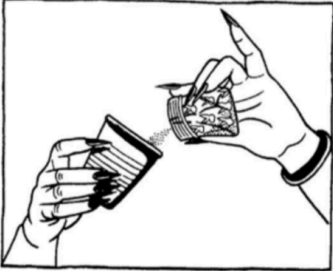
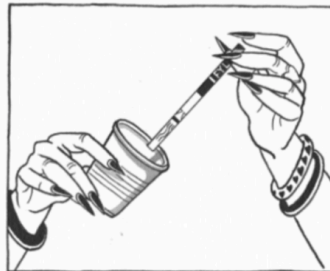


MADDS Test Strip Procedure Updated November 2024

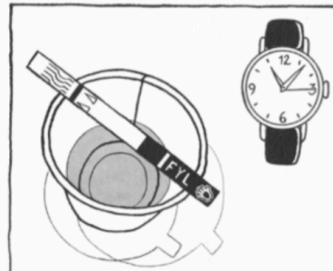
DRUG CHECKING FOR FENTANYL



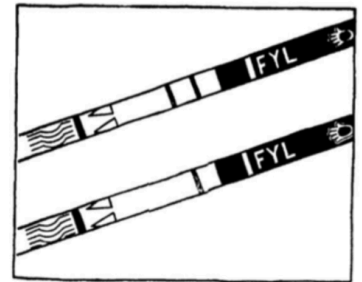
Take a bit of the product and put it in a container with an ounce (shot) of water



Dip the strip into the water for 15 seconds (just up to the blue line)



Set the strip on a horizontal surface and wait 5 minutes



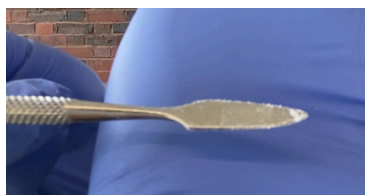
Two lines – negative
One line – positive – have a plan and have Narcan!

Test Strip Tips:

- Hold from the solid end and dip the other side with the wavy lines into the water, don't submerge past the solid line!
- Use sample cups with mL markings.
- Can use multiple strips (xylazine, fentanyl) in the same sample cup if the recommended dilution ratio is the same.
- Dilute based on type of sample and quantity (see chart on page 4). FTS are very sensitive and don't require a large amount of sample to test. Cooker/cotton/pipe samples have already been diluted and don't require as much water when creating a solution to test. Diluting cooker/cotton/pipe too much can result in false negative results.

1 . BTNX Fentanyl Test Strips

- If a sample is a chunky **powder/crystal**:
Crush and mix the entire sample into a fine powder. Add a small amount of the sample to a plastic cup (approximately 5 mg or one microscop if available). Add 5 mL of water to the cup. Swirl the solution. Test.
- If a sample is a whole or partial **pill/tablet**:
Crush and mix the pill/tablet into a fine powder. Add a small amount of the sample to a plastic cup (approximately 5 mg or one microscop if available). Add 5 mL of water to the cup. Swirl the solution. Test.
- If the sample is a **residue** in a cooker/cotton.
Scrape the cooker bottom or squish the cotton to loosen about 1 mg of sample (see images below) - remove the residue from the cooker and place into a cup. Add 1 mL* of water. Gently tilt the cup and swirl the solution. Test.



- If a sample is a **residue** and not in a cooker (e.g. baggie with very little sample):
Add approximately 1 mg of sample to a cup. Add 1 mL* of water to the cup. Gently tilt the cup and swirl the solution. Test.

*1 mL of water - use a 1 mL syringe - Covers about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the bottom of the cooker when flat (see image below)



Add water directly to the cooker/baggie with residue as a last resort. This method may interfere with further testing (i.e. FTIR, GC-MS, LC/QToF, etc.).

Methamphetamine, MDMA, and diphenhydramine are known to cause false positives with FTS at the 5 mL concentration, diluting to 30 mL will most likely remove the false positive.

- If testing a suspected meth sample that is positive at 5mL, or if you receive an unexpected positive result on a sample suspected to be a non-opioid, dilute to 30 mL and use another FTS on the same sample cup.

