THC Rapid Test Dipstick (Urine)
Package Insert

REF DTH-101/111 | English

A rapid test for the qualitative detection of Marijuana in human urine. For professional in vitro diagnostic use only.

【INTENDED USE】

The THC Rapid Test Dipstick (Urine) is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the detection of 11-nor-Δ9 -THC-9 COOH (THC metabolite) in human urine at a cut-off concentration of 50ng/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 spectrophotometry (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.

【SUMMARY】

THC (Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the primary active ingredient in cannabinoids (Marijuana). When smoked or orally administered, it produces euphoric effects. Users have impaired short term memory and slowed learning. Users may also experience transient episodes of confusion and anxiety. Long term relatively heavy use may be associated with behavioral disorders. The peak effect of smoking Marijuana occurs in 20-30 minutes and the duration is 90-120 minutes after one cigarette. Elevated levels of urinary metabolites are found within hours of exposure and remain detectable for 3-10 days after smoking. The main metabolite excreted in the urine is 11-nor-Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (Δ9-THC-COOH).

The THC Rapid Test Dipstick (Urine) is a rapid urine screening test that can be performed without the use of an instrument. The test utilizes a monoclonal antibody to selectively detect elevated levels of Marijuana in urine. The THC Rapid Test Dipstick (Urine) yields a positive result when the concentration of Marijuana in urine exceeds 50ng/ml. This is the suggested screening cut-off for positive specimens set by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA, USA).

【PRINCIPLE】

THC Rapid Test Dipstick (Urine) is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs which may be present in the urine specimen compete against the drug conjugate for binding sites on the antibody. During testing, a urine specimen migrates upward by capillary action. Marijuana, if present in the urine specimen below 50ng/ml, will not saturate the binding sites of the antibody coated particles in the strip. The antibody coated particles will then be captured by immobilized THC conjugate and a visible colored line will show up in the test line region. The colored line will not form in the test line region if the Marijuana level is above 50ng/mL because it will saturate all the binding sites of anti-Marijuana antibodies. 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 or a specimen containing a drug concentration less than the cut-off will generate a line in the test line region. 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 mouse monoclonal anti-THC antibody-coupled particles and THC-protein conjugate. A goat antibody is employed in the control line system.

【PRECAUTIONS】

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

【STORAGE AND STABILITY】

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

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

【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 particles should be centrifuged, filtered, or allowed to settle to obtain clear specimen for testing.

Specimen Storage

Urine specimens may be stored at 2-8°C for up to 48 hours prior to testing. For long-term storage, specimens may be frozen and stored below -20°C. Frozen specimens should be thawed and mixed before testing.

【MATERIALS】

Materials Provided

- Test dipsticks
- Package insert

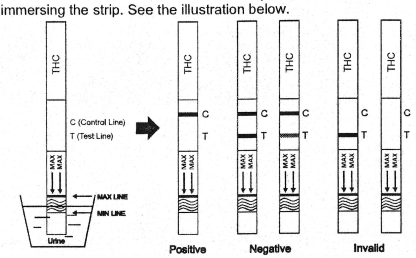
Materials Required But Not Provided

- Specimen collection container
- Timer

【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 Dipstick from the sealed pouch and use it within one hour.
2. With arrows pointing toward the urine specimen, **immerse the Test Dipstick vertically in the urine 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.



3. 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 lines appear. One color line should be in the control region (C), and another apparent color line should be in the test region (T). This negative result indicates that the Marijuana concentration is below the detectable level of 50ng/ml.

*NOTE: The intensity of the color in the test line region (T) may vary depending on the concentration of 11-nor-Δ9 -THC-9 COOH (THC metabolite) present in the specimen. Therefore, any shade of color in the test line region (T) should be considered negative.

POSITIVE: One color line appears in the control region (C). No line appears in the test region (T). This positive result indicates that the Marijuana concentration is above the detectable level of 50ng/ml.

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 Dipstick. If the problem persists, discontinue using the Test Dipstick immediately and contact your local distributor.

【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 and correct procedural technique.

Control standards are not supplied with this Test Dipstick; however it is recommended that positive and negative controls be tested as good laboratory testing practices to confirm the test procedure and to verify proper test performance.

