



Effective Date:

Monday, August 26, 2013

New Tests and Test Updates

Immediate Action

In our continuing effort to provide you with the highest quality toxicology laboratory services available, we have compiled important changes regarding a number of tests we perform. Listed below are the types of changes that may be included in this notification, effective Monday, August 26, 2013

New Tests - Tests recently added to the NMS Labs test menu. *New Tests are effective immediately.*

Test Changes - Tests that have had changes to the method/ CPT code, units of measurement, scope of analysis, reference comments, or specimen requirements.

Discontinued Tests - Tests being discontinued with alternate testing suggestions.

Please use this information to update your computer systems/records. These changes are important to ensure standardization of our mutual laboratory databases.

If you have any questions about the information contained in this notification, please call our Client Support Department at (866) 522-2206. Thank you for your continued support of NMS Labs and your assistance in implementing these changes.

The CPT Codes provided in this document are based on AMA guidelines and are for informational purposes only. NMS Labs does not assume responsibility for billing errors due to reliance on the CPT Codes listed in this document.



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Test Code	Test Name	New Test	Test Name	Method / CPT Code	Specimen Req.	Stability	Scope	Units	Reference Comments	Discontinue
52381SP	7-Hydroxymitragynine, Mitragynine, Phenazepam Confirmation (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma								•	
52370B	Amphetamines Confirmation, Blood								•	
52409B	Amphetamines Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)								•	
52370SP	Amphetamines Confirmation, Serum/Plasma								•	
52409SP	Amphetamines Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)								•	
52370U	Amphetamines Confirmation, Urine								•	
52409U	Amphetamines Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)								•	
5223U	Amphetamines Quantitation/Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)								•	
52365B	Bath Salts Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)								•	
52365SP	Bath Salts Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)								•	
52365U	Bath Salts Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)								•	
8756B	Bath Salts and Stimulants Designer Drugs - Expanded, Blood				•	•	•			
8756SP	Bath Salts and Stimulants Designer Drugs - Expanded, Serum/Plasma				•	•	•			
8756U	Bath Salts and Stimulants Designer Drugs - Expanded, Urine						•			
52378B	Cathinones Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Blood								•	
52378SP	Cathinones Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma								•	
52378U	Cathinones Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Urine								•	
52379B	Cathinones Confirmation 2 (Qualitative), Blood								•	
52379SP	Cathinones Confirmation 2 (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma								•	
52379U	Cathinones Confirmation 2 (Qualitative), Urine								•	
52375B	DMAA Confirmation, Blood								•	
52375SP	DMAA Confirmation, Serum/Plasma								•	
52375U	DMAA Confirmation, Urine								•	



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Test Code	Test Name	New Test	Test Name	Method / CPT Code	Specimen Req.	Stability	Scope	Units	Reference Comments	Discontinue
54361B	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Methcathinone Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)								•	
54361SP	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Methcathinone Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)								•	
54361U	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Methcathinone Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)								•	
54000B	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Amphetamines Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)								•	
54000SP	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Amphetamines Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)								•	
54000U	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Amphetamines Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)								•	
8074B	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Hallucinogens Add-On, Blood (Forensic)					•			•	
8074U	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Hallucinogens Add-On, Urine (Forensic)					•			•	
54323B	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology MDMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood (Forensic) (CSA)								•	
54326B	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology MDMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood (Forensic) (CSA)								•	
54323U	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology MDMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine (Forensic) (CSA)								•	
54326U	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology MDMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine (Forensic) (CSA)								•	
54340B	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Piperazine Designer Drugs Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)								•	
54340SP	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Piperazine Designer Drugs Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)								•	



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Test Code	Test Name	New Test	Test Name	Method / CPT Code	Specimen Req.	Stability	Scope	Units	Reference Comments	Discontinue
54340U	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Piperazine Designer Drugs Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)								•	
54128B	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Tramadol and Metabolite Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)								•	
54128SP	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Tramadol and Metabolite Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)								•	
54128U	Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Tramadol and Metabolite Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)								•	
52404B	Hallucinogens Panel 2 Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)								•	
52404SP	Hallucinogens Panel 2 Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)								•	
52404U	Hallucinogens Panel 2 Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)								•	
8755B	Hallucinogens Screen - Expanded, Blood					•			•	
8755SP	Hallucinogens Screen - Expanded, Serum/Plasma					•				
8755U	Hallucinogens Screen - Expanded, Urine					•			•	
52382B	Hallucinogens and Stimulants Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Blood								•	
52382SP	Hallucinogens and Stimulants Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma								•	
52382U	Hallucinogens and Stimulants Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Urine								•	
52383B	Hallucinogens and Stimulants Confirmation 2 (Qualitative), Blood								•	
52383SP	Hallucinogens and Stimulants Confirmation 2 (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma								•	
52383U	Hallucinogens and Stimulants Confirmation 2 (Qualitative), Urine								•	
2541B	LSD Screen, Blood			•						
8334B	LSD, Blood (Forensic)									•
52377B	MDMA / Methedrone Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood								•	



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Test Code	Test Name	New Test	Test Name	Method / CPT Code	Specimen Req.	Stability	Scope	Units	Reference Comments	Discontinue
52412B	MDMA / Methedrone Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood (Forensic)								•	
52377SP	MDMA / Methedrone Confirmation (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma								•	
52412SP	MDMA / Methedrone Confirmation (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma (Forensic)								•	
52377U	MDMA / Methedrone Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine								•	
52412U	MDMA / Methedrone Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine (Forensic)								•	
53075B	Methcathinone (CAT) Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)								•	
52430B	Methcathinone Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood (Forensic)								•	
52430SP	Methcathinone Confirmation (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma (Forensic)								•	
52430U	Methcathinone Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine (Forensic)								•	
52432B	PMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood (Forensic)								•	
52432SP	PMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma (Forensic)								•	
52432U	PMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine (Forensic)								•	
52386B	Phenazepam Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood								•	
52386SP	Phenazepam Confirmation (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma								•	
52386U	Phenazepam Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine								•	
52384B	Phenethylamines Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Blood								•	
52384SP	Phenethylamines Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma								•	
52384U	Phenethylamines Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Urine								•	
52385B	Phenethylamines Confirmation 2, Blood								•	
52385SP	Phenethylamines Confirmation 2, Serum/Plasma								•	
52385U	Phenethylamines Confirmation 2, Urine								•	
53128B	Tramadol and Metabolite Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)								•	
53128SP	Tramadol and Metabolite Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)								•	



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Test Code	Test Name	New Test	Test Name	Method / CPT Code	Specimen Req.	Stability	Scope	Units	Reference Comments	Discontinue
53128U	Tramadol and Metabolite Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)								•	



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Test Changes

52381SP 7-Hydroxymitragynine, Mitragynine, Phenazepam Confirmation (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Phenazepam, 7-Hydroxymitragynine, Mitragynine
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Phenazepam	ng/mL	Phenazepam is a benzodiazepine drug. It has CNS depressant properties and likely shares anticonvulsant, muscle relaxant and hypnotic effects with other benzodiazepines, although it has not been thoroughly characterized. It is not legally available in the United States, but is available in Europe. In spite of the fact that it is a CNS depressant it has been identified in some 'Bath Salts' type products. The drug is usually taken orally.
7-Hydroxymitragynine	ng/mL	7-Hydroxymitragynine is an active metabolite of mitragynine and a natural alkaloid found in the Kratom plant. It is believed to have stimulant and analgesic properties. No serum or plasma concentration data are available.
Mitragynine	ng/mL	Mitragynine is an alkaloid found in the plant Kratom which originates from Asia. The leaves of plant are consumed for their stimulant and analgesic effects and these effects are attributed to mitragynine. Plant extracts are sold for their medicinal use and may be subject to abuse. Some Kratom materials have also been reported to contain O-desmethyltramadol presumably from exogenous sources. Mitragynine is metabolized to 7-OH mitragynine which is also believed to be active.

52409B Amphetamines Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (82145): Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Norpseudoephedrine,
Method (CPT Code) Phenylpropanolamine, Amphetamine, Phentermine, Methamphetamine, MDA, MDEA, Phendimetrazine, Phenmetrazine



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDA	ng/mL	MDA is a metabolite of MDMA and methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) and is abused for its central nervous system stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. The peak concentration of the MDA metabolite following a 110 mg dose of MDMA was reported as 28 ng/mL at 4 hours. The blood to plasma ratio of MDA is approximately 1.2 - 1.3

52370B Amphetamines Confirmation, Blood

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (82145): Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDA, MDEA
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDA	ng/mL	MDA is a metabolite of MDMA and methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) and is abused for its central nervous system stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. The peak concentration of the MDA metabolite following a 110 mg dose of MDMA was reported as 28 ng/mL at 4 hours. The blood to plasma ratio of MDA is approximately 1.2 - 1.3

52409SP Amphetamines Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (82145): Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Phenylpropanolamine, Norpseudoephedrine, Amphetamine, Phentermine, Methamphetamine, MDA, MDEA, Phendimetrazine, Phenmetrazine

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDA	ng/mL	MDA is a metabolite of MDMA and methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) and is abused for its central nervous system stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. The peak concentration of the MDA metabolite following a 110 mg dose of MDMA was reported as 28 ng/mL at 4 hours.



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Test Changes

52370SP Amphetamines Confirmation, Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (82145): Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDA, MDEA
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDA	ng/mL	MDA is a metabolite of MDMA and methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) and is abused for its central nervous system stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. The peak concentration of the MDA metabolite following a 110 mg dose of MDMA was reported as 28 ng/mL at 4 hours.

52409U Amphetamines Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (82145): Ephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Phenylpropanolamine,
Method (CPT Code) Norpseudoephedrine, Amphetamine, Phentermine, Methamphetamine, MDA, MDEA, Phendimetrazine, Phenmetrazine

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDA	ng/mL	MDA is a metabolite of MDMA and methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) and is abused for its central nervous system stimulant and hallucinogenic properties.

52370U Amphetamines Confirmation, Urine

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (82145): Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, MDA, MDEA
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDA	ng/mL	MDA is a metabolite of MDMA and methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) and is abused for its central nervous system stimulant and hallucinogenic properties.

