

# SureStep™ BAR

## One Step Barbiturates Test Device (Urine) Package Insert

English

A rapid, one step test for the qualitative detection of Barbiturates in human urine. For medical and other professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only.

### INTENDED USE

The BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Device (Urine) is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the detection of Barbiturates in urine at a cut-off concentration of 300 ng/mL of Secobarbital. This test will detect other related compounds, please refer to the Analytical Specificity table in this package insert.

This assay provides only a qualitative, 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

Barbiturates are central nervous system depressants. They are used therapeutically as sedatives, hypnotics, and anticonvulsants. Barbiturates are almost always taken orally as capsules or tablets. The effects resemble those of intoxication with alcohol. Chronic use of Barbiturates leads to tolerance and physical dependence. Short acting Barbiturates taken at 400 mg/day for 2-3 months produces a clinically significant degree of physical dependence. Withdrawal symptoms experienced during periods of drug abstinence can be severe enough to cause death. Only a small amount (less than 5%) of most Barbiturates are excreted unaltered in the urine. The detection period for the Barbiturates in the urine is 4-7 days.

The BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Device (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 Barbiturates in urine. The BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Device (Urine) yields a positive result when the Barbiturates in urine exceeds the cut-off level.

### PRINCIPLE

The BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Device (Urine) is an immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs that 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. Barbiturates, if present in the urine specimen below the cut-off level, will not saturate the binding sites of the antibody in the test. The antibody coated particles will then be captured by immobilized Barbiturates-protein 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 Barbiturates level exceeds the cut-off level, because it will saturate all the binding sites of anti-Barbiturates 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 proper volume of specimen has been added and membrane wicking has occurred.

### REAGENTS

The test contains mouse monoclonal anti-Barbiturates antibody coupled particles and Barbiturates-protein conjugate. A goat antibody is employed in the control line system.

### PRECAUTIONS

- For medical and other professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only. Do not use after the expiration date.
- The test 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 should be discarded according to local regulations.

### STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch either at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30°C). The test is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The test 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 testing. 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 devices
- Package insert

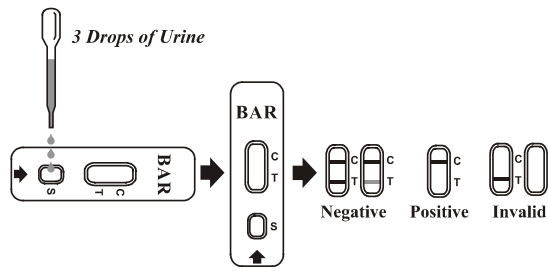
#### Materials Required But Not Provided

- Specimen collection container
- Timer

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

- Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test device from the sealed pouch and use it as soon as possible.
- Place the test device on a clean and level surface. Hold the dropper vertically and transfer **3 full drops of urine** (approx. 100 µL) to the specimen well (S) of the test device, and then start the timer. Avoid trapping air bubbles in the specimen well (S). See the illustration below.
- Wait for the colored line(s) to appear. **Read results at 5 minutes.** Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.



### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

(Please refer to illustration above)

**NEGATIVE:** \* **Two lines appear.** One colored line should be in the control line region (C), and another apparent colored line should be in the test line region (T). This negative result indicates that the Barbiturate concentration is below the detectable cut-off level.

\***NOTE:** The shade of color in the test line region (T) may vary, but it should be considered negative whenever there is even a faint colored line.

**POSITIVE:** **One colored line appears in the control line region (C).** No line appears in the test line region (T). This positive result indicates that the Barbiturate concentration exceeds the detectable cut-off level.

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

### QUALITY CONTROL

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

### LIMITATIONS

- The BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Device (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>2,3</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 BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Device (Urine) and a commercially available BAR rapid test. Testing was performed on 292 clinical specimens previously collected from subjects present for Drug Screen Testing. Ten percent of the specimens employed were either at -25% or +25% level of the cut-off concentration of 300 ng/mL Secobarbital. Presumptive positive results were confirmed by GC/MS. The following results were tabulated:

Method	Other BAR Rapid Test		Total Results
	Positive	Negative	
BAR One Step Test Device	126	127	253
	1	165	166
	0	166	292
<b>Total Results</b>	126	166	292
<b>% Agreement</b>	>99%	99%	99%

When compared to GC/MS at the cut-off of 300 ng/mL, the following results were tabulated:

Method	GC/MS		Total Results
	Positive	Negative	
BAR One Step Test Device	122	4	126
	10	156	166
	132	160	292
<b>Total Results</b>	132	160	292
<b>% Agreement</b>	92%	98%	95%

#### Analytical Sensitivity

A drug-free urine pool was spiked with Secobarbital at the following concentrations: 0 ng/mL, 150 ng/mL, 225 ng/mL, 300 ng/mL, 375 ng/mL and 450 ng/mL. The result demonstrates >99% accuracy at 50% above and 50% below the cut-off concentration. The data are summarized below:

Secobarbital Concentration (ng/mL)	Percent of Cut-off	n	Visual Result	
			Negative	Positive
0	0	30	30	0
150	-50%	30	30	0
225	-25%	30	20	10
300	Cut-off	30	13	17
375	+25%	30	8	22
450	+50%	30	0	30

#### Analytical Specificity

The following table lists compounds that are positively detected in urine by the BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Device (Urine) at 5 minutes.

