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See external label



Σ=25 tests



2°C-30°C



Cat # 121061-1

OneStep**Benzodiazepines Urine****RapiCard™ InstaTest**

Cat. # 121061-1

FOR THE QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF BENZODIAZEPINES
IN HUMAN URINE*For in vitro Diagnostic and Forensic Use***INTENDED USE**

The Cortez Diagnostics Inc. OneStep BZD RapiCard™ InstaTest is an immunochromatography based one step in vitro test. It is designed for qualitative determination of Benzodiazepines and their metabolites in human urine specimens above a cut-off level of 300 ng/ml oxazepam. This assay may be used in the point of care setting.

This assay provides only a preliminary analytical test result. A more specific alternative chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Gas chromatography/ mass spectrometry (GC/MS) has been established as the preferred confirmatory method by the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any drug of abuse test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are indicated.

SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION

Benzodiazepines are a class of widely prescribed central nervous system depressants which have anxiolytic, hypnotic, anticonvulsant and muscle relaxant effects. Chronic abuse can result in addiction and tardive dyskinesia. Acute higher doses lead to drowsiness, dizziness, muscle relaxation, lethargy, coma and possible death. The effects of benzodiazepines use last 4 – 8 hours. Many of the benzodiazepines share a common metabolic route, and are excreted as oxazepam and its glucuronide in urine. Oxazepam is detectable in the urine for up to 7 days after drug use. However, the length of time following drug use for which a positive result may occur is dependent upon several factors, including the frequency and amount of drug, metabolic rate, excretion rate, drug half-life, and the drug user's age, weight, activity, and diet.

TEST PRINCIPLE

The Cortez OneStep BZD RapiCard™ InstaTest is based on the principle of specific immunochemical reaction between antibodies and antigens to analyze particular compounds in human urine specimen. The assay relies on the competition for binding antibody between drug conjugate and free drug which may be present in the urine specimen being tested.

When drug is present in the urine specimen, it competes with drug conjugate for the limited amount of antibody-dye conjugate. When the amount of drug is equal or more than the cut-off, 300 ng/ml of oxazepam, it will prevent the binding of drug conjugate to the antibody. Therefore, a positive urine specimen will not show a colored band on the test line zone, indicating a positive result, while the presence of a colored band indicates a negative result.

A control line is present in the test window to work as procedural control. This colored band should always appear on the control line zone if the test device is stored in good condition and the test is performed appropriately.

MATERIALS PROVIDED

1. Instructions for use.
2. Cortez OneStep BZD RapiCard™ InstaTest device. The amount of each coated antigen and/or antibody on the strip is less than 1.0 mg for antigen conjugate and is less than 1.0 mg for goat anti-mouse IgG antibody.
Test zone: contains Oxazepam bovine protein antigen conjugates.
Control zone: contains Goat anti-mouse IgG antibody.
Conjugate pad: contains mice monoclonal anti-benzodiazepine antibody.

MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

1. Urine collection container.
2. Timer or clock.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

The test device should be stored at 2 to 30°C and will be effective until the expiration date stated on the package. The product is humidity-sensitive and should be used immediately after being open. Any improperly sealed product should be discarded.

PRECAUTIONS

1. For in vitro diagnostic and forensic use only.
2. Do not use the product beyond the expiration date.
3. Handle all specimens as potentially infectious.
4. Humidity sensitive product, do not open foil pouch until it is ready to be tested.
5. Use a new urine specimen cup for each sample to avoid cross contamination.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

It is required that approximately 150 µl of sample for each test. Fresh urine specimens do not need any special handling or treatment. Specimens should be collected in a clean, dry, plastic or glass container. If the assay is not performed immediately, urine specimen may be refrigerated at 2-8°C or frozen up to 7 days. Specimens should be thawed and brought to room temperature before testing. Urine specimens exhibiting a large amount of precipitate or turbidity should be centrifuged or allowed to settle before testing. Avoid contact with skin by wearing gloves and proper laboratory attire.

QUALITY CONTROL

Good Laboratory Practice recommends the daily use of control materials to validate the reliability of device. Control materials should be assayed as clinical specimen and challenging to the assay cutoff concentration, e.g., 25% above and below cutoff concentration. If control values do not fall within establish range, assay results are invalid. Control materials which is not provided with this test kit are commercially available.

The Cortez Drugs of Abuse Test provides a built-in process control with a different antigen/antibody reaction at the control region (C). This control line should always appear regardless the presence of drug or metabolite. If the control line does not appear, the test device should be discarded and the obtained result is invalid. The presence of this control band in the control region serve as 1) verification that sufficient volume is added, 2) that proper flow is obtained.

PROCEDURE

1. Bring all materials and specimens to room temperature.
2. Remove the test card from the sealed foil pouch.
3. Place the transfer pipette in the specimen and depress the bulb to withdraw a sample.
4. Hold the pipette in a vertical position over the sample well of the test card and deliver 3 drops (120-150 µl) of sample in to the sample well.
5. Read the results at 5 minutes after adding the sample.

Do not interpret the result after 5 minutes.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Negative:

Two colored bands form. The appearance of two colored bands, one in test line zone and the other in control line zone, indicates negative results. The negative result indicates that the Benzodiazepines concentration in the specimen is either zero or less than cut-off level.

Positive:

One colored band forms. One colored band appears in control line zone. No colored band is found in test line zone. This is an indication that the Benzodiazepines level in the specimen is above the cut-off level.

Invalid:

If there is no colored band in control line zone, the test result is invalid. Retest the sample with a new device.

