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Understanding Drug Screens & PharmCAS Drug Screening Program Overview

Suzi Arant, Senior Business Developer
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American Association of
Colleges of Pharmacy **AAACP**
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Presentation Overview

- Drug Screening in Healthcare
- Drug Screening Panels
- Drugs of Abuse
- Drug Screening Cutoffs and Results
- Medical Review Officer
- PharmCAS Centralized Drug Screening Service



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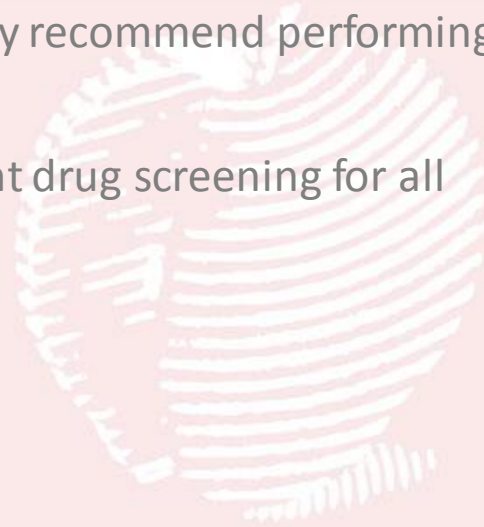
Part I:
Drug Screening in Healthcare



Part I: Drug Screening in Healthcare

Drug Screening in Healthcare

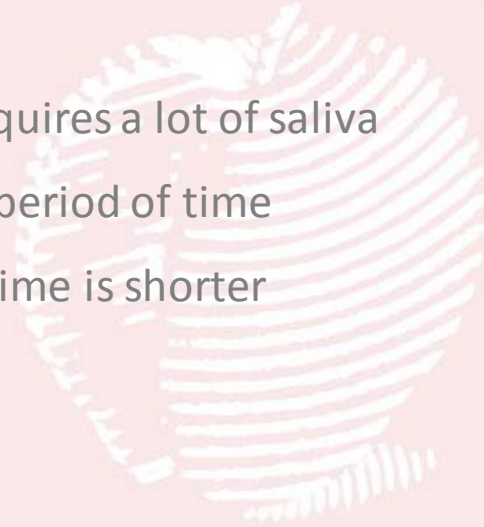
- Not mandated but most states highly recommend performing pre-employment drug screening
- Delaware mandates pre-employment drug screening for all nursing facilities and homes
- Patient safety



Part I: Drug Screening in Healthcare

Types of Drug Screening

- Urine – most widely used
- Saliva – accuracy is questionable, requires a lot of saliva
- Hair – detects drug use for a longer period of time
- Blood – not widely used, detection time is shorter



Part II:
Drug Screening Panels



Part II: Drug Screening Panels

Standard Testing Panels

- 5-panel: Amphetamines, Cocaine Metabolites, Marijuana Metabolites, Opiates and Phencyclidine
- 9-panel: Amphetamines, Cocaine Metabolites, Marijuana Metabolites, Opiates, Phencyclidine, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Methadone and Propoxyphene
- 10-panel: Amphetamines, Cocaine Metabolites, Marijuana Metabolites, Opiates, Phencyclidine, Barbiturates, Benzodiazepines, Methadone, Propoxyphene and Methaqualone

Part II: Drug Screening Panels

Standard Testing Panels

- DOT Panel (updated 10/2010): Amphetamines, Cocaine Metabolites, Marijuana Metabolites, Opiates and Phencyclidine
 - As of 10/01/2010, this test must include cutoff levels and break-outs for Ecstasy and 6-AM heroin

Additional drugs can be tested outside of these panels

Part III:
Drugs of Abuse



Part III: Drugs of Abuse

Stimulants

- Amphetamines
 - Includes: Methamphetamine (illegal), Amphetamine (both illegal and legal portions)
 - Street names: Speed, ice, crystal, crank
 - Pharmaceutical names: Dexedrine, Benzedrine, Desoxyn, Methedrine, Adderall, Vyvanse
 - Detection time in urine: Single use - 1 to 2 days; Prolonged use - 3 to 5 days

