L-Amphetamine	37,500
Benzphetamine	>100,000
d-Methamphetamine	>100,000
p-OH-Methamphetamine	>100,000
Methylenedioxyamphetamine	2,000
Methlyenedioxymethamphetamine	>100,000
ß-Phenylethylamine	40,000
l-Phenylpropanolamine	>100,000
Phentermine	>100,000
Tryptamine	50,000
Tyramine	70,000
3-OH-Tyramine	50,000

Cross-reactivity with endogenous compounds: The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with **AccuSign**® ***DOA 5*** at a concentration of 100 µg/mL. The compounds were spiked into urine negative control and positive control containing the cutoff concentration of each drug (Table 4).

Table 4. Non Cross-Reacting Endogenous Compounds

Acetaldehyde	Estriol
Acetone	Glucose
Albumin	Hemoglobin
Bilirubin	Ketones
Cholesterol	Sodium chloride
Creatinine	Tetrahydrocortisone
Dopamine	D,L-Thyroxine
Epinephrine	Uric acid
ß-Estradiol	

Cross-reactivity with unrelated compounds: The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with **AccuSign**® ***DOA 5*** at a concentration of 100 µg/mL. The compounds were spiked into urine negative control and positive control containing the cutoff concentration of each drug (Table 5).

Table 5. Non Cross-Reacting Unrelated Compounds

4-Acetamidophenol	Dextropropoxyphene	Loxapine succinate
Acetaminophen	Diclofenac	Lysergic acid diethylamide
Acetophenetidin (Phenacetin)	Diethylpropion	Maprotiline
N-Acetylprocainamide	Diflunisal	Melanin
Acetylsalicylic acid	Digoxin	Meprobamate
Aminopyrine	Diphenhydramine	Methadone
Amitriptyline	Diphenylhydantoin	Methaqualone
Amobarbital	Domperidone	Methylphenidate
Amoxapine	Doxylamine	Methyoxyphenamine
Amoxicillin	Epinephrine	Methyprylon
Ampicillin	Erythromycin	Nalidixic acid
Apomorphine	Estrone-3-sulfate	Naltrexone
Ascorbic acid	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Naproxen
Aspartame	Fenoprofen	Niacinamide
Atropine	Furoxmide	Nifedipine
Benzilic acid	Gentisic acid	Norethindrone
Benzoic acid	Glutethimide	D-Norpropoxyphene
Benzocaine	Guaiacol glycerol ether	(–) Norpseudoephedrine
Benzphetamine	Guaifenesin	Noscapine
Butabarbital	Hippuric acid	Nylidrin
Caffeine	Hydralazine	D,L-Octopamine
Calcium hypochloride	Hydrochlorothiazide	Oxalic acid
Chloralhydrate	Hydrocortisone	Oxolinic acid
Chloramphenicol	O-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Oxymetazoline
Chlorothiazide	Ibuprofen	Papaverine
Chlorpheniramine	Imipramine	Penicillin-G
Chlorpromazine	Iproniazid	Pentazocaine
Chloroquine	(–) Isoproterenol	Pentobarbital
Clomipramine	Isoxsuprine	Perphenazine
Clonidine	Ketamine	Phencyclidine
Cortisone	Ketoprofen	Phendimetrazine
(–) Cotinine	Labetalol	Phenelzine
Deoxycorticosterone	Lidocaine	Phenobarbital
Dextromethorphan	Loperamide	Phenothiazine
Phentoin	D-Pseudoephedrine	Thienylcyclohexylpiperidine
Phenylbutazone	L-Pseudoephedrine	Thioridazine
L-Phenylephrine	Quinidine	Tolbutamide
Phenylbutazone	Quinine	Triamterene
D,L-Phenylpropanolamine	Rantidine	Trifluoperazine
D-Phenylpropanolamine	Salicylic acid	Trimethoprim
Prednisolone	Secobarbital	Trimipramine
Prednisone	Serotonin	D,L-Tryptophan
Promazine	Sulfamethazine	D,L-Tyrosine
Promethazine	Sulindac	Verapamil
D,L-Propanolol	Tetracycline	Zomepirac
Propiomazine	Tetrahydrozoline	
D-Propoxyphene	Thiamine	

References

1. Hawks RL, Chiang CN, eds. *Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse*. National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Research Monograph 73; 1986.
2. Baselt RC. *Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man*. 2nd Ed., Davis, CA: Biomedical Publ.; 1982.
3. Tietz, Norbert W. *Textbook of Clinical Chemistry*. W.B. Saunders Company. 1986.
4. Ambre J. *J. Anal. Toxicol*. 1985;9.
5. Blum K. *Handbook of Abusable Drugs*. 1st ed. New York: Gardner Press, Inc.; 1984.

