

Testing the Waters: Urine Drug Screening for the Perplexed Among Us

Mark Garofoli, PharmD, MBA, BCGP, CPE

1



2

Disclosures

Nothing to disclose

This presentation was not a part of the presenter's official duties at the WVU and does not represent the opinion of WVU

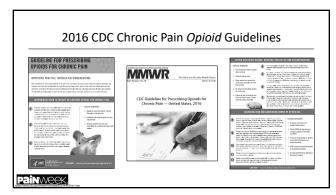
Painweek.

Learning Objectives

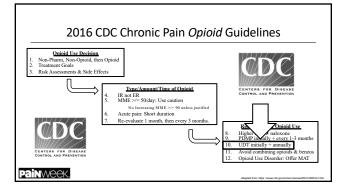
- Identify the clinical practice implication differences between urine drug screenings and urine drug tests
- Describe anticipated results of urine drug screenings and urine drug tests, based on prescribed medications and utilized substances
- Recall common cross reactants for controlled substances in urine drug screenings

Painweek.

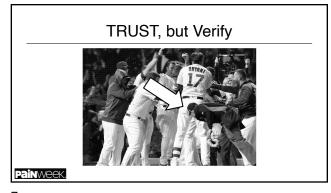
4



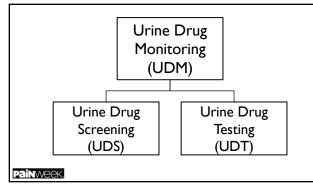


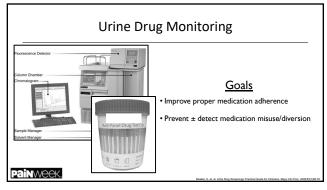


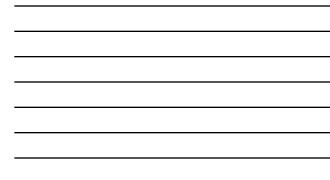












0	Monitoring: Frequer
	I
Risk	Frequency
Low	Annual
Moderate	≥2x/Year
High	≥3x/Year
Any	? Every Appointment ?

Urine Drug Screening Strategies

- Patient/provider agreement \rightarrow UDM procedures
- Randomized or scheduled (eg, appointments)Urine samples collected in a private bathroom
- without running water, soap, hand sanitizer, or other liquids, and with toilet water stained blue
 Urine specimen cups with temperature strips that fluoresce between 90°F to 100°F



 Urine creatinine and specific gravity can be ordered together with a drug test panel

Painweek.

11

Debunking UDS Mythical Work-Arounds

1. Home remedies

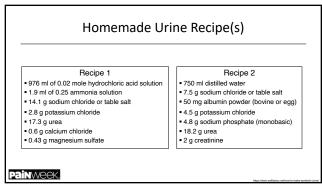
-Niacin, bleach, certo, vinegar, goldenseal, cranberry juice

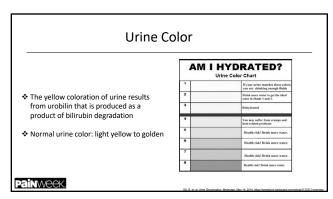
- 2. Synthetic urine
- 3. Dilution
- 4. Substitution

-Someone else's urine











Urine Color	Medications	Description
Orange	Chlorzoxazone, isoniazid, phenazopyridine, sulfasalazine, & warfarin	Consumption of carrots Monitor for sparse blood in urine (hematuria)
Red	Chlorzoxazone, ibuprofen, phenazopyridine, rifampin, senna, & warfarin	Consumption of red beets, rhubarb, or carrots Monitor for sparse blood in urine (hematuria) Myoglobinuria from rhabdomyolysis
Brown	Acetaminophen, metronidazole, & nitrofurantoin	Myoglobinuria from rhabdomyolysis ("hand drumming") Acute renal/hepatic disease Metastatic melanoma (rare reports)
Purple	Chlorzoxazone Combination of medications causing red or blue	Gram-negative bacteria
Blue	Amitriptyline, cimetidine, indomethacin, methocarbamol, metoclopramide, & zaleplon	Methylene blue
Green	Methocarbamol Medications causing blue (added to yellow urine)	Consumption of asparagus or black licorice UTI with pseudomonas
White	х	Calcium or phosphate crystals Infection
Black	Methocarbamol, methyldopa/L-dopa, senna, & sorbitol	Phenol or copper poisoning Consumption of iodine Metastatic melanoma (rare reports)

Painweek.

