

**510(k) SUBSTANTIAL EQUIVALENCE DETERMINATION
DECISION SUMMARY
ASSAY ONLY TEMPLATE**

A. 510(k) Number:

k181159

B. Purpose for Submission:

New device

C. Measurand:

Norfentanyl

D. Type of Test:

Qualitative

E. Applicant:

Lin-Zhi International, Inc.

F. Proprietary and Established Names:

LZI Fentanyl Enzyme Immunoassay

G. Regulatory Information:

Product Code	Classification	Regulation Section	Panel
DJG	Class II	21 CFR 862.3650, Opiate test system	Toxicology (91)

H. Intended Use:

1. Intended use(s):

See Indication(s) for use below.

2. Indication(s) for use:

The LZI Fentanyl Enzyme Immunoassay is intended for the qualitative determination of norfentanyl in human urine at the cutoff value of 5 ng/mL when calibrated against norfentanyl. The assay is designed for prescription use with a number of automated clinical chemistry analyzers.

The assay provides only a preliminary analytical result. A more specific alternative chemical method (e.g., gas or liquid chromatography and mass spectrometry) must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be exercised with any drug of abuse test result, particularly when the preliminary test result is positive.

3. Special conditions for use statement(s):

For prescription use only.

For in vitro diagnostic use only.

4. Special instrument requirements:

Beckman Coulter AU680 Clinical Chemistry Analyzer

I. Device Description:

The LZI Fentanyl Enzyme Immunoassay is a kit comprised of two reagents, R1 and R2, which are bottled separately but sold together within the kit.

The R1 solution contains mouse monoclonal anti-norfentanyl antibody, glucose-6-phosphate (G6P) nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD), stabilizers, and sodium azide (0.09 %) as a preservative. The R2 solution contains glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PDH) labeled with norfentanyl in buffer with sodium azide (0.09 %) as a preservative.

J. Substantial Equivalence Information:

1. Predicate device name(s):

Immunoassay SEFRIA Fentanyl Urine Enzyme Immunoassay

2. Predicate 510(k) number(s):

k161216

3. Comparison with predicate:

Similarities and Differences		
Item	Candidate Device LZI Fentanyl Enzyme Immunoassay	Predicate Immunoassay SEFRIA Fentanyl Urine Enzyme Immunoassay k161216
Intended Use	In vitro diagnostic device intended for the qualitative	Same

Similarities and Differences		
Item	Candidate Device LZI Fentanyl Enzyme Immunoassay	Predicate Immunoanalysis SEFRIA Fentanyl Urine Enzyme Immunoassay k161216
	determination of the presence of drugs of abuse in human urine	
Analyte	Norfentanyl	Fentanyl
Cutoff	5 ng/mL	1 ng/mL
Matrix	Urine	Same
Calibrator Levels	0, 2.5, 5, 10, 20 ng/mL	0, 1, 2, 4 ng/mL
Assay methodology	Absorbance change measured spectrophotometrically at 340 nm	Absorbance change measured spectrophotometrically at 570 nm

K. Standard/Guidance Document Referenced (if applicable):

Not applicable.

L. Test Principle:

The LZI Fentanyl Enzyme Immunoassay is a homogeneous enzyme immunoassay with ready-to-use liquid reagents. It detects and is calibrated against norfentanyl, the major metabolite of fentanyl in human urine. The assay is based on competition between drug in the sample and drug labeled with the enzyme glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PDH) for a fixed amount of antibody in the reagent. In the absence of drug in the sample, norfentanyl-labeled G6PDH conjugate is bound to antibody, and the enzyme activity is inhibited. When free norfentanyl is present in the sample, it competes with norfentanyl-labeled G6PDH for antibody binding, allowing for maximal enzyme activity. Thus G6PDH activity is proportional to the amount of free fentanyl in the sample. Active G6PDH converts nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) to NADH, resulting in an absorbance change that can be measured spectrophotometrically at 340 nm.