5223U Amphetamines Quantitation/Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.



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Test Changes

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (82145): Ephedrine, Methylephedrine, Pseudoephedrine,
Method (CPT Code) Phenylpropanolamine, Norpseudoephedrine, Amphetamine, Phentermine,
Methamphetamine, MDA, MDMA, MDEA, Selegiline, Phendimetrazine,
Phenmetrazine

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDA	ng/mL	MDA is a metabolite of MDMA and methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) and is abused for its central nervous system stimulant and hallucinogenic properties.

52365B Bath Salts Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): Mephedrone, MDPV, Methylone
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Mephedrone	ng/mL	<p>Mephedrone is a psychoactive phenethylamine derivative that is structurally related to methcathinone and amphetamine. It is abused for its perceived 'ecstasy like' effects of euphoria, excitement, and alertness.</p> <p>Reported adverse effects include peripheral vasoconstriction resulting in a bruised appearance on the arms and legs, loss of appetite, poor concentration, increased heart rate, sweating with an odor, and dilation of the pupils.</p> <p>In two fatalities where mephedrone intoxication was determined to be the cause of death blood concentrations were 22000 ng/mL and 3300 ng/mL.</p>
MDPV	ng/mL	<p>MDPV is a synthetic stimulant drug reported to have effects similar to methylphenidate at low doses and cocaine at high doses. Desired outcomes following use include increased energy and sociability, increased concentration, psychedelic effects and sexual stimulation.</p> <p>Reported adverse effects include insomnia, severe agitation/anxiety, panic attacks, kidney pain, stomach cramps, tachycardia, hypertension, dilated pupils, headache, tinnitus and peripheral neuropathies and dizziness. Use of MDPV has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken</p>



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
		Blood concentrations in 17 fatalities were 10 - 5000 ng/mL. Blood concentrations in 9 cases of drivers exhibiting signs of impairment were 6 - 360 ng/ml; other impairing drugs were often found in conjunction with MDPV.
Methylone	ng/mL	<p>Methylone is a methylenedioxy beta keto amphetamine, or cathinone stimulant drug. It is the beta-keto analog of MDMA. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement, and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. Methylone acts as an inhibitor of dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin reuptake and may have stimulating effects on the central nervous system. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>Euphoria, agitation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, dilated pupils, seizures, hyponatremia and confusion were reported in two cases after the use of bath salt products found to contain methylone. Other substances may have been present.</p> <p>Four fatalities attributed to this drug had methylone heart blood concentrations of 60 - 1100 ng/mL; concentrations in femoral blood in three fatalities were 560, 840, and 3300 ng/mL.</p> <p>Methylone is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature; results should be interpreted with caution.</p>

52365SP Bath Salts Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): Mephedrone, MDPV, Methylone
Method (CPT Code)



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Mephedrone	ng/mL	<p>Mephedrone is a psychoactive phenethylamine derivative that is structurally related to methcathinone and amphetamine. It is abused for its perceived 'ecstasy like' effects of euphoria, excitement, and alertness.</p> <p>Reported adverse effects include peripheral vasoconstriction resulting in a bruised appearance on the arms and legs, loss of appetite, poor concentration, increased heart rate, sweating with an odor, and dilation of the pupils.</p> <p>In two fatalities where mephedrone intoxication was determined to be the cause of death blood concentrations were 22000 ng/mL and 3300 ng/mL.</p> <p>The ratio of whole blood concentration to serum or plasma concentration is unknown for this analyte.</p>
MDPV	ng/mL	<p>MDPV is a synthetic stimulant drug reported to have effects similar to methylphenidate at low doses and cocaine at high doses. Desired outcomes following use include increased energy and sociability, increased concentration, psychedelic effects and sexual stimulation.</p> <p>Reported adverse effects include insomnia, severe agitation/anxiety, panic attacks, kidney pain, stomach cramps, tachycardia, hypertension, dilated pupils, headache, tinnitus and peripheral neuropathies and dizziness. Use of MDPV has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>Blood concentrations in 17 fatalities were 10 - 5000 ng/mL. Blood concentrations in 9 cases of drivers exhibiting signs of impairment were 6 - 360 ng/ml; other impairing drugs were often found in conjunction with MDPV.</p> <p>MDPV is known to have limited stability in serum and</p>



New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
		The ratio of whole blood concentration to serum or plasma concentration is unknown for this analyte.
Methylone	ng/mL	<p>Methylone is a methylenedioxy beta keto amphetamine, or cathinone stimulant drug. It is the beta-keto analog of MDMA. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement, and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. Methylone acts as an inhibitor of dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin reuptake and may have stimulating effects on the central nervous system. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>Euphoria, agitation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, dilated pupils, seizures, hyponatremia and confusion were reported in two cases after the use of bath salt products found to contain methylone. Other substances may have been present.</p> <p>Four fatalities attributed to this drug had methylone heart blood concentrations of 60 - 1100 ng/mL; concentrations in femoral blood in three fatalities were 560, 840, and 3300 ng/mL.</p> <p>Methylone is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature; results should be interpreted with caution.</p> <p>The ratio of whole blood concentration to serum or plasma concentration is unknown for this analyte.</p>

52365U Bath Salts Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): Mephedrone, MDPV, Methylone
Method (CPT Code)



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Mephedrone	ng/mL	<p>Mephedrone is a psychoactive phenethylamine derivative that is structurally related to methcathinone and amphetamine. It is abused for its perceived 'ecstasy like' effects of euphoria, excitement, and alertness.</p> <p>Reported adverse effects include peripheral vasoconstriction resulting in a bruised appearance on the arms and legs, loss of appetite, poor concentration, increased heart rate, sweating with an odor, and dilation of the pupils.</p>
MDPV	ng/mL	<p>MDPV is a synthetic stimulant drug reported to have effects similar to methylphenidate at low doses and cocaine at high doses. Desired outcomes following use include increased energy and sociability, increased concentration, psychedelic effects and sexual stimulation.</p> <p>Reported adverse effects include insomnia, severe agitation/anxiety, panic attacks, kidney pain, stomach cramps, tachycardia, hypertension, dilated pupils, headache, tinnitus and peripheral neuropathies and dizziness. Use of MDPV has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p>
Methylone	ng/mL	<p>Methylone is a methylenedioxy beta keto amphetamine, or cathinone stimulant drug. It is the beta-keto analog of MDMA. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement, and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. Methylone acts as an inhibitor of dopamine, norepinephrine, and serotonin reuptake and may have stimulating effects on the central nervous system. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>Euphoria, agitation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, dilated pupils, seizures, hyponatremia and confusion were reported in two cases after the use of bath salt products found to contain methylone. Other substances</p>



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		may have been present.
		Methylone is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature; results should be interpreted with caution.

8756B Bath Salts and Stimulants Designer Drugs - Expanded, Blood

Summary of Changes: Specimen Requirements (Rejection Criteria) were changed.
Stability was changed.
Scope of Analysis was changed.
Cathinone, Methcathinone, Methylone, 3-FMC, Flephedrone, Buphedrone, 2C-H, Mephedrone, 4-MEC, Pentedrone, Methoxetamine, Pentylone, alpha-PVP and 7-Hydroxymitragynine were added.

Specimen Requirements: 6 mL Blood
Transport Temperature: Refrigerated
Specimen Container: Lavender top tube (EDTA), Light Blue top tube (Sodium Citrate)
Light Protection: Not Required
Special Handling: None
Rejection Criteria: Received Room Temperature.
Stability: Room Temperature: 1 day(s)
Refrigerated: 14 day(s)
Frozen (-20 °C): 14 day(s)

If this test contains multiple compounds, the reported stability reflects that which is least stable. Stability may vary among compounds included in the test and may be dependent upon matrix, pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution. For more information on stability of a specific compound please contact the laboratory.

NOTE: If the test contains multiple compounds samples received at room temperature will not be rejected.

Scope of Analysis: LC/TOF-MS (80100): Cathinone, BZP, Methcathinone, Methylone, 3-FMC, Method (CPT Code) Flephedrone, Amphetamine, Ethylone, MDA, Methamphetamine, MDMA, Methedrone, O-Desmethyltramadol, Buphedrone, PMA, 2C-N, Butylone, 2C-H, MDEA, MBZP, Mephedrone, DMAA, 4-MEC, Pentedrone, mCPP, Methoxetamine, Pentylone, alpha-PVP, 2C-C, 3,4-DMMC, MDPV, 2C-B, 7-Hydroxymitragynine, TFMPP, DOM, DOB, 2C-I, DBZP, 2C-T-2, Pyrovalerone, 2C-E, Mitragynine, 2C-T-7, Naphyrone, 2C-P, Phenazepam

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Cathinone	ng/mL	Cathinone is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methcathinone	ng/mL	Methcathinone is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Methylone	ng/mL	Methylone is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
3-FMC	ng/mL	3-FMC is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Flephedrone	ng/mL	Flephedrone is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Buphedrone	ng/mL	Buphedrone is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
2C-H	ng/mL	2C-H is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Mephedrone	ng/mL	Mephedrone is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
4-MEC	ng/mL	4-MEC is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Pentredone	ng/mL	Pentredone is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Methoxetamine	ng/mL	



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Pentylone	ng/mL	Pentylone is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
alpha-PVP 7-Hydroxymitragynine	ng/mL ng/mL	7-Hydroxymitragynine is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.

8756SP Bath Salts and Stimulants Designer Drugs - Expanded, Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Specimen Requirements (Rejection Criteria) were changed.
Stability was changed.
Scope of Analysis was changed.
Cathinone, Methcathinone, Methylone, 3-FMC, Flephedrone, Ethylone, Buphedrone, Mephedrone, 4-MEC, Pentedrone, Methoxetamine, alpha-PVP, 3,4-DMMC, MDPV, 7-Hydroxymitragynine, Pyrovalerone and Naphyrone were added.

