


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

IVD For in vitro diagnostic and professional use only.

 Store at (2-30° C)

INTENDED USE

The PPX Rapid Test Device (Urine) is a rapid visual immunoassay for the qualitative detection of Propoxyphene in human urine specimens at the cut-off concentrations listed below:

Parameter	Calibrator	Cut-off (ng/mL)
PPX (Propoxyphene)	d-Propoxyphene	300

INTRODUCTION

Propoxyphene, Dextropropoxyphene, or DextroNorpropoxyphene are a narcotic pain reliever and cough suppressant but is weaker than morphine, codeine, and hydrocodone. The precise mechanism of action is not known but may involve stimulation of opioid (narcotic) receptors in the brain. The recommended adult dose is 1 capsule (65 mg) or 1 tablet (100 mg) every 4 hours as needed for relief of pain. The common side effects for Propoxyphene use are shallow breathing, slow heartbeat, feeling light-headed, fainting, confusion, hallucinations, unusual thoughts or behavior, seizure (convulsions) and jaundice (yellowing of the skin or eyes).

The shelf life of Propoxyphene is ranged from 6 to 12 hours, however the shelf life of its derivatives can last up for 36 hours.

PRINCIPLE

The PPX Rapid Test Device (Urine) detects Propoxyphene through visual interpretation of color development on the device. Drug conjugates are immobilized on the test region of the membrane. During testing, the specimen reacts with antibodies conjugated to colored particles and precoated on the sample pad. The mixture then migrates through the membrane by capillary action, and interacts with reagents on the membrane. If there are insufficient drug molecules in the specimen, the antibody-colored particle conjugate will bind to the drug conjugates, forming a colored band at the test region of the membrane. Therefore, a colored band appears in the test region when the urine is negative for the drug. If drug molecules are present in the urine above the cut-off concentration of the test, they compete with the immobilized drug conjugate on the test region for limited antibody binding sites. This will prevent attachment of the antibody-colored particle conjugate to the test region. Therefore, the absence of a colored band at the test region indicates a positive result. The appearance of a colored band at the control region serves as a procedural control, indicating that the proper volume of specimen has been added and membrane

wicking has occurred.

MATERIALS

Materials Provided

- Test Cassettes (contain mouse monoclonal anti-Propoxyphene antibody coupled particles and Propoxyphene-protein conjugate. A goat antibody is employed in the control line system).
- Disposable specimen droppers.
- Package insert

Materials Required But Not Provided

- Specimen collection container
- Timer
- Positive control
- Negative control

PRECAUTIONS

- For professional in vitro diagnostic use only.
- Do not use after expiration date indicated on the package. Do not use the test if its foil pouch is damaged. Do not reuse tests.
- This kit contains products of animal origin. Certified knowledge of the origin and/or sanitary state of the animals does not totally guarantee the absence of transmissible pathogenic agents. It is therefore, recommended that these products be treated as potentially observing the usual safety precautions (do not ingest or inhale).
- Avoid cross-contamination of specimens by using a new specimen collection container for each specimen obtained.
- Read the entire procedure carefully prior to performing any tests.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke in the area where the specimens and kits are handled. Handle all specimens as if they contain infectious agents. Observe established precautions against microbiological hazards throughout the procedure and follow the standard procedures for proper disposal of specimens.
- Wear protective clothing such as laboratory coats, disposable gloves and eye protection when specimens are assayed.
- Humidity and temperature can adversely affect results.
- The used testing materials should be discarded in accordance with local, state and/or federal regulations.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

- Do not freeze.
- Do not use beyond the expiration date.
- Care should be taken to protect the components of the kit from contamination. Do not use if there is evidence of microbial contamination or precipitation. Biological contamination of dispensing equipment, containers or reagents can lead to false results.

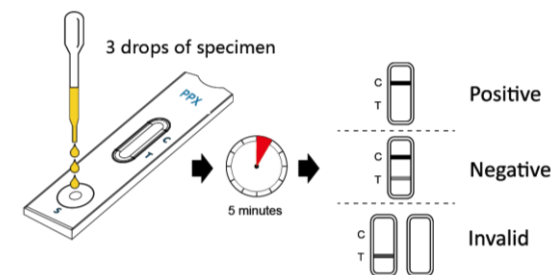
SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND STORAGE

- The PPX Rapid Test Device (Urine) is intended for use with human urine specimens only.
- Urine collected at any time of the day may be used.
- Urine specimens must be collected in clean, dry containers.
- Turbid specimens should be centrifuged, filtered, or allowed to settle and only the clear supernatant should be used for testing.
- Perform testing immediately after specimen collection. Do not leave specimens at room temperature for prolonged periods. Urine specimens may be stored at 2-8°C for up to 2 days. For long term storage, specimens should be kept below -20°C.
- Bring specimens to room temperature prior to testing. Frozen specimens must be completely thawed and mixed well prior to testing. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing of specimens.
- If specimens are to be shipped, pack them in compliance with all applicable regulations for transportation of etiological agents.

