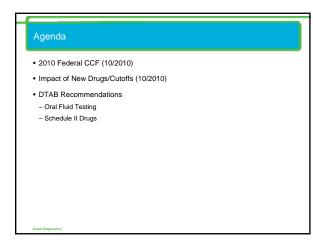
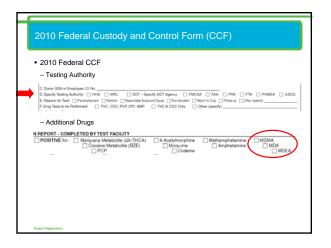
Contraction of the second seco

HHS-Certified Labs and the DOT (Federal) Testing Program. What's Happened Recently and How Requirements May Change...

R. H. Barry Sample, Ph.D. Director of Science and Technology Employer Solutions Quest Diagnostics





2010 Federal CCF

• Eff. 12/1/2011

- Use of 2000 version of CCF requires MFR
- Laboratory attempts to obtain MFR from collection site
- If unable to obtain MFR within 5 days, laboratory directed to reject test

2010 Federal CCF Conversion (one lab's experience....)

- Employers/Collectors slow to convert

 As of 10/15/10, shipped only "2010 Federal CCF"
- In 2011....
- Shipped 8.1MM "2010 Federal CCFs"
- Tested 1.6MM specimens
 \$\$\$
- "2000 Federal CCFs" rec'd in 2012....
- Jan: 3K
- Feb: 2.5K
- Mar: 2.3K
- Testing Authority often not indicated...
- \$40.14 What collection information must employers provide to collectors?
 (g) "..the DOT Agency which regulates the employee's safety-sensitive duties..."

Date

uary-

Apr Ma

July-

August-1

%2010 CCF

66%

86% 89%

92%

Quest Diagnostics

Federal "eCCF" Status

- OMB extended "paper" (5-part) CCF until 9/2013
- HHS Working Group w/ Industry Stakeholders
- Meetings started 2012
- Key Questions
- Will paper (5-part) still be permitted/required?
- How will COC be documented?
- "Wet" signature?"Digitized" signature?
- Is an "eOrder" required?
- Data security
-

Advantages:

- Always most current employer/MRO info
- Fewer "flaws"
- · Required fields (e.g. RFT, Testing Authority, Collector Info) · "Wizard" driven process (e.g. Shy Bladder, Temp, etc.)
- Only one "form" for a collection site
- Easer/Faster to make regulatory form changes
- Saves paper ("Greener", less \$ waste)
- All stakeholders get their "copy"
- · Potential Disadvantages
- Is there an "eSite" nearby?
- Will employers have connectivity?

New Drugs/Cutoffs

Still a "5-Panel"....

- MDMA (& analogues) added → "Amphetamines"
- 6-AM specific screening added → "Opiates"
- Cutoffs
- Amphetamines 1000/500 → 500/250
- Cocaine (Metabolite) 300/150 → 150/100
- Predicted ~30% increase in lab positives...

Impact of New Drugs/Cutoffs...

N					
Drug Category	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Overall	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%
6-Acetylmorphine				0.011%1	0.012%
Amphetamines	0.25%	0.26%	0.29%	0.35%	0.44%
Cocaine	0.44%	0.32%	0.24%	0.24%	0.32%
MDMA				0.005% ¹	0.003%

Cocaine up ~33% vs. 2010

- ven by cutoff changes Largely of
- In 2011, 37% non-regulated tests mirrored new Federal cutoffs Amphetamines up ~26% vs. 2010
- Impacted by cutoff changes and previous upwards trend
 Larger change (+27%) in amphetamine positives / lesser change (+17%) in methamphetamine positives
- In 2011, 35% non-regulated tests mirrored new Federal cutoffs
- 6-AM - Low positivity
- Of interest are morphine negative (or below cutoff) specimens with 6-AM
- MDMA - Very low positivity

DTAB Recommendations

- 9/2011, DTAB Unanimously recommends.....
- Adding oral fluid as a permitted specimen type in Federal drug testing programs - HHS consider adding prescription Schedule II Drugs (e.g. oxycodone) to Federal drug testing programs
- 1/2012
- SAMHSA administrator accepts DTAB's recommendations
- DOT endorses the opportunity improve transportation safety by addressing illicit use and abuse of the prescription drugs
- Start of Process Neither HHS nor DOT have changed their requirements!

