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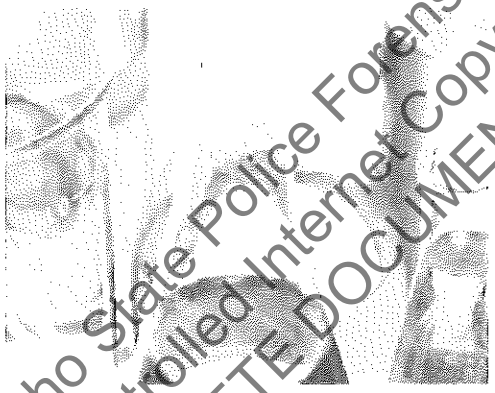

Discipline/Name of Document: Toxicology
2.4.1 General Extraction of Urine for Basic and Neutral or Acidic and Neutral Compounds

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Section Two
Urine Toxicology

2.4 Liquid-Liquid Extraction Methods for Qualitative GC/MSD Confirmation

2.4.1 General Extraction of Urine for Basic and Neutral or Acidic and Neutral Compounds

2.4.1.1 BACKGROUND

These extraction procedures are extensions of the TOXI-LAB® TOXI-A and TOXI-B thin layer chromatography (TLC) drug detection systems. The samples are extracted as with the TLC system, however, instead of concentrating the extract onto a disc, the solvent extract is concentrated and placed into an automated liquid sampler (ALS) vial for analysis by a gas chromatograph equipped with a mass selective detector (GC/MSD).

2.4.1.2 SCOPE

This procedure describes the extraction of drug compounds from urine. Depending upon the pK_a of a drug compound, either Toxi-A or Toxi-B tubes are used. Basic and neutral compounds are extracted with a Toxi-A tube. Addition of urine to the Toxi-A tube results in the sample becoming alkaline and basic and neutral drugs thus extract into a solvent mixture (1,2-Dichloroethane, dichloromethane, heptane and isopropanol). The TOXI-B tube is used for acidic and neutral compounds. Urine placed into the TOXI-B tube becomes acidic resulting in acidic and neutral compounds being extracted into a solvent mixture (methylene chloride and heptane with zinc chloride to facilitate the extraction process). Either resulting extract is analyzed by full scan GC/MS in EI mode.

2.4.1.3 EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

- 2.4.1.3.1 Tube Rocker
- 2.4.1.3.2 Solvent concentrator with appropriate concentration cups or tube
- 2.4.1.3.3 Laboratory Centrifuge
- 2.4.1.3.4 Automated Liquid Sampler (ALS) vials
- 2.4.1.3.5 GC/MS Vial Microinsert
- 2.4.1.3.6 Gas Chromatograph equipped with a mass selective detector and a low bleed (5%-Diphenyl-95%-Dimethylsiloxane copolymer) capillary column.

2.4.1.4 REAGENTS

TOXI-TUBES A and B

2.4.1.5 QUALITATIVE CONTROLS

2.4.1.5.1 Toxi-Control No. 19

2.4.1.5.2 Toxi-Control No. 2

2.4.1.5.3 Negative Urine

Negative urine can be commercially obtained or in-house urine verified to be negative for drugs of interest.

2.4.1.6 QUALITATIVE NON-EXTRACTED REFERENCE MATERIAL

2.4.1.6.1 Run necessary reference material as indicated by examination of GC/MSD data. Reference material mixes may be used.

2.4.1.6.2 Dilute reference material as necessary. A suggested dilution for a 1mg/mL solution is 1 in 3 parts of appropriate solvent.

2.4.1.7 METHOD

2.4.1.7.1 Toxi-A Extraction (Basic and Neutral Compounds)

2.4.1.7.1.1 Label TOXI-TUBES A and ALS vials with microinserts for negative control, TC-19 and/or TC-2 positive control and appropriate laboratory numbers.

2.4.1.7.1.2 Transfer 5 mL of casework, negative and positive control urine to appropriate TOXI-TUBE A (pH=9).

2.4.1.7.1.3 Rock TOXI-TUBE A for 15 minutes.

2.4.1.7.1.4 Centrifuge tube at ≅2500 rpm for 15 minutes.

2.4.1.7.1.5 Transfer solvent and evaporate to 200-300µL.

2.4.1.7.1.6 Transfer solvent to labeled GC/MS ALS vial with microinsert.

2.4.1.7.2 Toxi-B Extraction (Acidic and Neutral Compounds)

2.4.1.7.2.1 Label TOXI-TUBES B and ALS vials with microinserts for negative control, TC-19 positive control and appropriate laboratory numbers.

2.4.1.7.2.2 Transfer 4.5 mL of casework, negative and Toxi-Control 19 urine to appropriate TOXI-TUBE B (pH=4.5).

2.4.1.7.2.3 Rock TOXI-TUBE B for 15 minutes.

2.4.1.7.2.4 Centrifuge tube at ≡2500 rpm for 15 minutes.

2.4.1.7.2.5 Transfer solvent and evaporate to 200-300µL.

2.4.1.7.2.6 Transfer solvent to labeled GC/MS ALS vial with microinsert.

2.4.1.7.3 Preparation for Analysis Run

2.4.1.7.3.1 Into Sequence log table, enter the sample case numbers, blanks and controls.

2.4.1.7.3.2 Load samples, reference materials, blank and controls into the quadrant rack as noted in the sequence table.

2.4.1.7.4 GC-MSD Analysis Parameters

2.4.1.7.4.1 Refer to instrument METHOD printout for current analysis parameters.

2.4.1.7.4.2 Current analysis method must be stored centrally as a hard or electronic copy.

2.4.1.7.5 Detection and Identification Criteria

The presence of a drug compound is indicated if the retention time for the sample versus applicable reference material does not differ by more than ±0.2 minutes and there are no significant differences in the mass spectral data.

2.4.1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

2.4.1.8.1 General

2.4.1.8.1.1 Urine samples are to be stored frozen until allowed to thaw under refrigeration prior to analysis.

2.4.1.8.1.2 Urine samples are to be stored under refrigeration after aliquots are removed for analysis.

2.4.1.8.1.3 Post analysis, urine samples are to be stored frozen until appropriate disposal date.

2.4.1.8.1.4 Refer to toxicology analytical methods 5.8 and 5.10 for additional quality assurance and

reference material authentication requirements.

2.4.1.9 ANALYSIS DOCUMENTATION

2.4.1.9.1 Original data for controls will be prepared for each analysis run and stored centrally in the laboratory where the analysis was performed until archiving.

2.4.1.9.2 A copy of controls need not be included in individual case files. When necessary, a copy of control printouts can be prepared from the centrally stored document.

Revision History

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Revision #	Issue Date	Revision
1	11-27-2001	Original Issue in SOP format
2	10-17-2002	Refinements
3	05-07-2007	Updated QA measures and reformatting.
4	07-28-2008	QA requirements clarified