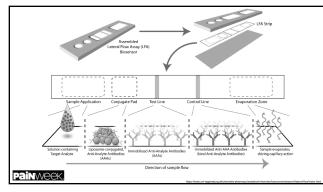
Biologic Specimen	Dete	ection	Time	After	· Inges	tion
Biologic Specifien	Minutes	Hours	Days	Weeks	Months	Years
Blood	Х	Х				
Saliva	Х	Х				
Urine	Х	Х	Х			
Sweat	Х	Х	Х	Х		
Hair			Х	Х	Х	Х
Nails			Х	X	Х	Х

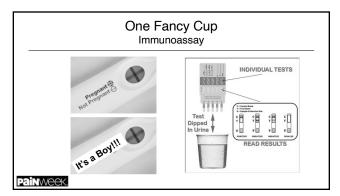
Urine Drug I	Detection Times
Drug	Detection Time After Ingestion
Alcohol	7 to 12 hours
Amphetamines	2 to 3 days
Benzodiazepines (short-acting)	3 days
Benzodiazepines (long-acting)	30 days
Marijuana (single dose)	3 days
Marijuana (4x/week)	5 to 7 days
Marijuana (daily)	10 to 15 days
Marijuana (long-term)	>30 days
Codeine	2 days
Heroin	2 days
Hydromorphone	2 to 4 days
Methadone	3 days
Morphine	2 to 3 days
Oxycodone	2 to 4 days



URINE DRUG M	IONITORING
Urine Drug Screening (UDS)	Urine Drug Testing (UDT)
Immunoassay screen (ie, cup)	GC-MS or LC-MS
PRESUMPTIVE	DEFINITIVE
In-office, point-of-care, or lab-based	Laboratory, highly specific & sensitive
Results within minutes	Results in hours or days
Various cups detect a majority of legal &	Measures all drug/metabolite
illicit medications by structural class	concentrations
Guidance for preliminary treatment decisions	Definitive identification & analysis
Cross reactivity common: more false positives	False-positive results are rare
Higher cutoff levels: more false negatives	False-negative results are rare
\$	\$\$\$









Chemical	UDS Cut-Off (ng/mL)	UDT Cut-Off (ng/mL
THC	50	15
Opiates	2,000	2,000
Hydrocodone/hydromorphone	300	100
Oxycodone/oxymorphone	100	100
6-MAM	10	10
Amphetamines/meth/MDMA	500	250
Cocaine (benzoylecgonine)	150	100
PCP	25	25

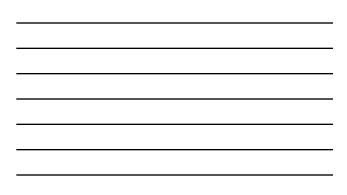


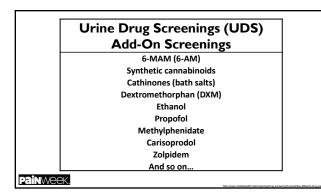
Opioid Structural Classes Phenylpiperidines 2 Rings
 Dipheylheptanes
 Phenylpropylamines

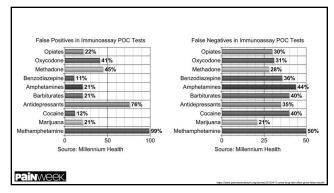
 2 Rings
 2 Rings
 Phenanthrenes Benzomorpha 4 Rings 5 Rin; O ç Ì. -\$ Ô 6 'n Fentanyl Meperidine Tapentadol Tramadol Loperamide Painweek.

