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# RapiTest® Single Drug Cassette Test

# Rapid Drug Test Cassette (Urine) Package Insert

English

Package insert for testing of the following drugs:

Amphetamine 300, Amphetamine 500, Amphetamine, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines 200, Benzodiazepines, Buprenorphine, Cocaine 150, Cocaine, Cotinine, Fentanyl, Ketamine, Marijuana 20, Marijuana, Marijuana 150, Methadone, EDDP 100 (Methadone metabolite), EDDP 300 (Methadone metabolite), Methamphetamine 300, Methamphetamine 500, Methamphetamine, Methylenedioxymethamphetamine, Morphine 300, Opiate 2000, Oxycodone, Phencyclidine, Propoxyphene, Tramadol and Tricyclic Antidepressants.

A rapid, one step screening test for the simultaneous, qualitative detection of drugs and drug metabolites in human urine.

For medical and other professional in vitro diagnostic use only.

#### INTENDED USE & SUMMARY

Urine based tests for drugs of abuse range from simple immunoassay tests to complex analytical procedures. The speed and sensitivity of immunoassays have made them the most widely accepted method to screen urine for drugs of abuse.

The RapiTest® Single Drug Cassette Test (Urine) is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of drugs and drug metabolites in urine at the following cut-off concentrations in urine:

Test	Calibrator	Cut-off (ng/mL)
Amphetamine (AMP 300)	d-Amphetamine	300
Amphetamine (AMP 500)	d-Amphetamine	500
Amphetamine (AMP)	d-Amphetamine	1,000
Barbiturates (BAR)	Secobarbital	300
Benzodiazepines (BZO 200)	Oxazepam	200
Benzodiazepines (BZO)	Oxazepam	300
Buprenorphine (BUP)	Buprenorphine	10
Cocaine (COC 150)	Benzoylecgonine	150
Cocaine (COC)	Benzoylecgonine	300
Cotinine (COT)	Cotinine	100
Fentanyl (FTY)	Norfentanyl	20
Ketamine (KET)	Ketamine	1,000
Marijuana (THC 20)	11-nor-Δ <sup>9</sup> -THC-9 COOH	20
Marijuana (THC)	11-nor-Δ <sup>9</sup> -THC-9 COOH	50
Marijuana (THC 150)	11-nor-Δ <sup>9</sup> -THC-9 COOH	150
Methadone (MTD)	Methadone	300
Methadone metabolite (EDDP 100)	2-Ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine (EDDP)	100
Methadone metabolite (EDDP 300)	2-Ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine (EDDP)	300
Methamphetamine (MET 300)	d-Methamphetamine	300
Methamphetamine (MET 500)	d-Methamphetamine	500
Methamphetamine (MET)	d-Methamphetamine	1,000
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	d,l-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	500
Morphine (MOP 300)	Morphine	300
Opiate (OPI 2000)	Morphine	2,000
Oxycodone (OXY)	Oxycodone	100
Phencyclidine (PCP)	Phencyclidine	25
Propoxyphene (PPX)	Propoxyphene	300
Tramadol (TRA)	Tramadol	100
Tricyclic Antidepressants (TCA)	Nortriptyline	1,000
his test will detect other related com	pounds, please refer to the Analytical Specificity tal	nle in this nackage

This test will detect other related compounds, please refer to the Analytical Specificity table in this package insert.

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 used.

#### PRINCIPLE

The RapiTest® Single Drug Cassette Test (Urine) is an immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs which may be present in the urine specimen compete against their respective drug conjugate for binding sites on their specific antibody.

During testing, a urine specimen migrates upward by capillary action. A drug, if present in the urine specimen below its cut-off concentration, will not saturate the binding sites of its specific antibody. The antibody will then react with the drug-protein conjugate and a visible colored line will show up in the test line region. The presence of drug above the cut-off concentration will saturate all the binding sites of the antibody. Therefore, the colored line will not form in the test line region.

A drug-positive urine specimen will not generate a colored line in the test line region because of drug competition, while a drug-negative urine specimen will generate a line in the test line region because of the absence of drug competition. To serve as a procedural control, a colored line will always appear at the control line region, indicating that proper volume of specimen has been added and membrane wicking has occurred.

#### REAGENTS

Each test contains specific drug antibody-coupled particles and corresponding drug-protein conjugates. A goat antibody is employed in the control line.

