

DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test



The **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** is a rapid, screening test for the simultaneous, qualitative detection of Amphetamine, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Buprenorphine, Cocaine, Marijuana, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine, Opiate, Oxycodone, and their metabolites in human oral fluid.

For *in vitro* diagnostic use and for professional testing use only

For use in employment and insurance testing only. This device is intended solely for use in employment and insurance testing and does not include test systems intended for Federal drug testing programs.

INTENDED USE

The **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of Amphetamine, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Buprenorphine, Cocaine, Marijuana, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine, Opiate, Oxycodone, and their metabolites in oral fluids at the following cut-off concentrations:

Test	Calibrator	Cut-off
Amphetamine (AMP)	D-Amphetamine	50 ng/mL
Barbiturates (BAR)	Butalbital	50 ng/mL
Benzodiazepines (BZO)	Oxazepam	10 ng/mL
Buprenorphine (BUP)	Buprenorphine	5 ng/mL
Cocaine (COC)	Benzoylcegonine	20 ng/mL
Marijuana (THC)	Δ ⁹ -THC	50 ng/mL
Methadone (MTD)	Methadone	30 ng/mL
Methamphetamine (MET)	D-Methamphetamine	50 ng/mL
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	(±)-3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	50 ng/mL
Opiate (OPI)	Morphine	40 ng/mL
Oxycodone (OXY)	Oxycodone	20 ng/mL

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) and gas chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry (GC/MS/MS) are the preferred confirmatory methods. Professional judgment should be applied to any drug of abuse test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are indicated.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

The **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** for Amphetamine, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Buprenorphine, Cocaine, Marijuana, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Methylenedioxymethamphetamine, Opiate, Oxycodone, and their metabolites is a rapid, oral fluid 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 human oral fluid.

AMPHETAMINE (AMP)

Amphetamine is a sympathomimetic amine with therapeutic indications. The drug is often self-administered by nasal inhalation or oral ingestion. Depending on the route of administration, Amphetamine can be detected in oral fluid as early as 5-10 minutes and up to 72 hours after use¹.

The Amphetamine assay contained within the **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** yields a positive result when the Amphetamine concentration in oral fluid exceeds 50 ng/ml.

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. 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.⁵

The Barbiturates assay contained within the **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** yields a positive result when the Butalbital concentration in oral fluid exceeds 50 ng/ml.

BENZODIAZEPINES (BZO)

Benzodiazepines are frequently prescribed sedative and hypnotic drug for the symptomatic treatment of anxiety, insomnia, sleep and seizure disorders. Most Benzodiazepines are extensively metabolized in the liver and excreted in the urine and saliva as metabolites. Chronic abuse may increase the risk of physical dependence and may result in intoxication, drowsiness and muscle relaxation. Oxazepam is the major metabolic product of Benzodiazepines.

The Benzodiazepines assay contained within the **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** yields a positive result when the Oxazepam concentration in oral fluids exceeds 10 ng/mL.

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. 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 Buprenorphine assay contained within the **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** yields a positive result when the Buprenorphine concentration in oral fluid exceeds 5 ng/mL.

COCAINE (COC)

Cocaine is a potent central nervous system (CNS) stimulant and a local anesthetic derived from the coca plant (erythroxylum coca). The drug is often self-administered by nasal inhalation, intravenous injection, and free-base smoking. Depending on the route of administration, cocaine and metabolites benzoylcegonine and ecgonine methyl ester can be detected in oral fluid as early as 5-10 minutes following use¹. Cocaine and benzoylcegonine can be detected in oral fluids for up to 24 hours after use¹.

The Cocaine assay contained within the **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** yields a positive result when the Benzoylcegonine concentration in oral fluid exceeds 20 ng/mL.

MARIJUANA (THC)

Tetrahydrocannabinol, the active ingredient in the marijuana plant (cannabis sativa), is detectable in saliva shortly after use. The detection of the drug is thought to be primarily due to the direct exposure of the drug to the mouth (oral and smoking administrations) and the subsequent sequestering of the drug in the buccal cavity³. Historical studies have shown a window of detection for THC in saliva of up to 14 hours after drug use³.

The Marijuana assay contained within the **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** yields a positive result when the Δ⁹-THC concentration in oral fluid exceeds 50 ng/mL.

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 therapists⁵.