2	-	1
2	2	5
		-

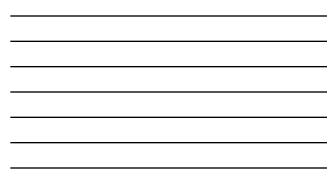
SUBSTANCE	5 Panel	7 Panel	10 Panel	12 Panel	13 Panel	14 Pane
THC	X	х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Cocaine	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Opiates	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
PCP	X	Х	Х	Х	х	X
Amphetamines	X	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Benzodiazepines		Х	Х	X	х	X
Barbiturates		Х	Х	Х	х	X
Methadone			Х	Х	х	X
Propoxyphene			Х	X	х	X
Quaaludes			Х	Х	х	X
Ecstasy				Х	х	X
Oxycodone				Х	Х	Х
Fentanyl					Х	Х
Meperidine					Х	Х
Buprenorphine						X

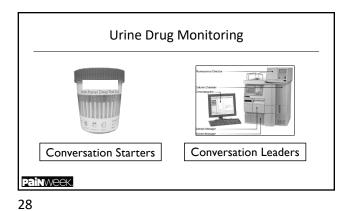


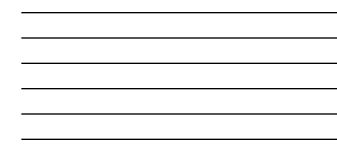


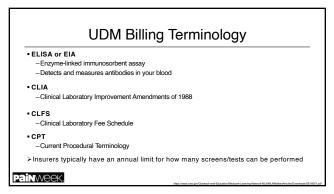


	Urine Drug Screening False Positives
Substance	UDS Cross-Reactant
Cannabinoids	Dronabinol, NSAIDs (ibuprofen/naproxen), efavirenz, PPIs (pantoprazole), & promethazine
Opioids	chlorpromazine, dextromethorphan, diphenhydramine, doxylamine, poppy seeds, quinine, & quinolones, rifampin, & verapamil
Amphetamines	amantadine, bupropion, chlorpromazine, fluoxetine, labetalol, menthol, metformin, methylphenidate, phentermine, phenylephrine, promethazine, propranolol, pseudoephedrine rantitdine, selegiline (interkiampitamine metabolites), & trazdone
РСР	chlorpromazine, dextromethorphan, diphenhydramine, doxylamine, ibuprofen, imipramine, lamotrigine, meperidine, thioridazine, tramadol, & venlafaxine
LSD	amitriptyline, bupropion, buspirone, diltiazem, fentanyl, fluoxetine, labetalol, methylphenidatu metoclopramide, prochlorperazine, risperidone, sertraline, trazodone, & verapamil
Barbiturates	Ibuprofen & naproxen
Benzodiazepines	oxaprozin, sertraline, & some herbals
Alcohol	asthma inhalers & isopropyl alcohol (short chain alcohol)
Methadone	quetiapine
TCAs	carbamazepine, cyclobenzaprine, diphenhydramine, hydroxyzine, & quetiapine









	UDM Billing	
CPT Code AMA/CMS	UDS Presumptive/Qualitative Unlimited Drug Classes Includes Sample Validation	2018 Medicare Reimbursement Fee
80305	Immunoassay (Cup, Card, Cartridge, Dipstick) capable of being read by direct optical observation	\$13.46
80306	Immunoassay (Cup, Card, Cartridge, Dipstick) read by instrumented assisted direct optical observation	\$17.96
80307	Chemistry Analyzer (eg, EIA,), Chromatography (eg, GC, HPLC), or Mass Spectrometry +/- Chromatography	\$71.83