Compound	Concentration (ng/mL)	Compound	Concentration (ng/mL)
Secobarbital	300	Butalbital	2,500
Amobarbital	300	Butethal	100
Alphenol	150	Cyclopentobarbital	600
Aprobarbital	200	Pentobarbital	300
Butobarbital	75	Phenobarbital	100

### Precision

A study was conducted at three physicians' offices by untrained operators using three different lots of product to demonstrate the within run, between run and between operator precision. An identical panel of coded specimens, containing no Secobarbital, 25% Secobarbital above and below the cut-off, and 50% Secobarbital above and below the 300 ng/mL cut-off was provided at each site. The following results were tabulated:

Secobarbital Concentration (ng/mL)	n per Site	Site A		Site B		Site C	
		-	+	-	+	-	+
0	15	15	0	15	0	15	0
150	15	13	2	15	0	15	0
225	15	2	13	8	7	8	7
375	15	2	13	1	14	2	13
450	15	0	15	0	15	0	15

### Effect of Urinary Specific Gravity

Fifteen urine specimens of normal, high, and low specific gravity ranges were spiked with 150 ng/mL and 450 ng/mL of Secobarbital. The BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Device (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 Secobarbital to 150 ng/mL and 450 ng/mL. The spiked, pH-adjusted urine was tested with the BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Device (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 Secobarbital positive urine. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with the BAR One Step Barbiturates Test Device (Urine) at a concentration of 100 µg/mL.

### Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

Acetaminophen	Diazepam	MDE	Phenylpropanolamine
Acetophenetidin	Diclofenac	Meperidine	Prednisolone
N-Acetylprocainamide	Diffunisal	Meprobamate	Prednisone
Acetylsalicylic acid	Digoxin	Methadone	Procaine
Aminopyrine	Diphenhydramine	L-Methamphetamine	Promazine
Amitypyline	Doxylamine	Methoxyphenamine	Promethazine
Amoxicillin	Egonine hydrochloride	(±) - 3,4-Methylenedioxy-	D,L-Propranolol
Ampicillin	Egonine methylester	(±) - 3,4-Methylenedioxy	D-Propoxyphene
L-Ascorbic acid	(-) - $\psi$ -Ephedrine	(±) - 3,4-Methylenedioxy	D-Pseudoephedrine
D,L-Amphetamine sulfate	(1R,2S) (-) Ephedrine	methamphetamine	Quinacrine
Apomorphine	L - Ephedrine	Morphine-3- $\beta$ -D glucuronide	Quinidine
Aspartame	Erythromycin	Morphine sulfate	Quinine
Atropine	$\beta$ -Estradiol	Nalidixic acid	Ranitidine
Benzilic acid	Estro-ne-3-sulfate	Naloxone	Salicylic acid
Benzoic acid	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Naltrexone	Serotonin
Benzoylcegonine	Fenpropofen	Naproxen	Sulfamethazine
Benzphetamine	Furosemide	Niacinamide	Sulindac
Bilirubin	Genisteic acid	Nifedipine	Temazepam
(±) - Brompheniramine	Hemoglobin	Norcoedine	Tetracycline
Caffeine	Hydralazine	Norethidrone	Tetrahydrocortisone,
Cannabidiol	Hydrochlorothiazide	D-Narpropoxyphene	3-Acetate
Cannabinol	Hydrocodone	Noscapine	Tetrahydrocortisone
Chlorhydrate	Hydrocortisone	D,L-Octopamine	3( $\beta$ -D-glucuronide)
Chlorphenicol	O-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Oxalic acid	Tetrahydrozoline
Chlorothiazide	p-Hydroxyamphetamine	Okazepam	Thiamine
(±) - Chlorpheniramine	p-Hydroxy-	Oxolinic acid	Thioridazine
Chlorpromazine	methamphetamine	Oxycodone	D,L-Tyrosine
Chlorquine	3-Hydroxytyramine	Oxymetazoline	Tolbutamide
Cholesterol	Ibuprofen	Papaverine	Triamterene
Clomipramine	Imipramine	Penicillin-G	Trifluoperazine
Clonidine	Iproniazid	Pentazocine hydrochloride	Trimethoprim
Cocacethylene	(±) - Isoproterenol	Perphenazine	Trimipramine
Cocaine hydrochloride	Isosuprine	Phencyclidine	Triptamine
Codaine	Ketamine	Phenelzine	D,L-Tryptophan
Cortisone	Ketoprofen	Phentermine	Tyramine
(-) Cotinine	Labeltol	Trans-2-phenylcyclo-	Uric acid
Creatinine	Levorphanol	propylamine hydrochloride	Verapamil
Deoxycorticosterone	Loperamide	L-Phenylephrine	Zomepirac
Dextromethorphan	Maprotiline	$\beta$ -Phenylethylamine	

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Tietz NW. *Textbook of Clinical Chemistry*. W.B. Saunders Company. 1986; 1735
- Baselt RC. *Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man*. 2nd Ed. Biomedical Publ., Davis, CA. 1982; 488
- Hawks RL, CN Chiang. *Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse*. National Institute for Drug Abuse (NIDA), Research Monograph 73, 1986

### Index of Symbols

	Attention, see instructions for use		Tests per kit		Authorized Representative
	For <i>in vitro</i> diagnostic use only		Use by		Do not reuse
	Store between 2-30°C		Lot Number		Catalog #

Manufacturer

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Effective date: 2006-xx-xx