# Ethyl Glucuronide (ETG) Rapid Test Kit (Urine) Package Insert

Chuangxingwell

CE

IVD

*A rapid test for the qualitative detection of Ethyl Glucuronide in human urine.*
*For medical and other professional in vitro diagnostic use only.*

## 【INTENDED USE】

The Ethyl Glucuronide (ETG) Rapid Test kit (Urine) is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the detection of Ethyl Glucuronide in human urine. The Ethyl Glucuronide detected by the test includes, but are not limited to, the metabolites of Ethanol.
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. 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 used.

## 【SUMMARY】

Ethyl Glucuronide (ETG) is a metabolite of ethyl alcohol which is formed in the body by glucuronidation following exposure to ethanol, such as by drinking alcoholic beverages. It is used as a biomarker to test for ethanol use and to monitor alcohol abstinence in situations where drinking is prohibited, such as in the military, in professional monitoring programs (health professionals, attorneys, airline pilots in recovery from addictions), in schools, in liver transplant clinics, or in recovering alcoholic patients. ETG can be measured in urine up to approximately 80 hours after ethanol is ingested. ETG is a more accurate indicator of the recent exposure to alcohol than measuring for the presence of ethanol itself. The Ethyl Glucuronide Rapid Test Kit (Urine) is a rapid urine screening test that can be performed without the use of an instrument. The test utilizes a monoclonal antibody to selectively detect elevated levels of ethyl glucuronide in human urine. The Ethyl Glucuronide Rapid Test Strip (Urine) yields a positive result when the Ethyl Glucuronide in urine exceeds 1000 ng/mL.

## 【PRINCIPLE】

The ETG Rapid Test Kit (Urine) is an immunoassay based on the principle of competitive binding. Drugs which may be present in the urine specimen compete against the drug conjugate for binding sites on the antibody.
During testing, a urine specimen migrates upward by capillary action. Ethyl Glucuronide, if present in the urine specimen below 1000ng/mL, will not saturate the binding sites of antibody-coated particles in the test device. The antibody-coated particles will then be captured by immobilized Ethyl Glucuronide conjugate and a visible colored line will show up in the test line region. The colored line will not form in the test line region if the Ethyl Glucuronide level exceeds 1000ng/mL because it will saturate all the binding sites of anti- Ethyl Glucuronide antibodies.
A drug-positive urine specimen will not generate a colored line in the test line region, while a drug-negative urine specimen or a specimen containing a drug concentration less than the cut-off will generate a line in the test line region. To serve as a procedural control, a colored line will always appear at the control line region indicating that proper volume of specimen has been added and membrane wicking has occurred.

## 【REAGENTS】

The test Kit contains mouse monoclonal anti- ethyl glucuronide antibody-coupled particles and ethyl glucuronide -protein conjugate. A goat antibody is employed in the control line system.

## 【PRECAUTIONS】

- For medical and other professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only. Do not use after the expiration date.
- The test should remain in the sealed pouch until use.
- All specimens should be considered potentially hazardous and handled in the same manner as an infectious agent.
- The used test should be discarded according to local regulations.

## 【STORAGE AND STABILITY】

Store as packaged in the sealed pouch either at room temperature or refrigerated (2-30°C). The test is stable through the expiration date printed on the sealed pouch. The test must remain in the sealed pouch until use. **DO NOT FREEZE.** Do not use beyond the expiration date.

## 【SPECIMEN COLLECTION AND PREPARATION】

### Urine Assay

The urine specimen 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 centrifuged, filtered, or allowed to settle to obtain clear specimen for testing.

### Specimen Storage

Urine specimens may be stored at 2-8°C for up to 48 hours prior to testing. For long-term storage, specimens may be frozen and stored below -20°C. Frozen specimens should be thawed and mixed before testing.

