

# SBENZ

Serum Benzodiazepines

## Order information

REF	CONTENT	Analizers on which <b>cobas c</b> pack can be used
20766690 322	Serum Benzodiazepines (200 tests)	System-ID 07 6669 0 COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus COBAS INTEGRA 800
20766712 322	Abuscreen OnLine Serum Benzodiazepines Calibrators 1: 1 × 3.5 mL 2-5: 4 × 1.5 mL	
03312968 190	Control Set DAT II PreciPos DAT Set II (2 × 10 mL) PreciNeg DAT Set II (2 × 10 mL)	

## English

## System information

Test SBENZ, test ID 0-669: default sample type - serum

Test UBENZ, test ID 0-668: default sample type - urine

Test SBENZ and UBENZ may be used interchangeably for all sample types.

## Intended use

Serum Benzodiazepines (SBENZ) is an in vitro diagnostic test for the detection of benzodiazepines and their metabolites in human serum, heparinized plasma, or urine on COBAS INTEGRA systems. This reagent system is intended for use in toxicological screenings where the analytical result is used in the management of benzodiazepine use or overdose.

**Serum Benzodiazepines provides only a preliminary analytical test result. A more specific alternate chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method.<sup>1</sup> Clinical consideration and professional judgement should be applied to any drug of abuse test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are used.**

## Summary

The benzodiazepines constitute a class of versatile and widely prescribed central nervous system (CNS) depressant drugs with medically useful anxiolytic, sedative, hypnotic, muscle relaxant, and anticonvulsant activities.<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup> The absorption rates, distribution, metabolism, and elimination rates differ significantly among the benzodiazepine derivatives. The quantitative differences in their potencies, pharmacodynamic spectra, and pharmacokinetic properties have led to various therapeutic applications. Clinical distinctions of short-acting versus long-acting benzodiazepines have been observed in their efficacy, side effect, withdrawal, and dependence potential.<sup>2,6,7</sup> The extensive and efficacious therapeutic use of the benzodiazepines over the last several decades has inadvertently led to their misuse. Benzodiazepine overdoses are frequently associated with co-administration of drugs of other classes.<sup>8,9</sup> Acute or chronic alcohol ingestion and benzodiazepines co-administered may lead to various significant toxicological interactions. The net effect may be influenced by internal, external, and pharmacokinetic factors. Abuse patterns may involve relatively low benzodiazepine doses, as well as high-dose overuse. Detection of benzodiazepines in serum, plasma, or urine is helpful in diagnosis of drug use.

## Test principle

Fluorescence polarization

COBAS INTEGRA serum benzodiazepines measurements are made on COBAS INTEGRA systems using the principle of fluorescence polarization. When a fluorescent molecule, or fluorophore, is irradiated with light of the proper wavelength (the excitation wavelength) some of the light is absorbed. Within a few nanoseconds the absorbed light is emitted, although at a longer wavelength (the emission wavelength). Whether or not the emitted light is polarized depends on the freedom of the fluorophore to rotate in solution. A small molecule, such as fluorescein, can rotate rapidly before light emission occurs, resulting in depolarization of the emitted light. In contrast, a fluorescent macromolecule, such as a fluorescein-labeled protein, will rotate much more slowly. Thus, in the time frame between excitation and emission, the macromolecule will have rotated only very slightly and the emitted light will be polarized.<sup>10</sup>

Fluorescence polarization is a reproducible function of the drug concentration. It is suitable for the semi-quantitative detection of benzodiazepines in serum, plasma, or urine for the purpose of toxicological

screening. Surface active agents are used to ensure dissociation of the drug from serum proteins and to prevent nonspecific binding of the tracer.

## Reagents - working solutions

- R1** Antibody reagent  
Anti-benzodiazepine antibody (sheep polyclonal) in buffer, pH 7.5, with stabilizers and 0.09 % sodium azide
- R2** Diluent  
Buffer containing stabilizer and 0.09 % sodium azide
- SR** Tracer  
Fluorescein-labeled benzodiazepine derivative in buffer, pH 7.0, with stabilizer and 0.09 % sodium azide

R1 is in position A, R2 is in position B and SR is in position C.

## Precautions and warnings

Pay attention to all precautions and warnings listed in Section 1 / Introduction of this Method Manual.

For USA: For prescription use only.

