


**SCHEDA TECNICA PRODOTTO / TECHNICAL DATA SHEET**

I TEST RAPIDI SALIVARI MULTI-DRUG SONO TEST IMMUNOLOGICI RAPIDI CROMATOGRAFICI PER L'INDIVIDUAZIONE SIMULTANEA E QUALITATIVA DI PIÙ DROGHE E DEI LORO METABOLITI NELLA SALIVA UMANA. Date le numerose combinazioni possibili sia delle varie droghe che dei relativi valori soglia, il foglietto illustrativo all'interno delle confezioni è generico, ossia riporta le istruzioni per testare qualsiasi combinazione delle seguenti droghe a diverse concentrazioni di cut-off (in ng/ml): AMP /MET /COC /OPI /THC/ALC.

THE MULTI-DRUG RAPID TEST MIDSTREAM IS A LATERAL FLOW CHROMATOGRAPHIC IMMUNOASSAY FOR THE SIMULTANEOUS AND QUALITATIVE IDENTIFICATION OF MORE DRUGS AND THEIR METABOLITES IN THE ORAL FLUID. Given the numerous possible combinations of both the various drugs and the related cut-off, the package insert inside the packs is generic, that is to say the instructions to test any combination of the following drugs at different cut-off concentrations (in ng / ml): AMP /MET /COC /OPI /THC/ALC

REF	Descrizione
BSD931	Test salivare per la determinazione simultanea qualitativa di 6 droghe + Alcool <i>Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream for the qualitative detection of 6 drugs + Alcohol</i> OPI40-COC30-AMP40-MET40(MDMA50)-THC25 + ALC



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La specifica combinazione delle droghe e i relativi valori soglia presenti nel Test sono riportati sulla confezione e sulle singole bustine contenenti le card.

The specific combination of the drugs and the relevant cut-offs present in the Test are shown on the pack and on the individual pouches containing the cards.

FABBRICANTE	ACRO Biotech, Inc.	MANUFACTURER
EC-REP	9500 Seventh Street, Unit M, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730, U.S.A.	EC-REP
CAMPIONE	MedNet GmbH - Germany	SAMPLE
STOCCAGGIO	Saliva / Oral fluid	STORAGE
VITA UTILE PRODOTTO	2-30°C	SHELF LIFE
	24 mesi/months	

Prodotto IVD, marcato CE / IVD item, CE marked

CND: W0102160511 DROGHE D'ABUSO MULTIPLE/TOSSICOLOGIA - TEST RAPIDI E "POINT OF CARE"

AVVERTENZE/WARNINGS

Non utilizzare il prodotto se scaduto o danneggiato.
Non variare la destinazione d'uso, ogni uso diverso è da ritenersi improprio.
Smaltire il prodotto secondo la normativa vigente.

*Do not use the product if it is out of date or damaged.
Do not use the product for any other use which would be considered improper.
Dispose the product in accordance with current legislation in force.*

Difenidramina	Isoxsuprina	Oximetazolina
β-Estradiolo	Ketamina	Penicillina-G
Etil-p-aminobenzoato	Labetalolo	Perfenazina
Eritromicina	Meperidina	Trans-2-fenilciclopropilamina cloridrato
Furosemide	Metilfenidato	Prednisolone
Emoglobina	Naproxene	d/l-Propranololo
Idroclorotiazide	Nifedipina	d-Pseudoefedrina
acid o-Idrossippurico	d-Norpropossifene	Chinina
Ibuprofene	d/l-Octopamina	Ranitidina
d/l-Isoproterenolo	Acido Ossolinico	Serotonina
Acetofenetidina	Papaverina	Sulindac
Acido acetilsalicilico	Pentazocina cloridrato	Tetraidrocortisone 3-acetato
Amoxicillina	Fenelzina	Tiamina
Acido l-Ascorbico	Fenilpropanolamina	d/l-Tirosina
Aspartame	Prednisone	Triamterene
Acido Benzilico	d-Propossifene	Trimetoprim
Benzfetamina	Quinacrina	Tiramina
Caffeina	Chindina	Verapamil
Cloramfenicolo	Acido salicilico	Zomepiril

【PRESTAZIONI DEL】

L'intervallo di rilevamento del Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test va dallo 0,02% allo 0,30% per il livello relativo approssimativo di alcol nel sangue. Il livello di cut-off del Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test può variare a seconda delle norme e delle leggi locali. I risultati del test possono essere confrontati con i livelli di riferimento usando la tabella cromatica riportata sulla confezione di alluminio.

