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Saliva Drug Test Kit

Trust Shipping, as agents, is proud to introduce you, to our rapid Saliva drug testing kits which are the best drug tests on the market today! Quality you can trust at very affordable prices. The test method is simple & self-contained. The Saliva Drug Cup results are visible within minutes. It is simple to use, with a positive result indicated with one line and a negative result with two lines.

Our Saliva drug test cup provides a unique and efficient approach for on-site testing.

Our tests are the same tests used by hospitals and clinics. Our test cup method is CE approved, easy to use and easy to read. The panel of drugs which can be tested, have been tailor made for Trusted Shipping Limited, in accordance with the drug panel recommended by the maritime industry.



Instructions for testing of any combination of the following drugs: (Saliva) ALC0.02%/AMP50/MET50/COC20/THC12/OPI25/BZO10/MTD30/PCP10

AA: INTENDED USE & SUMMARY:

Multi-drug Saliva Test Cup is a rapid visual immunoassay for the qualitative detection of drugs of abuse in human oral fluid specimens at the cut off concentration as listed below

Test	Target Drug	Cut-off
Alcohol (ALC)	Alcohol	0.02% (BAC)
Amphetamine (AMP)	d-Amphetamine	50 ng/mL
Methamphetamine (MET)	Methamphetamine	50 ng/mL
Cocaine (COC)	Benzoyllecgonine	20 ng/mL
Marijuana (THC)	11-nor- Δ^9 -THC-9-COOH	12 ng/mL
Opiates (OPI)	Morphine	25 ng/mL
Benzodiazepine (BZO)	Oxazepam	10 ng/mL
Methadone (MTD)	Methadone	30 ng/mL
Phencyclidine (PCP)	Phencyclidine	10 ng/mL

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. Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any drug of abuse test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are indicated.

The following materials are provided, individually packed screening devices and oral fluid collection swabs. A timer is required for carrying out the test, and same should be prepared before the test.

BB: PRINCIPLE

Multi-drug & Alcohol Saliva Test Cup 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 coloured 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 coloured line will not form in the test line region.



A drug-positive oral fluid specimen will not generate a coloured 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 coloured line will always appear at the control line region, indicating that proper volume of specimen has been added, and membrane wicking has occurred.

Saliva Alcohol 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 colours depending on the concentration of alcohol present. The pad employs a solid-phase chemistry which uses a highly specific enzyme reaction.

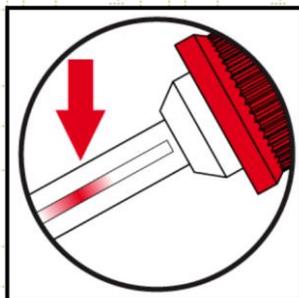
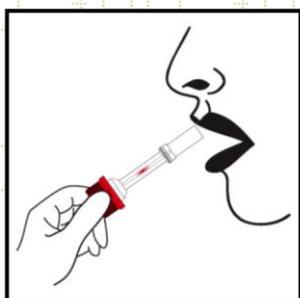
CC: PRECAUTIONS

- For healthcare professionals including professionals at point of care sites.
- Do not use after the expiration date indicated on the package. Do not use the test if the foil pouch is damaged. Do not reuse tests.
- The test cup should remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- Humidity and temperature can adversely affect results.
- The used test cup should be discarded according to federal, state and local regulations.

DD: STORAGE, STABILITY & COLLECTION

- Multi-drug Saliva Test Cup is intended for use with human oral fluid specimens only.
- Oral fluid specimens must be collected according to the directions in the Procedure section.
- Perform testing immediately after specimen collection.
- If specimens are to be shipped, pack them in compliance with all applicable regulations for transportation of etiological agents.