## Reagent handling

Ready for use

## Storage and stability

Shelf life at 2-8 °C:	See expiration date on <b>cobas c</b> pack label
COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus analyzer	
On-board in use at 10-15 °C	12 weeks
COBAS INTEGRA 800 analyzer	
On-board in use at 8 °C	16 weeks

Do not freeze reagents. Reagents that have been frozen should be discarded.

## Specimen collection and preparation

For specimen collection and preparation only use suitable tubes or collection containers.

Only the specimens listed below were tested and found acceptable.

Serum and heparinized plasma:

The sample types listed were tested with a selection of sample collection tubes that were commercially available at the time of testing, i.e. not all available tubes of all manufacturers were tested. Sample collection systems from various manufacturers may contain differing materials which could affect the test results in some cases. When processing samples in primary tubes (sample collection systems), follow the instructions of the tube manufacturer.

Centrifuge samples containing precipitates before performing the assay.

Serum and heparinized plasma specimens should be tested within 8 hours of collection if kept at room temperature. If specimens must be stored for later testing, they may be kept at 2-8 °C for up to 48 hours or at -20 °C or below for longer periods. Serum and heparinized plasma specimens should not be repeatedly frozen and thawed. Thawed specimens should be inverted several times prior to testing. Specimens should be protected from light.

Urine:

# SBENZ

## Serum Benzodiazepines

Collect urine samples in clean glass or plastic containers. Fresh urine specimens do not require any special handling or pretreatment, but an effort should be made to keep pipetted samples free of gross debris. Samples should be within the normal physiological pH range of 5-8. No additives or preservatives are required. It is recommended that urine specimens be stored at 2-8 °C and tested within 5 days of collection.<sup>11</sup>

For prolonged storage, freezing of the sample is recommended.

Centrifuge highly turbid specimens before testing.

Adulteration or dilution of the sample can cause erroneous results. If adulteration is suspected, another sample should be collected. Specimen validity testing is required for specimens collected under the *Mandatory Guidelines for Federal Workplace Drug Testing Programs*.<sup>12</sup>

**Caution:** Specimen dilutions should only be used as an estimation for GC/MS and are not intended for patient values. Dilution procedures, when used, should be validated.

### Materials provided

See "Reagents – working solutions" section for reagents.

### Assay

For optimum performance of the assay follow the directions given in this document for the analyzer concerned. Refer to the appropriate operator's manual for analyzer-specific assay instructions.

### Application for serum, plasma or urine

#### COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus test definition

Measuring mode	FP
Reaction mode	R1-R2-S-SR
Wavelength excitation	485 nm
Wavelength emission	515 nm
Test range	3-200 ng/mL (11-739 nmol/L)
with postdilution	3-2000 ng/mL (11-7388 nmol/L)
Postdilution factor	10 recommended
Reading cycle blank/test	45/61
Unit	ng/mL

### Pipetting parameters

Serum, plasma, urine	Diluent (H <sub>2</sub> O)	
R1	90 µL	15 µL
R2	45 µL	15 µL
Sample	14 µL	15 µL
SR	20 µL	10 µL
Total volume	224 µL	

#### COBAS INTEGRA 800 test definition

Measuring mode	FP
Reaction mode	R1-R2-S-SR
Wavelength excitation	485 nm
Wavelength emission	515 nm
Test range	3-200 ng/mL (11-739 nmol/L)
with postdilution	3-2000 ng/mL (11-7388 nmol/L)
Postdilution factor	10 recommended
Reading cycle blank/test	40/60
Unit	ng/mL

### Pipetting parameters

Serum, plasma, urine	Diluent (H <sub>2</sub> O)	
R1	90 µL	15 µL
R2	45 µL	15 µL

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Sample	14 µL	15 µL
SR	20 µL	10 µL
Total volume	224 µL	

### Calibration

Calibrators	Abuscreen OnLine Serum Benzodiazepines Calibrators CAL 1-5 0, 25, 50, 100, 200 ng/mL nordiazepam (0, 92, 185, 369, 739 nmol/L) SBENZ, system-ID 07 6671 2
Calibration mode	Logit/Log 4
Calibration replicate	Duplicate recommended
Deviation low/high	< 5 % at ≥ 25 ng/mL (≥ 92 nmol/L)
Calibration interval	COBAS INTEGRA 400 plus analyzer: Each lot, every 12 weeks, and as required following quality control procedures COBAS INTEGRA 800 analyzer: Each lot, every 16 weeks, and as required following quality control procedures

A calibration curve must be prepared using the Abuscreen OnLine Serum Benzodiazepines Calibrators. Calibrators must be placed from the highest concentration (5) first, to the lowest (1) last, on the CAL/QC rack. This curve is retained in memory by the COBAS INTEGRA systems and recalled for later use.