【SPECIFICITÀ DEL】

Il Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test reagisce con alcol metilici, etilici e allilici.

【SOSTANZE INTERFERENTI CON IL】

Le seguenti sostanze possono interferire con il Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test quando si utilizzano campioni diversi dalla saliva. Normalmente, le sostanze indicate non sono presenti nella saliva in quantità sufficienti a interferire con il test.

A. Agenti che potenziano lo sviluppo del colore

- Perossidasi
- Ossidanti forti

B. Agenti che inibiscono lo sviluppo del colore

- Agenti riduttori: acido ascorbico, acido tannico, pirogallolo, mercaptani e tosilati, acido ossalico, acido urico.
- Bilirubina

- L-dopa
- L-metildopa
- Metampirone

【BIBLIOGRAFIA】

- Moolchan, E., et al, "Saliva and Plasma Testing for Drugs of Abuse: Comparison of the Disposition and Pharmacological Effects of Cocaine", Addiction Research Center, IRP, NIDA, NIH, Baltimore, MD. As presented at the SOFT-TIAFT meeting October 1998.
- Kim, I, et al, "Plasma and oral fluid pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics after oral codeine administration", Clin Chem, 2002 Sept.; 48 (9), pp 1486-96.
- Schramm, W. et al, "Drugs of Abuse in Saliva: A Review," J Anal Tox, 1992 Jan-Feb; 16 (1), pp 1-9.

Index of Symbols

	Attention, see instructions for use		Tests per kit		Authorized Representative
	For in vitro diagnostic use only		Use by		Do not reuse
	Store between 2-30°C		Lot Number	REF	Catalog #
	Do not use if package is damaged				

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Numero: 14680600

Valido dal: 2017-05-23

ALL TEST™ Multi-Drug Rapid Test A Midstream (Oral Fluid) Package Insert

A rapid test for the simultaneous, qualitative detection of multiple drugs and drug metabolites in human saliva. For healthcare professionals including professionals at point of care sites. Immunoassay for in vitro diagnostic use only.

【INTENDED USE】

The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream for AMP /MET /COC /OPI /THC /ALC is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of multiple drugs and drug metabolites in saliva at the following cut-off concentrations:

Test	Calibrator	Cut-off (ng/mL)
Amphetamine (AMP)	d-Amphetamine	40
Methamphetamine (MET)	d-Methamphetamine	40
Marijuana (THC)	11-nor- Δ^9 -THC-9 COOH	25
Cocaine (COC)	Benzoyllecgonine	30
Opiates (OPI)	Morphine	40
Test	Calibrator	Cut-off
Alcohol(ALC)	Alcohol	0.02%

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) and gas chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry (GC/MS/MS) are the preferred confirmatory methods. Professional judgment should be applied to any drug of abuse test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are indicated.

【SUMMARY】

The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream for AMP /MET /COC /OPI /THC /ALC and their metabolites is a rapid, saliva screening test that can be performed without the use of an instrument. The test utilizes monoclonal antibodies to selectively detect elevated levels of specific drugs in human saliva

Amphetamine (AMP)

Amphetamine is a sympathomimetic amine with therapeutic indications. The drug is often self-administered by nasal inhalation or oral ingestion. Depending on the route of administration, amphetamine can be detected in oral fluid as early as 5-10 minutes following use¹. Amphetamine can be detected in oral fluids for up to 72 hours after use¹.

The amphetamine assay contained within the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream yields a positive result when the amphetamine concentration in oral fluid exceeds 40ng/mL.

