

# Drug Test

## Synthetic Cannabis Triple

Please read all the information in this leaflet before performing the test.

**The Synthetic Cannabis (3) Drug Rapid Test Cassette** is a rapid urine screening test that can be performed without the use of an instrument. This test utilises monoclonal antibodies to selectively detect elevated levels of specific drugs in urine. This test detects three specific synthetic cannabis drugs and their metabolites in urine at the following cut-off concentrations:

Test	Calibrator	Cut Off (ng/ml)
AB-PINACA	AB-PINACA	10
UR-144	UR-144 5-Pentanoic acid	25
JWH	JWH-18/JWH-73	50

This assay provides a preliminary analytical test result. A more specific alternate chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Gas chromatography or mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method.

**The drugs tested:**

**JWH** - Synthetic Marijuana or K2 is a psychoactive herbal and chemical product that, when consumed, mimics the effects of Marijuana. It is best known by the brand names K2 and Spice, both of which have largely become genericized trademarks used to refer to any synthetic Marijuana product. The studies suggest that synthetic marijuana intoxication is associated with acute psychosis, worsening of previously stable psychotic disorders, and also may have the ability to trigger a chronic (long-term) psychotic disorder among vulnerable individuals such as those with a family history of mental illness. Elevated levels of urinary metabolites are found within hours of exposure and remain detectable for 72 hours after smoking (depending on usage/dosage).

**UR-144** - UR-144 is a synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonist (SCRA) and has affinity for CB1 and CB2 receptors. It has a high selectivity for the CB2-receptors.

UR-144 is a psychoactive substance and has effects similar to delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), though slightly less potent than THC. UR-144 has been detected in herbal products marketed under a variety of names.

**AB-PINACA** - AB-PINACA is a compound that was first identified as a component of synthetic cannabis products in Japan in 2012. It was originally developed by Pfizer in 2009 as an analgesic medication. AB-PINACA acts as a potent agonist for the CB1 receptor.

**AMB FUBINACA and AB-FUBINACA can be tested in the AB-PINACA test well.**

**PRECAUTIONS**

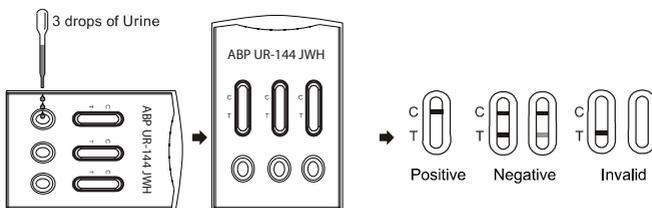
- Do not use after the expiration date.
- The test should remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- Do not freeze.

**DIRECTIONS**

1. Collect urine in a clean dry container
2. Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it
3. Remove test from pouch and use it within one hour.
4. Place the test cassette on a clean and level surface
5. Hold the dropper vertically and transfer 3 full drops of urine to the specimen well (S) of the test cassette, and then start the timer
6. Avoid trapping air bubbles in the specimen well (see illustration below)
7. Wait for the coloured lines to appear
8. The result should be read at 5 minutes.
9. Do not interpret the results after 10 minutes.

**SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION**

- The urine must be collected in a clean and dry container.
- Urine collected at any time of the day may be used.
- Urine specimens exhibiting visible particles should be filtered, or allowed to settle to obtain clear specimen for testing.



# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

## READING THE RESULTS

### POSITIVE

A coloured line in the control line region (C) but no line in the test line region (T) for a specific drug indicates a positive result. This indicates that the drug concentration in the urine specimen exceeds the designated cut-off for that specific drug.



Positive

### NEGATIVE

A coloured line in the control line region (C) and a coloured line in the test line region (T) for a specific drug indicate a negative result. This indicates that the drug concentration in the urine specimen is below the designated cut-off level for that specific drug.



Negative

**Note:** The shade of the colour in the test region (T) may vary, but it should be considered negative whenever there is even a faint coloured line.

### INVALID

Control line fails to appear. Insufficient specimen volume or incorrect procedural technique is the most likely reasons for control line failure. Review the procedure and repeat the test using a new test cup. If the problem persists, discontinue using the lot immediately and contact your local distributor.



Invalid

### Q: How does the result window appear if the results are positive?

Only one band, the control band will appear and no band will develop when the target drug is present.

### Q: How does the result window appear if the results are negative?

Two coloured bands will appear, a control band and a test band on the strip next to the target drug.

### Q: What do I do if results show a very faint line?

Any very faint line on the test region could indicate that the drug in the sample could be near the cut-off level for the test. However, any line in the test area, no matter how faint, should be interpreted as a negative test. Perform a second test or send the specimen to a laboratory to obtain confirmatory results.

### Q: What will the control region look like if the test is working?

The control line should always appear regardless of the presence of drugs or metabolites. If the control line does not appear then all results are invalid.

### Q: Unexpected results or test failure. What is the likelihood that the test device is defective?

98% of the time, unexpected test results or failure to obtain test results is the result of user error. Failure to follow instructions, inadequate sampling, device contamination, failure to use a timer or other user related factor. These tests, while simple to use still require certain basic testing disciplines. Unfortunately, people unfamiliar with these disciplines often ignore the test instructions or cautions expecting the test device to be accurate regardless of how it is used. Additionally, the stringent quality control checks and required random sampling methods mandated by the governmental regulatory authorities during the production process make the likelihood of receiving a defective test device extremely remote.

### Q: Can you test for other drugs?

There are THC, THC + MET and Multi Drug Tests available - ask at your Pharmacy.

### Q: I am taking a prescription medication. Will this particular medication test positive on a drug test?

There are literally hundreds of brand name and generic drugs being prescribed today. If you have a question on a specific prescribed medication, you will need to know the general classification of that medication to determine if it will test positive on any of the specific drug test panels, ie: opiates, amphetamine, methamphetamine, benzodiazepines, barbiturates etc. For general classifications on prescription drugs you can ask your pharmacist.

Further product information sheets are available at [www.smithbiomed.com](http://www.smithbiomed.com)

Who can I contact if I have more questions?  
For further information or advice on using the **Professional Synthetic Cannabis Triple Drug Test**, either contact the pharmacy you purchased the tests from **OR** contact **Smith Biomed (NZ) Ltd**, New Plymouth, New Zealand on [info@smithbiomed.com](mailto:info@smithbiomed.com).

Index of Symbols		Index of Symbols	
	Attention, see instructions for use		Tests per kit
	For in vitro diagnostic use only		Use by
	Store between 2-30°C		Lot Number
	Do not use if package is damaged		Authorized Representative
			Do not reuse
			Catalog #

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