

Conceptos sobre el proceso de detección de sustancias prohibidas



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Presentación

- Panorama regulatorio internacional
- Etapas del proceso de detección
 - Screening
 - Confirmación



● ● ● | Panorama regulatorio



Uruguay: Reglamento de carreras

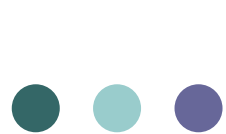
Artículo 221: El resultado de los análisis practicados por los Químicos se informará:

NEGATIVO: cuando no se encuentren sustancias que por su naturaleza o por cantidad se encuentren prohibidas por este reglamento.

SOSPECHOSO: cuando en la primera muestra se encuentren sustancias no autorizadas en cantidad tal, que se le considere anormal. En todos los casos se deberá nombrar a la droga o drogas presentes por su naturaleza química y/o cuantificar sus cantidades.

POSITIVO A TRATAMIENTO AUTORIZADO: cuando en la primera muestra se encuentren aquellas sustancias de uso autorizado por la Comisión Hípica y declarado su uso previamente por su cuidador, propietario o responsable, ante el Servicio Veterinario. Dicha declaración se deberá realizar en la semana de la carrera hasta el momento que las autoridades entiendan conveniente. La aparición de cualquiera de las sustancias autorizadas, y que no hayan sido declaradas previamente, será pasible de sanción por la Comisión Hípica.

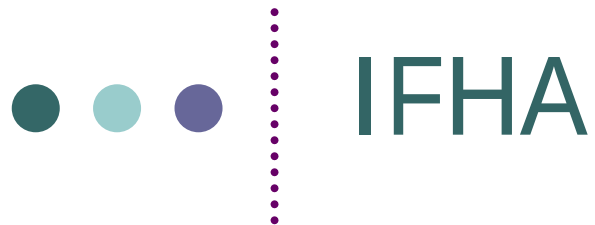
POSITIVO: cuando analizada la segunda muestra se confirme la presencia de drogas no autorizadas por este reglamento en cantidad tal, que se le considere anormal.



IFHA: International Federation of Horseracing Authorities

Prohibited substances

10. The following are prohibited substances:
 - Substances capable at any time of acting on one or more of the following mammalian body systems:
 - the nervous system
 - the cardiovascular system
 - the respiratory system
 - the digestive system
 - the urinary system
 - the reproductive system
 - the musculoskeletal system
 - the blood system
 - the immune system except for licensed vaccines against infectious agents
 - the endocrine system
 - Endocrine secretions and their synthetic counterparts
 - Masking agents.
11. A finding of a prohibited substance means a finding of the substance itself or a metabolite of the substance or an isomer of the substance or an isomer of a metabolite. The finding of any scientific indicator of administration or other exposure to a prohibited substance is also equivalent to the finding of the substance.
12. With the objective of helping trainers and their veterinary advisers, Horseracing Authorities may include in their own rules examples of prohibited substances.
13. With the objective of providing guidance to horseracing tribunals, Horseracing Authorities may produce a classification of prohibited substances.



Thresholds

14. Thresholds can only be adopted for :

- substances endogenous to the horse
- substances arising from plants traditionally grazed or harvested as equine feed
- substances in equine feed arising from contamination during cultivation, processing or treatment, storage or transportation.

15. Thresholds shall be recommended by the Federation's Advisory Council on Prohibited Substances, after consultation with official analysts and veterinarians of signatory countries, and approved by the Federation.

16. Prohibited substances below the following thresholds are not actionable:

Threshold name	Threshold
Arsenic	0.3 microgram total arsenic per millilitre in urine
Boldenone	0.015 microgram free and conjugated boldenone per millilitre in urine from male horses (other than geldings)
Carbon dioxide	36 millimoles available carbon dioxide per litre in plasma
Dimethyl sulphoxide	15 micrograms dimethyl sulphoxide per millilitre in urine, or 1 microgram dimethyl sulphoxide per millilitre in plasma
Estranediol in male horses (other than geldings)	0.045 microgram free and glucuroconjugated 5α-estrane-3β, 17α-diol per millilitre in urine
Hydrocortisone	1 microgram hydrocortisone per millilitre in urine
Methoxytyramine	4 micrograms free and conjugated 3-methoxytyramine per millilitre in urine
Salicylic acid	750 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in urine, or 6.5 micrograms salicylic acid per millilitre in plasma
Testosterone	0.02 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from geldings, or 0.055 microgram free and conjugated testosterone per millilitre in urine from fillies and mares (unless in foal)
Theobromine	2 micrograms theobromine per millilitre in urine.

N.B. : The conjugated substance is the substance that can be liberated from conjugates.

<i>Representative list</i>	<i>Minimum concentrations (ng/mL in horse urine) for detecting exposure</i>
Amitriptyline	50
Amphetamine	100
Atenolol	100
Benzoyllecgonine	20
Boldenone	20
Bumetanide	10
Butorphanol	5
Caffeine / <i>Caféine</i>	100
Chlorpromazine	20
Clenbuterol	4
Dexamethasone	2
Ethacrynic acid / <i>Acide éthacrynique</i>	100
Flunixin / <i>Flunixin</i>	50
Heptaminol	200
Hydrochlorothiazide	200
Mepivacaine	50
Methocarbamol	300
Morphine (analyte)	60 ng/mL of Morphine-3-glucuronide (in horse urine) 60 ng/mL de morphine-3-glucuronide (dans l'urine)
Nikethamide	100
Nordiazepam	100
Pethidine	20
Phenazone	300
Phenobarbitone	50

N.B. : These concentrations must not be construed as regulatory thresholds.



Etapas del proceso de detección de sustancias prohibidas



● ● ● | Etapas del proceso

Muestra A:

1. Screening del 100 % de las muestras
 - Tamizado o cernido
 - Separa muestras sospechosas
2. Verificación mediante un método específico

Muestra B:

Confirmación oficial mediante el método empleado en 2.