Methamphetamine (MET)

Methamphetamine is a potent stimulant chemically related to amphetamine but with greater CNS stimulation properties. The drug is often self-administered by nasal inhalation, smoking or oral ingestion. Depending on the route of administration, methamphetamine can be detected in oral fluid as early as 5-10 minutes following use¹. Methamphetamine can be detected in oral fluids for up to 72 hours after use¹.

The Methamphetamine assay contained within the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream yields a positive result when the methamphetamine concentration in oral fluid exceeds 40ng/mL.

Cocaine (COC)

Cocaine is a potent central nervous system (CNS) stimulant and a local anesthetic derived from the coca plant (erythroxylum coca). The drug is often self-administered by nasal inhalation, intravenous injection and free-base smoking. Depending on the route of administration, cocaine and metabolites benzoyllecgonine and ecgonine methyl ester can be detected in oral fluid as early as 5-10 minutes following use¹. Cocaine and benzoyllecgonine can be detected in oral fluids for up to 24 hours after use².

The cocaine assay contained within the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream for cocaine and opiates yields a positive result when the cocaine metabolite in oral fluid exceeds 30ng/mL.

Opiates (OPI)

The drug class opiates refers to any drug that is derived from the opium poppy, including naturally occurring compounds such as morphine and codeine and semi-synthetic drugs such as heroin. Opiates act to control pain by depressing the central nervous system. The drugs demonstrate addictive properties when used for sustained periods of time; symptoms of withdrawal may include sweating, shaking, nausea and irritability. Opiates can be taken orally or by injection routes including intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous; illegal users may also take the intravenously or by nasal inhalation. Using an immunoassay cutoff level of 40 ng/mL, codeine can be detected in the oral fluid within 1 hour following a single oral dose and can remain detectable for 7-21 hours after the dose². Heroin metabolite 6-monoacetylmorphine (6-MAM) is found more prevalently in excreted unmetabolized, and is also the major metabolic product of codeine and heroin. The opiates assay contained within the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream yields a positive result when the opiates concentration in oral fluid exceeds 40 ng/mL.

Marijuana (THC)

11-nor- Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid (Δ^9 -THC-COOH), the metabolite of THC (Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol), is detectable in saliva shortly after use. The detection of the drug is thought to be primarily due to the direct exposure of the drug to the mouth (oral and smoking administrations) and the subsequent sequestering of the drug in the buccal cavity³. Historical studies have shown a window of detection for THC in saliva of up to 14 hours after drug use³.

The THC assay contained within the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream yields a positive result when the Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol concentration in oral fluid exceeds 25ng/mL.

Alcohol (ALC)

Two-thirds of all adults drink alcohol. The blood alcohol concentration at which a person becomes impaired is variable dependent upon the individual. Each individual has specific parameters that affect the level of impairment such as size, weight, eating habits and alcohol tolerance. Inappropriate consumption of alcohol can be a contributing factor to many accidents, injuries, and medical conditions

The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream yields a positive result when the concentration of Alcohol in saliva exceeds 0.02%.

【ASSAY PRINCIPLE】

The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream for AMP /MET /COC /OPI /THC /ALC is an immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs that may be present in the oral fluid specimen compete against their respective drug conjugate for binding sites on their specific antibody.

During testing, a portion of the oral fluid specimen migrates upward by capillary action. A drug, if present in the oral fluid specimen below its cut-off concentration, will not saturate the binding sites of its specific antibody. The antibody will then react with the drug-protein conjugate and a visible colored line will show up in the test line region of the specific drug strip. The presence of drug above the cut-off concentration in the oral fluid specimen will saturate all the binding sites of the antibody. Therefore, the colored line will not form in the test line region.

A drug-positive oral fluid specimen will not generate a colored line in the specific test line region of the strip because of drug competition, while a drug-negative oral fluid specimen will generate a line in the test line region because of the absence of drug competition.

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.

【Alcohol PRINCIPLE】

The saliva Alcohol Rapid Test consists of a plastic strip with a reaction pad attached at the tip. On contact with solutions of alcohol, the reaction pad will rapidly turn colors depending on the concentration of alcohol present. The pad employs a solid-phase chemistry which uses a highly specific enzyme reaction.

