

# Drug Checking Quantification Explained

What it is, what it isn't, and important considerations

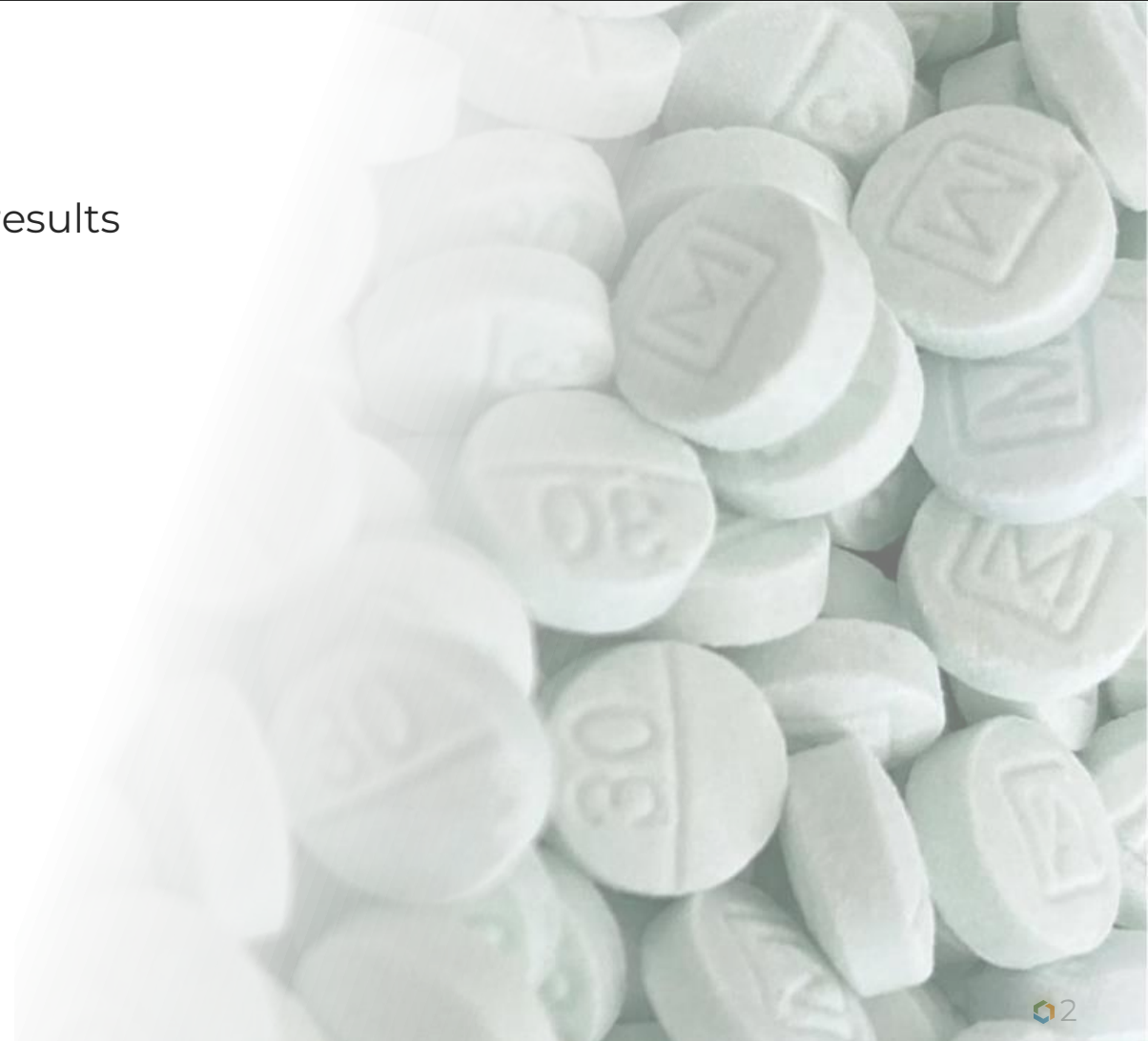
Joshua DeBord, PhD



# QUANTIFICATION EXPLAINED

- What is quantification
  - Clearer understanding of composition of mixtures
  - Basis for comparing samples with similar qualitative results
  - The Basics
- What quantification is not
  - Not [necessarily] equivalent to other analyses
  - Not perfectly accurate, and why not?
  - Not a measurement of purity
  - Not Easy

Always ask the lab to explain unusual observations!