Symbols Key

	Manufactured by
CE	CE Mark
EC REP	Authorized Representative
IVD	*In Vitro* Diagnostic Medical Device
REF	Catalog Number
	Consult Instructions for Use
LOT	Batch Code
EXP YYYY-MM-DD	"Use By" date in year-month-day format
2°C (35°F) Min / 30°C (86°F) Max	Temperature Limitation
Σ n	Contains sufficient for <n> tests
	Do not reuse
CONT	Contents
DEV	Test Device
PIP	Transfer Pipette
IFU	Instructions for Use
TEST DRUG	One-step immunochromatographic Assay for the Detection of Drugs of Abuse in Urine
TEST 5B	Marijuana/Opiates/Cocaine/Benzodiazepines/ Amphetamine Test

EC REP
MT Promedt Consulting GmbH
Altenhofstrasse 80
66386 St. Ingbert
Germany
+49-68 94-58 10 20

Manufactured by
PBM
Princeton BioMeditech Corporation
4242 US Highway 1
Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852 U.S.A.
1-732-274–1000 www.pbmc.com

AccuSign® DOA 5
THC/OPI/COC/BZO/AMP

One-Step Panel Assay for Drugs of Abuse

For *In Vitro* Use Only

Simple One-Step Immunoassay for the Qualitative Detection of THC, Opiates, Cocaine, Benzodiazepines, Amphetamine and/or their Metabolites in Urine

PBM

Catalog No.	DOA-252-35	35 Test Kit
	DOA-252-10	10 Test Kit

Intended Use

The **AccuSign**® ***DOA 5*** *THC/OPI/COC/BZO/AMP* Panel Assay is a simple, one-step immunochromatographic test for the rapid, qualitative detection of THC, opiates, cocaine, benzodiazepines, amphetamine, and/or their metabolites in human urine. The test detects the major metabolites of these drugs at the following cutoff concentrations.

THC	11-nor-Δ^9-THC-9-carboxylic acid	50 ng/mL
OPI	Morphine	300 ng/mL
COC	Benzoylecgonine	300 ng/mL
BZO	Oxazepam	300 ng/mL
AMP	D-Amphetamine	1000 ng/mL

***The* AccuSign® DOA 5** *THC/OPI/COC/BZO/AMP test provides only a preliminary analytical result. A more specific alternative chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Gas chromatography, mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method. Other chemical confirmatory methods are available. Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any drug of abuse test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are used.*[1]

