

DIAQUICK DOA Cassettes

for human urine samples

	REF	Content
DIAQUICK AMP Cassette	Z99004CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99004B)
DIAQUICK BAR Cassette	Z99006CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99006B)
DIAQUICK BUP Cassette	Z04560CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z04560B)
DIAQUICK BZO Cassette	Z99001CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99001B)
DIAQUICK COC Cassette	Z99003CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99003B)
DIAQUICK ETG Cassette	Z15102CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z15102B)
DIAQUICK FYL Cassette	Z09640CE	- 10 Tests (10x REF Z09640B)
DIAQUICK KET Cassette	Z09641CE	- 10 Tests (10x REF Z09641B)
DIAQUICK MDMA Cassette	Z04570CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z04570B)
DIAQUICK MET Cassette	Z99500CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99500B)
DIAQUICK MOP Cassette	Z99005CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99005B)
DIAQUICK MTD Cassette	Z99550CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99550B)
DIAQUICK OPI Cassette	Z05011CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z05011B)
DIAQUICK TCA Cassette	Z03040CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z03040B)
DIAQUICK THC Cassette	Z99002CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99002B)
DIAQUICK TRA Cassette	Z10414CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z10414B)
DIAQUICK Spice Cassette	Z13630CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z13630B)

All tests are individually packed and contain a disposable plastic pipette.
 All products contain a package insert.

For in vitro diagnostic use only. For use by medical professionals only.
 For diagnosis and therapeutic monitoring only.

INTENDED USE

The DIAQUICK DOA Cassettes (urine) are rapid, lateral flow chromatographic immunoassays for the qualitative detection of the following drugs and their metabolites:

Parameter	Code	Calibrator Substance	Cut-off
Amphetamine	AMP	d-Amphetamine	1 000 ng/mL
Barbiturates	BAR	Secobarbital	300 ng/mL
Buprenorphine	BUP	Buprenorphine	10 ng/mL
Benzodiazepines	BZO	Oxazepam	300 ng/mL
Cocaine	COC	Benzoylcegonine	300 ng/mL
Ethylglucuronide	ETG	Ethyl-β-D-Glucuronide	500 ng/mL
Fentanyl	FYL	Norfentanyl	20 ng/mL
Ketamine	KET	Ketamine	1 000 ng/mL
Ecstasy	MDMA	(±)3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine HCl	500 ng/mL
Methamphetamine	MET	d-Methamphetamine	1 000 ng/mL
Opiate, Morphine, Heroin	MOP	Morphine	300 ng/mL
Methodone	MTD	Methodone	300 ng/mL
Opiate, Morphine, Heroin	OPI	Morphine	2 000 ng/mL
Tricyclic Antidepressants	TCA	Nortriptyline	1 000 ng/mL
Marihuana/Cannabis	THC	11-nor-Δ9-THC-9-COOH	50 ng/mL
Tramadol	TRA	cis-Tramadol	100 ng/mL
Synthetic Marihuana	K2	JWH-018 5-Pentanoic acid	50 ng/mL

These tests will detect other related compounds; please refer to the Analytical Specificity table in this insert. 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) 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 obtained.

TEST PRINCIPLE

The DIAQUICK DOA Cassettes (urine) are immunoassays based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs which may be present in the urine specimen compete against their respective drug conjugate for binding sites on their specific antibody. During testing, a urine specimen migrates upward by capillary action. A drug, if present in the urine specimen below its cut-off concentration, will not saturate the binding sites of the specific antibody coated on the particles. The antibody coated particles will then be captured by the immobilized drug conjugate and a visible coloured line will show up in the test line region. The coloured line will not form in the test line region if the drug level is above its cut-off concentration because it will saturate all the binding sites of the antibody coated on the particles. A drug-positive urine specimen will not generate a coloured line in the specific test line region of the strip 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 coloured 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 line contains mouse monoclonal antibody-coupled particles and corresponding drug-protein conjugates. A goat antibody is employed in the control line.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS

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

STORAGE

The DIAQUICK DOA Cassettes can be stored refrigerated or at room temperature (2 – 30 °C). The tests are stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The test cassettes must remain in the sealed pouch until use. DO NOT FREEZE. Do not use beyond the expiration date.

SAMPLE COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

The urine must be collected in a clean and dry container. Urine collected at any time of the day may be used. Urine specimens exhibiting visible precipitations should be centrifuged, filtered or allowed to settle to obtain a clear specimen for testing. Urine specimens may be stored at 2 – 8 °C for up to 48 h prior to testing. For prolonged storage, specimens may be frozen and stored below –20 °C. Frozen specimens should be thawed and mixed before testing.

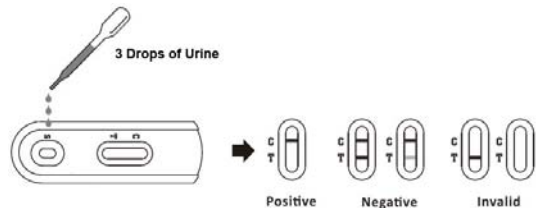
MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Specimen collection container
- Timer

ASSAY PROCEDURE

Allow the test cassette, urine specimen, and/or controls to equilibrate to room temperature (15 – 30 °C) prior to testing.

- Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test cassette from the sealed pouch and use it as soon as possible.
- Place the test cassette on a clean and level surface. Hold the pipette vertically and transfer 3 full drops of urine (approx. 120 µL) to the specimen well (S) of the test cassette and start the timer. Avoid trapping air bubbles in the specimen well (S). See the illustration below.
- Wait for the coloured line(s) to appear. Read results at 5 minutes. Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.



INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

NEGATIVE: Two lines appear. One coloured line should be in the control line region (C), and another apparent coloured line should be in the test line region (T). This negative result indicates that the drug concentration is below the detectable level.

*NOTE: The shade of colour in the test region (T) may vary, but it should be considered negative whenever there is even a faint coloured line.

POSITIVE: One coloured 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 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 cassette. If the problem persists, discontinue using the lot immediately and contact your local distributor.

QUALITY CONTROL

A procedural control is included in the test. A coloured 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. Control standards are not supplied with this kit; however, it is recommended that positive and negative controls be tested as good laboratory practice to confirm the test procedure and to verify proper test performance.

LIMITATIONS

- The DIAQUICK DOA Cassettes provide only a preliminary analytical result. A more specific chemical method must be used to obtain a confirmed result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method.^{1,2}
- It is possible that technical or procedural errors, as well as other interfering substances in the urine specimen may cause erroneous results.
- Adulterants, such as bleaching agents 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.
- A positive result indicates presence of the drug or its metabolites but does not indicate the level of intoxication, administration route or concentration in urine.
- A negative result may not necessarily indicate drug-free urine. Negative results can be obtained if a drug is present but below the cut-off level of the test.
- The DIAQUICK DOA Cassettes do not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.
- A positive result might be obtained from certain foods or food supplements.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

ACCURACY

A side-by-side comparison of the DIAQUICK DOA Cassettes and a commercially available rapid drug test was conducted. Testing was performed on approx. 100 specimens previously collected from subjects present for drug screen testing. The agreement was > 99.9 % for all tests.

