

## RADALC1

## One Step Saliva Alcohol Test

### INTENDED USE

The One Step Saliva Alcohol Test is a rapid, highly sensitive method to detect the presence of alcohol in saliva and provide an approximation of relative blood alcohol concentration. This test provides a preliminary screen only. A more specific alternate chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any test screen result, particularly when preliminary positive screens are indicated.

### SUMMARY

Two-thirds of all adults drink alcohol.<sup>1</sup> The blood alcohol concentration at which a person becomes impaired is variable dependent upon the individual. Each individual has specific parameters that affect the level of impairment such as size, weight, eating habits and alcohol tolerance. Inappropriate consumption of alcohol can be a contributing factor to many accidents, injuries, and medical conditions.

### PRINCIPLE

It is well established that the concentration of alcohol in saliva is comparable to that of blood.<sup>2,3</sup> The One Step Saliva Alcohol Test consists of a plastic strip with a reaction pad attached at the tip. On contact with solutions of alcohol, the reaction pad will rapidly turn colors depending on the concentration of alcohol present. The pad employs a solid-phase chemistry which uses a highly specific enzyme reaction.

### REAGENTS

Tetramethylbenzidine  
Alcohol Oxidase (EC 1.1.3.13)  
Peroxidase (EC 1.11.1.7)  
Other additives

### PRECAUTIONS

- The One Step Saliva Alcohol Test is a visually interpreted test where color matching is used to provide an approximation of relative blood alcohol concentration. Test materials that have been exposed to saliva should be treated as potentially infectious. Do not use the One Step Saliva Alcohol Test after the expiration date marked on the foil package.
- Regulations.

### STORAGE AND STABILITY

The One Step Saliva Alcohol Test is to be stored at 2-27°C (36-80°F) in its sealed foil package. If storage temperatures exceed 27°C, the test performance may degrade. If the product is refrigerated, the One Step Saliva Alcohol Test must be brought to room temperature prior to opening the pouch.

### MATERIALS PROVIDED

- 25 Individually foil pouched test strips
- Package insert
- 25 collection cups

### MATERIALS REQUIRED BUT NOT PROVIDED

- Timer

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**Allow the pouched strip to equilibrate to room temperature (15-27°C) prior to testing.**

- Abstain from placing anything in the mouth for fifteen (15) minutes prior to beginning the test. This includes non-alcoholic drinks, tobacco products, coffee, breath mints and food, etc.
- Open the foil package and remove the test strip. Observe the reactive pad on the end of the test strip. If the reaction pad has a blue color before applying saliva sample, do not use.
- Saturate the reactive pad with saliva from collection cup or by applying saliva directly to the pad. (It usually takes 6-8 seconds to be saturated.) Start timer immediately after saliva

application.

Read result at two (2) minutes. Compare the color of the reaction pad with the chart on foil to determine the relative blood alcohol level.

### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

**Positive:** The One Step Saliva Alcohol Test will produce a color change in the presence of saliva alcohol. The color will range from light blue color at 0.02% relative blood alcohol concentration to a dark blue color near 0.30% relative blood alcohol concentration. Color pads are provided within this range to allow an approximation of relative blood alcohol concentration. The test may produce colors that appear to be between adjacent color pads.

**NOTE:** The One Step Saliva Alcohol Test is very sensitive to the presence of alcohol. A blue color that is lighter than the 0.02% color pad should be interpreted as being positive to the presence of alcohol in saliva but less than 0.02% relative blood alcohol.

**Negative:** When the One Step Saliva Alcohol Test shows no color change this should be interpreted as a negative result indicating that alcohol has not been detected.

**Invalid:** If the color pad has a blue color before applying saliva sample, do not use the test.

**NOTE:** A result where the outer edges of the color pad produces a slight color but the majority of the pad remains colorless the test should be repeated to ensure complete saturation of the pad with saliva. The test is not reusable.

### LIMITATIONS

- Failure to wait 15 minutes after placing food, drink, or other materials (including smoking) in the mouth before running the test can produce erroneous results due to possible contamination of the saliva by interfering substances.
- The One Step Saliva Alcohol Test is highly sensitive to the presence of alcohol. Alcohol vapors in the air are sometimes detected by the One Step Saliva Alcohol Test. Alcohol vapors are present in many institutions and homes. Alcohol is a component in many household products such as disinfectant, deodorizers, perfumes, and glass cleaners. If the presence of alcohol vapors is suspected, the test should be performed in an area known to be free of vapors.
- Ingestion or general use of over-the-counter medications and products containing alcohol can produce positive results.

### PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

The detection limit on the One Step Saliva Alcohol Test is from 0.02% to 0.30% for approximate relative blood alcohol level. The cutoff level of the One Step Saliva Alcohol Test can vary based on local regulations and laws. Test results can be compared to reference levels with color chart on the foil package.

### Assay Specificity

The One Step Saliva Alcohol Test will react with methyl, ethyl and allyl alcohols.

### INTERFERING SUBSTANCES

The following substances may interfere with the One Step Saliva Alcohol Test when using samples other than saliva. The named substances do not normally appear in sufficient quantity in saliva to interfere with the test.

- Agents which enhance color development
  - Peroxidases
  - Strong oxidizers
- Agents which inhibit color development
  - Reducing agents: Ascorbic acid, Tannic acid, Pyrogallol, Mercaptans and tosylates, Oxalic acid, Uric Acid.
  - Bilirubin
  - L-dopa
  - L-methyldopa
  - Methampyrone

### CONTROLS

The One Step Saliva Alcohol Test may be qualitatively verified by using a test solution prepared by adding 5 drops of 80 proof distilled spirits to 8 oz. (1 cup) of water. This solution should produce a color reaction on the pad. The color reaction with alcohol in saliva is somewhat slower and less intense than with alcohol in an aqueous solution.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### GLOSSARY OF SYMBOLS

<b>REF</b>	Catalog number		Temperature limitation
	Consult instructions for use	<b>LOT</b>	Batch code
<b>IVD</b>	<i>In vitro</i> diagnostic medical device		Use by
	Manufacturer		Do not reuse

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