**Adulteration**

In the context of drug testing, adulteration refers to the tampering of a urine specimen with substances that are not part of the body, such as Klear or Whizzies. These substances work by oxidizing the urine, thus altering the test results.

- One of the best ways to test for adulteration or dilution is to determine certain urinary characteristics such as creatinine, pH, and specific gravity.
- A rapid screening test for the simultaneous detection of creatinine, nitrite, glutaraldehyde, pH, specific gravity, and oxidants in human urine.
- Specimen Validity Test is a semi-quantitative, color screening test for the detection of creatinine, nitrite, glutaraldehyde, pH, specific gravity, and oxidants in human urine.

**INTENDED USE**

Specimen Validity Test is a semi-quantitative, color screening test for the detection of creatinine, nitrite, glutaraldehyde, pH, specific gravity, and oxidants in human urine. This test provides a preliminary screen only. A more specific diagnostic chemical method must be used in order to confirm the results.

**SUMMARY**

Each of the plastic stripe contains six (6) chemically treated reactant pads. One (1) minute following the activation of the reagent pads by the urine sample, the color Pad the results are obtained. The color Pad the reaction will take place where the urine sample contacts the pads. The colors that appear on the pads can be compared with the color chart printed on the canister.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

1. Remove the strip(s) from the canister and recap tightly.
2. Allow the adulteration strip to equilibrate to room temperature for 2 hours at room temperature or 4 hours refrigerated.
3. Read results in one (1) minute by comparing each pad with the color chart printed on the canister. Be sure to notice the test results for adulterants.

**PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

**Accuracy**

A side-by-side comparison was conducted using Specimen Validity Tests and other commercially available adulteration tests. Testing was performed on 120 clinical samples per adulteration test. The overall agreement was 98.3%.

**STORAGE AND STABILITY**

For best results, test specimens immediately following collection. Storage of urine specimens should not exceed 2 hours at room temperature or 4 hours refrigerated (4°C) prior to testing.

**STORAGE AND STABILITY**

Materials Provided:
- Each carousel contains 25 Strips
- Package insert

Materials Required But Not Provided:
- Timer

**PRECAUTIONS**

For forensic use only. Do not use after the expiration date. Only intended for forensic use. The test results are not meant to be an all-inclusive representation of possible adulterants.

1. Creatinine: Normal creatinine levels are between 0.7 and 1.3 mg/dL. Under rare conditions, certain kidney abnormalities may result in elevated creatinine levels.
2. Nitrite: Nitrite is not normally found in urine. However, nitrite found in urine may indicate urinary tract infection or bacterial contamination. Nitrite levels of >20 mg/dL may produce false positive glutaraldehyde results.
3. pH: The normal pH range varies from 4.5 to 7.5. Abnormal pH values may indicate metabolic abnormalities such as ketoacidosis (fasting, starvation, diabetic ketoacidosis) or urea cycle defects (arginine deficiency, maple syrup urine disease).

**STORAGE AND STABILITY**

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