A side-by-side comparison of the DIAQUICK DOA Cassettes and GC/MS at the cut-off level of the tests was conducted. Testing was performed on 250 specimens previously collected from subjects present for drug screen testing. The following results were tabulated:

	% Agreement with GC/MS		
	Positive Agreement	Negative Agreement	Total Results
AMP	98,1 %	97,9 %	98,0 %
BAR	96,1 %	98,6 %	97,6 %
BUP	99,1 %	> 99,9 %	99,6 %
BZO	98,4 %	99,2 %	98,8 %
COC	98,2 %	97,8 %	98,0 %
ETG	97,6 %	99,4 %	98,8 %
FYL	98,8 %	99,4 %	99,2 %
KET	97,5 %	98,2 %	98,0 %
MDMA	98,1 %	99,3 %	98,8 %
MET	96,2 %	97,1 %	96,8 %
MOP	95,0 %	95,3 %	95,2 %
MTD	98,9 %	98,8 %	98,8 %
OPI	96,7 %	93,8 %	95,2 %
TCA	94,8 %	91,6 %	92,8 %
THC	97,9 %	98,1 %	98,0 %
TRA	88,2 %	92,4 %	90,8 %
K2	97,5 %	98,2 %	98,0 %

ANALYTICAL SPECIFICITY

The following tables lists the concentration of compounds (ng/mL) that are detected positive

in urine by the DIAQUICK DOA Cassettes at 5 minutes.

AMPHETAMINE	AMP	BARBITURATES	BAR
D,L-Amphetamine sulfate	300	Amobarbital	5 000
L-Amphetamine	25 000	5,5-Diphenylhydantoin	8 000
(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	500	Allobarbitol	600
Phentermine	800	Barbital	8 000
Maprotiline	50 000	Talbutal	200
Methoxyphenamine	6 000	Butalbutal	8 000
D-Amphetamine	1 000	Phenobarbital	300
BUPRENORPHINE	BUP	Cyclopentobarbital	30 000
Buprenorphine	10	Pentobarbital	8 000
Norbuprenorphine	50	Alphenol	600
Buprenorphine 3-D-Glucuronide	50	Aprobarbital	500
Norbuprenorphine 3-D-Glucuronide	100	Butabarbitol	200
BENZODIAZEPINES	BZO	Butethal	500
Alprazolam	100	Secobarbital	300
a-hydroxyalprazolam	1 500	COCAINE	COC
Bromazepam	900	Benzoylcegonine	300
Chlordiazepoxide	900	Cocaine HCl	200
Clobazam	200	Cocaehtylene	20 000
Clonazepam	500	Ecgonine HCl	30 000
Clorazepate dipotassium	500	ETHYLGLUCURONIDE	ETG
Delorazepam	900	Ethyl-β-D-Glucuronide	500
Desalkylflurazepam	200	Propyl-β-D-Glucuronide	50 000
Diazepam	300	Morphine-3-β-Glucuronide	100 000
Estazolam	6 000	Morphine-6-β-Glucuronide	100 000
Flunitrazepam	200	Glucuronic Acid	100 000
(±) Lorazepam	3 000	Ethanol	100 000
RS-Lorazepam glucuronide	200	Methanol	100 000
Midazolam	6 000	FENTANYL	FYL
Nitrazepam	200	Alfentanil	600 000
Norchlordiazepoxide	100	Fenfluramine	50 000
Nordiazepam	900	Norfentanyl	20
Oxazepam	300	Busporine	15 000
Temazepam	100	Fentanyl	100
Triazolam	3 000	Sufentanyl	50 000
KETAMINE	KET	ECSTASY	MDMA
Ketamine	1 000	(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine HCl	500
Benzphetamine	25 000	(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine HCl (MDA)	3 000
(+) Chlorpheniramine	25 000	3,4-Methylenedioxyethyl-amphetamine (MDE)	300
Clonidine	100 000	METHAMPHETAMINE	MET
Dextromethorphan	2 000	µ-Hydroxymethamphetamine	25 000
Disopyramide	25 000	D-Methamphetamine	1 000
EDDP	50 000	L-Methamphetamine	20 000
Mephentermine	25 000	(±)-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	12 500
(1R, 2S) - (-)-Ephedrine	100 000	Mephentermine	50 000
4-Hydroxyphencyclidine	50 000	MORPHINE	MOP
Levorphanol	50 000	Codeine	200
MDE	50 000	Ethylmorphine	6 000
Tetrahydrozoline	500	Hydrocodone	50 000
d-Methamphetamine	50 000	Hydromorphone	3 000
l-Methamphetamine	50 000	Levorphanol	1 500
Methoxyphenamine	25 000	6-Monoacetylmorphine	300
(+)-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	100 000	Morphine 3-β-D-glucuronide	800
d-Norpropoxyphene	25 000	Morphine	300
Pentazocine	25 000	Norcodeine	6 000
Phencyclidine	25 000	Normorphone	50 000
Promazine	25 000	Oxycodone	30 000
Promethazine	25 000	Oxymorphone	50 000
Thioridazine	50 000	Procaine	15 000
Meperidine	25 000	Thebaine	6 000
CANNABIS	THC	TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS	TCA
Cannabinol	35 000	Nortriptyline	1 000
11-nor-Δ ⁸ -THC-9 COOH	30	Nordoxepine	500
11-nor-Δ⁹-THC-9 COOH	50	Trimipramine	3 000
Δ ⁸ -THC	17 000	Amitriptyline	1 500
Δ ⁹ -THC	17 000	Promazine	3 000
SPICE	K2	Desipramine	200
JWH-018 5-Pentanoic acid metabolite	50	Cyclobenzaprine	2 000
JWH-073 4-butanoic acid metabolite	50	Imipramine	400
JWH-018 4-Hydroxypentyl metabolite	400	Clomipramine	50 000
JWH-018 5-Hydroxypentyl metabolite	500	Doxepine	2 000
JWH-073 4-Hydroxybutyl metabolite	500	Maprotiline	2 000
JWH-073 N-(3-hydroxypentyl) metabolite	8 000	Promethazine	50 000
JWH-018 N-(4-hydroxypentyl) metabolite	10 000	Perphenazine	50 000
MAM2201 N-Pentanoic metabolite	300	Dithiaden	10 000
JWH-122 N-(4-hydroxypentyl) metabolite	2 000	METHADONE	MTD
JWH-018 N-Pentanoic metabolite	150	Methadone	300
JWH-073 N-(2-hydroxybutyl) metabolite	5 000	Doxylamine	100 000
JWH-018 N-(5-hydroxypentyl) metabolite	5 000	Cis-tramadol	300 000
JWH-019 5-hydroxypentyl metabolite	10 000	OPIATES	OPI
JWH-019	10 000	Codeine	2 000
JWH-122 N-(5-hydroxypentyl) metabolite	5 000	Ethylmorphine	3 000
JWH-398 N-Pentanoic acid metabolite	500	Hydrocodone	50 000
JWH-200 6-hydroxyindole metabolite	15 000	Hydromorphone	15 000
JWH-210 N-Pentanoic acid metabolite	1 000	Levorphanol	25 000
RCS4 N-5-Carboxypentyl metabolite	1 000	6-Monoacetylmorphine	3 000
JWH-073 4-Pentanoic acid metabolite	10 000	Morphine 3-β-D-glucuronide	2 000
TRAMADOL	TRA	Morphine	2 000
n-Desmethyl-cis-tramadol	200	Norcodeine	25 000
Cis-tramadol	100	Normorphone	50 000
Procyclidine	100 000	Oxycodone	25 000
o-Desmethyl-cis-tramadol	10 000	Oxymorphone	25 000
Phencyclidine	100 000	Procaine	50 000
d,l-O-Desmethyl venlafaxine	50 000	Thebaine	25 000

CROSS-REACTIVITY

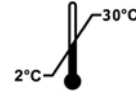
A study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of the test with compounds in either drug-free or drug positive urine. The following compounds did not show a cross-reactivity when tested with the DIAQUICK DOA Cassettes at a concentration of 100 µg/mL.

