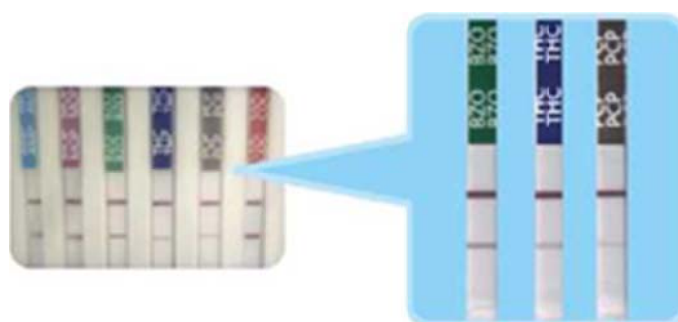


### **Q1: Does a faint line still mean negative results?**

Yes, a faint T (Test) line is negative drug screen result as long as the C (Control) line is present.

As you can see in the negative test result photos below, the PCP strip is much lighter in color than the MOP, but the result is still negative.



### **Q2: How soon can I read the results?**

Negative results can be read in as soon as 2 minutes, and positive results can be read up to 5 minutes.

Do not read after 5 minutes.

### **Q3: How do I perform the test?**

Collect the urine sample in the cup to or past the fill line, and remove the label in order to read the results. Read the results at 5 minutes.

### **Q4: What are some causes for invalid test results?**

- There are a variety of reasons for invalid test results. A few are listed below:
- There is not enough of the urine sample to saturate the testing strips.
- There is too much urine beyond the max line of the cup.
- Tampering with the sample could cause an invalid test result, if the specific gravity or pH of the sample is too low. The incorrect pH of the urine sample can be caused by using an old or diluted urine sample. The presence of water or chemical agents mixed with the urine can also affect the results.

### Q5: How long can drugs be detected in the urine with a drug test?

The amount of time a drug remains detectable in urine varies depending on the drugs half-life, the subjects state of hydration and fluid balance, frequency of use, and the route of administration.

General guidelines are available for detection times, and many drugs stay in the system for 2-4 days. However, chronic use of marijuana can stay in the system for 3-4 weeks or longer after the last use.

Drug	Class	Street Name	Prescription Brand Name Examples	Detection Time in Urine
Amphetamine	Stimulant	speed	Dexedrine, Benzedrine	Up to 2 days
Barbiturates	depressants / sedatives/ hypnotics	downers, barbs, reds	Amytal, Fiorinal, Nembutal, Donna	short-acting: 2 days long-acting: 1-3 weeks (based on half-life)
Benzodiazepines	depressants / sedatives / hypnotics	bennies	Valium, Ativan, Xanax, Serax	therapeutic dose: 3 days chronic use: 4-6
Cocaine (benzoyl ecgonine metabolite)	Stimulant	coke, crack, rock cocaine	N/A	Up to 4 days
Codeine	Analgesic / Opiate	N/A	N/A	2 days
Drug	Class	Street Name	Prescription Brand Name Examples	Detection Time in Urine
Ethyl alcohol, ethanol	depressants / sedatives / hypnotics	alcohol, liquor, beer, wine booze	N/A	urine: 2 to 12 hours serum/plasma: 1 to 12 hours

Heroin	Analgesic / Opiate	smack, tar, chasing the tiger	N/A	2 days
Marijuana, Cannabinoids	Hallucinogen	pot, dope, weed, hash, hemp	Marinol, Cesamet	Single use: 2 to 7 days Prolonged, chronic use: 1 to 2 months or longer
Methadone	Analgesic / Opiate	fizzies	Dolophine	3 days
Methamphetamine	Stimulant	speed, ice, crystal, crank	Desosyn, Methedrine	Up to 2 days
Methaqualone	depressants / sedatives / hypnotics	ludes, disco bisquits, 714, lemmons	Quaalude (off U.S. market)	Up to 14 days
MDMA (methylenedioxy methamphetamine)	Stimulant	ecstasy, XTC, ADAM, lover's speed	N/A	Up to 2 days
Morphine	Analgesic / Opiate	N/A	Duramorph, Roxanol	2 days
Phencyclidine	Hallucinogen	PCP, angel dust	N/A	8-14 days, but up to 30 days in chronic users.
Propoxyphene	Analgesic / Opiate	N/A	Darvocet, Darvon (all form of propoxyphene withdrawn from US market in November (2010).	6 hours to 2 days

**Note:** This table should be used as a general guideline only. Many variables may affect the amount of time that a drug remains detectable in the urine or other biological samples, including a drug's half-life, the subject's state of hydration and fluid balance, frequency of use, route of administration, cut-off concentration used by the testing lab to detect the drug, or other variables.

