One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse Test

(Strip, Dipcard, Cassette)

For Harm Reduction Use or Forensic Use Only

INTENDED USE

The One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse Test is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of Fentanyl in substances for harm reduction use only or urine for forensic use only at the following cut-off concentration:

TEST	CALIBRATOR	CUT-OFF
Fentanyl (FEN)	Fentanyl	10 ng/mL
Fentanyl (FEN20)	Fentanyl	20 ng/mL

This assay provides only a preliminary qualitative test result. Use a more specific alternate quantitative analytical method to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) or Liquid chromatography/mass spectrometry (LC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method.[1] Apply clinical and professional judgment to Fentanyl test result, particularly when a preliminary positive result is obtained.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

The One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse Test is a competitive immunoassay utilizing highly specific reactions between antibodies and antigens for the detection of Fentanyl in substances or urine without the use of an instrument.

FENTANYL (FEN)

Fentanyl is a potent, synthetic opioid analgesic with a rapid onset and short duration of action.[7] It is a strong agonist at the μ-opioid receptors. Historically, it has been used to treat breakthrough pain and is commonly used in pre-procedures as a pain reliever as well as an anesthetic in combination with a benzodiazepine. Fentanyl is approximately 80 to 100 times more potent than morphine and roughly 15 to 20 times more potent than heroin.[8,9] Fentanyl and its derivatives are used recreationally. Deaths have resulted from both recreational and improper medical use.[10]

The FEN assay contained within the One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse Test yields a positive result when the concentration of Fentanyl in substances or urine exceeds 10 ng/mL

FENTANYL (FEN20)

The FEN assay contained within the One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse Test yields a positive result when the concentration of Fentanyl in substances or urine exceeds 20 ng/mL

PRINCIPLE

The One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse Test is an immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. A drug which may be present in the substances or urine specimen competes against its respective drug conjugate for binding sites on its specific antibody. During testing, a substances or urine specimen migrates upward by capillary action. A drug, if present in the substances or 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 of the specific drug strip. 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 substances or urine specimen will not generate a colored line in the specific test line region of the strip because of drug competition, whereas a drug-negative substances or 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

The test contains a membrane strip 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 Fentanyl.

PRECAUTIONS

- For Harm Reduction Use or Forensic Use Only
- Do not use after the expiration date.
- The test device should remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- The test is for single use.
- While urine is not classified by OSHA or the CDC as a biological hazard unless visibly contaminated with blood,[5,6] the use of gloves is recommended to avoid unnecessary contact with the specimen.
- The used test device and urine specimen should be discarded according to federal, state and local regulations.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch at 4-30°C (39-86° F). The test 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

Substances or Urine Assay

If the substance you are testing is in liquid form, or if you are testing substances or urine, proceed to the respective Step 1 (see directions below) which corresponds to your device.

If the substance you are testing is in powder form, place substance in a container and add water to the substance and mix well. Proceed to the respective Step 1 (see directions below) which corresponds to your device.

If the substance you are testing is in pill format, crush or scrape some of the pill into a container. Add water to the substance and mix well. Proceed to the respective Step 1 (see directions below) which corresponds to your device.

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 allowed to settle to obtain a clear specimen for testing.

MATERIALS

Materials Provided

· Test device · Desiccants · Package insert
· Disposable specimen droppers (for test cassette use only)

Materials Required But Not Provided

· Specimen collection container · Timer · Disposable gloves

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Allow the test device substance, or urine specimen to come to room temperature [15-30°C (59-86°F)] prior to testing.

