Quick Reference Card

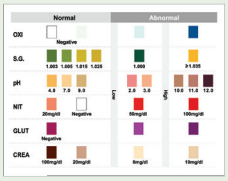
Rapid Response™ Multi-Drug Urine Test Cups *Urine Drug Testing*

Perform The Test

1. Collect urine in the cup. Screw the cap on and check that the cup is tightly sealed.

2. Start a **5 minute timer.**

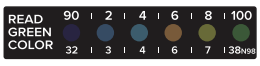
3. Remove the peel-off label, "*Remove label for results*".



Read the Adulteration Strips

4. After **2 minutes** have elapsed, read results by comparing the reacted color blocks on the strip with the color card. Do not interpret the result after 5 minutes.

See Page 2 for details.



Read the Temperature Strip

5. After **2-4 minutes** have elapsed, check the temperature strip label. A green color will appear to indicate the temperature of the urine specimen. The proper range for an unadulterated specimen is 90-100°F (32-38°C).

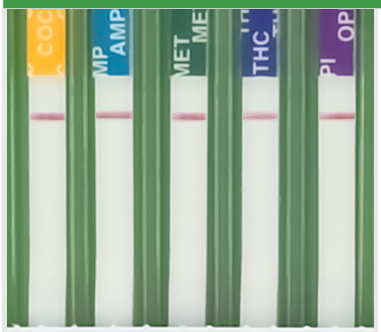
See Page 2 for details.

Read the Drug Test Strips

6. After **5 minutes** have elapsed, read the drug test results. Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.

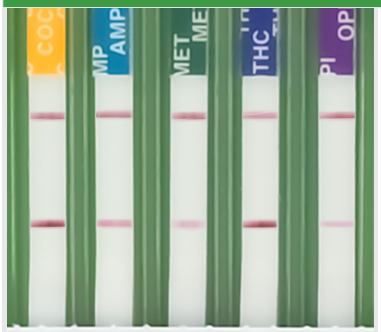
Results Interpretation

POSITIVE



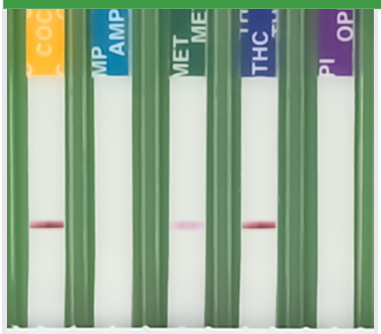
Only one colored band appears, in the control region (C). No colored band appears in the test region (T).

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. Discard the test and repeat with a new test. If the problem persists, discontinue using the kit.

NOTE:

1. 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 (T) should be considered negative. Please note that this is a qualitative test only, and cannot determine the concentration of analytes in the specimen.
2. Insufficient specimen volume, incorrect operating procedure or expired tests are the most likely reasons for control band failure.

youtu.be/4zRgq1UGkZI

See How It Works

Scan the QR code to watch a video demonstration on how to use our Rapid Response™ Multi-Drug Urine Test Cups.

Rapid Response™ Multi-Drug Urine Test Cups *Adulteration Testing*

Adulteration is the tampering of a urine specimen with the intention of altering the test results. The use of adulterants can cause false negative results in drug tests by either interfering with the screening test and/or altering the drugs present in the urine. Dilution may also be employed as an attempt to produce false negative drug test results.

CRE	**Creatinine:** Tests for dilution. Normal Creatinine levels are between 20 and 350 mg/dL.
NIT	**Nitrite:** Tests for commercial adulterants that oxidize cannabinoid metabolite, THC-COOH.
GLUT	**Glutaraldehyde:** Tests for commercial adulterants that disrupt the assay.
pH	To detect abnormal acidity or alkaline levels in urine.
SG	**Specific Gravity:** Test for dilution (lower) or added substance (higher). Elevated levels of protein in urine may cause abnormally high Specific Gravity values.
OXI/PCC	**Oxidants/PCC:** Tests for the presence of oxidizing agents. The presence of high levels of antioxidants in the specimen, such as ascorbic acid, may result in false negative results for the Oxidants/PCC pad.
Temperature Strip	A sample which does not fall in the normal temperature range indicates the sample is not fresh and may have been taken from another person. (Available on all Rapid Response™ Multi-Drug Urine Test Cups)

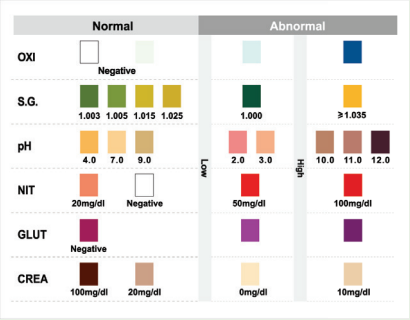
How To Detect

First, **visually inspect** the urine. Unusually cloudy, foamy, bubbly, clear or dark urine may be cause for suspicion.

The product provides two main ways to detect adulteration:

1. Adulteration Strips
— Check in 2 minutes

Read results by visually comparing the reacted color blocks on the strip with the color card.



2. Temperature
— Check in 2-4 minutes

The proper range for unadulterated specimen is 90-100°F (32-38°C). A green color will appear to indicate the temperature of the urine specimen.

Rapid tests are for preliminary screening only.
Positive test results should be compared by another method, preferably GC/MS.
If a sample is shown to be adulterated, retest with fresh urine as soon as possible.
Controls are available from the manufacturer. Best practises are to use controls when a new operator starts using the test, before using a new lot, or in case of discrepant results.
This guide is for demonstrative purposes only and is not intended to replace the Instructions For Use.