## 【MATERIALS】

### Materials Provided

- Test Dipsticks
- Package insert

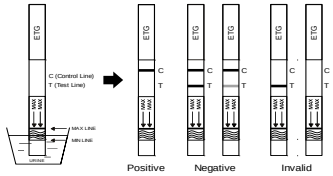
### Materials Required But Not Provided

- Specimen collection container
- Timer

## 【DIRECTIONS FOR USE】

**Allow the test, urine specimen, and/or controls to reach room temperature (15-30ºC) prior to testing.**

1. Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the Test Dipstick from the sealed pouch and use it within one hour.
2. With arrows pointing toward the urine specimen, immerse the Test Dipstick vertically in the urine specimen for at least 10-15 seconds. Do not pass the maximum line (MAX) on the Test Dipstick when immersing the strip. See the illustration below.
3. Place the Test Dipstick on a non-absorbent flat surface, start the timer and wait for the colored line(s) to appear. Read results at 5 minutes. Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.




## 【INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS】

(Please refer to the illustration above)

**NEGATIVE:* Two lines appear.** One colored line should be in the control line region (C), and another apparent colored line should be in the test line region (T). A negative result indicates that the Ethyl Glucuronide concentration is below the detectable level (1000ng/mL).
***NOTE:** The shade of color in the test line region (T) may vary, but it should be considered negative whenever there is even a faint colored line.
**POSITIVE: One colored line appears in the control line region (C).** No line appears in the test line region (T). A positive result indicates that the Ethyl Glucuronide concentration exceeds the detectable level (1000ng/mL).
**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. If the problem persists, discontinue using the lot immediately and contact your local distributor.

## 【QUALITY CONTROL】

A procedural control is included in the test. A colored line appearing in the control line region (C) is considered an internal procedural control. It confirms sufficient specimen volume, adequate membrane wicking and correct procedural technique.
Control standards are not supplied with this kit; however, it is recommended that positive and negative controls be tested as good laboratory testing practice to confirm the test procedure and to verify proper test performance.

## 【LIMITATIONS】

1. The ETG Rapid Test Kit (Urine) provides 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.1,2
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 ETG but does not indicate level of intoxication, administration route or concentration in urine.
5. A negative result may not necessarily indicate ETG-free urine. Negative results can be obtained when ETG is present but below the cut-off level of the test.
6. Test does not distinguish between legal or illicit use of alcohol.

## 【EXPECTED VALUES】

This negative result indicates that the Ethyl Glucuronide concentration is below the detectable level of 1000ng/mL. Positive result means the concentration of Ethyl Glucuronide is above the level of 1000ng/mL. The ETG Rapid Test Kit has a sensitivity of 1000ng/mL.

## 【PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS】

### Accuracy

A side-by-side comparison was conducted using the ETG Rapid Test Kit (Urine) and GC/MS. The following results were tabulated:

| Method | | GC/MS | | Total Results |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ETG Rapid Test Kit | Results | Positive | Negative | |
| | Positive | 81 | 1 | 82 |
| | Negative | 4 | 164 | 168 |
| Total Results | | 85 | 165 | 250 |
| % Agreement | | 95.3% | 99.4% | 98.0% |

### Analytical Sensitivit

A drug-free urine pool was spiked with ETG at the following concentrations: 0, 500, 750, 1000, 1250, 1500 and 3000ng/mL. The results demonstrate >99% accuracy at 50% above and 50% below the cut-off concentration. The data are summarized below:

| Ethyl Glucuronide Concentration (ng/mL) | Percent of Cut-off | n | Visual Result | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Negative | Positive |
| 0 | 0% | 30 | 30 | 0 |
| 500 | -50% | 30 | 30 | 0 |
| 750 | -25% | 30 | 26 | 4 |
| 1000 | Cut-off | 30 | 15 | 15 |
| 1250 | +25% | 30 | 3 | 27 |
| 1500 | +50% | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 3000 | 3X | 30 | 0 | 30 |

### Analytical Specificity

The following table lists compounds that are positively detected in urine by the ETG Rapid Test Kit (Urine) at 5 minutes.