Traceability: Abuscreen OnLine Benzodiazepine Calibrators are prepared to contain known quantities of nordiazepam in normal human serum and are traceable to USP reference standards.

### Quality control

Quality control serum, plasma	BIO-RAD Lyphochek Benzo/TCA Control Set B
Quality control urine	Control Set DAT II PreciPos DAT Set II DAT2P, system-ID 07 6771 9 PreciNeg DAT Set II DAT2N, system-ID 07 6772 7
Control sequence	User defined
Control after calibration	Recommended

For quality control, use control materials as listed in the "Order information" section. In addition, other suitable control material can be used.

Drug concentrations of Control Set DAT II have been verified by GC/MS.

The control intervals and limits should be adapted to each laboratory's individual requirements. Values obtained should fall within the defined limits. Each laboratory should establish corrective measures to be taken if values fall outside the defined limits.

Follow the applicable government regulations and local guidelines for quality control.

### Calculation

After completion of the assay, the COBAS INTEGRA systems will automatically calculate the millipolarization units (mP) of the tracer. After mP values have been calculated for the 5 calibrators, the system calculates a best-fit curve for the calibrators using a nonlinear least squares regression analysis. The concentration of drug in each sample is then interpolated from this curve using its measured mP value.

### Limitations - interference

See the "Specific performance data" section of this document for information on substances tested with this assay. There is the possibility that other substances and/or factors may interfere with the test and cause erroneous results (e.g., technical or procedural errors).

A preliminary positive result with this assay indicates the presence of benzodiazepines in the sample. It does not reflect the degree of

# SBENZ

## Serum Benzodiazepines

impairment. The concentration readings, ng/mL nordiazepam, are only estimations because of the varying binding capacity of the antibody for different benzodiazepines and metabolites. When specific identification and quantitation of the benzodiazepine is desired, methods with equal sensitivity to the screening assay must be chosen. Extraction procedures must be optimized specifically for the different benzodiazepines.

Specimens with high fluorescent backgrounds or those giving polarization values greater than the zero calibrator will be flagged by the system.

### Serum, plasma

At 57 and 128 ng/mL (211 and 473 nmol/L) nordiazepam sample:

Hemolysis 10 % or less up to 10 g/L hemoglobin

At 46 and 143 ng/mL (170 and 528 nmol/L) nordiazepam sample:

Icterus 10 % or less up to 23 mg/dL bilirubin

At 51 and 85 ng/mL (188 and 314 nmol/L) nordiazepam sample:

Lipemia 10 % or less up to 1000 mg/dL triglycerides

At 32 and 140 ng/mL (118 and 517 nmol/L) nordiazepam sample:

Total protein 10 % or less from 0-14 g/dL

For diagnostic purposes, the results should always be assessed in conjunction with the patient's medical history, clinical examination and other findings.

### ACTION REQUIRED

**Special Wash Programming:** The use of special wash steps is mandatory when certain test combinations are run together on COBAS INTEGRA analyzers. Refer to the CLEAN Method Sheet for further instructions and for the latest version of the Extra wash cycle list.

**Where required, special wash/carry-over evasion programming must be implemented prior to reporting results with this test.**

### Expected values

Results obtained with the COBAS INTEGRA Serum Benzodiazepines **cobas c** pack on the COBAS INTEGRA systems are based upon the sensitivity of the assay, cross-reactivity and recovery characteristics. Samples with results indicating the presence of benzodiazepines may be further evaluated for the identification of the specific benzodiazepines present.

### Specific performance data

Representative performance data on the COBAS INTEGRA analyzers are given below. Results obtained in individual laboratories may differ.

### Specific performance data for serum and plasma

#### Precision

Precision was determined using serum controls according to NCCLS guidelines EP5-T2<sup>13</sup> (repeatability  $n = 80$ , intermediate precision 1<sup>a</sup>  $n = 80$ , intermediate precision 2<sup>b</sup>  $n = 80$ ). The following results were obtained on a COBAS INTEGRA 700 analyzer.