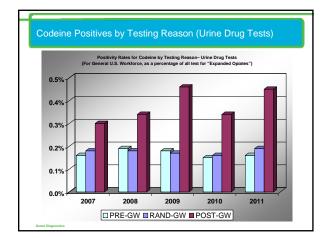
Urine Testing for Prescription Opiates

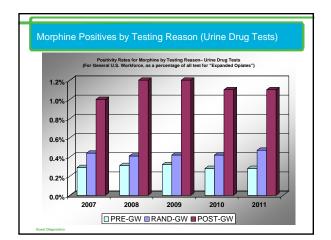
Specimen Source

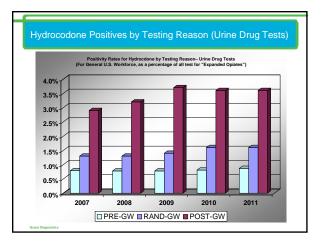
- Routine random specimens submitted for workplace drugs of abuse testing
- · Non-regulated ("General Workforce") workplace drug tests (GW)
- · Rehab/CJ excluded · POCT Confirms excluded
- Excludes high positivity
- Specimens tested Jan 2005 Dec 2011
- Laboratory positive data (prior to MRO review)
- In 2005, 6.9MM GW opiates tests...5.6% test for expanded opiates
- In 2011, 4.8MM GW opiates tests...11.7% test for expanded opiates

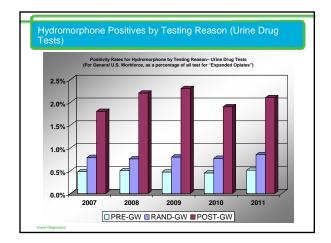
"Expanded" Opiates Positivity (Urine Drug Tests) (General U.S. Workforce, N~500K/Yr) 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 Codeine 0.22% 0.20% 0.19% 0.20% 0.21% 0.17% 0.45% 0.37% 0.43% 0.43% 0.48% 0.42% 0.20% Morphine 0.45% 0.88% 0.97% 1.2% 1.1% 0.47% 0.54% 0.74% 0.73% Hydrocodone 1.39 1.3% 1 4% 0.82% 0.71 0.78% Hydromorphone

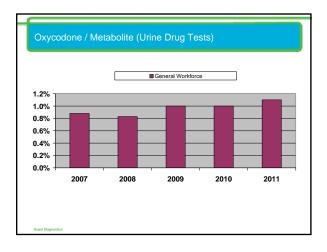
Pre-Employmen	f						
	t .						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Codeine	0.22%	0.18%	0.16%	0.19%	0.18%	0.15%	0.16%
Morphine	0.33%	0.30%	0.29%	0.31%	0.32%	0.28%	0.28%
Hydrocodone	0.69%	0.70%	0.79%	0.78%	0.78%	0.81%	0.87%
							0 = 10
Hydromorphone	0.37%	0.38%	0.48%	0.50%	0.47%	0.45%	0.51%
Hydromorphone Post-Accident							
Post-Accident	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Post-Accident Codeine	2005 0.36%	2006 0.31%	2007 0.30%	2008 0.34%	2009 0.46%	2010 0.34%	2011 0.45%
Post-Accident Codeine Morphine	2005 0.36% 1.0%	2006 0.31% 0.9%	2007 0.30% 1.0%	2008 0.34% 1.2%	2009 0.46% 1.2%	2010 0.34% 1.1%	2011 0.45% 1.1%
Post-Accident Codeine	2005 0.36%	2006 0.31%	2007 0.30%	2008 0.34%	2009 0.46%	2010 0.34%	0.51% 2011 0.45% 1.1% 3.6%

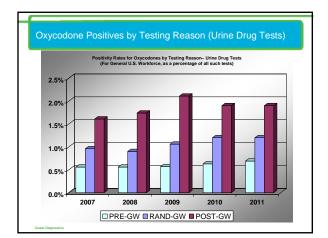


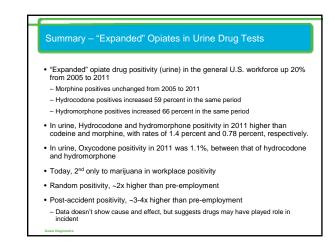














Oral Fluid Testing

· How is it collected?