2. Xylazine Test Strips

Procedure for testing suspected opioids for xylazine:

1. Crush and mix entire sample into a fine powder
2. Add 5 mg or 1 microscop of sample to a plastic medicine cup
3. Add 1 mL of water to the cup
4. Swirl the solution until dissolved
5. Test with BTNX XTS (at 5 mg in 1 mL of water) and interpret results

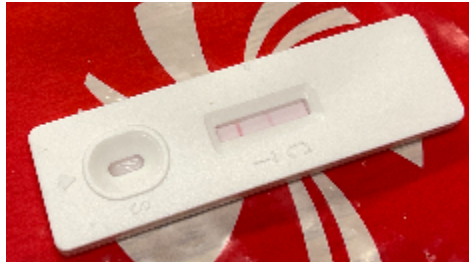
If negative on BTNX XTS, continue with steps below:

6. Add 4 mL of water (total volume of 5 mL)
7. Test with DTM cassette (at 5 mg in 5 mL of water) and interpret results
8. If desired, this concentration is viable to now test with FTS (at 5 mg in 5 mL of water) and interpret results

Look closely and in direct bright light. Sometimes the second line on BTNX XTS is very faint, any second line indicates a negative result.

If the sample is suspected to be cocaine/crack/meth/MDMA, test 10-15 mg of sample per 1 mL of water for BTNX XTS. Do not use this solution to test with FTS.

Remember: There is always the risk for false results and a negative test strip result is not always reliable. Xylazine may still be present even with a negative result. We do not recommend using BTNX XTS to test residue or remnant drug (like cooker residue, used baggie/wax fold) at this time due to test strip performance.



DTM Cassette Style Test Strip showing negative result.

3. BTNX Benzo Test Strips

- If a sample is a whole or partial **pill/tablet or suspected Benzo**:

Crush and mix the pill/tablet into a fine powder. Add a small amount of sample (approximately 5 mg or one microscop if available) to 2 mL of water. Be sure to **mix thoroughly, shake vigorously in a microcentrifuge tube, or use warm water** to dissolve the sample. Test.

What types of samples to test?

- Any pill or pill remnant samples
- Any sample suspected to have benzo in it as shared by the participant

BTNX Test Strip Detectable Benzos (300 ng/mL):

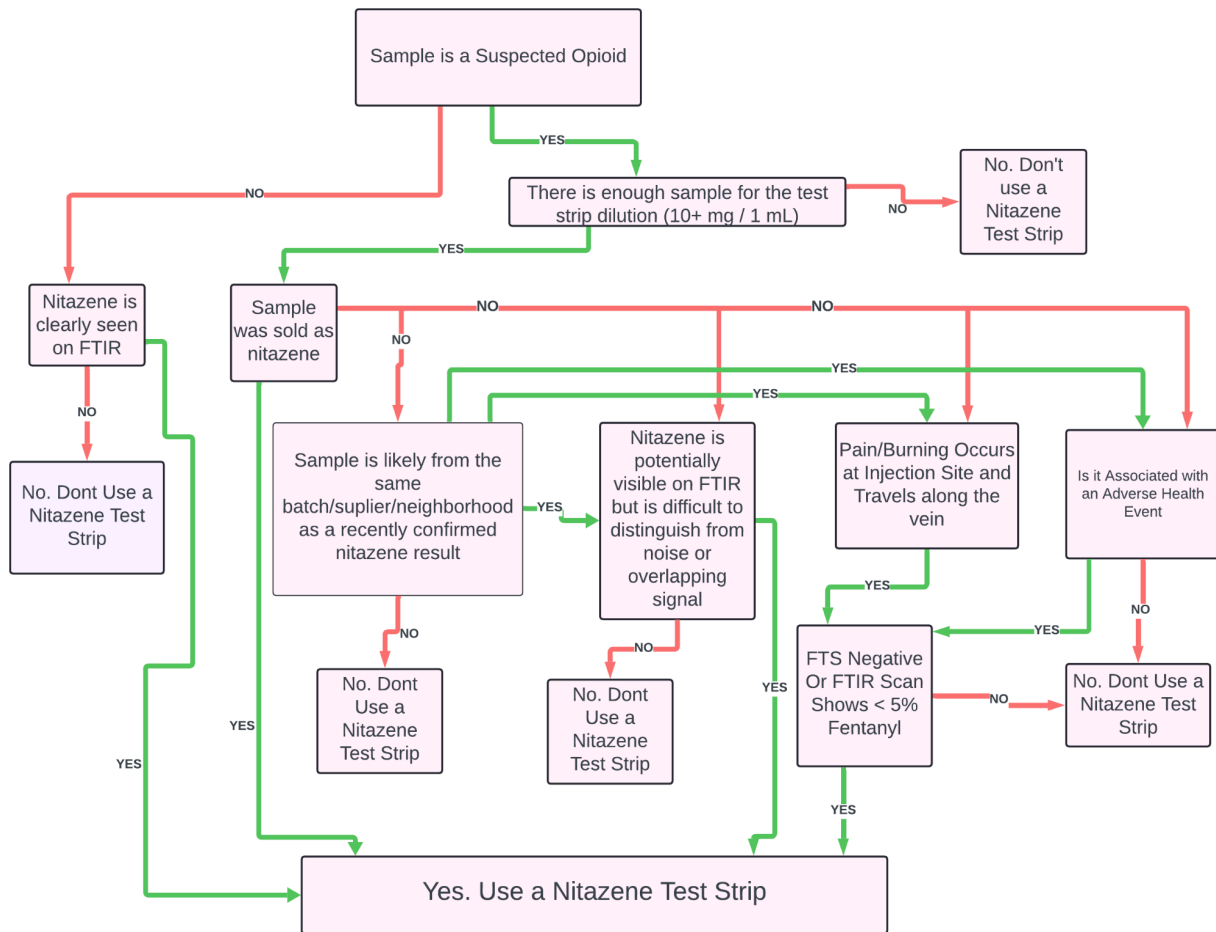
- Oxazepam (300), Alprazolam (125), Bromazepam (625), Chlordiazepoxide (2500), Clobazam (63), Clonazepam (2500), Clorazepate (3300), Desalkylflurazepam (250), Diazepam (250), Estazolam (5000), Flunitrazepam (375), Flurazepam (>10,000), Lorazepam (1250), Lormetazepam (1250), Medazepam (>100,000), Midazolam (>100,000), Nitrazepam (25,000), NorChlordiazepoxide (250), Nordiazepam (500), Prazepam (>100,000), Temazepam (63), Triazolam (5000).