Summary and Explanation

THC (Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the primary active ingredient in cannabinoids (marijuana). When ingested or smoked, it produces euphoric effects. Users may experience impairment of short term memory, and THC use slows learning. Also, it may cause transient episodes of confusion, anxiety, or frank toxic delirium. Long term, relatively heavy use may be associated with behavioral disorders. The peak effect of smoking THC 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. Concentrations of the urinary metabolites depend on the total amount of THC absorbed, frequency of abuse, rate of release from fatty tissue, and time of sample collection with respect to use. In chronic users, THC may accumulate in fatty tissues faster than it can be eliminated. The main metabolite excreted in the urine is 11-nor-Δ^9-tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid.[3]
Morphine, codeine, and semisynthetic derivatives of morphine belong to the class of drugs called opiates. An opiate exerts its effects on the central nervous system and can produce euphoria, respiratory depression and coma when it is abused. Morphine is the prototype compound of opiates. Morphine is excreted in the urine as morphine-3-glucuronide, unchanged morphine, and other minor metabolites. Heroin is metabolized to morphine and codeine and excreted in the urine with a small amount in unchanged form. Codeine is also excreted as morphine and in the form of conjugates. Although some opiate metabolites appear in the feces, urinary excretion is the primary route of elimination.[1,2,3]
Cocaine, derived from the leaves of the coca plant, is a potent central nervous system (CNS) stimulant and a local anesthetic. Cocaine induces euphoria, confidence and a sense of increased energy in the user; these psychological effects are accompanied by increased heart rate, dilation of the pupils, fever, tremors and sweating. Cocaine is used by smoking, intravenous, intranasal or oral administration. Cocaine base can be smoked in a form that is commonly known as "crack", which is especially likely to lead to dependence because of its more rapid and heightened effect on the abuser. Cocaine is eliminated in the urine primarily as unchanged drug (1-9%, dependent on urine pH), benzoylecgonine (35-54%), and ecgonine (not quantified) in a 24 hour period. Benzoylecgonine has a longer biological half-life (5–8 hours) than cocaine (0.5–1.5 hours) and can generally be detected for 24–60 hours after cocaine use or exposure.[2,4]
Benzodiazepines are a class of widely prescribed central nervous system (CNS) depressants. They have medically useful properties, including antianxiety, sedative, anticonvulsant, and hypnotic effects.[4] They are taken orally or sometimes by injection, and have a low potential for physical or psychological dependence. Benzodiazepines induce drowsiness and muscle relaxation. Their use can also result in intoxication, similar to drunken behavior except without evidence of alcohol use, and the loss of inhibitions. Chronic abuse can result in addiction and tardive dyskinesia (involuntary muscle movements of the face, limbs, and trunk). Overdose can result in coma and possible death. Withdrawal syndrome includes anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, and convulsions. The effects of benzodiazepine last 4–8 hours. The drugs are excreted in the urine primarily as the parent compounds or as oxazepam (in the case of chlordiazepoxide and diazepam) and are detectable for 1–2 days (oxazepam is detectable in the urine for up to 7 days).[1, 2]
Amphetamine is a potent sympathomimetic agent with therapeutic applications. It is chemically related to the human body's natural catecholamines, epinephrine and norepinephrine. Acute higher doses lead to enhanced stimulation of the central nervous system and induce euphoria, alertness, reduced appetite, and a sense of increased energy and power. Cardiovascular responses to amphetamine include increased blood pressure and cardiac arrhythmias. More acute responses include anxiety, paranoia, hallucinations, and psychotic behavior. Amphetamine is largely inactivated during metabolism, being deaminated to phenylacetone which is subsequently oxidized to benzoic acid and excreted as conjugates. However, a small amount is converted by oxidation to norephedrine, and this compound and its parent are p-hydroxylated. Probably the entire dose of amphetamine is eliminated from the urine over a period of several days; normally about 30% is excreted unchanged in the 24-hour urine, but this may increase to as much as 74% in acid urine and may decrease to 1% in alkaline urine. Under normal conditions 0.9% is excreted as phenylacetone, 16-28% as hippuric acid, 4% as benzoylglucuronide, 2% as norephedrine, 0.3% as conjugated p-hydroxynorephedrine, and 2-4% as conjugated p-hydroxyamphetamine.[2, 5]

Principle

The **AccuSign**® ***DOA 5*** test employs solid-phase chromatographic membrane immunoassay technology for the qualitative, simultaneous detection of any of the above five drugs (THC, OPI, COC, BZO and AMP) and/or their immunoreactive metabolites in urine. The test is based on the principle of the highly specific immunochemical reactions between antigens and antibodies which are used for the analysis of specific substances in biological fluids. The test relies on the competition between the drug conjugates and the drugs which may be present in the urine sample, for binding to antibodies. In the test procedure, a sample of urine is placed in the Sample well of the device and is allowed to migrate upward. If the drug is present in the urine sample, it competes with the drug conjugate bound to the dye, for the limited antibodies immobilized on the membrane. If the level of the drug or its metabolite is above the cutoff level, the drug will saturate the antibodies, thus inhibiting the binding of the dye coated with drug conjugates to the antibodies on the membrane. This prevents the formation of a line on the membrane. Therefore, a drug-positive urine sample will not generate a line at the specific drug position in the Result window, indicating a positive result from positive drug competition. A negative urine sample will generate a line at the specific drug position in the Result window, indicating a negative result from an absence of competition with free drugs. The same principle of competition is applicable where the drug conjugate is immobilized on the membrane and the antibody is coated on the dye. In addition to the line that may appear at the Test position in the Result window, a Control line must appear at the Control (C) validation position in the Result window to confirm the viability of the test. This Control line should always be seen if the test is conducted properly. This works as a procedural control, confirming that proper sample volume was used and the reagent system worked. If insufficient sample volume is used, there may not be a Control line, indicating that the test is invalid.

