

TRAINING GUIDE



PreScreen Plus Urine Drug Test Cup



Model#: PSC-DOA-9134AAD

Powered **By:**



The information in this presentation is a general overview on performing and interpreting the PreScreen Plus Urine Drug Test Cup urine drug screening device.

Product Training Contents

- Technical information
- Product overview
- Specimen collection and testing procedures
- Result interpretation
- Additional support services

Technical Information

For complete instructions, limitations and warnings, please refer to the Package Insert (Instructions for Use) before using this screening device.

These tests provide visual qualitative results and are intended for in vitro diagnostic use only. The PreScreen Plus Urine Drug Screen Cup is available in single drug analyte format. It is intended for Forensic Use Only.

Urine drug screen assays provide 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) or liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) are the preferred confirmatory methods.





This training may be used with product # PSC-DOA-9134AAD PreScreen Plus Urine Drug Test Cup test device

- For Forensic Use Only
- Urine test cup targets 13 illicit and prescription drugs
- Simple procedure: collect specimen and read results in five minutes
- Specimen validity test includes: Oxidant (Ox), pH (pH), and Specific Gravity (SG)
- Self-contained cup is ideal for sending presumptive positive specimens for confirmation





Abbreviations and cutoff level concentrations 7



Marijuana (THC)	(50ng/ml)	Opiates (OPI300)	(300ng/ml)	Alcohol (ALC)	> .04% alcohol concentration
Cocaine (COC)	(300ng/ml)	Phencyclidine (PCP)	(25ng/ml)	Adulterants	
Amphetamine (AMP)	(1000ng/ml)	Methadone (MTD)	(300ng/nl)	Potential Hydrogen pH Specific Gravity SG Oxidants OX	
Methamphetamine (MET)	(1000ng/ml)	Ecstasy (MDMA)	(500ng/nl)		
Barbiturates (BAR)	(300ng/ml)	Oxycodone (OXY)	(100 ng/nl)		
Benzodiazepines (BZO)	(300ng/ml)	Synthetic Cannabinoid (K2)	(50 ng/nl)		



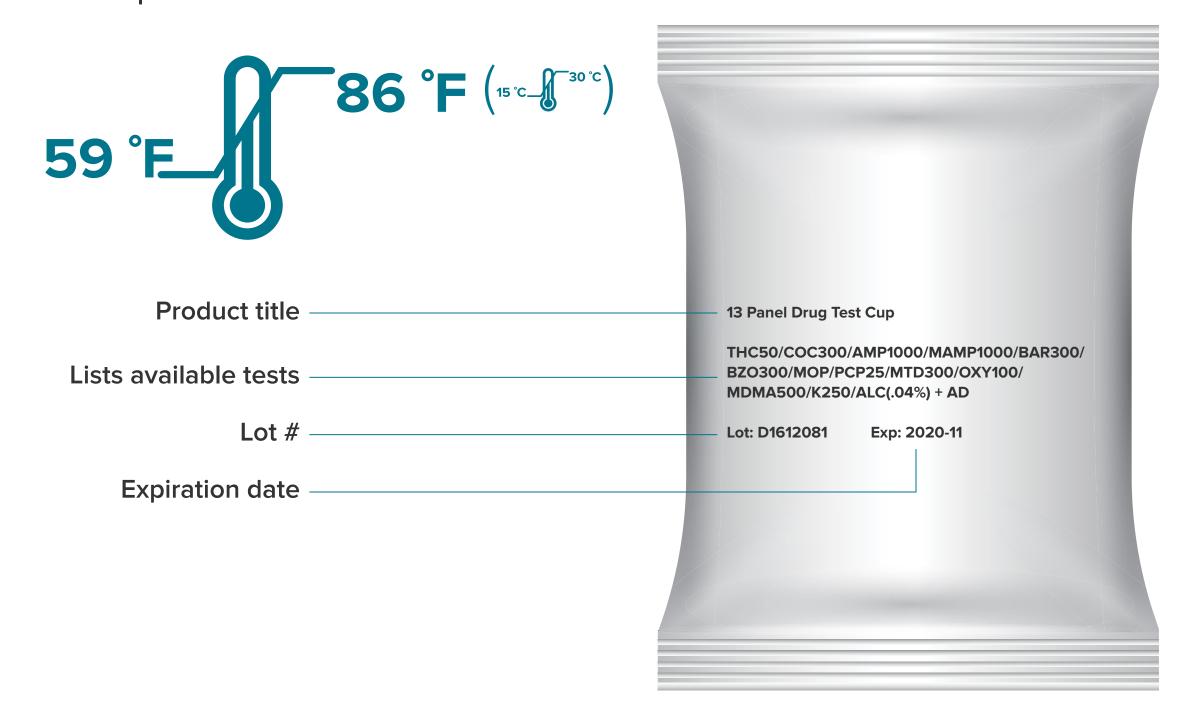
Precautions, storage and stability

Precautions:

- For in vitro diagnostic use.
- The test is for one time use only.
- Do not use after the expiration date.
- The test device should remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- The used test device should be discarded according to federal, state and local regulations.
- Do not use this test if you are color-blind.

Device storage and stability:

- Store packaged in the sealed pouch at 59-86°F (15-30°C).
- The tests are stable through the expiration date printed on the pouch.







Specimen storage and preparation

- The urine specimen must be collected in a clean and dry container, and can be collected at any time during the day
- For best results, test specimens immediately following collection
- Urine specimens exhibiting visible precipitates should be centrifuged, filtered, or allowed to settle to obtain a clear specimen for testing



Gather all necessary testing supplies

Materials provided

- 1 Step-by-step test instruction (package insert)
- Desiccants
- 25 Test cups
- Procedure card
- Specimen validity color chart (prescreen plus urine drug test cup)

Recommended but not provided

- Timing device (timer, clock, watch, etc.)
- Disposable gloves





PreScreen Plus Urine Drug Test Cup Foil Pouch (example)

The foil pouch contains the following information: list of drugs screened, part number, lot number, and expiration date.

- Make sure the pouch is at room temperature before opening.
- Test device must remain in sealed pouch until use.
- Do not use beyond the expiration date.

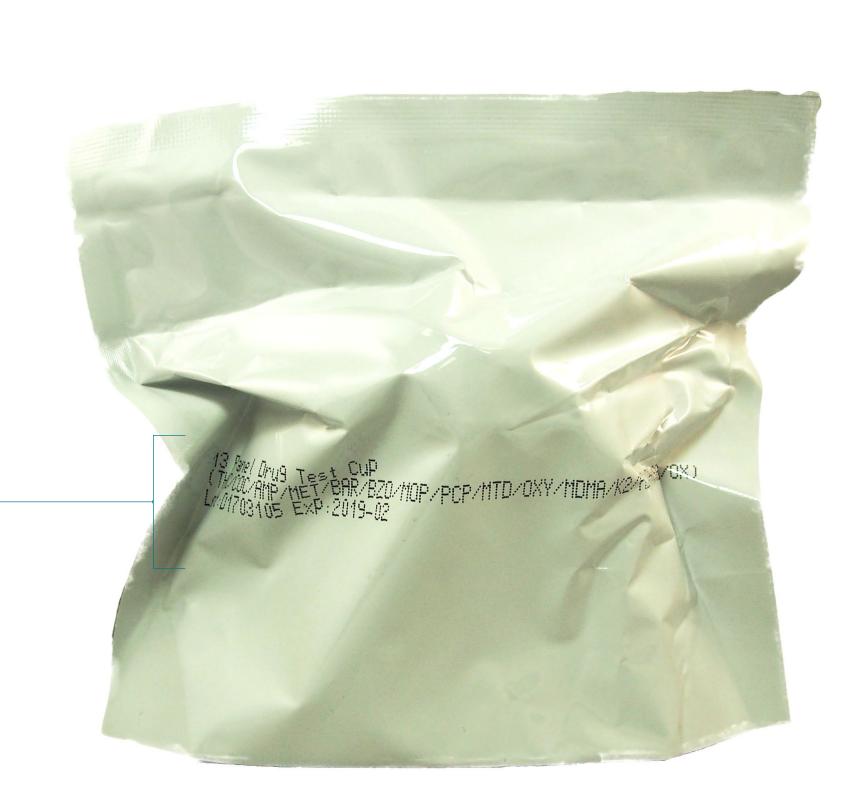


Specimen collection procedure

Have donor select the device

- Donor should give the sealed test to the collector to record lot and expiration
- Collector records lot and expiration date information, then returns device to donor

Note: Collector should not handle the test device again until specimen is collected, and the collector is ready to begin reading the results.