【LIMITATIONS】

1. THC Rapid Test Dipstick (Urine) provides only a qualitative, preliminary analytical result. A secondary analytical method must be used to obtain a confirmed result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrophotometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method. [1,2]
2. It is possible that technical or procedural errors, as well as other interfering substances in the urine specimen may cause erroneous results.
3. 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 indicates presence of the drug or its metabolites but does not indicate level of 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. Test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.

【EXPECTED VALUES】

This negative result indicates that the Marijuana concentration is below the detectable level of 50ng/ml. Positive result means the concentration of Marijuana is above the level of 50ng/ml. The THC Rapid Test Dipstick has a sensitivity of 50ng/ml

【PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS】

Accuracy

A side-by-side comparison was conducted using The THC Rapid Test Dipstick and a commercially available THC rapid test. Testing was performed on 100 clinical specimens previously collected from subjects present for Drug Screen Testing. The following results were tabulated:

Method		Other THC Rapid Test		Total Results
The THC Rapid Test Dipstick	Results	Positive	Negative	
	Positive	41	0	41
	Negative	0	59	59
Total Results		41	59	100
% Agreement with this Rapid Test		>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%

A side-by-side comparison was conducted using The THC Rapid Test Dipstick and GC/MS at the cut-off of 50ng/mL. Testing was performed on 250 clinical specimens previously collected from subjects present for Drug Screen Testing. The following results were tabulated:

Method		GC/MS		Total Results
The THC Rapid Test Dipstick	Results	Positive	Negative	
	Positive	92	3	95
	Negative	2	153	155
Total Results		94	156	250
% Agreement with this Rapid Test		97.9%	98.1%	98.0%

Analytical Sensitivity

A drug-free urine pool was spiked with 11-nor-Δ^9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-9-COOH at the following concentrations: 0ng/mL, 25ng/mL, 37.5ng/mL, 50ng/mL, 62.5ng/mL, 75ng/mL and 150ng/ml. The result demonstrates >99% accuracy at 50% above and 50% below the cut-off concentration. The data are summarized below:

11-nor-Δ^9-THC-9 COOH Concentration (ng/mL)	Percent of Cut-off	n	Visual Result	
			Negative	Positive
0	0	30	30	0
25	-50%	30	30	0
37.5	-25%	30	26	4
50	Cut-off	30	14	16
62.5	+25%	30	3	27
75	+50%	30	0	30
150	3X	30	0	30

Analytical Specificity

The following table lists compounds and their respective concentrations in urine that yield a positive result in The THC Rapid Test Dipstick (Urine) at 5 minutes.

Compound	Concentration (ng/mL)
Cannabinol	35,000
11-nor-Δ^8-THC-9 COOH	30
11-nor-Δ^9-THC-9 COOH	50
Δ^8-THC	17,000
Δ^9-THC	17,000

Precision

A study was conducted at three hospitals by laypersons using three different lots of product to demonstrate the within run, between run and between operator precision. An identical panel of coded specimens containing, according to GC/MS, no 11-nor-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid, 25% 11-nor-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid above and below the cut-off, and 50% 11-nor-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid above and below the 50ng/mL cut-off was provided to each site.

The following results were tabulated:

11-nor-Δ^9-THC-9 COOH Concentration (ng/mL)	n per site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
25	10	10	0	10	0	10	0
37.5	10	9	1	8	2	9	1
62.5	10	1	9	1	9	2	8
75	10	0	10	0	10	0	10

Effect of Urinary Specific Gravity

Fifteen urine specimens of normal, high, and low specific gravity ranges were spiked with 25ng/mL and 75ng/mL of 11-nor-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid. The THC Rapid Test Dipstick (Urine) was tested in duplicate using the fifteen neat and spiked urine specimens. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of urinary specific gravity do not affect the test results.

Effect of Urinary pH

The pH of an aliquoted negative urine pool was adjusted to a pH range of 5 to 9 in 1 pH unit increments and spiked with 11-nor-Δ9-Tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid to 25ng/mL and75 ng/mL. The spiked, pH-adjusted urine was tested with the THC Rapid Test Dipstick (Urine) in duplicate. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of pH do not interfere with the performance of the test.

