fortified with drug concentrations that were the maximum level to give a strong negative (95% or greater negative) result (10-50% of cut-off, see Sensitivity data), and the minimum level above the cut-off to give a strong positive (95% or greater positive) result (125-150% of cut-off, see Sensitivity data). All three pH samples gave negative results when fortified to the maximum strong negative level for each drug, and all gave positive results when fortified to the minimum strong positive level for each drug.

The PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System was assayed with three samples with specific gravity values of 1.003, 1.015 and 1.030  $\pm$  0.001. Each sample was assayed in triplicate. The specific gravity samples were fortified with drug concentrations as described above for pH to give strong negative and strong positive results. All three specific gravity samples gave negative results when fortified to the maximum strong negative level for each drug, and all gave positive results when fortified to the minimum strong positive level for each drug.

### Common Drugs:

Following the study of M.L. Smith, et al.<sup>6</sup> drug free urine samples were spiked with drug concentrations that were the maximum level to give a strong negative (95% or greater negative) result (10-50% of cut-off, see Sensitivity data), and the minimum level above the cut-off to give a strong positive (95% or greater positive) result (125-150% of cut-off, see Sensitivity data). 100,000 ng/mL of the common drugs were then added to the preparation and assayed by the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System. If a common compound name is followed by the abbreviation "COC", "BAR" or "OPI", or "OXY" it has cross-reactivity to the specified drug test (see "Related Compounds and Cross Reactants") and therefore was not assayed for interference for that drug test. Samples were evaluated in triplicate by in-house operators. None of the common drugs listed in the following table affected the expected results.

**Common Drugs Evaluated with the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System**

Acetylsalicylic Acid	Chlorpheniramine	Morphine - <b>OPI, OXY</b>
Acetaminophen	Cocaine - <b>COC</b>	Phenobarbital - <b>BAR</b>
Brompheniramine maleate	Dextromethorphan	Phenytoin (Diphenylhydantoin)- <b>BAR</b>
Caffeine	Doxylamine	d-Pseudoephedrine
Carbamazepine	Ibuprofen	Salicylic Acid

## 12. TROUBLESHOOTING

Use the QC Test Devices provided with the MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Reader to detect errors associated with the MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Reader and a contaminated contact imaging sensor (CIS) and to verify that the CIS cleaning procedure using the MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Cleaning Cassette effectively removed any contamination (dirt, dust or sample).

The QC Test Devices function as an optical performance system check for the MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Reader only, not for the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Drugs of Abuse Test System, and they are not intended to replace the need for the external controls. The QC Test Devices have been designed to simulate the end points that are generated in the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Test Device when external positive and negative QC controls are run. The QC Test Devices consist of artificial control lines and test lines (negative) or artificial control lines and no test lines (positive) printed on a membrane and placed in the PROFILE<sup>®</sup>-V MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Test Device plastic housing. The QC Test Devices are not intended to evaluate all components of the test system from specimen preparation through generation of results. They are intended to function as a troubleshooting device to determine that the reader optics are functioning correctly. You should run the QC Test Devices (1) if you suspect the MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Reader is not functioning properly, or (2) if you suspect the CIS is dirty, or (3) if the MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Reader has been dropped or damaged.

Consult the MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Reader User Manual for details on troubleshooting, cleaning procedure and explanation of MEDTOXScan<sup>®</sup> Reader error messages. Contact MEDTOX Technical Support if you need any additional help at 1-877-643-5703.

### 13. **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

1. Blum, K. Handbook of Abusable Drugs. Gardener Press, Inc. New York, New York, 1984. pp. 305-349.
2. DeCresce, R.P., Lifshitz, M.S., Mazura, A.C. and Tilson, J.E. Drug Testing in the Workplace. ASCP Press. American Society of Clinical Pathologists. Chicago, Illinois. 1989. pp. 105-109.
3. Baselt, R.C. Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man. Seventh Edition. Biomedical Publications. Foster City, California, 2004.
4. White, R.M. and Black, M.L. Pain Management Testing Reference. AACCPress. Washington, DC. 2007.
5. Cary, P.L. The Marijuana Detection Window: Determining the Length of Time Cannabinoids will Remain Detectable in Urine Following Smoking: A Critical Review of Relevant Research and Cannabinoid Detection Guidance for Drug Courts, Drug Court Review. Volume V:1. 2005, pp. 23 – 58.
6. Smith, M.L., Shimomura, E.T., Summers, J., Paul, B.D., Nichols, D., Shippee, R., Jenkins, A.J., Darwin, W.D. and Cone, E.J. Detection Times and Analytical Performance of Commercial Urine Opiate Immunoassays Following Heroin Administration, Journal of Analytical Toxicology. Volume 24:7. October 2000, pp. 522-529.

### 14. **LIMITED EXPRESS WARRANTIES**

The manufacturer makes no express warranty other than the diagnostic test kit will measure certain drugs and/or drug metabolites when used in accordance with the manufacturer's printed instructions. The use of the kit for any other purpose is outside the intended use of this product. The manufacturer gives no express warranty as to what the legal or clinical significance is of the levels of drug(s)/drug metabolites detected by the PROFILE®-V MEDTOXScar® Drugs of Abuse Test System. The manufacturer disclaims any and all implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for use or implied utility for any other purposes. Any and all damages for failure of the kit to perform to its instructions are limited to the replacement value of the kit.

Covered by one or more patents. Patents Pending. U.S. Patent Nos. 6,566,051, 6,376,251, 6,653,139

This product does not contain controlled substances. This product does not contain hazardous or toxic chemicals.

To place an order call (800) 334-1116. For Technical Support call (877) 643-5703.

© 2017 MEDTOX Diagnostics, Inc. All rights reserved

MEDTOX Diagnostics, Inc.  
1238 Anthony Road  
Burlington, NC 27215  
[www.medtoxdiagnostics.com](http://www.medtoxdiagnostics.com)

P/N 102038C  
Rev. 07/17  
Printed in USA