UDM	CPT Code	Description	2018 Medicare Reimbursement Fee
UDS	80307	Chemistry Analyzer (eg, EIA), Chromatography (eg, GC, HPLC), or Mass Spectrometry ± Chromatography	\$71.83
UDT	G0659	GC/LC with Mass Spectrometry in Physician's Office Lab (POL)	\$71.83

UDM Billing			
CPT Code	UDT Definitive	2018 Medicare Reimbursement Fee	
G0659	GC/LC with Mass Spectrometry in Physician's Office Lab (POL)	\$71.83	
G0480	GC/LC with Mass Spectrometry with additional lab parameters (1 to 7 Drugs)	\$114.43	
G0481	GC/LC with Mass Spectrometry with additional lab parameters (8 to 14 Drugs)	\$156.59	
G0482	GC/LC with Mass Spectrometry with additional lab parameters (15 to 21 Drugs)	\$198.74	
G0483	GC/LC with Mass Spectrometry with additional lab parameters (≥22 Drugs)	\$246.92	

32

UDM Positivity Rates

 Lab can provide your practice's rate of specific substances being positively identified in urine monitoring

 If 0% repeatedly for specific substances, one could possibly consider eliminating that urine monitoring

However, drug utilization trends change and adapt over time

Profitable Pee

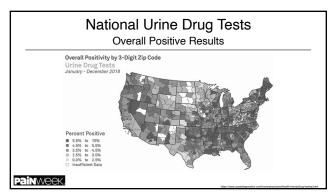
Maryland Medicaid program bans some drug testing due to costs

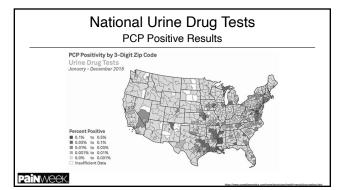


The greatest rivalries in criminal history are aliv National Law Enforceme GET

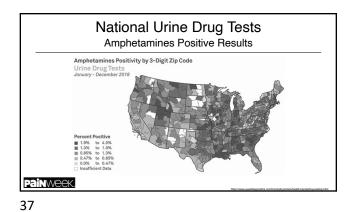
Painweek.

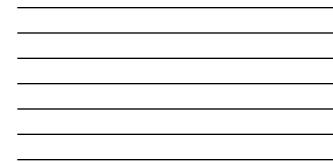
34



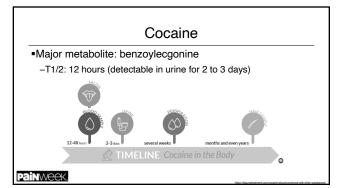




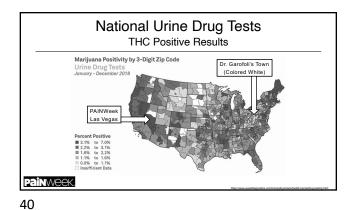




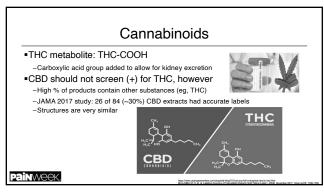




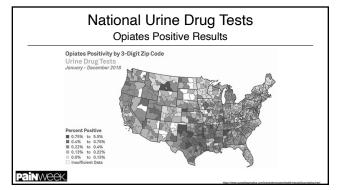




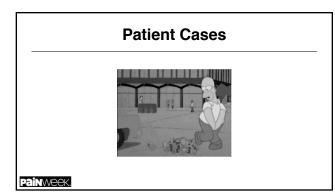












Patient Case #1

Prescribed oxycodone

•Conduct a pill count and complete history

➢Pick UDS panel to evaluate adherence

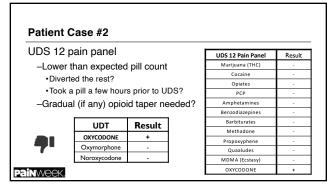
Painweek.

