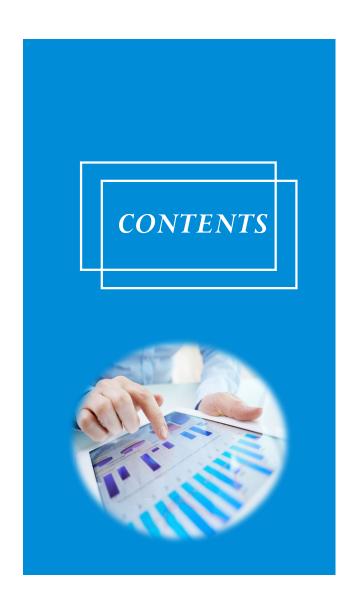


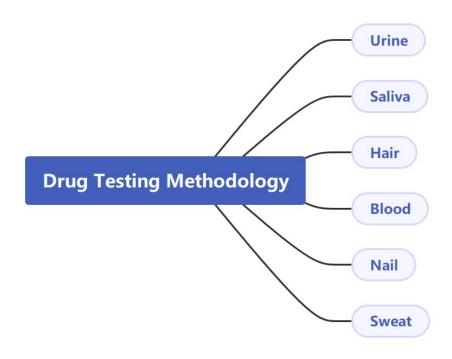
Saliva Test Product Training

Lisa September, 2021



01	How does saliva test work	
02	Why Saliva Test	
03	Performance Requirements	
04	What do we have	

Drug Testing Methodology

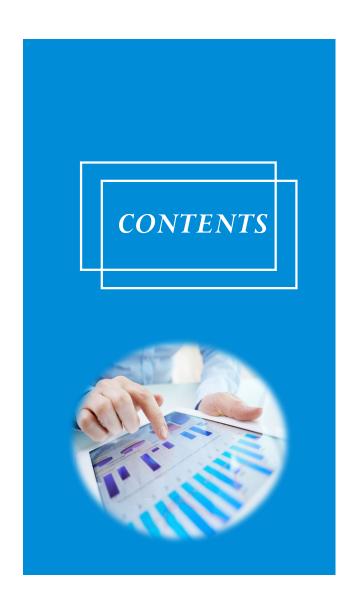


Principle of Saliva Test

- The saliva test device 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.
- Drug testing, a portion of the oral fluid specimen migrates upward by capillary action. A drug, if present in the oral fluid specimen below its cutoff concentration, will not saturate the binding sites of its specific antibody. The antibody will then react with the drug-protein conjugate and a visible colored line will show up in the test line region of the specific drug strip. The presence of the drug above the cutoff concentration in the oral fluid specimen will saturate all the binding sites of the antibody. Therefore, the colored line will not form in the test line region.
- A drug-positive oral fluid specimen will not generate a colored 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.

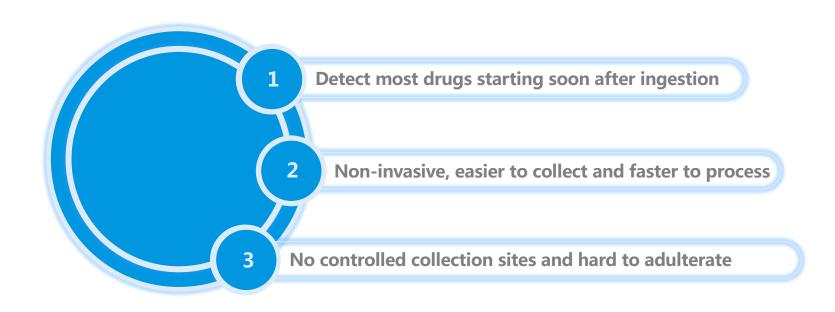
How does saliva test work

• The test is a lateral flow chromatographic immunoassay for the qualitative detection of multiple drugs and their metabolites in oral fluids based on the principle of competitive binding.