EE: DIRECTIONS FOR USE



1. The oral fluid specimen should be collected using the collector provided with the kit. No other collection devices should be used with this assay.
2. 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.
3. Bring tests, specimens, and/or controls to room temperature (60-86°F or 15-30°C) before use.
4. Using the provided collection swab, have donor sweep inside of mouth (cheek, gums, and tongue) several times, and then hold swab in mouth until colour on the saturation indicator strip appears in the indicator window of collection swab. Important: Do not bite, suck, or chew on the sponge.

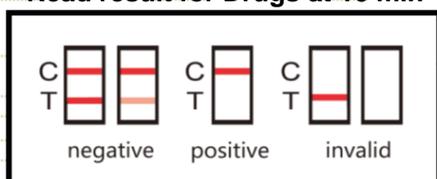
NOTE: After 7 minutes, proceed with the test below, even if colour on the saturation indicator has not appeared in the indicator window.

5. Remove the collection swab from the mouth and insert it, sponge first, into the screening device. Screw cap down tightly until fully locked.
6. Test device upright on flat surface and keep upright while test is running. Wait for the coloured bands to appear in test results area. Read results at 10 minutes. (Do not interpret the result after 20 minutes.)

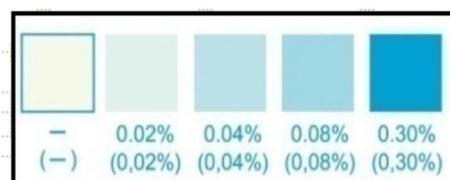


FF: INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Read result for Drugs at 10 min



Read result for ALC at 3min



For Drug Tests:

POSITIVE: Only one coloured band appears, in the control region (C). No coloured band appears in the test region (T) for the drug in question. A positive result indicates that the drug concentration exceeds the detectable level.

NEGATIVE: Two coloured bands appear on the membrane. One band appears in the control region (C) and another band appears in the test region (T) for the drug in question. A negative result indicates that the drug concentration is below the detectable level.

INVALID: Control band fails to appear. Results from any test which has not produced a control band (C) at the specified read time must be discarded. Please review the procedure and repeat with a new test. If the problem persists, discontinue using the kit immediately and contact your local distributor.

NOTE:

1. The intensity of colour in the test region (T) may vary depending on the concentration of analytes present in the specimen. Therefore, any shade of colour in the test region (T) should be considered negative. Please note that this is a qualitative test only and cannot determine the concentration of analytes in the specimen.
2. Insufficient specimen volume, incorrect operating procedure or expired tests are the most likely reasons for control band failure.

GG: LIMITATIONS:

1. Multi-drug Saliva Test Cup should be only used for the qualitative detection of drugs of abuse in oral fluid.
2. This assay provides a preliminary analytical test result only. A more specific alternative chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) has been established as the preferred confirmatory method by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are indicated.
3. There is a possibility that technical or procedural errors as well as other substances and factors may interfere with the test and cause false results.
4. A positive result indicates the presence of a drug/metabolite only, and does not indicate or measure intoxication.
5. A negative result does not at any time rule out the presence of drugs/metabolites in saliva, as they may be present below the minimum detection level of the test.
6. This test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.

Limitation of ALC test:

1. Failure to wait 10 minutes after placing food, drink, or other materials (including smoking) in the mouth before running the test can produce erroneous results due to possible contamination of the saliva by interfering substances.
2. The Saliva Alcohol Test is highly sensitive to the presence of alcohol. Alcohol vapors in the air are sometimes detected by the Saliva Alcohol 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.
3. Ingestion or general use of over-the-counter medications and products containing alcohol can produce positive results.

For Alcohol tests:

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

NOTE: The One Step Saliva Alcohol Test is very sensitive to the presence of alcohol. A blue colour that is lighter than the 0.02% colour pad should be interpreted as being positive to the presence of alcohol in saliva but less than 0.02% relative blood alcohol.

NEGATIVE: When the One Step Saliva Alcohol Test shows no colour change this should be interpreted as a negative result indicating that alcohol has not been detected.

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

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