Detection of THC in oral fluid: the bane of a toxicologist's existence

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Disclosure/Disclaimer

The opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this presentation are those of the author.



Specimen Type

Samples are collected in a clinical setting to ensure compliance or for drug monitoring

Sample Types:

Urine

Difficult in patients with medical conditions, easily adulterated, typically large measurable volume, long detection window

Oral Fluid

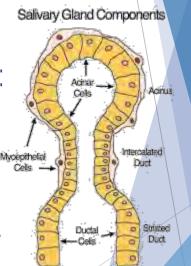
Ease of collection, observed collection, assumed sample volume (diluent), smaller detection window



Oral Fluid

- Drugs move into saliva via simple diffusion across cell membranes
- Saliva is composed mostly of water in addition to mucin, amylase and other proteins and enzymes
- ► Factors affecting analyte detection:
 - Pharmacokinetics
 - ► Oral fluid pH (~5.6-8)
 - Analyte properties (lipophilicity, pKa, protein binding)





THC in Oral Fluid

- Excreted in only small amounts into saliva because
 - Low ingestion concentrations
 - ► Weakly acidic nature (pKa 9.5)
 - ► Highly plasma protein bound (97-99%)
- Low saliva: plasma ratio of ~0.01
 Target limit of detection: 3 ng/mL



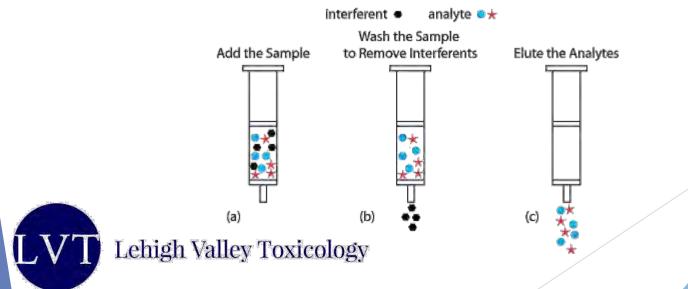
Analysis of THC in Oral Fluid

- Sample Preparation
 - ► Extraction:
 - Solid Phase Extraction, Supported Liquid Extraction, Liquid-Liquid Extraction
 - ► Filter Vials
 - Process to dilute and filter urine and oral fluid samples
- Analytical DetectionLC-MS/MS



Solid Phase Extraction

- Bind and Elute Technology
 - Column is conditioned
 - Sample binds to sorbent
 - Wash unwanted constituents and interferents
 - Elute analyte using cation exchange



Solid Phase Extraction #1

► Prepare Sample:

- ► Add 100 uL oral fluid specimen
- Add 20 uL internal standard and let sit 10 min
- ► Add 300 uL acetic acid
- ► Vortex
- ► Adjust pH to 4.0 +/- 0.5