Non Cross-Reacting Compounds:

Acetophenetidin	Cortisone	Zomepirac	d-Pseudoephedrine
N-Acetylprocainamide	Creatinine	Ketoprofen	Quinidine
Acetylsalicylic acid	Deoxycorticosterone	Labeltalol	Quinine
Aminopyrine	Dextromethorphan	Loperamide	Salicylic acid
Amoxicillin	Diclofenac	Meprobamate	Serotonin
Ampicillin	Diffunisal	Methoxyphenamine	Sulfamethazine
l-Ascorbic acid	Digoxin	Methylphenidate	Sulindac
Apomorphine	Diphenhydramine	Nalidixic acid	Tetracycline
Aspartame	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Naproxen	Tetrahydrocortisone,
Atropine	β-Estradiol	Niacinamide	3-acetate
Benzilic acid	Estrone-3-sulfate	Nifedipine	Tetrahydrocortisone
Benzoic acid	Erythromycin	Norethindrone	Tetrahydrozoline
Bilirubin	Fenoprofen	Noscapine	Thiamine
d,l-Brompheniramine	Furosemide	d,l-Octopamine	Thioridazine
Caffeine	Gentisic acid	Oxalic acid	d,l-Tyrosine
Cannabidiol	Hemoglobin	Oxolinic acid	Tolbutamide
Chloral hydrate	Hydralazine	Oxymetazoline	Triamterene
Chloramphenicol	Hydrochlorothiazide	Papaverine	Trifluoperazine
Chlorothiazide	Hydrocortisone	Penicillin-G	Trimethoprim
d,l-Chlorpheniramine	o-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Perphenazine	d,l-Tryptophan
Chlorpromazine	3-Hydroxytyramine	Phenelzine	Uric acid
Cholesterol	d,l-Isoproterenol	Prednisone	Verapamil
Clonidine	Isoxsuprine	d,l-Propranolol	

REFERENCES

- Baselt, RC. Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man. 2nd Ed. Biomedical Publ., Davis, CA. 1982; 488
- Tietz NW. Textbook of Clinical Chemistry. W.B. Saunders Company. 1986; 1735
- Hawks RL, CN Chiang. Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse. National Institute for Drug Abuse (NIDA), Research Monograph 73, 1986.



DIAQUICK DOA Cassetten

für humane Urinproben

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DIAQUICK TRA Cassette	Z10414CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z10414B)
DIAQUICK Spice Cassette	Z13630CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z13630B)

Alle Tests sind einzeln verpackt und enthalten eine Einweg-Plastikpipette.
 Alle Produkte enthalten eine Gebrauchsanweisung.

Nur für die in-vitro Diagnostik. Nur für die Diagnose und das Überwachen therapeutischer Maßnahmen. Nur für den Gebrauch durch medizinisches Personal.

VERWENDUNGSZWECK

Die DIAQUICK DOA Cassetten (Urin) sind immunochromatographische Schnelltests für den qualitativen Nachweis der folgenden Drogen und deren Metaboliten:

Parameter	Code	Kalibratorsubstanz	Cut-off
Amphetamin	AMP	d-Amphetamin	1,000 ng/mL
Barbiturate	BAR	Secobarbital	300 ng/mL
Buprenorphin	BUP	Buprenorphin	10 ng/mL
Benzodiazepine	BZO	Oxazepam	300 ng/mL
Kokain	COC	Benzoylcocgonin	300 ng/mL
Ethylglucuronid	ETG	Ethyl-β-D-Glucuronid	500 ng/mL
Fentanyl	FYL	Norfentanyl	20 ng/mL
Ketamin	KET	Ketamin	1,000 ng/mL
Ecstasy	MDMA	(±)3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamin HCl	500 ng/mL
Methamphetamin	MET	d-Methamphetamin	1,000 ng/mL
Opiat, Morphin, Heroin	MOP	Morphin	300 ng/mL
Methadon	MTD	Methadon	300 ng/mL
Opiat, Morphin, Heroin	OPI	Morphin	2,000 ng/mL
Trizyklische Antidepressiva	TCA	Nortriptylin	1,000 ng/mL
Marihuana/Cannabis	THC	11-nor-Δ9-THC-9-COOH	50 ng/mL
Tramadol	TRA	cis-Tramadol	100 ng/mL
Synthetisches Marihuana	K2	JWH-018 5-Pentensäure	50 ng/mL

Diese Tests erkennen auch andere, verwandte Substanzen; dazu bitte die Tabelle unter „Analytische Spezifität“ in dieser Gebrauchsanweisung beachten. Diese Tests liefern nur ein vorläufiges analytisches Ergebnis. Zur Bestätigung der Testergebnisse ist der Einsatz einer spezifischeren Nachweismethode erforderlich. Gaschromatographie/ Massenspektrometrie (GC/MS) ist die bevorzugte Bestätigungsmethode.^{1,2} Klinische Gesichtspunkte und eine professionelle Beurteilung sollten in die Interpretation jedes Drogentests einfließen, besonders dann, wenn ein vorläufiges positives Testergebnis vorliegt.

TESTPRINZIP

Die DIAQUICK DOA Cassetten sind Immunoassays, die auf dem Prinzip der kompetitiven Bindung basieren. Drogen, die im Urin vorkommen könnten, konkurrieren mit dem Drogenkonjugat um Bindungsstellen auf spezifischen Antikörpern. Während des Tests wandert die Urinprobe durch Kapillarkräfte aufwärts. Wenn Drogen in der Urinprobe unterhalb des Cut-Offs vorhanden sind, werden sie die Bindungsstellen auf den antikörperbeschichteten Partikeln nicht sättigen. Diese Partikel werden dann durch das immobilisierte Drogenkonjugat gebunden und eine gefärbte Testlinie wird in der Testlinienregion sichtbar. Die gefärbte Linie wird sich in der Testlinienregion nicht bilden, wenn der Drogenlevel den Cut-Off übersteigt, denn dann sind alle Bindungsstellen auf den antikörperbeschichteten Partikeln gesättigt. Eine drogen-positive Urinprobe wird aufgrund des kompetitiven Prinzips keine gefärbte Linie in der spezifischen Testregion bilden, wohingegen eine drogen-negative Urinprobe oder eine Probe, die eine Drogenkonzentration unterhalb des Cut-offs enthält, eine Linie in der Testregion bildet. Als Verfahrenskontrolle erscheint in der Kontrolllinienregion immer eine gefärbte Linie, was eine ausreichende Probenmenge und eine korrekte Sogwirkung der Membran anzeigt.

REAGENZIEN

Die Testlinie enthält monoklonale mausantikörperbeschichtete Partikel und passende Drogen-Protein-Konjugate. Für die Kontrolllinie werden Ziegenantikörper verwendet.