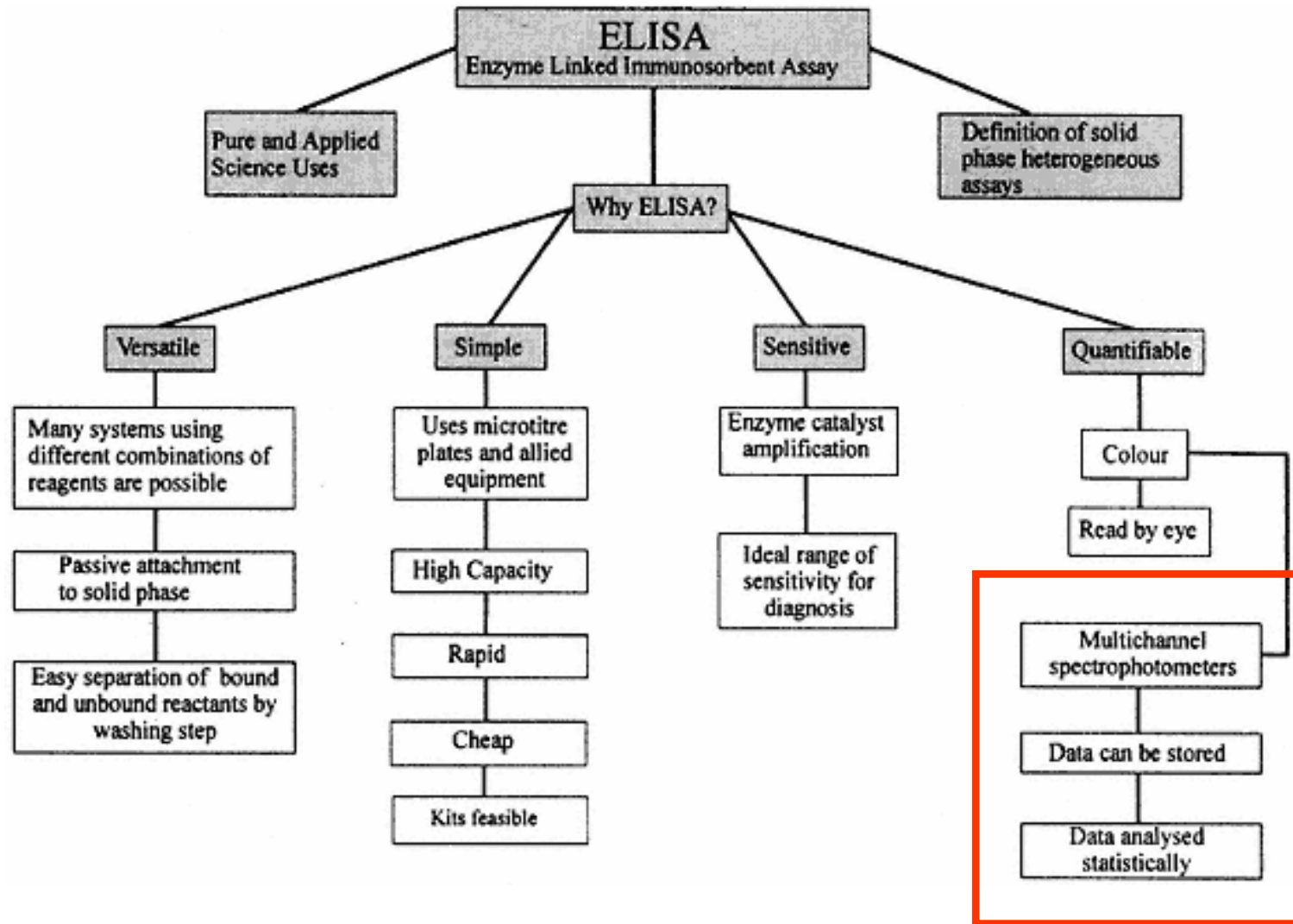
● ● ● | Tests de screening

- Más rápidos que los métodos de confirmación.
- Dependiendo del caso pueden ser menos sensibles (detectan cantidades mayores de sustancia) que un método químico.
- Menos específicos (un positivo puede ser la sustancia buscada u otra).
- Usualmente se emplea ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay)



- Alta sensibilidad
- Buena especificidad
- Ampliamente usado

Screening por ELISA

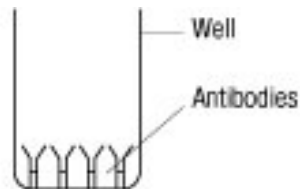


● ● ● | Algunas instituciones que lo emplean

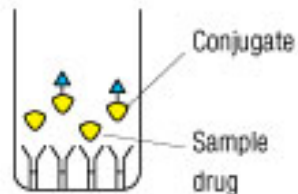
- Pennsylvania Equine Toxicology & Research Lab
- Iowa State University Racing Chemistry
- Animal Forensic Laboratory
- University of Florida racing Laboratory
- Ohio Dept. Of Agriculture
- Michigan Dept. of Ag
- Industrial labs
- Truesdail labs
- Center for Tox Services
- Louisiana State University Racing Laboratory
- BHP Labs - Ireland
- LCH Lab - France
- UNIRE - Italy
- Turkey
- Dubai
- Oman
- Hong Kong
- Singapore
- Australian labs (4)
- New Zealand
- South Africa
- Uruguay
- Brazil
- Panama



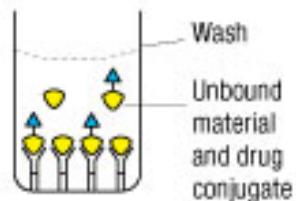
Plates are precoated with the antibody. The plate is ready for use. DO NOT WASH.



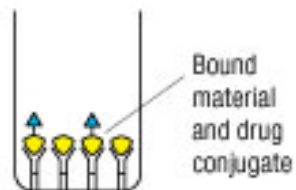
A sample or control is added to each well. Next the drug-enzyme conjugate is added and the mixture is incubated at room temperature.



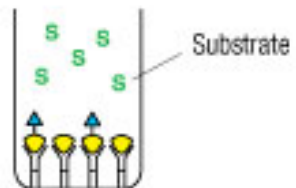
Wash the plate to remove all unbound materials.



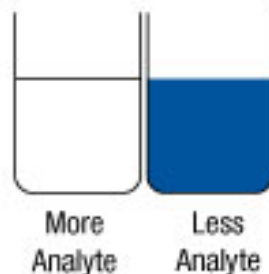
The bound materials now remain in the microplate.



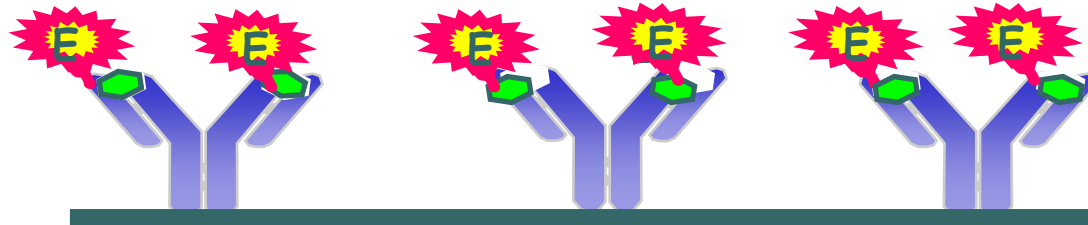
Add TMB substrate to each well and allow the color to develop.



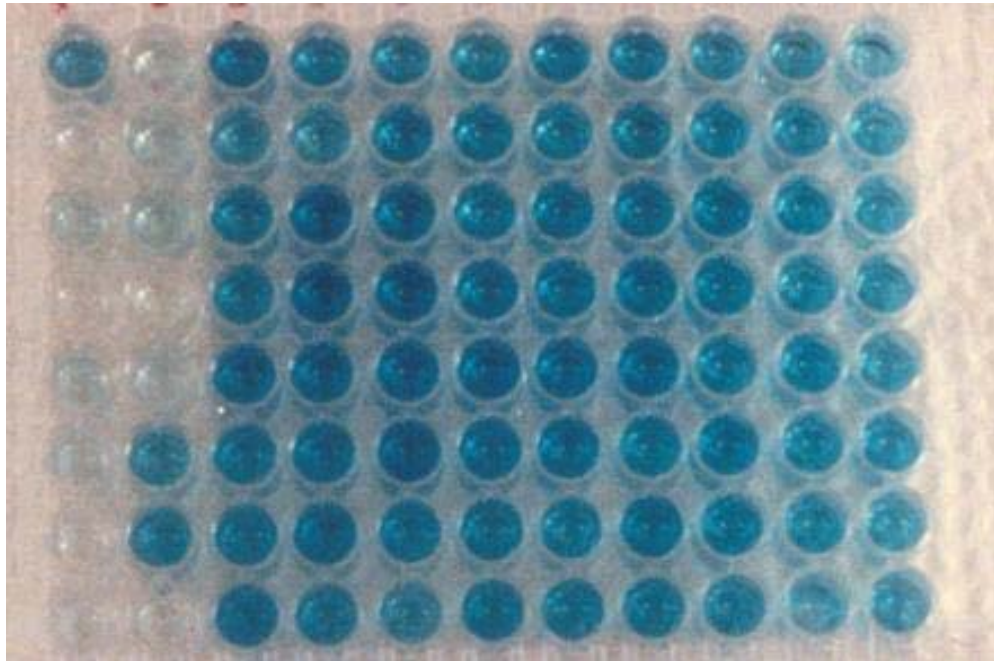
Qualitative results are obtained by measuring the absorbance reading at 650 nm or 450 nm if acid stop is used.



Alta señal (coloración) en ausencia de droga en la muestra



Baja señal (coloración) en presencia de droga en la muestra



AZUL de la intensidad del
blanco = negativo

Menos azul o incoloro =
positivo

• • • ¿Puede haber falsos positivos por ELISA?

• Sí

- Por “background” (ej. nandrolona)
- Por reacciones cruzadas del mismo grupo de sustancias o de otras

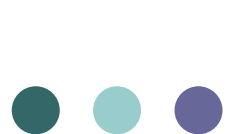
● ● ● | Documentación de NEOGEN®

● Insertos (prospectos)

- Son la documentación “oficial” que acompaña cada kit
- No incluyen referencias a diluciones
- Fue la referencia empleada por Koro e inicialmente por Beltrán-Zunino

● Material adicional

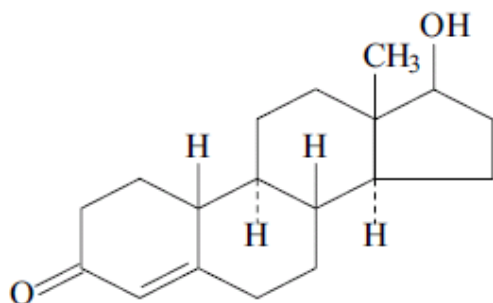
- PDF proporcionado por Thomas Tobin
- Comunicados por mail de Thomas Tobin



Información suplementaria (PDF)

NANDROLONE

Product# 104610 &
104615 (5 Kit Bulk)



ARCI Drug Classification (Revision: January 2003): 4

Nandrolone

Anabolic steroid.

Testosterone

Androgenic steroid.

Boldenone

Anabolic steroid.

ARCI Drug Classification (Revision: January 2003): Not designated

Bolandiol

Anabolic steroid.