【REAGENTS】

The test contains membrane strips coated with drug-protein conjugates (purified bovine albumin) on the test line, a goat polyclonal antibody against gold-protein conjugate at the control line, and a dye pad which contains colloidal gold particles coated with mouse monoclonal antibody specific to Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, Cocaine, Opiates, Δ^9 -THC-COOH and Synthetic Marijuana.

【Alcohol REAGENTS】

Tetramethylbenzidine
Alcohol Oxidase (EC 1.1.3.13)
Peroxidase (EC 1.11.1.7)

Other additives

PRECAUTIONS

【PRECAUTIONS】

- Do not use after the expiration date.
- The test should remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- Saliva is not classified as biological hazard unless derived from a dental procedure.

【Alcohol PRECAUTIONS】

- Test materials that have been exposed to saliva should be treated as potentially infectious. Do not use the Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test after the expiration date marked on the foil package

【STORAGE AND STABILITY】

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch at 2-30°C. The test is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The test Midstreams must remain in the sealed pouch until use. **DO NOT FREEZE.** Do not use beyond the expiration date.

【Alcohol STORAGE AND STABILITY】

The Alcohol Rapid Test is to be stored at 2-30°C in its sealed foil package. If storage temperatures exceed 30°C, the test performance may degrade. If the product is refrigerated, the Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test must be brought to room temperature prior to opening the pouch.

【SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION】

The oral fluid specimen is collected by the absorbent wick of the midstream. Follow the detailed Directions for Use below.

When testing cards with Alcohol storage of saliva specimens should not exceed 2 hours at room temperature or 4 hours refrigerated prior to testing.

【MATERIALS】

- Test Midstream
- Materials Provided
 - Package insert
- Materials Required but Not Provided

Timer

【DIRECTIONS FOR USE】

Allow the test Midstream, specimen, and/or controls to reach room temperature(15-30°C) prior to testing. Instruct the donor to not place anything in the mouth including food, drink, gum or tobacco products for at least 10 minutes prior to collection.

- Remove the test midstream from the sealed pouch and use it within one hour.
- Insert the absorbent wick to the mouth and put it under the tongue to collect oral fluid until the control line appears.
- Place the test midstream on a clean and level surface. See illustration below.
- Read results at 10 minutes. Do not read results after 15 minutes.
- Read Alcohol strip result at Two (2) minutes. Compare the color of the reaction pad with the chart on foil to determine the relative saliva alcohol level.

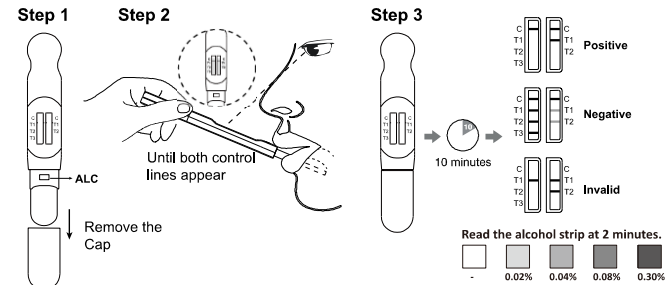
【INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS】

(Please refer to the previous illustration)

NEGATIVE:* A colored line appears in the Control region (C) and colored lines appear in the Test region (T). This negative result indicates that the drug concentration is below the detectable level.

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

POSITIVE: A colored line appears in the Control region (C). No line appears in the test region (Drug/T). The positive result means that the drug concentration in the oral fluid sample is greater than the designated cut-off for a specific drug.



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 panel. If the problem persists, discontinue using the lot immediately and contact the manufacturer.

【ALCOHOL STRIP INTERPRETATION】

Positive: The Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test will produce a color change in the presence of saliva alcohol. The color will range from light blue color at 0.02% relative saliva alcohol concentration to a dark blue color near 0.30% relative saliva alcohol concentration. Color pads are provided within this range to allow an approximation of relative saliva alcohol concentration. The test may produce colors that appear to be between adjacent color pads.

