Overview

Useful For
Detection and quantification of codeine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, morphine, hydromorphone, oxymorphone, noroxycodone, noroxymorphone, norhydrocodone, dihydrocodeine, and naloxone in urine

Method Name
Liquid Chromatography-Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS/MS)

NY State Available
Yes

Specimen

Specimen Type
Urine

Advisory Information
1. For situations where chain of custody is required, a Chain-of-Custody Kit (T282) is available. For chain-of-custody testing, order OPATX / Opiates Confirmation, Chain of Custody, Urine.

2. If urine creatinine is required or adulteration of the sample is suspected, order ADULT / Adulterants Survey, Urine.

Specimen Required
Supplies: Aliquot Tube, 5 mL (T465)

Collection Container/Tube: Plastic urine container

Submission Container/Tube: Plastic, 5-mL tube

Specimen Volume: 3 mL

Collection Instructions:
1. Collect a random urine specimen.

2. No preservative.

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

Specimen Minimum Volume
2.5 mL

Reject Due To

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<th>Condition</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gross icterus</td>
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**Specimen Stability Information**

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<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Special Container</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ambient</td>
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**Clinical and Interpretive**

**Clinical Information**

Codeine is converted by hepatic metabolism to morphine and norcodeine with a half-life of 2 to 4 hours. If codeine is ingested, the ratio of codeine to morphine generally exceeds 1.0 in urine during the first 24 hours. The ratio may fall below 1.0 after 24 hours, and after 30 hours, only morphine may be detected.

Morphine is a naturally occurring narcotic analgesic obtained from the poppy plant, *Papaver somniferum*. Morphine is converted by hepatic metabolism to normorphine with a half-life of 2 to 4 hours. The presence of morphine in urine can indicate exposure to morphine, heroin, or codeine within 2 to 3 days. Ingestion of bakery products containing poppy seeds can also cause morphine to be excreted in urine. If excessively large amounts are consumed, this can result in urine morphine concentrations up to 2,000 ng/mL for a period of 6 to 12 hours after ingestion.

Hydrocodone exhibits a complex pattern of metabolism including O-demethylation, N-demethylation, and 6-keto reduction to the 6-beta hydroxy metabolites. Hydromorphone and norhydrocodone are both metabolites of hydrocodone. Dihydrocodeine is also a minor metabolite. Trace amounts of hydrocodone can also be found in the presence of approximately 100-fold higher concentrations of oxycodone or hydromorphone since it can be a pharmaceutical impurity in these medications. The presence of hydrocodone greater than 100 ng/mL indicates exposure within 2 to 3 days prior to specimen collection.

Hydromorphone is metabolized primarily in the liver and is excreted primarily as the glucuronidated conjugate, with small amounts of parent drug and minor amounts of 6-hydroxy reduction metabolites. The presence of hydromorphone greater than 100 ng/mL indicates exposure within 2 to 3 days prior to specimen collection. Hydromorphone is also a metabolite of hydrocodone; therefore, the presence of hydromorphone could also indicate exposure to hydrocodone.

Dihydrocodeine is a semisynthetic narcotic analgesic prepared by the hydrogenation of codeine. It is also a minor metabolite of hydrocodone. It is metabolized to dihydromorphine and has a half-life of 3.4 to 4.5 hours.

Oxycodone is metabolized to noroxycodone, oxymorphone, and their glucuronides, and is excreted primarily via the kidney. The presence of oxycodone greater than 100 ng/mL indicates exposure to oxycodone within 2 to 3 days prior to specimen collection.

Oxymorphone is metabolized in the liver to noroxymorphone and excreted via the kidney primarily as the glucuronide conjugates. Oxymorphone is also a metabolite of oxycodone and, therefore, the presence of oxymorphone could also indicate exposure to oxycodone.

Naloxone is a synthetic narcotic antagonist and used for partial or complete reversal of opioid depression induced by natural or synthetic opioids. It has also been incorporated into oral tablets of opioids to discourage abuse. The duration of action is dependent on the dose and route of administration. The half-life in adults is approximately 30 to
The detection interval for opiates is generally 2 to 3 days after last ingestion.

**Reference Values**

**Negative**

Cutoff concentrations

- Codeine by LC-MS/MS: 25 ng/mL
- Dihydrocodeine by LC-MS/MS: 25 ng/mL
- Hydrocodone by LC-MS/MS: 25 ng/mL
- Norhydrocodone by LC-MS/MS: 25 ng/mL
- Hydromorphone by LC-MS/MS: 25 ng/mL
- Oxycodone by LC-MS/MS: 25 ng/mL
- Noroxycodone by LC-MS/MS: 25 ng/mL
- Oxymorphone by LC-MS/MS: 25 ng/mL
- Noroxymorphone by LC-MS/MS: 25 ng/mL
- Naloxone by LC-MS/MS: 25 ng/mL
- Morphine by LC-MS/MS: 25 ng/mL

**Interpretation**

This test reports the total urine concentration; this is the sum of the unconjugated and conjugated forms of the parent drug.

**Cautions**

This test detects drugs structurally similar to morphine. Other drugs in the opioid class, such as fentanyl, meperidine, and methadone are not detected.

**Clinical Reference**


Method Description
Opiates exist in patient urine as both free and either sulfate or glucuronide conjugates. Enzyme hydrolysis is used to liberate the conjugated drug. Specimens are then centrifuged, diluted, and filtered and the analytes are separated by liquid chromatography tandem mass spectroscopy and analyzed by multiple reaction monitoring.(Unpublished Mayo method)

PDF Report
No

Day(s) and Time(s) Test Performed
Monday through Friday; Varies

Analytic Time
2 days

Maximum Laboratory Time
5 days

Specimen Retention Time
14 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
80361

80365

G0480 (if appropriate)

LOINC® Information

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