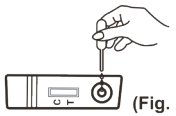
[For Strip]

1. Remove strip from its foil pouch or the desiccated container (bring the container to the room temperature before opening to avoid condensation of moisture in container). Label the strip with patient or control identifications.
2. Insert the test strip into the substance or urine sample for 15 seconds with the arrow end pointing towards the substance or urine. Do not let the substance or urine sample touch the MAX (maximum) line on the test strip, this could cause an inconclusive result. After 15 seconds, place the test strip on a flat surface.
3. Read result at 3 minutes. ***DO NOT READ RESULT AFTER 5 MINUTES. (Fig. 1)***

(Fig. 1)

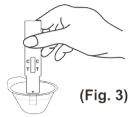
[For Cassette]

1. Remove the test device from its foil pouch (bring the container to room temperature before opening to avoid condensation of moisture in container). Label the device with patient or control identifications.
2. Using the specimen dropper, withdraw the substances or urine sample from the specimen container and slowly dispense 3 drops (approximately 120 μL) into the circular sample well, being careful not to overfill the absorbent pad.
3. Read result at 3 minutes. ***DO NOT READ RESULT AFTER 5 MINUTES. (Fig. 2)***


(Fig. 2)

[For Dipcard]

1. Remove the test device from its foil pouch.
2. Remove the cap from the test device. Label the device with patient or control identifications.
3. Immerse the absorbent tip into the substances or urine sample for 15 seconds. Substances or urine sample should not touch the plastic device.
4. Replace the cap over the absorbent tip and lay the device flat on a non-absorptive clean surface.
5. Read result at 3 minutes. ***DO NOT READ RESULT AFTER 5 MINUTES. (Fig. 3)***


(Fig. 3)

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

NEGATIVE: Two lines appear. *One color line should be in the control region (C)and another apparent color line adjacent 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 when 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.

LIMITATIONS

1. The One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse 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 Liquid chromatography–mass spectrometry (LC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method.
2. There is a possibility that technical or procedural errors, as well as other interfering substances in the substances or urine specimen may cause erroneous results.
3. A positive result does not indicate intoxication of the donor, the concentration of drug in the substances or urine, or the route of drug administration.
4. A negative result may not necessarily indicate drug-free substances or urine. Negative results can be obtained when drug is present but below the cut-off level of the test.
5. Test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.
6. A positive test result may be obtained from certain foods or food supplements.
7. The test device is NOT intended to determine the purity, composition, or if the substance being examined is safe to use.
8. A positive or negative test result is NOT an indication that the substance being examined is safe to use. Many factors come into play when examining the samples, including but not limited to mixture of multiple substances, solubility, and pH of the sample.
9. The use, supply, or production of illegal drugs or controlled substances is not encouraged in any way. The device is intended for harm reduction purposes. Follow the advice of your local harm reduction or public health agency.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Reproducibility For Fen

Reproducibility studies were carried out using commercially available stock solutions of the drug analytes listed. The results are listed in the following table.

FENTANYL CONCENTRATION (ng/mL)	TOTAL NUMBER OF DETERMINATIONS	RESULT	PRECISION
No Drug Present	60	60 negative	>99%
5	60	60 negative	>99%
15	60	60 positive	>99%

Reproducibility For Fen20

Reproducibility studies were carried out using commercially available stock solutions of the drug analytes listed. The results are listed in the following table.

FENTANYL CONCENTRATION (ng/mL)	TOTAL NUMBER OF DETERMINATIONS	RESULT	PRECISION
No Drug Present	60	60 negative	>99%
10	60	60 negative	>99%
30	60	60 positive	>99%

Analytical Sensitivity For Fen

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

DRUG CONCENTRATION CUT-OFF RANGE	n	FEN	
		-	+
0% Cut-Off	30	30	0
-50% Cut-Off	30	30	0
-25% Cut-Off	30	30	0
Cut-Off	30	3	27
+25% Cut-Off	30	0	30
+50% Cut-Off	30	0	30

Analytical Sensitivity For Fen20
A drug-free substances or urine pool was spiked with drug at concentrations listed. The results are summarized below.

DRUG CONCENTRATION CUT-OFF RANGE	n	FEN	
		-	+
0% Cut-Off	30	30	0
-50% Cut-Off	30	30	0
-25% Cut-Off	30	30	0
Cut-Off	30	3	27
+25% Cut-Off	30	0	30
+50% Cut-Off	30	0	30

Analytical Specificity For Fen
The following table lists the concentration of compounds (ng/mL) that were detected positive in substances or urine by the One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse Test at a read time of 5 minutes.