Specimen Requirements: 6 mL Serum or Plasma
Transport Temperature: Refrigerated
Specimen Container: Light Blue top tube (Sodium Citrate), Plastic container (preservative-free)
Light Protection: Not Required
Special Handling: Promptly centrifuge and separate Serum or Plasma into a plastic screw capped vial using approved guidelines.
Rejection Criteria: Received Room Temperature. Polymer gel separation tube (SST or PST).
Stability: Room Temperature: Not Stable
Refrigerated: 14 day(s)
Frozen (-20 °C): 14 day(s)

If this test contains multiple compounds, the reported stability reflects that which is least stable. Stability may vary among compounds included in the test and may be dependent upon matrix, pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution. For more information on stability of a specific compound please contact the laboratory.

NOTE: If the test contains multiple compounds samples received at room temperature will not be rejected.

Scope of Analysis: LC/TOF-MS (80100): Cathinone, BZP, Methcathinone, Methylone, 3-FMC, Method (CPT Code) Flephedrone, Amphetamine, Ethylone, MDA, Methamphetamine, MDMA, Methedrone, O-Desmethyltramadol, Buphedrone, PMA, 2C-N, Butylone, 2C-H, MDEA, MBZP, Mephedrone, DMAA, 4-MEC, Pentedrone, mCPP, Methoxetamine, Pentylone, alpha-PVP, 2C-C, 3,4-DMMC, MDPV, 2C-B, 7-Hydroxymitragynine, TFMPP, DOM, DOB, 2C-I, DBZP, 2C-T-2, Pyrovalerone, 2C-E, Mitragynine, 2C-T-7, Naphyrone, 2C-P, Phenazepam



Effective Date:

Monday, August 26, 2013

New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Cathinone	ng/mL	Cathinone is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Methcathinone	ng/mL	Methcathinone is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Methylone	ng/mL	Methylone is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
3-FMC	ng/mL	3-FMC is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Flephedrone	ng/mL	Flephedrone is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Ethylone	ng/mL	Ethylone is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Buphedrone	ng/mL	Buphedrone is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Mephedrone	ng/mL	Mephedrone is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
4-MEC	ng/mL	4-MEC is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.



New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Pentedrone	ng/mL	Pentedrone is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Methoxetamine	ng/mL	Methoxetamine is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
alpha-PVP	ng/mL	Alpha-PVP is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
3,4-DMMC	ng/mL	3,4-DMMC is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
MDPV	ng/mL	MDPV is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
7-Hydroxymitragynine	ng/mL	7-Hydroxymitragynine is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Pyrovalerone	ng/mL	Pyrovalerone is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Naphyrone	ng/mL	Naphyrone is known to have limited stability in serum and plasma which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.

8756U Bath Salts and Stimulants Designer Drugs - Expanded, Urine

Summary of Changes: Scope of Analysis was changed.
Cathinone, Methcathinone, 3-FMC, Flephedrone, Pentedrone,
Methoxetamine, alpha-PVP, 2C-T-2 and 2C-T-7 were added.



Effective Date:

Monday, August 26, 2013

New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Scope of Analysis: LC/TOF-MS (80100): Cathinone, BZP, Methcathinone, Methylone, 3-FMC, Method (CPT Code) Flephedrone, Amphetamine, Ethylone, MDA, Methamphetamine, MDMA, Methedrone, O-Desmethyltramadol, Buphedrone, PMA, 2C-N, Butylone, 2C-H, MDEA, MBZP, Mephedrone, DMAA, 4-MEC, Pentedrone, mCPP, Methoxetamine, Pentylone, alpha-PVP, 2C-C, 3,4-DMMC, MDPV, 2C-B, 7-Hydroxymitragynine, TFMPP, DOM, DOB, 2C-I, DBZP, 2C-T-2, Pyrovalerone, 2C-E, Mitragynine, 2C-T-7, Naphyrone, 2C-P, Phenazepam

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Cathinone	ng/mL	Cathinone is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Methcathinone	ng/mL	Methcathinone is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
3-FMC	ng/mL	3-FMC is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Flephedrone	ng/mL	Flephedrone is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Pentedrone	ng/mL	Pentedrone is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Methoxetamine	ng/mL	Methoxetamine is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
alpha-PVP 2C-T-2	ng/mL ng/mL	2C-T-2 is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
2C-T-7	ng/mL	2C-T-7 is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.



New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

52378B Cathinones Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Blood

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Flephedrone, 3-FMC
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Flephedrone	ng/mL	Flephedrone is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. Flephedrone is chemically related to mephedrone.
3-FMC	ng/mL	3-FMC is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug first reported in 2010 and is chemically related to mephedrone. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference blood concentration data have been published.

52378SP Cathinones Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Flephedrone, 3-FMC
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Flephedrone	ng/mL	Flephedrone is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. Flephedrone is chemically related to mephedrone.



New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
3-FMC	ng/mL	<p>3-FMC is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug first reported in 2010 and is chemically related to mephedrone. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>

52378U Cathinones Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Urine

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Flephedrone, 3-FMC
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Flephedrone	ng/mL	<p>Flephedrone is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>Flephedrone is chemically related to mephedrone.</p>
3-FMC	ng/mL	<p>3-FMC is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug first reported in 2010 and is chemically related to mephedrone. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p>

52379B Cathinones Confirmation 2 (Qualitative), Blood

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Cathinone, Methcathinone, Ethylone, Butylone, Pyrovalerone,
Method (CPT Code) Naphyrone



Effective Date:

Monday, August 26, 2013

New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Cathinone	ng/mL	<p>Cathinone is a central nervous system stimulant present in the North African shrub <i>Catha Edulis</i>. The dried plant material is known as Khat.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data for this compound have been reported.</p>
Methcathinone	ng/mL	<p>Methcathinone, a CNS-stimulant, is similar to methamphetamine in that it can reduce fatigue and block hunger. The drug can also trigger impulsive, erratic behavior by increasing the action of two neurotransmitters, norepinephrine and dopamine. At higher dosages, or with chronic use, feelings of heightened confidence, arousal, paranoia, irritability, and severe depression are exhibited.</p> <p>Physical side effects include loss of appetite, profuse sweating, dehydration, elevated heart rate and body temperature, and uncontrolled shaking. Psychological effects include anxiety and irritability. Tolerance often develops rapidly as does dependence. Early withdrawal symptoms of anxiety and profuse sweating can precede convulsions, hallucinations, and severe depression.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data for this compound have been reported.</p>
Ethylone	ng/mL	<p>Ethylone is a methylenedioxy beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug. It is the beta-keto analog of MDEA. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data have been reported.</p>



Effective Date:

Monday, August 26, 2013

New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Butylone	ng/mL	<p>Butylone is a methylenedioxy beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug. It is the beta-keto analog of MBDB. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data have been published.</p> <p>Butylone is chemically related to mephedrone.</p>
Pyrovalerone	ng/mL	<p>Pyrovalerone is a stimulant drug in the pyrovalerone class. It is a CNS stimulant drug. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. Side effects of the drug reportedly include loss of appetite, anxiety, sleep disturbance and tremors. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference blood drug concentrations have been published.</p> <p>Pyrovalerone is chemically related to MDPV.</p>
Naphyrone	ng/mL	<p>Naphyrone is a stimulant drug in the pyrovalerone class. It is a CNS stimulant drug. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference blood drug concentrations have been published.</p>

52379SP Cathinones Confirmation 2 (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Cathinone, Methcathinone, Ethylone, Butylone, Pyrovalerone,
Method (CPT Code) Naphyrone



Effective Date:

Monday, August 26, 2013

New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Cathinone	ng/mL	<p>Cathinone is a central nervous system stimulant present in the North African shrub <i>Catha Edulis</i>. The dried plant material is known as Khat.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data for this compound have been reported.</p>
Methcathinone	ng/mL	<p>Methcathinone, a CNS-stimulant, is similar to methamphetamine in that it can reduce fatigue and block hunger. The drug can also trigger impulsive, erratic behavior by increasing the action of two neurotransmitters, norepinephrine and dopamine. At higher dosages, or with chronic use, feelings of heightened confidence, arousal, paranoia, irritability, and severe depression are exhibited.</p> <p>Physical side effects include loss of appetite, profuse sweating, dehydration, elevated heart rate and body temperature, and uncontrolled shaking. Psychological effects include anxiety and irritability. Tolerance often develops rapidly as does dependence. Early withdrawal symptoms of anxiety and profuse sweating can precede convulsions, hallucinations, and severe depression.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data for this compound have been reported.</p>
Ethylone	ng/mL	<p>Ethylone is a methylenedioxy beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug. It is the beta-keto analog of MDEA. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been reported.</p>



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New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Butylone	ng/mL	<p>Butylone is a methylenedioxy beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug. It is the beta-keto analog of MBDB. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p> <p>Butylone is chemically related to mephedrone.</p>
Pyrovalerone	ng/mL	<p>Pyrovalerone is a stimulant drug in the pyrovalerone class. It is a CNS stimulant drug. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. Side effects of the drug reportedly include loss of appetite, anxiety, sleep disturbance and tremors. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma drug concentrations have been published.</p> <p>Pyrovalerone is chemically related to MDPV.</p>
Naphyrone	ng/mL	<p>Naphyrone is a stimulant drug in the pyrovalerone class. It is a CNS stimulant drug. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma drug concentrations have been published.</p>

52379U Cathinones Confirmation 2 (Qualitative), Urine

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Cathinone, Methcathinone, Ethylone, Butylone, Pyrovalerone,
Method (CPT Code) Naphyrone



Effective Date:

Monday, August 26, 2013

New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Cathinone	ng/mL	Cathinone is a central nervous system stimulant present in the North African shrub <i>Catha Edulis</i> . The dried plant material is known as Khat.
Methcathinone	ng/mL	<p>Methcathinone, a CNS-stimulant, is similar to methamphetamine in that it can reduce fatigue and block hunger. The drug can also trigger impulsive, erratic behavior by increasing the action of two neurotransmitters, norepinephrine and dopamine. At higher dosages, or with chronic use, feelings of heightened confidence, arousal, paranoia, irritability, and severe depression are exhibited.</p> <p>Physical side effects include loss of appetite, profuse sweating, dehydration, elevated heart rate and body temperature, and uncontrolled shaking. Psychological effects include anxiety and irritability. Tolerance often develops rapidly as does dependence. Early withdrawal symptoms of anxiety and profuse sweating can precede convulsions, hallucinations, and severe depression.</p>
Ethylone	ng/mL	Ethylone is a methylenedioxy beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug. It is the beta-keto analog of MDEA. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
Butylone	ng/mL	<p>Butylone is a methylenedioxy beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug. It is the beta-keto analog of MBDB. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>Butylone is chemically related to mephedrone.</p>



Effective Date:

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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Pyrovalerone	ng/mL	<p>Pyrovalerone is a stimulant drug in the pyrovalerone class. It is a CNS stimulant drug. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. Side effects of the drug reportedly include loss of appetite, anxiety, sleep disturbance and tremors. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>Pyrovalerone is chemically related to MDPV.</p>
Naphyrone	ng/mL	<p>Naphyrone is a stimulant drug in the pyrovalerone class. It is a CNS stimulant drug. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p>

52375B DMAA Confirmation, Blood

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): DMAA
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
DMAA	ng/mL	<p>DMAA is a simple aliphatic amine which is believed to have stimulant properties mediated through the promotion of catecholamine release. This compound is sold as a nutritional supplement in the United States. DMAA use has been linked to at least two deaths, although blood concentrations are not available.</p>

52375SP DMAA Confirmation, Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): DMAA
Method (CPT Code)



New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
DMAA	ng/mL	DMAA is a simple aliphatic amine which is believed to have stimulant properties mediated through the promotion of catecholamine release. This compound is sold as a nutritional supplement in the United States. DMAA use has been linked to at least two deaths, although serum or plasma concentrations are not available.

52375U DMAA Confirmation, Urine

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): DMAA
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
DMAA	ng/mL	DMAA is a simple aliphatic amine which is believed to have stimulant properties mediated through the promotion of catecholamine release. This compound is sold as a nutritional supplement in the United States. DMAA use has been linked to at least two deaths.

54361B Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Methcathinone Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Methcathinone
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methcathinone	ng/mL	<p>Methcathinone, a CNS-stimulant, is similar to methamphetamine in that it can reduce fatigue and block hunger. The drug can also trigger impulsive, erratic behavior by increasing the action of two neurotransmitters, norepinephrine and dopamine. At higher dosages, or with chronic use, feelings of heightened confidence, arousal, paranoia, irritability, and severe depression are exhibited.</p> <p>Physical side effects include loss of appetite, profuse sweating, dehydration, elevated heart rate and body temperature, and uncontrolled shaking. Psychological effects include anxiety and irritability. Tolerance often develops rapidly as does dependence. Early</p>



New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		withdrawal symptoms of anxiety and profuse sweating can precede convulsions, hallucinations, and severe depression. No reference blood concentration data for this compound have been reported.

54361SP Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Methcathinone Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Methcathinone
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methcathinone	ng/mL	Methcathinone, a CNS-stimulant, is similar to methamphetamine in that it can reduce fatigue and block hunger. The drug can also trigger impulsive, erratic behavior by increasing the action of two neurotransmitters, norepinephrine and dopamine. At higher dosages, or with chronic use, feelings of heightened confidence, arousal, paranoia, irritability, and severe depression are exhibited. Physical side effects include loss of appetite, profuse sweating, dehydration, elevated heart rate and body temperature, and uncontrolled shaking. Psychological effects include anxiety and irritability. Tolerance often develops rapidly as does dependence. Early withdrawal symptoms of anxiety and profuse sweating can precede convulsions, hallucinations, and severe depression. No reference serum or plasma concentration data for this compound have been reported.

54361U Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Methcathinone Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Methcathinone
Method (CPT Code)



New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methcathinone	ng/mL	<p>Methcathinone, a CNS-stimulant, is similar to methamphetamine in that it can reduce fatigue and block hunger. The drug can also trigger impulsive, erratic behavior by increasing the action of two neurotransmitters, norepinephrine and dopamine. At higher dosages, or with chronic use, feelings of heightened confidence, arousal, paranoia, irritability, and severe depression are exhibited.</p> <p>Physical side effects include loss of appetite, profuse sweating, dehydration, elevated heart rate and body temperature, and uncontrolled shaking. Psychological effects include anxiety and irritability. Tolerance often develops rapidly as does dependence. Early withdrawal symptoms of anxiety and profuse sweating can precede convulsions, hallucinations, and severe depression.</p>

54000B Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Amphetamines Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (82145): Ephedrine, Methylephedrine, Pseudoephedrine,
Method (CPT Code) Phenylpropanolamine, Norpseudoephedrine, Amphetamine, Phentermine,
Methamphetamine, MDA, MDMA, MDEA, Selegiline, Phendimetrazine,
Phenmetrazine

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDA	ng/mL	<p>MDA is an amphetamine derivative and a chemical analogue and metabolite of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). This compound is abused for its central nervous system stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. It displays mixed stimulant, and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDA promotes empathy and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation and coma. Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse, blood pressure and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to light. Typical doses of MDMA are in the range of 50 to 200 mg. When present as an MDMA metabolite, MDA concentrations peaked at 4 to 6 hours and never exceeded 5% of the parent compound. The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.</p>



Effective Date:

Monday, August 26, 2013

New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDMA	ng/mL	<p>3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) is a sympathomimetic compound with mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDMA promotes empathy and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation and coma. Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse and blood pressure and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to light. Typical doses of MDMA are in the range of 50 to 200 mg. Peak plasma concentrations at 1.5 to 4 hrs following ingestion of 50 to 150 mg of MDMA were as follows (dose: mean concentration (SD) or range):</p> <p>50 mg: 20 - 80 ng/mL 75 mg: 130 ng/mL (40 ng/mL) 100 mg: 190 - 210 ng/mL 125 mg: 240 ng/mL (0.06) 150 mg: 440 - 490 ng/mL.</p> <p>Plasma MDA (active metabolite) concentrations peaked later (4 to 6 hrs) and never exceeded 5% of the parent compound.</p> <p>Drivers arrested under suspicion of MDMA intoxication generally displayed erratic driving, weaving, failure to obey stop signs, speeding and involvement in collisions. MDMA concentrations in blood from 493 drivers ranged from 5 - 3900 ng/mL (median 100 ng/mL). Other drugs may also have been present. The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.</p> <p>The blood to plasma ratio of MDMA is approximately 1.2 - 1.3</p>
MDEA	ng/mL	<p>3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) is a sympathomimetic compound with mixed stimulant, and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDEA promotes empathy, and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation, and coma. Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse and blood pressure, and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to light. Typical doses of MDEA are in the range of 50 to 200 mg. A single oral 140 mg dose given to 6 adults produced peak plasma concentrations that</p>



New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		<p>averaged 260 ng/mL at 2.2 hours. The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.</p> <p>The blood to serum/plasma ratio is approximately 1.0.</p>

54000SP Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Amphetamines Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (82145): Ephedrine, Methylephedrine, Pseudoephedrine, Phenylpropanolamine, Norpseudoephedrine, Amphetamine, Phentermine, Methamphetamine, MDA, MDMA, MDEA, Selegiline, Phendimetrazine, Phenmetrazine

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDA	ng/mL	<p>MDA is an amphetamine derivative and a chemical analogue and metabolite of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). This compound is abused for its central nervous system stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. It displays mixed stimulant, and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDA promotes empathy and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation and coma. Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse, blood pressure and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to light. Typical doses of MDMA are in the range of 50 to 200 mg. When present as an MDMA metabolite, MDA concentrations peaked at 4 to 6 hours and never exceeded 5% of the parent compound. The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.</p>
MDMA	ng/mL	<p>MDA is an amphetamine derivative and a chemical analogue and metabolite of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). This compound is abused for its central nervous system stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. It displays mixed stimulant, and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDA promotes empathy and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation and coma. Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse, blood pressure and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to</p>



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		light. Typical doses of MDMA are in the range of 50 to 200 mg. When present as an MDMA metabolite, MDA concentrations peaked at 4 to 6 hours and never exceeded 5% of the parent compound. The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.
		The blood to plasma ratio of MDMA is approximately 1.2 - 1.3
MDEA	ng/mL	3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) is a sympathomimetic compound with mixed stimulant, and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDEA promotes empathy, and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation, and coma. Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse and blood pressure, and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to light. Typical doses of MDEA are in the range of 50 to 200 mg. A single oral 140 mg dose given to 6 adults produced peak plasma concentrations that averaged 260 ng/mL at 2.2 hours. The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.

54000U Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Amphetamines Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (82145): Ephedrine, Methylephedrine, Pseudoephedrine,
 Method (CPT Code) Phenylpropanolamine, Norpseudoephedrine, Amphetamine, Phentermine,
 Methamphetamine, MDA, MDMA, MDEA, Selegiline, Phendimetrazine,
 Phenmetrazine

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDA	ng/mL	MDA is an amphetamine derivative and a chemical analogue and metabolite of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). This compound is abused for its central nervous system stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. It displays mixed stimulant, and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDA promotes empathy and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation and coma.



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDMA	ng/mL	<p>Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse, blood pressure and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to light. Typical doses of MDMA are in the range of 50 to 200 mg. The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.</p> <p>3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) is a sympathomimetic compound with mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDMA promotes empathy and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation and coma. Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse and blood pressure and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to light.</p> <p>Drivers arrested under suspicion of MDMA intoxication generally displayed erratic driving, weaving, failure to obey stop signs, speeding and involvement in collisions.</p> <p>The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.</p>
MDEA	ng/mL	<p>3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine (MDEA) is a sympathomimetic compound with mixed stimulant, and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDEA promotes empathy, and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation, and coma. Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse and blood pressure, and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to light. The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.</p>

8074B Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Hallucinogens Add-On, Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Stability was changed.
Reference Comment was changed.



