**ORAL FLUID FIELD SCREENING (OFFS)**
- Portable & handheld options available
- Easy & fast collection
- Minimally invasive, similar to breath test
- Gender neutral collections
- Rapid results (≤ 10 minutes)
- Demonstrated accuracy, sensitivity & specificity
- Used in conjunction with other evidence to build probable cause for arrest decision
- Quickly identifies potential polydrug impaired drivers (regardless of BAC level)
- Results may support search warrant requests for additional biological samples
- Follow manufacturer instructions/guidelines
- Admissible in hearings like those on probable cause

**LABORATORY TESTING**
- Easy & fast collection
- Less invasive compared to blood & urine collection
- Collection close to the time of driving (e.g., at roadside)
- Gender neutral collections
- Less expensive to collect than blood
- Likely represents recent drug use
- Often increased detectability of drugs with rapid elimination from blood
- Difficult to adulterate
- Detects pharmacologically active, or impairing drugs (e.g., THC, cocaine)
- Laboratories use validated and accepted analytical techniques and instruments
- Admissible in all court proceedings; evidentiary

**WHEN TO COLLECT ORAL FLUID DURING AN INVESTIGATION**
1. Pre-Arrest Screening (SFSTs)
2. Personal Contact
3. Arrest
4. Seek Consent/Exigency/Warrant
5. Collect Laboratory Sample(s)
6. Drug Influence Evaluation
7. Field Screening

**ORAL FLUID AUTHORIZED TO DETECT DRUGS?**
- Covered by implied consent law (14)
- Authorized by impaired driving statute; implied consent N/A (8)
- Authorized for state pilot program (1)
- Not authorized (27 plus DC)

**ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**
- AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety | www.aaafoundation.org
- Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences | www.adfs.alabama.gov/services/tox/toxicology-oral-testing-program
- DRE Program | www.theiacp.org/projects/the-international-drug-evaluation-classification-program
- Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor List | www.ndaa.org/programs/ntic/impaired-driving/resources/tsrp-list
- Society of Forensic Toxicology FAQs | www.soft-tox.org/files/2018%20OF_FAQ_FINAL.pdf

**Interested in starting a program in your state?**
- Stakeholders to consult:
  - Law Enforcement
  - Toxicology Personnel
  - Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor(s)
  - SFST & DRE State Coordinators
  - Judiciary Representatives
  - Device Manufacturers
  - Local Impaired Driving Groups
  - Researchers and/or Data Analysts
  - State Highway Safety Office
  - Probation Personnel
  - State Public Health Agency
  - Driver Licensing Officials

**Pilot Project guidelines:**
IMPORTANT TERMS

Approved Training: Training by the manufacturer of a device and/or an authorized agency.

Confirmatory Testing: A test resulting in a definitive result that verifies the presence of a specific drug; typically using mass spectrometry techniques.

Drug: Any substance that, when taken into the human body, can impair the ability of the person to operate a vehicle safely.

Limit of Detection (LOD): Lowest quantity of a drug in a sample that can be identified.

Metabolite: Any substance produced during metabolism (synthesized or broken down from a parent drug).

Method: An orderly and systematic approach to analyze a biological sample for the presence of drugs.

Observation Period: The operator of a device must watch the subject for at least ten minutes prior to the administration of the screening device in accordance with manufacturer’s guidelines.

Oral Fluid: A clear, tasteless fluid comprised of saliva produced by multiple salivary glands, and other constituents inside the mouth.

Parent Drug: A drug administered in its original form that is typically pharmacologically active (e.g., Delta-9-THC, cocaine).

Per Se Law: Statutory assignment of a specific concentration of a drug in a biological sample at or above which is an offense to drive.

Pharmacokinetics: How the drug affects the body.

Pharmacodynamics: What the body does to a drug.

IMPORTANT STUDIES TO KNOW

Reviews

Evaluation of roadside oral fluid test devices


Effect of drugs on driving

Grouping and interpretation of results

Society of Forensic Toxicologists, Inc. Drugs and Driving Literature. www.soft-tox.org/duid_literature

Support of oral fluid for DUID testing