The Methadone assay contained within the **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** yields a positive result when the Methadone concentration in oral fluids exceeds 30 ng/mL.

METHAMPHETAMINE (MET)

Methamphetamine is a potent stimulant chemically related to amphetamine but with greater CNS stimulation properties. The drug is often self-administered by nasal inhalation, smoking or oral ingestion. Depending on the route of administration, methamphetamine can be detected in oral fluid as early as 5-10 minutes and up to 72 hours after use¹.

The Methamphetamine assay contained within the **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** yields a positive result when the Methamphetamine concentration in oral fluid exceeds 50 ng/mL.

METHYLENEDIOXYMETHAMPHETAMINE (MDMA)

Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (ecstasy) is a designer drug first synthesized in 1914 by a German drug company for the treatment of obesity. 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 Methylenedioxymethamphetamine assay contained within the **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** yields a positive result when the Methylenedioxymethamphetamine concentration in oral fluid exceeds 50 ng/mL.

OPIATE (OPI)

The drug class opiates refer to any drug that is derived from the opium poppy, including naturally occurring compounds such as morphine and codeine and semi-synthetic drugs such as heroin. Opiate act to control pain by depressing the central nervous system. The drugs demonstrate addictive properties when used for sustained periods of time; symptoms of withdrawal may include sweating, shaking, nausea and irritability. Opiates can be taken orally or by injection routes including intravenous, intramuscular, and subcutaneous; illegal users may also take the intravenously or by nasal inhalation. Using an immunoassay cut-off level of 40 ng/mL, codeine can be detected in the oral fluid within 1 hour following a single oral dose and can remain detectable for 7-21 hours after the dose². 6-monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM) is found more prevalently in oral fluid and is a metabolic product of heroin. Morphine is the major metabolic product of codeine and heroin and is detectable for 24-48 hours after an opiate dose.

The Opiate assay contained within the **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** yields a positive result when the Morphine concentration in oral fluid exceeds 40 ng/mL.

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.

The Oxycodone assay contained within the **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** yields a positive result when the Oxycodone concentration in oral fluid exceeds 20 ng/mL.

PRINCIPLE

The **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** is an immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs that may be present in the oral fluid specimen compete against their respective drug conjugate for binding sites on their specific antibody.

During testing, a portion of the oral fluid specimen migrates upward by capillary action. A drug, if present in the oral fluid 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 of the specific drug strip. The presence of drug above the cut-off concentration in the oral fluid specimen will saturate all the binding sites of the antibody. Therefore, the colored line will not form in the test line region.

A drug-positive oral fluid specimen will not generate a colored line in the specific test line region of the strip because of drug competition, while a drug-negative oral fluid 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.

REAGENT

The test contains membrane strips coated with drug-protein conjugates (purified bovine albumin) on the test line, a goat polyclonal antibody against gold-protein conjugate at the control line, and a dye pad which contains colloidal gold particles coated with mouse monoclonal antibody specific to Amphetamine, Butalbital, Oxazepam, Buprenorphine, Benzoylcegonine, Marijuana, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Methylenedioxymethamphetamine, Morphine, and Oxycodone.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch at 4-30°C. The test is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The test devices must remain in the sealed pouch until use. DO NOT FREEZE. Do not use beyond the expiration date.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

The oral fluid specimen should be collected using the collector provided with the kit. Follow the detailed Directions for Use below. No other collection devices should be used with this assay. Oral fluid collected at any time of the day may be used.

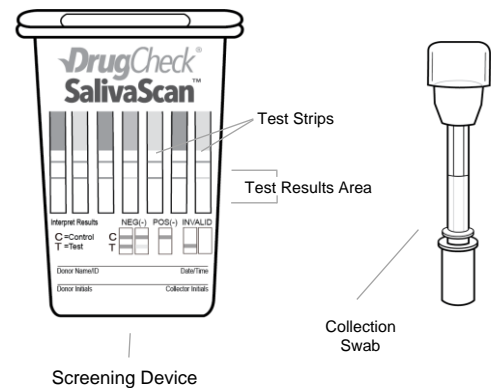
MATERIALS

Materials Provided

- Test device
- Package insert
- Procedure card

Materials Required
But Not Provided

- Timer



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Allow the test device to reach room temperature [15-30°C (59-86°F)] prior to testing. Do not place anything in the mouth including food, drink, gum, or tobacco products for at least 10 minutes prior to collection of oral fluid specimen.