WARNUNGEN UND VORSICHTSMASSNAHMEN

- Nur zur medizinischen und in-vitro diagnostischen Verwendung. Nicht nach dem Verfallsdatum verwenden.
- Die Testcassetten sollten bis zur Verwendung im versiegelten Beutel verbleiben.
- Alle Proben sollten als potentielle Infektionsquelle angesehen und entsprechend gehandhabt werden.
- Die verwendeten Testcassetten sollten gemäß nationalen und lokalen Bestimmungen entsorgt werden.

LAGERUNG

Die DIAQUICK DOA Cassetten können gekühlt oder bei Raumtemperatur (2 – 30 °C) gelagert werden. Die Tests sind bis zu dem auf dem Alubeutel aufgedruckten Verfallsdatum, haltbar. Die Tests müssen bis zur Verwendung im versiegelten Beutel verbleiben. NICHT EINFRIEREN. Nicht nach Ablauf des Verfallsdatums verwenden.

PROBENSAMMLUNG UND -VORBEREITUNG

Die Urinproben müssen in einem sauberen und trockenen Behälter gesammelt werden. Der Zeitpunkt der Probenahme kann unabhängig von der Tageszeit gewählt werden. Urinproben, die sichtbare Niederschläge enthalten, sollten zentrifugiert, gefiltert oder absetzen gelassen werden, um eine klare Probe zur Testung zu erhalten. Urinproben können bis zur Verwendung bei 2-8°C maximal 48 h gelagert werden. Sollte eine längere Lagerung erforderlich sein, müssen die Proben eingefroren und bei unter -20°C gelagert werden. Gefrorene Proben müssen vollständig aufgetaut und vor der Verwendung gut durchmischt werden.

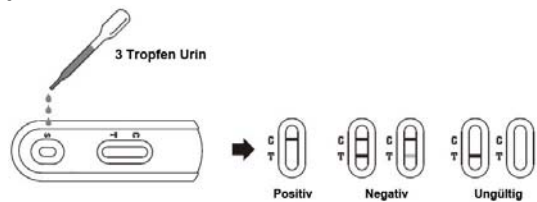
BENÖTIGTE, ABER NICHT BEREITGESTELLTE MATERIALIEN

- Probensammelbehälter
- Stoppuhr

TESTDURCHFÜHRUNG

Vor Testdurchführung müssen alle Proben, Kontrollen sowie die Testcassetten auf Raumtemperatur (15-30°C) gebracht werden.

- Den Alubeutel vor dem Öffnen auf Raumtemperatur bringen. Die Testcassette aus dem versiegelten Beutel entnehmen und sobald wie möglich verwenden.
- Die Testcassette auf eine saubere und ebene Fläche legen. Die Pipette senkrecht halten und **3 Tropfen Urin** (ca. 120 µL) auf die Probenöffnung (S) der Testcassette auftragen und die Stoppuhr starten. Den Einschluss von Luftblasen in der Probenöffnung (S) vermeiden. Siehe Abbildung unten.
- Auf das Erscheinen der gefärbte(n) Linie(n). **Die Ergebnisse nach 5 Minuten ablesen.** Die Ergebnisse nicht nach mehr als 10 Minuten ablesen.



INTERPRETATION DER ERGEBNISSE

NEGATIV: Zwei farbige Linien erscheinen. Eine farbige Linie sollte in der Kontrollregion (C) und eine andere in der Testregion (T) erscheinen. Dieses negative Ergebnis zeigt an, dass die Drogenkonzentration unterhalb der Nachweisgrenze liegt.

***ACHTUNG:** Die Farbschattierung in der Testregion (T) kann variieren, wobei jede auch noch so schwache Testlinie als negativ angesehen werden sollte.

POSITIV: Eine farbige Linie erscheint in der Kontrollregion (C). In der Testregion (T) erscheint keine Linie. Dieses positive Ergebnis zeigt an, dass die Drogenkonzentration die Nachweisgrenze übersteigt.

UNGÜLTIG: Die Kontrolllinie erscheint nicht. Ungenügend Probenvolumen oder falsche Testdurchführung sind die wahrscheinlichsten Ursachen für ein Versagen der Kontrolllinie. Die Durchführung überprüfen und den Test mit einer neuen Testcassette wiederholen. Bleibt das Problem bestehen, den Testkit nicht weiterverwenden und den lokalen Händler kontaktieren.

QUALITÄTSKONTROLLE

Eine Verfahrenskontrolle ist im Test integriert. Eine farbige Linie, die in der Kontrollregion (C) erscheint, wird als interne Verfahrenskontrolle gewertet. Sie bestätigt genügend Probenvolumen, ausreichende Membrandurchfeuchtung und eine korrekte Testdurchführung. Kontrollstandards werden mit diesem Test nicht mitgeliefert. Es wird jedoch empfohlen, dass Positiv- und Negativkontrollen im Zuge einer guten Laborpraxis getestet werden, um die Testdurchführung zu bestätigen und eine korrekte Testleistung zu überprüfen.

EINSCHRÄNKUNGEN

- Es ist möglich, dass technische oder Verfahrensfehler, sowie störende Substanzen im Urin falsche Ergebnisse verursachen.
- Verfälschende Substanzen, wie Bleichmittel in der Urinprobe können falsche Ergebnisse unabhängig von der verwendeten analytischen Methode verursachen. Wird Verfälschung vermutet sollte der Test mit einer anderen Urinprobe wiederholt werden.
- Ein positives Ergebnis deutet auf das Vorhandensein der Droge oder deren Metaboliten hin, sagt aber nichts über den Grad der Vergiftung, die Art der Einnahme oder der Konzentration im Urin aus.
- Ein negatives Ergebnis deutet nicht unbedingt auf einen drogenfreien Urin hin. Negative Ergebnisse werden auch erhalten, wenn die Droge unterhalb der Nachweisgrenze des Tests im Urin vorhanden ist.
- Die DIAQUICK DOA Cassetten unterscheiden nicht zwischen Drogen und bestimmten Medikamenten.
- Ein positives Ergebnis kann von bestimmten Nahrungsmitteln oder Nahrungsergänzungsmitteln verursacht werden.

LEISTUNGSDATEN

GENAUIGKEIT

Eine Vergleichsstudie der DIAQUICK DOA Cassetten und einem kommerzielle erhältlichen Schnelltest wurde durchgeführt. Ca. 100 Patientenproben wurden getestet. Die Übereinstimmung betrug > 99,9 % bei allen Tests.

Eine Vergleichsstudie der DIAQUICK DOA Cassetten und GC/MS im Cut-Off Bereich wurde mit je 250 Patientenproben durchgeführt. Die folgenden Ergebnisse wurden aufgezeichnet:

% Übereinstimmung mit GC/MS

	Positive Übereinstimmung	Negative Übereinstimmung	Gesamtergebnisse
AMP	98,1 %	97,9 %	98,0 %
BAR	96,1 %	98,6 %	97,6 %
BUP	99,1 %	> 99,9 %	99,6 %
BZO	98,4 %	99,2 %	98,8 %
COC	98,2 %	97,8 %	98,0 %
ETG	97,6 %	99,4 %	98,8 %
FYL	98,8 %	99,4 %	99,2 %
KET	97,5 %	98,2 %	98,0 %
MDMA	98,1 %	99,3 %	98,8 %
MET	96,2 %	97,1 %	96,8 %
MOP	95,0 %	95,3 %	95,2 %
MTD	98,9 %	98,8 %	98,8 %
OPI	96,7 %	93,8 %	95,2 %



TCA	94,8 %	91,6 %	92,8 %
THC	97,9 %	98,1 %	98,0 %
TRA	88,2 %	92,4 %	90,8 %
K2	97,5 %	98,2 %	98,0 %

ANALYTISCHE SPEZIFITÄT

Die folgenden Tabellen listen die Konzentration der Substanzen (ng/mL), die nach 5 min. mit den DIAQUICK DOA Cassetten im Urin als positiv nachgewiesen werden.