Materials Provided

The **AccuSign**® ***DOA 5*** test kit contains all the reagents necessary to perform the assay.

- **AccuSign**® ***DOA 5*** device. The test device contains a membrane strip and a dye pad. The membrane strip is coated with THC-protein (a purified bovine protein) conjugate, monoclonal anti-morphine, anti-benzoylecgonine, and anti-amphetamine antibodies as well as polyclonal anti-oxazepam antibody. The dye pad contains a dye coated with monoclonal anti-THC antibody and conjugates of morphine, benzoylecgonine, oxazepam, and amphetamine (each drug is conjugated with purified bovine protein).
- Disposable sample dispenser.
- Instructions for use.

Precautions

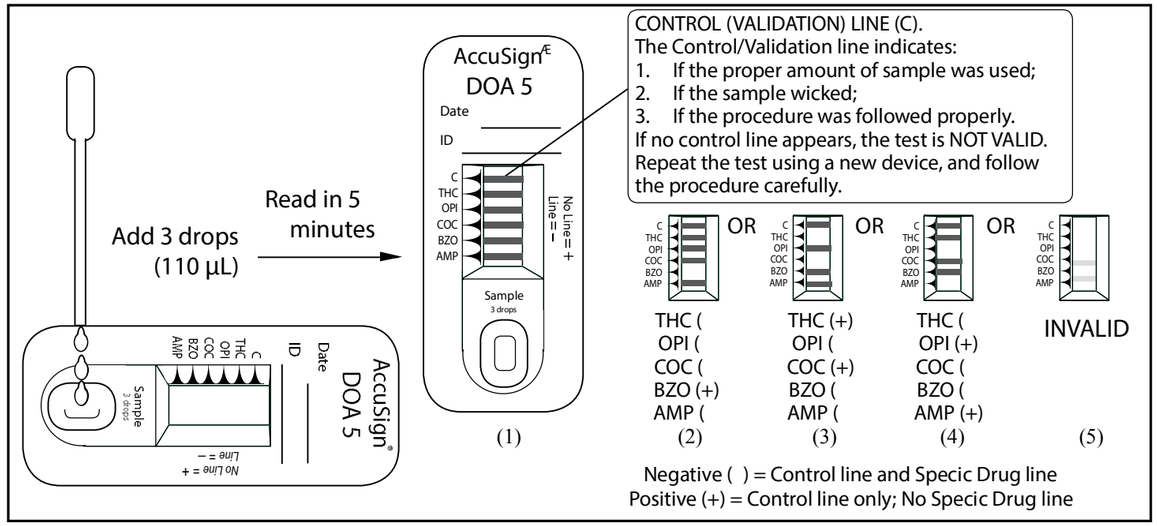
- For *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
- Avoid cross contamination of urine samples by using a new urine specimen container and dropper for each urine sample.
- This test kit does not contain any HIV or hepatitis infective components.
- Urine specimens are potentially infectious. Proper handling and disposal methods should be followed, according to good laboratory practices.
- The **AccuSign**® ***DOA 5*** device should remain in its original sealed pouch until ready for use. Do not use the test if the pouch is damaged or the seal is broken.
- Do not use the test kit after the expiration date.

Storage and Stability

The **AccuSign**® ***DOA 5*** test kit should be stored at 2–30°C (35–86°F) in the original sealed pouch. The expiration dating was established under these storage conditions.

Specimen Collection and Preparation

Approximately 110 µL of urine sample is required for each test. Fresh urine specimens do not require any special handling or pretreatment. Specimens should be collected in a clean glass or plastic container. If testing will not be performed immediately, specimens should be refrigerated (2–8°C) or frozen. Specimens should be brought to room temperature before testing.
Specimens containing a large amount of particulate matter may give inconsistent test results. These specimens should be clarified by centrifuging or allowing to settle before testing.