#### PRECAUTIONS

- For medical and other professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only. Do not use after the expiration date.
- The test device 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 device should be discarded according to local regulations.

#### STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch either at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30°C). The test device is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The test device must remain in the sealed pouch until use. **DO NOT FREEZE.** Do not use beyond the expiration date.

#### SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

#### Urine Assay

The urine specimen must be collected in a clean and dry container. Urine collected at any time of the day may be used. Urine specimens exhibiting visible precipitates should be centrifuged, filtered, or allowed to settle to obtain a clear supernatant 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.

# MATERIALS Materials Provided

#### iviaterials Pro

Test devices
 Droppers

Package insert

Timer

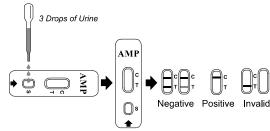
### Materials Required But Not Provided

• Specimen collection container

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

- 1. Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test device from the sealed pouch and use it as soon as possible.
- 2. Place the test device on a clean and level surface. Hold the dropper vertically and **transfer 3 full drops of urine** (approx.  $100 \, \mu$ L) to the specimen well (S) of the test device, and then start the timer. Avoid trapping air bubbles in the specimen well (S). See the illustration below.
- Wait for the colored line(s) to appear. Read results at 5 minutes. Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.



#### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

(Please refer to the illustration above)

**NEGATIVE:\*** Two lines appear. One colored line should be in the control line region (C), and another apparent colored line should be in the test line region (T). This negative result indicates that the drug concentration is below the detectable level.

\*NOTE: The shade of color in the test line region (T) will vary, but it should always be considered as negative whenever there is even a faint colored line.

**POSITIVE: One colored line appears in the control line region (C).** No line appears in the test line region (T). This positive result indicates that the drug concentration exceeds the detectable level.

**INVALID: Control line fails to appear.** Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test using a new test. If

the problem persists, discontinue using the lot immediately and contact your local distributor.

#### QUALITY CONTROL

A procedural control is included in the test. A colored line appearing in the control line 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 RapiTest® Single Drug Cassette Test (Urine) 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.<sup>2, 3</sup>
- 2. There is a possibility that technical or procedural errors, as well as other interfering substances in the urine specimen may cause erroneous results.
- 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. The test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.
- 7. A positive result may be obtained from certain foods or food supplements.

#### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

#### Accuracy

A side-by-side comparison was conducted using the RapiTest® Single Drug Cassette Test (Urine) and a commercially available drug rapid test. Testing was performed on approximately 300 specimens previously collected from subjects presenting for Drug Screen Testing. Presumptive positive results were confirmed by GC/MS. Negative urine specimens were screened initially by Predicate test, 10% negative specimens were confirmed by GC/MS. The following results were tabulated:

#### % Agreement with Commercial Kit

Specimen	AMP 300	AMP 500	AMP	BAR	BZO 200	BZO	BUP**	CO0	ഥന	С	сот	FTY	KET	THC 20	THC	THC 150
Positive	>99%	*	96%	>99%	*	90%	88%	>999	6 959	%	>99%	*	*	*	>99%	*
Negative	>99%	*	>99%	99%	*	97%	>99%	>999	% >99	1%	>99%	*	*	*	>99%	*
Total	>99%	*	98%	99%	*	94%	97%	>999	6 989	%	>99%	*	*	*	>99%	*
Specimen	MTD	EDDP 100	EDDP 300	MET 300	MET 500	ME	т м	OMA	MOP 300	_	)PI )000	OXY	PCP	PPX	TRA	TCA
Positive	>99%	*	*	*	>99%	999	% >9	99%	>99%	99	9% !	96%	97%	>99%	*	95%
Negative	>99%	*	*	*	82%	>99	% 9	9%	>99%	>9	9%	99%	>99%	>99%	*	>99%
ivegative																

<sup>\*</sup> NOTE: Commercial kit unavailable for comparison testing.