Compound Name	Positive result at	Cross-reactivity (%)
Acetyl-α-methyl fentanyl	50ng/ml	20%
Acryl fentanyl	40ng/ml	25%
α-methyl fentanyl	10ng/ml	100%
Benzyl fentanyl	25ng/ml	40%
β-hydroxythio fentanyl	10ng/ml	100%
Cyclopropyl fentanyl	10ng/ml	100%
4-Fluoroisobutyryl Fentanyl	10000ng/ml	0.1%
Methoxyacetyl fentanyl	125ng/ml	8%
4-methoxybutyryl fentanyl (para)	4000ng/ml	0.25%
4'-methyl acetyl fentanyl	250ng/ml	4%
3'-methyl Fentanyl	10ng/ml	100%
N-methyl norfentanyl	15ng/ml	66.7%
o-Fluorofentanyl	25ng/ml	40%
p-Fluorobutyryl fentanyl	20ng/ml	50%
Tetrahydrofuran fentanyl	5000ng/ml	0.2%
2-Thiofuranyl fentanyl	500ng/ml	2%
4-Piperidone	25000ng/ml	0.04%
2',4'-dimethoxy Fentanyl	25ng/ml	40%
3',4'-dimethoxy Fentanyl	5ng/ml	200%
meta-fluoro Acrylfentanyl	25ng/ml	40%
para-chloro Furanyl fentanyl 3-furancarboxamide	50ng/ml	20%
Thiophene fentanyl 3-thiophenecarboxamide	250ng/ml	4%
3'-Fluorofentanyl	12.5ng/ml	80%
ortho-fluoro Valeryl fentanyl	5000ng/ml	0.2%
4-methyl Fentanyl	50ng/ml	20%
Cyclopropaneacetyl fentanyl	25ng/ml	40%
para-Chloroacetyl fentanyl	50ng/ml	20%
para-hydroxy Butyryl fentanyl	15ng/ml	66.7%
2'-Fluoro ortho-Fluorofentanyl	100ng/ml	10%
meta-methoxy Furanyl fentanyl	250ng/ml	4%
3'-fluoro ortho-Fluorofentanyl	50ng/ml	20%
2',3'-dimethoxy Fentanyl	10ng/ml	100%
2',6'-dimethoxy Fentanyl	25ng/ml	40%
3',5'-dimethoxy Fentanyl	2.5ng/ml	400%
Acetyl norfentanyl	1000ng/ml	1%

Analytical Specificity For Fen20
The following table lists the concentration of compounds (ng/mL) that were detected positive in substances or urine by the One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse Test at a read time of 5 minutes.

Compound Name	Positive result at	Cross-reactivity (%)
Acetyl-α-methyl fentanyl	200ng/ml	10%
Acryl fentanyl	125ng/ml	16%
α-methyl fentanyl	20ng/ml	100%
Benzyl fentanyl	50ng/ml	40%
β-hydroxythio fentanyl	25ng/ml	80%
Cyclopropyl fentanyl	25ng/ml	80%
4-Fluoroisobutyryl Fentanyl	40,000ng/ml	0.05%
Methoxyacetyl fentanyl	500ng/ml	4%
4-methoxybutyryl fentanyl (para)	7500ng/ml	0.27%
4'-methyl acetyl fentanyl	1000ng/ml	2%
3'-methyl Fentanyl	25ng/ml	80%
N-methyl norfentanyl	25ng/ml	80%
o-Fluorofentanyl	75ng/ml	26.7%
p-Fluorobutyryl fentanyl	50ng/ml	40%
Tetrahydrofuran fentanyl	25,000ng/ml	0.08%
2-Thiofuranyl fentanyl	2500ng/ml	8%
2',4'-dimethoxy Fentanyl	50ng/ml	40%
3',4'-dimethoxy Fentanyl	12.5ng/ml	160%
meta-fluoro Acrylfentanyl	100ng/ml	20%
para-chloro Furanyl fentanyl 3-furancarboxamide	125ng/ml	16%
Thiophene fentanyl 3-thiophenecarboxamide	500ng/ml	4%
3'-Fluorofentanyl	25ng/ml	80%
ortho-fluoro Valeryl fentanyl	6000ng/ml	0.33%
4-methyl Fentanyl	250ng/ml	40%
Cyclopropaneacetyl fentanyl	100ng/ml	20%
para-Chloroacetyl fentanyl	250ng/ml	8%
para-hydroxy Butyryl fentanyl	25ng/ml	80%
2'-Fluoro ortho-Fluorofentanyl	250ng/ml	8%
meta-methoxy Furanyl fentanyl	1000ng/ml	2%
3'-fluoro ortho-Fluorofentanyl	150ng/ml	13.3%
2',3'-dimethoxy Fentanyl	20ng/ml	100%
2',6'-dimethoxy Fentanyl	75ng/ml	26.7%
3',5'-dimethoxy Fentanyl	10ng/ml	200%
Acetyl norfentanyl	2500ng/ml	0.8%