M. Performance Characteristics (if/when applicable):

1. Analytical performance:

a. *Precision/Reproducibility:*

The sponsor conducted a qualitative precision study on one Beckman Coulter AU680 analyzer using samples containing norfentanyl. Samples were prepared by spiking pooled negative human urine with norfentanyl to concentrations of $\pm 25\%$, $\pm 50\%$, $\pm 75\%$, and $\pm 100\%$ of the cutoff. All concentrations were confirmed by GC/MS

testing. Samples were tested in two replicates per run, two runs per day for 22 days, total n = 88. Results are presented below. For within-run precision, the mean test results of each day's four data points were calculated and averaged for all 22 days.

5 ng/mL Cutoff Result		Within Run (N=22)		Total Precision (N=88)	
Norfentanyl Concentration	% of Cutoff	N	Assay Result	N	Assay Result
0 ng/mL	0 %	22	22 Negative	88	88 Negative
1.25 ng/mL	25.0 %	22	22 Negative	88	88 Negative
2.5 ng/mL	50.0 %	22	22 Negative	88	88 Negative
3.75 ng/mL	75.0 %	22	22 Negative	88	88 Negative
5 ng/mL	100.0 %	22	2 Positive/20 Negative	88	26 Positive/62 Negative
6.25 ng/mL	125.0 %	22	22 Positive	88	88 Positive
7.5 ng/mL	150.0 %	22	22 Positive	88	88 Positive
8.75 ng/mL	175.0 %	22	22 Positive	88	88 Positive
10 ng/mL	200.0 %	22	22 Positive	88	88 Positive

b. Linearity/assay reportable range:

Not applicable, this device is intended for qualitative use only.

c. Traceability, Stability, Expected values (controls, calibrators, or methods):

The LZI Fentanyl Enzyme Immunoassay is traceable to a commercially available norfentanyl standard.

d. Detection limit:

Not applicable.

e. Analytical specificity:

Cross reactivity from structurally related compounds was evaluated by testing pooled negative urine samples spiked with these compounds. Samples were tested in duplicate. The compounds and concentrations tested and the calculated cross-reactivity are provided in the table below. Percent cross-reactivity was calculated as the lowest concentration of the compound where the assay response was positive/the cutoff concentration x 100.

Compound	Concentration Tested (ng/mL)	% Cross-Reactivity	Test Result
Fentanyl	2.50	200.0 %	Positive
Norfentanyl	5.00	100.0 %	Positive
4-Fluoro-isobutyryl Fentanyl	35	14.29%	Negative
9-HydroxyRisperidone	100,000	0.01%	Negative
Acetyl Fentanyl	7	71.43%	Positive

Compound	Concentration Tested (ng/mL)	% Cross-Reactivity	Test Result
Acetyl Norfentanyl	100	5.00%	Negative
Acryl Fentanyl	3.5	142.86%	Positive
Alfentanil	100,000	0.01%	Negative
Butyryl Fentanyl	3.5	142.86%	Positive
Carfentanil Oxalate	100,000	0.01%	Negative
Cis-d, I 3-Methylfentanyl	8.5	58.82%	Negative
Despropionylfentanyl(4-ANPP)	100,000	0.01%	Negative
Furanyl Fentanyl	6	81.97%	Positive
Isobutyryl Fentanyl	20	25.00%	Negative
Labetalol Hydrochloride	100,000	0.01%	Negative
MT-45	100,000	0.01%	Negative
Norcarfentail Oxalate	100,000	0.01%	Negative
Ocfentanil	3.5	142.86%	Positive
Para-fluoro butyrl Fentanyl (P-FBF)	5.5	90.91%	Positive
para-Fluorofentanyl	3.05	163.93%	Positive
Remifentanil	100,000	0.01%	Negative
Risperidone	100,000	0.01%	Negative
Sufentanil	100,000	0.01%	Negative
Thienyl Fentnayl	3.5	142.86%	Negative
Thiofentanyl	3.2	156.25%	Positive
Trans-d, I 3-Methylfentanyl	6	83.33%	Positive
Trazodone	100,000	0.01%	Negative
U-47700	100,000	0.01%	Negative
Valeryl Fentanyl	95	5.26%	Negative
ω-1-Hydroxy Fentanyl	320.0	1.56%	Negative

Potential interference from endogenous substances was evaluated by spiking these substances into pooled negative human urine containing norfentanyl at +25% and -25% of the 5 ng/mL cutoff (3.75 ng/mL and 6.25 ng/mL). Samples were tested in duplicate.

