

How to test your drugs for medetomidine

with BTNX Rapid Response™ test strips

Drug checking strips are a helpful tool, but they are not perfect. Results can vary depending on the substance you're testing and the method you use. This means your results may not always be accurate or reliable.

These instructions provide a quick overview of how to use BTNX Rapid Response™ test strips. They are designed to give you the key steps at a glance. For the most complete and detailed guidance, you can find the manufacturer's official instructions here: btnx.com/category/harm-reduction



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1 Prepare drugs

Crush up and mix. Measure out 10 mg of powder into a small baggie or container like a water bottle cap.

10 mg ≈ the size of a grain of rice or 1 micro scoop



2 Add water

Add about 5 ml/cc of clean water to baggie, container, or cooker. Mix well.

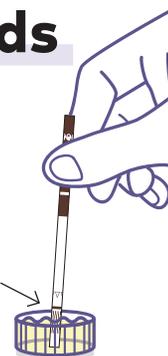
5 ml/cc water ≈ 1 plastic bottle cap or teaspoon



3 Dip strip for 15 seconds

Hold strip by the colorful end. Dip other end into mixture for 15 seconds.

Don't dip past the wavy lines.



4 Wait 2-5 minutes

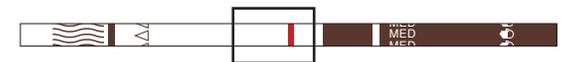
Lay the test strip down on a flat surface.

Wait 2-5 minutes to read result.

Do not read results after 10 minutes—they may be wrong.



5 Read result



1 red line = POSITIVE

Medetomidine may be present in the drugs.

Note: A positive test does not tell you the amount of medetomidine present.



2 red lines = NEGATIVE

Look closely for a second line; it can be faint!

Note: A negative test does not necessarily mean your sample or your entire supply is medetomidine free.

If there is only a red line on the left or no red lines appear, the test is invalid. Redo with a new strip.

Precaution

Drug checking strips aren't perfect. They can't tell you how strong a substance is, what else might be in it, or whether it's safe to use.

Take steps to lower your risk

Even if your test result is negative, there is still risk of overdose. You can take steps to lower that risk.

- **Test your drugs.**
- **Carry naloxone.**
- **Reach out if you use alone.**



What is medetomidine?

Medetomidine is a strong sedative. It is not an opioid.

It can slow breathing and heart rate and cause overdose. It may be mixed with fentanyl and other drugs.

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Always have naloxone visible when using

Naloxone can reverse opioid overdoses. It does not affect medetomidine, but drugs can be mixed. Always give naloxone during an overdose.

Use slow, use less

Overdoses can happen quickly. Space out doses.

Consider alternatives to injecting

Snorting or smoking carries a reduced overdose risk compared to injecting.

Take turns when you use drugs

Make sure one person is alert and naloxone is visible.

Test your drugs every time

Always test your drugs even if you got them from the same person or the same bag.

Reach out if you use alone

Call a friend or use a service like **SafeSpot Hotline** at 1-800-972-0590.

Scan to add SafeSpot to your contacts list.



What to know about medetomidine test strips

Medetomidine test strips can be helpful, but they are NOT perfect tools

- Test results are not always accurate. False positives and false negatives can happen.
- Medetomidine test strips only check for medetomidine. They do not test for other drugs like fentanyl. Other drugs may be present in your supply.

- Test strips do not show strength or dose.
- A negative result does not mean your supply is safe.
- Just because a portion of your supply tested negative does not mean your entire supply is medetomidine free.