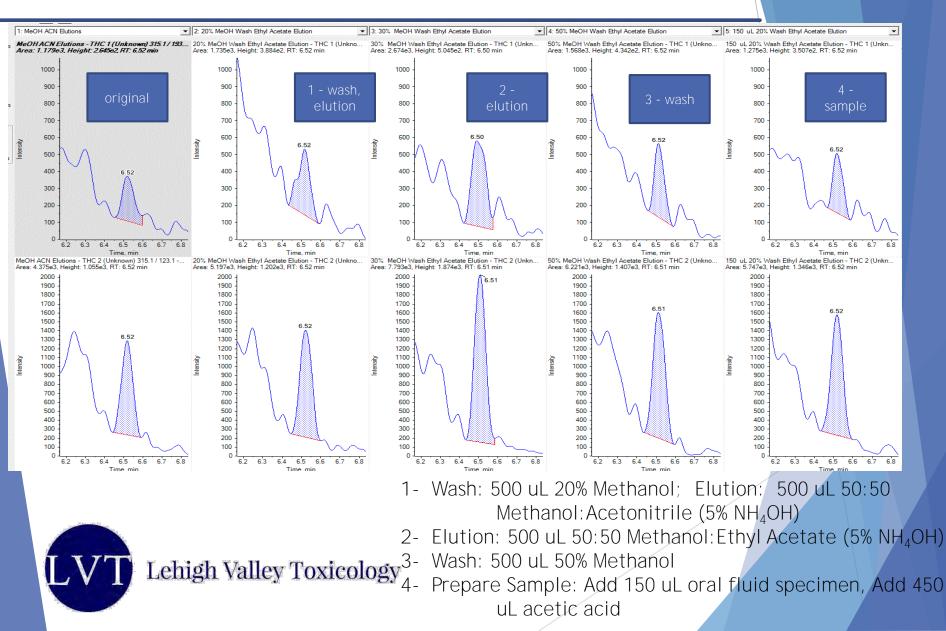


Solid Phase Extraction #1

- Condition column:
 - ▶ 500 uL Methanol
 - ▶ 500 uL DI H₂O
- Apply sample to Agilent Plexa PCX column
- Wash:
 - ▶ 500 uL 2% formic acid
 - Dry thoroughly for 5 min
- ► Elution:
 - ▶ 500 uL methanol:acetonitrile (5% acetic acid)
 - ► 500 uL methanol:acetonitrile (5% NH₃)
 - Collect eluate at 1-2 mL/min
- Dry completely at 35°C and reconstitute in 100 uL mobile phase



SPE Method Variations



Solid Phase Extraction #2

► Prepare Sample:

- ► Add 100 uL oral fluid specimen
- Add 20 uL internal standard and let sit 10 min
- ► Add 800 uL of 100mM Phosphate buffer (pH 6)

► Vortex

Adjust pH to 6.0 +/- 0.5 with 100 mM monobasic or dibasic sodium phosphate



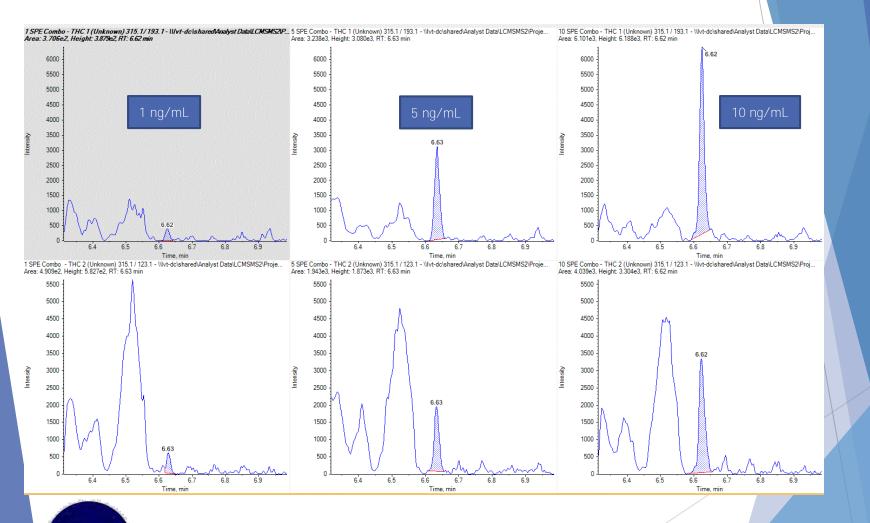


Solid Phase Extraction #2

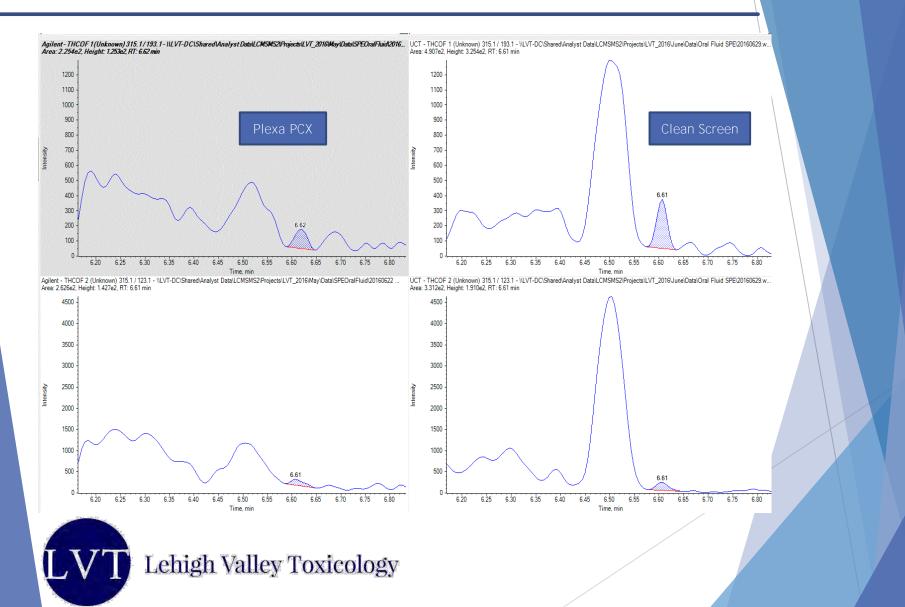
- Apply sample to Clean Screen XCEL I column
 - Dry thoroughly for 1 min
- ► Wash:
 - ▶ 1 mL Di H₂O
 - ▶ 1 mL 1% HCI Solution
 - Dry thoroughly for 5 min
- ► Elution:
 - 2 mL Methanol/Ammonium Hydroxide (98:2)
 - Collect eluate at 1-2 mL/min
- Dry completely at 35°C and reconstitute in 100 uL mobile phase



