Confirmation - The process of using a second analytical procedure to verify the presence of a specific drug or metabolite, which is independent of the initial test and which uses a different technique and chemical principle from that of the initial test to ensure reliability and accuracy.

Cross Reactivity - The degree to which an antibody interacts with antigens other than the one used to produce the antibody. This is a property of nearly all naturally derived antibodies.

Cutoff - The concentration of a target drug in a specimen at or above which the test is called positive and below which it is called negative.

False Negative - A test result which states that no drug is present when, in fact, a tested drug or metabolite is present in an amount greater than the threshold or cutoff amount.

False Positive - A test result which states that a drug or metabolite is present when, in fact, the drug or metabolite is not present, or is present in an amount less than the threshold or cutoff value.

GC/MS - An abbreviation for the instrumental technique which couples the powerful separation potential of gas chromatography with the specific characterization ability of mass spectrometry.

Mass Spectrometry - Analysis using an instrumental technique that provides accurate information about the molecular mass and structure of complex molecules. This technique can identify extremely small amounts of drugs or metabolites by their mass-fragmented spectrum.

Metabolite - Drug breakdown products.

Passive Inhalation - The exposure of nonsmoking subjects, through inhalation, to smoke from active smokers, thereby raising the possibility that a non-user of marijuana may test positive for metabolites of delta-9-tetrahydrocanabinol.

Screening Test - The initial test used to identify those specimens which are negative or positive for the presence of drugs or their metabolites. Negative specimens need no further examination and need not undergo confirmation testing.

THC - Delta-9-tetrahydrocanabinol, the most pharmacologically active of the cannabinoids (See Cannabinoids).

Overview: A fresh urine sample should be collected directly into the test cup. The test begins immediately. The urine should be collected to the "FILL TO HERE" mark on the test cup.

Additional information and resources:

- Familiarize yourself with the contents of this kit:
- The QuickScreen™ Cup Multi Drug Test cup. Open the cup lid and discard the desiccant pouch inside the cup. It is not used in the test.
- Place blue coloring into the toilet. This will help to discourage the use of any water sources to dilute the specimen.
- Check the child's clothing to ensure that they do not have access to or anything in their possession that would be used to tamper with the specimen.
- Make sure the faucets in the bathroom basin and shower are turned off tightly and the child should be instructed not to turn them on.
- Place blue coloring into the toilet. This will help to discourage the use of any water sources to dilute the specimen.
- A family of compounds, some of which are psychoactive, found in the common hemp plant, or Cannabis sativa. Most of the pharmacological effects are produced by delta-9-tetrahydrocanabinol. In urine drug testing, the prior use of marijuana is established by the detection of metabolites of cannabinoids. These metabolites are generally inactive, but are often present in significant quantities. The most abundant metabolite is 11-nor-delta-9-tetrahydrocanabinol-9-carboxylic acid, sometimes referred to as 9-carboxy-THC. Most immunassays and confirmation procedures are directed toward this metabolite.

8. Remember, when a drug is found in the urine, testing:
   a. does not tell you how the drug got there (ate, inhaled, smoked or injected);
   b. does not distinguish a prescription medicine from a drug of abuse;
   c. does not tell if the positive result is from a food that someone ate.

7. In the event a positive result for a drug was confirmed, please consult with your staff in a proper course of action. We will help you identify counselors who will help you. It is important that you remain calm and do not react in a negative way to the situation.

6. Immediately check the temperature monitoring strip. The temperature should be between 99°F and 100°F. If the temperature is not in this range, the sample may be altered and another test should be performed. For more information about tampering, please read the section "A Special Note to Parents About Sample Tampering". IMPORTANT: The urine volume should be enough to reach the "FILL TO HERE" mark on the test cup.

5. Have the donor urinate directly into the test cup. Fill the cup to the "FILL TO HERE" mark. It’s OK to have a little extra sample. Wipe spills or spills from the outside of this cup.

4. Carefully open the foil pouch at the notch and remove the QuickScreen™ Cup. Open the cup lid and discard the desiccant pouch inside the cup. It is not used in the test.