| Compound | Concentration (ng/mL) |
|---|---|
| Ethyl- β -D-Glucuronide | 1000 |
| Propyl β-D-glucuronide | 100,000 |
| Morphine 3β-glucuronide | >100,000 |
| Morphine 6β-glucuronide | >100,000 |
| Glucuronic Acid | >100,000 |
| Ethanol | >100,000 |
| Methanol | >100,000 |

### Precision

A study was conducted at three hospitals by laypersons using three different lots of product to demonstrate the within run, between run and between operator precision. An identical panel of coded specimens containing, according to GC/MS, no Ethyl Glucuronide, 25% Ethyl Glucuronide above and below the cut-off, and 50% Ethyl Glucuronide above and below the 1000ng/mL cut-off was provided to each site. The following results were tabulated:

| Ethyl Glucuronide Concentration (ng/mL) | n per Site | Site A | | Site B | | Site C | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | - | + | - | + | - | + |
| 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 500 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 750 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| 1250 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 |
| 1500 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |

### Effect of Urinary Specific Gravity

Fifteen (15) urine samples of normal, high, and low specific gravity ranges were spiked with 500ng/mL and 1500ng/mL of Ethyl Glucuronide. The ETG Rapid Test Kit (Urine) was tested in duplicate using the fifteen neat and spiked urine samples. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of urinary specific gravity (1.005-1.045) do not affect the test results.

### Effect of Urinary pH

The pH of an aliquoted negative urine pool was adjusted to a pH range of 5 to 9 in 1 pH unit increments and spiked with Ethyl Glucuronide to 500ng/mL and 1500ng/mL. The spiked, pH-adjusted urine was tested with the ETG Rapid Test Kit (Urine) in duplicate. The results demonstrated that varying ranges of pH do not interfere with the performance of the test.

### Cross-Reactivity

A study was conducted to determine the cross-reactivity of the test with compounds in either drug-free urine or Ethyl Glucuronide positive urine. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with the ETG Rapid Test Kit (Urine) at a concentration of 100 µg/mL.