Cross-Reactivity

A study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of the test with compounds in either drug-free urine or Marijuana positive urine. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with The THC Rapid Test Dipstick (Urine) at a concentration of 100μg/ml

Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

4-Acetamidophenol	Deoxycorticosterone	(+) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-amphetamine	Prednisolone
Acetophenetidin	Dextromethorphan		Prednisone
N-Acetylprocainamide	Diazepam	(+) 3,4-Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine	Procaine
Acetylsalicylic acid	Diclofenac		Promazine
Aminopyrine	Diflunisal	Methylphenidate	Promethazine
Amitrypty line	Digoxin	Methyprylon	D,L-Propanolol
Amobarbital	Diphenhydramine	Morphine-3-	D-Propoxyphene
Amoxicillin	Doxylamine	β-D-glucuronide	D-Pseudoephedrine
Ampicillin	Ecgonine hydrochloride	Nalidixic acid	Quinidine
L-Ascorbic acid	Ecgonine methylester	Nalorphine	Quinine
D,L-Amphetamine	(-)-ψ-Ephedrine	Naloxone	Ranitidine
L-Amphetamine	Erythromycin	Naltrexone	Salicylic acid
Apomorphine	β-Estradiol	Naproxen	Secobarbital
Aspartame	Estrone-3-sulfate	Niacinamide	Serotonin (5-Hydroxytyramine)
Atropine	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Nifedipine	Sulfamethazine
Benzilic acid	Fenoprofen	Norcodein	Sulindac
Benzoic acid	Furosemide	Norethindrone	Temazepam
Benzoylecgonine	Gentisic acid	D-Norpropoxyphene	Tetracycline
Benzphetamine	Hemoglobin	Noscapine	Tetrahydrocortisone,
Bilirubin	Hydralazine	D,L-Octopamine	3-Acetate
(±)-Brompheniramine	Hydrochlorothiazide	Oxalic acid	Tetrahydrocortisone
Caffeine	Hydrocodone	Oxazepam	3 (β-D-glucuronide)
Cannabidiol	Hydrocortisone	Oxolinic acid	Tetrahydrozoline
Chloralhydrate	O-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Oxycodone	Thebaine
Chloramphenicol	3-Hydroxytyramine	Oxymetazoline	Thiamine
Chlordiazepoxide	Ibuprofen	p-Hydroxy-methamphetamine	Thioridazine
Chlorothiazide	Imipramine		D, L-Thyroxine
(±) Chlorpheniramine	Iproniazid	Papaverine	Tolbutamine
Chlorpromazine	(±) - Isoproterenol	Penicillin-G	Triamterene
Chlorquine	Isoxsuprine	Pentazocine	Trifluoperazine
Cholesterol	Ketamine	Pentobarbital	Trimethoprim
Clomipramine	Ketoprofen	Perphenazine	Trimipramine
Clonidine	Labetalol	Phencyclidine	Tryptamine
Cocaine hydrochloride	Levorphanol	Phenelzine	D, L-Tryptophan
Codeine	Loperamide	Phenobarbital	Tyramine
Cortisone	Maprotiline	Phentermine	D, L-Tyrosine
(-) Cotinine	Meprobamate	L-Phenylephrine	Uric acid
Creatinine	Methadone	β-Phenylethylamine	Verapamil
	Methoxyphenamine	Phenylpropanolamine	Zomepirac

【BIBLIOGRAPHY】

1. Hawks RL, CN Chiang. Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse. National Institute for Drug Abuse (NIDA), Research Monograph 73, 1986
2. Baselt RC. Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man. 2nd Ed. Biomedical Publ., Davis, CA. 1982; 488

Index of Symbols

	Attention, see instructions for use	Σ	Tests per kit	EC REP	Authorized Representative
IVD	For in vitro diagnostic use only		Use by		Do not reuse
30°C 2°C	Store between 2-30°C	LOT	Lot Number	REF	Catalog #
	Do not use if package is damaged				

Hangzhou AllTest Biotech Co., Ltd.
#550, Yinhai Street
Hangzhou Economic & Technological Development Area
Hangzhou - 310018, P. R. China
www.alltests.com.cn

EC REP
MedNet GmbH
Borkstrasse 10
48163 Muenster
Germany

Number: 145011302
Effective date: 2015-07-20