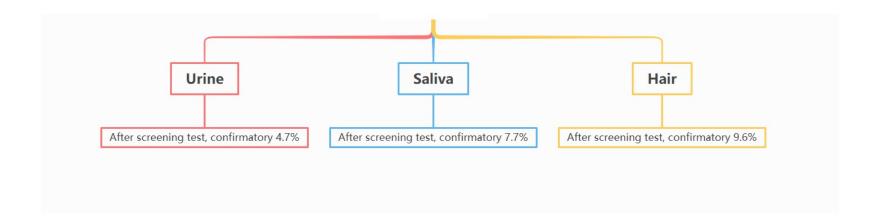


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Why Saliva Test



Confirmatory after screening test



Wondfo Drug Testing Window

Material	Minutes Detection w	Hours	Days	Weeks	Months	On-site testing possible?
Blood	Immediately to a few hou	after consumption				No
Saliva	Shortly a several	after consumption to hours				Yes
Urine		Significantly delayed consumption to seve				Yes
Hair				v days after last co ral months	onsumed to	No

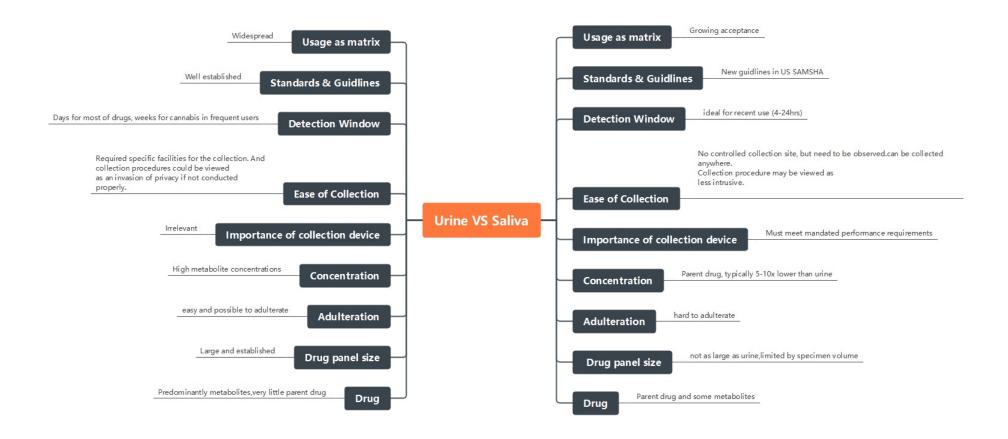
Benefits

- Difficult to adulterate
- Simple, rapid, minimally-invasive collection
- Indication of adequate specimen volume
- Generally, parent drugs present in higher concentration then metabolites
- Potentially shows recent ingestion
- Ideal for post-accident or "for cause" testing
- No special collection facilities required
- · Easier implementation of random testing

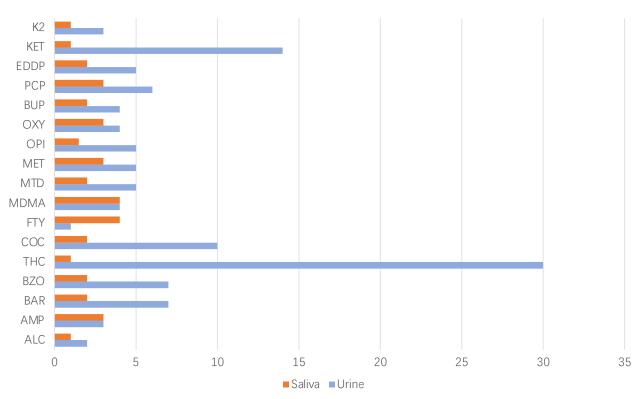
Limitations

- Low concentrations of drug present
- Limited or unknown sample site in some devices
- Low specimen volume may limit drug test panel
- Window of exposure usually shorter than urine