Limit of Detection Study - SPE

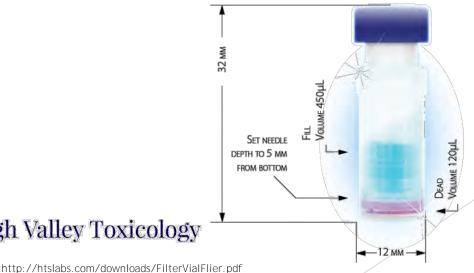


SPE Comparison



Thomson Filter Vials

- Shown to reduce matrix interferences for both urine and oral fluid
- Demonstrates adequate analyte recovery
- Simple and efficient method that eliminates solvent waste and other typical extraction consumables





eXtreme® Filter Vial Method



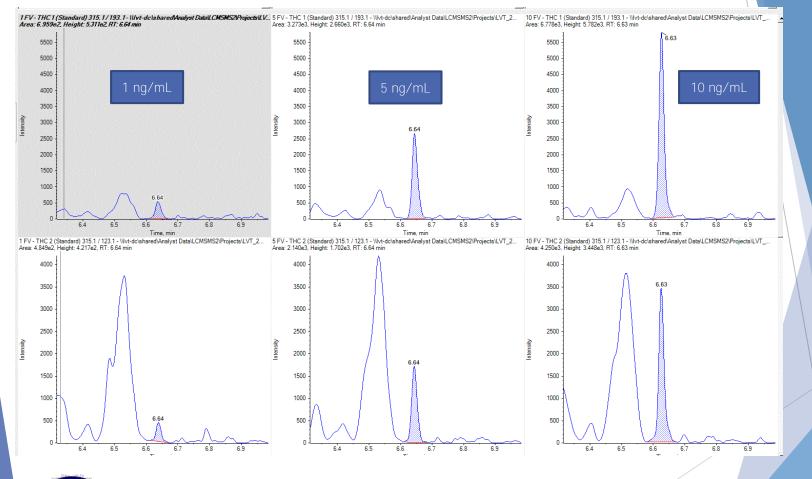
- Add 100 uL curve diluent
- Add 20 uLinternal standard
- Add 100 uL sample