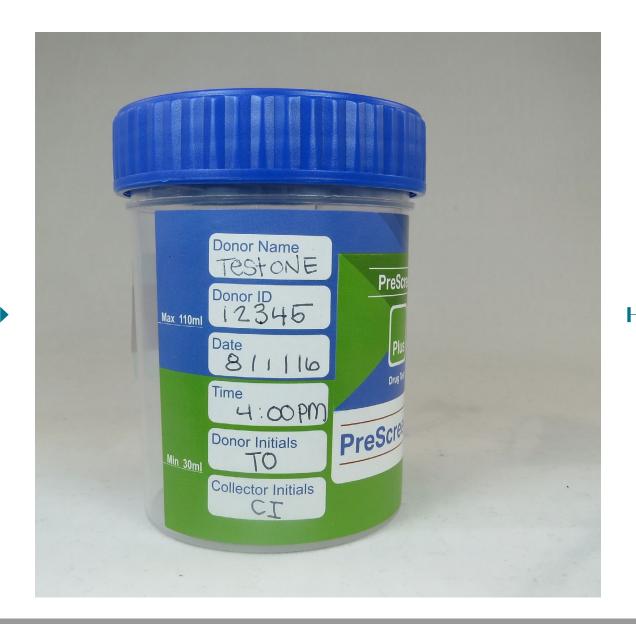


Specimen collection procedure (cont.)

Collector returns inspected device back to the donor

- Instruct donor on proper specimen collection.
- Have donor open foil pouch and remove the test.
- Have donor provide urine specimen directly into the cup
- Instruct donor to fill cup above the minimum line (30ml)







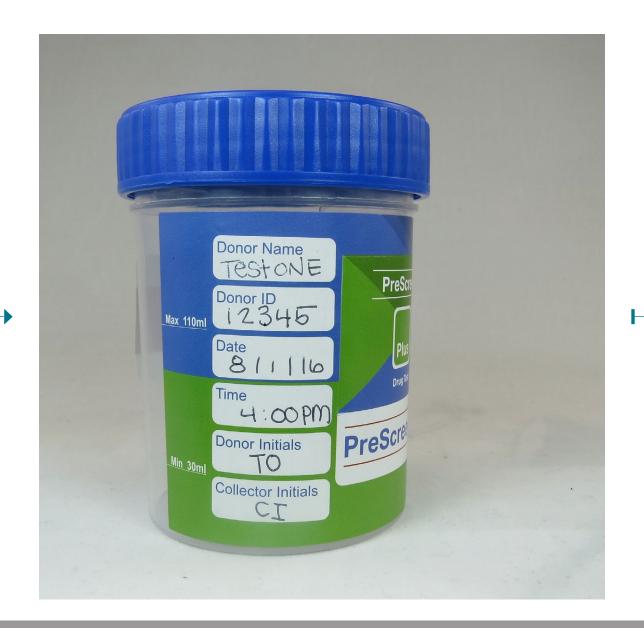


Specimen collection procedure (cont.)

Donor returns collected specimen back to collector

• After the specimen has been collected the collector ensures the lid is secure and place the cup on a flat surface







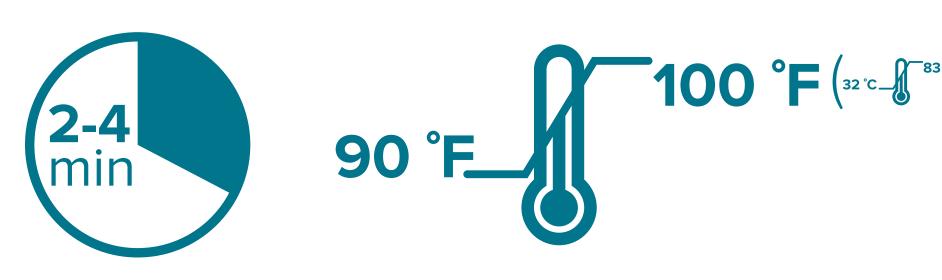


Specimen collection procedure (cont.)

Urine temperature verification

- A temperature strip is present on the front of the PreScreen Plus Urine Drug Test Cup that serves as an initial specimen validity check.
- The temperature is read at **2-4 minutes** after the donor provides the specimen. Read the green color on the temperature strip.
- Greenish color line, square, etc means the temperature is in the 90-100°F range
- A freshly voided specimen will be in the range of **90-100°F**.





