

accredited or Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) certified laboratory other than the original screening laboratory. If the laboratory is required by clients to report non-confirmed positive results for pre-employment samples, then the laboratory must have in place a system that differentiates this non-forensic drug testing service from its forensic drug testing service.

**Evidence of Compliance:**

- ✓ Records reflecting the confirmatory testing performed on positive results

**FDT.00310 Laboratory Qualifications - Confirmatory Tests Phase II**



**All confirmatory tests are performed in-house or referred to a laboratory that is CAP FDT-accredited or SAMHSA-certified.**

**FDT.00320 Referral Process Procedures Phase II**



**If the laboratory refers any testing for re-screening and confirmation, the laboratory follows written procedures that fully describe the referral process from initial screening, specimen aliquoting, chain-of-custody, receipt of referral laboratory results, and reporting of results.**

**FDT.00330 Screen-Positive Drugs - Confirmation Phase II**



**The laboratory requires the confirming CAP FDT-accredited or SAMHSA-certified laboratory to both re-screen and confirm the presence of screen-positive drugs.**

*NOTE: If the laboratory performing the initial screening test (for "screen-only" laboratories) refers any confirmation testing, it must be able to demonstrate that the confirming laboratory re-screens and confirms the screen-positive specimen. The requirement for re-screening as well as confirmation testing by the referral laboratory is mandated in order to maximize the defensibility of a reported positive drug test result.*

**FDT.00350 Ethanol Confirmation Phase II**



**If positive, ethanol is tested and retested on separate aliquots of the original specimen by scientifically acceptable methods, one or both of which is/are gas chromatography.**

**Evidence of Compliance:**

- ✓ Test reports and records with confirmatory results

**REFERENCES**

- 1) Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). *Toxicology and Drug Testing in the Medical Laboratory*. 3rd ed. CLSI guideline C52. Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, Wayne, PA; 2017.
- 2) Wu AHB, McKay C. National Academy of Clinical Biochemistry Laboratory Medicine Practice Guidelines: Recommendations for the Use of Laboratory Tests to Support Poisoned Patients Who Present to the Emergency Department. *Clin Chem*. 2003;49(3):357-379.
- 3) Frederick DL, King DS. Lactate Dehydrogenase Can Cause False-Positive Ethanol. *Clinical and Forensic Toxicology News (Quarterly AACC/CAP)*. June 2012;4-7.

**FDT.00420 Cut-off Values Phase II**



**The laboratory uses defined cut-off values for the screening and confirmation tests for all drugs.**

*NOTE: The laboratory must use defined cut-off values for the screening and confirmation tests for all drugs and drug classes. Cut-off values may be defined by the laboratory or at the client's request. The laboratory, however, must be able to analyze challenges in the CAP/AACC UDC Forensic Urine Drug Testing (Confirmatory) Survey or a CAP approved alternative PT program at the reporting limits specified in the proficiency testing instructions.*