

a-PVP Rapid Test Cassette

(Urine)

Package Insert

REF DAP-102 English

A rapid test for the qualitative detection of a-PVP in human urine.

For medical and other professional *in vitro* diagnostic use only.**INTENDED USE**

The a-PVP Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) is a rapid chromatographic immunoassay for the detection of alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone (a-PVP) in human urine at a cut-off concentration of 1,000 ng/mL.

This assay provides only a qualitative, preliminary test result. A more specific alternate chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) or Liquid Chromatography/mass spectrometry (LC/MS) are the preferred confirmatory methods. Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any drug of abuse test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are used.

【SUMMARY】

alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone (also known as a-PVP, A-PVP, alpha-PVP, and Flakka) is a synthetic stimulant substance of the cathinone and pyridine chemical classes.¹ a-PVP may be quantified in blood, plasma, or urine to confirm a diagnosis of poisoning in hospitalized patients or to provide evidence in a medical-legal death investigation.² It generally comes in the form of either a crystalline powder or crystallized shards which users can ingest to produce powerful but short-lived euphoric stimulant effects which are comparable to those of methamphetamine and cocaine when injected or vaporized. a-PVP has been reported to be the cause, or a significant contributing cause of death in suicides and overdoses caused by combinations of drugs.³⁻⁴ It is also often linked to at least one death where it was combined with pentedrone and caused heart failure.

The a-PVP Rapid Test Cassette (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 alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone in urine. The a-PVP Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) yields a positive result when alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone in urine exceeds 1,000 ng/mL.

【PRINCIPLE】

The a-PVP Rapid Test Cassette (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. alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone, if present in the urine specimen below 1,000 ng/mL, will not saturate the binding sites of antibody-coated particles in the test. The antibody-coated particles will then be captured by immobilized alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone conjugate and a visible colored line will show up in the test line region. The colored line will not appear in the control line region because the antibody-coated particles are saturated because it will saturate all the binding sites of anti-alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone antibodies. A drug-positive urine specimen will not generate a colored line in the test line region because of drug competition, while a drug-negative urine specimen or a specimen containing a drug concentration lower 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 in the control line region, indicating that proper volume of specimen has been added and membrane wicking has occurred.

【REAGENTS】

The test contains mouse monoclonal alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone antibody-coupled particles and alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone-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 precipitates should be centrifuged, filtered, or allowed settle to obtain a clear specimen for testing.

Specimen Collection

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

【MATERIALS】**Materials Provided**

• Test Cassettes • Package Insert • Droppers

Materials Required But Not Provided

• Specimen collection containers • Timer

【DIRECTIONS FOR USE】

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

【BIOGRAPHY】

1. "Drug Abuse Emerging Trends", National Institute on Drug Abuse, 6 April 2015.

2. Eiden, C., Mathieu, O., Catala, P. (2013). "Toxicity and death following recreational use of 2-pyridinol valerophenone". Clinical Toxicology, 51: 899-903. PMID: 24111554. doi:10.3109/15563650.2013.847187.

3. Marinetti, L. J., Antonides, H. M. (2013). "Analysis of synthetic cathinones commonly found in bath salts in human performance and postmortem toxicology: Method development, drug distribution and interpretation of results". Journal of Analytical Toxicology, 37 (3): 135-46. PMID: 23361867. doi:10.1093/jat/bks136.

4. Waugh, et al. (2013). "Deaths involving the Recreational Use of a-PVP (alpha-pyridinolvalerophenone)" (PDF). AAFS Proceedings, Abstract K16.

Index of Symbols

		Contains sufficient for >10 tests		Temperature limit
IVD In vitro diagnostic medical device		Batch code		Catalogue number
Authorized representative in the European Community/European Union		Use-by date		Do not re-use
Do not use if package is damaged and consult instructions for use		Manufacturer		Caution

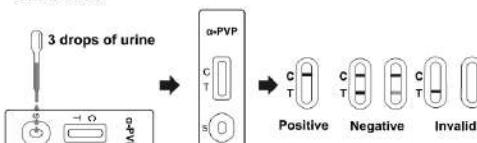
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Number: 14572201
Revision date: 2023-10-10

1. Bring the pouch to room temperature before opening it. Remove the test cassette from the sealed pouch and use it within one hour.
2. Place the test device on a clean and level surface. Hold the dropper vertically and transfer **3 full drops of urine** (approx. 120 µL) to the specimen well (S) of the test cassette, and then start the timer. Avoid trapping air bubbles in the specimen well (S). See the illustration below.
3. Wait for the colored line(s) to appear. **Read results at 5 minutes.** Do not interpret the result after 10 minutes.

**【INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS】**

NEGATIVE: Two colored lines appear. One colored line should be in the control line region (C), and another colored line should be in the test line region (T). This negative result indicates that the alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone concentrations are below the detectable level (1,000 ng/mL).

NOTE: The shade of color in the test line region (T) will vary, but it should be considered negative whenever there is even a faint colored line.

POSITIVE: One colored line appears in the control region (C). No line appears in the test line region (T). This positive result indicates that the alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone concentration exceeds the detectable level (1,000 ng/mL).

