

Rapid Competitive Immunochromatographic Assay for the detection of Opiates in human

DEVICE

DEVICE

INTENDED USE

INSIGHT-OPI is a rapid, qualitative, immunochromatographic assay for the detection of opiates in human urine. This test is used to screen the opiates intoxication. For healthcare professional use only.

SUMMARY

Opiates such as heroin, morphine and codeine (methyl - morphine), are central nervous system (CNS) depressants. Morphine is an active ingredient in both opium as well as in heroin. It is used as an analgesic and sedative. Morphine is readily absorbed from an oral dose, intramuscular and subcutaneous injection. The use of opiates at high doses produce pulmonary edema, cardiac and/or respiratory failure, euphoria, hypothermia and coma. Large doses of morphine can produce higher tolerance levels, thus causing physiological dependency in users, which may lead to substance abuse. Morphine is excreted unmetabolized, and is also the major metabolic product of codeine and heroin. Thus, the presence of morphine (or the metabolite, morphine glucoronide) in the urine indicates heroin, codeine and/or morphine use. The half-life of morphine is 1.5 to 7 hours.

INSIGHT-OPI detects the presence of morphine in human urine specimens, qualitatively, at concentrations as low as 300 ng/ml.

PRINCIPLE

INSIGHT-OPI is based on the principle of agglutination of antibodies/ antisera with respective antigen in a competitive immuno-chromatography format along with use of nano gold particles as agglutination. The conjugate pad is impregnated with two components - Agglutinating sera for Morphine conjugated to colloidal gold and rabbit globulin conjugated to colloidal gold. As the test specimen flows through the membrane assembly of the device, the Agglutinating sera for Morphine - colloidal gold conjugate complexes with the Morphine present in the test specimen and travels on the membrane due to capillary action along with the rabbit globulin-colloidal gold conjugated. This complex moves further on the membrane to the test region (T) where it is not immobilized by Morphine conjugated to BSA coated on the membrane, therefore forming no band. The absence of this band in the test region (T) indicates a positive result. In absence of Morphine in the test specimen, the Agglutinating sera for Morphine -colloidal gold conjugate and along with rabbit globulin-colloidal gold conjugate moves further on the membrane to the test region (T) where it is immobilized by the Morphine conjugated to BSA coated on the membrane, forming a pink coloured band indicating a negative result.

The rabbit globulin colloidal gold conjugate and unbound complex if any move further on the membrane and are subsequently immobilized by the Agglutinating sera for rabbit globulin coated on the membrane at the control region (C) forming a pink coloured band. This control band acts as a procedural control and serves to validate the test results.

REAGENTS AND MATERIALS SUPPLIED

- A. Each INSIGHT-OPI kit contains individual pouches each containing a
 - DEVICE: : Membrane test assembly impregnated with colloidal gold conjugated to the Agglutinating sera for Morphine and rabbit globulin, Morphine conjugated to BSA and Agglutinating sera for rabbit globulin at the respective regions.
 - 2. PIPETTE: Sample applicator.
 - Desiccant pouch.
- B. Package insert.

| REF | 10801010 | 10801050 |
|-----|----------|----------|
| Σ | 10 | 50 |

OPTIONAL MATERIAL REQUIRED

Variable volume precision micropipettes, stopwatch.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

The sealed pouches in the test kit and the kit components may be stored between $4-30^{\circ}$ C till the duration of the shelf life as indicated on the pouch/carton. DO NOT FREEZE.

NOTE

1. For in vitro diagnostic and professional use only. NOT FOR MEDICINAL USE.

■ Insight

- Do not use beyond expiry date. 2.
- Read the instructions carefully before performing the test.
- Handle all specimen as if potentially infectious.
- Follow standard biosafety guidelines for handling and disposal of potentially infectious material.
- If desiccant colour at the point of opening the pouch has turned from blue to pink or colourless, another test device must be run
- Contact with the contents of desiccant pouch containing, among other substances, cobalt chloride (CAS#7646-79-9) should be kept to a minimum. Inhalation / swallowing may cause harm.

SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION

- INSIGHT-OPI uses human urine as specimen.
- No special preparation of the patient is necessary prior to specimen collection by approved techniques.
- A clean dry plastic or glass container may be used for specimen collection.
- Though fresh specimen is preferable, in case of delay in testing, it may be stored at 2-8°C for maximum up to 24 4. hours.
- 5. Refrigerated specimens must be brought to room temperature prior to testing.
- Repeated freezing and thawing of the specimen should be avoided. 6.
- 7. Specimen containing precipitates or particulate matter must be centrifuged and the clear supernatant only used for

TESTING PROCEDURE

- Bring the kit components of INSIGHT-OPI device to room temperature before testing.
- Open a foil pouch by tearing along the "notch". 2.
- Remove the testing device and the sample applicator.
- Check the colour of the desiccant pouch. It should be blue. If the desiccant has turned colourless or pink, discard the test device and use another device. Once opened, the device must be used immediately.
- 5. Label the device with specimen identity.
- Place the testing device on a flat horizontal surface.
- Holding the sample applicator vertically, carefully dispense exactly two drops of the test specimen into the specimen port (S). Alternatively, using a micropipette, carefully dispense exactly 50 µl of test specimen into the specimen port
- Start the stopwatch. Read the results at the end of 5 minutes. Do not interpret the results beyond 8 minutes.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Negative Result:



Two pink coloured bands appear at the control region (C) and test region (T). This indicates

Positive Result:



absence of morphine in the specimen. One pink coloured band appears at the control region (C). This indicates that the specimen

Invalid Result:



contains detectable amount of morphine. The test result is invalid if no band appears either at the control region (C) or test region (T).

