

# INSTANT-VIEW<sup>®</sup> Morphine (2000) Urine Test (Cassette)



**One Step Assay**  
**Rapid Visual Results**  
**For Qualitative In Vitro Diagnostic Use**

## INTENDED USE

This device is a qualitative immunoassay intended to provide qualitative screening results for morphine in human urine at a cutoff level of 2000 ng/ml. It is for health care professional use only.

*This assay provides only a preliminary 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 obtained.*

## SUMMARY AND EXPLANATION OF THE TEST

Morphine is a popular marketed drug (Serax) for treatment of moderate to severe pain. It is also a common metabolite of opiates [morphine, codeine (methyl-morphine), and heroin (semi-synthetic derivatives of morphine)]. The opiates are administered either by smoking, intravenous injection, intramuscular injection or oral ingestion. Adverse or toxic effects of opiates usage include pupillary constriction, constipation, urinary retention, nausea, vomiting, hypothermia, drowsiness, dizziness, apathy, confusion, respiratory depression, hypotension, cold and clammy skin, coma, and pulmonary edema. Death may occur following an overdose.

The duration of effect of morphine is 3-6 hours. Morphine is metabolized extensively, with only 2-12% excreted as unchanged morphine in the urine. Heroin is rapidly metabolized to morphine in the body; the pattern of urinary excretion of heroin is similar to that of morphine. Codeine is also extensively metabolized, 10-15% of the dose is demethylated to form morphine and norcodeine. It has been reported that the unchanged morphine may remain detectable in urine for up to one week, which make morphine a marker of opiates abuse.

## PRINCIPLE OF THE PROCEDURE

This assay is a one-step lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay. The test strip includes 1) a burgundy-colored conjugate pad containing mouse anti-morphine antibodies coupled to colloidal gold; and 2) nitrocellulose membrane containing a Test (T) line and a Control (C) line. The Test line is coated with morphine-BSA, and the Control line is coated with goat anti-rabbit IgG antibody.

This test is a competitive binding immunoassay. The morphine in the urine specimen competes with the morphine-BSA antigen coated on the nitrocellulose membrane for the limited binding sites of the conjugated anti-morphine antibodies.

When an adequate amount of urine specimen is applied to the sample pad of the device, the urine specimen migrates by capillary action through the test strip. If the level of morphine in the urine specimen is below the cutoff (2000 ng/ml), the Test line appears as a visible burgundy line. If the level of morphine in the urine specimen is at or above the cutoff, no Test line develops.

The C line binds to the gold-conjugated rabbit IgG and form a burgundy color line, regardless of the presence of morphine.

## REAGENTS AND MATERIALS SUPPLIED

- 25 test devices, each sealed in a pouch with a dropper pipette.
- 1 package insert (Instructions for Use).

## MATERIAL REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Specimen collection containers
- Timer

## STORAGE AND STABILITY

Store the kit at room temperature 15-30°C (59-86°F). Each device may be used until the expiration date printed on the label if it remains sealed in its foil pouch.

**Do not freeze and/or expose the kit to temperatures over 30°C (86°F).**



## SPECIMEN COLLECTION

1. Each urine specimen must be collected in a clean container. Do not mix specimens.
2. Specimens may be kept at 15-30°C (59-86°F) for 8 hours, at 2-8°C for up to 3 days and at -20°C or lower for long term storage.

## PRECAUTION

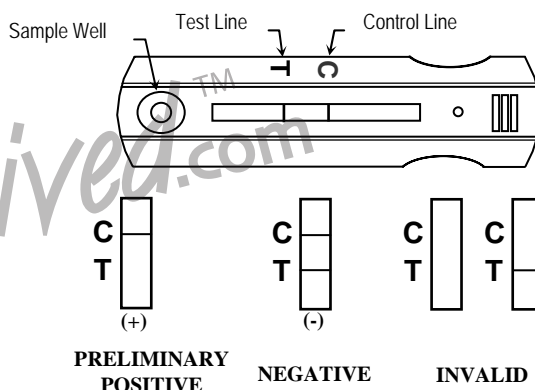
1. The instructions must be followed exactly to obtain accurate results.
2. Do not open the sealed pouch, unless ready to conduct the assay.
3. Do not use expired devices.
4. Dispose of all specimens and used assay materials as potentially biohazardous.

## ASSAY PROCEDURE

1. Refrigerated specimens and other test materials, including devices, **must be equilibrated to room temperature before testing.**
2. Remove the test device from its pouch and place it on a flat surface. Label the device with specimen identification.
3. Holding the dropper vertically, add four drops of the specimen to the sample well.
4. Read the test result between four (4) to seven (7) minutes after adding the specimen.

## INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

**IMPORTANT: Do not read test results after seven (7) minutes. The T Line should always be interpreted independently of the C Line.**



### Positive:

If only the C line appears, the test indicates that the morphine level in the sample is at a cutoff of 2000ng/ml or higher.

**Samples with preliminary positive results should be confirmed with a more specific method before a positive conclusion is made.**

### Negative:

If both C line and T line appear, the test indicates that the morphine level is below 2000ng/ml.

