

“Shy Bladder” Procedure



- If donor provides no urine or insufficient urine volume on initial collection, collector discards any urine, notes time of first attempt on CCF and Shy Bladder Procedure* may be indicated using a procedure as follows:
- A new collection container is used for the shy bladder collection if any initial urine was collected
- Collector explains shy bladder collection and urges donor to drink up to 40 ounces of fluids over an up to three hour period or until the donor provides sufficient urine
- If the donor declines to drink it is not a refusal to test although the collector should explain to the donor that not drinking sufficient fluids may result in the donor's inability to provide a sufficient specimen and would require a medical evaluation
- Under no circumstances can a collector “combine” urine collected from separate voids to create one specimen of sufficient volume during the procedure.
- If donor refuses to provide a new urine specimen or leaves the collection site before the collection process is completed, collector notes the fact on the “Remarks” line of CCF immediately notify the individual ordering the test of his/her designee (This is a refusal to test)
- If the donor has not provided a sufficient specimen within three hours of the first unsuccessful attempt, collector notes the fact on CCF and notifies the individual ordering the test of his/her designee
- Collector maintains a record on CCF of the time of each attempt, the quantity of any specimen provided, and amount of fluids that the donor was given to drink
- The collector sends a copy of CCF and notifies the individual ordering the test of his/her designee within 24 hours or the next business day even if the donor did not provide any specimen

Note: If temperature out of range or evidence of tampering, then complete collection, sends insufficient specimen to laboratory and immediately initiate another collection under direct observation)

OTHER COLLECTION ISSUES

- 1. If donor belongings are removed:** Safeguard belongings in locked or other secure manner (e.g. donor comes to the collection site with medications and collector may place the medication in a locked cabinet or may seal the meds in envelope with tamper-evident tape).
- 2. If adulterant(s) found during pocket-content inspection:** If item(s) appears to indicate intent to adulterate the specimen, a directly observed collection procedure may be a requirement. Item should be returned to donor at the end of the collection and noted to in a memorandum for record with copies to notify the individual ordering the test of his/her designee.
- 3. Type of soap for hand wash:** The donor may use soap and, if practicable, it should be a liquid or cream. A solid bar of soap gives the donor the chance to conceal soap shavings under his or her fingernails and subsequently use them to attempt to adulterate the specimen.
- 4. If toilet with bluing agent is used:** Collector instructs donor not to flush toilet since potential exist for dilute of specimen using clear (un-blued) flush water. Collector may set a reasonable time limit for the donor to be inside the bathroom and explain time limit to donor.

OTHER COLLECTION ISSUES CONTINUED

6. **If collector notes conduct indicating attempt to adulterate or substitute specimen after collection:** Collector immediately begins a new collection under direct observation using a second CCF and a new kit. The collector then provides an appropriate comment on the "Remarks" line in the first and second CCF indicating that this is the first of two or second of two (i.e. 1 of 2, 2 of 2) collections, the specimen ID numbers of the first and second CCF, the reason for the second collection, and that the second collection was under direct observation (check appropriate box on the second CCF). This will ensure that the laboratory and the individual ordering the test of his/her designee know that two separate specimens are being submitted for testing. Collector must also inform the collection site supervisor and the individual ordering the test of his/her designee that a collection took place under direct observation and the reason for having done so.

7. **If temperature of urine is outside acceptable range:** Mark the CCF temperature section appropriately and note temperature as below or above acceptable range in "Remarks" line. Collector completes the collection process for the "first" specimen and immediately begins a "second" collection under direct observation using a second CCF and a new kit. Collector notes on the "Remarks" line on the first and second CCF that this is the first of two or second of two collections with the specimen ID numbers of the first and second CCF, and notes the reason for the second collection under direct observation. This will ensure that the laboratory and the individual ordering the test or his/her designee know that two separate specimens are being submitted for testing; the first one possibly being adulterated or substituted. Additionally, the collector must inform the collection site supervisor and the agency representative that a collection took place under direct observation and the reason for doing so.

OTHER COLLECTION ISSUES CONTINUED

8. **If collector for observed collection is opposite gender of donor:** Collector must call upon another individual (same gender as donor) to observe. Collector verbally instructs observer on procedures and instructs observer not to take specimen from donor (have donor bring specimen to collector). Advisable to have ready and to provide a copy of written procedure, if observer requests.
9. **If specimen is blue, exhibits excessive foaming when shaken or has smell of bleach:** A second collection by direct observation is conducted immediately.
10. **If specimen volume is less than required volume (<30 mL for single bottle collection or <45 mL for split specimen collection) and if temperature is in the acceptable range:** Specimen is discarded and a second specimen is collected. The collector may use the original CCF for the second specimen, but should annotate in the “Remarks” line the time that the first insufficient specimen was provided by the donor and the fact that this is a second collection (the time annotation is important since this may become a “shy bladder” situation). The collector should use a new specimen collection bottle).
11. **If specimen volume is less than required volume (<30 mL for single bottle collection or < 45 mL for split specimen collection) and if temperature is outside the acceptable range:** Second specimen must be collected under direct observation and both specimens are sent to the laboratory for testing. The collector must use a separate CCF and kit for each specimen and provide an appropriate comment on each CCF to indicate why two specimens were collected.

OTHER COLLECTION ISSUES CONTINUED

12. **If tamper-evident label/seal provided with the CCF is damaged/broken prior to application of any seals to the specimens:** Collector should transfer the information to a new CCF and use the seals from the second form. Collector properly destroys (e.g. shreds) all copies of the first CCF.
13. **If second tamper-evident label/seal provided with the CCF is damaged/broken after application of the first seal:** Collector initiates a new CCF with appropriate comment on the new CCF. The seals from the second CCF should be placed perpendicular to the original seals to avoid obscuring information on the original seals and must be initialed by the donor (both sets of donor initials should match). The collector should draw a line through the Specimen ID number and bar code (if present) on the original seals to ensure that the laboratory does not use that number for reporting the results. The collector should not pour the specimen into new bottles. Collector properly destroys (e.g. shreds) all copies of the first CCF.
14. **If the donor refuses to sign or provide date of birth, printed name, or telephone numbers for CCF:** Collector notes refusal on the "Remarks" line and complete the collection. If donor refuses to fill out any information, collector prints donor's name in the appropriate place. This does not constitute a refusal to test.