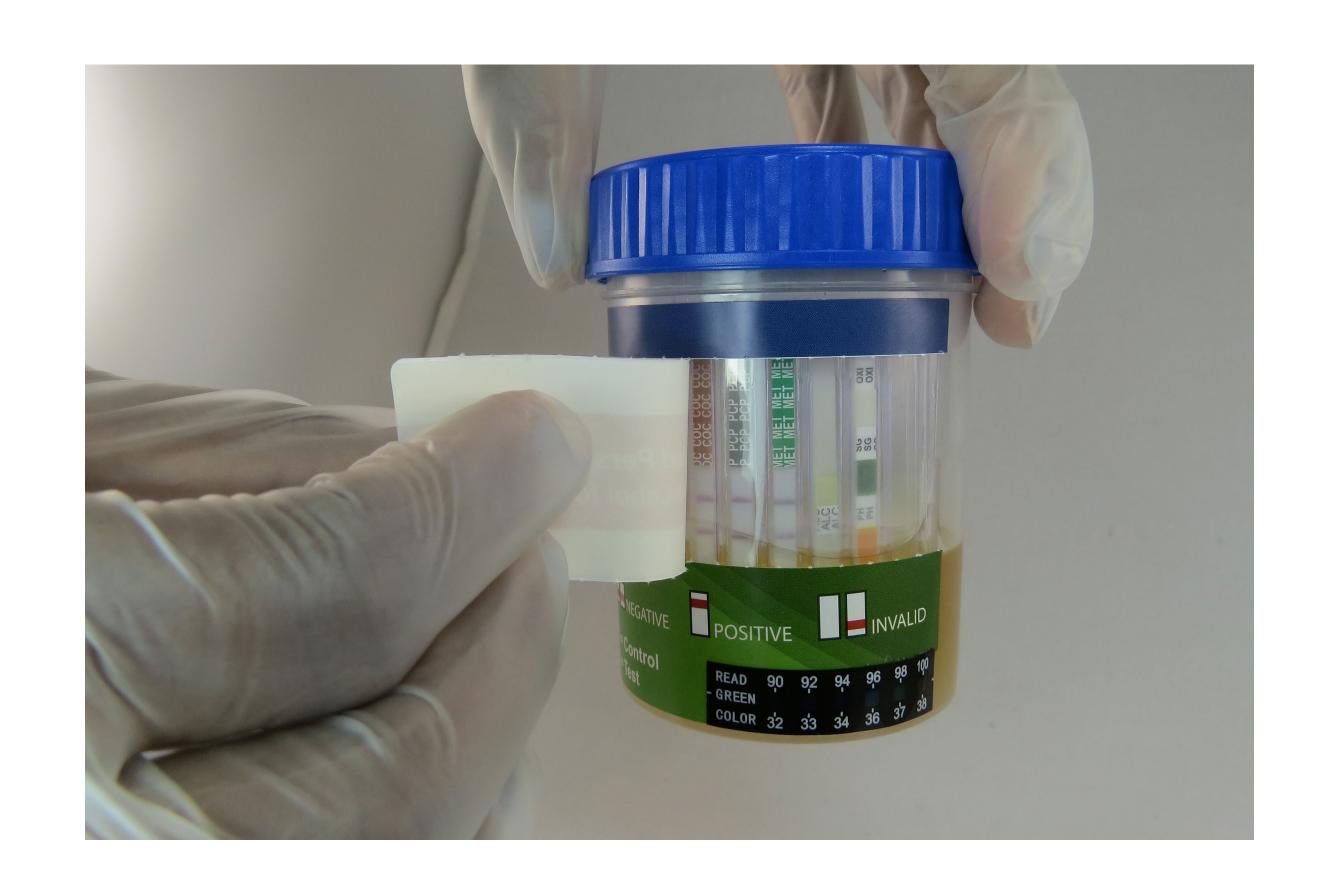


Interpreting test results

Reading the results

- If temperature is in the valid range peel the label from right to left
- Read SVT at time indicated on the next slide, read drug test results at 5 minutes.
- Do not read after 10 minutes.

Note: For detailed operation instructions, please refer to the package insert or procedure card.



