

# OXYCODONE

## One Step Oxycodone Test Strip Package Insert

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

*For healthcare professionals including professionals at point of care sites.*

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

### INTENDED USE

The OXYCODONE One Step Oxycodone Test Strip is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of oxycodone in human urine at a cut-off concentration of 100 ng/mL.

**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/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

Oxycodone is a semi-synthetic opioid with a structural similarity to codeine. The drug is manufactured by modifying thebaine, an alkaloid found in the opium poppy. Oxycodone, like all opiate agonists, provides pain relief by acting on opioid receptors in the spinal cord, brain, and possibly directly in the affected tissues. Oxycodone is prescribed for the relief of moderate to high pain under the well-known pharmaceutical trade names of OxyContin®, Tylox®, Percodan® and Percocet®. While Tylox, Percodan and Percocet contain only small doses of oxycodone hydrochloride combined with other analgesics such as acetaminophen or aspirin, OxyContin consists solely of oxycodone hydrochloride in a time-release form.

Oxycodone is known to metabolize by demethylation into oxymorphone and noroxycodone. In a 24-hour urine, 33-61% of a single, 5mg oral dose is excreted with the primary constituents being unchanged drug (13-19%), conjugated drug (7-29%) and conjugated oxymorphone (13-14%)<sup>1</sup>. The window of detection for oxycodone in urine is expected to be similar to that of other opioids such as morphine.

The OXYCODONE One Step Oxycodone Test Strip yields a positive result when the oxycodone level in urine exceeds 100 ng/mL. At present, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) does not have a recommended screening cutoff for oxycodone positive specimens.

### PRINCIPLE

The OXYCODONE One Step Oxycodone Test Strip 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. Oxycodone, if present in the urine specimen below 100 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 oxycodone 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 oxycodone level exceeds 100 ng/mL because it will saturate all the binding sites of anti-oxycodone 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 the target drug in a concentration less than the cut-off level of the assay 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-oxycodone antibody-coupled particles and oxycodone-protein conjugate. A goat antibody is employed in the control line system.

### PRECAUTIONS

- For healthcare professionals including professionals at point of care sites.
- For professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only. Do not use after the expiration date.
- The test strips 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

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch at 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 assay. For long-term 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
- External controls

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**Allow the 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 to 15 seconds. Do not pass the maximum line (MAX) on the test strip when immersing the strip. See the illustration below.
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. Results may be stable up to 4 hours after test initiation.

### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

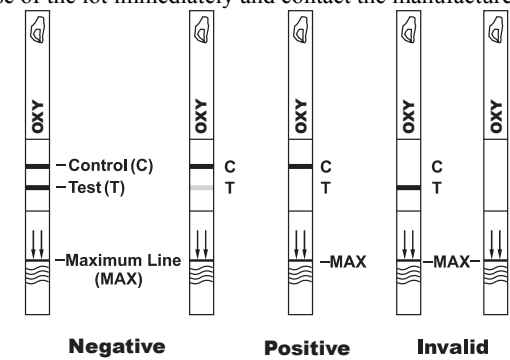
(Please refer to illustration below)

**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 oxycodone concentration is below the detectable level (100 ng/mL).

\* **NOTE:** The shade of red in the test line region (T) will 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 oxycodone concentration exceeds the detectable level (100 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 use of the lot immediately and contact the manufacturer.



### 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. Users should follow local, state, and federal guidelines for testing QC materials.

### LIMITATIONS

1. The OXYCODONE One Step Oxycodone Test Strip 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>
2. It is possible that technical or procedural errors, as well as other interfering substances in the urine specimen may cause erroneous results.
3. 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.
4. A Positive Result indicates presence of the drug or its metabolites but does not indicate level or intoxication, administration route or concentration in urine.
5. A Negative Result may not necessarily indicate drug-free urine. Negative results can be obtained when drug is present but below the cutoff level of the test.
6. Test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### Accuracy

A side-by-side comparison was conducted using the OXYCODONE One Step Oxycodone Test Strip and a leading commercially available Oxycodone rapid test. Testing was performed on 300 clinical specimens. 5 percent of the positive specimens employed were within 75% or 125% of the assay cut-off concentration of 100 ng/mL oxycodone. Presumptive positive results were confirmed by GC/MS. The following results were tabulated:

Method		Other OXY rapid Test		Total Results
ACON@ Oxycodone One Step Test Strip	Results	Positive	Negative	
	Positive	142	0	142
	Negative	4	154	158
Total Results		146	154	300
% Agreement with this commercial kit		97%	97%	97%

When compared to GC/MS at the cut-off of 100 ng/ml, the following results were tabulated:

Method		GC/MS				% Agreement with GC/MS
ACON OXY One Step Test Strip	Results	NEG	Near-cut-off NEG	Near-cut-off POS	POS	
	Positive	0	5	2	135	98%
	Negative	147	8	2	1	97%

Eighty (80) of these samples were also run using the OXYCODONE One Step Oxycodone Test Strip by an untrained operator at a different site. Based on GC/MS data, the untrained operator obtained a statistically similar Positive Agreement, Negative Agreement and Overall Agreement rate as the laboratory personnel.

### Analytical Sensitivity

A drug-free urine pool was spiked with oxycodone at the following concentrations: 0 ng/mL, 50 ng/mL, 75 ng/mL, 100 ng/mL, 125 ng/mL, 150 ng/mL and 200 ng/mL. The result demonstrates 100% accuracy at 50% and 150% of the cut-off concentration of the assay. The data are summarized below:

Oxycodone Concentration (ng/mL)	Percent of Cutoff	n	Visual Result	
			Negative	Positive
0	0%	30	30	0
50	50%	30	30	0
75	75%	30	23	7
100	Cutoff	30	13	17
125	125%	30	8	22
150	150%	30	0	30
200	200%	30	0	30

### Analytical Specificity

The following table lists compounds that produced positive results on the OXYCODONE One Step Oxycodone Test Strip at a read time of 5 minutes.

