CROSS REACTIVITY - PCP

Various potential interfering substances in a human urine matrix were tested for cross-reactivity with the SYNCHRON Systems PCP assay. The following table summarizes the results obtained at the concentrations tested for each potential cross-reactant.[1]

Table 3 Cross Reactivity[2]

COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION (µg/mL)	EFFECT
Phencyclidine (cutoff)	0.025	Positive
Acetaminophen	1000	Negative
Acetylsalicylic Acid	1000	Negative
Amobarbital	1000	Negative
d-amphetamine	1000	Negative
Benzoylecgonine	1000	Negative
Brompheniramine	50	Negative
Chlorophiramine	50	Negative
Chlorpromazine	100	Negative
Dextromethorphan	1000	Negative
Diphenhydramine	100	Negative
EMDP (Methadone Metabolite)[3]	100	Negative
Imipramine	500	Negative
Ketamine	100	Negative
Meperidine	50	Negative
Methadone	1000	Negative
Methaqualone	100	Negative
Morphine	200	Negative
Naltrexone	10	Negative
Norpropoxyphene	100	Negative
Orphenadrine	200	Negative

COMPOUND	CONCENTRATION (µg/mL)	EFFECT
Oxazepam	1000	Negative
Phenobarbital	1000	Negative
Promethazine	100	Negative
Propoxyphene	1000	Negative
Thioridazine	80	Negative
Triprolidine	10	Negative

[1] It is possible that other substances and/or factors (e.g. technical or procedural) not listed above may interfere with the test and cause false results.
[2] Data shown was collected using SYNCHRON CX Systems. Equivalency between SYNCHRON LX Systems has been established by Deming regression analysis to SYNCHRON CX Systems.
[3] EMDP: 2-ethyl-5-methyl-3,3-diphenylpyrroline.