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Test Changes

Stability: Room Temperature: 1 day(s)
Refrigerated: 7 day(s)
Frozen (-20 °C): 14 day(s)

If this test contains multiple compounds, the reported stability reflects that which is least stable. Stability may vary among compounds included in the test and may be dependent upon matrix, pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution. For more information on stability of a specific compound please contact the laboratory.

NOTE: If the test contains multiple compounds samples received at room temperature will not be rejected.

Scope of Analysis: LC/TOF-MS (80100): Bufotenine, Psilocin, DMT, Scopolamine, 5-MeO-DMT, Mescaline, Amphetamine, DMA, MDA, Methamphetamine, MDMA, Methedrone, 2C-N, AMT, 2C-H, MDEA, Atropine, DET, MBDB, BDB, Ketamine, Norketamine, Benzoylecgonine, 5-MeO-DiPT, Cocaine, 5-MeO-DALT, 2C-C, 2C-B, LSD-25, 2C-B-FLY, 2C-I, 2C-T-2, Phencyclidine, 2C-E, Dextro / Levo Methorphan, 2C-T-7, Bromo-Dragon FLY, 2C-P, Salvinorin B

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-H	ng/mL	2C-H is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
Benzoylecgonine	ng/mL	Benzoylecgonine is known to have limited stability in some individual biological specimens which may be pH related. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.

8074U Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Hallucinogens Add-On, Urine (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Stability was changed.
Reference Comment was changed.

Stability: Room Temperature: Not Stable
Refrigerated: 14 day(s)
Frozen (-20 °C): 14 day(s)

If this test contains multiple compounds, the reported stability reflects that which is least stable. Stability may vary among compounds included in the test and may be dependent upon matrix, pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution. For more information on stability of a specific compound please contact the laboratory.

NOTE: If the test contains multiple compounds samples received at room temperature will not be rejected.

Scope of Analysis: LC/TOF-MS (80100): Psilocin, DMT, Scopolamine, 5-MeO-DMT, Mescaline, Amphetamine, DMA, MDA, Methamphetamine, MDMA, Methedrone, 2C-N, AMT, 2C-H, MDEA, Atropine, DET, MBDB, BDB, Ketamine, Norketamine, Benzoylecgonine, 5-MeO-DiPT, Cocaine, 5-MeO-DALT, 2C-C, 2C-B, LSD-25, 2C-B-FLY, 2C-I, 2C-T-2, Phencyclidine, 2C-E, Dextro / Levo Methorphan, 2C-T-7, Bromo-Dragon FLY, 2C-P, Salvinorin B



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-T-2	ng/mL	2C-T-2 is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
2C-T-7	ng/mL	2C-T-7 is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.

54323B Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology MDMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood (Forensic) (CSA)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): MDMA
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDMA	ng/mL	<p>3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) is a sympathomimetic compound with mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDMA promotes empathy and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation and coma. Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse and blood pressure and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to light. Typical doses of MDMA are in the range of 50 to 20 mg. Peak plasma concentrations at 1.5 to 4 hrs following ingestion of 50 to 150 mg of MDMA were as follows (dose: mean concentration (SD) or range):</p> <p>50 mg: 20 - 80 ng/mL 75 mg: 130 ng/mL (40 ng/mL) 100 mg: 190 - 210 ng/mL 125 mg: 240 ng/mL (0.06) 150 mg: 440 - 490 ng/mL.</p> <p>Plasma MDA (active metabolite) concentrations peaked later (4 to 6 hrs) and never exceeded 5% of the parent compound.</p> <p>Drivers arrested under suspicion of MDMA intoxication generally displayed erratic driving, weaving, failure to obey stop signs, speeding and involvement in collisions. MDMA concentrations in blood from 493 drivers ranged from 5 - 3900 ng/mL (median 100 ng/mL). Other drugs may also have been</p>



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		present. The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.
		The blood to plasma ratio of MDMA is approximately 1.2 - 1.3

54326B Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology MDMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood (Forensic) (CSA)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): MDMA
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDMA	ng/mL	<p>3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) is a sympathomimetic compound with mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDMA promotes empathy and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation and coma. Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse and blood pressure and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to light. Typical doses of MDMA are in the range of 50 to 20 mg. Peak plasma concentrations at 1.5 to 4 hrs following ingestion of 50 to 150 mg of MDMA were as follows (dose: mean concentration (SD) or range):</p> <p>50 mg: 20 - 80 ng/mL 75 mg: 130 ng/mL (40 ng/mL) 100 mg: 190 - 210 ng/mL 125 mg: 240 ng/mL (0.06) 150 mg: 440 - 490 ng/mL.</p> <p>Plasma MDA (active metabolite) concentrations peaked later (4 to 6 hrs) and never exceeded 5% of the parent compound.</p> <p>Drivers arrested under suspicion of MDMA intoxication generally displayed erratic driving, weaving, failure to obey stop signs, speeding and involvement in collisions. MDMA concentrations in blood from 493 drivers ranged from 5 - 3900 ng/mL (median 100 ng/mL). Other drugs may also have been</p>



New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		present. The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.
		The blood to plasma ratio of MDMA is approximately 1.2 - 1.3

54323U Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology MDMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine (Forensic) (CSA)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): MDMA
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDMA	ng/mL	3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) is a sympathomimetic compound with mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDMA promotes empathy and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation and coma. Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse and blood pressure and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to light. Drivers arrested under suspicion of MDMA intoxication generally displayed erratic driving, weaving, failure to obey stop signs, speeding and involvement in collisions. The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.

54326U Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology MDMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine (Forensic) (CSA)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): MDMA
Method (CPT Code)



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MDMA	ng/mL	<p>3,4-Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) is a sympathomimetic compound with mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic properties. Users report that MDMA promotes empathy and feelings of love, or emotional closeness to others. Users also report visual and tactile hallucinations, confusion, agitation and coma. Acutely, users typically have elevated pulse and blood pressure and dilated pupils, with slow reaction to light.</p> <p>Drivers arrested under suspicion of MDMA intoxication generally displayed erratic driving, weaving, failure to obey stop signs, speeding and involvement in collisions.</p> <p>The mixed stimulant and hallucinogenic effects of recreational use of this drug create a risk for impairment of the skills needed for safe driving.</p>

54340B Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Piperazine Designer Drugs Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (82542): TFMPP, BZP, mCPP
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
BZP	ng/mL	<p>BZP is a synthetic sympathomimetic compound often categorized as a 'designer drug'. Its effect profile would categorize it as a stimulant. Since the 1990s the compound has gained popularity as a stimulant drug of abuse, having a potency of approximately one-tenth that of dextroamphetamine. BZP is often mixed with a similar compound, trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine (TFMPP) in order to mimic the psychoactive effects of methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) and methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA).</p> <p>There is little information concerning blood or plasma concentrations of BZP. In one study, the mean peak plasma concentration was 262 ng/mL at 75 minutes after oral ingestion of a 200 mg dose of BZP in 7 adult volunteers.</p> <p>A 100 mg oral dose of the drug is believed to elicit effects for 6 to 8 hours and will produce euphoria, wakefulness, and increased vigilance. Users also describe negative side effects including anxiety, vomiting, headache, dry mouth, dilated pupils,</p>



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		<p>difficulty urinating, cardiac palpitations, confusion, and seizures.</p> <p>In a laboratory based study of subjects driving performance after taking BZP/TFMPP (300 mg/74 mg over a two hour period), subjects showed an improvement in standard deviation of lateral position (weaving) over the placebo condition, consistent with other low dose stimulant use, however severe adverse effects including agitation, anxiety, hallucinations, vomiting and migraine were reported by 40% of the subjects. Subjects also demonstrated a marked increase in blood pressure, but no effect on body temperature. The study was terminated prematurely due to the prevalence of severe adverse effects. Subjects reported additional adverse effects for 1-2 days after the immediate effects of the drug wore off, including insomnia, headache, fatigue and malaise. Recreational use of BZP/TFMPP carries a significant risk of adverse effects which may impact safe driving skills.</p> <p>The whole blood to plasma ratio has not been reported.</p>

54340SP Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Piperazine Designer Drugs Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (82542): TFMPP, BZP, mCPP
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
BZP	ng/mL	<p>BZP is a synthetic sympathomimetic compound often categorized as a 'designer drug'. Its effect profile would categorize it as a stimulant. Since the 1990s the compound has gained popularity as a stimulant drug of abuse, having a potency of approximately one-tenth that of dextroamphetamine. BZP is often mixed with a similar compound, trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine (TFMPP) in order to mimic the psychoactive effects of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) and methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA).</p> <p>There is little information concerning blood or plasma concentrations of BZP. In one study, the mean peak plasma concentration was 262 ng/mL at 75 minutes after oral ingestion of a 200 mg dose of BZP in 7 adult volunteers.</p>



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		<p>A 100 mg oral dose of the drug is believed to elicit effects for 6 to 8 hours and will produce euphoria, wakefulness, and increased vigilance. Users also describe negative side effects including anxiety, vomiting, headache, dry mouth, dilated pupils, difficulty urinating, cardiac palpitations, confusion, and seizures.</p> <p>In a laboratory based study of subjects driving performance after taking BZP/TFMPP (300 mg/74 mg over a two hour period), subjects showed an improvement in standard deviation of lateral position (weaving) over the placebo condition, consistent with other low dose stimulant use, however severe adverse effects including agitation, anxiety, hallucinations, vomiting and migraine were reported by 40% of the subjects. Subjects also demonstrated a marked increase in blood pressure, but no effect on body temperature. The study was terminated prematurely due to the prevalence of severe adverse effects. Subjects reported additional adverse effects for 1-2 days after the immediate effects of the drug wore off, including insomnia, headache, fatigue and malaise. Recreational use of BZP/TFMPP carries a significant risk of adverse effects which may impact safe driving skills.</p>