Note: A borderline (+/-) in test line zone should be considered negative result.

LIMITATION OF PROCEDURE

The assay is designed for use with human urine only. A positive result with any of the tests indicates only the presence of a drug/metabolite and does not indicate or measure intoxication.

There is a possibility that technical or procedural error as well other substances in certain foods and medicines may interfere with the test and cause false results. Please refer "SPECIFICITY" section for lists of substances that will produce either positive results, or that do not interfere with test performance. If a drug/metabolite is found present in the urine specimen, the assay does not indicate frequency of drug use or distinguish between drug of abuse and certain foods and medicines.

EXPECTED RESULTS

The Cortez OneStep BZD RapiCard™ InstaTest is a qualitative assay. It identifies Benzodiazepines in human urine at a concentration of 300 ng/ml or higher. The concentration of the Benzodiazepines cannot be

determined by this assay. The test is intended to distinguish negative result from presumptive positive result. All positive results must be confirmed using an alternate method, preferably GC/MS.

PERRFOMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

A. Accuracy

The accuracy of the Cortez BZD test was evaluated in comparison to GC/MS at a cut-off of 300 ng/ml of oxazepam. One hundred and four urine specimens with GC/MS confirmed oxazepam concentration were evaluated in this study. The results are summarized and presented below:

Cortez BZD Test	(-)		(+)		Percent agreement with GC/MS
	GC/MS Negative (less than -25% cut-off)	Near cutoff negative (between -25% and c/o)	Near cutoff positive (between c/o and +25%)	GC/MS Positive (greater than +25% cut-off)	
Positive	6	3	6	44	84.7
Negative	39	5	1	0	97.8
Total	45	8	7	44	

Positive % agreement: 84.7, Negative % agreement: 97.8

Ten specimens were found discrepant between the Cortez BZD and GC/MS method. When compared those data, 40% (4 out of 10) of the discrepancy specimens were found between -25% and +25% cut-off concentration (225 – 375 ng/ml).

B. Sensitivity

The cut-off concentration (sensitivity level) of Cortez BZD test is determined to be 300ng/ml of oxazepam.

C. Precision

The precision study was performed by three individuals observing the test result to determine the random error of visual interpretation. The test results were found to have no significant differences between the three observers.

Device	Control Con. Ng/ml	No. of Tested	No. of positive			No. of borderline #			No. of negative		
			1*	2*	3*	1*	2*	3*	1*	2*	3*
BZD	150	40				4	2	1	36	38	39
	225	40				20	22	20	20	18	20
	300	40	38	35	36	2	5	4			
	375	40	40	39	40		1				
	450	40	40	40	40	40					

D. Specificity

The specificity for Cortez BZD test was tested by adding various drugs, drug metabolites, and other compounds that are likely to be present in urine. All compounds were prepared in drug-free normal human urine.

1. Interference testing

The Cortez BZD test performance at cut-off level is not affected when pH and Specific Gravity ranges of urine specimen are at 4.0 to 9.0 and 1.005 to 1.035.

The following substances were tested and confirmed not to interfere with Cortez BZD test at the listed concentrations.

Glucose	2000 mg/dl,
Human albumin	2000 mg/dl
Human hemoglobin	10 mg/dl,
Urea	4000 mg/dl
Uric acid	10 mg/dl

2. Specificity

The following table lists compounds that are detected by Cortez BZD test which produced positive results when tested at levels equal or greater than the concentrations listed below:

Compounds	Concn. (ng/ml)	Compounds	Concn. (ng/ml)
Nitrazepam	100	Flurazepam	100
Chlor diazepoxide HCl	300	Cobazam	300
Desmethyldiazepam	300	Oxazepam	300
Tenazepam	300	Alprazolam	1000
Bromazepam	1000	Diazepam	1000
Flunitrazepam	1000	Lorazepam	1000
Clonazepam	2000		

Each listed substance that commonly found in the urine was evaluated and indicated negative result at concentration of 100 µg/ml unless specified.

Acetaminophen	4-Acetamidophenol	Acetylsalicylic acid	Amikacin
Amitriptyline	Arterenol	Aspartame	D,l-Amphetamine
Ascorbic acid	Atrophine	Caffeine	Camphor
Chloroquine	Chlopheniramine	Cortisone	Deoxyephedrin
Dextromethorphan	Digitoxin	Digoxin	Diphenhydramine
Ecgonine	Ecgonine methyl ester	Ephedrine	Epinephrine
Gentisic	Guaiacol glycer ester	Histamine	Hydrochlorothiazide
Homatrophine	Imipramine	Ibuprofen	Isoproterenol
Ketamine	Lidocaine	Meperidine	Methadone
Methamphetamine	Methaqualone	Methylphenidate	Morphine
Neomycin	Niacinamide	Perphenazine	Penicillin G
Phenylethylamine- α	Phenylpropanolamine	Promethazine	Pseudoephedrine
Quinine antidine	Salicylic acid	Tetracycline	Tetrahydrozoline
Theophylline	11-nor- Δ^8 -THC-9-COOH (10 µg/ml)	Tryptophan	11-nor- Δ^8 -THC-9-COOH (10 µg/ml)
Thioridazine	Trifluoperazine		Tyramine

REFERENCES

1. Urine testing for drugs of abuse, NIDA Research Monograph 73 (1986)
2. Steven B. Karch, Drugs of abuse hand book, CRC Press, 1st. Ed. (1998)
3. Ray H. Liu and Bruce A. Goldberger, Handbook of workplace drug testing, AACC Press, Washington DC (1995)

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