◆ Nandrolone 1 ◆

Rev 2/2004

TYPICAL DATA

Note: "Typical" data is a representation. Variances in data will occur.

SENSITIVITY

I-50 in EIA Buffer

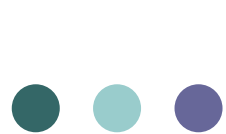
Nandrolone	0.07 ng/ml
Testosterone	0.6 ng/ml
Bolandiol	0.6 ng/ml
Boldenone	2.6 ng/ml
Naltrexone	0.9 ng/ml

Precision:	Intra-assay	5.48 %
	Inter-assay	9.09 %

Note: Measuring wavelength was 650 nm.

◆ Nandrolone 2 ◆

Rev 2/2004

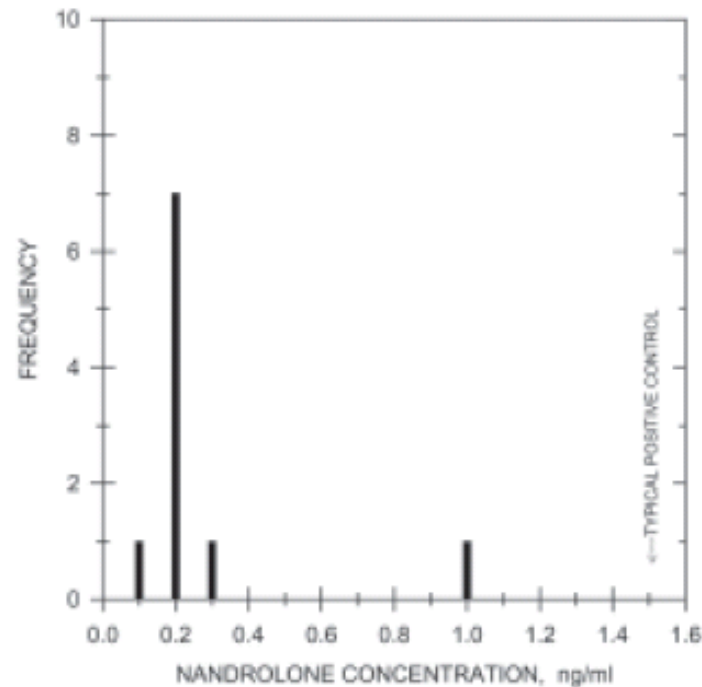


Información suplementaria (PDF)

==TYPICAL EQUINE URINE BACKGROUND LEVELS==

Backgrounds: Analysis of 10 post-race equine urine samples, diluted 1:9, has shown no background levels above 1 ng/ml.

Sample Treatment: It appears likely that sample hydrolysis and sample extraction will be needed for most effective use of this ELISA as a screening test for nandrolone. If testing samples without an extraction, a 1:9 dilution (i.e. 1 part sample to 9 parts EIA buffer) with EIA buffer is recommended to reduce natural backgrounds..



—TYPICAL DURATION OF DETECTION—

Duration of Detection: No information on the duration of detection of nandrolone with this assay is available.

◆ Nandrolone 5 ◆

Rev 2/2004



CROSS-REACTIVITY DATA

See Appendix 7 for the cross-reactivity calculation description. The compounds that have cross-reactivity below 0.01% did not show any significant reaction up to 10µg/ml.

Nandrolone	100%	Bolasterone	0.1%
Bolandioli	19%	Trenbolone	0.06%
Naltrexone	11.5%	Stanozolol	0.04%
Testosterone	11.3%	3-Hydroxystanozolol	0.03%
Boldenone	2.7%	Methandriol	0.02%
Naloxone	0.4%	Oxymetholone	0.02%
Estradiol	0.3%	Oxandrolone	0.01%
Androstenedione	0.2%	Progesterone	0.01%
Methandrostenolone	0.2%		

Acepromazine	< 0.01%	Gemfibrozil	< 0.01%	Oxphenbutazone	< 0.01%
Acetaminophen	< 0.01%	Gentisic Acid	< 0.01%	PCP	< 0.01%
Acetylsalicylic Acid	< 0.01%	Glipizide	< 0.01%	Penicillin G-Potassium	< 0.01%
E-amino-n-caproic Acid	< 0.01%	L-Glutamic Acid	< 0.01%	Penicillin G-Procalne	< 0.01%
Amitriptyline	< 0.01%	Glutethimide	< 0.01%	Pentoxifylline	< 0.01%
Ascorbic Acid	< 0.01%	Glycopyrrolate	< 0.01%	Phenothiazine	< 0.01%
Benzolic Acid	< 0.01%	Heparin	< 0.01%	Phenylbutazone	< 0.01%
Chlordiazepoxide	< 0.01%	Hippuric Acid	< 0.01%	Polyethylene Glycol	< 0.01%
Chlorpromazine	< 0.01%	Hordeine	< 0.01%	Prednisolone	< 0.01%
Clenbuterol	< 0.01%	Hydrocortisone	< 0.01%	Primadone	< 0.01%
Codeline	< 0.01%	16β-Hydroxystanozolol	< 0.01%	Procalnamide	< 0.01%
Cotinine	< 0.01%	Ibuprofen	< 0.01%	Procalne	< 0.01%
Dexamethasone	< 0.01%	Imipramine	< 0.01%	Promazine	< 0.01%
Dextromethorphan	< 0.01%	Isoxsuprine	< 0.01%	Pseudoephedrine	< 0.01%
Diclofenac	< 0.01%	Lidocaine	< 0.01%	Pyranterel	< 0.01%
Dimethyl Sulfoxide	< 0.01%	Meperidine	< 0.01%	Pyrimidine	< 0.01%
Dipyrene	< 0.01%	Metaproterenol	< 0.01%	Pyrimethamine	< 0.01%
Doxepin	< 0.01%	Methadone	< 0.01%	Quinidine	< 0.01%
Ephedrine	< 0.01%	Methaqualone	< 0.01%	Quinine	< 0.01%
Equilenin	< 0.01%	Methocarbamol	< 0.01%	Salbutamol	< 0.01%
Erythromycin	< 0.01%	Methylene Blue	< 0.01%	Salicylamide	< 0.01%
Ethyl p-amino Benzoate	< 0.01%	Methylprednisolone	< 0.01%	Salicylic Acid	< 0.01%
Fenoprofen	< 0.01%	Nalorphine	< 0.01%	Theophylline	< 0.01%
Flunixin	< 0.01%	Naproxen	< 0.01%	Thiamine	< 0.01%
Fluoxymesterone	< 0.01%	Niacinamide	< 0.01%	Trimethoprim	< 0.01%
Folic Acid	< 0.01%	Nicotine	< 0.01%	Trimipramine	< 0.01%
Folinic Acid	< 0.01%	Nortriptyline	< 0.01%	Uric Acid	< 0.01%
Furosemide	< 0.01%	Orphenadrine	< 0.01%		