#### % Agreement with GC/MS

Specimen	AMP 300	AMP 500	AMP	BAR	BZO 200	BZO	BUP*	COC 150	сос	сот*	FTY*	KET	TH 20	THC	THC 150
Positive	>99%	97%	96%	92%	98%	96%	98%	99%	96%	>99%	99%	>99%	919	% 97%	91%
Negative	99%	99%	95%	98%	99%	96%	>99%	99%	90%	>99%	89%	97%	999	% 96%	96%
Total	99%	98%	95%	95%	99%	96%	>99%	99%	93%	>99%	93%	97%	969	% 97%	95%
Specimen	MTD	EDDP 100	EDDP 300	MET 300	MET 500	MET	MDMA	MOP 300	OP 200	l OX	Y PO	P I	PPX	TRA*	TCA**
Specimen Positive	MTD 99%					<b>MET</b> 99%	MDMA >99%	_	200	o			PPX 94%	<b>TRA*</b> 96%	TCA** >99%
		100	300	300	500			300	<b>200</b>	o OX	% >9!	9% !			

<sup>\*</sup> NOTE: BUP, COT, FTY and TRA were based on LC/MS data instead of GC/MS.

#### Analytical Sensitivity

A drug-free urine pool was spiked with drugs to the concentrations at  $\pm$  50% cut-off and  $\pm$  25% cut-off. The results are summarized below.

Drug Conc.	AMF	300	AMF	500	Αľ	ИP	В	AR	BZO	200	BZ	zo.	В	JP	coc	150	CC	С	cc	т
(Cut-off range)	-	+	ı	+	١	+	١	+	-	+	1	+	ı	+	-	+	1	+	-	+
0% Cut-off	30	0	90	0	30	0	30	0	60	0	30	0	90	0	30	0	30	0	90	0
-50% Cut-off	30	0	90	0	30	0	30	0	60	0	30	0	90	0	30	0	30	0	90	0
-25% Cut-off	25	5	88	2	23	7	20	10	60	0	26	4	78	12	27	3	30	0	90	0
Cut-off	16	14	45	45	9	21	13	17	22	38	12	18	48	42	13	17	9	21	49	41
+25% Cut-off	4	26	1	89	1	29	8	22	2	58	3	27	24	66	7	23	7	23	4	86
+50% Cut-off	0	30	0	90	0	30	0	30	0	60	0	30	0	90	0	30	0	30	0	90

English 1

<sup>\*\*</sup> NOTE: BUP was compared to the self-reported use of Buprenorphine

<sup>\*\*</sup> NOTE: TCA was based on HPLC data instead of GC/MS.

Drug Conc.	F	TY	KI	ET	THO	20	T	нс	THC	150	M	TD	EDD	P 100	EDDI	P 300	MET	300	MET	500
(Cut-off range)	-	+	-	+	•	+		+	-	+	•	+	-	+	1	+	-	+	-	+
0% Cut-off	90	0	90	0	30	0	30	0	90	0	30	0	90	0	90	0	30	0	30	0
-50% Cut-off	90	0	90	0	30	0	30	0	90	0	30	0	90	0	90	0	30	0	30	0
-25% Cut-off	79	11	48	42	29	1	30	0	90	0	26	4	80	10	79	11	27	3	27	3
Cut-off	36	54	6	84	19	11	21	9	45	45	16	14	51	39	51	39	15	15	13	17
+25% Cut-off	7	83	0	90	6	24	17	13	10	80	4	26	3	87	13	77	5	25	7	23
+50% Cut-off	0	90	0	90	0	30	0	30	0	90	0	30	0	90	0	90	0	30	0	30

	Drug Conc.	М	ET	MD	MA	МОЕ	300	OPI :	2000	0	ΚY	P	CP .	PI	PΧ	TF	RA	TC	Ά
	(Cut-off range)		+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
ĺ	0% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	90	0	30	0
	-50% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	90	0	30	0
	-25% Cut-off	24	6	23	7	28	2	24	6	30	0	26	4	26	4	90	0	26	4
ĺ	Cut-off	18	12	15	15	20	10	10	20	21	9	11	19	19	11	58	32	14	16
ĺ	+25% Cut-off	1	29	6	24	3	27	4	26	6	24	8	22	8	22	22	68	4	26
I	+50% Cut-off	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	2	88	0	30

The following table lists the concentration of RapiTest® Single Drug Cassette Test (Urine) at