AMPHETAMIN	AMP	BARBITURATE	BAR
D,L-Amphetaminsulfat	300	Amobarbital	5 000
L-Amphetamin	25 000	5,5-Diphenylhydantoin	8 000
(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamin	500	Allobarbital	600
Phentermin	800	Barbital	8 000
Maprotilin	50 000	Talbutal	200
Methoxyphenamin	6 000	Butalbital	8 000
D-Amphetamin	1 000	Phenobarbital	300
BUPRENORPHIN	BUP	Cyclopropobarbital	30 000
Buprenorphin	10	Pentobarbital	8 000
Norbuprenorphin	50	Alphenol	600
Buprenorphin 3-D-Glucuronid	50	Aprobarbital	500
Norbuprenorphin 3-D-Glucuronid	100	Butabarbital	200
BENZODIAZEPINE	BZO	Butethal	500
Alprazolam	100	Secobarbital	300
a-Hydroxyalprazolam	1 500	COCAIN	COC
Bromazepam	900	Benzoylcegonin	300
Chlordiazepoxid	900	Cocain HCl	200
Clobazam	200	Cocaaethylen	20 000
Clonazepam	500	Ecgoinin HCl	30 000
Clorazepat dipotassium	500	ETHYLGLUCURONID	ETG
Delorazepam	900	Ethyl-β-D-Glucuronid	500
Desalkylflurazepam	200	Propyl-β-D-Glucuronid	50 000
Diazepam	300	Morphin-3-β-Glucuronid	100 000
Estazolam	6 000	Morphin-6-β-Glucuronid	100 000
Flunitrazepam	200	Glucuronsäure	100 000
(±) Lorazepam	3 000	Ethanol	100 000
RS-Lorazepam glucuronid	200	Methanol	100 000
Midazolam	6 000	FENTANYL	FYL
Nitrazepam	200	Alfentanyl	600 000
Norchlordiazepoxid	100	Fenfluramin	50 000
Nordiazepam	900	Norfentanyl	20
Oxazepam	300	Busporin	15 000
Temazepam	100	Fentanyl	100
Triazolam	3 000	Sufentanyl	50 000
KETAMIN	KET	ECSTASY	MDMA
Ketamin	1 000	(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamin HCl	500
Benzphetamin	25 000	(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamin HCl (MDA)	3 000
(+) Chlorpheniramin	25 000	3,4-Methylenedioxyethyl-amphetamin (MDE)	300
Clonidin	100 000	METHAMPHETAMIN	MET
Dextromethorphan	2 000	ρ-Hydroxymethamphetamin	25 000
Disopyramid	25 000	D-Methamphetamin	1 000
EDDP	50 000	L-Methamphetamin	20 000
Mephentermin	25 000	(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamin	12 500
(1R, 2S) - (-)-Ephedrin	100 000	Mephentermin	50 000
4-Hydroxyphenacyclidin	50 000	MORPHIN	MOP
Levorphanol	50 000	Codein	200
MDE	50 000	Ethylmorphin	6 000
Tetrahydrozolin	500	Hydrocodon	50 000
d-Methamphetamin	50 000	Hydromorphon	3 000
l-Methamphetamin	50 000	Levorphanol	1 500
Methoxyphenamin	25 000	6-Monoacetylmorphin	300
(+)-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamin	100 000	Morphin 3-β-D-glucuronid	800
d-Norpropoxyphen	25 000	Morphin	300
Pentazocin	25 000	Norcodein	6 000
Phencyclidin	25 000	Normorphon	50 000
Promazin	25 000	Oxycodon	30 000
Promethazin	25 000	Oxymorphon	50 000
Thioridazin	50 000	Procain	15 000
Meperidin	25 000	Thebain	6 000
METHADON	MTD	TRIZYKLISCHE ANTIDEPRESSIVA	TCA
Methadon	300	Nortriptylin	1 000
Doxylamin	100 000	Nordoxepin	500
Cis-tramadol	300 000	Trimipramin	3 000
OPIATE	OPI	Amitriptylin	1 500
Codein	2 000	Promazin	3 000
Ethylmorphin	3 000	Desipramin	200
Hydrocodon	50 000	Cyclobenzaprin	2 000
Hydromorphon	15 000	Imipramin	400
Levorphanol	25 000	Clomipramin	50 000
6-Monoacetylmorphin	3 000	Doxepin	2 000
Morphin 3-β-D-glucuronid	2 000	Maprotilin	2 000
Morphin	2 000	Promethazin	50 000
Norcodein	25 000	Perphenazin	50 000
Normorphon	50 000	Dithiaden	10 000
Oxycodon	25 000	SPICE	K2
Oxymorphon	25 000	JWH-018 5-Pentensäuremetabolit	50
Procain	50 000	JWH-073 4-Butensäuremetabolit	50
Thebain	25 000	JWH-018 4-Hydroxypentylmetabolit	400
CANNABIS	THC	JWH-018 5-Hydroxypentylmetabolit	500
Cannabinol	35 000	JWH-073 4-Hydroxybutylmetabolit	500
11-nor-Δ ⁹ -THC-9 COOH	30	JWH-073 N-(3-hydroxypentyl) Metabolit	8 000
11-nor-Δ⁹-THC-9 COOH	50	JWH-018 N-(4-hydroxypentyl) Metabolit	10 000
Δ ⁹ -THC	17 000	MAM2201 N-Pentensäuremetabolit	300
Δ ⁸ -THC	17 000	JWH-122 N-(4-hydroxypentyl) Metabolit	2 000
TRAMADOL	TRA	JWH-018 N-Pentensäuremetabolit	150
n-Desmethyl-cis-tramadol	200	JWH-073 N-(2-hydroxybutyl) Metabolit	5 000
Cis-tramadol	100	JWH-018 N-(5-hydroxypentyl) Metabolit	5 000
Procyclidin	100 000	JWH-019 5-Hydroxypentylmetabolit	10 000
o-Desmethyl-cis-tramadol	10 000	JWH-019	10 000
Phencyclidin	100 000	JWH-122 N-(5-hydroxypentyl) Metabolit	5 000
d,l-O-Desmethyl venlafaxin	50 000	JWH-398 N-Pentensäuremetabolit	500
		JWH-200 6-Hydroxyindolmetabolit	15 000
		JWH-210 N-Pentensäuremetabolit	1 000
		RCS4 N-5-Carboxypentylmetabolit	1 000
		JWH-073 4-Pentensäuremetabolit	10 000

KREUZREAKTIVITÄT

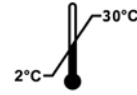
Eine Studie wurde durchgeführt, um die Kreuzreaktivität des Tests in drogenfreiem oder drogen-positivem Urin zu testen. Die folgenden Substanzen zeigen bei einer Konzentration von 100 µg/mL keine Kreuzreaktivität mit den DIAQUICK DOA Cassetten.