Patient Case #1					
	ι	JRINE DRUG SCREENS			
Prescribed oxycodone	SUBSTANCE	5 Panel	7 Panel	10 Panel	12 Panel
 Conduct a pill count and complete history 	THC	x	x	x	x
	Cocaine	х	х	х	X
	Opiates	x	х	х	X
	PCP	X	х	х	X
and complete mistory	Amphetamines	X	х	х	X
	Benzodiazepines		х	х	X
Biok LIDS papel to	Barbiturates		x	х	x
➢Pick UDS panel to	Methadone			х	X
evaluate adherence	Propoxyphene			х	X
	Quaaludes			х	x
	Ecstasy				x
	Oxycodone				x

45	

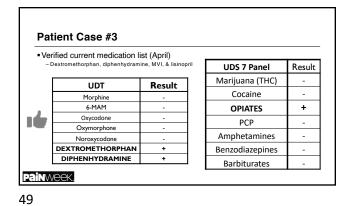


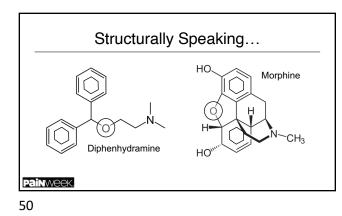
JDS 12 pain panel	UDS 12 Pain Panel	Result
-Lower than expected pill count	Marijuana (THC)	-
	Cocaine	
•Diverted the rest?	Opiates	-
 Took a pill a few hours prior to UDS? 	PCP	-
-Gradual (if any) opioid taper needed?	Amphetamines	-
	Benzodiazepines	-
	Barbiturates	
	Methadone	
	Propoxyphene	-
	Quaaludes	
	MDMA (Ecstasy)	-
	OXYCODONE	+



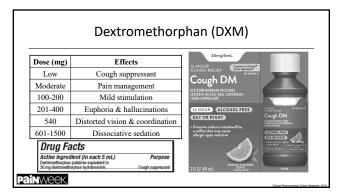
 Verified current medication list (April) 	-	
- Dextromethorphan, diphenhydramine, MVI, & lisinopril	UDS 7 Panel	Result
	Marijuana (THC)	-
	Cocaine	-
	OPIATES	+
	РСР	-
	Amphetamines	-
	Benzodiazepines	-
	Barbiturates	-

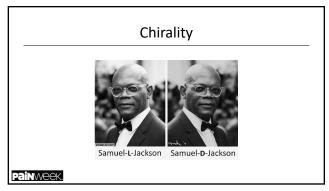


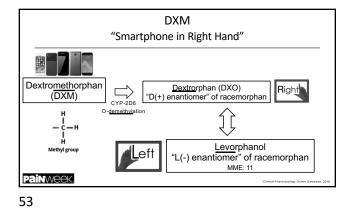






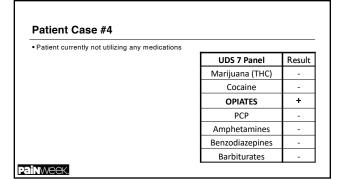




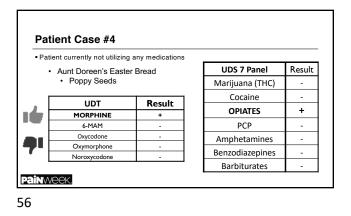


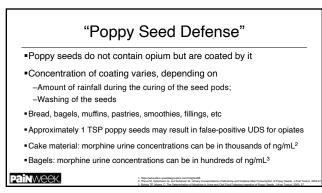












"Poppy Seed Defense" 2015 Mayo Clinic Case Study

Patient reported drinking tea prepared from 1 to 2 POUNDs of poppy seeds daily (OWS upon discontinuation). The patient's LCMS results included: •Morphine 37,600 ng/mL

•Codeine 2,580 ng/mL

•Hydromorphone 1,430 ng/mL

Thebaine: Short T1/2 (similar to 6-MAM)

 Codeine & Morphine produce <11% hydrocodone & <2.5% hydromorphone >These 2 metabolites have not been reported with poppy seed use >1,430/37,600 = 3.8% (In other words, >2.5%)

Painweek.