● ● ● | Instrumentos

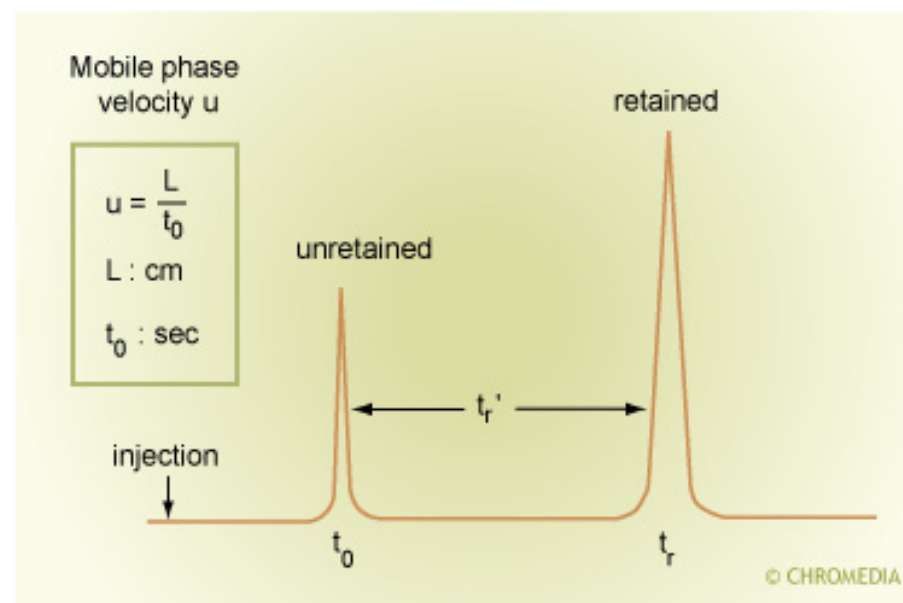
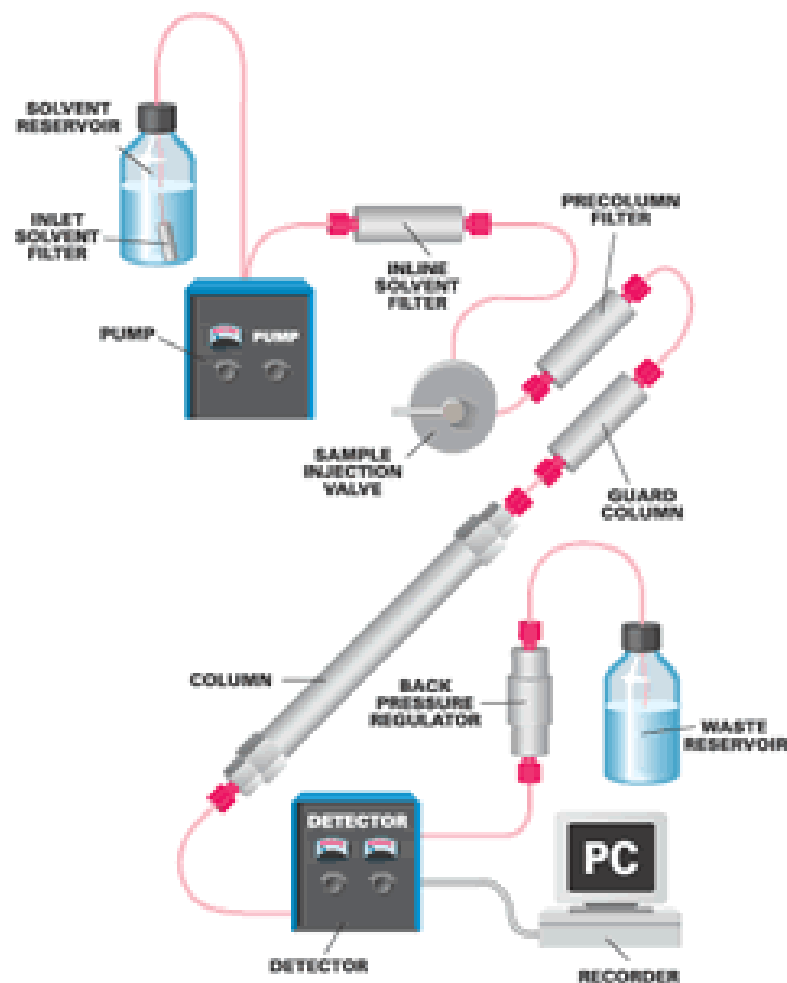


Lector de placas



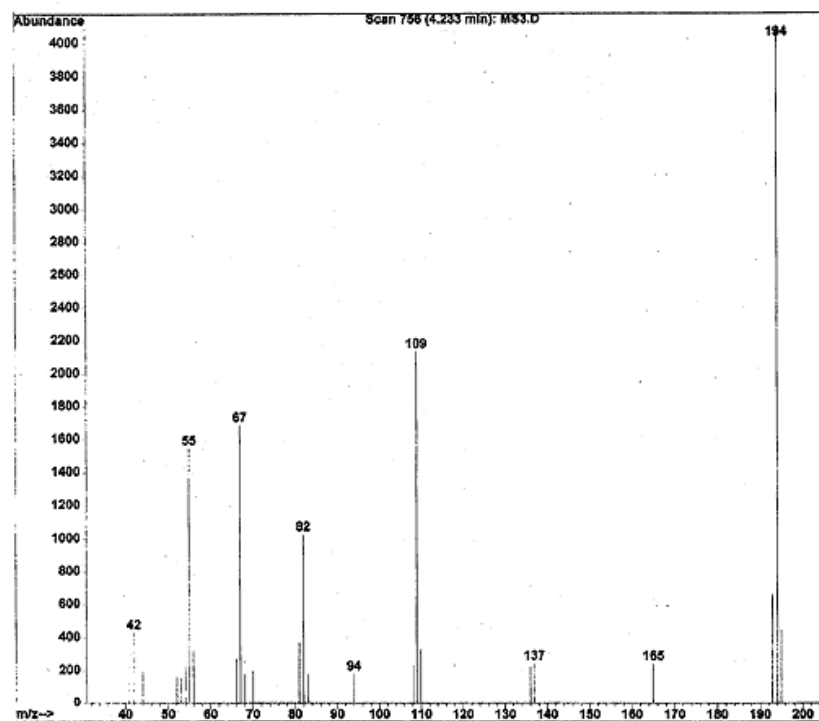
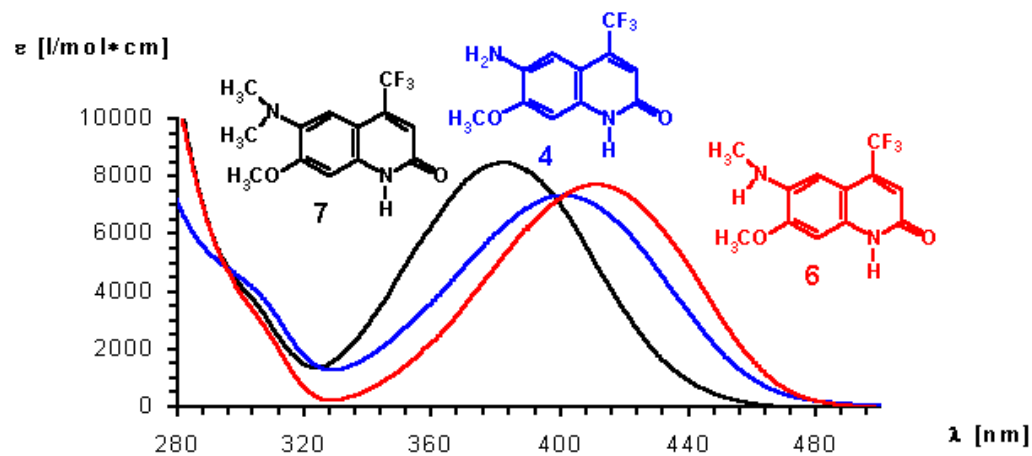
Lavador de placas

● ● ● | Tests de confirmación



Muestras A y B

VIS-spectra in DMSO



MASS FRAGMENTATION ("FINGERPRINT") OF DERIVATIZE ETORPHINE (ETORPHINE-TMS)

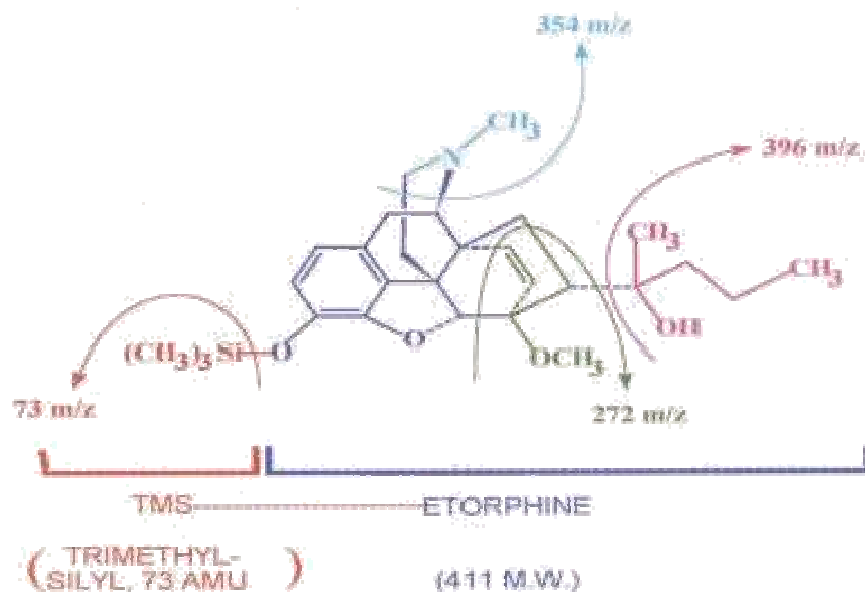


Table 1. Interpretation of principal peaks ("fingerprint") of etorphine-TMS Mass Spectrum:

Peak (m/z)	Interpretation
483	Etorphine-TMS
468	(483) minus methyl group (-15)
396	(483) minus isopentanol group (-87)
354	(396) minus 1C-N(CH ₃) ₂ group (-42)
323	(396) minus TMS group (-73)
272	(354) minus methoxyethenylmethyleone group (-82)
73	TMS group (483 minus 410)