Nicht-kreuzreagierende Substanzen:

Acetophenetidin	Cortison	Zomepirac	d-Pseudoephedrin
N-Acetylprocainamid	Creatinin	Ketoprofen	Quinidin
Acetylsalicylsäure	Deoxycorticosteron	Labetalol	Quinin
Aminopyrin	Dextromethorphan	Loperamid	Salicylsäure
Amoxicillin	Diclofenac	Meprobamat	Serotonin
Ampicillin	Diffunisal	Methoxyphenamin	Sulfamethazin
l-Ascorbinsäure	Digoxin	Methylphenidat	Sulindac
Apomorphin	Diphenhydramin	Nalidixinsäure	Tetracyclin
Aspartam	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoat	Naproxen	Tetrahydrocortison
Atropin	β-Estradiol	Niacinamid	3-acetat
Benzilinsäure	Estron-3-sulfat	Nifedipin	Tetrahydrocortison
Benzoessäure	Erythromycin	Norethindron	Tetrahydrozolin
Bilirubin	Fenoprofen	Noscapin	Thiamin
d,l-Brompheniramin	Furosemid	d,l-Octopamin	Thioridazin
Coffein	Genitinsäure	Oxalsäure	d,l-Tyrosin
Cannabidiol	Haemoglobin	Oxolinsäure	Tolbutamid
Chloralhydrat	Hydralazin	Oxymetazolin	Triamteren
Chloramphenicol	Hydrochlorothiazid	Papaverin	Trifluoperazin
Chlorothiazid	Hydrocortison	Penicillin-G	Trimethoprim
d,l-Chlorpheniramin	o-Hydroxyhippursäure	Perphenazin	d,l-Tryptophan
Chlorpromazin	3-Hydroxytyramin	Phenelzin	Urinsäure
Cholesterol	d,l-Isoproterenol	Prednison	Verapamil
Clonidin	Isoxsuprin	d,l-Propranolol	

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- Tietz NW. Textbook of Clinical Chemistry. W.B. Saunders Company. 1986; 1735
- Hawks RL, CN Chiang. Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse. National Institute for Drug Abuse (NIDA), Research Monograph 73, 1986.



DIAQUICK DOA Cassette

Em amostras de urina humana

	REF	Contém
DIAQUICK AMP Cassette	Z99004CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99004B)
DIAQUICK BAR Cassette	Z99006CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99006B)
DIAQUICK BUP Cassette	Z04560CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z04560B)
DIAQUICK BZO Cassette	Z99001CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99001B)
DIAQUICK COC Cassette	Z99003CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99003B)
DIAQUICK ETG Cassette	Z15102CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z15102B)
DIAQUICK FYL Cassette	Z09640CE	- 10 Tests (10x REF Z09640B)
DIAQUICK KET Cassette	Z09641CE	- 10 Tests (10x REF Z09641B)
DIAQUICK MDMA Cassette	Z04570CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z04570B)
DIAQUICK MET Cassette	Z99500CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99500B)
DIAQUICK MOP Cassette	Z99005CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99005B)
DIAQUICK MTD Cassette	Z99550CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99550B)
DIAQUICK OPI Cassette	Z05011CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z05011B)
DIAQUICK TCA Cassette	Z03040CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z03040B)
DIAQUICK THC Cassette	Z99002CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z99002B)
DIAQUICK TRA Cassette	Z10414CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z10414B)
DIAQUICK Spice Cassette	Z13630CE	- 30 Tests (30x REF Z13630B)

Todos os produtos são embalados individualmente e contém uma pipeta descartável.
 Todos os produtos contém um manual de instruções.

Somente para diagnóstico in vitro. Somente para diagnóstico e monitorização terapêuticos. Somente para uso profissional.

FINALIDADE PRETENDIDA

O DIAQUICK DOA Cassette é um imunoenensaio cromatográfico de fluxo lateral para a detecção qualitativa das seguintes drogas (veja os valores "cut-off" em baixo):

Parâmetro	Code	Calibrador	Cut-off
Anfetamina	AMP	d-Anfetamina	1 000 ng/mL
Barbitúricos	BAR	Secobarbital	300 ng/mL
Buprenorfina	BUP	Buprenorfina	10 ng/mL
Benzodiazepinas	BZO	Oxazepam	300 ng/mL
Cocaina	COC	Benzolecgonina	300 ng/mL
Etilglucuronido	ETG	Etil-β-D-Glucuronido	500 ng/mL
Fentanil	FYL	Norfentanil	20 ng/mL
Ketamina	KET	Ketamina	1 000 ng/mL
Éxtasy	MDMA	(±)3,4-Metilenodioximetanfetamina HCl	500 ng/mL
Metanfetamina	MET	d-Metanfetamina	1 000 ng/mL
Opiáceo, Morfina, Heroína	MOP	Morfina	300 ng/mL
Metadona	MTD	Metadona	300 ng/mL
Opiáceo, Morfina, Heroína	OPI	Morfina	2 000 ng/mL
Antidepressivos tricíclicos	TCA	Nortriptilina	1 000 ng/mL
Marihuana / Cannabis	THC	11-nor-Δ9-THC-9-COOH	50 ng/mL
Tramadol	TRA	cis-Tramadol	100 ng/mL
Marihuana sintética	K2	JWH-018 5-Ácido 5-pentanoico	50 ng/mL

Este teste irá detectar outros componentes relacionados. Tenha como referência a tabela de especificações analíticas deste folheto. Este teste proporciona somente um resultado analítico preliminar. Um método químico alternativo mais específico deve ser usado de modo a obter uma confirmação do resultado analítico. O método da Cromatografia gasosa/Espectrometria de massa (GC/MS) foi estabelecido como o método de confirmação preferencial. Considerações clínicas e opiniões profissionais devem ser consideradas em qualquer resultado do teste de abuso de drogas, particularmente quando os testes preliminares indicam resultados positivos. Apenas para diagnóstico in vitro.

PRINCÍPIO DE TESTE

O DIAQUICK DOA Cassette é um imunoenensaio baseado no princípio de ligação competitiva. As drogas que possam existir na amostra de urina competem com um conjugado de droga para locais de ligação do anticorpo. Durante o teste, a amostra de urina migra pela acção da capilaridade. Uma droga presente na urina a um nível inferior ao nível "cut-off", não irá saturar os locais de ligação das partículas revestidas do anticorpo. As partículas revestidas de anticorpos serão posteriormente capturadas pelo conjugado imobilizado da droga e surgirá uma linha colorida na região de teste. Esta linha colorida não se formará na região de teste se o nível de droga for superior ao valor "cut-off" porque isso irá saturar todos os locais de ligação dos anticorpos. Uma amostra positiva de urina não irá gerar uma linha colorida na região de teste devido à competitividade da droga, enquanto que uma amostra negativa de urina ou uma amostra contendo uma concentração de droga inferior ao valor "cut-off" irá gerar uma linha na região de teste. Com o intuito de funcionar como procedimento de controlo, aparecerá sempre uma linha colorida na região de controlo, indicando que o volume adequado de amostra foi adicionado e absorvido pela membrana.

REAGENTES

O dispositivo de teste contém partículas revestidas com anticorpos monoclonais de rato e proteína conjugada com drogas. É utilizado um anticorpo de cabra no sistema da linha de controlo.

AVISOS E PRECAUÇÕES

- Apenas para uso profissional em diagnóstico in-vitro. Não use depois da data de validade.
- Manter o teste na embalagem selada até à sua utilização.
- As amostras podem ser infecciosas; manuseie e descarte com cuidado e apropriadamente todos os dispositivos
- O teste usado deverá ser descartado num contentor apropriado para materiais infecciosos, de acordo com a legislação local.