54340U Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Piperazine Designer Drugs Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (82542): TFMPP, BZP, mCPP
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
BZP	ng/mL	<p>BZP is a synthetic sympathomimetic compound often categorized as a 'designer drug'. Its effect profile would categorize it as a stimulant. Since the 1990s the compound has gained popularity as a stimulant drug of abuse, having a potency of approximately one-tenth that of dextroamphetamine. BZP is often mixed with a similar compound, trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine (TFMPP) in order to mimic the psychoactive effects of methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) and methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA).</p> <p>A 100 mg oral dose of the drug is believed to elicit effects for 6 to 8 hours and will produce euphoria,</p>



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		<p>wakefulness, and increased vigilance. Users also describe negative side effects including anxiety, vomiting, headache, dry mouth, dilated pupils, difficulty urinating, cardiac palpitations, confusion, and seizures.</p> <p>In a laboratory based study of subjects driving performance after taking BZP/TFMPP (300 mg/74 mg over a two hour period), subjects showed an improvement in standard deviation of lateral position (weaving) over the placebo condition, consistent with other low dose stimulant use, however severe adverse effects including agitation, anxiety, hallucinations, vomiting and migraine were reported by 40% of the subjects. Subjects also demonstrated a marked increase in blood pressure, but no effect on body temperature. The study was terminated prematurely due to the prevalence of severe adverse effects. Subjects reported additional adverse effects for 1-2 days after the immediate effects of the drug wore off, including insomnia, headache, fatigue and malaise. Recreational use of BZP/TFMPP carries a significant risk of adverse effects which may impact safe driving skills.</p>

54128B Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Tramadol and Metabolite Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): Tramadol, O-Desmethyltramadol
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
O-Desmethyltramadol	ng/mL	<p>Peak plasma concentration following a single 100 mg oral dose: 35 - 75 ng O-Desmethyltramadol/mL.</p> <p>Steady-state plasma concentration following a 100 mg 4 times daily regimen: 80 - 140 ng O-Desmethyltramadol/mL.</p> <p>The ratio of whole blood concentration to serum or plasma concentration is unknown for this analyte.</p>

54128SP Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Tramadol and Metabolite Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)



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Test Changes

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): Tramadol, O-Desmethyltramadol
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
O-Desmethyltramadol	ng/mL	Peak plasma concentration following a single 100 mg oral dose: 35 - 75 ng O-Desmethyltramadol/mL. Steady-state plasma concentration following a 100 mg 4 times daily regimen: 80 - 140 ng O-Desmethyltramadol/mL.

54128U Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Tramadol and Metabolite Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): Tramadol, O-Desmethyltramadol
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
O-Desmethyltramadol	ng/mL	O-Desmethyltramadol is one of the primary metabolites of tramadol, a synthetic opioid receptor agonist. Approximately 90% of a single oral dose of tramadol is eliminated in urine over 72 hours, about 20% as free and conjugated O-Desmethyltramadol.

52404B Hallucinogens Panel 2 Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (83788): 5-MeO-DALT, 2C-B, 2C-E, Bromo-Dragon FLY
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-B	ng/mL	2C-B is a Schedule I synthetic methoxylated phenethylamine derivative, first described in 1975 which has been abused for its euphoric and hallucinogenic properties since 1985. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. Effects include central nervous system stimulation, perceptual distortion, visual



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		hallucinations, hypertension, tachycardia and hyperthermia. No reference blood concentration data have been published.
2C-E	ng/mL	2C-E is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference blood concentration data have been published.

52404SP Hallucinogens Panel 2 Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (83788): 5-MeO-DALT, 2C-B, 2C-E, Bromo-Dragon FLY
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-B	ng/mL	2C-B is a Schedule I synthetic methoxylated phenethylamine derivative, first described in 1975 which has been abused for its euphoric and hallucinogenic properties since 1985. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. Effects include central nervous system stimulation, perceptual distortion, visual hallucinations, hypertension, tachycardia and hyperthermia. No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-E	ng/mL	2C-E is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.

52404U Hallucinogens Panel 2 Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (83788): 5-MeO-DALT, 2C-B, 2C-E, Bromo-Dragon FLY
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-B	ng/mL	2C-B is a Schedule I synthetic methoxylated phenethylamine derivative, first described in 1975 which has been abused for its euphoric and hallucinogenic properties since 1985. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. Effects include central nervous system stimulation, perceptual distortion, visual hallucinations, hypertension, tachycardia and hyperthermia.
2C-E	ng/mL	2C-E is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.

8755B Hallucinogens Screen - Expanded, Blood

Summary of Changes: Stability was changed.
Reference Comment was changed.



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Test Changes

Stability: Room Temperature: 1 day(s)
Refrigerated: 7 day(s)
Frozen (-20 °C): 14 day(s)

If this test contains multiple compounds, the reported stability reflects that which is least stable. Stability may vary among compounds included in the test and may be dependent upon matrix, pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution. For more information on stability of a specific compound please contact the laboratory.

NOTE: If the test contains multiple compounds samples received at room temperature will not be rejected.

Scope of Analysis: LC/TOF-MS (80100): Bufotenine, Psilocin, DMT, Scopolamine, 5-MeO-DMT, Mescaline, Amphetamine, DMA, MDA, Methamphetamine, MDMA, Methedrone, 2C-N, AMT, 2C-H, MDEA, Atropine, DET, MBDB, BDB, Ketamine, Norketamine, Benzoylecgonine, 5-MeO-DiPT, Cocaine, 5-MeO-DALT, 2C-C, 2C-B, LSD-25, 2C-B-FLY, 2C-I, 2C-T-2, Phencyclidine, 2C-E, Dextro / Levo Methorphan, 2C-T-7, Bromo-Dragon FLY, 2C-P, Salvinorin B

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-H	ng/mL	2C-H is known to have limited stability in blood which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.

8755SP Hallucinogens Screen - Expanded, Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Stability was changed.

Stability: Room Temperature: 1 day(s)
Refrigerated: 7 day(s)
Frozen (-20 °C): 14 day(s)

If this test contains multiple compounds, the reported stability reflects that which is least stable. Stability may vary among compounds included in the test and may be dependent upon matrix, pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution. For more information on stability of a specific compound please contact the laboratory.

NOTE: If the test contains multiple compounds samples received at room temperature will not be rejected.

8755U Hallucinogens Screen - Expanded, Urine

Summary of Changes: Stability was changed.
Reference Comment was changed.



New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Stability: Room Temperature: Not Stable
Refrigerated: 14 day(s)
Frozen (-20 °C): 14 day(s)

If this test contains multiple compounds, the reported stability reflects that which is least stable. Stability may vary among compounds included in the test and may be dependent upon matrix, pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution. For more information on stability of a specific compound please contact the laboratory.

NOTE: If the test contains multiple compounds samples received at room temperature will not be rejected.

Scope of Analysis: LC/TOF-MS (80100): Psilocin, DMT, Scopolamine, 5-MeO-DMT, Mescaline, Amphetamine, DMA, MDA, Methamphetamine, MDMA, Methedrone, 2C-N, AMT, 2C-H, MDEA, Atropine, DET, MBDB, BDB, Ketamine, Norketamine, Benzoylecgonine, 5-MeO-DiPT, Cocaine, 5-MeO-DALT, 2C-C, 2C-B, LSD-25, 2C-B-FLY, 2C-I, 2C-T-2, Phencyclidine, 2C-E, Dextro / Levo Methorphan, 2C-T-7, Bromo-Dragon FLY, 2C-P, Salvinorin B

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-T-2	ng/mL	2C-T-2 is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.
2C-T-7	ng/mL	2C-T-7 is known to have limited stability in urine which may be dependent upon pH, collection tube, and storage temperature. Negative results should be interpreted with caution.

52382B Hallucinogens and Stimulants Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Blood

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (83788): Buphedrone, MBZP, 4-MEC, Pentylone, 2C-C, 3,4-DMMC, 2C-B, Method (CPT Code) DOM, DOB, 2C-I, DBZP, 2C-T-2, 2C-E, 2C-T-7, 2C-P

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Buphedrone	ng/mL	Buphedrone is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug first reported in 2010. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.

Buphedrone is chemically related to mephedrone.



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MBZP	ng/mL	<p>MBZP is a synthetic compound whose presence has been linked to products sold as 'Legal High', 'Party Pills' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. Benzylpiperazines have CNS stimulant properties.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data for this compound have been reported.</p> <p>MBZP is chemically related to BZP.</p>
4-MEC	ng/mL	<p>4-MEC is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug first reported in 2010 and is chemically related to mephedrone. It is abused for its perceived 'ecstasy like' effects of euphoria, excitement and alertness. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p>
Pentylone	ng/mL	<p>Pentylone is a methylenedioxy beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug. It is abused for its perceived 'ecstasy like' effects of euphoria, excitement and alertness. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data have been reported.</p>
2C-C	ng/mL	<p>2C-C is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data have been published</p>



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
3,4-DMMC	ng/mL	<p>3,4- DMMC is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug first reported in 2010 and is chemically related to mephedrone. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data have been published.</p>
2C-B	ng/mL	<p>2C-B is a Schedule I synthetic methoxylated phenethylamine derivative, first described in 1975 which has been abused for its euphoric and hallucinogenic properties since 1985. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. Effects include central nervous system stimulation, perceptual distortion, visual hallucinations, hypertension, tachycardia and hyperthermia.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data have been published.</p>
DOM	ng/mL	<p>DOM is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug related to the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data for this compound have been reported.</p>
DOB	ng/mL	<p>DOB is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug related to the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1960's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data have been published.</p>



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-I	ng/mL	<p>2C-I is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data have been published.</p>
DBZP	ng/mL	<p>DBZP is a synthetic compound whose presence has been linked to products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. Often found in combination with benzylpiperazine (BZP) it may be a reaction byproduct. Its pharmacological effects are unknown.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data for this compound have been reported.</p>
2C-T-2	ng/mL	<p>2C-T-2 is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C-T family, first synthesized in the 1980's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data have been published.</p>
2C-E	ng/mL	<p>2C-E is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference blood concentration data have been published.</p>
2C-T-7	ng/mL	<p>2C-T-7 is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C-T family, first synthesized in the 1980's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p>



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-P	ng/mL	2C-P is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference blood concentration data have been published.