EFFECT OF URINARY SPECIFIC GRAVITY

Urine samples of normal, high, and low specific gravity ranges from 1.000 - 1.025 were spiked with drug at 50% below and 50% above cut-off levels respectively and tested using One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse Test. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of specimen specific gravity do not interfere with the performance of the test.

EFFECT OF URINARY PH

The pH of an aliquoted negative urine pool was adjusted to pH ranges of 4.0, 4.5, 5.0, 6.0 and 9.0, and spiked with drug at 50% below and 50% above cut-off levels. The spiked, pH-adjusted urine was tested with the One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse Test. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of pH do not interfere with the performance of the test.

INTERFERENCE

A study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of the test with compounds in either drug-free substances or urine, or drug positive substances or urine containing Fentanyl. Parent Compound Only.

The following compound shows no cross-reactivity when tested with the One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse Test at concentrations of 1 0µg/ml.

Carfentanil

The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with the One Step Fentanyl Drug of Abuse Test at concentrations of 1 00µg/ml.

Acebutolol
Acetopromazine-d6
Acetyl-L-cysteine
Acetylsalicylic Acid (Aspirin)
Acetaminophen
O6-Acetylmorphine Acetazolamide
N-Acetylprocainamide
Acetone
Acetophenetidin
Albumin,Human recombinant
Alprenolol hydrochloride
Alprazolam
Allopurinol
Alphenal
Amiloride
Aminophenazon
Amiodarone Hydrochloride Tablets
Ampicinine(Ampicillin)
Amitriptyline
Aminophylline
Amantadine Hydrochloride
Amphotericin B
Ammonium Chloride
Amphetamine Sulfate
Amikacin
Amikacin sulfate
p-Aminobenzoic Acid
DL-Aminoglutethimide
Anamycin sulfate
Aniline
Antipyrine
Apomorphine
Aprobarbital
Aspartame
L-Ascorbic Acid
L-Aspartic Acid
D-Aspartic Acid
DL-Aspartic Acid
Atenolol
Atropine
Baclofen
Benzphetamine
Barbituric Acid
Berberine
Benzocaine
Benzyl alcohol
Benzoylecogonine
Benzoyl fentanyl (Phenyl fentanyl)
Bendroflumethiazide
Beclomethasone
Benzalkonium bromide
Benzthiazide
Benzylamine Hydrochloride
Bisacodyl
Brorphine
Bromazepam
Bupivacaine
Buprenorphine
Buprenorphine-3P-D-glucuronide
Bupropion hydrochloride
Buspirone
Butacaine
Butabarbital
Butyrophenone
Butethal
Caffeine
Carbamazepine
Carisoprodol
Cefaclor
Ceftriaxone
Cefotaxime
Cefoxitin
Cefuroxime Axetil (Zinnat)
Cefadroxil
Cephradine
Chloroquine
Chlorpheniramine
Chlorpromazine
Chlorpropamide
Chlorprothixene
Chlorthalidone
Chlorzoxazone
Chloral Hydrate
Cimetidine
Cinchonidine
Cinoxacin
Cicosporin
Citric acid
Clenbuterol Hydrochloride
Clindamycin
Clobetasone Butyrate
Clomipramine
Clorazepate Dipotassium
Clonazepam
Clobazam
Cloxacillin
Cholesterol
(-)-Cotinine
Cocaethylene
Cocaine Hydrochloride
Codeine
Creatinine
Chlorothiazide
Camphor
Clonidine hydrochloride
Canrenoic acid
Captopril
Clozapine
Chloramphenicol
Cortisone
a-Chymotrypsin
Cetirizine Hydrochloride Tablets
Cyclobenzaprine Hydrochloride
L-Cystine
Cyproheptadine Hydrochloride
Cyclopentobarbital
Chlorothiazide
Camphor
Clonidine hydrochloride
Canrenoic acid
Captopril
Clozapine
Chloramphenicol
Cortisone
a-Chymotrypsin
Cetirizine Hydrochloride Tablets
Dantrolene sodium
Dextromethorphan hydrobromide
Dexamethasone
Deoxyepinephrine
Deferoxamine Mesylate
Despropionyl ortho-Fluorofentanyl
Diazoxide
Dieldrin
Desipramine
Desoximetasone
Dimethyl Isosorbide
Diazepam
Diflorasone Diacetate
Diflunisal
Dipyridamole
Dipyrone
5,5-Diphenylhydantoin
D,L-3,4-Dihydroxymandelic acid
Dihydralazine
Disopyramide
Dopamine
Dobutamine
Doxepin
Doxycycline Hytclate Doxylamine
Droperidol
Ecgonine methylester