- Usually, a cotton swab placed in mouth (between cheek and gum or under tongue)
- How is it sent to lab?
- Specimen is typically diluted with a buffer preservative solution in collection/transport tube
 Sealed
 - Sedieu
- Sent via overnight courier (like urine)
- · What drugs are tested?
- Typically a "5-panel" ("illicit" drug) test for workplace testing
- May include prescription opiates, methadone, benzodiazepines, or barbiturates

Some Key Oral Fluid Questions for Federal Program

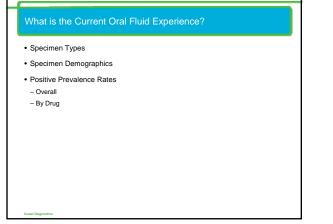
Specimen/Collection

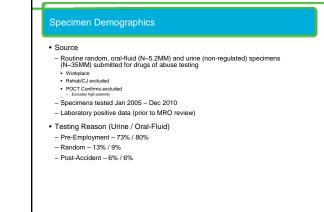
- Diluted or "neat"
- Minimum volume
- +/- ?% (10, 20, 30...?)
- Recovery from collection system
- +/- ?% (70, 80, 90...?)
- Stability
- How longWhat temperature
- "Shy Mouth"?
- City Moduli 1
- "Split" specimen process

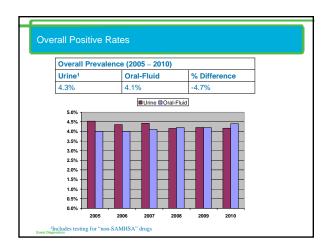
Some Key Oral Fluid Questions for Federal Program (Testing)

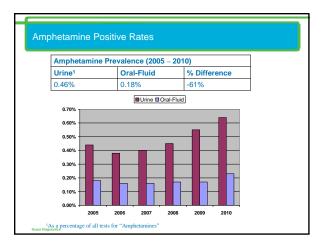
Drugs/Cutoffs

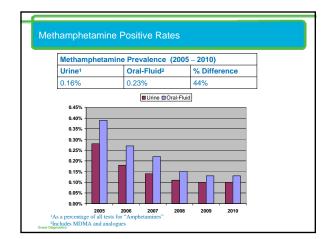
- Illicit only (i.e. "5-panel")?
- Schedule II (e.g. Oxycodone, Hydrocodone) drugs?
- With different devices, how are cutoffs represented?
- New cutoffs as technology now permits or existing "industry standard" cutoffs?
- Testing Technologies
- Newer technologies provide options not reflected in current guidelines
- Harmonization with Current Urine Guidelines
- Drugs / Technologies

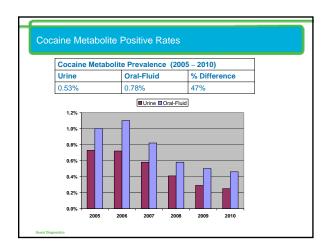


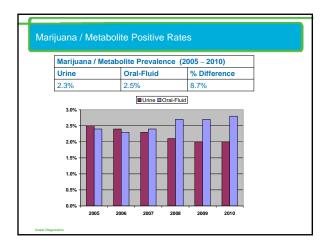


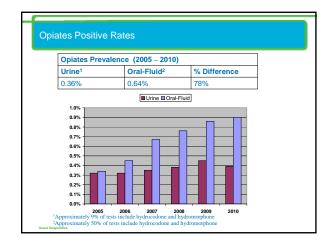




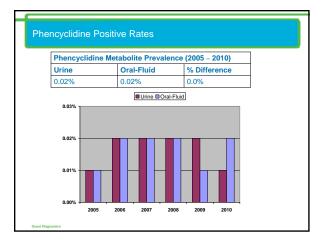








	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Overall	0.71%	0.72%	0.67%	0.76%	0.86%	0.90%
Codeine	0.09%	0.08%	0.09%	0.09%	0.10%	0.08%
Morphine	0.03%	0.04%	0.05%	0.06%	0.07%	0.06%
Hydrocodone	0.60%	0.60%	0.54%	0.61%	0.69%	0.75%
6-MAM	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.04%	0.05%	0.04%
Codeine & Morphine	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Morphine & 6-MAM	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%



Summary – Oral Fluid

- $\ensuremath{\,\bullet\,}$ Oral-fluid and urine provide insights into an individual's recent drug use
- Oral-fluid and urine exhibit similar trends
- Positive prevalence rates for most analytes are similar in oral-fluid and urine
 Oral-fluid data shows a significantly higher level of positives for cocaine
- metabolite
- Gap expected to narrow with recent cutoff changes as non-regulated testing incorporates new Federal requirements
 In 2011, cocaine metabolite positives up 33% vs. 2010
- · Significantly more 6-AM positives in oral-fluid than urine
- Widening gap for marijuana (Oral Fluid > Urine) positives
- In oral fluid, hydrocodone accounts for ~80% of "opiates" positives