Test Procedure

The test procedure consists of adding the urine sample to the Sample well of the device and watching for the appearance of colored lines in the result window.

Test Protocol

1. For each test, open one **AccuSign®** ***DOA 5*** pouch and label the **AccuSign®** ***DOA 5*** device with the patient ID.
2. Holding the dropper vertically, dispense 3 drops (110 µL) of the urine sample into the Sample well.
3. Read the result after 5 minutes, but within 10 minutes.

Interpretation of Results

Negative: The appearance of a reddish-purple Control line (C) and a line for a specific drug indicates a negative test result; i.e., no drug above the cutoff level has been detected. The color intensities of the Control line and a specific drug line may not be equal. *Any faint line for a specific drug, visible in 10 minutes, should be interpreted as negative. A negative test result does not indicate the absence of drug in the sample, it only indicates the sample does not contain drug above the cutoff level in qualitative terms.*

Positive: The appearance of a reddish-purple Control line and no distinct line next to a specific drug name indicates the test result is positive for that drug (i.e., the specimen contains the drug at a concentration above the cutoff level). *A positive test result does not provide any indication of the level of intoxication or urinary concentration of the drug in the sample, it only indicates the sample contains drug above the cutoff level in qualitative terms.*

Invalid: A distinct Control line (C) should always appear. The test is invalid if no Control line forms at the C position. Such tests should be repeated with a new **AccuSign®** *DOA 5* test device. Examples of possible results are shown in the diagram above.

(1) **THC (–), Opiates (–), Cocaine (–), Benzodiazepines (–), Amphetamine (–)**: One Control line at the **C** position and one each at the **THC**, **OPI**, **COC**, **BZO** and **AMP** positions.

(2) **THC (–), Opiates (–), Cocaine (–), Benzodiazepines (+), Amphetamine (–)**: One Control line at the **C** position and one line each at the **THC**, **OPI**, **COC** and **AMP** positions; no line at the **BZO** position.

(3) **THC (+), Opiates (–), Cocaine (+), Benzodiazepines (–), Amphetamine (–)**: One Control line at the **C** position, one line each at the **OPI, BZO** and **AMP** positions; no lines at the **THC** and **COC** positions.

(4) **THC (–), Opiates (+), Cocaine (–), Benzodiazepines (–), Amphetamine (+)**: One Control line at the **C** position and one line each at the **THC**, **COC** and **BZO** positions; no line at the **OPI** and **AMP** positions.

(5) **Invalid**: No Control line at the C position.

- There are other possible results, depending on the combinations of drugs present in the urine sample.

Limitations

- The test is designed for use with unadulterated urine only.
- There is a possibility that factors such as technical or procedural errors, as well as substances in the urine sample other than those listed in Table 4 below, may interfere with the test and cause erroneous results.
- Adulterants, such as bleach and/or alum, in urine specimens may produce erroneous results. If adulteration is suspected, the test should be repeated with a new sample.
- The test result read after 10 minutes may not be consistent with the original reading obtained within the 10 minute reading period. The test result must be read within 10 minutes of sample application.
- Certain medications containing opiates or opiate derivatives or amphetamines or methamphetamines may produce a positive result. Additionally, foods and tea containing poppy products and/or coca leaves may produce a positive result. Prolonged passive smoking of THC may also produce a positive result.

User Quality Control

Internal Control: Each **AccuSign®** ***DOA 5*** test device has a built-in control. The Control line is an internal positive procedural control. A distinct reddish-purple Control line should appear in the Control position, if the test procedure is performed properly, an adequate sample volume is used, the sample and reagent are wicking on the membrane, and the test reagents at the control line and the conjugate-color indicator are reactive. In addition, if the test is performed correctly and the device is working properly, the background in the Result window will become clear and provide a distinct result. This may be considered an internal negative procedural control. The positive and negative procedural controls contained in each **AccuSign®** ***DOA 5*** test device satisfy the requirements of testing a positive control and a negative control on a daily basis. If the Control line does not appear in the Control position, the test is invalid and a new test should be performed. If the problem persists, contact PBM for technical assistance.