Ephedrine-(+/-)
Erythromycin
Eserine
Estazolam
Estradiol, 17B-
Estriol
Estrone
Estrone-3-sulfate
Etoposide
Ethacrynic Acid
Ethambutol
Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate
Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic
Etodolac
Etonitazene
Ethyl Morphine
R(-)-Epinephrine
Emetine dihydro-chloride hydrate
Ethyl acetate
Famotidine
Fenfluramine
Ferrous Sulfate
Fenoprofen
Flufenamic Acid
Flunitrazepam
Flunisolide
Fluphenazine dihydrochloride
Flurandrenolide
Flurazepam
Furosemide
Gentamicin Sulfate
Glutathione reduced
Glybenclamide
Griseofulvin
Halcinonide
Hemoglobin
Heroin
Hexachlorophene
Hypnoval (Cyclobarbital)
Hippuric Acid
Histamine
Hydralazine
(1 R,9S)-(-)-p-Hydrastine
Hydroflumethiazide
Hydromorphone
Hydrocodone
Hydroxocobalamin hydrochloride
a -Hydroxyhippuric acid
Hydroxyzine dihydrochloride
a-Hydroxyalprazolam
Hydroxyprogesterone
p-Hydroxymethamphetamine
Hydrocortisone
Hydrochlorothiazide
(+/-)-4-Hydroxyamphetamine HCL
Hydroxyurea
Haloperidol
Ibuprofen
Ifomifensine
Imipramine
Imidazole
Indapamide
Indomethacin
Ipratropium Bromide
Isonicotinic Acid
Isoxsuprine Isoproterenol-(+/-)
Isotonitazene
Ketamine
Kynurenic Acid
Labetalol
Lactose
Levorphanol
Lidocaine
Lithium Carbonate
Lorazepam glucuronide
Mannitol
Maprotiline
Mebendazole
Meclofenamic Acid
Medazepam
Mefenamic Acid
Melanin
Meperidine
Meprobamate
Merperidine
Metaraminol Methamphetamine
D-methamphetamine
o-Methoxyanime HCL
Methoxyphenamine
Methylene Blue
Methylphenidate
Meticrane
Metoclopromide Hydrochloride
Metronidazole
4-Metylumbelliferyl B-D-glucuronide
hydrate
Mianserin
Milrinone
Minaprine
Morphine
Methyl salicylate
Methoxyamine hydrochloride
Metaproterenol hemisulfate salt
Nabumetone
Nadolol
Nafcillin
Nalbuphine
Nalorphine hydrochloride
Naphthol
Naproxen
Naphazoline hydrochloride
1-Naphthylacetic acid
1 Naloxone hydrochloride
Nalmefene
Neomycin Sulfate
Nialamide
Niacinamide
(+/-) Nicotine
Nimesulide
Nitrazepam
Nifedipine
Nicotinic Acid
Nitrofurantoin
Norchlordiazepoxide
Norclomipramine
Nordiazepam
Nordoxepin
Norfloxacin
Norethindrone
Norpropoxyphene
Noscapine
Norcarfentanil
Norfludiazepam
Nortriptyline Hydrochloride
Nylidrin
OxymorphoneOfloxacin
Oxazepam
Oxymetazoline