AMPHETAMINE 300	
d-Amphetamine	300
d,l-Amphetamine	390
I-Amphetamine	50,000
p-Hydroxyamphetamine	1,560
p-Hydroxynorephedrine	100,000
3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	1,560
β-Phenylethylamine	100,000
Phenylpropanolamine (d,l-Norephedrine)	100,000
Tyramine	100,000
AMPHETAMINE 500	
d-Amphetamine	500
d,l-Amphetamine	1,500
Methamphetamine	780
p-Hydroxybuprenorphine	1,562
I-Amphetamine	25,000
AMPHETAMINE	
d-Amphetamine	1,000
d,l-Amphetamine	3,000
I-Amphetamine	50,000
d,l-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	2,000
Phentermine	3,000
BARBITURATES	
Secobarbital	300
Alphenal	150
Amobarbital	300
Aprobarbital	200
Butabarbital	75
Butalbital	2,500
Butethal	100
Cyclopentobarbital	600
Pentobarbital	300
Phenobarbital	100
BENZODIAZEPINES 200	
Oxazepam	200
Alprazolam	30
7-Aminoclonazepam	4,000
7-Aminoflunitrazepam	390
7-Aminonitrazepam	625
Bromazepam	390
Chlordiazepoxide	300
Clobazam	48
Clorazepate	97
Desalkylflurazepam	1,560
Diazepam	97

27	4	26 6 24 8 22 8 22 22 68										26
30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	2	88	0	30
nal	ytica	l Spe	cificit	V								
					nat ai	re det	tecte	d pos	itive	in ur	ine by	the
	ninut		ν ο,	, -								
$\neg$	МΔ	RIJUA	NΔ									
-		$10r-\Delta^9$		9 COO	Н							50
_	Can	nabino	ol								20	.000
)	11-	nor- $\Delta^8$	-THC-9	9 COO	Н							30
	$\Delta^{8}$ -1											.000
0	$\Delta^9$ -1											.000
)	_	RIJUA	NA 15	0								
0	11-	nor- $\Delta^9$	-THC-9	9 COO	Н						1	50
0	Can	nabino	ol								25	.000
0	11-	nor- $\Delta^8$	-THC-9	9 COO	Н						5	00
	$\Delta^8$ -1										25	.000
	$\Delta^9$ -1	ГНС									25	.000
)	EDE	P 100	)									
	2-Et	hylider	ne-1,5-	dimet	hyl-3,3	-diphe	nylpyr	rolidin	e (EDD	P)	1	00
		P 300										
)	2-Et	hylider	ne-1,5-	dimet	hyl-3,3	-diphe	nylpyr	rolidin	e (EDD	P)	3	00
	_	ТНАМ										
)	d-IV	lethan	npheta	mine							3	00
1	d,l-	Amphe	etamir	ne							100	,000
0	Chlo	oroqui	ne								25,	.000
1	Eph	edrine	9								100	,000
1	(1R,	2S)-l-E	phed	rine							100	,000
	I-Ep	inephi	rine								50,	.000
	Fen	fluram	ine								12,	500
	p-H	ydroxy	meth	amph	etami	ne					25,	.000
	Me	phente	ermine	9							50,	.000
	I-M	etham	pheta	mine							3,	125
	3,4-	Methy	lened	ioxym	ethar	nphet	amine	(MDI	ЛΑ)		7	80
1	Trin	nethob	enzar	nide							25,	.000
	ME	ГНАМ	PHET/	MINE	500							
	d-N	lethan	npheta	amine							5	00
╝	d,l-	4mphe	etamir	ne							75	.000
	d-A	mphet	amine	ā							50,	.000
╝	Chlo	oroqui	ne								12	500
	(1R,	2S)-I-E	phed	rine							50,	.000
	p-H	ydroxy	meth	amph	etami	ne					15,	.000
1	Me	phente	ermine	è							25,	.000
	I-M	etham	pheta	mine							4,	000
╝	3,4-	Methy	lened	ioxym	ethar	nphet	amine	(MDN	/A)		1,	000
	I-Ph	enylep	ohrine								100	,000
	β-PI	henyle	thylar	nine							75,	.000
	ME	ГНАМ	PHET/	MINE								
	d-IV	lethan	npheta	amine							1,	000
١	р-Н	ydroxy	meth	amph	etami	ne					30	.000
	Me	phente	ermine	9							50	.000