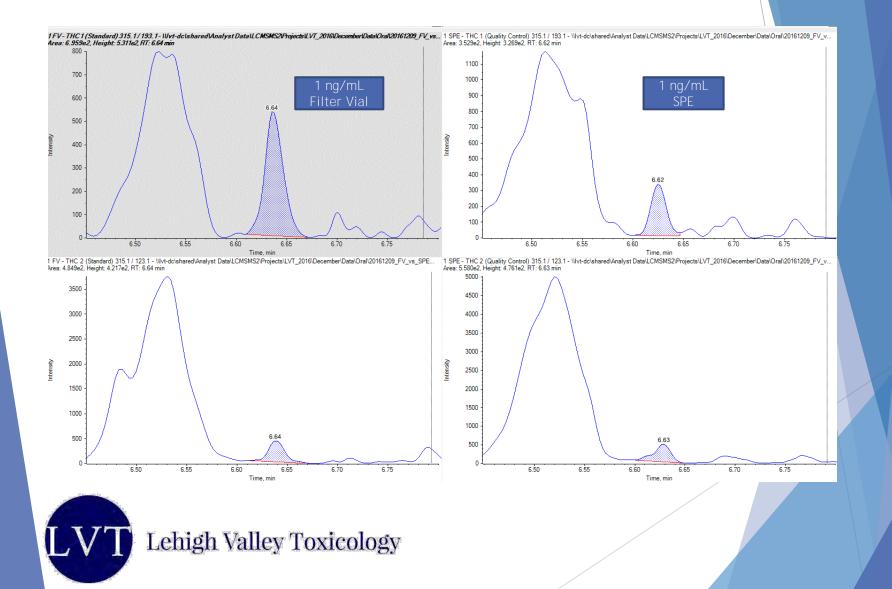


Limit of Detection Study - FV





Comparison of Extraction Method



Comparison Studies

	SPE	Filter Vial
Number of Samples	48	48
Solvent Used	266.4 mL	4.8 mL
Solvent Waste	168 mL	0 mL
Extraction Time	~2 hours	~12 minutes
Supply Cost	\$127.77**	\$103.68

**Does not include labor, extraction setup (manifold, pump, etc), maintenance, waste disposal costs



Analytical Method

- ► MS/MS Parameters:
 - Source Parameters
 - ► Ions, CE, CXP, DP
- ► LC Parameters:
 - ► Column
 - ▶ Gradient



MS/MS

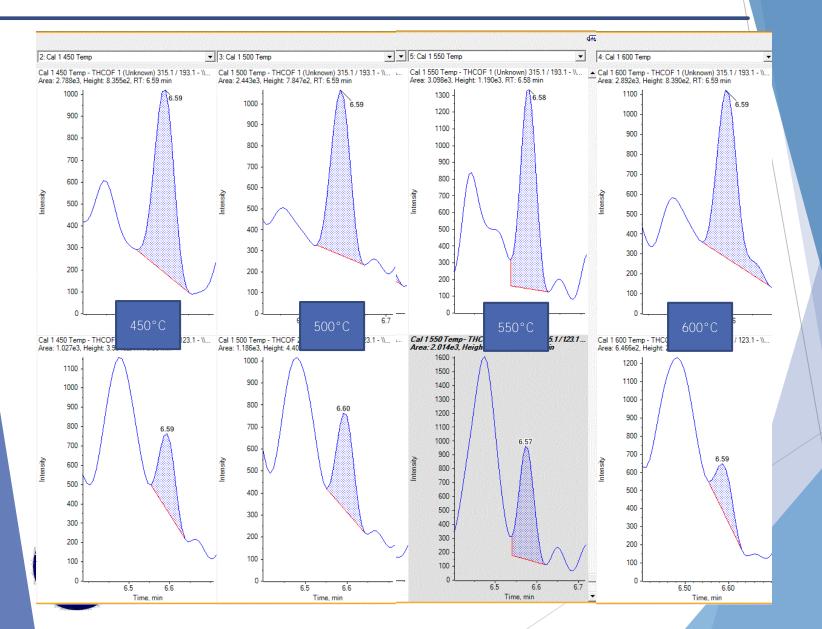
- 1. Curtain Gas: 40
- 2. Ion Spray Voltage: 4000
- 3. Source Temperature: 550°C
- 4. Ion Source Gas 1: 60
- 5. Ion Source Gas 2: 50