52382SP Hallucinogens and Stimulants Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (83788): Buphedrone, MBZP, 4-MEC, Pentylone, 2C-C, 3,4-DMMC, 2C-B, Method (CPT Code) DOM, DOB, 2C-I, DBZP, 2C-T-2, 2C-E, 2C-T-7, 2C-P

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Buphedrone	ng/mL	Buphedrone is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug first reported in 2010. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. Buphedrone is chemically related to mephedrone.
MBZP	ng/mL	MBZP is a synthetic compound whose presence has been linked to products sold as 'Legal High', 'Party Pills' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. Benzylpiperazines have CNS stimulant properties. No reference serum or plasma concentration data for this compound have been reported. MBZP is chemically related to BZP.
4-MEC	ng/mL	4-MEC is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug first reported in 2010 and is chemically related to mephedrone. It is abused for its perceived 'ecstasy like' effects of euphoria, excitement and alertness. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Pentylone	ng/mL	<p>Pentylone is a methylenedioxy beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug. It is abused for its perceived 'ecstasy like' effects of euphoria, excitement and alertness. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been reported.</p>
2C-C	ng/mL	<p>2C-C is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>
3,4-DMMC	ng/mL	<p>3,4- DMMC is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug first reported in 2010 and is chemically related to mephedrone. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>
2C-B	ng/mL	<p>2C-B is a Schedule I synthetic methoxylated phenethylamine derivative, first described in 1975 which has been abused for its euphoric and hallucinogenic properties since 1985. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. Effects include central nervous system stimulation, perceptual distortion, visual hallucinations, hypertension, tachycardia and hyperthermia.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
DOM	ng/mL	<p>DOM is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug related to the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data for this compound have been reported.</p>
DOB	ng/mL	<p>DOB is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug related to the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1960's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>
2C-I	ng/mL	<p>2C-I is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>
DBZP	ng/mL	<p>DBZP is a synthetic compound whose presence has been linked to products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. Often found in combination with benzylpiperazine (BZP) it may be a reaction byproduct. Its pharmacological effects are unknown.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data for this compound have been reported.</p>
2C-T-2	ng/mL	<p>2C-T-2 is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C-T family, first synthesized in the 1980's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-E	ng/mL	<p>2C-E is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>
2C-T-7	ng/mL	<p>2C-T-7 is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C-T family, first synthesized in the 1980's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p>
2C-P	ng/mL	<p>2C-P is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>

52382U Hallucinogens and Stimulants Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Urine

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (83788): Buphedrone, MBZP, 4-MEC, Pentylone, 2C-C, 3,4-DMMC, 2C-B, Method (CPT Code) DOM, DOB, 2C-I, DBZP, 2C-T-2, 2C-E, 2C-T-7, 2C-P

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Buphedrone	ng/mL	<p>Buphedrone is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug first reported in 2010. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>Buphedrone is chemically related to mephedrone.</p>



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
MBZP	ng/mL	<p>MBZP is a synthetic compound whose presence has been linked to products sold as 'Legal High', 'Party Pills' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. Benzylpiperazines have CNS stimulant properties.</p> <p>MBZP is chemically related to BZP.</p>
4-MEC	ng/mL	<p>4-MEC is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug first reported in 2010 and is chemically related to mephedrone. It is abused for its perceived 'ecstasy like' effects of euphoria, excitement and alertness. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p>
Pentylone	ng/mL	<p>Pentylone is a methylenedioxy beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug. It is abused for its perceived 'ecstasy like' effects of euphoria, excitement and alertness. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p>
2C-C	ng/mL	<p>2C-C is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p>
3,4-DMMC	ng/mL	<p>3,4- DMMC is a beta keto amphetamine or cathinone stimulant drug first reported in 2010 and is chemically related to mephedrone. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p>



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-B	ng/mL	2C-B is a Schedule I synthetic methoxylated phenethylamine derivative, first described in 1975 which has been abused for its euphoric and hallucinogenic properties since 1985. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. Effects include central nervous system stimulation, perceptual distortion, visual hallucinations, hypertension, tachycardia and hyperthermia.
DOM	ng/mL	DOM is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug related to the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
DOB	ng/mL	DOB is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug related to the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1960's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
2C-I	ng/mL	2C-I is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
DBZP	ng/mL	DBZP is a synthetic compound whose presence has been linked to products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. Often found in combination with benzylpiperazine (BZP) it may be a reaction byproduct. Its pharmacological effects are unknown.
2C-T-2	ng/mL	2C-T-2 is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C-T family, first synthesized in the 1980's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-E	ng/mL	2C-E is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
2C-T-7	ng/mL	2C-T-7 is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C-T family, first synthesized in the 1980's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
2C-P	ng/mL	2C-P is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.

52383B Hallucinogens and Stimulants Confirmation 2 (Qualitative), Blood

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (83788): AMT, MBDB, BDB, 5-MeO-DiPT, 5-MeO-DALT, 2C-C, 2C-B, 2C-B-FLY, 2C-I, 2C-T-2, 2C-E, 2C-T-7, Bromo-Dragon FLY, 2C-P

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-C	ng/mL	2C-C is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference blood concentration data have been published
2C-B	ng/mL	2C-B is a Schedule I synthetic methoxylated phenethylamine derivative, first described in 1975 which has been abused for its euphoric and hallucinogenic properties since 1985. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. Effects include central nervous system stimulation, perceptual distortion, visual



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		hallucinations, hypertension, tachycardia and hyperthermia. No reference blood concentration data have been published.
2C-I	ng/mL	2C-I is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference blood concentration data have been published.
2C-T-2	ng/mL	2C-T-2 is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C-T family, first synthesized in the 1980's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference blood concentration data have been published.
2C-E	ng/mL	2C-E is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference blood concentration data have been published.
2C-T-7	ng/mL	2C-T-7 is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C-T family, first synthesized in the 1980's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-P	ng/mL	2C-P is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference blood concentration data have been published.

52383SP Hallucinogens and Stimulants Confirmation 2 (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (83788): AMT, MBDB, BDB, 5-MeO-DiPT, 5-MeO-DALT, 2C-C, 2C-B, 2C-B-FLY, 2C-I, 2C-T-2, 2C-E, 2C-T-7, Bromo-Dragon FLY, 2C-P

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-C	ng/mL	2C-C is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.
2C-B	ng/mL	2C-B is a Schedule I synthetic methoxylated phenethylamine derivative, first described in 1975 which has been abused for its euphoric and hallucinogenic properties since 1985. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. Effects include central nervous system stimulation, perceptual distortion, visual hallucinations, hypertension, tachycardia and hyperthermia. No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-I	ng/mL	<p>2C-I is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>
2C-T-2	ng/mL	<p>2C-T-2 is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C-T family, first synthesized in the 1980's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>
2C-E	ng/mL	<p>2C-E is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>
2C-T-7	ng/mL	<p>2C-T-7 is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C-T family, first synthesized in the 1980's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p>
2C-P	ng/mL	<p>2C-P is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.</p>

52383U Hallucinogens and Stimulants Confirmation 2 (Qualitative), Urine



Effective Date:

Monday, August 26, 2013

New Tests and Test Updates

Test Changes

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (83788): AMT, MBDB, BDB, 5-MeO-DiPT, 5-MeO-DALT, 2C-C, 2C-B, 2C-B-
Method (CPT Code) FLY, 2C-I, 2C-T-2, 2C-E, 2C-T-7, Bromo-Dragon FLY, 2C-P

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-C	ng/mL	2C-C is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
2C-B	ng/mL	2C-B is a Schedule I synthetic methoxylated phenethylamine derivative, first described in 1975 which has been abused for its euphoric and hallucinogenic properties since 1985. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. Effects include central nervous system stimulation, perceptual distortion, visual hallucinations, hypertension, tachycardia and hyperthermia.
2C-I	ng/mL	2C-I is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
2C-T-2	ng/mL	2C-T-2 is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C-T family, first synthesized in the 1980's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
2C-E	ng/mL	2C-E is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-T-7	ng/mL	2C-T-7 is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C-T family, first synthesized in the 1980's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
2C-P	ng/mL	2C-P is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.

2541B LSD Screen, Blood

Summary of Changes: Methods/CPT Codes were changed [LC-MS/MS (80100)]

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (80100): LSD
Method (CPT Code)

52412B MDMA / Methedrone Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): MDMA, Methedrone
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methedrone	ng/mL	Methedrone is a beta keto amphetamine or Cathinone stimulant entactogenic drug first reported in 2010. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. Methedrone chemically related to mephedrone.

52377B MDMA / Methedrone Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): MDMA, Methedrone
Method (CPT Code)



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methedrone	ng/mL	Methedrone is a beta keto amphetamine or Cathinone stimulant entactogenic drug first reported in 2010. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. Methedrone chemically related to mephedrone.

52412SP MDMA / Methedrone Confirmation (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): MDMA, Methedrone
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methedrone	ng/mL	Methedrone is a beta keto amphetamine or Cathinone stimulant entactogenic drug first reported in 2010. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. Methedrone chemically related to mephedrone.

52377SP MDMA / Methedrone Confirmation (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): MDMA, Methedrone
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methedrone	ng/mL	Methedrone is a beta keto amphetamine or Cathinone stimulant entactogenic drug first reported in 2010. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. Methedrone chemically related to mephedrone.

52412U MDMA / Methedrone Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine (Forensic)



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Test Changes

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): MDMA, Methedrone
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methedrone	ng/mL	Methedrone is a beta keto amphetamine or Cathinone stimulant entactogenic drug first reported in 2010. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.

Methedrone chemically related to mephedrone.

52377U MDMA / Methedrone Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): MDMA, Methedrone
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methedrone	ng/mL	Methedrone is a beta keto amphetamine or Cathinone stimulant entactogenic drug first reported in 2010. Its use has been linked to the popular 'Designer Drug' movement and may be present in products sold as 'Legal High' or 'Bath Salts' for recreational purposes. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.