ARMAZENAMENTO E ESTABILIDADE

O DIAQUICK DOA Cassette deve ser armazenado a 2-30°C na embalagem original. A data de validade indicada foi determinada sob condições normais de laboratório. O dispositivo pode ser armazenado à temperatura ambiente ou refrigerado (2-30°C). O dispositivo mantém-se estável até à data de validade impressa na bolsa selada. O dispositivo de teste deve ser mantido dentro da bolsa selada até à sua utilização. NÃO CONGELE. Não utilize após o prazo de validade.

COLHEITA DE AMOSTRA E PREPARAÇÃO

As amostras de urina deverão ser recolhidas num recipiente limpo e seco. Pode ser utilizada urina recolhida a qualquer hora do dia. Amostras de urina que apresentem precipitação deverão ser centrifugadas, filtradas ou deixadas estabilizar para obter uma amostra limpa para o teste.

As amostras podem ser mantidas refrigeradas a 2-8°C até 48H antes do teste. Para uma conservação prolongada, as amostras deverão ser congeladas e mantidas abaixo dos -20°C. As amostras congeladas deverão ser descongeladas e misturadas antes do teste.

MATERIAIS NECESSÁRIOS MAS NÃO FORNECIDOS

- Recipiente para recolha de amostra
- Cronómetro

PROCEDIMENTO DE ENSAIO

Deixe o dispositivo de teste, a amostra de urina e/ou controlos estabilizarem à temperatura ambiente (15-30°C).

1. Abra a carteira da cassette e retire o teste. Utilize-o o mais rapidamente possível.
2. Coloque o dispositivo de teste numa superfície limpa e horizontal. Segure na pipeta verticalmente e transfira 3 gotas de urina (aprox. 120 µl) para o depósito da amostra do teste (S) e inicie a contagem do tempo. Evite bolhas de ar no depósito.
3. Espere que a(s) linha(s) vermelha(s) apareça(m). **Leia o resultado após 5 minutos.** Não interprete o resultado após 10 minutos.



INTERPRETAÇÃO DOS RESULTADOS

NEGATIVO: Aparecem 2 linhas. Uma linha vermelha deverá aparecer na região de controlo (C) e outra linha vermelha ou cor-de-rosa deverá aparecer na região de teste (T). O resultado negativo indica que a concentração de drogas está abaixo do nível detectável "cut-off".

*NOTA: A tonalidade da cor da linha da região de teste (T) varia, mas o teste deverá ser considerado negativo mesmo que a linha colorida seja muito ténue.

POSITIVO: Uma linha vermelha aparece na região de controlo (C). Não aparece linha na região de teste (T). O resultado positivo indica que a concentração de drogas está acima do nível detectável "cut-off".

INVÁLIDO: A linha de controlo não aparece. O volume insuficiente de urina ou técnicas de erradas de procedimento são as razões mais prováveis para a falha da linha na região de controlo. Reveja o procedimento e repita o teste usando o dispositivo de teste novo. Se o problema persistir descontinue o uso do teste e contacte o distribuidor local.

CONTROLO DE QUALIDADE

Um procedimento interno de controlo foi incluído no teste para assegurar a correcta performance do kit e fiabilidade. O uso de um controlo externo é recomendado para verificar a performance do kit. As amostras de controlo de qualidade deverão ser testadas de acordo com os requisitos do controlo de qualidade estabelecidos pelo laboratório de teste.

RESTRIÇÕES

1. O teste foi concebido apenas para ser usado com urina.
2. Embora o teste seja preciso, existe a possibilidade de outras substâncias nas amostras de urina poderem interferir com o teste e causar resultados errados.
3. O teste apresenta apenas um resultado analítico preliminar qualitativo. Um segundo método analítico deverá ser utilizado para confirmação dos resultados. GC/MS é o método preferido para confirmação.
4. O teste é apenas uma análise qualitativa e não se destina a fornecer qualquer indicação quantitativa do nível de concentração ou de intoxicação.
5. Adulterantes como a lixívia ou outros oxidantes nas amostras de urina podem conduzir a resultados errados independentemente do método analítico utilizado. Se há suspeitas de adulterantes o teste deverá ser repetido com uma nova amostra de urina.
6. Um resultado negativo não indica necessariamente uma urina sem presença de droga. Estes resultados podem ser obtidos quando o nível de BZO presente é inferior ao nível "cut-off" detectável pelo teste.
7. O teste não distingue drogas ilícitas de certos medicamentos.

CARACTERÍSTICAS DA PERFORMANCE

Precisão

A precisão do DIAQUICK DOA Cassette foi avaliada em comparação com testes rápidos comercialmente disponíveis. Os resultados presumivelmente positivos foram confirmados por GC/MS. Os resultados foram os seguintes:

	% de acordo com o teste comercial		
	Valores positivos	Valores negativos	Resultados totais
TODOS	>99%	>99%	>99%

	% de acordo com GC/MS		
	Valores positivos	Valores negativos	Resultados totais
AMP	98,1 %	97,9 %	98,0 %
BAR	96,1 %	98,6 %	97,6 %
BUP	99,1 %	> 99,9 %	99,6 %
BZO	98,4 %	99,2 %	98,8 %
COC	98,2 %	97,8 %	98,0 %
ETG	97,6 %	99,4 %	98,8 %
FYL	98,8 %	99,4 %	99,2 %
KET	97,5 %	98,2 %	98,0 %



MDMA	98,1 %	99,3 %	98,8 %
MET	96,2 %	97,1 %	96,8 %
MOP	95,0 %	95,3 %	95,2 %
MTD	98,9 %	98,8 %	98,8 %
OPI	96,7 %	93,8 %	95,2 %
TCA	94,8 %	91,6 %	92,8 %
THC	97,9 %	98,1 %	98,0 %
TRA	88,2 %	92,4 %	90,8 %
K2	97,5 %	98,2 %	98,0 %

ESPECIFICIDADE ANALÍTICA

A tabela seguinte apresenta os componentes que são positivamente detectados na urina pelo DIAQUICK DOA Cassette ao fim de 5 minutos.

