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Analytical and clinical experiences – from product monitoring to drug testing

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Bundesministerium für Gesundheit



New psychoactive substances reported through the EWS



www.emcdda.europa.eu



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Results in positive serum samples (n = 734) 05/2010 – 03/2012 (selection of compounds)



Method: Journal of Mass Spectrometry, Dresen et al. 2010, Kneisel et al. 2012

Intoxication cases (rescue centers)



Intoxication cases: Main symptoms



Risk potential

Acute effects:

- Seizures
- Vomiting & somnolence/coma => danger of aspiration!
- Tachycardia
- Psychosis
- Development of tolerance

Long term toxicity:

- ??? -> Redistribution, long terminal elimination half-lives





Analysis of synthetic cannabinoids in biomatrices

Blood (serum): 34 synthetic cannabinoids



up to date, quantitative results -> clinical evaluation invasive

Urine: 15 synthetic cannabinoids (metabolites)

- non-invasive sampling, high sensitivity (long term detectability),
- 'lag time' (metabolism), reference compounds, method development complex

Hair: Retrospective evaluation, contamination(?) Oral fluid: Short term detectability (smoking), non-invasive



Why are analytical methods for blood/urine so important?

- One of the main motivations for SPICE consume is the 'non-detectability'
- Deterrent effects (e.g. forensic psychiatry, road traffic...)

Caution: Interpretation can be difficult due to redestribution effects (low concentrations...)

- Immunoassay based tests not satisfactory (so far)



Conclusions

- Use of synthetic cannabinoids is definitely more dangerous than cannabis use (potency, structural variety)
- First time consumers and high-dose users are most vulnerable
- Analytical methods are highly preventive but need to be updated regularly
- Systematic surveillance is absolutely necessary (quick changes on the market)



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