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► CAD gas: 9

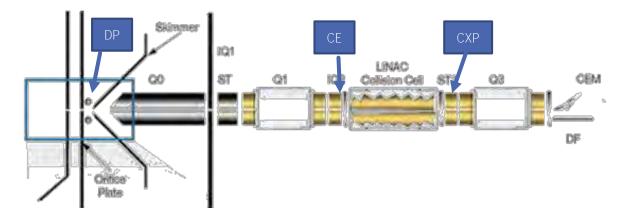


Source Temperature



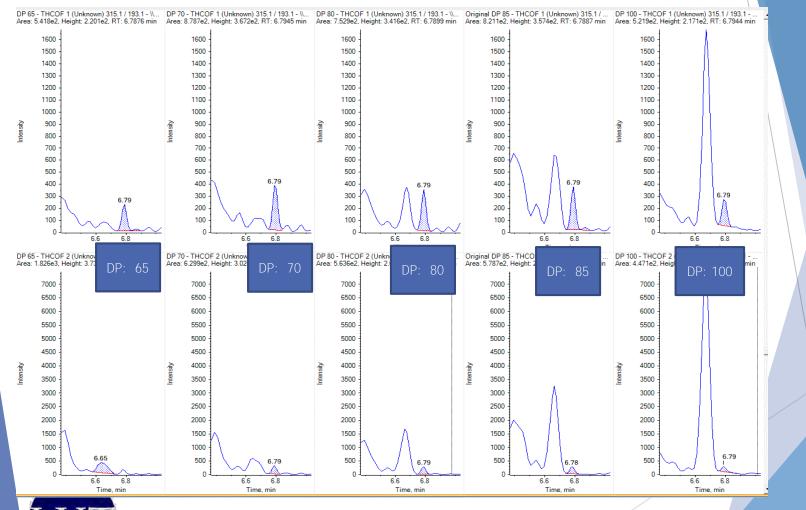
MS/MS

	Quantifier Ion	Qualifier Ion
Q1/Q3	315.1 / 193.1	315.1 / 123.1
DP	70	70
CE	30	41
СХР	6	8





Declustering Potential



Liquid Chromatograph

Biphenyl Column

 Beneficial for increasing retention of early eluters (opioids)

