BIOTEST™

Your reliable home test kits series

Amphetamine Urine Test Strip

For in-vitro diagnostic and self testing use.
Store at (2-30ºC)

INTENDED USE

BIOTEST Amphetamine Test Strip is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the detection of Amphetamine in human urine.

INTRODUCTION

Amphetamines are a whole family of related drugs - each with its own recipe and are taken in different ways. They can be in the form of powder, tablets, capsules, crystals or red liquid. Amphetamines can come as a white through to a brown powder, sometimes even orange and dark purple. They have a strong smell and bitter taste. Amphetamine tablets vary in colour, and can be a cocktail of drugs, binding agents, caffeine and sugar. Common names for amphetamines are Speed, Up, Fast, Louee, Goey, Whiz, Pep Pills, Uppers. Crystal Methamphetamine is also known as Ice, Shabu, Crystal Meth, or Glass.

People use amphetamines for different reasons. Some use the drugs to help stay awake for long periods of time, to improve performance in sport or at work, or to boost their self-confidence. Amphetamines can reduce tiredness and increase endurance. Amphetamine is also a Schedule II controlled substance available by prescription (Dexedrine).

Cardiovascular responses to Amphetamines include increased blood pressure and cardiac arrhythmias. More acute responses produce anxiety, paranoia, hallucinations, and psychotic behaviour. The effects of Amphetamines generally last 2-4 hours following use, and the drug has a half-life of 4-24 hours in the body. About 30% of Amphetamines are excreted in the urine in unchanged form, with the remainder as hydroxylated and deaminated derivatives.

PRINCIPLE

BIOTEST Amphetamine Test Strip 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 Amphetamine in urine. BIOTEST Amphetamine Test Strip (Urine) yields a positive result when the Amphetamine in urine exceeds 1,000ng/mL.

PRECAUTIONS & WARNINGS

1. Do not use the test after the expiration date.
2. If the package is not completely sealed, do not use the test.
3. The test should be performed in a well-lit area.
4. Use the test strip immediately after opening it.
5. The pouch contains a Silica Gel pack to absorb humidity. This pack should not be opened but disposed of safely.
6. At the end of the test, wrap everything you have used in a plastic bag and dispose of it safely. Do not forget to wash your hands properly.

CONTENTS

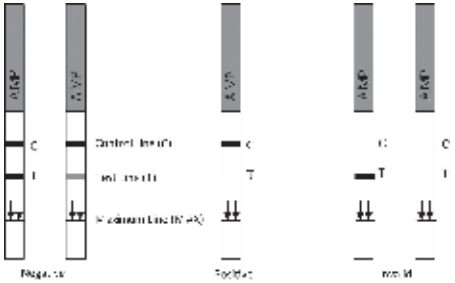
- Test Strip
- Desiccant
- Package Insert

HOW TO USE THE TEST

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 10-15 seconds. Do not pass the maximum line (MAX) on the test strip when immersing it.
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**. Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.

INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

(Please refer to the illustrations below)



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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 Amphetamine concentration is below the detectable level (1,000ng/mL). The shade of red in the test line region (T) may 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 Amphetamine concentration exceeds the detectable level (1,000ng/mL).

INVALID:

Control line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for control line failure.

LIMITATION OF THE TEST

1. The BioTest Urine Test Strip provides only a preliminary analytical result.
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 of intoxication, administration route or concentration in urine.
5. A negative result may not necessarily indicate drug-free urine. Negative results can be obtained when a drug is present but below the cut-off level of the test.
6. The test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.

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Manufactured by Atlas Medical
William James House, Cowley Road, Cambridge, CB4 0WX, UK

Visit **www.bio-test.info**