NOTE: The Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test is very sensitive to the presence of alcohol. A blue color that is lighter than the 0.02% color pad should be interpreted as being positive to the presence of alcohol in saliva.

Negative: When the saliva Alcohol Rapid Test shows no color change this should be interpreted as a negative result indicating that alcohol has not been detected.

Invalid: If the color pad has a blue color before applying saliva sample, do not use the test.

NOTE: A result where the outer edges of the color pad produces a slight color but the majority of the pad remains colorless the test should be repeated to ensure complete saturation of the pad with saliva. The test is not reusable.

【QUALITY CONTROL】

A procedural control is included in the test. A colored line appearing in the control region (C) is considered an internal procedural control. It confirms sufficient specimen volume, adequate membrane wicking and correct procedural technique.

【LIMITATIONS】

1. The Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream 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) or gas chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry (GC/MS/MS) is preferred confirmatory methods.
2. A positive test result does not indicate the concentration of drug in the specimen or the route of administration.
3. A negative result may not necessarily indicate a drug-free specimen. Drug may be present in the specimen below the cutoff level of the assay.

【ALCOHOL LIMITATIONS】

1. The Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test is highly sensitive to the presence of alcohol. Alcohol vapors in the air are sometimes detected by the Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test. Alcohol vapors are present in many institutions and homes. Alcohol is a component in many household products such as disinfectant, deodorizers, perfumes, and glass cleaners. If the presence of alcohol vapors is suspected, the test should be performed in an area known to be free of vapors.
2. Ingestion or general use of over-the-counter medications and products containing alcohol can produce positive results.

【PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS】

Analytical Sensitivity

A Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) pool was spiked with drugs to target concentrations of $\pm 50\%$ cut-off, $\pm 25\%$ cut-off and $+300\%$ cut-off and tested with the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream. The results are summarized below.

Drug conc. (Cut-off range)	n	AMP		THC		COC		OPI		MET	
		-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
0% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-50% Cut-off	30	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0
-25% Cut-off	30	27	3	27	3	28	2	27	3	28	2
Cut-off	30	15	15	14	16	16	14	13	17	16	14
+25% Cut-off	30	7	23	5	25	6	24	7	23	6	24
+50% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30
+300% Cut-off	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30	0	30

Analytical Specificity

The following table lists the concentration of compounds (ng/mL) above which the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream for AMP/MET/COC/OPI/THC identified positive results at a read time of 10 minutes.

Compound	ng/mL
AMPHETAMINE (AMP)	
d-Amphetamine	40
d/l-Amphetamine	100
β -Phenylethylamine	25,000
Tryptamine	12,500
p-Hydroxyamphetamine	100
(+)-3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA)	100
l-Amphetamine	25,000
Methoxyphenamine	12,500
METHAMPHETAMINE (MET)	
d-Methamphetamine	40
Fenfluramine	60,000
p-Hydroxymethamphetamine	400
Methoxyphenamine	25,000
Mephentermine	1,500
3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	50
l-Phenylephrine (R)-(-)-Phenylephrine	6,250
Procaine	2,000
(1R,2S) - (-) Ephedrine	400
Ephedrine	400
Benzphetamine	25,000
MARIJUANA (THC)	
11-nor- Δ^9 -THC-9 COOH	25
Cannabinol	50,000
Δ^8 -THC	25,000
Δ^9 -THC	40,000
11-nor- Δ^8 -THC-9 COOH	40
COCAINE (COC)	
Benzoyllecgonine	30
Cocaine	20
Cocaeethylene	30
Ecgonine	1,500
Ecgonine methyl ester	12,500
OPIATES (OPI)	
Morphine	40
Codeine	25
Ethylmorphine	25
Hydromorphone	100

Hydrocodone	100
Levorphanol	400
Oxycodone	25,000
Morphine 3- β -D-Glucuronide	50
Norcodeine	6,250
Normorphine	25,000
Nalorphine	10,000
Oxymorphone	25,000
Thebaine	2,000
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)	50
6-Monoacetylmorphine	25

Cross-Reactivity

A study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of the test with compounds spiked into drug-free PBS stock. The following compounds demonstrated no false positive results on the Multi-Drug Rapid Test Midstream when tested with at concentrations up to 100 μ g/mL.