58

Patient Case #5

Broken arm, patient not happy about needing to conduct a UDS due to recent UTI

•You ask how long ago the UTI was, and patient says it still hurts

Which of the following antibiotics could produce a false

positive UDS for opiates? a) Azithromycin

b) Cefdinir

c) Cephalexin d) Ciprofloxacin

Painweek.

59

Patient Case #5

Broken arm, patient not happy about needing to conduct a UDS due to recent UTI

•You ask how long ago the UTI was, and patient says it still hurts

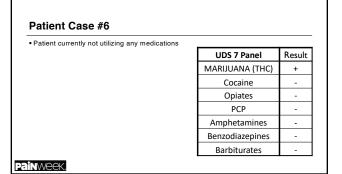
Which of the following antibiotics could produce a false

positive UDS for opiates?

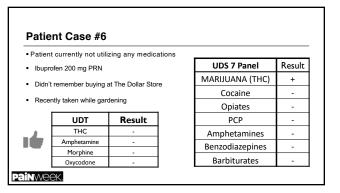
a) Azithromycin b) Cefdinir

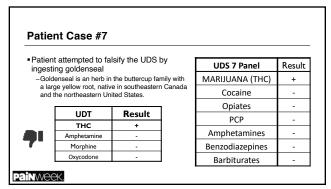
c) Cephalexin

d) CIPROFLOXACIN*











Goldenseal: Myth, Legend, Fact, Fiction?

–John Uri Lloyd, a pharmacist, wrote the fiction novel "Stringtown on the Pike" in 1890, involving a murder with a victim having strychnine in the stomach.

-The murder victim's morning habit of taking bitters (an ingredient of which was goldenseal), was the cause of the false positive for the deadly poison.

-Two recent scientific studies have showed no effect of goldenseal on urine drug tests. Subjects who drank large amounts of water had the same urine drug levels as subjects who took goldenseal pills with the water.

Painweek.

64

Goldenseal: Myth, Legend, Fact, Fiction?

I have to take a drug test on MOnday and last time I smoked was Wed night. U usually smoke a couple times a week- maybe a joint here and there.

the test is called 35105N SAP 5-50 w/nit

So, my fiance told me golden seal worked for him before. He told me to drink tons of water today and tomorrow and then just regualrly on Sunday so 1'm not overhydrated. Will this work??

If it helps, I'm 6'1, 165lbs and exercise regularly (2 to 3 times per week) and am female.

Thanks a ton if anyone can help me! lustywench, May 21, 2004

Painweek.

65

Goldenseal: Myth, Legend, Fact, Fiction?

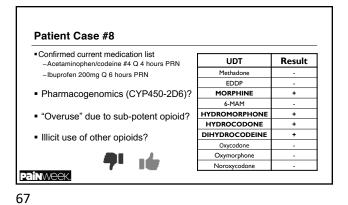
so i passed

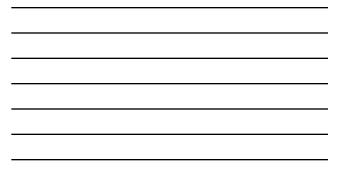
So, I passed the test, cause I start my job tomorrow...thanks for the advice everyone

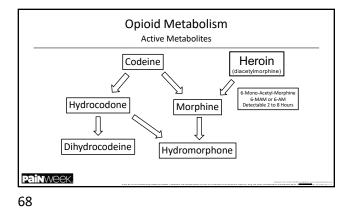
FYI- I did take golden seal and drank over 100 ounces water fri and sat. each and ate meat. Sunday I didn't overdrink water but started taking aspirin regularly. Then Mon. before test I took aspirin 4 hours before test and drank a powerade an hour before. It worked so I don't know which part was helpful, but frankly at this point I don't care cause I got JOB now!