3. Remove the bottom half of your Personal Identification Number located on the test cup and place it on the cover of the instruction booklet for safe keeping.

2. Remove the bottom half of your Personal Identification Number located on the test cup and place it on the cover of the instruction booklet for safe keeping.

1. Have the test cup ready.

3. Carefully open the foil pouch at the notch and remove the QuickScreen™ Cup Multi Drug Test cup. Open the cup lid and discard the desiccant pouch inside the cup. It is not used in the test.
Do not use this device to test anything but urine.

- Our laboratory must receive an adequate amount of sample to perform confirmation testing.
- Certain foods and medicines, diet plan drugs and nutritional supplements may cause a false positive test result with this product.
- The possibility exists that substances and factors not described in this section may interfere with the test, causing false results (e.g. technical or procedural error).
- Adulterated urine samples may produce erroneous results.
- Strong oxidizing agents such as bleach can oxidize drug analytes. If such an oxidizer is used, be sure it is treated of being tampered with, a new sample must be obtained.
- The test kit has been designed to determine the actual concentration of a drug or the level of interference, if any.
- Liability is limited to the purchase price of the kit.

Remember:
• No result for THC Opiates (example only)

**PRELIMINARY RESULT** for Cocaine and Methadone (example only)

- Negative: A negative result is indicated by two (2) rose pink color bands (of any intensity), one in the control region AND one in the assay region.
- No result: A test result is considered to be PRELIMINARY. The urine sample must be sent to the laboratory for further testing. More than one test may be "preliminary."
- Positive: A single rose pink color band which appears in the control region, and NO line in the test region means the urine sample has been adulterated or contaminated.

No Result:
- A test result must be considered No Result if no bands appear or if a band appears in the test region "T" without a band in the control region. The presence of a control band is necessary to confirm assay performance and must always appear.

Understanding the Result:
- Each QuickScreen™ Cup 12 Multi Drug Test is made to detect the presence of the following drugs: methamphetamine, ecstasy, amphetamines, marijuana (THC), cocaine, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, methadone, oxycodone, pcp and opiates (heroin).
- The test detects any of all these drugs when they are above the detection limit of the test.

What does a negative test result mean?
- A negative test result means that the compound was not detected and if the test was performed according to direction, then probably none of the drugs in the urine were present in sufficient quantity to cross the detection limit of the test.

What does a positive test result mean?
- A positive test result means that the compound was detected and if the test was performed according to direction, the level of the compound was above the detection limit of the test. However, if drug use is still suspected, you may wish to re-screen at a later time.

What does a preliminary test result mean?
- A preliminary test result means that the test was not completed with something in the sample and must be sent to the lab for a more accurate test. Please review the Test Limitations following this section.

First, and most important: BE PATIENT. The result you obtained is called "preliminary" for a reason. The sample MUST be tested by our clinical laboratory in order to determine if a drug of abuse is actually present. You will never know for sure without taking the second step.

Remember, screening is the first step in a two part system:
Step 1: Screen out (enumerate) the negative samples.
Step 2: Send any sample which does not give a negative result to a laboratory for further testing.

Test Limitations:
- Failure to use this kit as directed may result in an insufficient sample or an inaccurate screening result.
- This test can be used on urine samples only. No other fluids have been evaluated.

Reading the Results

NEGATIVE RESULTS for all drugs tested

NEGATIVE RESULTS

PRELIMINARY RESULT for Cocaine and Methadone (example only)

- Preliminary: A single rose pink color band which appears in the control region, and NO line in the test region means the urine sample has been adulterated or contaminated.
- Final result: The urine sample was sent to the laboratory for further testing. More than one test may be "preliminary."

NO RESULT for THC Opiates (example only)

- Negative: A negative result is indicated by two (2) rose pink color bands (of any intensity), one in the control region AND one in the assay region.
- No result: A test result is considered to be PRELIMINARY. The urine sample must be sent to the laboratory for further testing. More than one test may be "preliminary."

What is the laboratory results mean

1. You will be told if the laboratory test result for your urine sample was positive or negative according to confirmation testing.

2. The results you receive will come from tests performed by laboratory professionals. These tests are run on very accurate and reliable equipment.