Interpreting specimen validity test

Reading specimen validity results

- Read between 1 2 minutes
- Compare the colors of the adulteration pads to the color chart (provided in the kit contents)
- Read the results of adulteration test by visually comparing the color of reagent pads to the corresponding blocks on the color chart at the time indicated

Oxidants (OX)

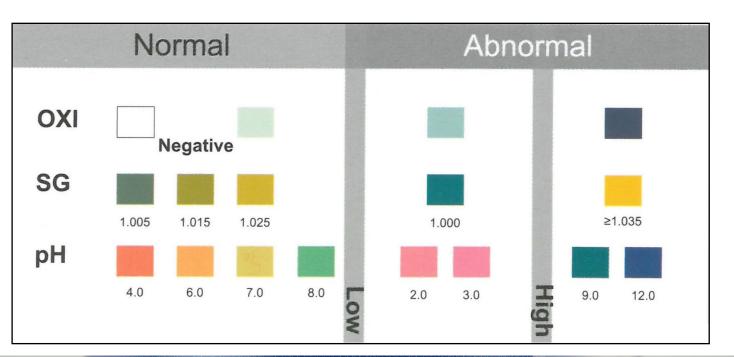
Tests for the presence of oxidizing agents such as bleach and peroxide in the urine.

Specific Gravity (SG)

Tests for sample dilution.

pН

Tests for the presence of acidic or alkaline adulterants in urine.





Read between 1 - 2 minutes

Compare the colors of the adulteration pads to the color chart (provided in the kit contents)

Read the results of adulteration test by visually comparing the color of reagent pads to the

corresponding blocks on the color chart at the time indicated

Interpreting Alcohol Test

Reading alcohol test results:

"If applicable"

- Read at 4 minutes
- Negative Result:
 - The alcohol pad shows no color change (remains white or cream colored); it should be interpreted as a negative result (no alcohol present)
- Invalid Result:
 - The outer edges of the alcohol pad produces a slight color but the majority of the pad remains colorless should be repeated to ensure complete saturation of the alcohol pad with urine
 - If the second result is the same, the result should be interpreted as being negative (no alcohol present)
- Positive Result:
 - The alcohol tests produces a color change to light blue to blue in the presence of urine alcohol 0.04% B.A.C. or higher. At 0.08% B.A.C. or higher the color will change to dark blue to green color. At higher alcohol concentration near 0.20% B.A.C the color may change to a dark blue-gray

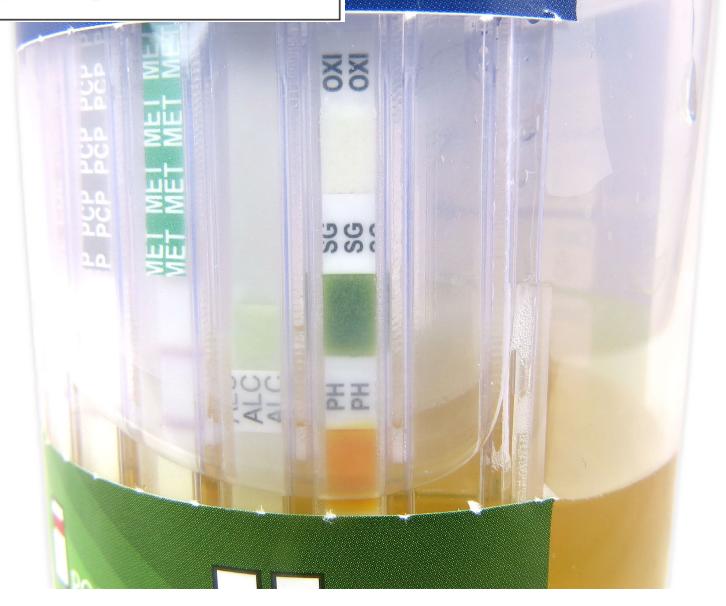
Urine Alcohol Color

0 40 80 200 0.00% 0.04% 0.08% 0.20%

Interpretation

Negative: No color change on reactive pad.

Positive: The color of the reactive pad changes in 4 minutes.