Estazolam	125	I-Methamphe
Flunitrazepam	25,000	d,l-3,4-Methy
α-Hydroxyalprazolam	30	METHYLENEI
d-Lorazepam	3,125	d,l-3,4-Methy
Midazolam Nitrazepam	195 780	d,l-3,4-Methy 3,4-Methylen
Norchlordiazepoxide	780	MORPHINE 3
Nordiazepam	780	Morphine
Temazepam	33	Codeine
Triazolam	150	Ethylmorphin
BENZODIAZEPINES		Hydrocodone
Oxazepam	300	Hydromorph
Alprazolam	196	Levorphanol
Bromazepam	1,562	6-Monoacety
Chlordiazepoxide	1,562	Morphine 3-
Clobazam	98	Norcodeine
Clarazenata	781 195	Normorphine
Clorazepate Delorazepam	1,562	Oxycodone Oxymorphon
Desalkylflurazepam	390	Procaine
Diazepam	195	Thebaine
Estazolam	2,500	OPIATE 2000
Flunitrazepam	390	Morphine
α-Hydroxyalprazolam	1,262	Codeine
d,l-Lorazepam	1,562	Ethylmorphir
RS-Lorazepam glucuronide	156	Hydrocodone
Midazolam	12,500	Hydromorph
Nitrazepam	98	Levorphanol
Norchlordiazepoxide	195	6-Monoacety
Nordiazepam	390	Morphine 3-
Temazepam	98	Norcodeine
Triazolam BUPRENORPHINE	2,500	Normorphine Oxycodone
Buprenorphine	10	Oxymorphon
Buprenorphine 3-D-glucuronide	15	Procaine
Norbuprenorphine	20	Thebaine
Norbuprenorphine 3-D-glucuronide	200	OXYCODONE
COCAINE 150		Oxycodone
Benzoylecgonine	150	Hydrocodone
Cocaine	400	Hydromorph
Cocaethylene	6,250	Levorphanol
Ecgonine	12,500	Naloxone
Ecgonine methylester	50,000	Naltrexone
COCAINE Benzoylecgonine	300	Oxymorphon PHENCYCLID
Cocaine	780	Phencyclidine
Cocaethylene	12,500	4-Hydroxyph
Ecgonine	32,000	PROPOXYPH
COTININE	1 - /	d-Propoxyph
I-Cotinine	100	d-Norpropox
S-I-Nicotine	12,500	TRAMADOL
FENTANYL		n-Desmethyl-
Norfentanyl	20	o-Desmethyl-
Alfentanyl	562,500	Cis-tramadol
Buspirone	12,500	Phencyclidine
Fenfluramine	37,500	Procyclidine
Fentanyl	100	d,I-O-Desmet
Sufentanyl KETAMINE	57,500	Nortriptyline
		Amitriptyline
Ketamine	1 0000	
Ketamine Pentobarbital	1,000 50.000	
Ketamine Pentobarbital Secobarbital	50,000	
Pentobarbital	50,000 100,000	Clomipramin
Pentobarbital Secobarbital	50,000	Clomipramine Desipramine
Pentobarbital Secobarbital Norketamine	50,000 100,000	Clomipramine Desipramine Doxepin

I-Methamphetamine	8,000
d,l-3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	2,000
METHYLENEDIOXYMETHAMPHETAMINE (MDMA)	•
d,I-3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	500
d,l-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	3,000
3,4-Methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA)	300
MORPHINE 300	
Morphine	300
Codeine	300
Ethylmorphine	6,250
Hydrocodone	50,000
Hydromorphone	3,125
Levorphanol	1,500
6-Monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM)	400
Morphine 3-β-D-glucuronide	1,000
Norcodeine	6,250
Normorphine	100,000
Oxycodone	30,000
Oxymorphone	100,000
Procaine	15,000
Thebaine	6,250
OPIATE 2000	
Morphine	2,000
Codeine	2,000
Ethylmorphine	5,000
Hydrocodone	12,500
Hydromorphone	5,000
Levorphanol	75,000
6-Monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM)	5,000
Morphine 3-β-D-glucuronide	2,000
Norcodeine	12,500
Normorphine	50,000
Oxycodone Oxymorphone	25,000
Procaine	25,000 150,000
Thebaine	100,000
OXYCODONE	100,000
Oxycodone	100
Hydrocodone	6,250
Hydromorphone	50,000
Levorphanol	50,000
Naloxone	37,500
Naltrexone	37,500
Oxymorphone	200
PHENCYCLIDINE	l .
Phencyclidine	25
4-Hydroxyphencyclidine	12,500
PROPOXYPHENE	•
d-Propoxyphene	300
d-Norpropoxyphene	300
TRAMADOL	
n-Desmethyl-cis-tramadol	195
o-Desmethyl-cis-tramadol	6,250
Cis-tramadol	100
Phencyclidine	100,000
Procyclidine	100,000
d,I-O-Desmethyl venlafaxine	25,000
TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS	
Nortriptyline	1,000
Amitriptyline	1,500
Clomipramine	12,500
Desipramine	200
Doxepin	2,000
Imipramine	400
Maprotiline	2,000
No. and accounts	4 000