External Control: External controls may also be used to assure that the reagents are working properly and that the assay procedure is followed correctly. It is recommended that a control be tested at regular intervals as good laboratory testing practice. For information on how to obtain controls, contact PBM's Technical Services.

Expected Values

AccuSign® *DOA 5* is a qualitative assay. The amount of drugs and metabolites present in urine cannot be estimated by the assay. The assay results distinguish positive from negative samples. Positive results indicate the samples contain the specific drug above the cutoff concentration.

Performance Characteristics

The **AccuSign®** *DOA 5* Panel Assay detects THC, opiates, cocaine, benzodiazepines, amphetamine, and/or their metabolites at cutoff levels based on the recommendations of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency (SAMHSA) for screening of these drugs in human urine.[1] The following cutoff values are employed:

THC	11-nor-Δ^9-THC-9-carboxylic acid	50 ng/mL
OPI	Morphine	300 ng/mL
COC	Benzoylecgonine	300 ng/mL
BZO	Oxazepam	300 ng/mL
AMP	D-Amphetamine	1000 ng/mL

The accuracy of **AccuSign®** *DOA 5* was evaluated using clinical samples in comparison to commercially available immunoassays Syva® EMIT® II for THC, OPI, COC, BZO and AMP (Table 1).

Table 1. Accuracy: Comparison of AccuSign® *DOA 5* with Syva® EMIT® II Assay

Syva® EMIT® II (THC, 50 ng/mL cutoff)

		Positive	Negative	TOTAL
AccuSign® DOA 5 (**THC**)	Positive	327	5	332
	Negative	13	655	668
TOTAL		340	660	1000

Overall agreement: 98.2% (982/1000). Discrepant samples (13 false-negative and 5 false-positive samples) were analyzed by GC/MS and found to contain 35 to 65 ng/mL, which is within 30% of the cutoff value.

Syva® EMIT® II (OPI, 300 ng/mL cutoff)

		Positive	Negative	TOTAL
AccuSign® DOA 5 (**OPI**)	Positive	249	0	249
	Negative	1	716	717
TOTAL		250	716	966

Overall agreement: 99.9% (965/966). The discrepant sample (1 false-negative sample) was analyzed by GC/MS and found to contain 304 ng/mL, which is within 25% of the cutoff value.

Syva® EMIT® II (COC, 300 ng/mL cutoff)

		Positive	Negative	TOTAL
AccuSign® DOA 5 (**COC**)	Positive	369	3	372
	Negative	16	635	651
TOTAL		385	638	1023

Overall agreement: 98.1% (1004/1023). Discrepant samples (16 false-negative and 3 false-positive) were analyzed by GC/MS and found to contain 225 to 375 ng/mL, which is within 25% of the cutoff value.

Syva® EMIT® II (BZO, 300 ng/mL cutoff)

		Positive	Negative	TOTAL
AccuSign® DOA 5 (**BZO**)	Positive	84	2	86
	Negative	1	136	137
TOTAL		85	138	223

Overall agreement: 98.7% (220/223). Discrepant samples (1 false-negative and 2 false-positive samples) were analyzed by GC/MS and found to contain 274 to 344 ng/mL, which is within 25% of the cutoff value.

Syva® EMIT® II (AMP/MET, 1000 ng/mL cutoff for both)

		Positive	Negative	TOTAL
AccuSign® DOA 5 (**AMP**)	Positive	185	0	185
	Negative	4	291	295
TOTAL		189	291	480

Overall agreement: 99.2% (476/480). Discrepant samples (4 false-negative samples) were analyzed by GC/MS and found to contain 1000 to 1250 ng/mL, which is within 25% of the cutoff value.

	Relative Sensitivity	Relative Specificity
THC	96.2% (327/340)	99.2% (655/660)
Opiates	99.6% (249/250)	> 99.9% (716/716)
Cocaine	95.8% (369/385)	99.5% (635/638)
Benzodiazepines	98.8% (84/85)	98.6% (136/138)
Amphetamine	97.9% (185/189)	> 99.9% (291/291)

In a separate study, **AccuSign®** *DOA 5* was evaluated with clinical specimens confirmed as positive by GC/MS, for each of the four drugs. The results below demonstrate the excellent correlation of **AccuSign®** *DOA 5* with GC/MS (99% agreement, Table 2).