1. Remove the screening device from the sealed pouch.
2. Tear off the package of the collection swab.
3. Using the provided collection swab, have donor sweep inside of mouth (cheek, gums, tongue) several times, then hold swab in mouth until color on the saturation indicator strip appears. Donor must leave swab in mouth until instructed to remove it. Do not bite, suck, or chew on the sponge. If at 7 minutes, color on the saturation indicator has not appeared, proceed with the test.
4. Remove collection swab from mouth and insert it sponge first into the screening device, pushing until the locking flange locks in place in the bottom of the device. Once the collection swab locks in place, the device is airtight, tamper evident, and ready to be disposed or sent to lab for confirmation on non-negative results.
5. Ensure that specimen is contacting all test strips. If not, rotate the device side to side / front to back to disperse the specimen within the chamber. With specimen dispersed, set device upright on flat surface. Keep upright while test is running.
6. Read results at 10 minutes. Do not read results after 15 minutes.



Hold swab in mouth until color on the saturation indicator strip appears.

Insert collection swab sponge first into the screening device.

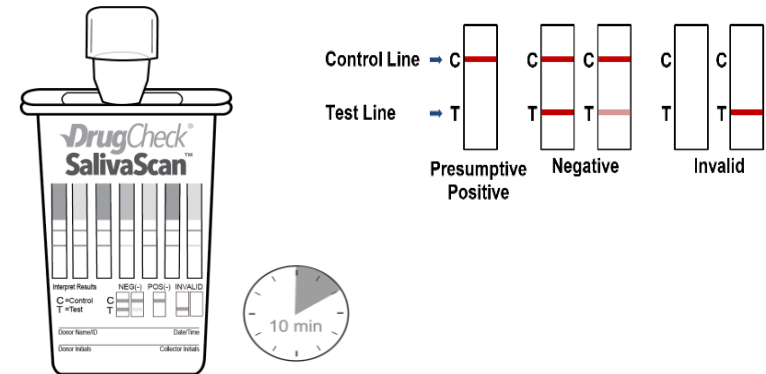


INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

NEGATIVE – Two lines appear. One color line should be in the control region (C) and another color line should be in the test 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 be considered negative whenever there is even a faint distinguishable color line.

POSITIVE – One color line appears in the control region (C). No line appears in the test region (T). This positive result indicates that the drug concentration is above 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 device. If the problem persists, discontinue using the lot immediately and contact your supplier.



QUALITY CONTROL

A procedural control is included in the test. A color 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.

PRECAUTIONS

1. The **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** is for employment and insurance use only and should be only used for the qualitative detection of drugs of abuse in oral fluid.
2. Do not use after the expiration date.
3. Device should remain in the sealed pouch until ready for use.
4. Saliva is not classified as biological hazard unless derived from a dental procedure.
5. The test device is for single use.
6. The used collector and device should be discarded according to federal, state and local regulations.

LIMITATIONS

1. The **DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test** 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) or gas chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry (GC/MS/MS) is preferred confirmatory methods.
2. A positive test result does not indicate the concentration of drug in the specimen or the route of administration.
3. A negative result may not necessarily indicate a drug-free specimen. Drug may be present in the specimen below the cut-off level of the assay.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Analytical Sensitivity

A phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) pool was spiked with drugs to target concentrations of ± 50% cut-off and ± 25% cut-off and tested with the *DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test*. The results are summarized below.

Drug Concentration Cut-off Range	n	AMP		BAR		BZO		BUP		COC		THC	
		-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
0% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-50% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-25% Cut-off	30	28	2	30	0	29	1	27	3	30	0	29	1
Cut-off	30	13	17	1	29	12	18	16	14	19	11	18	12
+25% Cut-off	30	4	36	0	30	1	29	7	23	5	25	0	30
+50% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30

Drug Concentration Cut-off Range	n	MTD		MET		MDMA		OPI		OXY	
		-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
0% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-50% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-25% Cut-off	30	30	0	29	1	29	1	27	3	28	2
Cut-off	30	2	28	16	14	5	25	18	12	12	18
+25% Cut-off	30	0	30	7	23	0	30	3	37	3	27
+50% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30

Analytical Specificity

The following table lists the concentration of compounds (ng/mL) above which the *DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test* for AMP/BAR/BZO/BUP/COC/THC/MTD/MET/MDMA/OPI/OXY identified positive results at a read time of 10 minutes.