Thanks Iustywench, May 25, 2004

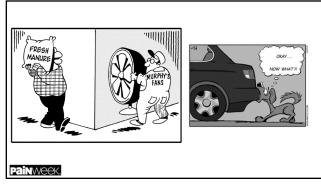
Painweek.



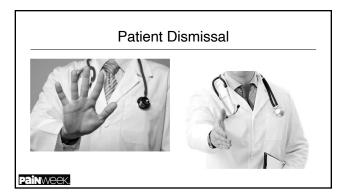












Confirmed Drug Seeking or Diversion

Reference the patient and provider agreement/contract

Treatment can continue with noncontrolled substance therapies

 $\hfill {\bf R}$ Refer to a substance use disorder specialist/program, or an entity that can connect

• Contact law enforcement if concern for the safety of the patient or others exists

 Respect for all those directly or indirectly involved in the specific patient case should be upheld, while also ensuring both a procession within federal/state laws and an appropriate level of patient care

Painweek.

71

Avoid Patient Abandonment

1. DOCUMENT everything thoroughly

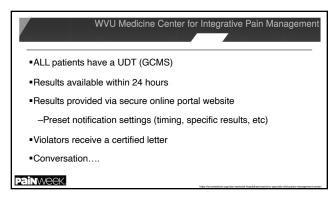
Patient signs termination letter in person with a witness (or certified mail return receipt)
 Provide at least a 30-day notice in the letter and offer to continue medical treatment for that time period

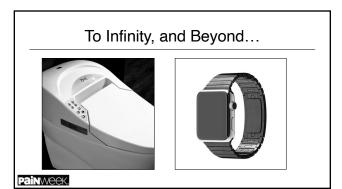
-Stress the importance of continued medical care and potential consequences of not getting that care

-Refer the patient to a number of professionals whom may accept the patient for care

-Offer to promptly transfer medical records to the new provider once established









Audience Question #1

A urine drug screening (UDS) is confirmatory and quantitative, whereas a urine drug testing (UDT) is presumptive and qualitative.

a) True

b) False

Painweek.

76

Audience Question #1 (ANSWER)

A urine drug screening (UDS) is confirmatory and quantitative, whereas a urine drug testing (UDT) is presumptive and qualitative.

a) True

b) FALSE [CORRECT ANSWER]

Painweek.

77

Audience Question #2

A 35yo patient with chronic lower back pain, well managed with PT, CBT, and OTC naproxen 220 mg 3 times daily. Patient screens opiate +, yet denies opioid utilization. Patient mentions having utilized a nighttime over-the-counter medication to help sleep with a cold recently. Which of the following OTC medications could cause of a false opiate + UDS result?

- a) Only dextromethorphanb) Only diphenhydramine
- c) Both dextromethorphan and diphenhydramine d) Neither dextromethorphan nor diphenhydramine

Audience Question #2 (ANSWER)

A 35yo patient with chronic lower back pain, well managed with PT, CBT, and OTC naproxen 220 mg 3 times daily. Patient screens opiate +, yet denies opioid utilization. Patient mentions having utilized a nighttime over-the-counter medication to help sleep with a cold recently. Which of the following OTC medications could cause of a false opiate + UDS result?

- a) Only dextromethorphan
- Only diphenhydramine
 BOTH DEXTROMETHORPHAN AND DIPHENHYDRAMINE
 [CORRECT ANSWER]
 d) Neither dextromethorphan nor diphenhydramine

Painweek.

79

Audience Question #3

Which of the following medications can possibly produce a false positive urine drug screenings for marijuana (THC)?

- a) Ibuprofen
- b) Omeprazole
- c) Promethazine
- d) All of the above

Painweek.

80

Audience Question #3 (ANSWER)

Which of the following medications can possibly produce a false positive urine drug screenings for marijuana (THC)?

- a) Ibuprofen
- b) Omeprazole
- c) Promethazine

d) ALL OF THE ABOVE [CORRECT ANSWER]

