

# BIO TEST

Your reliable home test kits series

## Multi-Drug Test Kit THC / MET / COC / AMP / OPI / MDMA

Product Code 9 555 223 208 111

For in vitro diagnostic and self testing use.

Store at (2-30°C)

### INTENDED USE

The BIOTEST Multi-Drug Test Kit is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of multiple drugs without the need for instruments.

### TEST PRINCIPLE

The BIOTEST Multi-Drug Test Kit is an immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Each drug test panel is designed to a sensitivity level known as a cut-off point. This means that if the result is negative, it could indicate no drugs are present or the drug concentration is below the cut-off point. Please also note that a number of factors could influence the results, for example the individual's drug absorption rate, metabolism rate, distribution in the body, excretion rate, drug quantity and drug quality.

To detect drugs in the urine, it must be absorbed, circulated in the blood and deposited in the bladder. This process takes a few hours for most drugs. Thus, an individual who was tested just 15 or 20 minutes after using drugs would probably get a negative result unless they were a frequent user with drug residue in his/her urine. Frequent users of marijuana, for example, may test positive for marijuana several months after use.

### 1. THC

Marijuana (Tetrahydrocannabinol, THC) is a green or gray mixture of dried, shredded flowers and leaves of the hemp plant *Cannabis sativa*. There are over 200 terms for marijuana including Pot, Herb, Weed, Boom, Mary Jane, Gangster, Chronic, Dak, Grass, Hash and Skunk. It is usually smoked as a cigarette

(called a joint) or in a pipe or bong. Some users also mix marijuana into foods or use it to brew tea.

If someone is high on marijuana, they might seem dizzy and have trouble walking, act silly and giggly for no reason, have very red bloodshot eyes, have a hard time remembering things that have just happened and when the early effects fade, a few hours later, the user can become very sleepy.

### 2. MET

Methamphetamine is an addictive stimulant drug that strongly activates certain systems in the brain. Methamphetamine is closely related chemically to amphetamine, but the central nervous system effects of methamphetamine are greater. Methamphetamine is made in illegal laboratories and has a high potential for abuse and addiction. Methamphetamine is referred to by many names, such as Speed, Meth, Chalk, P, Pure and Burn. Methamphetamine hydrochloride comes in the form of clear chunky crystals resembling ice, which can be inhaled by smoking, is referred to as Ice, Crystal, Glass, and Tina.

Immediately after smoking or intravenous injection, the methamphetamine user experiences an intense sensation, called a rush or flash, that lasts only a few minutes and is described as extremely pleasurable. Oral or intranasal use produces euphoria—a high, but not a rush. Users may become addicted quickly, and use it with increasing frequency and increasing doses.

### 3. COC

Cocaine is a powerful addictive drug of abuse. Having tried cocaine, an individual cannot predict or control the extent to which he or she will continue to use the drug. Cocaine is generally sold as a fine, white, crystalline powder, known as Coke, C, Snow, Flake, Blow and Charlie. Street dealers generally dilute cocaine with inert substances such as cornstarch, talcum powder, and/or sugar, or with active drugs such as procaine (a chemically-related local anaesthetic) or with other stimulants such as amphetamines.

Cocaine's effects appear almost immediately after a single dose, and disappears within a few minutes or hours. Taken in small amounts, cocaine usually makes the user feel euphoric, energetic, talkative, and mentally alert, especially to the

sensations of sight, sound, and touch. It can also temporarily decrease the need for food and sleep. Some users find that the drug helps them to perform simple physical and intellectual tasks more quickly, while others can experience the opposite effect.

### 4. AMP

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. Amphetamines are most commonly swallowed, injected or smoked. They are also "snorted", or sniffed, through the nose. Some people insert them anally.

### 5. OPI

Opiates are addictive drugs. Recent studies suggest a shift from injecting heroin to snorting or smoking because of increased purity and the misconception that these forms are safer. Heroin is processed from morphine, a naturally occurring substance extracted from the seedpod of the Asian poppy plant. Heroin usually appears as a white or brown powder. Street names for heroin include Smack, H, Skag, and Junk. Other names may refer to types of heroin produced in a specific geographical area, such as Mexican black tar.

The short-term effects of opiate abuse appear soon after a single dose and disappear in a few hours. After an injection of heroin, the user reports feeling a surge of euphoria ("rush") accompanied by a warm flushing of the skin, a dry mouth, and heavy extremities. Following this initial euphoria, the user goes "on the nod," an alternately

wakeful and drowsy state. Mental functioning becomes clouded due to the depression of the central nervous system.

## 6. MDMA

MDMA (3,4 methylenedioxymethamphetamine) is a synthetic, psychoactive drug chemically similar to the stimulant methamphetamine and the hallucinogen mescaline. Street names for MDMA include Ecstasy, Adam, XTC, Hug, Beans, Love drug, E and Eckies. MDMA is an illegal drug that acts as both a stimulant and psychedelic, producing an energizing effect, as well as distortions in time and perception and enhanced enjoyment from tactile experiences.

MDMA exerts its primary effects in the brain on neurons that use the chemical serotonin to communicate with other neurons. The serotonin system plays an important role in regulating mood, aggression, sexual activity, sleep, and sensitivity to pain.

### 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 device immediately after opening it.
5. Do not touch the test window. This could affect results and may also impose personal hazards.
6. The pouch contains a Silica Gel pack to absorb humidity. This pack should not be opened but disposed of safely.
7. At the end of the test, wrap every thing you have used in a plastic bag and dispose of it safely. Do not forget to wash your hands properly.

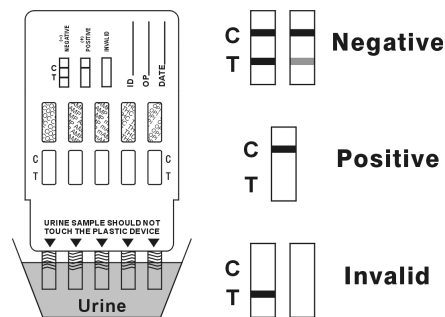
### CONTENTS

- Test Device
- Desiccant
- Package insert

### HOW TO USE THE TEST

#### Step 1

Read instructions carefully before use. Collect urine sample in a clean and dry disposable container. The container has to be devoid of any detergent traces. Check that the pouch is completely sealed then open the pouch.



#### Step 2

Remove the cap from the device.

#### Step 3

Hold the device by the handle with the exposed absorbing tip pointing downwards. Immerse the test panel (where the arrows are pointing) vertically into the urine specimen for at least 10 seconds

#### Step 4:

Place the device on a flat surface with the window facing up. You may replace the cap if you like, it will not affect the result.

#### Step 5:

Read results within 5 minutes. Look for colored bands (lines) to appear in result window. Test results should not be read after 10 minutes.

### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

(Please refer to the illustration)

Each drug test will have its own test results.

**NEGATIVE:** Two lines adjacent to each drug name appear. \* One red line should be in the control region (C) of the specific drug test, and another apparent red or pink line adjacent to each drug test should be in the test region (T) of the specific drug test.

\*NOTE: The shade of red in the test 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) of the specific drug test. No line appears in the test region (T) of the specific drug test. The absence of a test line indicates a positive result for that 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 test kit immediately and contact your local distributor.

### LIMITATION OF THE TEST

1. The BioTest Multi-Drug Test Kit 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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