The following endogenous substances, at the concentrations listed below, did not interfere with the assay:

Compound	Concentration Tested (mg/dL)
Acetone	1000
Ascorbic Acid	1500
Bilirubin	2
Creatinine	500
Ethanol	1000
Galactose	10
Gamma globulin	500
Glucose	3000

Compound	Concentration Tested (mg/dL)
Hemoglobin	300
Beta-Hydroxybutyric Acid	100
Human Serum Albumin	500
Oxalic Acid	100
Riboflavin	7.5
Urea	6000
Uric Acid	10
Sodium Azide	1000
Sodium Chloride	6000

Citric Acid (800 mg/dL) and Potassium Chloride (6000 mg/dL) were evaluated by spiking these compounds into processed negative urine containing norfentanyl at +50% and -50% of the 5 ng/mL cutoff (2.5 ng/mL and 7.5 ng/mL). The sponsor stated that no significant interference was observed.

Boric acid at a concentration of 1% w/v was evaluated by spiking the potential interferent into processed negative urine containing norfentanyl at +25% and -25% of the 5 ng/mL cutoff (3.75 ng/mL and 6.25 ng/mL). The labeling contains the following limitation:

Boric acid at 1% w/v may cause false negative results. Boric acid is not recommended as a preservative for urine.

Effect of pH: The sponsor evaluated the effect of pH using pooled negative human urine containing norfentanyl at +25% and -25% of the 5 ng/mL cutoff (3.75 ng/mL and 6.25 ng/mL). pH values of 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0 and 11.0 did not significantly interfere with the test.

Effect of specific gravity: The sponsor evaluated the effect of specific gravity on the test results using drug free urine samples containing norfentanyl at +25% and -25% of the 5 ng/mL cutoff (3.75 ng/mL and 6.25 ng/mL). Specific Gravity values of 1.003, 1.004, 1.007, 1.011, 1.012, 1.017, 1.018, 1.021, 1.024, 1.028 did not interfere with the test.

Potential interference from structurally unrelated compounds was evaluated by spiking these compounds into pooled negative human urine containing norfentanyl at +25% and -25% of the 5 ng/mL cutoff (3.75 ng/mL and 6.25ng/mL). Samples were tested in duplicate. The following non-structurally related substances at the concentrations listed below did not significantly interfere with the assay.

Compound	Concentration Tested (ng/mL)
Acetaminophen	100,000
6-Acetylmorphine	10,000

Compound	Concentration Tested (ng/mL)
Acetylsalicylic Acid	100,000
Amitriptyline	100,000
Amlodipine Besylate	100,000
Amoxicillin	100,000
d-Amphetamine	100,000
Atorvastatin	20,000
Buprenorphine	100,000
Bupropion	100,000
Caffeine	100,000
Carbamazepine	100,000
Cetirizine	100,000
Chlorpheniramine	100,000
Chlorpromazine	100,000
Clomipramine	100,000
Codeine	100,000
Desipramine	100,000
Diphenhydramine	100,000
Duloxetine	100,000
Fluoxetine	100,000
Fluphenazine	100,000
Gabapentin	100,000
Hydrocodone	100,000
Hydromorphone	100,000
Ibuprofen	100,000
Imipramine	100,000
Lisinopril	100,000
Losartan	10,000
Loratidine	100,000
MDA (3,4-methylene dioxymphetamine)	100,000
MDEA	100,000
MDMA (3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine)	100,000
Meperidine	100,000
Metformin	100,000
Metoprolol	100,000
Methadone	100,000
Morphine	100,000
Nicotine	100,000
Nortriptyline	100,000
Omeprazole	100,000
Oxazepam	100,000
Oxycodone	100,000

