

# Zolpidem



## Urine Homogeneous Enzyme Immunoassay

Catalog # 333-0100 (100 mL)

Catalog # 333-0500 (500 mL)

**Brand Name(s):** Adormix, Ambien, Ambien CR, Edluar, Damixan, Hypnogen, lvedal, Lioran, Nytamel, Sanval, Stilnoct, Stilnox, Stilnox CR, Sucedal, Zoldem, Zolnod and Zolpihexal.

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

**Molecular Formula:** C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O

**Description:** Zolpidem is a short-acting nonbenzodiazepine hypnotic that works quickly (within 15 minutes). It was initially approved for use in the US in 1992 and is classified as a Schedule IV controlled substance.

**Indications:** 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.

**Use:** Sedative-hypnotic sleep medicine

**Form:** Tablet

**Dosage:** 5 and 10 mg tablets taken once a day immediately before bed time  
Extended release 6.25 and 12 mg tablets taken once a day immediately before bed time

**Warnings and Precautions:**

- Severe anaphylactic/anaphylactoid reactions
- Abnormal thinking, behavioral changes and complex behaviors: may include sleep driving and hallucinations
- Depression, worsening of depression or suicidal thinking
- Additive sedative effects when used with other CNS depressants including alcohol.

**Adverse Reactions:** Drowsiness, dizziness, diarrhea, drugged feelings

**Length of Use:** Recommended for short term use about 2-6 weeks

**Elimination Half Life:** 2-3 hours

**Facts:** 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.<sup>1</sup>

**Abuse and Diversion:** Zolpidem has potential for medical misuse and addiction, as well as recreational use to achieve a high.<sup>2</sup> Users report decreased anxiety, mild euphoria, perceptual changes, visual distortions, and hallucinations.<sup>3</sup> Zolpidem is also often used to "come down" after the use of stimulants such as amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine and MDMA.<sup>4</sup>

IMMUNALYSIS



## Urine

 Oral Fluid

 Blood

 Meconium

 Tissue Extract

 Vitreous

Immunoanalysis Corporation  
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Pomona, CA 91767

Tel: 1-909-482-0840  
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# Zolpidem

Precision (n= 10)			
Concentration (ng/mL)	Mean (mAu/min)	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation (%)
5	0.4896	0.0021	0.4
10	0.4976	0.0019	0.4
25	0.5093	0.0026	0.5
50	0.5152	0.0015	0.3

Accuracy (n= 117)      Cut off: 10 ng/mL		
Sensitivity: 100%	Specificity: 86%	Accuracy: 90%

LC-MS/MS			
		Positive	Negative
HEIA	Positive	25	4
	Negative	0	12

Cross Reactivity (ng/mL)			
Analyte	Concentration (ng/mL)	Zolpidem Equivalents	% Cross Reactivity
Zaleplon	10,000	<5	<0.05%
Zopiclone	10,000	<5	<0.05%
Zolpidem phenyl carboxylic acid	10,000	<5	<0.05%

Reference standards available at Cerilliant  
We rely on Cerilliant standards



1.800.848.7837

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Cerilliant Reference Standards	
Item #	Description
Z-901	Zolpidem Tartrate, 1.0 mg/mL (as free base)

(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. doi:10.1097/FTD.0b013e31803d3c04

(2) 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

(3) "ksl.com - Ambien Abuse on Rise Among Teens"

(4) Evidente VG, Caviness JN, Adler CH (2003). "Case studies in movement disorders". Seminars in neurology 23 (3): 277-84



Urine