DRUGS OF ABUSE REFERENCE GUIDE

LabCorp encourages the use of an independent Medical Review Officer (MRO) to review all nonnegative test results. The following are to be used as general guidelines only. Many variables may affect duration of detectability, such as drug metabolism and half-life, subject's physical condition, fluid balance and state of hydration, and route and frequency of ingestion. The following urine drug detection guidelines and specimen validity data are provided by Dade Behring Inc. producer of Syva® products.

Drug	LabCorp Standard Screening Cut -off Level	LabCorp Standard GC/MS Confirmation Cut-off Level	Detection Time in Urine
Stimulants			
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine Also known as: speed, ice, crystal, crank, eve (MDEA) Pharmaceutical Names: Dexedrine, Benzedrine, Desoxyn, Methedrine	1000 ng/mL	500 ng/mL	1 to 2 days
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) Also known as: ecstasy, XTC, ADAM, lover's speed	500 ng/mL	250 ng/mL	1 to 2 days
Cocaine Also known as: coke, crack, rock cocaine	300 ng/mL	150 ng/mL	2 to 4 days
Hallucinogens			
Cannabinoids Also known as: marijuana, dope, weed, hemp, hash, Colombian, sinsemilla Pharmaceutical Names: Marinol	50 ng/mL	15 ng/mL	1 - 2 joints:2 to 3 days Oral ingestion: 1 to 5 days Heavy smoker (daily): 10 days Moderate smoker: 5 days Chronic use (more than 5 joints a day): 14 to 18 days Retention time for chronic smokers may be 20 days or longer
Phencyclidine Also known as: PCP, angel dust	25 ng/mL	25 ng/mL	14 days up to 30 days in chronic users
Narcotics/Analgesics/Opiates			
Opiates (Codeine, Morphine) Also known as: smack, tar, chasing the tiger Pharmaceutical names: Heroin, Morphine, Codeine, Hydromorphone, Morphine Sulphate, Codeine, Dilaudid, Paracodin, Lorphan, Vicodin	2000 ng/mL	2000 ng/mL	2 days
Oxycodone Pharmaceutical names: Oxycontin Oxycodone Percocet Percodan	300 ng/mL	300 ng/mL	2 days
Methadone Also known as: amidone, fizzies Pharmaceutical names: Dolophine, Methadone, L-Polamidon, Physeptone	300 ng/mL	300 ng/mL	3 days
Propoxyphene Pharmaceutical names: Darvon, Novopropoxyn	300 ng/mL	300 ng/mL	6 hours to 2 days
Depressants/Sedatives/Hypnotics			
Barbiturates Also known as: barbs, downers, tranqs Pharmaceutical names: Amytal, Butisol, Nembutal, Luminal, Seconal, Tuinal, Florinal, Neodorm, Immenoctal, Stadodorm	200 ng/mL	200 ng/mL	Short acting: 1 day Long acting: 2 to 3 weeks
Benzodiazepines Also know as: bennies, rophies (Rohypnol) Pharmaceutical names: Ativan, Halcion, Librium, Novopoxide, Remestan, Restoril, Rohypnol, Tranxene, Valium, Vivol, Xanax	200 ng/mL	200 ng/mL	Therapeutic dose: 3 days Extended dosage or chronic use (1 or more years) 4 to 6 weeks
Ethyl Alcohol Also known as: distilled spirits, beer, wine Pharmaceutical names: Ethanol	0.05%	0.02% (GC confirmation)	In urine: 1 to 12 hours In serum and Plasma: 1 to 12 hours

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Specimen Validity Testing			
Validity Marker	**Commercial Product**	**Method of introduction to urine**	**Mode of action**
Creatinine	N/A	In vivo, or in vitro, this substance is always present in urine but is used to indicate dilute or substituted specimens.	Creatinine is excreted from the body at a constant rate and there are expected values for creatinine in urine. When abnormally large quantities of fluids are consumed (in vivo) the urine becomes dilute and the creatinine levels are substantially reduced, as well as other urine constituents including drugs and their metabolites. Alternately, a donor may try to beat a test by adding water to the urine cup (in vitro) to dilute the drug level. Creatinine is used in conjunction with specific gravity to identify a specimen as dilute or substituted.
Nitrites	Klear, Whizzies	In vitro, donor adds potassium nitrite to urine in collection cup.	Nitrites are also oxidizing agents that attach the drug molecules when present at high concentrations. The key effect of nitrites is, when present, they will interfere with the GC/MS confirmation of a cannabinoid positive.
pH	N/A	In vivo by ingestion of materials that would change the urinary pH outside of a normal range (next to impossible) or in vitro, where the donor adds a substance to the urine to modify the pH of the specimen dramatically.	The pH of the sample may influence enzymatic test methods used in drug screening. An extreme pH, either very high (>11) or very low (<3) may depress the enzyme rate. Another influence is that extreme pH conditions may adversely affect the stability of the drug being tested, and the drug may not be detectable during retest or confirmation.
Specific Gravity	N/A	In vivo, donor consumes large quantities of liquids or in vitro, the donor adds something to the urine in the cup.	Normal urine has an expected range of specific gravity values. When donors consume large quantities of liquids to dilute their urine, their urine specific gravity may dip to low levels.

Occupational Testing Services
1904 Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
800-833-3984
www.LabCorp.com/OTS