

## MET

### Methamphetamine Test Strip (Urine)

*A rapid, one step test for the qualitative detection of Methamphetamine in human urine.*

**IVD** For *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

 Store at 2-30 °C

#### INTENDED USE

Atlas Methamphetamine Test Strip (Urine) is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the detection of Methamphetamine in human urine.

This assay provides only a preliminary analytical test result. A more specific alternate chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Gas chromatography and 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.

#### INTRODUCTION

Methamphetamine is an addictive stimulant drug that strongly activates certain systems in the brain. Methamphetamine is closely related chemically to Amphetamine, but the central nervous system effects of Methamphetamine are greater. Methamphetamine is made in illegal laboratories and has a high potential for abuse and dependence. The drug can be taken orally, injected, or inhaled. 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 Methamphetamine include increased blood pressure and cardiac arrhythmias. More acute responses produce anxiety, paranoia, hallucinations, psychotic behavior, and eventually, depression and exhaustion.

The effects of Methamphetamine generally last 2-4 hours, and the drug has a half-life of 9-24 hours in the body. Methamphetamine is excreted in the urine primarily as Amphetamine, and oxidized and deaminated derivatives. However, 10-20% of Methamphetamine is excreted unchanged. Thus, the presence of the parent compound in the urine indicates Methamphetamine use. Methamphetamine is generally detectable in the urine for 3-5 days, depending on urine pH level.

Atlas Methamphetamine 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 Methamphetamine in urine. The MET One Step Methamphetamine Test Strip (Urine) yields a positive result when the Methamphetamine in urine exceeds 1,000 ng/mL.

#### PRINCIPLE

Atlas Methamphetamine Test Strip (Urine) is an immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs which 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. Methamphetamine, if present in the urine specimen below 1,000 ng/mL, will not saturate the binding sites of antibody coated particles in the test Strip. The antibody coated particles will then be captured by immobilized Methamphetamine 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 Methamphetamine level exceeds 1,000 ng/mL because it will saturate all the binding sites of anti-Methamphetamine 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 that proper volume of specimen has been added and membrane wicking has occurred.

#### MATERIALS

##### Materials Provided

- Test Strips (contains mouse monoclonal anti-Methamphetamine antibody-coupled particles and Methamphetamine-protein conjugate. A goat antibody is employed in the control line system).
- Package insert

##### Materials Required But Not Provided

- Specimen collection container
- Timer

#### PRECAUTIONS

- For *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 federal, state and local regulations.

#### STORAGE AND STABILITY

- The kit can be stored at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30°C).
- The test Cassette is stable through the expiration date printed on the label on the sealed pouch.
- The test Cassette 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 precipitates should be centrifuged, filtered, or allowed settle to obtain a clear supernatant for testing.

##### Specimen Storage

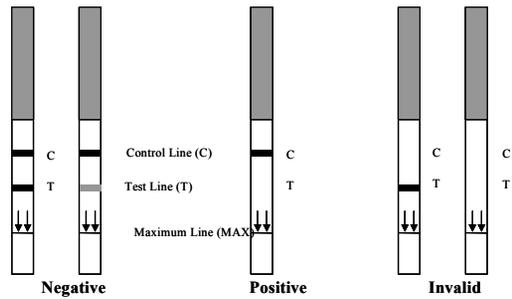
Urine specimens may be stored at 2-8°C for up to 48 hours prior to assay. For prolonged storage, specimens may be frozen and stored below -20°C. Frozen specimens should be thawed and mixed before testing.

#### PROCEDURE

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

1. Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test strip from the sealed pouch and use it as soon as possible.
2. 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 it. See the illustration above.
3. Place the test strip on a non-absorbent flat surface, start the timer and wait for the red line(s) to appear. The result should be **read 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 red line should be in the control region (C), and another apparent red or pink line should be in the test region (T). This negative result indicates that the Methamphetamine concentration is below the detectable level (1,000 ng/mL).

### NOTE:

The shade of red in the test line region (T) may vary, but it should be considered negative whenever there is even a faint pink line.

**POSITIVE:** **One red line appears in the control region (C).** No line appears in the test region (T). This positive result indicates that the Methamphetamine concentration exceeds the detectable level (1,000 ng/mL).

**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 using a new test Strip. If the problem persists, discontinue using the lot immediately and contact your local distributor.

## QUALITY CONTROL

A procedural control is included in the test. A red line appearing in the control region (C) is considered an internal positive 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 practice to confirm the test procedure and to verify proper test performance.

## LIMITATION

- The MET One Step Methamphetamine 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.<sup>1,2</sup>

- 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 MET One Step Methamphetamine Test Strip (Urine) and a leading commercially available MET rapid test. Testing was performed on 300 clinical specimens. Ten percent of the specimens employed were either at -25% or +25% level of the cut-off concentration of 1,000 ng/mL Methamphetamine. Presumptive positive results were confirmed by GC/MS. The following results were tabulated:

Method	Results	Other MET Rapid Test		Total Results
		Positive	Negative	
MET One Step Test Strip	Positive	147	0	147
	Negative	1	152	153
<b>Total Results</b>		148	152	300
<b>% Agreement with this Rapid Test Kit</b>		99%	100%	99%

When compared at 1,000 ng/mL cut-off with GC/MS, the following results were tabulated:

Method	Results	GC/MS		Total Results
		Positive	Negative	
MET One Step Test Strip	Positive	135	12	147
	Negative	1	152	153
<b>Total Results</b>		136	164	300
<b>% Agreement with GC/MS Analysis</b>		99%	93%	96%

