

Zolpidem is a short-acting non-benzodiazepine hypnotic used for short term treatment of insomnia as well as brain disorders. Zolpidem is also used off-label to treat restless leg syndrome and as an antiemetic.

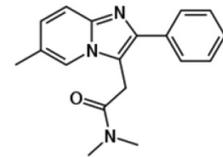
Zolpidem and other sedative hypnotic drugs are detected frequently in cases of people suspected of driving under the influence of drugs. Many drivers have high blood levels far exceeding the therapeutic dose range suggesting a high degree of excessive use.¹

Administration: Tablet

Elimination: Zolpidem has a rapid absorption and short elimination half-life ($T_{1/2} = 1.4 - 4.5$ h).²

Abuse Potential: Zolpidem has potential for medical misuse and addiction, as well as recreational use to achieve a high.³ When used recreationally, it may be consumed through insufflation or injection. Users report decreased anxiety, mild euphoria, perceptual changes, visual distortions, and hallucinations. Zolpidem is also often used to “come down” after the use of stimulants such as amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine, and MDMA.⁴ Zolpidem Tartrate is classified as a Schedule IV controlled substance by federal regulation.

Zolpidem



Formula: C₁₉H₂₁N₃O

Systematic Name:

N,N,6-Trimethyl-2-(4-methylphenyl)-imidazo(1,2-a)pyridine-3-acetamide

Brand Names: Adormix, Ambien[®], Ambien CR[®], Edluar[®], Damixan, Hypnogen, Ivedal, Lioran, Nytamel, Sanval, Stilnoct, Stilnox, Stilnox CR, Sucedal, Zoldem, Zolnod, and Zolpihexal.

- Exclusively from Immunalysis
- Accurate and trusted results
- Liquid stable and ready to use

1. Jones AW, Holmgren A, Kugelberg FC (2007). “Concentrations of scheduled prescription drugs in blood of impaired drivers: considerations for interpreting the results”. Therapeutic Drug Monitoring 29 (2): 248–60.

2. R.C. Baselt and R.H. Cravey. Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man, 8th edition. 1673-1675.

3. Griffiths RR, Johnson MW (2005). “Relative abuse liability of hypnotic drugs: a conceptual framework and algorithm for differentiating among compounds”. J Clin Psychiatry 66 Suppl 9: 31–41.

4. Evidente VG, Caviness JN, Adler CH (2003). “Case studies in movement disorders”. Seminars in Neurology 23 (3): 277–84.



Zolpidem Urine HEIA® Drug Screening Kit

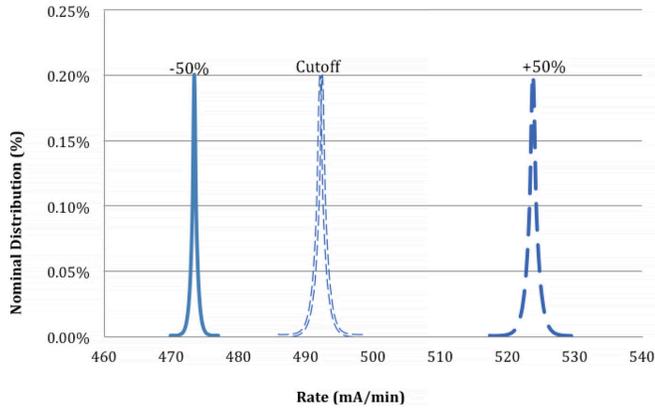
Assay Specifications

Methodology: Homogeneous enzyme immunoassay

Cutoff: 20 ng/mL

Calibrator Range: 0-40 ng/mL

Overlap: Zolpidem (20 ng/mL cutoff)



Qualitative Cross-Reactivity at 20 ng/mL

Analyte	Analyte Concentration (ng/mL)	Meperidine Equivalents (ng/mL)	Cross-Reactivity (%)
Zolpidem	20	20	100
Zaleplon	10,000	<20	N/D
Zopiclone	10,000	<20	N/D
Zolpidem Phenyl-carboxylic acid	20,000	20	0.1

Accuracy:

		LC-MS/MS Confirmation (10 ng/mL)	
		Positive	Negative
HEIA (20 ng/mL)	Positive	25	4
	Negative	0	12

Qualitative Precision at 20 ng/mL

Interday Precision (N = 100)

Concentration	Mean Conc. (ng/mL)	S.D.	C.V.%
10 ng/mL (control LOW)	0.2701	0.0024	0.9
20 ng/mL calibrator	0.2842	0.0025	0.9
40 ng/mL (control HIGH)	0.2976	0.0026	0.9

Order - Zolpidem (HEIA)

Catalog Number Description

333-0025	25 mL kit
333-0060W	60 mL wedge kit
333-0100	100 mL kit
333-0500	500 mL kit
C333-10-1	20 ng/mL calibrator
C333-10-2	10 and 40 ng/mL controls
Neg-10-1	10 mL negative reference calibrator

The charts and data provided above were generated in studies conducted by Immunalysis Corporation. This information is intended to be representative of the performance of the assay. Refer to the product insert for a full description of the performance characteristics for qualitative testing. For forensic use only.