PROCEDURE

Bring tests, specimens, and/or controls to room temperature (15-30°C) before use.

1. Remove the test from its sealed pouch, and place it on a clean, level surface. Label the test with patient or control identification. For best results, the assay should be performed within one hour.
2. Using the provided disposable pipette, transfer 3 drops of specimen (approximately 120 µL) to the specimen well (S) of the device and start the timer. Avoid trapping air bubbles in the specimen well (S), and do not add any solution to the result area. As the test begins to work, color will migrate across the membrane.
3. Wait for the colored band(s) to appear. The result should be read at 5 minutes. Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.



INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

POSITIVE: Only one colored band appears, in the control region (C). No apparent colored band appears in the test region (T).



NEGATIVE: Two colored bands appear on the membrane. One band appears in the control region (C) and another band appears in the test region (T).



INVALID: Control band fails to appear. Results from any test which has not produced a control band at the specified read time must be discarded. Please review the procedure and repeat with a new test. If the problem persists, discontinue using the kit immediately and contact your local distributor.



NOTE:

- The intensity of color in the test region (T) may vary depending on the concentration of analytes present in the specimen. Therefore, any shade of color in the test region should be considered negative. Note that this is a qualitative test only, and cannot determine the concentration of analytes in the specimen.
- Insufficient specimen volume, incorrect operating procedure or expired tests are the most likely reasons for control band failure.

QUALITY CONTROL

- Internal procedural controls are included in the test. A colored band appearing in the control region (C) is considered an internal positive procedural control, confirming sufficient specimen volume and correct procedural technique.
- External controls are not supplied with this kit. It is recommended that positive and negative controls be tested as a good laboratory practice to confirm the test procedure and to verify proper test performance.

LIMITATIONS

- The PPX Rapid Test Device (Urine) is for professional in vitro diagnostic use, and should be only used for the qualitative detection of Propoxyphene.
- This assay provides a preliminary analytical test result only. 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 National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are indicated.
- There is a possibility that technical or procedural errors as well as other substances and factors may interfere with the test and cause false results.
- Adulterants, such as bleach and/or alum, in urine specimens may produce erroneous results regardless of the analytical method used. Therefore, please preclude the possibility of urine adulteration prior to testing.

- A positive result indicates the presence of a Propoxyphene only, and does not indicate or measure intoxication.
- A negative result does not at any time rule out the presence of Propoxyphene in urine, as they may be present below the minimum detection level of the test.
- This test does not distinguish between Propoxyphene and certain medications

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Accuracy

The accuracy of the PPX Rapid Test Device (Urine) was compared and checked against commercially available tests with a threshold value at the same cut-off levels. Urine samples taken from volunteers claiming to be non-users were examined under both tests. The results were >99.9% in agreement.

Precision

Test precision was determined by blind tests with controlsolutions. Controls with Propoxyphene concentrations at 50% of the cut-off yielded negative results, and controls with Propoxyphene concentrations at 150% of the cut-off yielded positive results.

Specificity

The following tables list the concentrations of compounds (ng/mL) above which the PPX Rapid Test Device (Urine) identified positive results at 5 minutes.

PPX related compounds	Concentration (ng/ml)
D-Propoxyphene	300
D-Norpropoxyphene	5,000

The following compounds were found not to cross-react when tested at concentrations at 100 µg/ml.

(-)-Ephedrine	Chlorpheniramine	Oxalic Acid
(+)-Naproxen	Creatine	Penicillin-G
(+/-)-Ephedrine	Dextromethorphan	Pheniramine
4-Dimethylaminoantipyrene	Dextrophan tartrate	Phenothiazine
Acetaminophen	Dopamine	Procaine
Acetone	Erythromycin	Protonix
Albumin	Ethanol	Pseudoephedrine
Amitriptyline	Furosemide	Quinidine
Ampicillin	Glucose	Ranitidine
Aspartame	Guaiacol Glyceryl Ether	Sertraline
Aspirin	Hemoglobin	Tyramine
Benzocaine	Imipramine	Trimeprazine
Bilirubin	(+/-)-Isoproterenol	Venlafaxine
b-Phenylethyl-amine	Methadone	Ibuprofen
Caffeine	Vitamin C (Ascorbic)	Lidocaine

Chloroquine

REFERENCES

- Baselt RC. Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man. 2nd ed. Davis: Biomedical Publications; 1982.
- Hawks RL, Chiang CN, eds. Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse. Rockville: Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse; 1986.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs. 53 Federal Register; 1988.



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	Catalogue Number		Temperature limit
	In Vitro diagnostic medical device		Caution
	Contains sufficient for <n> tests and Relative size		Consult instructions for use (IFU)
	Batch code		Manufacturer
	Do not re-use		Use-by date
	Manufacturer fax number		Do not use if package is damaged
	Manufacturer telephone number		Date of Manufacture
	Keep away from sunlight		Keep dry