



Color Chart for Saliva Alcohol Test

Interpreting Alcohol Test Results:

1. Read results at 2 to 5 minutes (results not accurate after 5 min.)
2. Compare reactive pad to colored blocks below.
3. Interpretation of results

Negative: No color change on reactive pad

Positive: Reaction pad changes to green or blue color. Estimate the approximate blood level by comparing the color of the reactive pad to the color chart below.



0.00%
0 mg/100 mL



0.02%
20 mg/100 mL



0.08%
80 mg/100 mL



0.30%
300 mg/100 mL

Multipanel Drug Screening Saliva with Alcohol

- Individually sealed collectors
- Screen up to 12 drugs per device
- Easy transportation for lab confirmation
- Shelf-life up to 24 months
- Better alternative to urine collection
- Read drug test results in 5 to 10 min. and alcohol test in 2 to 5 min.
- Three easy step procedure:
 - 1) swab 2) collect 3) read
- Non-invasive and decent collection
- More sensitive than urine drug testing
- Minimal chances of adulteration and contamination
- Avoids cross gender observation

Test Name	Code	Callibrator	Cut-off
Alcohol	ALC	Alcohol	>0.02% B.A.C.
Amphetamine	AMP	D-Amphetamine	50 ng/mL
Barbiturates	BAR	Secobarbital	50 ng/mL
Benzodiazepines	BZO	Oxazepam	50 ng/mL
Buprenorphine	BUP	Buprenorphine	10 ng/mL
Cocaine	COC	Cocaine	20 ng/mL
Marajuana	THC	delta-9-THC-COOH	12 ng/mL
Methadone	MTD	Methadone	35 ng/mL
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	MDMA	MDMA	60 ng/mL
Methamphetamines	mAMP	D-Methamphetamine	50 ng/mL
Opiates	OPI	Morphine	40 ng/mL
Oxycodone	OXY	Oxycodone	50 ng/mL
Phencyclidine	PCP	Phencyclidine	10 ng/mL
Propoxyphene	PPX	Propoxyphene	50 ng/mL

Frequently Asked Questions

1. How does saliva test work?

Saliva test is a lab-based drug-of-abuse testing system. The collection pad is placed in donor's mouth—lower cheek and gum—and soaked for five minutes. The collection pad is then vertically put into the testing device, pushed to release liquid specimen. Results are displayed on the device within appropriate time window.

2. What is the likelihood of adulteration in saliva test?

It is less likely for adulteration to occur in a saliva test compared to a urine test. The risk of donor tampering with the sample is very low because sample collection can be easily observed. These facts could potentially cut adulterant related cost which is very common in urine testing.

3. Why should one choose saliva over a urine test?

Saliva tests have several advantages over a urine test. In addition to a reduced chance of adulteration, saliva tests are also simple to perform and are more hygienic compared to urine tests. Collection of saliva does not require bathrooms, which eliminates invasion of privacy and shy bladder issues.

4. What is the detection time window for a saliva test?

Saliva tests can detect drugs in the oral fluid 30 to 60 minutes after ingestion. This short time frame makes saliva drug testing an excellent test for post-accident and reasonable suspicion testing situations.

5. What are the chances of false positives in saliva testing?

Some over-the-counter medications does cause false positive due to cross-activity in Enzyme-immunoassay antibodies (EIA). To eliminate this possibility, all presumptive results should be confirmed by LCMS.

6. What is a false positive result?

A false positive occurs when a screening test shows a positive result, but lab tests show a negative result. The negative test conformation occurs if the drug or drug metabolites are not present or their concentrations are less than the cutoff level.

7. What actions should be taken in case of false positive?

A false positive can occur if the donor is taking a prescription medication or has consumed a particular food that cross reacts with the drug in question. Ask the donor to stop taking prescription drugs or food items of suspicion and retest.

8. If drug test is positive, does it mean we have found drug of abuse?

No, a presumptive positive screen test does not mean that the drug is present in the donor's system until the results are verified in the laboratory. Many home-run tests can cause false positive, therefore it is important to send samples to the laboratory for further evaluation.

9. What does presumptive positive mean?

Drug of abuse detection is a two-step process. The first step refers to the initial screening of the drug, suggesting, but not proving that the drug is present. While second is a confirmatory test performed in laboratory to quantitatively determine and confirm the presence of an illegal drug. Screening tests are not as accurate as laboratory tests. There is always a chance to get a positive result even if person did not take drugs. Some food items and medications may cause the screen test to inaccurately read positive, such as poppy seeds, diet pills, inhalers, and cough syrup. One should consult with their physician to better understand how a particular medication can interfere with the test results.