3. Positive results are released only when the sample is confirmed to be positive using sophisticated techniques and equipment such as gas chromatography/mass spectrometry with confirmation testing.

4. Samples which are screened as negative do not require the second (confirmation) test.

This can mean several things:
- a. These drugs were used in the past few days prior to providing the urine sample.
- b. The person may only use a small amount of a drug, an amount too small to be detected by the test.
- c. The person may be taking a drug not tested for with the QuickScreen™ Cup 12 Multi Drug Test. Only twelve (12) drugs are tested for and so if any other drugs were used in the test result would be negative. Substances such as LSD, alcohol and some prescription medications may be present.
- d. The sample may have been tampered with or be unsuitable due to some internal biological interference.

5. Certain foods and medicines such as cough syrup, inhaled, anti-diarrheal medicines, diet plan drugs, poppy seeds may cause a positive test result.
- a. Some of these substances may cause the active component in marijuana. Marijuana is commonly taken by smoking, but it may also be eaten. Marijuana may impair learning and coordination abilities. Lactose concentrations that persist in urine at a detectable concentration for many days after smoking.

Common street names for drugs:

What is the QuickScreen™ Cup 12 Multi Drug Test?

- QuickScreen™ Cup 12 Multi Drug Test is a qualitative test for the detection of drug impairment in urine, including: amphetamines, ecstasy, amphetamines, marijuana (THC), cocaine, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, methadone, oxycodone, pcp and opiates (heroin).

- QuickScreen™ Cup 12 Multi Drug Test allows the detection to be done confidently, with the consent of the person tested unknown.

- QuickScreen™ Cup 12 Multi Drug Test is a source of referrals to healthcare services.

QuickScreen™ Cup 12 Multi Drug Test Hot line is a source of educational services.

How long after using drugs can they be detected in urine?

Each drug is cleared by the body at different rates. The amount of a drug (the concentration) in the body, how often the drug is taken, how the drug was taken (swallowed, inhaled, smoked or injected) as well as age, weight, diet and metabolic rate all play a part in detection times. A general guideline for drug detection period is as follows:

- THC: Urine drug screening is positive for 2-3 weeks in urine.
- Marijuana: Urine drug screening is positive for 2-3 weeks in urine.
- Cocaine: Urine drug screening is positive for 2-3 weeks in urine.
- Barbiturates: Urine drug screening is positive for 4-5 weeks in urine.
- Benzodiazepines: Urine drug screening is positive for 1-2 weeks in urine.
- Opiates: Urine drug screening is positive for 3-4 weeks in urine.
- Methadone: Urine drug screening is positive for 2-4 weeks in urine.
- Methamphetamine: Urine drug screening is positive for 1-2 weeks in urine.
- Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). It combines the stimulating effects of methamphetamine with a hallucinogen. Some of the effects of methamphetamine use include: increased heart rate, wakefulness, increased body temperature and rapid dehydration in certain settings. Psychological effects include confusion, depression, anxiety and paranoia. Use can lead to brain damage, heart and kidney failure.
- Oxycodone (OXY) is an effective analgesic for mild to moderate pain and has been used to help control pain in the normal population; 10 mg of orally administered Oxycodone is equivalent to 10 mg of subcutaneously administered morphine. Oxycodone is considered to be similar to morphine, including its effects on pain relief and other side effects. Oxycodone is also used for those who are abusers of medications. Oxycodone is found in a number of combinations containing 10 to 80 mg of Oxycodone are abused by crushing or chewing the tablet and then swallowing the crushed tablets, or inject the drug.
- Phencyclidine (PCP) Phencyclidine hydrochloride (PCP), also known as "angel dust", is an hallucinogen. PCP is commonly taken orally, by inhalation, by "snorting" or by injection. The effects of this drug are unpredictable and variable. Users may exhibit signs of anxiety, euphoria, relaxation, increased strength, time/space distortions, panic or hallucination.
- Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) (marijuana) Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is an active component in marijuana. Marijuana is commonly taken by smoking, but it may also be eaten. Marijuana may impair learning and coordination abilities. Lactose concentrations that persist in urine at a detectable concentration for many days after smoking.