**Note: A very faint T line should be considered negative.**

### Invalid:

If no C line develops within 5 minutes, repeat the assay with a new test device.

## QUALITY CONTROL

### Built-in Control Features

This test contains a built-in control feature, the C line. The presence of the C line indicates that an adequate sample volume was used and that the reagents migrated properly. If a C line does not form, the test is considered invalid. In this case, review the whole procedure and repeat the test with a new device.

### External Quality Control

Users should always follow the appropriate federal, state, and local guidelines concerning the running of external quality controls. SAMHSA recommends that the concentration of drug(s) in positive and negative controls be approximately 25% above and below the cutoff concentration of the assay.

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## LIMITATIONS

1. This test is for *professional in vitro* diagnostic use only.
2. Results obtained by this device provide only a preliminary qualitative result. A more specific alternate chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed result.
3. This product is designed for testing human urine only.
4. Adulterants such as bleach or other strong oxidizing agents may produce erroneous test results if present in the sample. When suspected, collect a fresh specimen and repeat the test with a new device.
5. Samples in which bacterial contamination is suspected should not be used. These contaminants may interfere with the test and cause false results.

## EXPECTED VALUES

This test is designed to detect of detecting morphine in human urine at a cutoff level of 2000 ng/ml.

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### 1. Accuracy

A study was performed at three different Physician's Office Laboratories (POL) and a Reference Laboratory. One hundred (100) clinical samples were blind labeled and tested. Each sample was tested at each site, and compared with GC/MS results.

The results agreed 100% with the GC/MS data of specimens at levels below 75% of the cutoff (negative) and above 125% of the cutoff (positive). Three (3) discrepancies were observed on the specimens at level between 75% of the cutoff and 125% of the cutoff.

The overall agreement was 99.3%.

		MOR (2000) Test		Total	Agreement
		Positive	Negative		
GC/MS (ng/ml)	Drug-free	0	132	132	100%
	<75% (0~1500)	0	64	64	100%
	75%~Cutoff (1500~2000)	2	30	32	93.8%
	Cutoff~125% (2000~2500)	27	1	28	96.4%
	Positive (>2500)	144	0	144	100%
Total		173	227	400	99.3%

### 2. Precision

Precision was determined by replicate assays of four different levels of samples with three different production lots. The device was tested for five consecutive days (5 replicates/day), for a total of 25 assays for each control. The results indicate 100% precision for the replicate within each lot, and no appreciable inter-lot variation occurred across the three (3) different lots of devices.

### 3. Cross-Reactivity

To determine the cross-reactivity of the structurally related compounds with the device, the following compounds were spiked into known drug-free urine pools and tested. Those compounds showed a positive response at the concentrations indicated in the following table:

Description	Concentration (ng/ml)
Codeine	2000
Ethyl Morphine	2000
Hydro morphine	2500
Morphine-glucuronide	3000
Meperidine	30,000

### 4. Interference

To determine the interference of structurally unrelated analytes, the following analytes were spiked into known drug-free urine compounds, as well as the morphine positive (spiked with morphine to the level of 2000 ng/ml) urine pools and were tested. No significant interference with either negative or positive results was observed at the concentrations listed in the following table:

## Compounds listed in this table found not to interfere with the test results at the concentration of 1mg/ml:













Acetaminophen	Cortisone
Acetylsalicylic Acid	Dextromethorphan
Amikacin	Ethanol
Amitriptyline	Lidocaine
Ampicillin	Methadone
Arterenal	Methanol
Aspirin	Oxalic Acid
Benzoic Acid	Penicillin-G (Benzylpenicillin)
Benzoylcegonine	$\beta$ -phenylthylamine
Caffeine	Phenylpropanolamine
(+)-Chlorpheniramine	Ranitidine
(+/-)-Chlorpheniramine	Salicylic Acid
Cocaine	Thioridazine

Biological Analytes	Concentration
Albumin	2 mg/ml
Bilirubin	1 mg/ml
Creatine	1 mg/ml
Glucose	2 mg/ml
Hemoglobin	1 mg/ml
pH	5.0-9.0
Uric Acid	1 mg/ml
Vitamin C (L-Ascorbic Acid)	1 mg/ml

There is a possibility that other substances and/or factors not listed may interfere with the test and cause false results.

## REFERENCES

- FDA Guidance for Labeling Urine Drugs of Abuse Screening Testing, Kshit Mohan, 7/21/87.
- Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse. National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA): Research Monograph 73, 1986.
- Baselt, R.C. Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man, 4th ED., Biomedical Publ., Davis, CA: p528-530, 1995.
- Department of Health and Human Services, Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs, Fed. Register. p. 53 (69): 11970 (1988).
- Wilson, J., Abused Drugs II, AACC Press, 1994, P61.

	Temperature limitation		Use by YYYY-MM
	Batch/Lot code		In vitro diagnostic medical device
	Manufacturer		Catalog number
	Contains sufficient for < n > tests		Consult instructions for use
	For IVD performance evaluation only		Do not reuse
	Caution, consult accompanying documents		CE Mark

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San Diego, CA 92121  
tel 858-481-5031  
toll free 888-882-7739  
www.cliawaived.com