Part III: Drugs of Abuse

Stimulants

- Cocaine
 - Street names: Coke, snow, nose candy, crack
 - Detection time in urine: 2 to 4 days



Part III: Drugs of Abuse

Hallucinogens

- Marijuana / Cannabinoids
 - Street names: Grass, pot, joint, weed, ragweed
 - Pharmaceutical names: Marinol
 - Detection time in urine: Single use - 2 to 7 days: Prolonged use – 1 to 2 months
- Phencyclidine
 - Street names: PCP, angel dust
 - Detection time in urine: 14 days; Up to 30 days in chronic users

Part III: Drugs of Abuse

Narcotics, Analgesics, Opiates

- Opiates
 - Includes: Morphine, Heroin, Codeine
 - Street names: Smack, tar, chasing the tiger, “M”, “H”
 - Pharmaceutical names: Duramorph, Roxanol
 - Detection time in urine: 2 days
- Propoxyphene
 - Pharmaceutical names: Darvon, Darvocet, Novopropyn
 - Detection time in urine: 6 hours to 2 days



Part III: Drugs of Abuse

Narcotics, Analgesics, Opiates

- Methadone
 - Street names: Dolly, fizzies
 - Pharmaceutical names: Amidone, Dolophine
 - Detection time in urine: 3 days



Part III: Drugs of Abuse

Depressants, Sedatives, Hypnotics

- Barbituates
 - Street names: Barbs, downers, goofballs, reds, yellow jackets, blue devils
 - Pharmaceutical names: Secobarbital (Seconal), Pentobarbital (Nembutal), Amobarbital (Amytal), Butalbital (Fiorinal), Pentobarbital (Luminal)
 - Detection time in urine: Short-acting - 2 days; Long-acting - 1 to 3 weeks

Part III: Drugs of Abuse

Depressants, Sedatives, Hypnotics

- Benzodiazepines
 - Street names: Bennies, downers
 - Pharmaceutical names: Chlordiazepoxide (Librium), Diazepam (Valium), Oxazepam (Serax), Alprazolam (Xanax), Clorazepate (Tranxene), Temazepam (Restoril)
 - Detection time in urine: Therapeutic dose - 3 days; Extended dosage or chronic use (1 or more years) - 4 to 6 weeks

Part III: Drugs of Abuse

Depressants, Sedatives, Hypnotics

- Methaqualone
 - Street names: Ludes
 - Pharmaceutical names: Quaalude, Sopor
 - Detection time in urine: 2 to 4 days



Part IV:
Drug Categories and Cutoffs



Part IV: Drug Screening Cutoffs and Results

Screening and Confirmation Cutoffs

<u>Drug Name</u>	<u>Screening Cutoff</u>	<u>Confirmation Cutoff</u>
Amphetamines	1000 ng/mL	500 ng/mL
Barbiturates	200 ng/mL	200 ng/mL
Benzodiazepines	200 ng/mL	200 ng/mL
Cannabinoids	50 ng/mL	15 ng/mL
Cocaine	300 ng/mL	150 ng/mL

Part IV: Drug Screening Cutoffs and Results

Screening and Confirmation Cutoffs

<u>Drug Name</u>	<u>Screening Cutoff</u>	<u>Confirmation Cutoff</u>
Methadone	300 ng/mL	300 ng/mL
Methaqualone	300 ng/mL	300 ng/mL
Opiates	2000 ng/mL	2000 ng/mL
Phencyclidine	25 ng/mL	25 ng/mL
Propoxyphene	300 ng/mL	300 ng/mL

Part IV: Drug Screening Cutoffs and Results

Test Results

- Negative – The specimen and its custody and form met forensic criteria; specimen validity results were in acceptable range; the analyses were completed; and no drugs or drug metabolite was identified at or above the concentration levels
- Positive – The specimen and its custody and form met forensic criteria; the analyses were completed; the drug or drug metabolite was identified at or above the cutoff concentration levels