Compound	Concentration Tested (ng/mL)
Oxymorphone	100,000
Phencyclidine (PCP)	100,000
Phenobarbital	100,000
(1S,2S)-(+)-Pseudoephedrine	100,000
Quetiapine	100,000
Ranitidine	100,000
Salbutamol (Albuterol)	100,000
Sertraline	100,000
THC-COOH (11-Nor-Delta-9-THC-9-carboxylic acid)	100,000
L-Thyroxine	10,000
Tramadol	100,000
Zolpidem	10,000

Dextromethorphan was found to interfere at 40,000 ng/mL:

Compound	Concentration tested (ng/mL)	Test Result		
		Negative	-25% Cutoff	+ 25% Cutoff
Dextromethorphan	40,000	Positive	Positive	Positive

The labeling includes the following limitations:

Dextromorphan may cause false positive results at concentrations greater than 5 µg/mL.

f. Assay cut-off:

Analytical performance of the device around the claimed cutoff (5 ng/mL) is described in the precision section M.1.a above and accuracy section M.2.a below.

2. Comparison studies:

a. Method comparison with predicate device:

A total of 101 unaltered clinical samples were tested with the LZI Fentanyl Enzyme Immunoassay on the AU680 automated clinical analyzer. All samples were confirmed with LC/MS for norfentanyl concentrations. Results are shown below:

Candidate Device Results	Negative by LC/MS analysis	< 50 % of the cutoff concentration by LC/MS analysis	Near Cutoff Negative (Between 50 % below the cutoff and the cutoff concentration by LC/MS analysis)	Near Cutoff Positive (Between the cutoff and 50 % above the cutoff concentration by LC/MS analysis)	High Positive (Greater than 50 % above the cutoff concentration by LC/MS analysis)
Positive	0	1	6	8	41
Negative	21	19	5	0	0

Discordant samples:

Sample #	LC/MS Norfentanyl (ng/mL)	Candidate Device Result
38*	1.5	Positive
44	3.0	Positive
46	3.3	Positive
47	3.5	Positive
48	3.8	Positive
50	4.16	Positive
52	4.6	Positive

* This sample contained levels of fentanyl that contributed to the false positive result.

The sponsor provided additional information for FDA review that supports the clinical validity of a 5 ng/mL norfentanyl cutoff. Over 7,000 de-identified urine samples, originating from patients presenting at various hospital clinics, substance abuse clinics, and emergency departments were evaluated for the presence of fentanyl and norfentanyl using an LC/MS method. Approximately 600 samples contained amounts of either fentanyl or norfentanyl above the LC/MS method detection limit. Assuming a 1 ng/mL fentanyl cutoff (previously cleared in k161216), 89.1% of these samples would have been determined to be positive for fentanyl. Assuming a 5 ng/mL norfentanyl cutoff, 93.6% of these samples would have been determined to be positive for norfentanyl. 9.0% of these samples were not above the 1 ng/mL fentanyl cutoff, but were above the 5 ng/mL norfentanyl cutoff. 4.5% of these samples were above the 1 ng/mL fentanyl cutoff, but were not above the 5 ng/mL norfentanyl cutoff. Therefore, the sponsor provided sufficient information to support that a 5 ng/mL norfentanyl cutoff demonstrates similar positivity and negativity rates to the 1 ng/mL fentanyl cutoff.

b. *Matrix comparison:*

Not applicable. This assay is intended to be used with urine samples only.

3. Clinical studies:

a. *Clinical Sensitivity:*

Not applicable.

b. *Clinical specificity:*

Not applicable.

c. Other clinical supportive data (when a. and b. are not applicable):

Not applicable.

4. Clinical cut-off:

Not applicable.

5. Expected values/Reference range:

Not applicable.

N. Proposed Labeling:

The labeling is sufficient and it satisfies the requirements of 21 CFR Parts 801 and 809, as applicable.

O. Conclusion:

The submitted information in this premarket notification is complete and supports a substantial equivalence decision.