Repeatability	Mean ng/mL (nmol/L)	SD ng/mL	CV %
Level I	25.1 (92.7)	1.38	5.5
Level II	34.5 (127.4)	0.67	1.9
Level III	128.9 (476.1)	1.45	1.1

Intermediate precision 1 <sup>a</sup>	Mean ng/mL (nmol/L)	SD ng/mL	CV %
Level I	25.1 (92.7)	0.0	0.0
Level II	34.5 (127.4)	0.43	1.2
Level III	128.9 (476.1)	1.61	1.3

Intermediate precision 2 <sup>b</sup>	Mean ng/mL (nmol/L)	SD ng/mL	CV %
Level I	25.1 (92.7)	1.36	5.4
Level II	34.5 (127.4)	0.93	2.7
Level III	128.9 (476.1)	2.62	2.0

a) between run precision

b) total precision

### Lower detection limit of the test

3 ng/mL (11 nmol/L) for serum

The lower detection limit represents the lowest measurable analyte level that can be distinguished from zero at a 95 % confidence level.

### Accuracy

182 negative serum and plasma samples were evaluated using the COBAS INTEGRA Serum Benzodiazepines reagent (preliminary positive at  $\geq 3$  ng/mL) on a COBAS INTEGRA 700 analyzer and a commercially available FPIA (preliminary positive at  $\geq 12$  ng/mL). 100 % of these samples were negative relative to 3 ng/mL.

74 serum and plasma samples obtained from a clinical laboratory were evaluated using the COBAS INTEGRA Serum Benzodiazepines reagent (preliminary positive at  $\geq 3$  ng/mL), a commercially available EIA (preliminary positive at  $\geq 300$  ng/mL), a commercially available FPIA (preliminary positive at  $\geq 12$  ng/mL), and GC/MS (positive at  $\geq 1$  ng/mL for Nordiazepam;  $\geq 2$  ng/mL for Oxazepam, Lorazepam, Diazepam, Temazepam, and Flurazepam;  $\geq 3$  ng/mL for n-Desalkylflurazepam;  $\geq 5$  ng/mL for Hydroxyethylflurazepam, Chordiazepoxide, Midazolam, Estazolam, Alpha-Alprazolam, and Hydroxytriazolam;  $\geq 10$  ng/mL for Hydroxylprazolam and Triazolam). 46 of these samples were preliminary positive using the COBAS INTEGRA Serum Benzodiazepines reagent and 20 were negative. The table below summarizes the study results.

	GC/MS	COBAS INTEGRA 700 (Preliminary positive at $\geq 3$ ng/mL)	FPIA (Preliminary positive at $\geq 12$ ng/mL)	EIA (Preliminary positive at $\geq 300$ ng/mL)
+	46	46	41	16
-	28	20	22	8

Of the remaining samples, 8 were discrepant by the COBAS INTEGRA Serum Benzodiazepines assay. Of these 8 samples, 6 were preliminary positive by the COBAS INTEGRA 700 analyzer and FPIA methods and negative by GC/MS. 2 other samples were preliminary positive by the COBAS INTEGRA 700 analyzer and negative by the FPIA, EIA and GC/MS methods. It is highly suspected that these 2 samples contain a benzodiazepine that was not tested or detected by the GC/MS procedure. The tables below summarize the discrepant study results.

	COBAS INTEGRA 700 (Preliminary positive at $\geq 3$ ng/mL)	FPIA (Preliminary positive at $\geq 12$ ng/mL)	EIA (Preliminary positive at $\geq 300$ ng/mL)
+	8	6	0
-	0	2	8

	GC/MS ng/mL	COBAS INTEGRA 700 ng/mL	FPIA ng/mL	EIA ng/mL
ND		150.4	235.08	181.9
ND		103.7	150.64	90.7
ND		111.4	157.76	109
ND		30.6	50.66	0
ND		50	72.17	0
ND		25.6	51.19	0
ND		13.9	0	0
ND		9.8	0	0

ND = Not Detectable

# SBENZ

## Serum Benzodiazepines

### Analytical specificity

The specificity of the COBAS INTEGRA Serum Benzodiazepines assay for some common benzodiazepines and structurally similar compounds was determined by adding a known quantity of the test compound to drug-free human serum and/or drug-free urine and assaying with the COBAS INTEGRA Serum Benzodiazepines **cobas c** pack. Cross-reactivity was designated as "not detectable" (ND) if the obtained value was less than the sensitivity of the assay.

