

### Reacción cruzada:

Se realizó un estudio para determinar la reacción cruzada del presente test con compuestos en orina ya sea libre de droga o positiva a Ketamina. Los siguientes compuestos **no mostraron reactividad cruzada** cuando se les analizó con el presente Test Rápido de KET (en orina) a una concentración de 100 µg/ml:

### Compuestos de reacción no-cruzada

4-Acetamidophenol	Dexamethasone	Ibuprofen	Phenolbarbital
Acetone	Diazepam	Imipramine	Phenothiazine
Acetophenetidine	Diclofenac	Indomethacin	Phentermine
N-Acetylprocainamide	Dicumarol	Insulin	trans-2-Phenyl- cyclopropylamine
Acetylsalicylic acid	Dicyclomine	lproniazide	l-Phenylephrine
Albumine	Diflunisal	(-) Isoproterenol	β-Phenylethylamine
Albuterol	Digitoxin	Isoxsuprine	Phenylpropanolamine
Amantadine	Digoxin	Kanamycin	(d,l-Norephedrine)
Amikacin	(+) cis-Diltiazem	Ketoprofen	Prednisolone
Aminopyrine	Dimenhydrinate	Labetalol	Prednisone
Amitriptyline	4-Dimethylaminoantipyrine	Lidocaine	5-β-Pregnane- 3α,17α,21-triol-20-one
Amobarbital	5,5-Diphenylhydantoin	Lindane	Procaine
Amoxapine	Diphenhydramine	(Hexachlorocyclohexane)	Procyclidine
Amoxicilline	Doxylamine	Lithium cacbonate	d-Propoxyphene
d,l-Amphetamine	Droperidol	Loperamide	Protriptyline
Ampicilline	Ecgonine	Maprotiline	d-Pseudoephedrine
Apomorphine	Ecgonine methylester	Meprobamate	Quinacrine
Ascorbic acid	Efavirenz (Sustiva)	Methaqualone	Quinidine
Aspartame	EMDP	(±) 3,4-Methylendioxy- amphetamine (MDA)	Quinine
Atenolol	Emetine dihydrochloride hydrate	Methylphenidate	R-(-) Deprenyl
Atropine	(±) Epinephrine	Methyprylon	Ranitidine
Baclofen	Erythromycine	Metoclopramide	Riboflavin
Benzilic acid	β-Estradiol	Metoprolol	Salbutamol
Benzoic acid	Estrone 3 sulfate	Metronidazole	Salicylic acid
Benzoylcegonine	Ethanol (Ethyl alcohol)	Morphine-3-β-d glucuronide	Secobarbital
Bilirubin	Ethyl-p-aminobenzoate (Benzocaine)	Morphine sulfate	Sodium chloride
Brompheniramine	Etodolac	Nalidixic acid	Spirolactone
Buprenorphine	Fanprofazone	Nalorphine	Sulfamethazole
Buspirone	Fenfluramine	Naloxone	Sulfamethoxazole
Caffeine	Fenpropofen	Naltrexone	Sulfisoxazole
Cannabidiol	Fentanyl	α-Naphthaleneacetic acid	Sulindac
Cannabinol	Fluoxetin	Naproxen	Temazepam
Carisoprodol	Furosemide	Niaciamide	Tetracycline
Cephalexin hydrate	Gentamicin	Nifedipine	Thebaine
Chloral hydrate	Gentisic acid	Nimesulide	Theophylline
Chloramphenicol	d-(+) Glucose	Norcodein	Thiamine
Chlordiazepoxide	Guaiacol glyceryl ether (Carbamate)	Norethindrone	Thiothixene
Chloroquine	Haloperidol	Norfluoxetine	l-Thyroxine
Chlorothiazide	Hemoglobin	Normorphone	Tobramycin
Chlorpromazine	Hydralazine	Noscapine	Tolbutamide
Chlorpropamide	Hydrochlorothiazide	d,l-Octopamine	Trazodone
Chlorprothixene	Hydrocodone	Orphenadrine	Triamterene
Cholesterol	Hydrocortisone	Oxalic acid	Trifluorperazine
Cimetidine	Hydromorphone	Oxazepam	Trimethobenzamide
Cis-Tramadol	p-Hydroxyamphetamine	Oxolinic acid	Trimethoprim
Clindamycin	o-Hydroxyhippuric acid	Oxycodone	Trimipramine
Clomipramine	p-Hydroxy- methamphetamine	Oxymetazoline	Tryptamine
Clozapine	p-Hydroxynorephedrine	Oymorphone	d,l-Tryptophan
Cocaine	5-Hydroxytryptamine (Serotonin)	Pamoline	Tyramine
Codeine	3-Hydroxytyramine (Dopamine)	Papaverine	d,l-Tyrosine
Cortisone	Hydroxyzine	Penicillin G	Uric acid
(-) Cotinine		Pentobarbital	Vancomycin
Creatinine		Perphenazine	Verapamil
Cyclobarbital		Phenelzine	Zomepirac
Cyclobenzaprine		Pheniramine	Zopiclone
Deoxycorticosterone			
(-) Deoxyephedrine			

### Bibliografía:

1. Baselt, *Disposition of Toxic Drugs and Chemicals in Man*, 6th edition, Biomedical Publications, Foster City, CA.2002. pp 559-562.
2. Hawks RL, CN Chiang. *Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse*. National Institute for Drug Abuse (NIDA), Research Monograph 73, 1986.