CH,-SI-CH

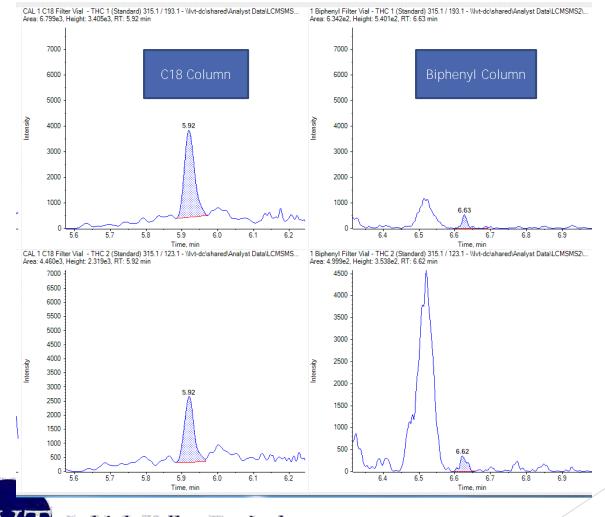
CH,-SI-CH

C18 Column

Beneficial for retention of hydrophobic compounds



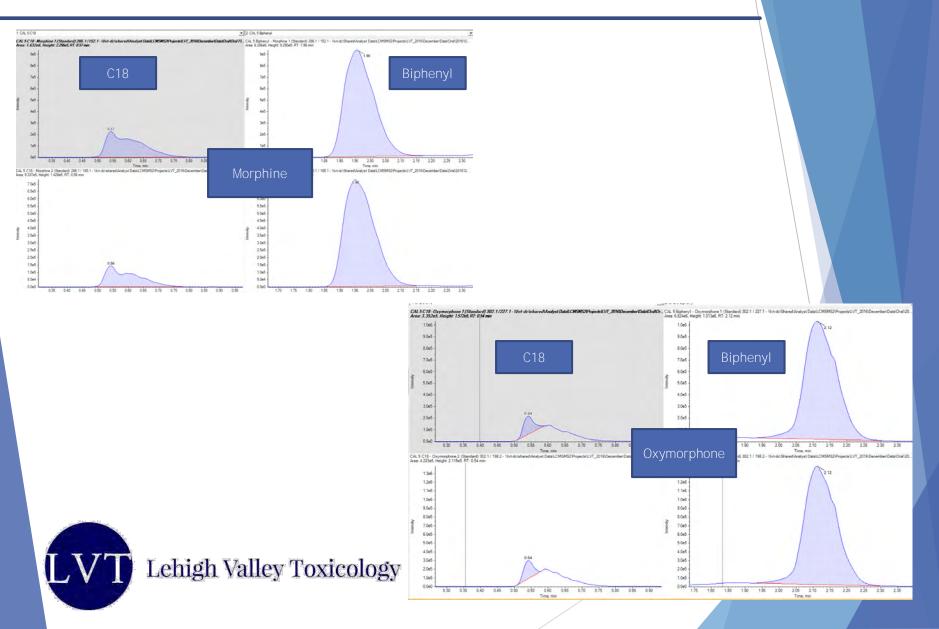
Column



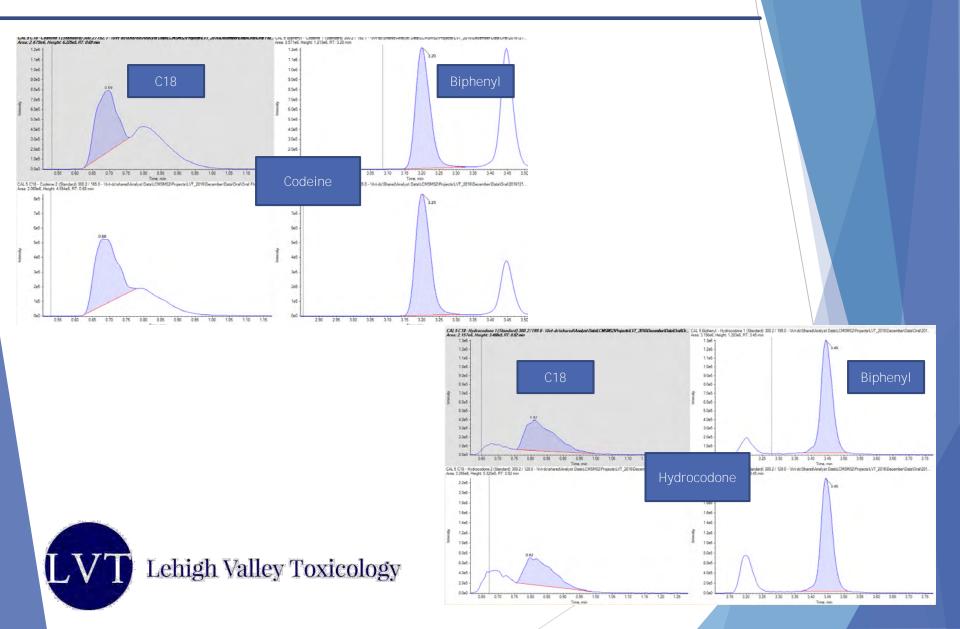
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V

Opioids on C18 vs. Biphenyl

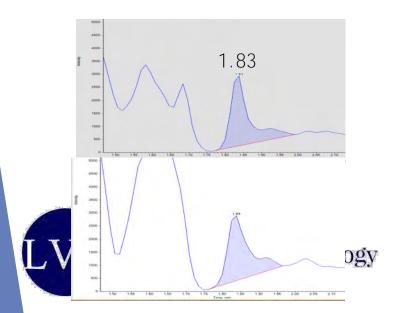


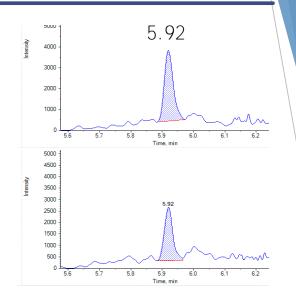
Opioids on C18 vs. Biphenyl



Gradient Alteration

Time (min)	%B
0.5	20
2.6	55
4.9	95
6.5	95
6.7	20
8.0	20





Time (min)	%B
0.2	20
0.3	95
1.5	95
1.6	20
2.2	20

Final Analytical Method

LC Parameters: C18 Column Gradient: 1.5 20 1.6 20

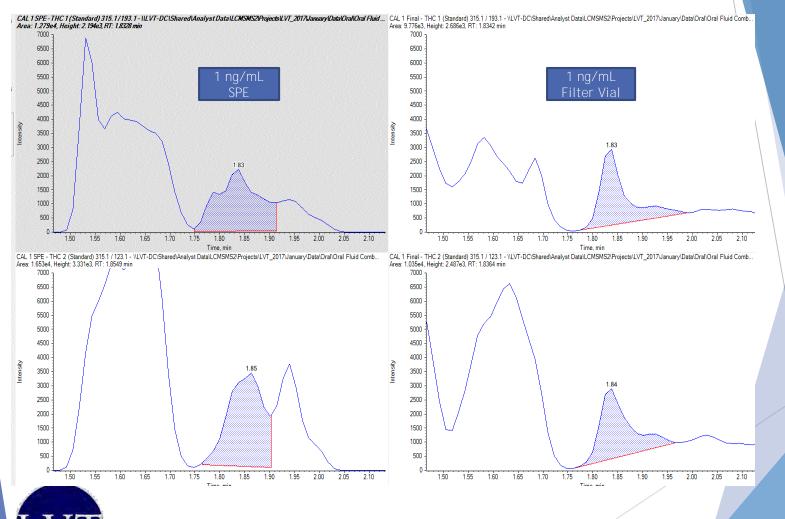
► MS Parameters:

	Quant Ion	Qual Ion
Q1/Q3	315.1 / 193.1	315.1 / 123.1
DP	70	70
CE	30	41
CXP	6	8

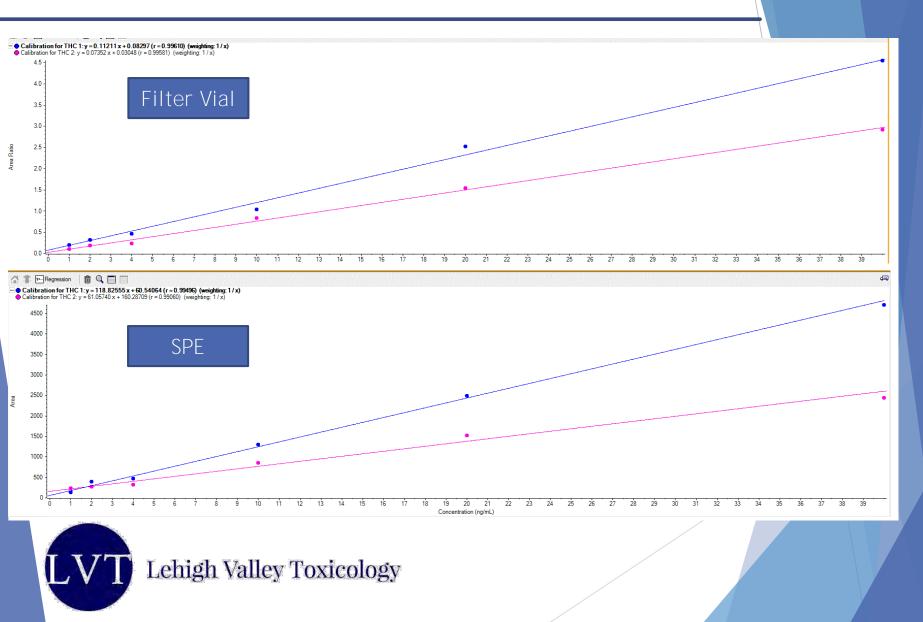
Curtain Gas: 40 Ion Spray Voltage: 4000 Source Temp: 550 °C Ion Source Gas 1: 60 Ion Source Gas 2: 50



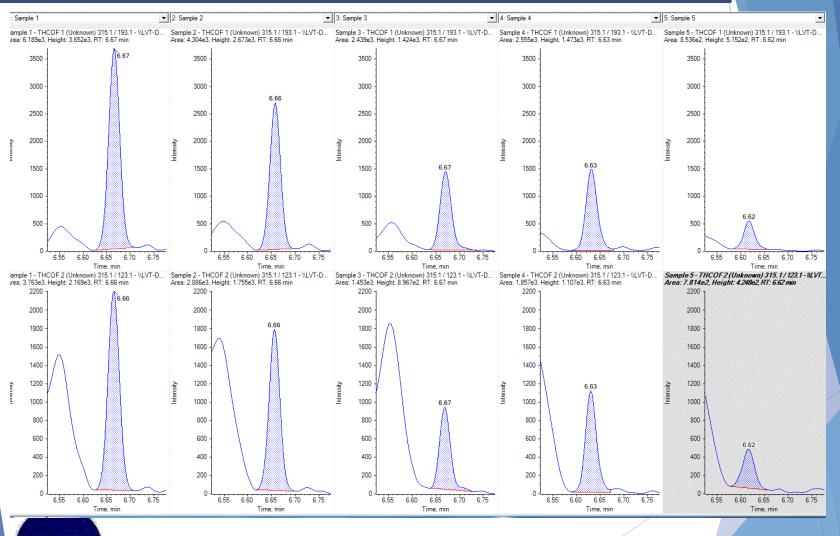
Comparison of Extraction Method <u>- Updated Parameters</u>



Calibration Curve Comparison



Authentic Oral Fluid Samples



Lehigh Valley Toxicology

*Oral fluid samples were collected with the OraSure Technologies i2he[™] Collection Device

Thank You!

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