$$\text{Cross-reactivity (\%)} = \frac{100 \times (\text{analytical result} - \text{analyte concentration})}{\text{concentration of interferent}}$$

Drug	Level tested ng/mL	% Cross-reactivity in serum	% Cross-reactivity in urine
7-Acetamido-flunitrazepam	1000	0.47	-
7-Acetamido-flunitrazepam	10000	0.2	0.3
7-Acetamido-3OH-desmethyl-flunitrazepam	10000	ND	-
7-Acetamido-3OH-flunitrazepam	100000	0.1	0.1
Alprazolam	100	96	90
7-Amino-desmethylflunitrazepam	100	38	-
7-Amino-desmethylflunitrazepam	1000	16.9	17.2
7-Amino-3OH-desmethyl-flunitrazepam	10000	1.7	-
7-Amino-3OH-desmethyl-flunitrazepam	1000	5.7	5.2
7-Amino-3OH-flunitrazepam	1000	12	11.6
7-Aminoflunitrazepam	100	60.8	53.2
7-Amino-nitrazepam	100	54	55.9
Bromazepam	100	63.9	64.1
Chlorazepate	100	49.4	49.1
Chlordiazepoxide	1000	4.1	7.2
Clonazepam	100	52.3	48.6
Demoxepam	1000	7	7.4
Desalkylflurazepam	100	56.7	66.8
Desmethylchlordiazepoxide	1000	4.6	3.1
Desmethylflunitrazepam	100	47.6	42.4
Desmethylmedazepam	1000	18	18.5
Diazepam	100	104	89.1
Didesethylflurazepam	100	79.8	72.6
Flunitrazepam	100	67.3	57.7
Flurazepam	100	96.9	63.4
3-Hydroxydesmethyl-flunitrazepam	1000	5.9	-
3-Hydroxydesmethyl-flunitrazepam	10000	1.8	2
4-Hydroxyalprazolam	100	50	48.4
α-Hydroxyalprazolam	100	84.3	83.7
Hydroxyethylflurazepam	100	89	80
3-Hydroxyflunitrazepam	1000	13.8	13.1
4-Hydroxytriazolam	100	62	60.4
α-Hydroxytriazolam	100	80	78.1
Lorazepam	1000	17.4	17.6
Medazepam.HCl	100	47	40.2
N-methyloxazepam	100	63	46.3

Drug	Level tested ng/mL	% Cross-reactivity in serum	% Cross-reactivity in urine
Midazolam	100	81.8	67.9
Nitrazepam	100	58.1	56.2
Oxaprozin	10000	0.0045	-
Oxazepam	100	46.4	39.1
Pinazepam	100	101.9	78.7
Prazepam	100	89.7	63.4
Temazepam	1000	63	46.3
Tetrazepam	100	58	53.3
Triazolam	100	79.8	75.8

ND = Not Detectable

- = Not Evaluated

### Drug interference

The following compounds were added to normal human serum at a concentration of 10 µg/mL. None of these compounds gave values in the assay that were equal to or greater than 0.3 % cross-reactivity.

Acetaminophen	LSD
Acetylsalicylic acid	MDA
Aminopyrine	MDMA
Amitriptyline	Melanin
Amobarbital	Meperidine
d,l-Amphetamine	d,l-Methadone
Ampicillin	d-Methamphetamine
Ascorbic acid	l-Methamphetamine
Aspartame	Methapyrilene
Atropine	Methaqualone
Benzocaine	Methylphenidate
Benzoyllecgonine	Methypylon
(cocaine metabolite)	Morphine
Benzphetamine	Naloxone
Brompheniramine	Naltrexone
Butabarbital	Naproxen
Caffeine	Niacinamide
Calcium hypochlorite	Norethindrone
Chloroquine	l-Norpseudoephedrine
Chlorpheniramine	Nortriptyline
Chlorpromazine	Penicillin G
Clemastine	Pentobarbital
Cocaine	Phencyclidine
Codeine	β-Phenethylamine
Cyclizine	Phenobarbital
Desipramine	Phenothiazine
Dextromethorphan	Phentermine
Dextropropoxyphene	Phenylbutazone
Diphenhydramine	Phenylpropanolamine
Diphenylhydantoin	d-Phenylpropanolamine
Dopamine	d,l-Phenylpropanolamine
Doxylamine	Phenyltoloxamine
Ecgonine	Procaine