For more information look here: <https://substance.uvic.ca/blog/benzodiazepine-strips/>

4. BTNX Nitazene Test Strips

Crush and mix the entire sample into a fine powder. Add 10 mg or two microscoops of sample to a plastic medicine cup. Add 1 mL of water to the cup. Swirl the solution. Test.

When deciding whether or not to use a Nitazene test strip, consider the following:



<https://www.btnx.com/HarmReduction>

* Please be advised that test strips and the antibodies used may undergo modifications without prior notice and are not subject to federal oversight or regulation. This document may become outdated at any point and will be updated regularly to stay accurate and compliant.

| Form | Type | Dilution | Result | Next Step | Final Interpretation |
|--|----------------------|------------------|--------|--|---|
| FTS Powder, Pill ≥ 5 mg Cut off: 200 ng/mL | Suspected Opioid | 5 mg / 5 mL | + | True +, Further Dilution Not Needed | Positive |
| | | | - | True -, Further Dilution Not Needed | Negative |
| | Suspected Non Opioid | 5 mg / 5mL | + | Likely False +, Dilute to 30 mL, Retest* | Positive at 5 and 30mL = + Positive at 5 and Negative at 30mL = - |
| | | | - | True -, Further Dilution Not Needed | True Negative |
| FTS Residue, Cooker, Cotton, Pipe ≤ 1 mg Cut off: 200 ng/mL | Suspected Opioid | 1 mg / 1mL | + | True +, Further Dilution Not Needed | Positive |
| | | | - | True -, Further Dilution Not Needed | Negative |
| | Suspected Non Opioid | 1 mg / 1mL | + | False +, Dilute to 5 mL, Retest* | Positive at 1 and 5mL = + Positive at 1mL and Negative at 5mL = - |
| | | | - | True -, Further Dilution Not Needed | Negative |
| BTS Pill (Whole or Part) Cut off: 300 ng/mL | Suspected Benzo | 5 mg / 2 mL | + | True +, Further Dilution Not Needed | Positive |
| | | 5 mg / 2 mL | - | True -, Further Dilution Not Needed | Negative |
| XTS Powder, Pill Cut off: 1,000 ng/mL | Suspected Opioid | 5mg - 10mg / 1mL | + | True + , Further Dilution Not Needed | Positive |
| | | | - | If the second line indicating - is faint, add a second microscop (10mg/1mL), Retest | Two strong red lines = - Faint lines = possibility of xylazine, utilize FTIR Spectroscopy if possible. |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|---|
| NTS | Suspected Opioid | 10mg / 1mL | + | True + , Further Dilution Not Needed | Positive |
| Powder, Pill Cut off: 2,000 ng/mL | | | - | If the second line indicating - is faint, add another microscop, Retest | Two strong red lines = – Faint lines = possibility of xylazine, utilize FTIR Spectroscopy if possible. |
| Form | Type | Dilution | Result | Next Step | Final Interpretation |