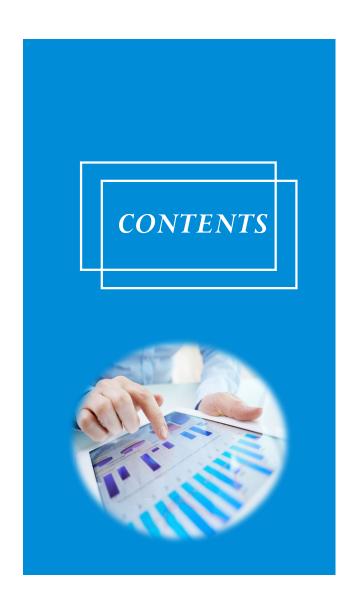
Urine VS Saliva



Detection Window for Urine VS Saliva



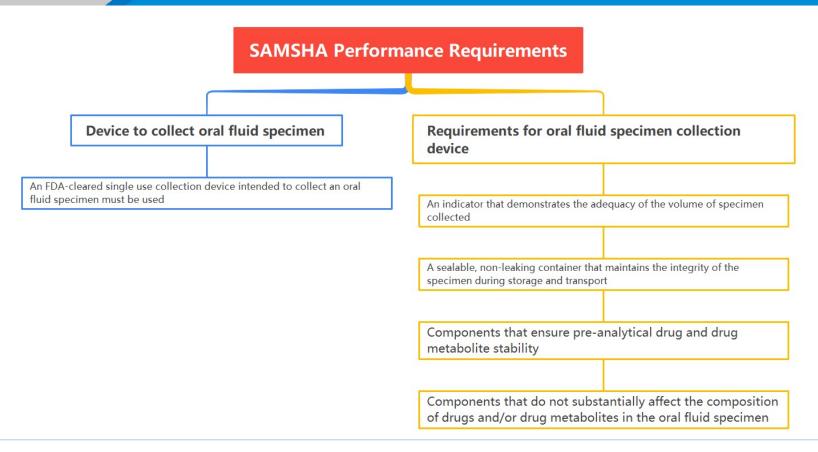
Drug	Saliva Cutoff	Urine Cut off
THC (△9-THC)	THC 40	THC 50
THC (11-nor-D9-THC-9 COOH)	THC 25	
ALC	> 0.02% B.A.C.	
AMP (Amphetamines)	AMP 40/50	AMP 300/500/1000
BZO (Benzodiazepines)	BZO 30	BZO 200
BUP (Buprenorphine)	BUP 5	BUP 10
BAR (Barbiturates)	BAR 60	BAR 300
COT (Cotinine)		COT 200
COC (Cocaine)	COC 20	COC 150/300
EDDP	EDDP 20	EDDP 100/300
FYL (Fentanyl)	FTY 30	FTY 20
K2 (Synthetic marijuana)	K2 5	K2 50
KET (Ketamine)	KET 100	KET 1000
MEP (Mephedrone)		
MET (Methamphetamine)	MET 50	MET 500/1000
MTD (Methadone)_	MTD 30	MTD 200/300
MDMA (Ecstasy/Methylenedioxymethampheta mine)	MDMA 100	MDMA 500
OPI (Opitate)	OPI 40	OPI 300/2000
OXY (Oxycodone)	OXY 20	OXY 100
PGB (Pregabalin)		PGB 500
PCP (Phencyclidine)	PCP 10	PCP 25
TCA (Tricyclic antidepressant)		TCA 1000
6-MAM (6-Acetylmorphine)		6-MAM 10
α-PVP (α-Pyrrolidinovalerophenone)		
MOR (Morphine)	MOP 40	MOP 100
PPX (Propoxyphene)		PPX 300



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SAMSHA Performance Requirements



T-square & T-swab



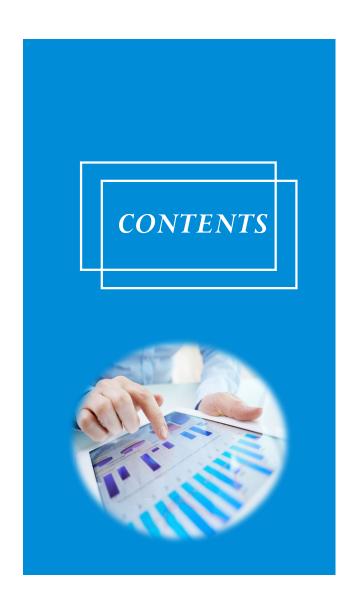
T-square

- Up to 12 different drugs & alcohol testing
- · Optional saliva saturation indicator
- Flexible configurations for different uses
- Convenient rapid screening and fast results