# SBENZ

Serum Benzodiazepines

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Ecgonine methyl ester	Procyclidine
d-Ephedrine	Promethazine
d,l-Ephedrine	d-Pseudoephedrine
l-Ephedrine	l-Pseudoephedrine
Epinephrine	Quinidine
Erythromycin	Quinine
Estriol	Secobarbital
17- $\alpha$ -Ethinylestradiol	Sulindac
Fenoprofen	Tetracycline
Furosemide	$\Delta^9$ THC-9-carboxylic acid
Gentisic acid	Tetrahydrozoline
Glutethimide	Thioridazine
Guaiacol glycerol ether	Trifluoperazine
Hydrochlorothiazide	d,l-Trihexyphenidyl
p-Hydroxyamphetamine	Trimipramine
Ibuprofen	Tripelenamine
Imipramine	Tyramine
Isoproterenol	Verapamil
Ketamine	Zomepirac
Lidocaine	

## Specific performance data for urine

### Precision

Precision was determined using three normal urines spiked with nordiazepam according to NCCLS guidelines EP5-T2<sup>13</sup> (repeatability n = 80, intermediate precision 1<sup>c</sup>) n = 80, intermediate precision 2<sup>d</sup>) n = 80). The following results were obtained on a COBAS INTEGRA 700 analyzer.

Repeatability	Mean ng/mL (nmol/L)	SD ng/mL	CV %
Level I	10.1 (36.9)	1.03	10.29
Level II	51.66 (190.8)	1.12	2.16
Level III	104.6 (386.3)	1.15	1.10

Intermediate precision 1 <sup>c</sup>	Mean ng/mL (nmol/L)	SD ng/mL	CV %
Level I	10.1 (36.9)	0.0	0.0
Level II	51.66 (190.8)	0.78	1.51
Level III	104.6 (386.3)	1.00	0.96

Intermediate precision 2 <sup>d</sup>	Mean ng/mL (nmol/L)	SD ng/mL	CV %
Level I	10.1 (36.9)	1.11	11.1
Level II	51.66 (190.8)	1.40	2.71
Level III	104.6 (386.3)	1.88	1.80

c) between run precision

d) total precision

### Lower detection limit of the test

7 ng/mL (25.6 nmol/L) for urine

The lower detection limit represents the lowest measurable analyte level that can be distinguished from zero at a 95 % confidence level.

### Accuracy

111 negative urine samples were evaluated using the COBAS INTEGRA Serum Benzodiazepines reagent (preliminary positive in urine at  $\geq 7$  ng/mL) on a COBAS INTEGRA 700 analyzer and a commercially available FPIA (preliminary positive at  $\geq 40$  ng/mL). 108 (97 %) of these samples were negative relative to 7 ng/mL.

66 urine samples obtained from a clinical laboratory were evaluated using the COBAS INTEGRA Serum Benzodiazepines reagent (preliminary positive in urine at  $\geq 7$  ng/mL), a commercially available FPIA (preliminary positive at  $\geq 40$  ng/mL), and GC/MS (positive at  $\geq 1$  ng/mL for Nordiazepam and Oxazepam). 2 samples were negative by both immunoassays and positive by GC/MS with 8.9 and 19.1 ng/mL of Oxazepam. The table below summarizes the study results.

	GC/MS	COBAS INTEGRA 700 (Preliminary positive at $\geq 7$ ng/mL)	FPIA (Preliminary positive at $\geq 40$ ng/mL)
+	52	50	50
-	14	16	16

Any modification of the instrument as set forth in this labeling requires validation by the laboratory.

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A point (period/stop) is always used in this Method Sheet as the decimal separator to mark the border between the integral and the fractional parts of a decimal numeral. Separators for thousands are not used.

### Symbols

Roche Diagnostics uses the following symbols and signs in addition to those listed in the ISO 15223-1 standard.

CONTENT

Contents of kit



Volume after reconstitution or mixing

GTIN

Global Trade Item Number

# SBENZ

Serum Benzodiazepines

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Drug abuse testing

## FOR US CUSTOMERS ONLY: LIMITED WARRANTY

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