**Non Cross-Reacting Compounds**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4-Acetaminophenol | 4-Dimethylaminoantipyrine | Maprotiline | Procaine |
| Acetone | Diphenhydramine | Meperidine | Promazine |
| Acetophenetidin | 5,5-Diphenylhydantoin | Meprobamate | Promethazine |
| N-Acetylprocainamide | Disopyramide | d-Methamphetamine | l-Propoxyphene |
| Acetylsalicylic acid | Doxylamine | l-Methamphetamine | d,l-Propranolol |
| Albumin | Ecgonine | Methadone | d-Pseudoephedrine |
| Amitriptyline | Ecgonine methylester | Methoxyphenamine | Quinacrine |
| Amobarbital | EMDP | (+)-3,4-Methylendioxy- | Quinidine |
| Amoxapine | Ephedrine | Methylphenidate | Quinine |
| Amoxicillin | l-Ephedrine | Mephentermine | Ranitidine |
| Ampicillin | l-Epinephrine | Metoprolol | Riboflavin |
| Ascorbic acid | (±)-Epinephrine | Meprobamate | Salicylic acid |
| Aminopyrine | Erythromycin | Morphine sulfate | Serotonin |
| Apomorphine | β-Estradiol | Methyprylon | (5-Hydroxytryptamine) |
| Aspartame | Estrone-3-sulfate | Nalidixic acid | Sodium chloride |
| Atropine | 5,5-Diphenylhydantoin | Nalorphine | Sulfamethazine |
| Benzilic acid | Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate | Naloxone | Sulindac |
| Benzoic acid | Etodolac | Naltrexone | Sustiva (Efavirenz) |
| Benzphetamine | Famprofazone | α-Naphthaleneacetic acid | Temazepam |
| Bilirubin | Fentanyl | Naproxen | Tetracycline |
| Brompheniramine | Fluoxetine | Niacinamide | Tetrahydrocortexolone |
| Buspirone | Furosemide | Nifedipine | Tetrahydrocortisone, |
| Cannabinol | Gentisic acid | Nimesulide | 3-acetate |
| Cimetidine | d-Glucose | Norcodeine | Tetrahydrozoline |
| Chloral hydrate | Guaiacol glyceryl ether | Norethindrone | Thebaine |
| Chloramphenicol | Hemoglobin | d-Norpropoxyphene | Thiamine |
| Chlordiazepoxide | Hydralazine | Noscapine | Thioridazine |
| Chloroquine | Hydrochlorothiazide | d,l-Octopamine | l-Thyroxine |
| Chlorothiazide | Hydrocortisone | Orphenadrine | Tolbutamide |
| (+)-Chlorpheniramine | o-Hydroxyhippuric acid | Oxalic acid | cis-Tramadol |
| (±)-Chlorpheniramine | p-Hydroxymethamphetamine | Oxazepam | trans-2- |
| Chlorpromazine | 3-Hydroxytyramine | Oxolinic acid | Phenylcyclopropylamine |
| Chlorprothixene | (Dopamine) | Oxycodone | Trazodone |
| Cholesterol | Hydroxyzine | Oxymetazoline | Trimethobenzamide |
| Clomipramine | Ibuprofen | Oxymorphone | Triamterene |
| Codeine | Imipramine | Papaverine | Trifluoperazine |
| Cortisone | Iproniazide | Pemoline | Trimethoprim |
| (-)-Cotinine | (-)-Isoproterenol | Penicillin-G | Trimipramine |
| Creatinine | Isoxsuprine | Pentazocine | Tryptamine |
| Cyclobarbital | Kanamycin | Perphenazine | d,l-Tryptophan |
| Cyclobenzaprine | Ketamine | Phencyclidine | Tyramine |
| Deoxycorticosterone | Ketoprofen | Phenelzine | d,l-Tyrosine |
| R (-)Deprenyl | Labetalol | Pheniramine | Uric acid |
| Dextromethorphan | Levorphanol | Phenobarbital | Verapamil |
| Diazepam | Lidocaine | Phenothiazine | Digoxin |
| Diclofenac | Lindane | Phentermine | Lithium carbonate |
| Dicyclomine | (Hexachlorocyclohexane) | Prednisolone | l-Phenylephrine |
| Diflunisal | Loperamide | Prednisone | Procaine |
| 4-Acetaminophenol | 4-Dimethylaminoantipyrine | Maprotiline | Promazine |
| Acetone | Diphenhydramine | Meperidine | Promethazine |
| Acetophenetidin | | | |

## 【BIBLIOGRAPHY】


1. Baselt RC. Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man. 2nd Ed. Biomedical Publ., Davis, CA. 1982; 488
1. Hawks RL, CN Chiang. *Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse*. National Institute for Drug Abuse (NIDA), Research Monograph 73, 1986


## Index of Symbols

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Caution | IVD | In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Device | | Do Not Use if Package is Damaged |
| | Manufacturer | LOT | Batch Code | Σ | Contains Sufficient for <n> Tests |
| CE | CE Marking | REF | Catalogue Numbe | EC REP | Authorized representative in the European Community |
| | Keep Dry | | Use-By Date | | Keep Away From Sunlight |
| | Temperature Limit | 2 | Do Not Re-use | | Date of Manufacture |


Manufacturer
Jinan Chuangxingwell Biotech Co., Ltd.
Add.: Building 1-2B-402, Liando U Valley, Gangyuan Sixth Road, Jinan Zhangjin Comprehensive Bonded Zone, Gaoxin District, Jinan city, Shandong Province, China
Tel: +86-0531-88894020
Email: s@1stiot.com

EC REP
Riomavix S.L.
Add.: Calle de Almansa 55, 1D, Madrid 28039 Spain
E-mail: leis@riomavix.com
Tel.: +34 658 396 230
(SRN: ES-AR-000001202)