Interpreting drug test results

Reading drug test results

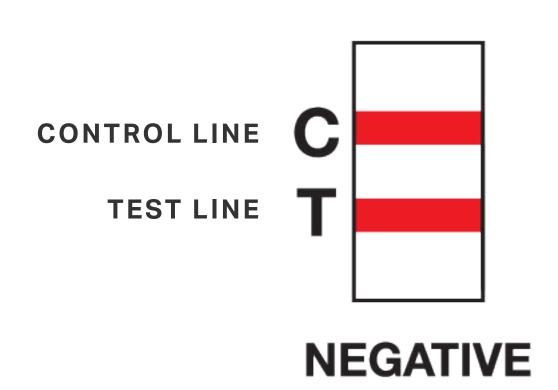
- Read the drug test results at 5 minutes.
- Do not interpret results after 10 minutes as false results may occur.
- Each test strip within the device includes an internal procedural control (C) that ensures proper device function.
- Control lines should form all control (C) lines, indicating proper functioning of the test device



Negative test result

- A colored line appears in the Control region (C) and a colored line appears in the Test region (T) next to each drug name or number specific drug test.
- Negative results means the drug concentrations in the urine sample are below the designated cutoff levels for a particular drug tested.

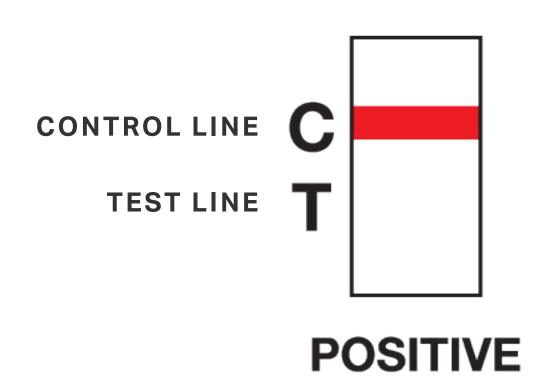
Note: Any indication of a colored line, regardless of color intensity, is considered a negative test result.



Presumptive positive test result

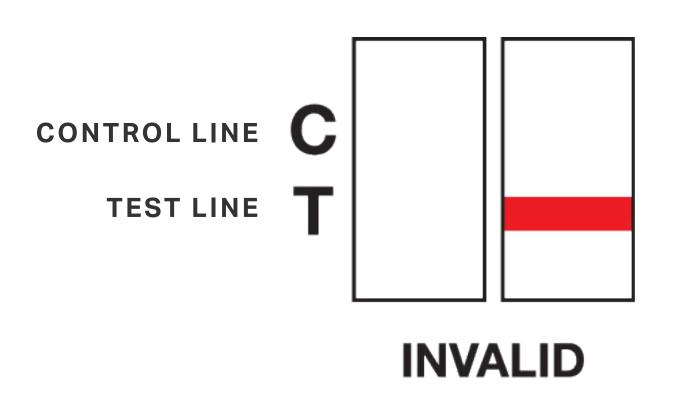
- A colored line appears in the Control region (C) and NO line appears in the Test region (T) next to the name or number of a specific drug tested.
- The presumptive positive result means the drug concentrations in the urine sample is greater than the designated cutoff levels for a specific drug.

The test device provides only qualitative, preliminary analytical results. Gas chromatographymass spectrometry (GC-MS) or liquidchromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) are preferred confirmatory methods.



Invalid test result

- No line appears in the Control region (C).
- Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural techniques are the most likely reasons for control line failure.
- Read the directions again and repeat the test with a new test cup.
- If the result is still invalid, contact customer support.



NEGATIVE

The control line must be colored to indicate the test is valid. Any visible line, even a faint line, indicates a negative result.

PRESUMPTIVE POSITIVE

The control line must be colored to indicate the test is valid.

The test area must be snow white to be considered positive. Additional testing is necessary to confirm the presumptive positive results. Positive results should be confirmed" by an alternate method such as GC-MS or LC-MS/MS.

INVALID

When there is no line in the control line area, the result is invalid. If an invalid result is obtained repeat the test using a new test device.

NEGATIVE RESULT

C _____ Test is valid

DRUG _____ Line is present

POSITIVE RESULT

C ____ Test is valid

DRUG Line is not present

INVALID RESULT

C Test is not valid

DRUG

Test Limitations

- Instant urine tests provide 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.
- There is a possibility 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 does not indicate level or 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.
- The test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.
- A positive result might be obtained from certain foods or food supplements.

CONGRATULATIONS!!!

You have completed the training course







For additional information or assistance with this device contact Customer Support at 866.465.2855