Methedrone chemically related to mephedrone.

53075B Methcathinone (CAT) Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: GC/MS (82542): Methcathinone
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methcathinone	ng/mL	Methcathinone, a CNS-stimulant, is similar to methamphetamine in that it can reduce fatigue and block hunger. The drug can also trigger impulsive, erratic behavior by increasing the action of two neurotransmitters, norepinephrine and dopamine. At higher dosages, or with chronic use, feelings of heightened confidence, arousal, paranoia, irritability,



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		and severe depression are exhibited.
		Physical side effects include loss of appetite, profuse sweating, dehydration, elevated heart rate and body temperature, and uncontrolled shaking. Psychological effects include anxiety and irritability. Tolerance often develops rapidly as does dependence. Early withdrawal symptoms of anxiety and profuse sweating can precede convulsions, hallucinations, and severe depression.
		No reference blood concentration data for this compound have been reported.

52430B Methcathinone Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Methcathinone
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methcathinone	ng/mL	Methcathinone, a CNS-stimulant, is similar to methamphetamine in that it can reduce fatigue and block hunger. The drug can also trigger impulsive, erratic behavior by increasing the action of two neurotransmitters, norepinephrine and dopamine. At higher dosages, or with chronic use, feelings of heightened confidence, arousal, paranoia, irritability, and severe depression are exhibited.
		Physical side effects include loss of appetite, profuse sweating, dehydration, elevated heart rate and body temperature, and uncontrolled shaking. Psychological effects include anxiety and irritability. Tolerance often develops rapidly as does dependence. Early withdrawal symptoms of anxiety and profuse sweating can precede convulsions, hallucinations, and severe depression.
		No reference blood concentration data for this compound have been reported.

52430SP Methcathinone Confirmation (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.



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Test Changes

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Methcathinone
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methcathinone	ng/mL	<p>Methcathinone, a CNS-stimulant, is similar to methamphetamine in that it can reduce fatigue and block hunger. The drug can also trigger impulsive, erratic behavior by increasing the action of two neurotransmitters, norepinephrine and dopamine. At higher dosages, or with chronic use, feelings of heightened confidence, arousal, paranoia, irritability, and severe depression are exhibited.</p> <p>Physical side effects include loss of appetite, profuse sweating, dehydration, elevated heart rate and body temperature, and uncontrolled shaking. Psychological effects include anxiety and irritability. Tolerance often develops rapidly as does dependence. Early withdrawal symptoms of anxiety and profuse sweating can precede convulsions, hallucinations, and severe depression.</p> <p>No reference serum or plasma concentration data for this compound have been reported.</p>

52430U Methcathinone Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Methcathinone
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Methcathinone	ng/mL	<p>Methcathinone, a CNS-stimulant, is similar to methamphetamine in that it can reduce fatigue and block hunger. The drug can also trigger impulsive, erratic behavior by increasing the action of two neurotransmitters, norepinephrine and dopamine. At higher dosages, or with chronic use, feelings of heightened confidence, arousal, paranoia, irritability, and severe depression are exhibited.</p> <p>Physical side effects include loss of appetite, profuse sweating, dehydration, elevated heart rate and body</p>



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
		temperature, and uncontrolled shaking. Psychological effects include anxiety and irritability. Tolerance often develops rapidly as does dependence. Early withdrawal symptoms of anxiety and profuse sweating can precede convulsions, hallucinations, and severe depression.

52432B PMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): PMA
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
PMA	ng/mL	PMA is a serotonergic drug of the amphetamine class. It is a potent serotonergic stimulant drug and produces significant toxic effects at recreational doses. Adverse effects are linked to the potent serotonergic properties of the drug and include hyperpyrexia, tachycardia, agitation, shallow labored breathing and hypertension.

52432SP PMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): PMA
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
PMA	ng/mL	PMA is a serotonergic drug of the amphetamine class. It is a potent serotonergic stimulant drug and produces significant toxic effects at recreational doses. Adverse effects are linked to the potent serotonergic properties of the drug and include hyperpyrexia, tachycardia, agitation, shallow labored breathing and hypertension.

52432U PMA Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): PMA
Method (CPT Code)



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
PMA	ng/mL	PMA is a serotonergic drug of the amphetamine class. It is a potent serotonergic stimulant drug and produces significant toxic effects at recreational doses. Adverse effects are linked to the potent serotonergic properties of the drug and include hyperpyrexia, tachycardia, agitation, shallow labored breathing and hypertension.

52386B Phenazepam Confirmation (Qualitative), Blood

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Phenazepam
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Phenazepam	ng/mL	Phenazepam is a benzodiazepine drug. It has CNS depressant properties and likely shares anticonvulsant, muscle relaxant and hypnotic effects with other benzodiazepines, although it has not been thoroughly characterized. It is not legally available in the United States, but is available in Europe. In spite of the fact that it is a CNS depressant it has been identified in some 'Bath Salts' type products. The drug is usually taken orally.

52386SP Phenazepam Confirmation (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Phenazepam
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Phenazepam	ng/mL	Phenazepam is a benzodiazepine drug. It has CNS depressant properties and likely shares anticonvulsant, muscle relaxant and hypnotic effects with other benzodiazepines, although it has not been thoroughly characterized. It is not legally available in the United States, but is available in Europe. In spite of the fact that it is a CNS depressant it has been identified in some 'Bath Salts' type products. The drug is usually taken orally.

52386U Phenazepam Confirmation (Qualitative), Urine



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Test Changes

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): Phenazepam
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
Phenazepam	ng/mL	Phenazepam is a benzodiazepine drug. It has CNS depressant properties and likely shares anticonvulsant, muscle relaxant and hypnotic effects with other benzodiazepines, although it has not been thoroughly characterized. It is not legally available in the United States, but is available in Europe. In spite of the fact that it is a CNS depressant it has been identified in some 'Bath Salts' type products. The drug is usually taken orally.

52384B Phenethylamines Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Blood

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): 2C-H, PMA, 2C-N
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-H	ng/mL	2C-H is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference blood concentration data have been published.
PMA	ng/mL	PMA is a serotonergic drug of the amphetamine class. It is a potent serotonergic stimulant drug and produces significant toxic effects at recreational doses. Adverse effects are linked to the potent serotonergic properties of the drug and include hyperpyrexia, tachycardia, agitation, shallow labored breathing and hypertension.



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-N	ng/mL	2C-N is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference blood concentration data have been published.

52384SP Phenethylamines Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): 2C-H, PMA, 2C-N
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-H	ng/mL	2C-H is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.
PMA	ng/mL	PMA is a serotonergic drug of the amphetamine class. It is a potent serotonergic stimulant drug and produces significant toxic effects at recreational doses. Adverse effects are linked to the potent serotonergic properties of the drug and include hyperpyrexia, tachycardia, agitation, shallow labored breathing and hypertension.
2C-N	ng/mL	2C-N is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.

52384U Phenethylamines Confirmation 1 (Qualitative), Urine



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Test Changes

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): 2C-H, PMA, 2C-N
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-H	ng/mL	2C-H is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
PMA	ng/mL	PMA is a serotonergic drug of the amphetamine class. It is a potent serotonergic stimulant drug and produces significant toxic effects at recreational doses. Adverse effects are linked to the potent serotonergic properties of the drug and include hyperpyrexia, tachycardia, agitation, shallow labored breathing and hypertension.
2C-N	ng/mL	2C-N is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.

52385B Phenethylamines Confirmation 2, Blood

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): 2C-H, 2C-N, DMA
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-H	ng/mL	2C-H is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference blood concentration data have been published.



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-N	ng/mL	2C-N is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference blood concentration data have been published.

52385SP Phenethylamines Confirmation 2, Serum/Plasma

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): 2C-H, 2C-N, DMA
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-H	ng/mL	2C-H is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.
2C-N	ng/mL	2C-N is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized. No reference serum or plasma concentration data have been published.

52385U Phenethylamines Confirmation 2, Urine

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83788): 2C-H, 2C-N, DMA
Method (CPT Code)



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Test Changes

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
2C-H	ng/mL	2C-H is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.
2C-N	ng/mL	2C-N is a hallucinogenic/psychedelic drug of the 2C family, first synthesized in the 1970's. In 2010 its popularity was reportedly resurging as a result of the new designer drug movement and popularity of products sold as 'Bath Salts'. The drug is usually taken orally, but can also be insufflated or vaporized.

53128B Tramadol and Metabolite Confirmation, Blood (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): Tramadol, O-Desmethyltramadol
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
O-Desmethyltramadol	ng/mL	Peak plasma concentration following a single 100 mg oral dose: 35 - 75 ng O-Desmethyltramadol/mL. Steady-state plasma concentration following a 100 mg 4 times daily regimen: 80 - 140 ng O-Desmethyltramadol/mL. The ratio of whole blood concentration to serum or plasma concentration is unknown for this analyte.

53128SP Tramadol and Metabolite Confirmation, Serum/Plasma (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): Tramadol, O-Desmethyltramadol
Method (CPT Code)



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Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
O-Desmethyltramadol	ng/mL	Peak plasma concentration following a single 100 mg oral dose: 35 - 75 ng O-Desmethyltramadol/mL. Steady-state plasma concentration following a 100 mg 4 times daily regimen: 80 - 140 ng O-Desmethyltramadol/mL.

53128U Tramadol and Metabolite Confirmation, Urine (Forensic)

Summary of Changes: Reference Comment was changed.

Scope of Analysis: LC-MS/MS (83789): Tramadol, O-Desmethyltramadol
Method (CPT Code)

Compound Name	Units	Reference Comment
O-Desmethyltramadol	ng/mL	O-Desmethyltramadol is one of the primary metabolites of tramadol, a synthetic opioid receptor agonist. Approximately 90% of a single oral dose of tramadol is eliminated in urine over 72 hours, about 20% as free and conjugated O-Desmethyltramadol.



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Discontinued Tests

Test Code	Test Name	Alternative Test
8334B	LSD, Blood (Forensic)	2541B - LSD Screen, Blood