



One Step Barbiturates Test Strip (Urine) Package Insert

REF 1184-S

A rapid, one step test for the qualitative detection of Barbiturates in human urine. For professional in vitro diagnostic use only.

INTENDED USE

The BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Strip (Urine) is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the detection of Barbiturates in urine at a cut-off concentration of 300 ng/mL of Secobarbital. This test will detect other related compounds, please refer to the Analytical Specificity table in this package insert.

This assay provides only a qualitative, 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 used.

SUMMARY

Barbiturates are central nervous system depressants. They are used therapeutically as sedatives, hypnotics, and anticonvulsants. Barbiturates are almost always taken orally as capsules or tablets. The effects resemble those of intoxication with alcohol. Chronic use of Barbiturates leads to tolerance and physical dependence. Short acting Barbiturates taken at 400 mg/day for 2-3 months produce a clinically significant degree of physical dependence. Withdrawal symptoms experienced during periods of drug abstinence can be severe enough to cause death. Only a small amount (less than 5%) of most Barbiturates are excreted unaltered in the urine. The detection period for the Barbiturates in the urine is 4-7 days.

The BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Strip (Urine) is a rapid urine-screening test that can be performed without the use of an instrument. The test utilizes a monoclonal antibody to selectively detect elevated levels of Barbiturates in urine. The BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Strip (Urine) yields a positive result when the Barbiturates in urine exceeds the cut-off level.

PRINCIPLE

The BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Strip (Urine) is an immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs that may be present in the urine specimen compete against the drug conjugate for binding sites on the antibody.

During testing, a urine specimen migrates upward by capillary action. Barbiturates, if present in the urine specimen below the cut-off level, will not saturate the binding sites of the antibody in the test strip. The antibody coated particles will then be captured by immobilized Barbiturate-protein conjugate and a visible colored line will show up in the test line region. The colored line will not form in the test line region if the Barbiturate level exceeds the cut-off level because it will saturate all the binding sites of anti-Barbiturate antibodies.

A drug-positive urine specimen will not generate a colored line in the test line region 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 colored 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 strip contains mouse monoclonal anti-Barbiturates antibody coupled particles and Barbiturates-protein conjugate. A goat antibody is employed in the control line system.

PRECAUTIONS

- For professional in vitro diagnostic use only. Do not use after the expiration date.
- The test strip 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 strip should be discarded according to local regulations.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch either at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30°C). The test strip is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The test strip must remain in the sealed pouch until use. DO NOT FREEZE. Do not use beyond the expiration date.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

Urine Assay

The urine specimen must be collected in a clean and dry container. Urine collected at any time of the day may be used. Urine specimens exhibiting visible particles should be centrifuged, filtered, or allowed to settle to obtain a clear specimen for testing.

Specimen Storage

Urine specimens may be stored at 2-8°C for up to 48 hours 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

Materials Provided

- Test strips
- Package insert

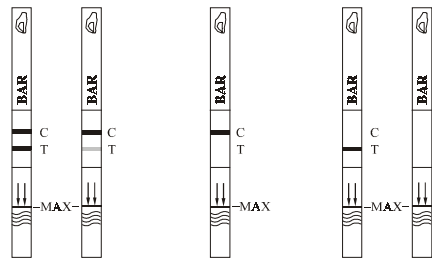
Materials Required But Not Provided

- Specimen collection container
- Timer

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Allow the test strip, urine specimen, and/or controls to reach room temperature (15-30°C) prior to testing.

- Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test strip from the sealed pouch and use it as soon as possible.
- With arrows pointing toward the urine specimen, immerse the test strip vertically in the urine specimen for at least 10-15 seconds. Do not pass the maximum line (MAX) on the test strip when immersing the strip. See the illustration below.
- Place the test strip on a non-absorbent flat surface, start the timer and wait for the colored line(s) to appear. Read results at 5 minutes. Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.



INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

(Please refer to the illustration above)

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

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

POSITIVE: One colored line appears in the control line region (C). No line appears in the test line region (T). This positive result indicates that the Barbiturate concentration exceeds the detectable cut-off 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 with a new test strip. If the problem persists, discontinue using the test kit immediately and contact your local distributor.

QUALITY CONTROL

A procedural control is included in the test. A colored line appearing in the control line 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 testing practice to confirm the test procedure and to verify proper test performance.

LIMITATIONS

- The BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Strip (Urine) provides only a qualitative, preliminary analytical result. A secondary analytical method must be used to obtain a confirmed result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method.
- 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 bleach and/or alum, 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 level of intoxication, administration route or concentration in urine.
- A negative result may not necessarily indicate drug-free urine. Negative results can be obtained when drug is present but below the cut-off level of the test.
- Test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Accuracy

A side-by-side comparison was conducted using the BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Strip (Urine) and a commercially available BAR rapid test. Testing was performed on 292 clinical specimens previously collected from subjects present for Drug Screen Testing. Ten percent of the specimens employed were either at -25% or +25% level of the cut-off concentration of 300 ng/mL Secobarbital. Presumptive positive results were confirmed by GC/MS. The following results were tabulated:

Method	Other BAR Rapid Test		Total Results
	Positive	Negative	
BAR One Step Test Strip	Positive	126	127
	Negative	0	165
Total Results	126	166	292
% Agreement	>99%	99%	99%

When compared to GC/MS at the cut-off of 300 ng/mL, the following results were tabulated:

Method	GC/MS		Total Results
	Positive	Negative	
BAR One Step Test Strip	Positive	122	126
	Negative	10	166
Total Results	132	160	292
% Agreement	92%	98%	95%

Analytical Sensitivity

A drug-free urine pool was spiked with Secobarbital at the following concentrations: 0 ng/mL, 150 ng/mL, 225 ng/mL, 300 ng/mL, 375 ng/mL and 450 ng/mL. The result demonstrates 96% accuracy at 50% above and 50% below the cut-off concentration. The data are summarized below:

Secobarbital Concentration (ng/mL)	Percent of Cut-off	n	Visual Result	
			Negative	Positive
0	0	30	30	0
150	-50%	30	30	0
225	-25%	30	27	3
300	Cut-off	30	22	8
375	+25%	30	7	23
450	+50%	30	2	28

Analytical Specificity

The following table lists compounds that are positively detected in urine by the BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Strip (Urine) at 5 minutes.