Acetaminophen	d/l-Chloropheniramine	Sulfamethazine
N-Acetylprocainamide	Chloroquine	Tetracycline
Aminopyrine	Clonidine	Tetrahydrocortisone 3 (β -D-glucuronide)
Ampicillin	l-Cotinine	Thioridazine
Apomorphine	Deoxycorticosterone	Tolbutamide
Atropine	Diclofenac	Trifluoperazine
Benzoic acid	Digoxin	d/l-Tryptophan
d/l-Brompheniramine	l- Ψ -Ephedrine	Uric acid
Chloral-hydrate	Estrone-3-sulfate	Ketoprofen
Chlorothiazide	l(-)-Epinephrine	Loperamide
Chlorpromazine	Fenopren	Meprobamate
Cholesterol	Gentisic acid	Nalidixic acid
Cortisone	Hydralazine	Niacinamide
Creatinine	Hydrocortisone	Norethindrone
Dextromethorphan	p-Hydroxytyramine	Noscapine
Diflunisal	lproniazid	Oxalic acid
Diphenhydramine	Isoxsuprine	Oxymetazoline
β -Estradiol	Ketamine	Penicillin-G
Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate	Labetalol	Perphenazine
Erythromycin	Meperidine	Trans-2-phenylcyclopropyl amine hydrochloride
Furosemide	Methylphenidate	Prednisolone
Hemoglobin	Naproxen	d/l-Propranolol
Hydrochlorothiazide	Nifedipine	d-Pseudoephedrine
o-Hydroxyhippuric acid	d-Norpropoxyphene	Quinine
Ibuprofen	d/l-Octopamine	Ranitidine
d/l-Isoproterenol	Oxolinic acid	Serotonin
Acetophenetidin	Papaverine	Sulindac
Acetylsalicylic acid	Pentazocine hydrochloride	Tetrahydrocortisone 3-acetate
Amoxicillin	Phenelzine	Thiamine
l-Ascorbic acid	Phenylpropanolamine	d/l-Tyrosine
Aspartame	Prednisone	Triamterene
Benzilic acid	d-Propoxyphene	Trimethoprim
Benzphetamine	Quinacrine	Tyramine
Caffeine	Quindine	Verapamil
Chloramphenicol	Salicylic acid	Zomepirac

Methylphenidate	Methamphetamine
Naproxen	Mephentermine
Nifedipine	Methoxyphenamine
d-Norpropoxyphene	Mephentermine
d/l-Octopamine	Methoxyphenamine
Oxolinic acid	Mephentermine
Papaverine	Mephentermine
Pentazocine hydrochloride	Mephentermine
Phenelzine	Mephentermine
Phenylpropanolamine	Mephentermine
Prednisone	Mephentermine
d-Propoxyphene	Mephentermine
Quinacrine	Mephentermine
Quindine	Mephentermine
Salicylic acid	Mephentermine

ALCOHOL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

The detection limit on the Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test is from 0.02% to 0.30% for approximate relative blood alcohol level. The cutoff level of the Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test can vary based on local regulations and laws. Test results can be compared to reference levels with color chart on the foil package.

ALCOHOL ASSAY SPECIFICITY

The Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test will react with methyl, ethyl and allyl alcohols.

ALCOHOL INTERFERING SUBSTANCES

The following substances may interfere with the Saliva Alcohol Rapid Test when using samples other than saliva. The named substances do not normally appear in sufficient quantity in saliva to interfere with the test.

- A. Agents which enhance color development
 - Peroxidases
 - Strong oxidizers
- B. Agents which inhibit color development
 - Reducing agents: Ascorbic acid, Tannic acid, Pyrogallol, Mercaptans and tosylates, Oxalic acid, Uric Acid.
 - Bilirubin
 - L-dopa
 - L-methyl dopa
 - Methampyrone

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2. Kim, I, et al, "Plasma and oral fluid pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics after oral codeine administration", Clin Chem, 2002 Sept.; 48 (9), pp 1486-96.
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