MARIJUANA 20	
11-nor-Δ <sup>9</sup> -THC-9 COOH	20
Cannabinol	12,500
11-nor- $\Delta^8$ -THC-9 COOH	20
$\Delta^8$ -THC	10,000
Λ <sup>9</sup> -THC	12.500

Promazine	1,500
Promethazine	25,000
Trimipramine	3,000
· ·	

#### Cross-Reactivity

A study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of the test with compounds in either drug-free urine or Amphetamine 300, Amphetamine 500, Amphetamine, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines 200, Benzodiazepines, Buprenorphine, Cocaine 150, Cocaine, Cotinine, Fentanyl, Ketamine, Marijuana 20, Marijuana, Marijuana 150, Methadone, EDDP 100, EDDP 300, Methamphetamine 300, Methamphetamine 500, Methamphetamine, Methylenedioxymethamphetamine, Morphine 300, Opiate 2000, Oxycodone, Phencyclidine, Propoxyphene, Tramadol and Tricyclic Antidepressants positive urine. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with the RapiTest® Single Drug Cassette Test (Urine) at a concentration of 100 μg/mL.

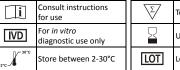
#### Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

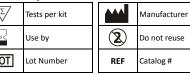
		cacampounds	
4-Acetamidophenol	Diclofenac	Labetalol	Prednisolone
Acetone	Dicyclomine	Lidocaine	Prednisone
Acetophenetidin	Diflunisal	Lindane	d,l-Propanolol
Acetylsalicylic acid	Digoxin	Lithium	Quinacrine
Albumin	4-Dimethylaminoantipyrine	Loperamide	Quinidine
alpha-Naphthaleneacetic Acid	Diphenhydramine	I-Thyroxine	Quinine
Aminopyrine	5,5-Diphenylhydantoin	Meperidine	R(-) Deprenyl
Amoxapine	EMDP	Meprobamate	Riboflavin
Amoxicillin	Erythromycin	Methaqualone	Salicylic acid
Ampicillin	β-Estradiol	Methoxyphenamine	Serotonin
Apomorphine	Estrone-3-sulfate	Methylphenidate	Seroquel
Ascorbic acid	Ethyl alcohol	Metoprolol	Sertraline
Aspartame	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	N-Acetylprocainamide	Sodium Chloride
Atropine	Etodolac	Nalidixic acid	Sulfamethazine
Benzilic acid	Famprofazone	Nalorphine	Sulindac
Benzoic acid	Fenoprofen	Naproxen	Tetracycline
Benzydamine	Fluoxetine	Niacinamide	Tetrahydrocortison-3-acetate
Brompheniramine	Furosemide	Nifedipine	Tetrahydrozoline
Caffeine	Gentisic acid	Nimesulide	Theophylline
Cannabidiol	d-Glucose	Norethindrone	Thiamine
Chloral Hydrate	Guaiacol Glyceryl Ether	Noscapine	Thioridazine
Chloramphenicol	Hemoglobin	d,I-Octopamine	Tolbutamide
Chloroquine	Hydralazine	Orphenadrine	Trans-2-phenylcyclopropylamine
Chlorothiazide	Hydrochlorothiazide	Oxalic acid	Trazodone
Chlorpromazine	Hydrocortisone	Oxolinic acid	Triamterene
Chlorprothixene	o-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Oxymetazoline	Trifluoperazine
Cholesterol	3-Hydroxytyramine	Papaverine	Trimethoprim
Cimetidine	Ibuprofen	Pemoline	d,l-Tryptophan
Clonidine	Iproniazid	Penicillin	d,l-Tyrosine
Cortisone	Isoproterenol	Pentazocine	Uric acid
Creatinine	Isoxsuprine	Phenelzine	Verapamil
Deoxycorticosterone	Kanamycin	Pheniramine	Zomepirac
Dextromethorphan	Ketoprofen	Phenothiazine	

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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

# Index of Symbols







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