Ethyl glucuronide (EtG) is a metabolite of ethanol with a long urinary elimination time. While ethanol (drinking alcohol) is eliminated relatively rapidly, about 0.02% (20 mg/dl) per hour, ethyl glucuronide is detectable for up to 80 hours after the elimination of ethanol from the body. EtG may be indicated when a patient is required to abstain from alcohol use, such as probation of convicted drunk drivers, addiction treatment, post mortem or accident investigation, and other uses when the patient requires abstinence monitoring.

Phamatech Laboratories and Diagnostics has validated a new and cost effective immunoassay technique which brings the cost of EtG testing into routine use for monitoring acute and chronic alcohol use. Previous EtG laboratory methods were costly, slow and difficult. Phamatech is among the first laboratories to bring this new method to bear on an ages old problem. Ethanol is used in many products, mouthwashes, cosmetics, preparation H, etc, and can be produced by fermentation in vitro. EtG levels require consideration of these incidental sources of exposure. Phamatech recommends use of 500 ng/ml decision point, meaning above 500 ng/ml EtG there is extremely high probability of ethanol use (drinking) which eliminates incidental exposure. Phamatech will test for and report ethanol and report the levels, if any, of EtG and ethanol whenever EtG is detected above 500 ng/ml for corroboration of ethanol use.