T-swab

- Up to 6 different drugs & alcohol testing
- Small & less sample needed
- Easy to use for collection
- Available for both "E&I Exempt" and "Forensic Use Only"



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Saliva Testing Menu

Exempt Panels

Drug	Cutoff
Barbiturates (BAR)	20 ng/mL
Methylenedioxy-methamphetamine (MDMA)	50 ng/mL
Marijuana (THC)	40 ng/mL
Amphetamine (AMP)	50 ng/mL
Cocaine (COC)	20 ng/mL

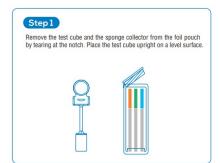
Drug	Cutoff
Methamphetamine (MET)	50 ng/mL
Opiate (OPI)	40 ng/mL
Oxycodone (OXY)	20 ng/mL
Methadone (MTD)	30 ng/mL
Phencyclidine (PCP)	10 ng/mL

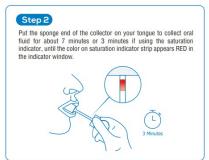
Forensic Use Panels

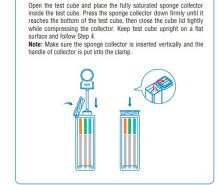
	Alcohol (ACL)	0.02g/dL
AME AME AME AME	Amphetamine (AMP)	50ng/mL
BAR BAR BAR BAR	Barbiturates (BAR)	60ng/mL
	Benzodiazepines (BZO)	30ng/mL
BUP BUP BUP BUP	Buprenorphine (BUP)	5ng/mL
200 200 200 200	Cocaine (COC)	20ng/mL
सीट्रं सीट्रं सीट्रं सीट्रं	Cannabinoids (THC)	25ng/mL
EDDE EDDE EDDE	2-ethylidene-1,5-dimethyl-3,3-diphenylpyrrolidine (EDDP)	20ng/mL
	Fentanyl (FTY)	30ng/mL

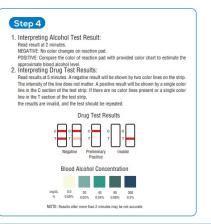
対 対 対 対	Ketamine (KET)	100ng/mL
	Methadone (MTD)	30ng/mL
MI MI MI MI	Methamphetamine (MET/mAMP)	50ng/mL
MDMA MDMA MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	100ng/mL
OPI OPI OPI OPI	Opiate (OPI)	40ng/mL
oxy oxy oxy oxy	Oxycodone (OXY)	20ng/mL
	Phencyclidine (PCP)	10ng/mL
	Synthetic Canabisnoids (K2)	5ng/mL

Testing Procedures for T-square



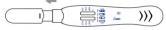






Testing Procedures for T-swab

- 1 Holding the grip of the device.
- 2 Remove the blue cap to expose the collection pad.



3 Place the collection pad into mouth horizontally.



A. Open the mouth and rub the collection pad inside the mouth against one cheek gently in a circular motion several times (approximately 15-20).



B. Keep it horizontal still, gently rub the collection pad against the opposite cheek in a circular motion several times (approximately 15-20).



C. Rub the collection pad on top of the tongue several times (approximately 15-20).



Note: Do not chew, suck, blow, bite or bend the collection pad.

4 Place the collection pad under your tongue and press the tip of your tongue against the collection pad until red liquid lines appear in both result windows.



5 Hold the device in place by hand until red liquid appears in both result windows.



6 Remove the device from mouth as soon as the red line appears in both test windows.

Note: The majority of the red liquid will appears in both result windows within 1 minutes. If no red line is observed after 5 minutes, discard the device, review procedures 1-5 above with the donor and repeat the test using a new device.

7 Re-cap the device, lay it on a flat surface and start timing. Read the result at 5-10 minutes. Do not read after 10 minutes.





THANK YOU!