MASS SPECTRAL CONFIRMATION OF ETORPHINE "ELEPHANT JUICE" IN A RACETRACK SAMPLE

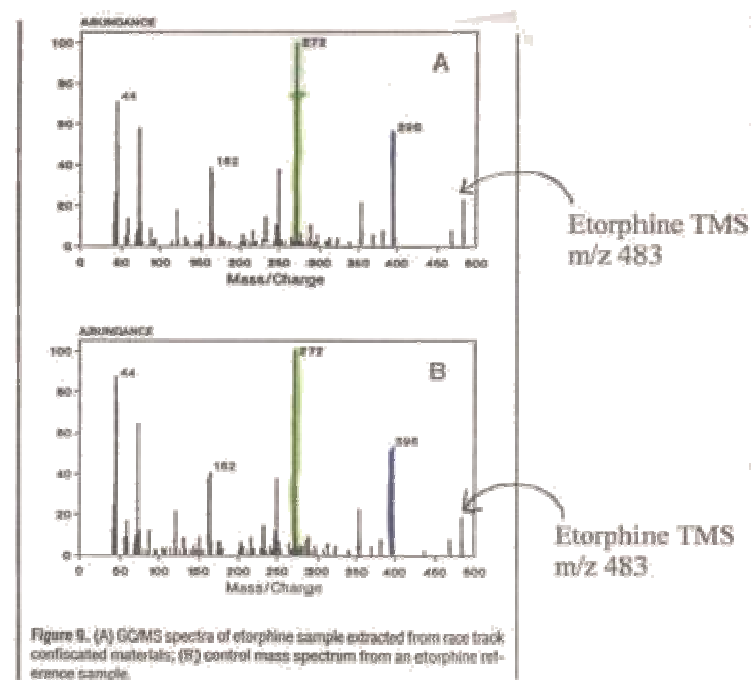


Figure 9. (A) GC/MS spectra of etorphine sample extracted from race track confiscated materials; (B) control mass spectrum from an etorphine reference sample.

● ● ● | Criterios de confirmación

● AORC

● Separación cromatográfica (GC o LC):

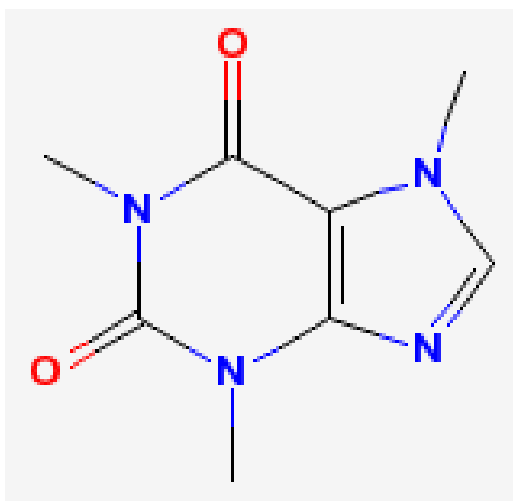
- el tiempo de retención relativo (cuando se emplea estándar interno o marcador) no debe variar más de:
 - $\pm 1\%$ GC
 - $\pm 2\%$ para LC
- El tiempo de retención absoluto no debe variar más de:
 - $\pm 1\%$ o 6 seg para GC (el valor mayor)
 - $\pm 2\%$ o 12 seg para LC (el valor mayor)

● MS

- El mínimo de iones requeridos en Full scan es de 3. De no disponer de los mismos, se debe derivatizar la muestra o utilizar otra forma de ionización alternativa.
- Las diferencia permitida en la abundancia relativa de los iones son las siguientes para Full scan mode:
 - MS: 10% absoluto o 30% relativo (el que sea mayor)
 - MS/MS y métodos relacionados: 20% absoluto o 40% relativo (el que sea mayor)

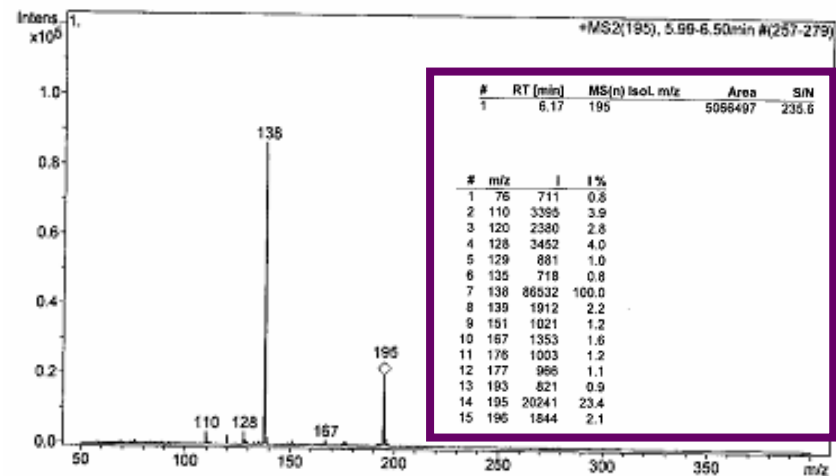
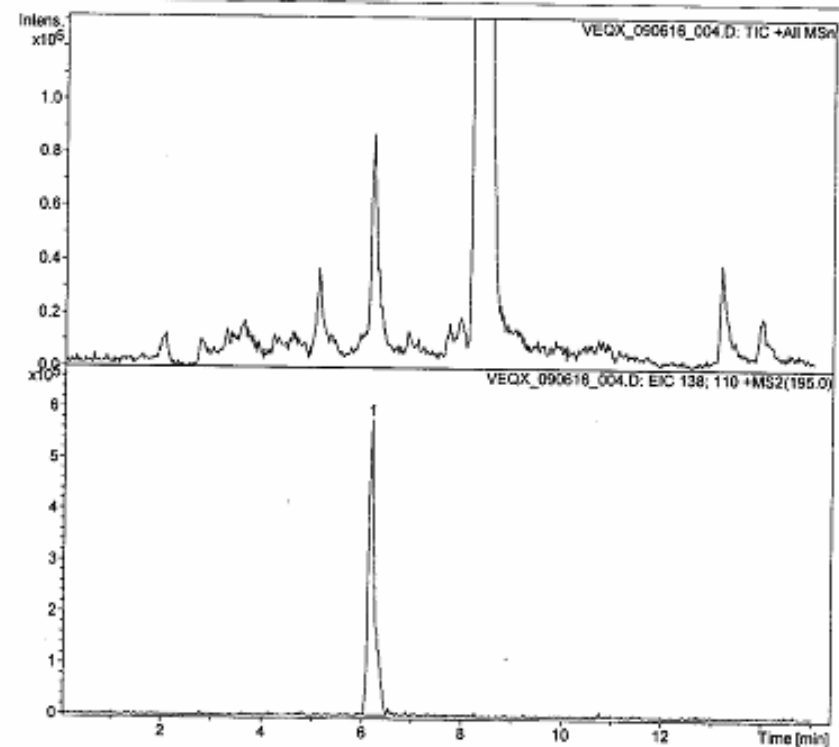
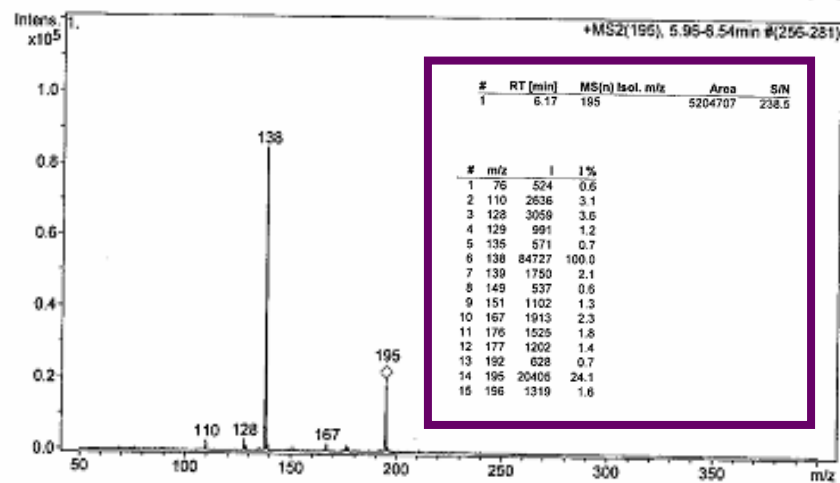
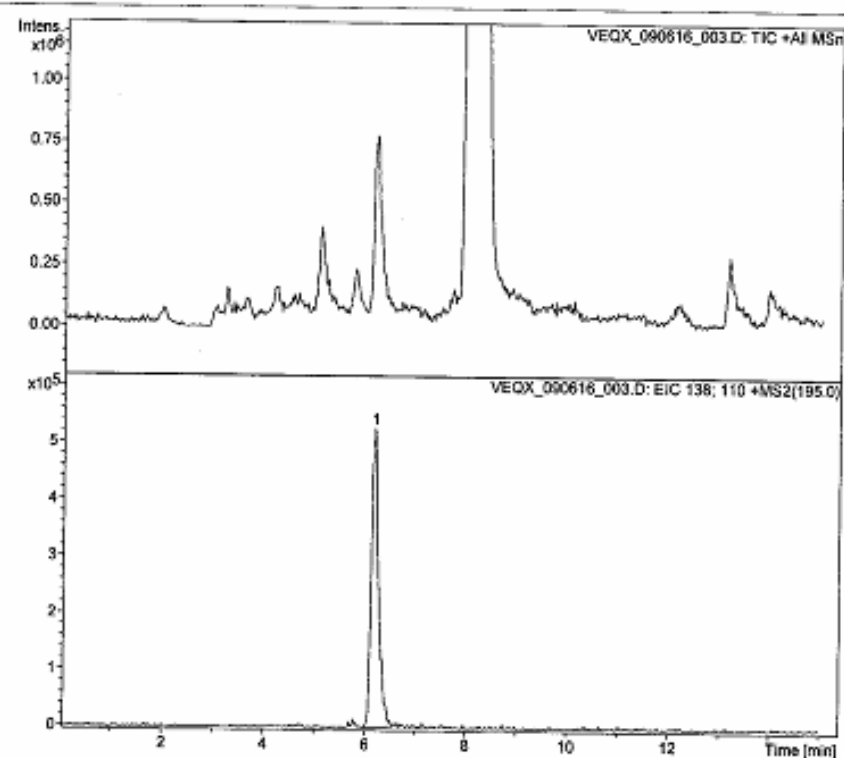
● ● ● | Muestra B, positivo a cafeína