Compound	Concentration (ng/mL)	Compound	Concentration (ng/mL)
Secobarbital	300	Butalbital	2,500
Amobarbital	300	Butethal	100
Alphenol	150	Cyclopentobarbital	600
Aprobarbital	200	Pentobarbital	300
Butobarbital	375	Phenobarbital	100

Precision

A study was conducted at three physicians' offices by untrained operators using three different lots of product to demonstrate the within run, between run and between operator precision. An identical panel of coded specimens, containing no Secobarbital, 25% Secobarbital above and below the cut-off, and 50% Secobarbital above and below the 300 ng/mL cut-off was provided to each site. The following results were tabulated:

Secobarbital Concentration (ng/mL)	n per Site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	15	15	0	15	0	15	0
150	15	13	2	15	0	15	0
225	15	5	10	7	8	10	5
375	15	2	13	5	10	5	10
450	15	0	15	1	14	1	14

Effect of Urinary Specific Gravity

Fifteen urine specimens of normal, high, and low specific gravity ranges were spiked with 150 ng/mL and 450 ng/mL of Secobarbital respectively. The BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Strip (Urine) was tested in duplicate using the fifteen neat and spiked urine specimens. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of urinary specific gravity do not affect the test results.

Effect of Urinary pH

The pH of an aliquoted negative urine pool was adjusted to a pH range of 5 to 9 in 1 pH unit increments and spiked with Secobarbital to 150 ng/mL and 450 ng/mL. The spiked, pH-adjusted urine was tested with the BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Strip (Urine) in duplicate. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of pH do not interfere with the performance of the test.

Cross-Reactivity

A study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of the test with compounds in either drug-free urine or Barbiturates positive urine. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with the BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Strip (Urine) at a concentration of 100 µg/mL.

Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

Acetaminophen	Diazepam	MDE	Phenylpropanolamine
Acetophenetidin	Diclofenac	Mepredine	Prednisolone
N-Acetylprocainamide	Diffunisal	Meprobamate	Prednisone
Acetylsalicylic acid	Digoxin	Methadone	Procaine
Aminopyrine	Diphenhydramine	L-Methamphetamine	Promazine
Amitypyline	Doxylamine	Methoxyphenamine	Promethazine
Amoxicillin	Egonine hydrochloride	(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	D,L-Propranolol
Ampicillin	Egonine methylester	(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxy methamphetamine	D-Propoxyphene
L-Ascorbic acid	(-) ̳-Ephedrine		D-Pseudoephedrine
D,L-Amphetamine sulfate	[1R,2S] (-) Ephedrine		Quinacrine
Apomorphine	L - Ephedrine	Morphine-3-̢-D glucuronide	Quinidine
Aspartame	Erythromycin	Morphine Sulfate	Quinine
Atropine	̢-Estradiol	Nalidixic acid	Ranitidine
Benzilic acid	Estrone-3-sulfate	Naloxone	Salicylic acid
Benzoic acid	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Naltrexone	Serotonin
Benzoylecgonine	Fenoprofen	Naproxen	Sulfamethazine
Benzphetamine	Furosemide	Niacinamide	Sulindac
Bilirubin	Genistic acid	Nifedipine	Temazepam
(±) - Brompheniramine	Hemoglobin	Norcocaine	Tetracycline
Caffeine	Hydralazine	Norethindrone	Tetrahydrocortisone,
Cannabidiol	Hydrochlorothiazide	D-Norpropraphene	3-Acetate
Cannabinol	Hydrocodone	Noscapine	Tetrahydrocortisone
Chloralhydrate	Hydroxysonone	D,L-Octopamine	3-̢-D-glucuronide)
Chloramphenicol	0-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Oxalic acid	Tetrahydrozoline
Chlorothiazide	p-Hydroxyamphetamine	Oxazepam	Thiamine
(±) - Chlorpheniramine	p-Hydroxy-methamphetamine	Oxalic acid	Thioridazine
Chlorpromazine	3-Hydroxyamphetamine	Oxycodone	D,L-Tyzosine
Chloretone	Ibuprofen	Oxymetazoline	Tolbutamide
Cholesterol	Imipramine	Papaverine	Triamterene
Clomipramine	Iproniazid	Penicillin-G	Trifluoperazine
Clonidine	(±) - Isoproterenol	Pentazocine hydrochloride	Trimethoprim
Cocacethylene	Isoxsuprine	Perphenazine	Trimipramine
Cocaine hydrochloride	Ketamine	Phencyclidine	Tryptamine
Codeine	Ketoprofen	Phenelzine	D,L-Tryptophan
Cortisone	Labeltal	Pentemrine	Tyramine
(-) Cotinine	Levorphanol	Trans-2-phenylcyclopropylamine hydrochloride	Uric acid
Creatinine	Loperamide	L-Phenylephrine	Verapamil
Deoxycorticosterone	Moprotidine	̢-Phenylethylamine	Zomepirac
Dextromethorphan			

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Index of Symbols

	Storage Temperature		Manufacturer		Do not reuse
	Lot Code		Authorized Representative		For in vitro diagnostic use
	Expiration		Caution, see instructions		Catalog No.

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