Compound	Concentration (ng/mL)
Oxycodone	100
Codeine	50,000
Dihydrocodeine	12,500
Ethylmorphine	25,000
Hydrocodone	1,562
Hydromorphone	12,500
Oxymorphone	1,562
Thebaine	50,000

### Precision

A study was conducted at three independent physician's office sites (A. internal medicine, B. pediatrics, C. general practice) by three independent, untrained, licensed medical assistants using three different lots of product and run in three consecutive days to demonstrate the within-run, between-run and between-operator precision. An identical panel of coded specimens containing no oxycodone, oxycodone spiked at levels +/- 25% of the assay cut-off and oxycodone spiked at levels +/-50% of the 100 ng/mL assay cut-off were provided to each site. The results are given below:

Oxycodone concentration (ng/mL)	n	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	15	15	0	15	0	15	0
50	15	15	0	15	0	14	1
75	15	15	0	14	1	5	10
125	15	15	0	3	12	2	13
150	15	0	15	0	15	0	15

### Effect of Urinary Specific Gravity

Fifteen (15) urine samples of normal, high, and low specific gravity ranges were spiked with 50 ng/mL and 150 ng/mL of oxycodone respectively. The OXYCODONE One Step Oxycodone Test Strip was tested in duplicate using the fifteen neat and spiked urine samples. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of urinary specific gravity does not affect the test results.

### Effect of the 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 oxycodone at levels of 50 ng/mL and 150 ng/mL. The spiked, pH-adjusted urine was tested with the OXYCODONE One Step Oxycodone Test Strip in duplicate. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of pH does 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 oxycodone-positive urine. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with the OXYCODONE One Step Oxycodone Test Strip at concentrations of 100 µg/mL.

### Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

Acetaminophen	Acetophenetidin
6-Acetylcodeine	N-Acetylprocainamide
Acetylsalicylic acid	Aminopyrine
Amitriptyline	Amobarbital
Amoxicillin	Ampicillin
L-Ascorbic acid	D-Amphetamine
D/L-Amphetamine	L-Amphetamine
Apomorphine	Aspartame
Atropine	Benzilic acid
Benzoic acid	Benzoyllecgonine
Benzphetamine	Bilirubin
D/L-Brompheniramine	Buspirone
Caffeine	Cannabidol
Cannabinol	Chloralhydrate
Chloramphenicol	Chlordiazepoxide
Chlorothiazide	D/L-Chloropheniramine
Chlorpromazine	Chloroquine
Cholesterol	Clomipramine
Clonidine	Cocaine
Cortisone	L-Cotinine
Creatinine	Deoxycorticosterone
Dextromethorphan	Diazepam
Diclofenac	Dicyclomine
Diflunisal	Digoxin

Diphenhydramine	5,5-Diphenylhydantoin
Doxylamine	[1R,2S] (-) Ephedrine
L(-)-Epinephrine	L -Ψ-Ephedrine
β-Estradiol	Estrone-3-sulfate
Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Erythromycin
Fenoprofen	Furosemide
Gentisic acid	Hemoglobin
Heroin (Diacetylmorphine)	Hydralazine
Hydrochlorothiazide	Hydrocortisone
O-Hydroxyhippuric acid	p-Hydroxyamphetamine
p-Hydroxymethamphetamine	p-Hydroxytyramine
Ibuprofen	Iproniazid
D/L-Isoproterenol	Isoxsuprine
Ketamine	Ketoprofen
Labetalol	Levorphanol
Loperamide	Maprotiline
Meperidine	Mephermine
Meprobamate	D-Methamphetamine
Methadone	Methoxyphenamine
(+/-)3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	(+/-)3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA)
Methylphenidate	6-Monoacetylmorphine
Morphine	Morphine-3-β-D-glucuronide
Morphine sulfate	Nalidixic acid
Naloxone	Naltrexone
Naproxen	Niacinamide
Nifedipine	Nimesulidate
Norcodeine	Norethindrone
Normorphone	D-Norpropoxyphene
Noscapine	D/L-Octopamine
Oxalic acid	Oxazepam
Oxolinic acid	Oxymetazoline
Papaverine	Penicillin-G
Pentazocine hydrochloride	Pentobarbital
Perphenazine	Phencyclidine (PCP)
Phenelzine	Trans-2-phenylcyclopropylamine hydrochloride
L-Phenylephrine	β-Phenylethylamine
Phenylpropanolamine	Prednisolone
Prednisone	Procaine
Promazine	Promethazine
D/L-Propranolol	D-Propoxyphene
D-Pseudoephedrine	Quinacrine
Quinidine	Quinine
Ranitidine	Salicylic acid
Secobarbital	Serotonin (5-Hydroxytyramine)
Sulfamethazine	Sulindac
Sustiva (Efavirenz)	Temazepam
Tetracycline	Tetrahydrocortisone 3-acetate
Tetrahydrocortisone 3 (β-D-glucuronide)	Tetrahydrozoline
Theophylline	Thiamine
Thioridazine	Tolbutamide
Trazodone	Tolbutamide
Triamterene	Trifluoperazine
Trimethoprim	Tryptamine
D/L-Tryptophan	Tyramine
Uric acid	Verapamil
Zomepirac	

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Hawks RL, CN Chiang. Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse. National Institute for Drug Abuse (NIDA), Research Monograph 73, 1986.