Nombre químico:	Caffeine, Cafeína
Clasificación farmacológica:	Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors, Central Nervous System Stimulants,
Clasificación química:	Xantina
Fórmula química:	C₈H₁₀N₄O₂
Peso Molecular:	194.1906 [g/mol]



Ion 1	195
Ion 2	138
Ion 3	110

Muestras 1 y 2



Estándares 1 y 2

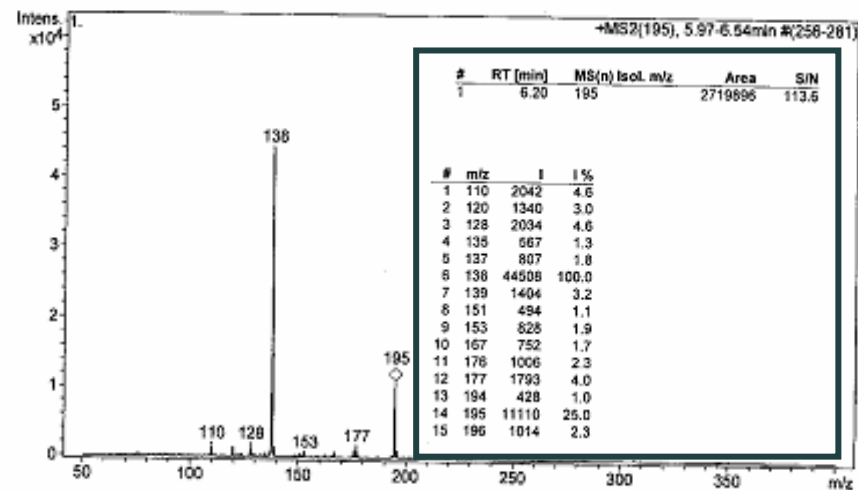
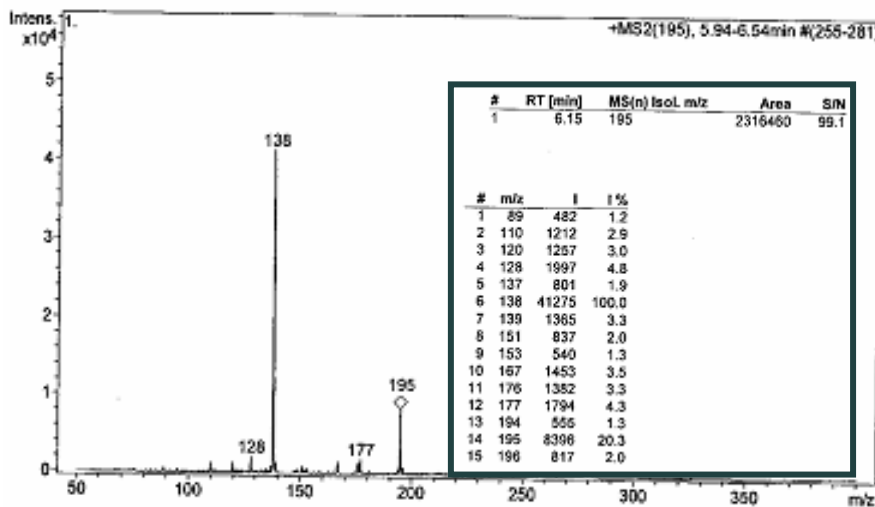
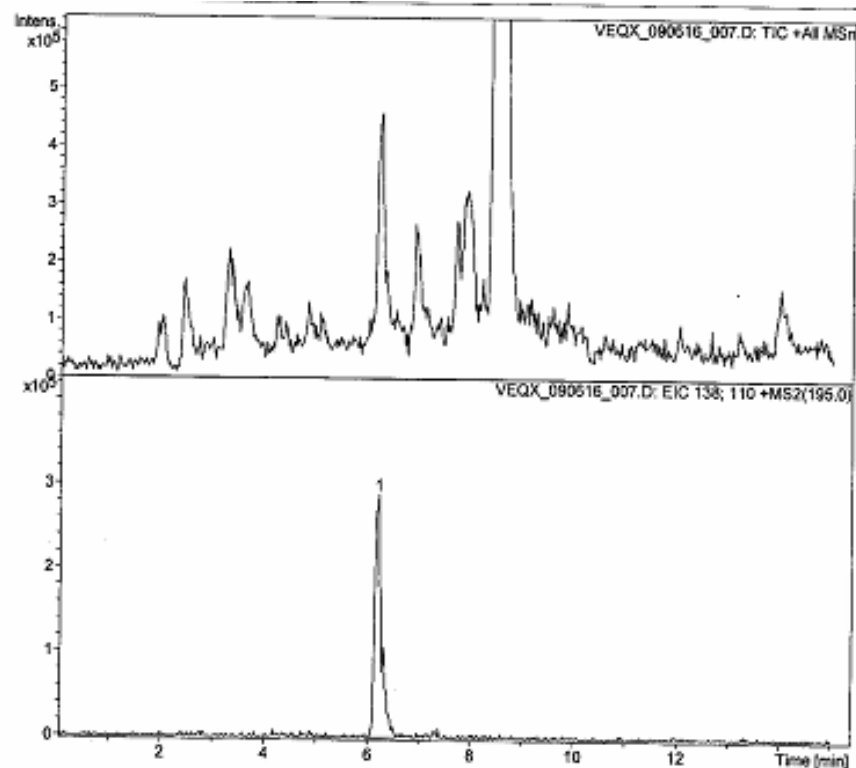
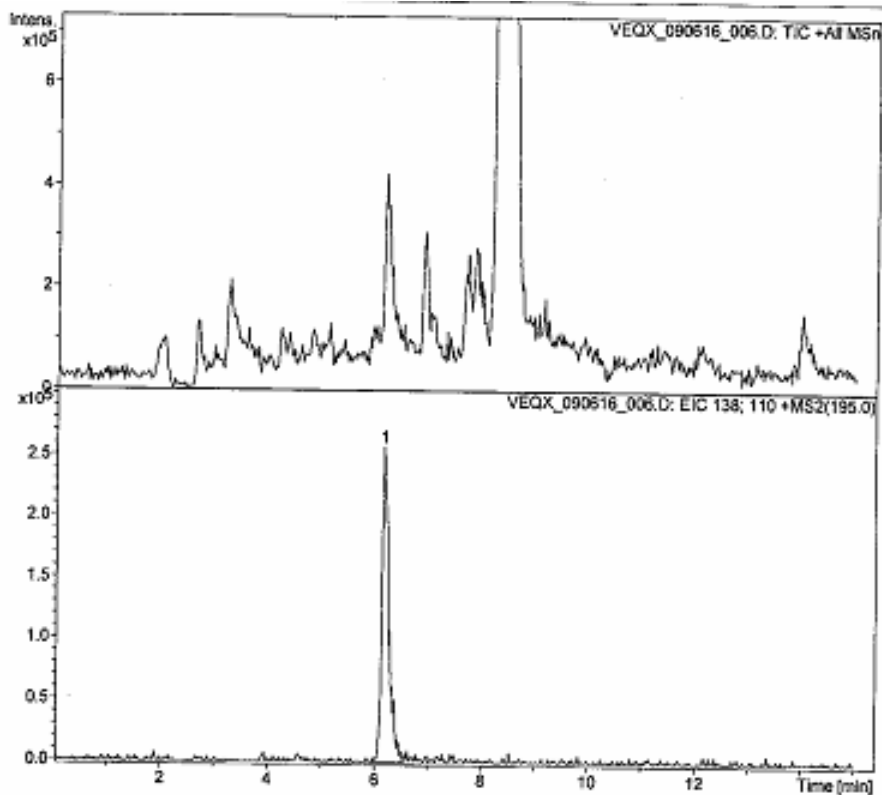