Drug	Concentration
AMPHETAMINE (AMP)	
D-Amphetamine	50 ng/ml
DL-Amphetamine	125 ng/ml
β-Phenylethylamine	4,000 ng/ml
(+)-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	150 ng/ml
L-Amphetamine	4,000 ng/ml
p-Hydroxyamphetamine	800 ng/ml
Tryptamine	1,500 ng/ml
Tyramine	1,000 ng/ml
BARBITURATES (BAR)	
Butalbital	50 ng/ml
Alphenal	100 ng/ml
Amobarbital	150 ng/ml
Aprobarbital	100 ng/ml
Butabarbital	75 ng/ml
Secobarbital	50 ng/ml
Butethal	100 ng/ml
Cyclopentobarbital	500 ng/ml
Pentobarbital	300 ng/ml
Phenobarbital	100 ng/ml

Drug	Concentration
BENZODIAZEPINES (BZO)	
Oxazepam	10 ng/ml
Alprazolam	40 ng/ml
Bromazepam	400 ng/ml
Chlordiazepoxide	780 ng/ml
Chlordiazepoxide HCl	390 ng/ml
Clobazam	100 ng/ml
Clonazepam	785 ng/ml
Clorazepate Dipotassium	195 ng/ml
Delorazepam	1,560 ng/ml
Desalkylflurazepam	390 ng/ml
Diazepam	195 ng/ml
Estazolam	2,500 ng/ml
Flunitrazepam	385 ng/ml
(±) Lorazepam	1,560 ng/ml
RS-Lorazepam Glucuronide	160 ng/ml
Midazolam	12,500 ng/ml
Nitrazepam	95 ng/ml
Norchlordiazepoxide	200 ng/ml
Nordiazepam	390 ng/ml
Temazepam	20 ng/ml
Triazolam	2,500 ng/ml
a-Hydroxyalprazolam	1,260 ng/ml
BUPRENORPHINE (BUP)	
Buprenorphine	5 ng/ml
Norbuprenorphine	20 ng/ml
Buprenorphine 3-D-Glucuronide	15 ng/ml
Norbuprenorphine 3-D-Glucuronide	200 ng/ml
COCAINE (COC)	
Benzoylcegonine	20 ng/ml
Cocaine HCl	20 ng/ml
Cocaethylene	25 ng/ml
Ecgonine HCl	1,500 ng/ml
Ecgonine Methyl Ester	12,500 ng/ml
MARIJUANA (THC)	
11-nor-Δ ⁹ -THC-9-COOH	12 ng/ml
Cannabinol	3,000 ng/ml
Δ ⁸ -THC	50 ng/ml
Δ ⁹ -THC	50 ng/ml
METHADONE (MTD)	
Methadone	30 ng/ml
Doxylamine	12,000 ng/ml

Drug	Concentration
METHAMPHETAMINE (MET)	
D-Methamphetamine	50 ng/ml
(1R,2S)-(-)-Ephedrine	400 ng/ml
Fenfluramine	60,000 ng/ml
Methoxyphenamine	25,000 ng/ml
3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	50 ng/ml
p-Hydroxymethamphetamine	400 ng/ml
L-Phenylephrine	4,000 ng/ml
Procaine	2,000 ng/ml
METHYLENEDIOXYMETHAMPHETAMINE (MDMA)	
(±)-3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	50 ng/ml
Dobutamine Hydrochloride	60,000 ng/ml
p-Hydroxymethamphetamine	15,000 ng/ml
(+)-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	1,500 ng/ml
OPIATE (OPI)	
Morphine	40 ng/ml
Bilirubin	3,500 ng/ml
Codeine	10 ng/ml
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)	50 ng/ml
Ethylmorphine	24 ng/ml
Hydrocodone	100 ng/ml
Hydromorphone	100 ng/ml
Levorphanol	400 ng/ml
6-Monoacetylmorphine	25 ng/ml
Morphine 3-β-D-Glucuronide	50 ng/ml
Nalorphine	10,000 ng/ml
Normorphine	12,500 ng/ml
Norcodeine	1,500 ng/ml
Oxycodone	25,000 ng/ml
Oxymorphone	25,000 ng/ml
Thebaine	1,500 ng/ml
OXYCODONE (OXY)	
Oxycodone	20 ng/ml
Codeine	25,000 ng/ml
Dihydrocodeine	6,250 ng/ml
Ethylmorphine	12,500 ng/ml
Hydrocodone	1,000 ng/ml
Hydromorphone	6,250 ng/ml
Oxymorphone	1,000 ng/ml
Thebaine	25,000 ng/ml