### Analytical Sensitivity

A drug-free urine pool was spiked with Methamphetamine at the following concentrations: 0 ng/mL, 500 ng/mL, 750 ng/mL, 1,000 ng/mL, 1,250 ng/mL and 1,500 ng/mL. The result demonstrates >99% accuracy at 50% above and 50% below the cut-off concentration. The data are

summarized below:

MET Concentration (ng/mL)	Percent of Cut-off	n	Visual Result	
			Negative	Positive
0	0	30	30	0
500	-50%	30	30	0
750	-25%	30	24	6
1,000	Cut-off	30	18	12
1,250	+25%	30	1	29
1,500	+50%	30	0	30

### Analytical Specificity

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

Compound	Concentration (ng/mL)
p-Hydroxymethamphetamine	30,000
D-Methamphetamine	1,000
L-Methamphetamine	8,000
(±)-3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	2,000
Mephentermine	50,000

### Precision

A study was conducted at 3 physicians' offices by untrained operators using 3 different lots of product to demonstrate the within run, between run and between operator precision. An identical panel of coded specimens containing, according to GC/MS, no Methamphetamine, 25% Methamphetamine above and below the cut-off, and 50% Methamphetamine above and below the 1,000 ng/mL cut-off was provided to each site.

MET concentration (ng/mL)	n	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	15	15	0	15	0	15	0
500	15	15	0	15	0	14	1
750	15	10	5	2	13	13	2
1,250	15	0	15	0	15	1	14
1,500	15	0	15	0	15	0	15

### Effect of Urinary Specific Gravity

Fifteen (15) urine specimens with specific gravity ranging from 1.001 to 1.032 were spiked with 500 ng/mL and 1,500 ng/mL of Methamphetamine. The MET One Step Methamphetamine 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 Methamphetamine to 500 ng/mL and 1,500 ng/mL. The spiked, pH-adjusted urine was tested with the MET One Step Methamphetamine 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 Methamphetamine positive urine. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with the MET One Step Methamphetamine Test Strip (Urine) at a concentration of 100 µg/mL.

#### Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

4-Acetamidophenol	Erythromycin	Papaverine
Acetophenetidin	β-Estradiol	Penicillin-G
N-Acetylprocainamide	Estrone-3-sulfate	Pentobarbital
Acetylsalicylic acid	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Perphenazine
Aminopyrine	Fenfluramine	Phencyclidine
Amitriptyline	Fenopropfen	Phenelzine
Amobarbital	Furosemide	Phenobarbital
Amoxicillin	Gentisic acid	Phentermine
Ampicillin	Hemoglobin	L-Phenylephrine
L-Ascorbic acid	Hydralazine	β-Phenylethylamine
D-Amphetamine	Hydrochlorothiazide	Phenylpropanolamine
D,L-Amphetamine	Hydrocodone	Prednisolone
L-Amphetamine	Hydrocortisone	Prednisone
Apomorphine	p-Hydroxyamphetamine	Procaine
Aspartame	O-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Promazine
Atropine	3-Hydroxytyramine	Promethazine
Benzilic acid	Ibuprofen	D,L-Propranolol
Benzoic acid	Imipramine	D-Propoxyphene
Benzoyllecgonine	lproniazid	D-Pseudoephedrine
Benzphetamine	(±) -Isoproterenol	Quinacrine
Bilirubin	Isoxsuprine	Quinidine
(±) -Brompheniramine	Ketamine	Quinine
Caffeine	Ketoprofen	Ranitidine
Cannabidiol	Labetalol	Salicylic acid
Chloralhydrate	Levorphanol	Secobarbital
Chloramphenicol	Loperamide	Serotonin (5-Hydroxytyramine)
Chlordiazepoxide	Maprotiline	
Chlorothiazide	Meperidine	Sulfamethazine
(±) Chlorpheniramine	Meprobamate	Sulindac
Chlorpromazine	Methadone	Temazepam
Chlorquine	Methoxyphenamine	Tetracycline
Cholesterol	(+)	Tetrahydrocortisone, 3 Acetate

Clomipramine	3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	
Clonidine	3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine	Tetrahydrocortisone
Cocaeethylene	yethyl-amphetamin	3(β-D glucuronide)
Cocaine hydrochloride	Methylphenidate	Tetrahydrozoline
Codeine	Morphine-3- β -D-g	Thiamine
Cortisone	ucuronide	Thioridazine
(-) Cotinine	Nalidixic acid	D, L-Tyrosine
Creatinine	Naloxone	Tolbutamine
Deoxycorticosterone	Naltrexone	Trans-2- phenylcyclopropylamine
Dextromethorphan	Naproxen	
Diazepam	Niacinamide	Triamterene
Diclofenac	Nifedipine	Trifluoperazine
Diflunisal	Norethindrone	Trimethoprim
Digoxin	D-Norpropoxyphen	Trimipramine
Diphenhydramine	Noscapine	Tryptamine
Doxylamine	D,L-Octopamine	D, L-Tryptophan
Ecgonine hydrochloride	Oxalic acid	Tyramine
Ecgonine methylester	Oxazepam	Uric acid
(1R,2S)-(-)-Ephedrine	Oxolinic acid	Verapamil
L-Epinephrine	Oxycodone	Zomepirac
(-)-ψ-Ephedrine	Oxymetazoline	

#### REFERENCES

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



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	Product Reference No.		For in-vitro diagnostic use.
	Caution.		Store at
	Read product insert before use.		Number of tests in the pack.
	Lot (batch) number.		Manufacturer.
	Expiry date.		Manufacturer telephone number.
	Manufacturer fax number.		