Tabla de cálculos

Inyección	Tiempo de retención (min)	Área pico	Abundancias relativas		
			Ión 1	Ión 2	Ión 3
Control (+) 1	6.15	2316460	20.3	100.0	2.9
Control (+) 2	6.20	2719896	25.0	100.0	4.6
Blanco Orina 1	6.15	74525	35.7	57.7	14.7
Blanco Orina 2	6.17	73220	46.5	75.0	S/D
Muestra 1	6.17	5204705	24.1	100.0	3.1
Muestra 2	6.17	5066497	23.4	100.0	3.9

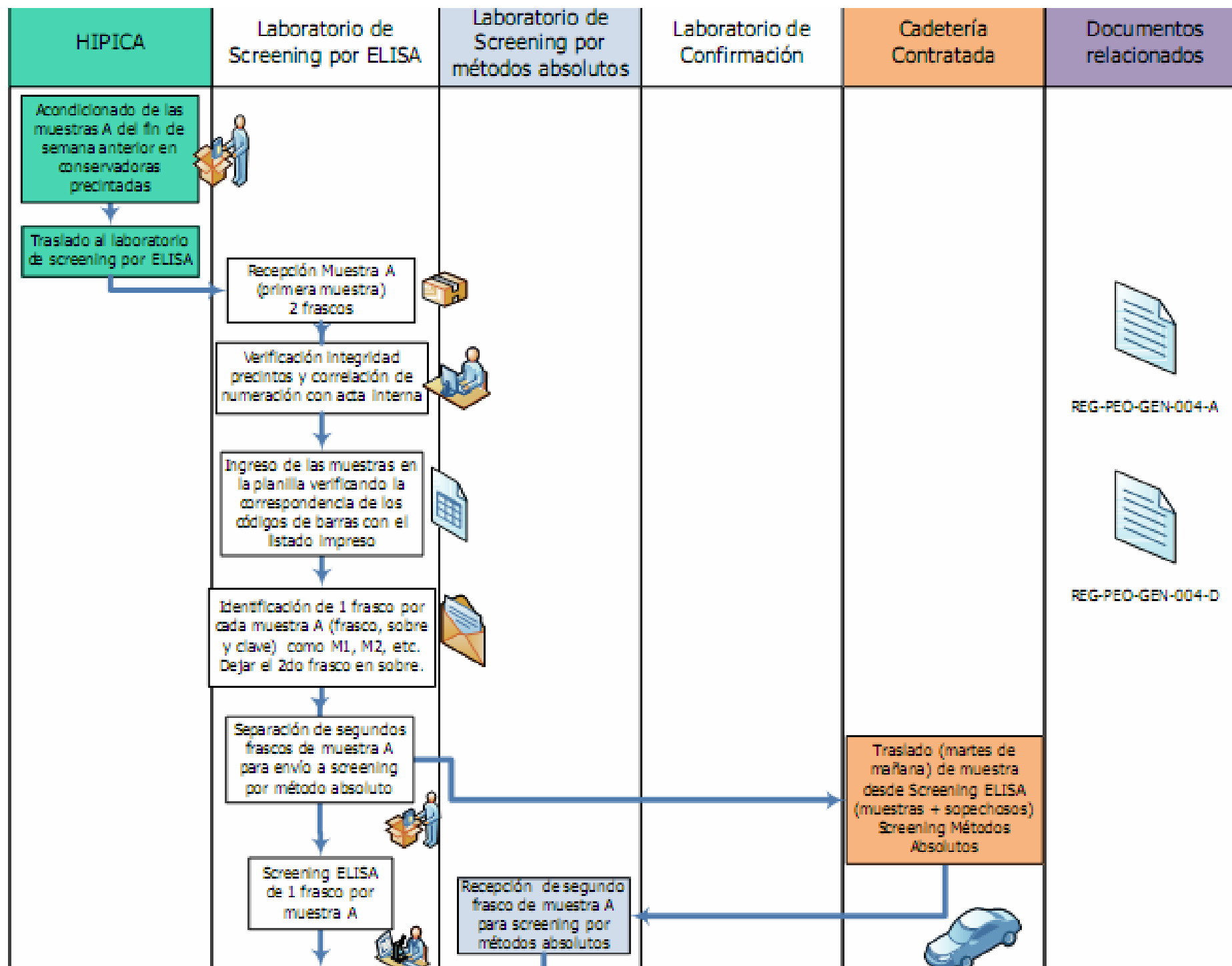


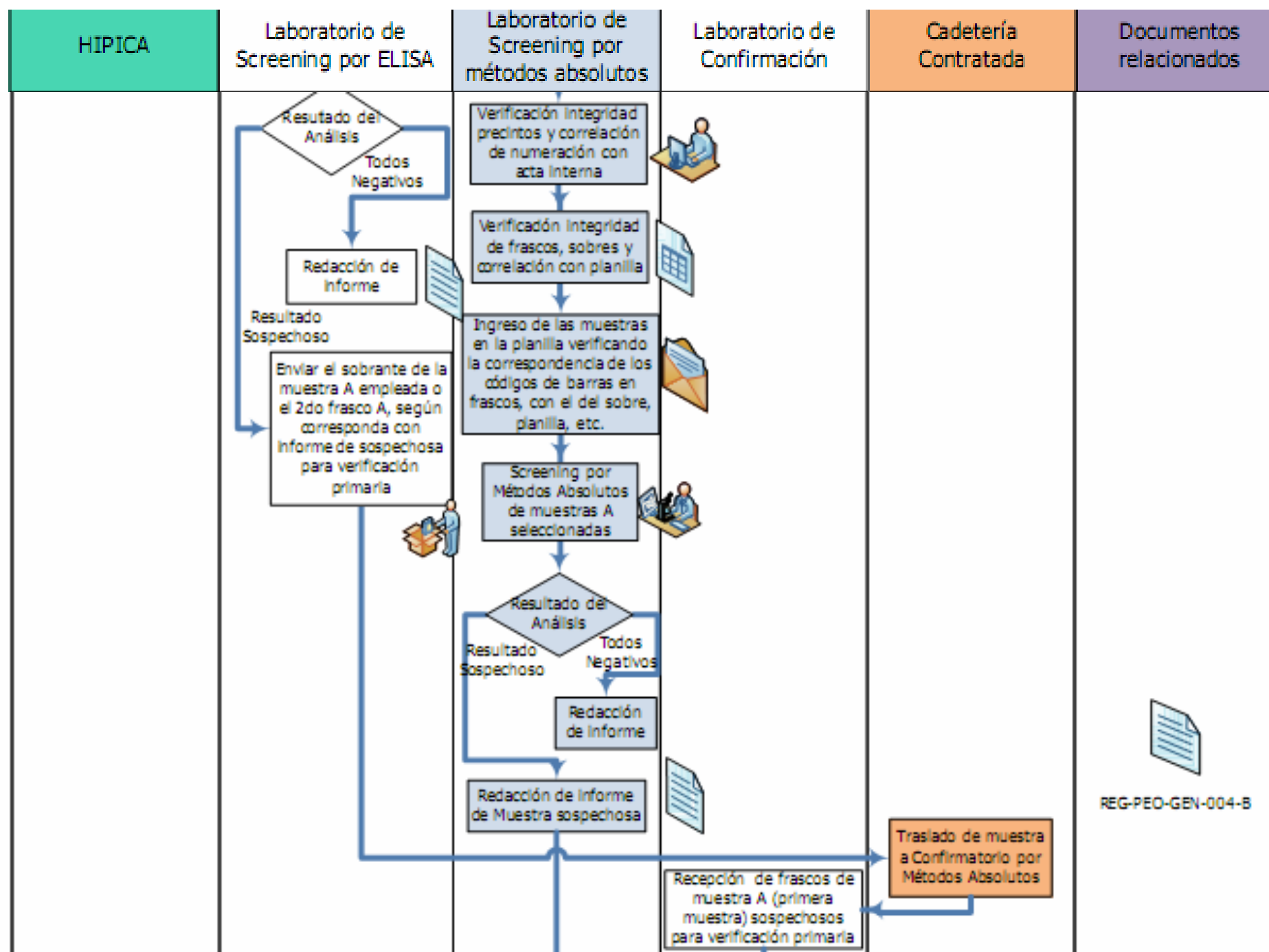
Tiempo retención Promedio C(+) 1 y C(+) 2	Rango de aceptación del Tiempo del retención
6.18 min	(6.12 - 6.24) min