INTERFERENCE		
A study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of the test with compounds spiked into drug-free PBS stock. The following compounds demonstrated no false positive results on the <i>DrugCheck® SalivaScan™ Oral Fluid Drug Test</i> when tested with concentrations up to 100 µg/mL.		
Amphetamine, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Buprenorphine, Cocaine, Marijuana, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Opiate, Oxycodone, and Non-Cross-Reacting Compounds Are: (*Parent compound only)		
Chlorothiazide	o-Hydroxyhippuric Acid	Prednisolone
DL-Chlorpheniramine	p-Hydroxytyramine	Prednisone
Chlorpromazine	Ibuprofen	DL-Propranolol
Chloroquine	Iproniazid	D-Propoxyphene
Chlorothiazide	DL-Isoproterenol	D-Pseudoephedrine
Norethindrone	Isoxsuprine	Quinacrine
D-Norpropoxyphene	Ketamine	Quinine
Noscapine	Ketoprofen	Quinidine
DL-Octopamine	Labetalol	Ranitidine
Creatinine	Loperamide	Salicylic Acid
Deoxycorticosterone	Meperidine	Serotonin
Dextromethorphan	Methylphenidate	Sulfamethazine
Diclofenac	Nalidixic Acid	Sulindac
Diflunisal	Naloxone	Tetracycline
Digoxin	Naltrexone	Tetrahydrocortisone 3-Acetate
Diphenhydramine	Naproxen	Tetrahydrocortisone 3 (β-D-Glucuronide)
L-ψ-Ephedrine	Niacinamide	
β-Estradiol	Nifedipine	Thiamine
Estrone-3-Sulfate	Oxalic Acid	Thioridazine
Ethyl-p-Aminobenzoate	Oxolinic Acid	DL-Tryptophan
L-(-)-Epinephrine	Oxymetazoline	DL-Tyrosine
Erythromycin	Papaverine	Tolbutamide
Fenoprofen	Penicillin-G	Triamterene
Furosemide	Pentazocine Hydrochloride	Trifluoperazine
Gentisic Acid	Perphenazine	Trimethoprim
Hemoglobin	Phenelzine	Uric Acid
Hydralazine	Trans-2-Phenylcyclo-propylamine Hydrochloride	Verapamil
Hydrochlorothiazide		Zomepirac
Hydrocortisone	Phenylpropanolamine	

Methylenedioxymethamphetamine Non-Cross-Reacting Compounds Are (*Parent compound only):

Acebutolol Hydrochloride	Cannabidiol	Dihydralazine
Acetopromazine-d6 Hydrochloride	Caffeine	Hemoglobin
	Carbamazepine	Disopyramide
Acetylcysteine	Carisoprodol	Dopamine Hydrochloride
Acetylsalicylic Acid (Aspirin)	Cefaclor	Doxepin Hydrochloride
Acetaminophen	Cefradine	Doxycycline Hyclate
o6-Acetylmorphine	Ceftriaxone Sodium	Doxylamine Succinate Salt
Acetazolamide	Cefotaxime Sodium	Droperidol
N-Acetylprocainamide	Cefoxitin	Ecgonine Methyl Ester
Acetone	Cefuroxime Axetil (Zinnat)	(±)-Ephedrine Hydrochloride
Acetophenetidin	Cefadroxil	Erythromycin Enteric
Alprenolol Hydrochloride	Cephradine	Eserine
Alprazolam	Chlordiazepoxide HCL	Estazolam
Allopurinol	Chloroquine Phosphate	β-Estradiol
Alphenal	Chlorpheniramine Maleate	Estriol