INVALID: Control line (C) 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 region (C) is considered a procedural control if it fulfills 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 practice to confirm the test procedure and verify proper test performance.

【LIMITATIONS】

The a-PVP Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) provides only a qualitative, preliminary result. A secondary analytical method must be used to obtain a confirmed result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method.

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 the drug or its metabolites but does not indicates levels of intoxication, adulteration, or concentration in urine.

5. 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.

6. Test does not distinguish between drugs of abuse and certain medications.

【PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS】**Accuracy**

A side-by-side comparison was conducted using the a-PVP Rapid Test Cassette and GC/MS at the cut-off of 1,000 ng/mL. Testing was performed on 100 clinical specimens previously collected from subjects present for Drug Screen Testing. The following results were tabulated:

Method	GC/MS		Total Results
	Results	Positive	
Positive	35	2	37
Negative	3	60	63
Total Results	38	62	100
% Agreement	92.1%	96.8%	95.0%

Analytical Sensitivity

A drug-free urine pool was spiked with alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone at the following concentrations: 0 ng/mL, 500 ng/mL, 750 ng/mL, 1,000 ng/mL, 1,250 ng/mL, 1,500 ng/mL, and 3,000 ng/mL. The result demonstrates >99% accuracy at 50% above and 50% below the cut-off concentration. The data are summarized below.

alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone 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
1,000	Cut-off	30	15	15
1,250	+25%	30	3	27
1,500	+50%	30	0	30
3,000	3X	30	0	30

The following table lists compounds that are positively detected in urine by the a-PVP Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) at 5 minutes.

Compound	Concentration (ng/mL)
alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone	1,000
Precision	
alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone	500
alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone	750
alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone	1,250
alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone	1,500

Effect of Urinary Specific Gravity

Fifteen urine samples with specific gravities ranging from 1.004 to 1.035 were spiked with alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenones to the concentrations of 500 ng/mL, and 1,500 ng/mL. The a-PVP Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) was tested in duplicate using the fifteen test and spiked urine specimens. The results demonstrate that varying ranges of urinary specific gravity do not affect the test results.

Effect of the 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 alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone to 500 ng/mL and 1,500 ng/mL.

The spiked, predigested urine was tested with the a-PVP Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) in duplicate. The results demonstrate 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 alpha-Pyridinolvalerophenone positive urine. The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with the a-PVP Rapid Test Cassette (Urine) at a concentration of 100 µg/mL.

Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

(±) 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	Nimesulide	Metronidazole
N-Acetylcarnitamide	Nalidixic acid	Vancomycin
Acetylsalicylic acid	Nafoxime	Spirinolactone
Amipyrine	Naftamide	Emtrite
Amitriptyline	Nifedipine	Perhexiline
Amobarbital	Nothendrone -	Spirocaine
Amoxillin	Nothendrone	St.-Catheline
Aspirame	Octenophenyl	HIV-1 Protease
Asp-Phenylethylster	Oxazepam	St.-Methacathine
Benzile acid	Oxymetazoline	Barbituric acid
Benzilic acid	Papaverine	Carbamazepine
Bilirubin	Paracetamol	Lansoprazole
Chloramphenicol	Phenacetin	Diphenoxyate
Chloramphenicol	Phenothiazine	2-Acetyl-3-phenylpropyl
Chloroquine	Phenprocoumon	β-acetyl-β-phenylpropyl
Cholesterol	Phenprocoumon	Glucurone
Clomipramine	Phenylbutazone	Zolpidem hemizetate
Clonidine Hydrochloride	Phenylbutazone	Valproic acid
Codeine	Phenylbutazone	Valproate
Cocaine	Phenylbutazone	7-Aminoflurazepam
Cofeine	Phenylbutazone	D,L-Homostyrene
(-)-Cotinine	(R)-(-)-Phenylephrine	Hydrobromide
Creatinine	Quinidine	Alpizolam
Deoxycoformers	Quinidine	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
Diazepam	Quinidine	Hexahydrocyclohexadecane
Dihydro	Tobutamide	Estazolam
Digoxin	Temazepam	Bromazepam
Doxylamine	Trimethoprim	Ethylcyclophosphide
Erythromycin	Tetracycline	Clorazepate
Extrahormone	Tryptamine	Cloprazolam
β-Estradiol	U-72012	Nordiazepam
Fenoprofen	U-72012	Desmethylflurazepam
Furosemide	Trihexyphenidyl	Fluoxazepam
Gefitinib	Trimipramine	Ciprofloxacin Hydrochloride
Gentisic acid	Tryptamine	Fluoropropidine
Hydralazine	U-72012	Fluoropropidine -
Hydrochlorothiazide	U-72012	Hydrochloride
Hydroxychloroquine	U-72012	PEG-400
3-Hydroxyamine	U-72012	Amiodipine Besylate
Ituprofen	Verapamil	(S)-(-)-Methoxy- <i>o</i> -Methyl
p-Hydroxy-methamphetamine	Zomepirac	2-naphthaleneacetic acid
Imipramine	Ampicillin	Valisartan capsules

Index of Symbols