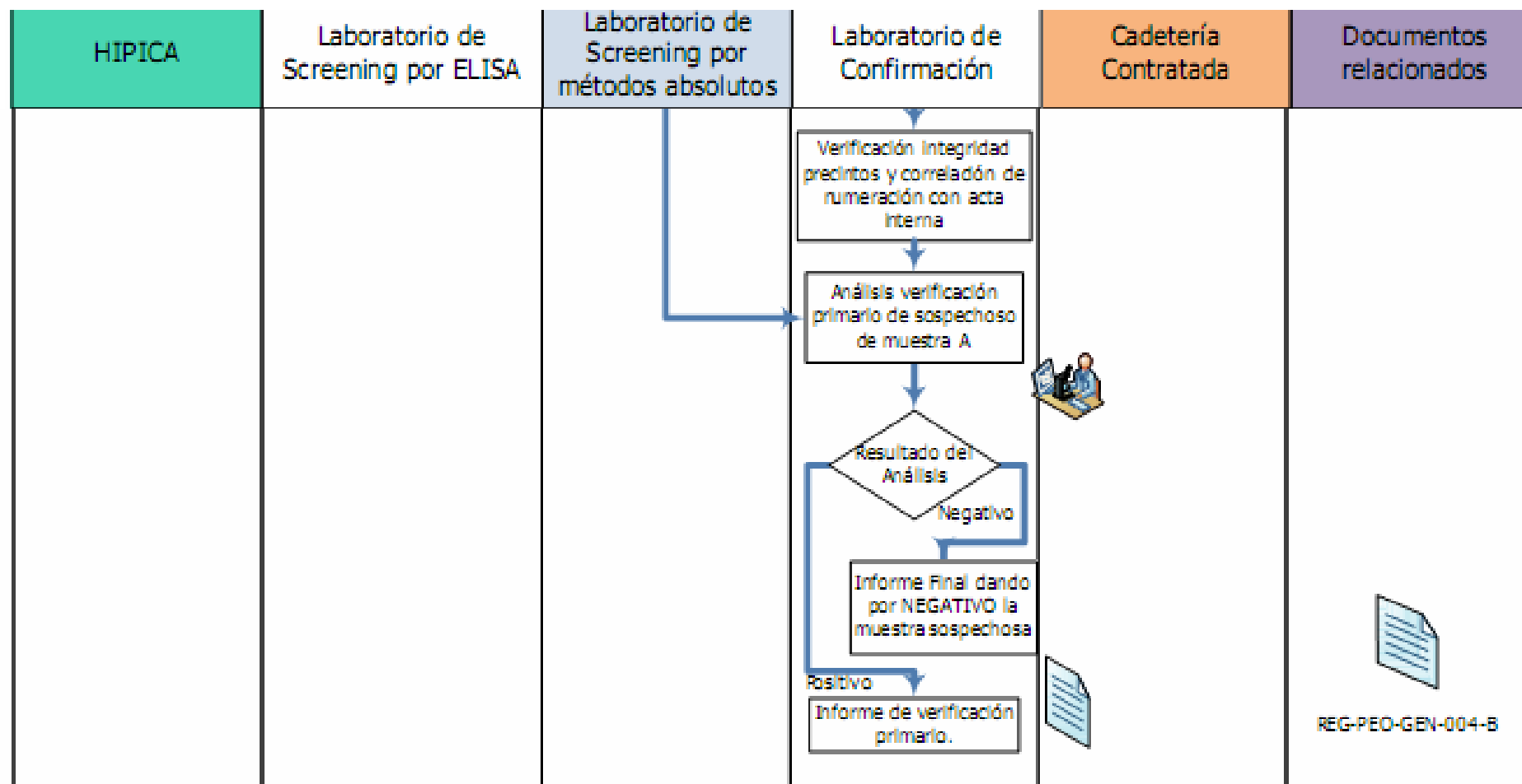
	Ión 1	Ión 2	Ión 3
Abundancias Promedio de C(+)1 y C(+)2	22.7	100.0	3.8
Rango de aceptación	12.7 – 32.7	85.0 – 115.0	0 – 13.8
Abundancias Promedio de M(+)1 y M(+)2	23.8	100.0	3.5

● ● ● | Esquemas del proceso

- Screening y verificación sobre muestra A

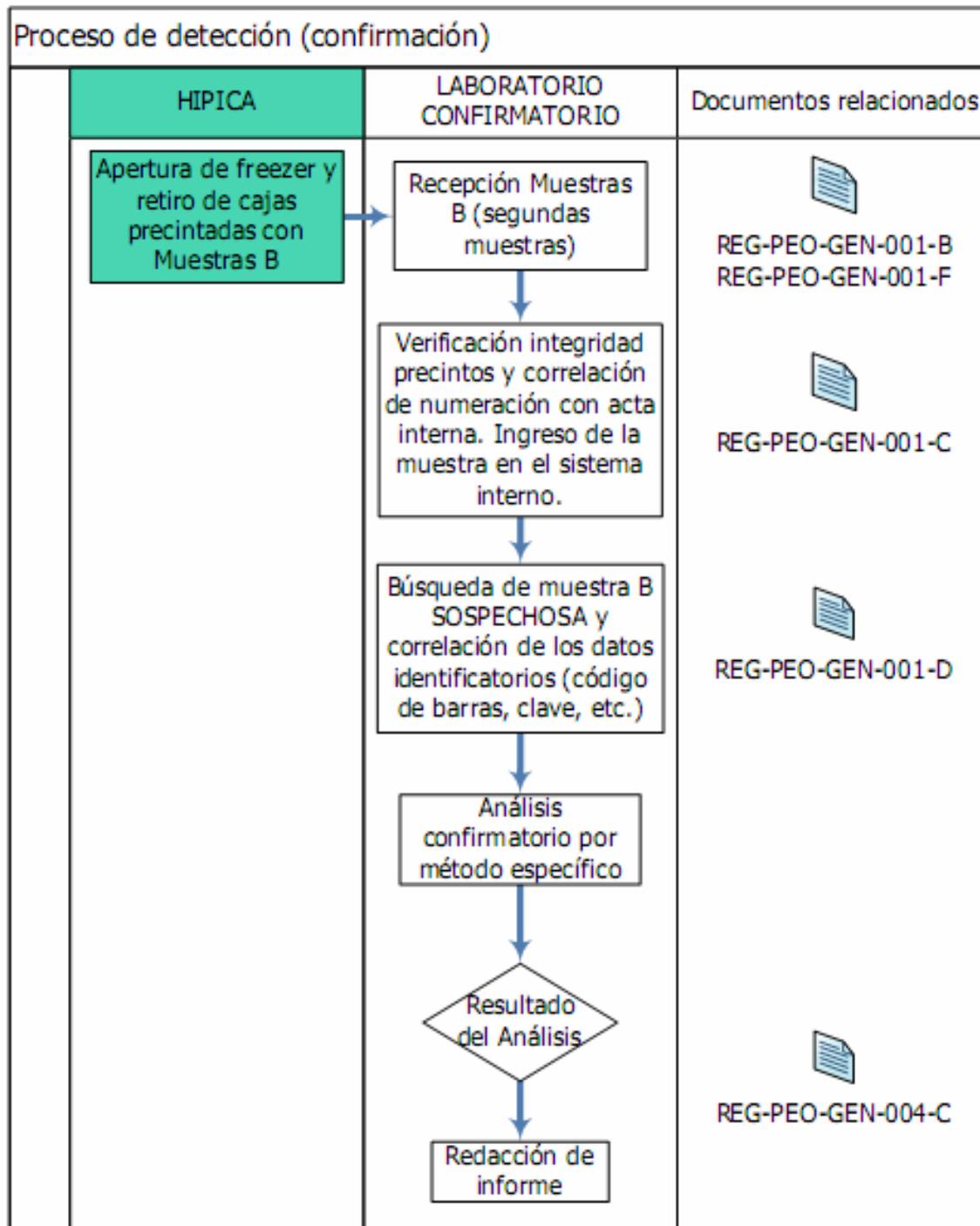






● ● ● | Esquemas del proceso

● Confirmación sobre muestra B





¡Gracias!