Part IV: Drug Screening Cutoffs and Results

Test Results

- Adulterated:
 - A substance that is not expected to be present in human urine is identified in the specimen
 - A substance that is expected to be present in human urine is identified at a concentration so high that it is not consistent with human urine
 - The physical characteristics of the specimen are outside the normal expected range for human urine; Examples: Nitrates, chromates, hydrochloric acid, bleach or agents that affect pH

Part IV: Drug Screening Cutoffs and Results

Test Results

- Negative Dilute – A specimen that lab has determined to be negative; no illegal substance is found; it is human urine, but the levels fall below normal levels
 - Drinking lots of fluids prior to voiding can cause this situation
- No Show – The donor failed to complete the collection process in the time frame provide by the employer
- Refusal – The donor failed to remain at the site until the collection was completed or failed to cooperate with the testing procedure

Part IV: Drug Screening Cutoffs and Results

Test Results

- Invalid – The result of a drug test for a specimen that contains an unidentified adulterant or an unidentified interfering substance; has abnormal physical characteristics; or has an endogenous substance at an abnormal concentration that prevents the laboratory from completing or obtaining a valid drug result
- Cancelled – An MRO cancels a drug test when the lab reports that the specimen ID number is missing; the tamper-evident seal is broken; or there is insufficient volume

Part IV: Drug Screening Cutoffs and Results

Test Results

- Substituted – The creatinine concentration is less than 2 mg/dL and the specific gravity is less than or equal to 1.001 or greater than or equal to 1.020



Part V:
Medical Review Officer



Part V: Medical Review Officer (MRO)

MRO Function

- A licensed physician who functions as the gatekeeper of drug test results between the laboratory and employer
- For each non-negative result, the MRO allows the donor an opportunity to discuss the result and present explanations, such as use of a prescription medication
- If the donor presents a legitimate medical explanation for a positive, adulterated or substituted result, the MRO reports the results as negative to the employer

Part V: Medical Review Officer (MRO)

Certiphi Screening's MRO Process

- All non-negative results are reviewed by one of our MROs
- The MRO makes three documented attempts to contact the donor within 48 hours
- The MRO advises the donor that they have 48 hours to provide prescription information

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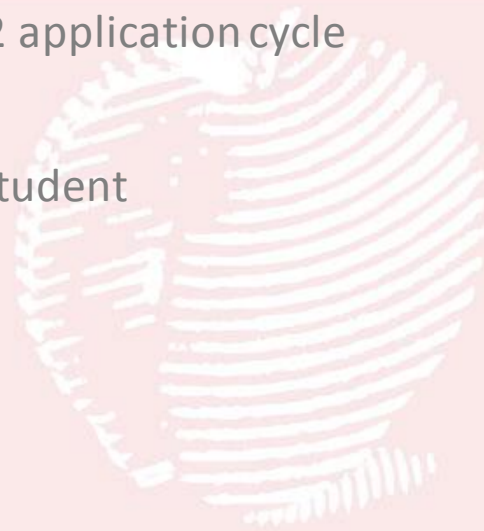
Part VI:
PharmCAS Centralized
Drug Screening Service



Part VI: PharmCAS Centralized Drug Screening Service

PharmCAS Drug Screening

- 14 schools participating for the 2012 application cycle
- 10-panel drug screen
- \$40 administration fee paid by the student



Part VI: PharmCAS Centralized Drug Screening Service

PharmCAS Drug Screening Process

- Student is accepted to a participating drug screening school
- Certiphi sends an e-mail to the student communicating the steps in the drug screening process
- Student accesses www.ApplicationStation.com to pay for the drug screen
- Student contacts Certiphi's drug screening department for collection clinic locations

Part VI: PharmCAS Centralized Drug Screening Service

PharmCAS Drug Screening Process

- Certiphi provides the student with collection site information and a chain of custody form that is either paper or electronic
- Student visits the collection site to provide a urine specimen
- After collection, the student calls Certiphi Screening to provide collection information; i.e. specimen ID information and confirmation of collection
- Lab conducts testing on specimen

Part VI: PharmCAS Centralized Drug Screening Service

PharmCAS Drug Screening Process

- MRO involvement, if necessary
- Results of drug screen are delivered simultaneously to student and school