**Q6: The Insert says the detection time for marijuana is "up to 5+ days". Shouldn't it detect marijuana for up to a month, like normal lab tests?**

- The 5 day rule is a general rule to apply to one-time use, when the amount consumed exceeds the tests cut off level of 50ng/mL (Nano Grams per Milliliter). However, estimating the detection time of a drug in urine varies depending on:
- Drug dose
- Route of administration,
- Duration of use (acute or chronic)
- Rate of metabolism.

**WHY:** In general, THC stays in the system longer than any other drug due to the fact that THC residue stays in the fat cells. The possible duration of THC remaining in the system varies depending on how heavy the dose was, how regularly the drug was consumed, body mass, etc. For most light smokers THC will be present in the body for 30 days, and heavy smokers can take up to 4 months or more to clear THC out from their body.

**Q7: What does cross reactivity mean?**

Cross-reactivity of structurally similar substances is a phenomena associated with immunoassay drug testing, resulting in false positive or negative results. Manufacturers will test for common potential interfering substances and list these on package inserts, however it is not possible to test every compound. Also, some compounds ingested in therapeutic dosage may not cross-react, but when abused in higher doses, may significantly influence urine immunoassay results.

**TIP:** You can find a cross-reaction chart located in the Resources section of our website by selecting Product Resources, and then Drug Test Resource:

<http://healthcare-manager.com/pages/drug-information>

**Q8: Can Ritalin test positive for any drug panels as a cross-reaction screening?**

Ritalin is considered a stimulant, and contains properties that are similar to Amphetamines. Therefore, any drug such as Ritalin have properties similar to Amphetamines or Amphetamine related drugs have the potential to test positive in drug tests.

Ritalin can test positive for Amphetamine (AMP), Methamphetamine (MET), and or Methylenedioxy-Methamphetamine (MDMA).

Adderall, which is similar to Ritalin, also has the potential to test as a false-positive for Amphetamines or Amphetamine related drug tests.

### **Q9: Can Suboxone be detected by the Opiate (OPI) test panel?**

No, Suboxone is a synthetic opiate and will not be detected by the opiate test. Buprenorphine - BUP (Suboxone<sup>®</sup>, Subutex<sup>®</sup>3, Zubsolv<sup>®</sup>4, Bunavail<sup>™</sup>5) is an opioid medication used to treat opioid addiction in the privacy of a physician's office. Only the Buprenorphine (BUP) test can detect Suboxone.

**NOTE:** Easy@Home ECDOA-6125B and ECDOA-1144A3 drug test cup includes the Buprenorphine test, and therefore detect Suboxone.

### **Q10: Why am I getting a false positive result?**

A common reason for a false positive is that you have ingested a food or over-the-counter medication that will also test positive in a drug test due to similar chemical properties. Since the list of positive test inducing food and medication is extremely extensive, we suggest looking up the drug you tested positive for, and what could have produced a false positive.

Another possibility is that the drug test used was invalid. Although our drug tests have proven to be accurate over 99% of the time, there is that chance. If this is the case, we suggest trying again with a new drug test cup.

### **Q11: Does drinking a lot of water affect urine tests?**

Drinking a large amount of water does dilute the urine sample, but this is only applicable if the individual was already very close to the cutoff level of the test to begin with.

**Example:** If the cutoff level is 40 ng/ml and the person had 43 ng/ml of the drug in their urine, they might be able to lower it to 39.3 ng/ml by drinking a lot of water. However, if they had 4000 ng/ml of the drug in their system, drinking water would not affect the results.

### **Q12: Can I test positive for marijuana from second-hand smoke exposure?**

No, the levels of marijuana you receive from second hand smoke exposure is not high enough to test positive for the cutoff level of 50ng/ml. Second hand smoke will add to your concentrations but it will be at very low levels that our test will not detect from exposure to second hand smoke.

**Q13: What is the difference between Amphetamine and Methamphetamine?**

Methamphetamine is the parent drug which undergoes a chemical processes in the body and turns into Amphetamine.

Both drugs are highly potent, although methamphetamine may be more potent.

**Q14: Can the OXY Test detect Hydrocodone? If not, which drug test can?**

No, the OXY test cannot detect Hydrocodone

The Easy@Home Morphine (MOP) test can detect Hydrocodone when its levels are above 5000 Nano Grams per milliliter, and the Opiate (OPI) test can detect Hydrocodone when its levels are above 12500 ng/ml.

**We hope these tips were useful. If you have any inquiries about our products or services feel free to contact us via email, call our customer service at 855.822.6999 M-F 9am-5pm CT or visit us at [healthcare-manager.com](https://www.healthcare-manager.com)**