Table 2. Accuracy: Comparison of AccuSign® *DOA 5* with GC/MS Assay

		Concentration Range (ng/mL)	AccuSign®	GC/MS
THC	Positive	52-78	87	88
	Negative		1	0
OPI	Positive	302–566	73	74
	Negative		1	0
COC	Positive	304–607	77	78
	Negative		1	0
BZO	Positive	312–610	27	27
	Negative		0	0
AMP	Positive	1010–1544	55	56
	Negative		1	0

Precision and Accuracy

The precision of the **AccuSign®** *DOA 5* Panel Assay was determined by carrying out the test with serially diluted standard drug solutions using three lots of product at three different dates with three different operators. Each diluted drug sample was tested in 15 replicates for each lot. About 98% of the samples containing cocaine, opiates, amphetamine, and benzodiazepines and about 91% of the samples containing 11-nor-Δ^9-THC-9-COOH concentrations 25% over the cutoff level consistently showed positive results. Samples of all other concentrations showed expected results.

Distribution of Random Error:

Twenty (20) blind samples prepared by spiking four (4) different concentrations (0, 50% of cutoff, 150% of cutoff, and 200% of cutoff) of 11-nor-Δ^9-THC-9-COOH, benzoylecgonine, morphine, amphetamine, and oxazepam were separately tested by two operators. The test results for each drug from the two operators showed complete agreement.

Reproducibility

The reproducibility of the test results of the **AccuSign®** *DOA 5* Panel Assay was examined at three different sites using a total of 55 blind controls, consisting of 5 negative samples, 5 moderately positive samples, and 5 strongly positive samples for each drug. The moderately positive samples contained 200% of the cutoff level and the strongly positive samples contained 400% of the cutoff level of the respective drug. The results obtained at these three sites with these controls demonstrated 100% agreement with each other.

Specificity

The following table lists compounds that are detected by the **AccuSign®** *DOA 5* **THC/OPI/COC/BZO/AMP** test. Drugs and metabolites were spiked to drug-negative specimens and tested by **AccuSign®** ***DOA 5*** for specificity. The results are expressed in terms of the approximate minimum concentration required to produce a result equivalent to the result at the assay cutoff for each drug. Approximate percent cross-reactivity was calculated by dividing the cutoff value of each drug by the concentration and multiplying by 100% (Table 3).

Table 3. Specificity

Compound	Concentration (ng/mL)
THC	
Cannabinol	>100,000
11-hydroxy-Δ^9-THC	7,500
11-nor-Δ^8-THC-^{9}-COOH	250
11-nor-Δ^9-THC-9-COOH	50
Δ^8-THC	>100,000
Δ^9-THC	>100,000
OPI	
Codeine	300
Dihydrocodeine	300
Hydrocodone	500
Hydromorphone	500
Lavofloxacin	100,000
Levophanol	5000
Meperidine	>100,000
Morphine	300
Morphine-3-ß-D-glucuronide	300
Nalorphine	15,000
Naloxone	>100,000
Norcodeine	>100,000
Oxycodone	5,000
Oxymorphone	20,000
Thebaine	10,000
Tramadol	>100,000
COC	
Benzoylecgonine	300
Cocaine HCl	>100,000
Ecgonine HCl	>100,000
BZO	
Alprazolam	100,000
Bromazepam	1,250
Chlordiazepoxide	500
Clobazam	>100,000
Clonazepam	30,000
Clorazepate dipotassium	2000
Delorazepam	1,500
N-Desalkylflurazepam	2,500
Diazepam	10,000
Estazolam	>100,000
Flunitrazepam	>100,000
7-amino flunitrazepam	1,500
a-Hydroxyalprazolam	100,000
a-Hydroxytriazolam	10,000
Lorazepam	2,500
Lormetazepam	25,000
Medazepam	10,000
Midazolam	25,000
Nitrazepam	100,000
Nordiazepam(N-Desmethyldiazepam)	7,500
Oxazepam	300
Prazepam	>100,000
Temazepam	6,000
Triazolam	>100,000
AMP	
D-Amphetamine	1,000
D,L-Amphetamine	1,800