Oxyphenbutazone
Oxypurinol
Octopamine
Orphenadrine hydrochloride
Oxalic Acid
Pargyline
Picrotoxin
Potassium chloride
Propionylpromazine
Pancuronium Bromide
Papaverine
Paracetamol tablets
Paclitaxel
PCP Morpholine Anolog
Pentobarbital
Pentylenetetrazole
Pentoxifylline
Perphenazine
Phenelzine
Penicillin
Phenacetin
Phencyclidine(PCP)
Phenformin
Pheniramine
Phenobarbital
Phenothiazine
Phenol
Phenolphthalien
Phentermine
P-phenylene
Phenylephrine-L
Phenylbutazone
Phenylethylamine
Phenylpropanolamine
Phenyltoloxamine
Pilocarpine
Pimozide
Piperidylthiambutene
Pipecolic Acid
Piroxicam
Potassium Iodide
Prazepam
Prednisolone Acetate
Prilocaine
Primaquine diphosphate
Primidone
Proadifen
Probenecid
Procainamide hydrochloride
Procaine
Procyclidine
Promazine
Promethazine
Propoxyphene,d-
Propranolol
Protriptyline
Pseudoephedrine HCL
Pyridine-2-Aldoxime
Pyridoxine
Pyrilamine
2, 3-pyridine dicarboxylic acid
Quinine
Quinidine
Quinacrine
Sodium chloride
Ritodrine
Roxithromycin tablets
Ranitidine
Riboflavin
Salbutamol (Albuterol)
Salicylic Acid
Secobarbital
Serotonin
Sertaline
Sodium Cromoglicate
Sodium Formate
Stearic magnesium
Sulfamethazine
Sulfamethoxazole
Sulfisoxazole
Sulindac
Sulfathiazole
Sulfanilamide
Tamoxifen Citrate
Tannic Acid
Tenoxicam
Terfenadine
Terbutaline
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide
Tetracycline
Thebaine
Theobromine
Thiamine
Theophylline
Tianeptine
Tobramycin
Tolazamide
Tolbutamide
Tolmetin
Triprolidine
Tramadol
Trazodone
2, 4, 6-trmethylbezamide
Tropic Acid
Tropine
D/L-Tyrosine
Trichloroacetic acid Trimipramine
Tryptamine
Trichlormethiazide
Trimethoprim
L-Thyroxine
Trifluoperazine
D, L-Tryptophan
Triazolam
Trans-2-phenylcyclo-propylamine
hydrochloride
Tyramine
Uric Acid
Urea
Vancomycin HCL
Venlafaxine hydrochloride
Verapamil
Vincamine
Vanillic acid diethylamine
Xylometazoline hydrochloride
Yohimbine
Zearalenone
Zomepirac
Zopiclone
4-Anilino-1-Boc-piperidine
2-fluoro Viminol
4-Anilino-1-benzylpiperidine
AP-238
2,3-Benzodioxole fentanyl
N-Benzyl-4-piperidone
4-Anilinopiperidine
O-Desmethyl-cis-tramadol
Despropionyl para-Fluoro fentanyl
N-Phenethyl-4-piperidone(NPP)
4-ANPP
AP-237
2-methyl AP-237

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