AMPHETAMINE	AMP	BARBITURATES	BAR
D,L-Amphetamine sulfate	300	Amobarbital	5 000
L-Amphetamine	25 000	5,5-Diphenylhydantoin	8 000
(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	500	Allobarbitol	600
Phentermine	800	Barbital	8 000
Maprotiline	50 000	Talbutal	200
Methoxyphenamine	6 000	Butalbitol	8 000
D-Amphetamine	1 000	Phenobarbital	300
BUPRENORPHINE	BUP	Cyclopentobarbital	30 000
Buprenorphine	10	Pentobarbital	8 000
Norbuprenorphine	50	Alphenol	600
Buprenorphine 3-D-Glucuronide	50	Aprobarbital	500
Norbuprenorphine 3-D-Glucuronide	100	Butabarbitol	200
BENZODIAZEPINES	BZO	Butethal	500
Alprazolam	100	Secobarbital	300
a-hydroxylprazolam	1 500	COCAINE	COC
Bromazepam	900	Benzylecgonine	300
Chlordiazepoxide	900	Cocaine HCl	200
Clobazam	200	Cocaehtylene	20 000
Clonazepam	500	Ecgonine HCl	30 000
Clorazepate dipotassium	500	ETHYLGUCURONIDE	ETG
Delorazepam	900	Ethyl-β-D-Glucuronide	500
Desalkylflurazepam	200	Propyl-β-D-Glucuronide	50 000
Diazepam	300	Morphine-3-β-Glucuronide	100 000
Estazolam	6 000	Morphine-6-β-Glucuronide	100 000
Flunitrazepam	200	Glucuronic Acid	100 000
(±) Lorazepam	3 000	Ethanol	100 000
RS-Lorazepam glucuronide	200	Methanol	100 000
Midazolam	6 000	FENTANYL	FYL
Nitrazepam	200	Alfentanil	600 000
Norchlordiazepoxide	100	Fenfluramine	50 000
Nordiazepam	900	Norfentanyl	20
Oxazepam	300	Busporine	15 000
Temazepam	100	Fentanyl	100
Triazolam	3 000	Sufentanil	50 000
KETAMINE	KET	ECSTASY	MDMA
Ketamine	1 000	(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine HCl	500
Benzphetamine	25 000	(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine HCl (MDA)	3,000
(+) Chlorpheniramine	25 000	3,4-Methylenedioxyethyl-amphetamine (MDE)	300
Clonidine	100 000	METHAMPHETAMINE	MET
Dextromethorphan	2 000	p-Hydroxymethamphetamine	25 000
Disopyramide	25 000	D-Methamphetamine	1 000
EDDP	50 000	L-Methamphetamine	20 000
Mephentermine	25 000	(±)-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	12 500
(1R, 2S) - (-)-Ephedrine	100 000	Mephentermine	50 000
4-Hydroxyphencyclidine	50 000	MORPHINE	MOP
Levorphanol	50 000	Codeine	200
MDE	50 000	Ethylmorphine	6 000
Tetrahydrozoline	500	Hydrocodone	50 000
d-Methamphetamine	50 000	Hydromorphone	3 000
l-Methamphetamine	50 000	Levorphanol	1 500
Methoxyphenamine	25 000	6-Monoacetylmorphine	300
(+)-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	100 000	Morphine 3-β-D-glucuronide	800
d-Norpropoxyphene	25 000	Morphine	300
Pentazocine	25 000	Norcodeine	6 000
Phencyclidine	25 000	Normorphone	50 000
Promazine	25 000	Oxycodone	30 000
Promethazine	25 000	Oxymorphone	50 000
Thioridazine	50 000	Procaine	15 000
Meperidine	25 000	Thebaine	6 000
METHADONE	MTD	TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS	TCA
Methadone	300	Nortriptyline	1 000
Doxylamine	100 000	Nordoxepine	500
Cis-tramadol	300 000	Trimipramine	3 000
OPIATES	OPI	Amitriptyline	1 500
Codeine	2 000	Promazine	3 000
Ethylmorphine	3 000	Desipramine	200
Hydrocodone	50 000	Cyclobenzaprine	2 000
Hydromorphone	15 000	Imipramine	400
Levorphanol	25 000	Ciomiopramine	50 000
6-Monoacetylmorphine	3 000	Doxepine	2 000
Morphine 3-β-D-glucuronide	2 000	Maprotiline	2 000
Morphine	2 000	Promethazine	50 000
Norcodeine	25 000	Perphenazine	50 000
Normorphone	50 000	Dithiaden	10 000
Oxycodone	25 000	SPICE	K2
Oxymorphone	25 000	JWH-018 5-Pentanoic acid metabolite	50
Procaine	50 000	JWH-073 4-butanoic acid metabolite	50
Thebaine	25 000	JWH-018 4-Hydroxypentyl metabolite	400
CANNABIS	THC	JWH-018 5-Hydroxypentyl metabolite	500
Cannabinol	35 000	JWH-073 4-Hydroxybutyl metabolite	500
11-nor-Δ ⁸ -THC-9 COOH	30	JWH-073 N-(3-hydroxypentyl) metabolite	8 000
11-nor-Δ⁸-THC-9 COOH	50	JWH-018 N-(4-hydroxypentyl) metabolite	10 000
Δ ⁸ -THC	17 000	MAM2201 N-Pentanoic metabolite	300
Δ ⁹ -THC	17 000	JWH-122 N-(4-hydroxypentyl) metabolite	2 000
TRAMADOL	TRA	JWH-018 N-Pentanoic metabolite	150
n-Desmethyl-cis-tramadol	200	JWH-073 N-(2-hydroxybutyl) metabolite	5 000
Cis-tramadol	100	JWH-018 N-(5-hydroxypentyl) metabolite	5 000
Proclidline	100 000	JWH-019 5-hydroxypentyl metabolite	10 000
o-Desmethyl-cis-tramadol	10 000	JWH-019	10 000
Phencyclidine	100 000	JWH-122 N-(5-hydroxypentyl) metabolite	5 000
d,l-O-Desmethyl venlafaxine	50 000	JWH-398 N-Pentanoic acid metabolite	500
		JWH-200 6-hydroxyindole metabolite	15 000
		JWH-210 N-Pentanoic acid metabolite	1 000
		RCS4 N-5-Carboxypentyl metabolite	1 000
		JWH-073 4-Pentanoic acid metabolite	10 000

REACTIVIDADE CRUZADA

Foi conduzido um estudo de modo a determinar a reactividade cruzada do teste com componentes tanto em urina sem drogas como em urina com drogas. Os seguintes componentes não apresentam qualquer interferência quando testados a uma concentração de 100 µg/mL.

Non Cross-Reacting Compounds:

Acetophenetidin	Cortisone	Zomepirac	d-Pseudoephedrine
N-Acetylprocainamide	Creatinine	Ketoprofen	Quinidine
Acetylsalicylic acid	Deoxycorticosterone	Labelalol	Quinine
Aminopyrine	Dextromethorphan	Loperamide	Salicylic acid
Amoxicillin	Diclofenac	Meprobamate	Serotonin
Ampicillin	Diffunisal	Methoxyphenamine	Sulfamethazine
l-Ascorbic acid	Digoxin	Methylphenidate	Sulindac
Apomorphine	Diphenhydramine	Nalidixic acid	Tetracycline
Aspartame	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Naproxen	Tetrahydrocortisone,
Atropine	β-Estradiol	Niacinamide	3-acetate
Benzilic acid	Estrone-3-sulfate	Nifedipine	Tetrahydrocortisone
Benzoic acid	Erythromycin	Norethidrone	Tetrahydrozoline
Bilirubin	Fenoprofen	Noscapine	Thiamine
d,l-Brompheniramine	Furosemide	d,l-Octopamine	Thioridazine
Caffeine	Gentisic acid	Oxalic acid	d,l-Tyrosine
Cannabidiol	Hemoglobin	Oxolinic acid	Tolbutamide
Chloral hydrate	Hydralazine	Oxymetazoline	Triamterene
Chloramphenicol	Hydrochlorothiazide	Papaverine	Trifluoperazine
Chlorothiazide	Hydrocortisone	Penicillin-G	Trimethoprim
d,l-Chlorpheniramine	o-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Perphenazine	d,l-Tryptophan
Chlorpromazine	3-Hydroxytyramine	Phenelzine	Uric acid
Cholesterol	d,l-Isoproterenol	Prednisone	Verapamil
Clonidine	Isoxsuprine	d,l-Propranolol	

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