NMS Labs Oral Fluid Portfolio Options Offer
New Solutions for DUID Enforcement

With the guidance of Dr. Barry Logan, a globally recognized leader and contributor to the DRE program, NMS Labs has extended its Drug Impaired Driving/DRE Toxicology Offering to include Oral Fluid.

Pairing the DRE program with oral fluid testing is an ideal fit. While the DRE program provides the evidence of impairment from drug use, the oral fluid test provides laboratory evidence of that drug use which you can then take to court.

**New Decision Solutions:** Packaged to provide you with screening options and lab confirmation backed by industry experts in DUID testimony

**New Timing Solutions:** More effective enforcement through testing proximate to the time of driving, with preliminary roadside results in minutes

**New Flexible Solutions:** Flexible in-field screening options for variable situations and budgets

**New Budget Solutions:** Cost saving alternative to hospital phlebotomy with no hidden costs for confirmation

**New Logistics Solutions:** Comprehensive packaged solution from sample collection to mailing to results delivered online

It’s easy, fast, economical and accurate.

**All Options Leverage NMS Labs expertise:**
- Expert testimony
- Tracking legislative issues and change
- Rapid telephonic access to a toxicological expert
- International leader in Human Performance Testing (Dr. Barry Logan, NMS Labs National Director, Forensic Services)
- ISO Accredited Forensic Laboratory
- Client Support Specialists
The Center for Forensic Science Research & Education performed a laboratory-based evaluation of 11 of the latest generation of oral fluid drug testing devices designed for roadside testing. In order for these devices to be a valuable tool to agencies performing roadside drug testing, high ratings of performance and accuracy are necessary.

NMS Labs has developed partnerships with the makers of the three top-performing devices to offer solutions for varying budget and jurisdictional needs. Affiniton and Dräger gave best overall performance. Both devices exceeded criteria of >90% sensitivity and specificity, and >95% accuracy proposed by ROSITA-1. Both performed better than advertised cutoff concentrations for cocaine and opiates. Both had comparable cutoffs relative to proposed cutoff concentrations of SAMHSA and ROSITA, with the exception of THC, where Dräger had the greatest sensitivity.

With the rapid increase in the use of oral fluid as an alternative biological matrix, devices are continually being developed, released, and marketed as forensically suitable devices. Because the market is in constant flux, this project was designed to evaluate some of the latest generation of oral fluid drug testing devices designed for use in the field and compare them to the device currently in use by our laboratory for field oral fluid testing. The evaluation assessed sensitivity and specificity as well as detection thresholds of several commercially available oral fluid testing devices designed for use in the field.

### Performance of Devices Evaluated in Lab Based Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Cut-Off</th>
<th>Performance</th>
<th>Readability/Robustness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dräger DrugTest® 5000</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiniton DrugWipe®</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device 3</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disclaimer:** Ratings by Center for Forensic Science Research & Education based on performance relative to specification in their hands. Considerations include scope, appropriateness of cut-off, target analyte, cut-off performance, sensitivity, specificity and accuracy, readability, ease of use, and ruggedness.

With NMS Labs, you have a safe and trusted source when choosing your oral fluid DUID drug testing. Momentum is growing around the use of oral fluid as an accepted forensic sample in DUID enforcement. Over a dozen new studies have come out in the past year highlighting the utility of oral fluid testing in impaired driving research and enforcement and 17 states have already approved its use.