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IVD



See external label



$\Sigma=25$ or 50 Tests



2°C-30°C

REF

Cat # 121002-1

OneStep

Oxycodone

RapiCard™ InstaTest

Cat # 121002-1

FOR THE QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF OXYCODONE
IN HUMAN URINE

For in vitro Diagnostic and Forensic Use

INTENDED USE

The OneStep OXY RapiCard™ InstaTest is an immunochromatography based one step in vitro test. It is designed for qualitative determination of oxycodone in human urine specimens above a cut-off level of 100 ng/ml. This assay has not been evaluated in the point of care location and is for use by Healthcare Professionals only.

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

Oxycodone is known as Oxycontin, Roxicodone and is an ingredient of Percodan, Percocet, Roxicet and Tylox. Oxycodone is a semi-synthetic opiates derived from opium. Like other opiates, oxycodone is characterized by its analgesic properties, and the tendency for users to form a physical dependency and develop tolerance with extended use. Oxycodone is usually administered in combination with non-opiate analgesics such as acetaminophen and salicylates for the relief of moderate to severe pain. Oxycodone is a central nervous system depressant that may cause drowsiness, dizziness, lethargy, weakness and confusion. Toxicity in an overdose of oxycodone can lead to stupor, coma, muscle flaccidity, severe respiratory depression, hypotension, and cardiac arrest.

Oxycodone is metabolized by N- and O-demethylation. One of the metabolites, oxymorphone, is a potent narcotic analgesic, while the other, noroxycodone, is relatively inactive. Between 33 to 61% of a single

dose of oxycodone is excreted in a 24 hour urine collection and consists of 13-19% free oxycodone, 7-29% glucuronide conjugated oxycodone, 13-14% glucuronide conjugated oxymorphone and an unknown amount of noroxycodone. The detection time window of oxycodone is 1-3 days following use.

TEST PRINCIPLE

The OneStep OXY 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, 100 ng/ml, 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 OXY test 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 Oxycodone bovine protein antigen conjugates.
Control zone: contains Goat anti-mouse IgG antibody.
3. Conjugate pad: contains mice monoclonal anti-Oxycodone 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 are 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 μ l) 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 oxycodone 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 Phencyclidine 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 OneStep OXY RapiCard™ InstaTest is a qualitative assay. It identifies oxycodone in human urine at a concentration of 100 ng/ml or higher. The concentration of the Phencyclidine 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.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

A. Accuracy

The accuracy of the oxycodone test was evaluated in comparison to GC/MS method at a cut-off of 100 ng/ml. One hundred and forty (140) urine specimens with GC/MS confirmed oxycodone concentration were evaluated in this study. The results are summarized and presented below:

Cortez OXY 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	0	0	2	52	100%
Negative	77	5	3	1	95%
Total	77	5	5	53	Total = 140

Positive % agreement:100, Negative % agreement: 95

Three specimens were found discrepant between the new screening method and the GC/MS method.

When compared those data, 75% (3 out of 4) of the discrepancy specimens were found between cut-off and +25% of cutoff concentration (100-125 ng/ml).

B. Sensitivity

The cut-off concentration (sensitivity level) of Cortez OXY test is determined to be 100 ng/ml.

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*
	50	42							42	42	42
	75	42				8	2	8	34	40	34
OXY	100	42	22	28	22	20	14	10			
	125	42	42	42	42						
	150	42	42	42	42						

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

D. Specificity

The specificity for Cortez OXY 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 OneStep OXY RapiCard™ InstaTest 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 OXY 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 OXY test which produced positive results when tested at levels equal or greater than the concentrations listed below:

Compounds	Concentration
Oxycodone	100 ng/ml
Dihydrocodeine	20 µg/ml
Codeine	100 µg/ml
Hydromorphone	100 µg/ml
Morphine	> 100 µg/ml
Acetylmorphine	> 100 µg/ml
Buprenorphine	> 100 µg/ml
Ethylmorphine	> 100 µg/ml

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

Acetaminophen	4-Acetamidophenol	Acetylsalicylic acid	Amikacin
Amitriptyline	Amobarbital	Amphetamine	Arterenol
Aspartame	Ascorbic acid	Atrophine	Caffeine
Camphor	Chloroquine	Chlopheniramine	Cortisone
Deoxyephedrine	Dextromethorphan	Digitoxin	Digoxin
Diphenhydramine	Ecgonine	Ecgonine methyl ester	Ephedrine
Epinephrine	Gentisic	Guaiacol glycer ester	Histamine
Hydrochlorothiazide	Homatrophine	Imipramine	Ibuprofen
Isoproterenol	Ketamine	Lidocaine	Meperidine
Methadone	Methamphetamione	3,4±MDMA	Methaqualon
Methylphenidate	Neomycin	Niacinamide	Oxazepam
Perphenazine	Penicillin G	Phencyclidine	Phenylethylamine-α
Phenylpropanolamine	Promethazine	Pseudoephedrine	Quinine antidine
Salicylic acid	Tetracycline	Tetrahydrozoline	Theophyline
11-nor-Δ ⁸ -THC-9-COOH (10 µg/ml)		11-nor-Δ ⁸ -THC-9-COOH (10 µg/ml)	
Thioridazine	Trifluoperazine	Tryptophan	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)

Date Adopted	Reference No.
2004-11-22	DA-Oxycodone-2009



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