



# Drink Drug Check Rapid Test Benzodiazepines (BZO) 600

## Package Insert

REF DBZ-D01/D11 English

A rapid test for the qualitative detection of Benzodiazepines in drink.

### 【INTENDED USE】

The Drink Drug Check Rapid Test is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the detection of Oxazepam (major metabolite) in drink at a cut-off concentration of 600 ng/mL.

This test provides only preliminary test results. A more specific alternative chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. GC/MS or LC/MS is the preferred confirmatory method.

### 【SUMMARY】

Benzodiazepines are medications that are frequently prescribed for the symptomatic treatment of anxiety and sleep disorders. They produce their effects via specific receptors involving a neurochemical called gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA). Because they are safer and more effective, Benzodiazepines have replaced Barbiturates in the treatment of both anxiety and insomnia. Benzodiazepines are also used as sedatives before some surgical and medical procedures, and for the treatment of seizure disorders and alcohol withdrawal.

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

### 【WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS】

- Read the entire package insert prior to performing test.
- For external use only.
- Do not use the test after expiration date printed on the package.
- Do not use the test if its foil pouch is torn or damaged.
- For single use. Discard after first use.
- The test device should remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- Contaminated or tainted sample may give false results.
- Keep out of reach of children.

### 【STORAGE AND STABILITY】

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch or closed canister at 2-30°C up to the date of expiration. Keep away from direct sunlight, moisture and heat.

### DO NOT FREEZE.

NOTE: Once the canister has been opened, the remaining test(s) are stable for 50 days only.

### 【SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION】

#### Drink Assay

Drink specimen must be non-oily or non-dairy, that less than 25% alcoholic. pH ranges from 5 to 9. There was no odor or fungus in the drink specimen.

#### Specimen Storage

Drink may be stored according to different drink storage requirements.

### 【MATERIALS】

#### Materials Provided

- Test Dipsticks
- Package Insert

#### Materials Required But Not Provided

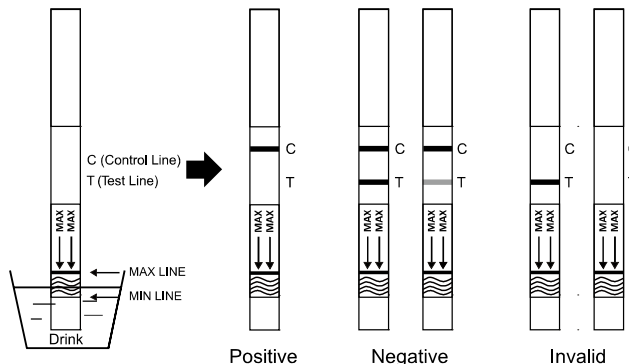
- Specimen collection container
- Timer

### 【DIRECTIONS FOR USE】

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

1. Collect drink specimen in a clean and dry container.
2. Remove the test dipstick from the sealed pouch or closed canister and use it within one hour.

3. With arrow pointing toward the drink specimen, immerse the test dipstick vertically in the drink specimen for **at least 10-15 seconds**. Do not pass the maximum line (MAX) on the test dipstick when immersing the strip. See the illustration below.
4. Place the test dipstick on a non-absorbent flat surface, start the timer and 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 colored lines appear.** One colored line should be in the control line region (C) and another colored line should be in the test line region (T). This negative result indicates that the drug concentration is below the detectable cut-off level.

\*NOTE: The shade of color in the test line region (T) may vary, but it should be considered 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 cut-off 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 with a new test. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit 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.

### 【LIMITATIONS】

1. The Drink Drug Check Rapid Test provides only a qualitative, preliminary result. A more specific alternative chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. GC/MS or LC/MS is the preferred confirmatory method.
2. Substances, such as bleach and/or alum, in specimens may produce incorrect results. If adulteration is suspected, the test should be repeated with another specimen.
3. A positive result indicates presence of the drug.
4. A negative result may not necessarily indicate drug-free drink. Negative results can be obtained when drug is present but below the cut-off level of the test.

### 【Q&A】

#### 1. How do I know if the test worked well?

When the control line(C) appears, it means that the test unit is working well.

#### 2. How soon can I read my results?

You can read your results after 5 minutes as long as a red line or pink

colored line has appeared next to the Control region(C), do not read results after 10 minutes.

### 3. How to read the test if the color and the intensity of the lines are different?

The color and intensity of the lines have no importance for result interpretation. The test should be considered as negative whatever the color intensity of the test line (T) is.

### 4. What Is A False Positive Test?

A false positive test result means the drug is not present but shows detected by the device. The most common causes of a false positive test are cross reactants.

### 5. What Is A False Negative Test?

A false negative test means the drug is present but is not detected by the device. If the sample is diluted, or the sample is contaminated that may cause a false negative result.

### Index of Symbols

	Consult instructions for use or consult electronic instructions for use		Contains sufficient for <n> tests		Temperature limit
	Manufacturer	<b>LOT</b>	Batch code	<b>REF</b>	Catalogue number
	Do not use if package is damaged and consult instructions for use		Use-by date		Do not re-use



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