In such cases, verify the test procedure and repeat the test with a INSIGHT-OPI device.

Important: A very faint line on the test region indicates that the opiates in the sample is near the cut-off level for the test. These samples should be re-tested or confirmed with a more specific method before a positive determination is made.

REMARKS

- The deliberate slow reaction kinetics of INSIGHT-OPI is designed to maximize and enhance reaction time between sample capture and tracer elements to improve test sensitivity.
- Most positive results develop within 5 minutes. However, certain samples may take a longer time to flow. Therefore, negatives should be confirmed only at 8 minutes. Do not interpret the results beyond 8 minutes.
- As with all diagnostic tests, a definitive clinical diagnosis should not be based on the result of a single test, but should only be made by the physician after all clinical and laboratory findings have been evaluated.
- The assay is designed for use with human urine only.
- A preliminary positive result indicates only the presence of opiates and does not indicate or measure intoxication.
- There is a possibility that technical/or procedural errors as well as other substances or factors not listed may interfere with the test and cause false results. See specificity section that will produce positive results, or that do not interfere with the test performance
- If adulteration is suspected, the test should be repeated with a new sample.

- 8. Certain over the counter or prescription medications (or certain foods) may cause false results.
- The length of time following drug use for which a positive result may occur is dependent upon several factors, including the frequency and amount of drug, metabolic rate, excretion rate, drug half life, the user's age, weight, activity and diet.
- 10. This assay provides only a preliminary analytical test result. 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 Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any drug of abuse test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are indicated.

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

- 1. Sensitivity: INSIGHT-OPI detects morphine at concentrations equal to or greater than 300 ng/ml.
- 2. **Specificity**: Interference of substances that may be present in urine specimen, as well as effect of sample pH and specific gravity was also studied.
 - a. Cross-reactivity of non-opiates related compounds at concentrations much higher than normally found in the urine of people using or abusing them were tested using assay devices.
 - b. No cross-reactivity was detected with the substances listed in table I. Table II lists opiate-related substances and concentrations that produced results approximately equivalent to the cut-off level for opiates.

Table 1:
Compounds tested and found not to interfere with the results of the test at 0 or 300 ng/ml morphine in urine (concentration at 1 ng/ml).

| Acatominanhan | Hemoglobin | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Acetaminophen | Hemoglobin | |
| Acetone | Ibuprofen | |
| Albumin | (+/-) - Isoproterenol | |
| Ampicillin | ketamine | |
| Ascorbic Acid | Levorphanol | |
| Aspartame | Lidocaine | |
| Aspirin | (+) - Naproxen | |
| Atropine | Niacinamide | |
| Benzocaine | Nicotine | |
| Bilirubin | (+/-) - Norephedrine | |
| Caffeine | Oxalic Acid | |
| Chloroquine | Penicillin - G | |
| (+) - Chlorpheniramine | Pheniramine | |
| (+/-) - Chlorpheniramine | Phenothiazine | |
| Creatine | 1 - Phenyethylamine | |
| Dexbrompheniramine | β - Phenylethylamine | |
| Dextromethrophan | Procaine | |
| Diphenhydramine | Quinidine | |
| Dopamine | Ranitidine | |
| (+/-) - Epinephrine | Riboflavin | |
| Erythromycin | Sodium Chloride | |
| Ethanol | Sulindac | |
| Furosemide | Theophylline | |
| Glucose | Tyramine | |
| Guaiacol Glyceryl Ether | 4 - Dimethylaminoantipyine | |
| (1R,2S) - (-) - N- Methyl - Ephedrine | | |

Table II

Morphine structurally related compounds showing the lowest concentration of the drug producing a positive response equivalent to the cut-off level.

| Compound | Concentration (ng/ml) |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Morphine | 300 |
| Codeine | 300 |
| Ethylmorphine | 1,000 |
| Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride | 2,000 |
| Hydrocodone | 4,000 |
| Hydromorphine | 5,000 |
| Levophanol | 5,000 |
| Meperidine | 30,000 |
| Morphine - 3 - glucuronide | 2,500 |
| Nalorphine | 5,000 |
| Oxycodone | 1,000 |

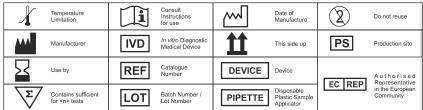
WARRANTY

This product is designed to perform as described on the label and package insert. The manufacturer disclaims any implied warranty of use and sale for any other purpose.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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SYMBOL KEYS







PS

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