Benzocaine	Dantrolene Sodium Salt	Hydralazine Hydrochloride
Amiloride Hydrochloride	Chlorpromazine	Estrone
Aminophenazone (4-Dimethylaminoantipyrine)	Hydrochloride	Estrone-3-Sulfate Potassium Salt
	Chlorpropamide	
Amiodarone Hydrochloride	Chlorprothixene	Etoposide
Amoxicillin	Hydrochloride	Ethacrynic Acid
Ampicillin (Ampicinine)	Chlorthalidone	Ethambutol Hydrochloride
Amitriptyline Hydrochloride	Chlorzoxazone	Ethyl-p-Aminobenzoate
Aminophylline	Chloral Hydrate (Trichloro-acetaldehyde Hydrate)	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid
Amantadine Hydrochloride		
Amphotericin B	Cimetidine	Etodolac
Ammonium	(-)-Cinchonidine	Ethyl Morphine
Amobarbital	Cinoxacin	Famotidine
Amikacin Hydrate	Cyclosporine	Fenfluramine
Amikacin Sulfate	Citric Acid	Ferrous (II) Sulfate Heptahydrate
4-Aminobenzoic Acid	Clenbuterol Hydrochloride	
DL-Aminoglutethimide	Clindamycin	Fenoprofen Calcium Salt Hydrate
Kanamycin Sulfate	Clobetasone Butyrate	
Aniline Hydrochloride	Clomipramine Hydrochloride	Flufenamic Acid
Antipyrine	Clorazepate Dipotassium	Flunitrazepam
R-(-)-Apomorphine Hydrochloride Hemihydrate	Clonazepam	Flunisolide
	Clobazam	Flurandrenolide
Aprobarbital	Cloxacillin	Flurazepam Dihydrochloride
Aspartame	Colchicine	Furosemide
L-Ascorbic Acid	Cholesterol	Gemfibrozil
L-Aspartic Acid	(-)-Cotinine	Gentamicin Sulfate Granules
D-Aspartic Acid	Cocaethylene	Gentisic Acid
DL-Aspartic Acid	Cocaine Hydrochloride	Glutathione Reduced
Atropine Sulfate	Codeine	Glybenclamide
Baclofen	Creatinine	Glucose
Benzphetamine	Cyclobenzaprine	Griseofulvin
Barbituric Acid	Hydrochloride	Halcinonide
Betamethasone	Cyclophosphamide	Heroin Hydrochloride
Berberine Hydrochloride	L-Cystine	Hexachlorophene
Beclomethasone Dipropionate Aerosol	Cyproheptadine Hydrochloride	Hypnovel (Cyclobarbital)
Benzilic Acid	Cyclopentobarbital	Histamine
Benzyl Alcohol	Dextromethorphan	(1R,9S)-(-)-β-Hydrastine
Benzoylcegonine	Hydrobromide	Hydroflumethiazide
Bendroflumethiazide	Dexamethasone Acetate	Hydromorphone
Benzylamine Hydrochloride	Deoxyepinephrine	Hydrocodone
Benzoic Acid	Deferoxamine Mesylate	Hydroxocobalamin Hydrochloride
Bisacodyl	Desipramine Hydrochloride	
Bromazepam	Dimethyl Isosorbide	a-Hydroxyhippuric Acid
Bromocriptine Mesylate	(Isosorbide Dimethyl Ether)	Hydroxyzine Dihydrochloride
Bupivacaine Hydrochloride	Diazepam	a-Hydroxyalprazolam
Buprenorphine	Diflorasone Diacetate	17a-Hydroxyprogesterone
Buspiron Hydrochloride	Digoxin	Hydrocortisone
Butacaine	Diazoxide	Hydrochlorothiazide
Butalbital	Dieldrin	Hypoxanthine
Butabarbital	Dipyron	Triamcinolone Acetonide Ointment
Buprenorphine-3-β-D-Glucuronide	Dimethyl Sulfoxide	
	5,5-Diphenylhydantoin	Zinc Undecylenate
Butyrophenone	DL-3,4-Dihydroxymandelic Acid	
Butethal		

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SYMBOLS			
	Use-By Date		Temperature Limit
	Catalogue Number		Do Not Re-Use
	Do Not Use if Package is Damaged		Consult Instructions for Use
	Keep Away from Sunlight		Caution
	Keep Dry		<i>In Vitro</i> Diagnostic Medical Device
	Batch Code		Contains Sufficient for <n> Tests

Manufactured for:
CareHeath America Corporation
dba Express Diagnostics Int'l, Inc.
1550 Industrial Drive
Blue Earth, MN 56013

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