

Overview

Useful For

Detecting the presence of acetone, methanol, isopropanol, or ethanol in urine with subsequent quantitation

Providing chain of custody for when the results of testing could be used in a court of law. Its purpose is to protect the rights of the individual contributing the specimen by demonstrating that it was under the control of personnel involved with testing the specimen at all times; this control implies that the opportunity for specimen tampering would be limited.

Additional Tests

Test ID	Reporting Name	Available Separately	Always Performed
COCH	Chain of Custody Processing	No	Yes

Testing Algorithm

This test includes analysis of methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, and acetone.

Method Name

Headspace Gas Chromatography-Flame Ionization Detector (HSGC-FID)

NY State Available

No

Specimen

Specimen Type

Urine

Advisory Information

For best clinical correlation, VLTBX / Volatile Screen, Chain of Custody, Blood is recommended.

Additional Testing Requirements

If urine creatinine is required or adulteration of the sample is suspected, order ADLTX / Adulterants Survey, Chain of Custody, Random, Urine in addition to this test.

Specimen Required

Supplies: Chain-of-Custody Kit (T282)

Container/Tube: Chain-of-Custody Kit containing the specimen containers, seals, and documentation required.

Specimen Volume: 10 mL

Collection Instructions: Collect a random urine specimen using the container provided, seal, and submit with the associated documentation to satisfy the legal requirements for chain of custody testing.

Forms

1. [Chain-of-Custody Request](#) is included in the Chain-of-Custody Kit (T282).

2. If not ordering electronically, complete, print, and send a [Therapeutics Test Request](#) (T831) with the specimen.

Specimen Minimum Volume

1 mL

Reject Due To

All specimens will be evaluated at Mayo Clinic Laboratories for test suitability.

Specimen Stability Information

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Urine	Refrigerated (preferred)	14 days	
	Frozen	28 days	
	Ambient	24 hours	

Clinical and Interpretive
Clinical Information

Urine provides a medium for easy screening for methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, and acetone.

Chain of custody is required whenever the results of testing could be used in a court of law. Chain of custody is a record of the disposition of a specimen to document the individuals that collected it, handled it, and performed the analysis. When a specimen is submitted in this manner, analysis will be performed in such a way that it will withstand regular court scrutiny.

Reference Values
METHANOL

Not detected (Positive results are quantitated.)

Cutoff concentration: 10 mg/dL

Toxic concentration: > or =10 mg/dL

ETHANOL

Not detected (Positive results are quantitated.)

Cutoff concentration: 10 mg/dL

ISOPROPANOL

Not detected (Positive results are quantitated.)

Cutoff concentration: 10 mg/dL

Toxic concentration: > or =10 mg/dL

ACETONE

Not detected (Positive results are quantitated.)

Cutoff concentration: 10 mg/dL

Toxic concentration: > or =10 mg/dL

Interpretation

Methanol:

The presence of methanol indicates exposure which may result in intoxication, central nervous system (CNS) depression, and metabolic acidosis. Ingestion of methanol can be fatal if patients do not receive immediate medical treatment.

Ethanol:

The presence of ethanol indicates exposure which may result in intoxication, CNS depression, and metabolic acidosis.

Isopropanol:

The presence of isopropanol indicates exposure which may result in intoxication and CNS depression. Ingestion of isopropanol can be fatal if patients do not receive immediate medical treatment.

Acetone:

The presence of acetone may indicate exposure to acetone; it is also a metabolite of isopropanol and may be detected during ketoacidosis.

Cautions

Quantitation of acetone, methanol, isopropanol, or ethanol in urine correlates poorly with degree of intoxication.

Clinical Reference

1. Langman LJ, Bechtel LK, Meier BM, Holstege C: Chapter 41: Clinical Toxicology. In: Tietz Textbook of Clinical Chemistry and Molecular Diagnostics. Edited by N Rifai, AR Horvath, CT Wittwer. Sixth edition. Elsevier; 2018. pp. 832-87
2. Mihic SJ, Koob GF, Mayfield J, Harris RA: Ethanol. In: Goodman & Gilman's: The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics, 13th edition. Edited by LL Brunton, R Hilal-Dandan, BC Knollmann. McGraw-Hill Education; 2017
3. Olson KR, Anderson IB, Benowitz NL, et al: Specific Poisons and Drugs: Diagnosis and Treatment. In Poisoning and Drug Overdose, Seventh edition. McGraw-Hill Education; 2017

Performance

Method Description

Specimens are analyzed and quantified by headspace gas chromatography- flame ionization detection.(Baselt RC. Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man, 10th edition, Biomedical Publications; 2014. pp 2211)

PDF Report

No

Day(s) and Time(s) Test Performed

Monday through Sunday; Varies

Analytic Time

Same day/1 day

Maximum Laboratory Time

2 days

Performing Laboratory Location

Rochester

Fees and Codes
Fees

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their Regional Manager. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

Test Classification

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by Mayo Clinic in a manner consistent with CLIA requirements. This test has not been cleared or approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

CPT Code Information

80320

G0480 (if appropriate)

LOINC® Information

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC Value
VLTUX	Volatile Screen, CoC, U	24350-1

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC Value
36247	Volatile Scrn, U	12983-3
36248	Methanol, U	5695-2
36249	Ethanol, U	5645-7
36250	Acetone, U	5570-7
36251	Isopropanol, U	9434-2
36252	Chain of Custody	77202-0