# SAMPLE COMPOSITION - MIXTURES

- Quantification provides a clearer understanding of sample composition in complex sample mixtures

Sample 1

DescriptionCFSRE	One pink glassine bag containing white material		
Results	Fentanyl (1p), para-Fluorofentanyl (0.3p), Xylazine (0.4p), 4-ANPP (0.2p), BTMPS (Tinuvin 770) (trace)		
QuantMass	5.19	Data	250523AQ_DRUGQUANT_01
Quant#Summary	Fentanyl (7.1%), Xylazine (3.2%), para-Fluorofentanyl (2.5%), 4-ANPP (1.1%)		

# SAMPLE COMPOSITION -

- Quantification provides a clearer understanding of sample composition when limited only to qualitative methods

Sample 1

DescriptionCFSRE	One microcentrifuge tube containing white material		
Results	Fentanyl (1p), 4-ANPP (0.1p), Phenethyl-4-ANPP (0.1p)		
QuantMass	3.81	Data	250523AQ_DRUGQUANT_09
Quant#Summary	Fentanyl (29.6%), 4-ANPP (3.2%)		

Sample 2

DescriptionCFSRE	One microcentrifuge tube containing white material		
Results	Fentanyl (1p), 4-ANPP (0.2p)		
QuantMass	2.94	Data	250523AQ_DRUGQUANT_09
Quant#Summary	Fentanyl (52.4%), 4-ANPP (8.3%)		



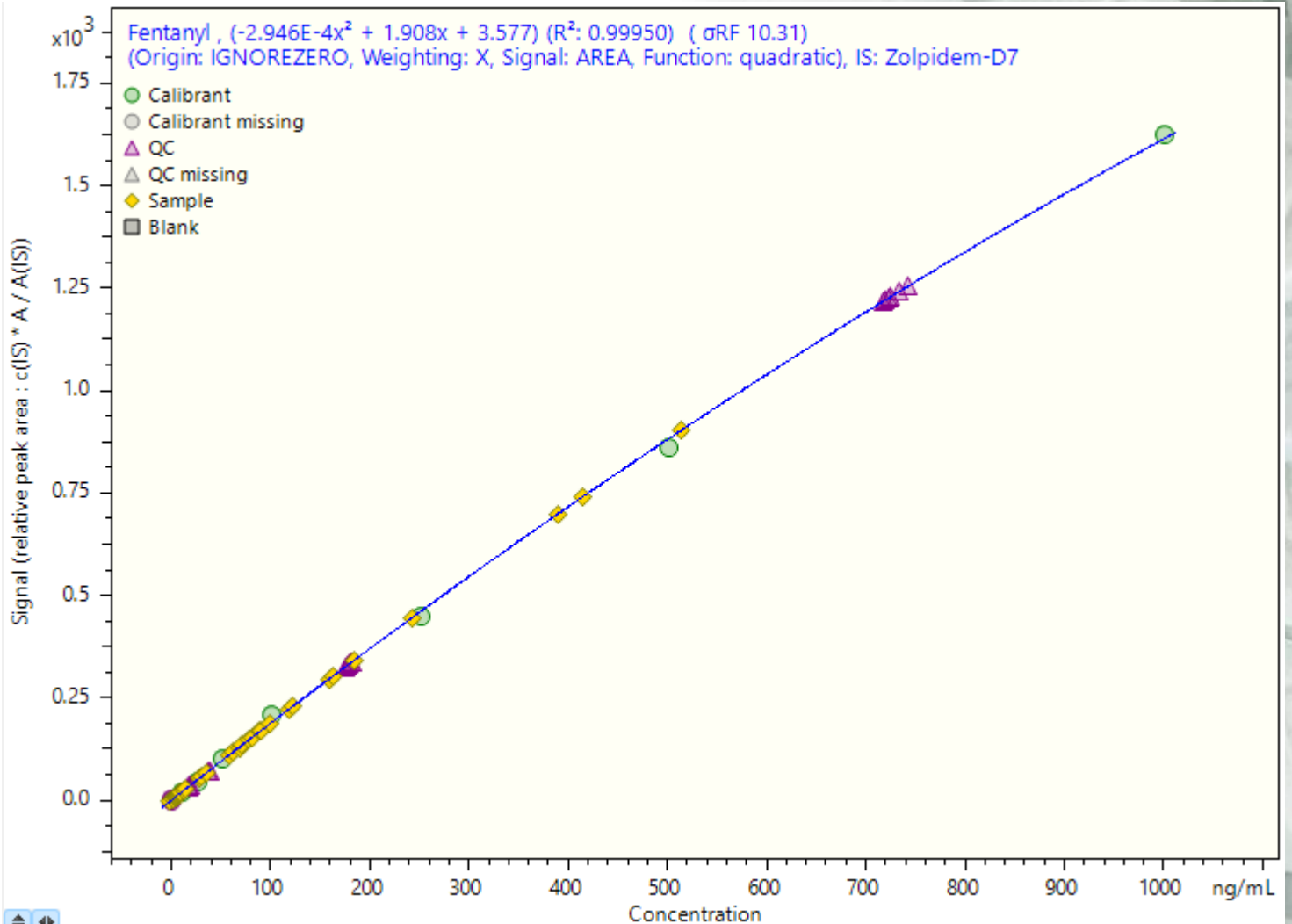
# THE (VERY) BASICS

- Weigh out a sample
- 5 mg, 5.1 mg, 5.10 mg
- Precision is key!
- $5 \pm 1$  mg vs  $5.1 \pm 0.25$  mg vs  $5.10 \pm 0.05$ mg
- Error 20% vs error 5% vs error 1%
- diluted to a final dilution of 1000 ng/mL
- For every 1 mg of material, we would dilute with 1,000 mL



# THE (VERY) BASICS

- Calibration for Fentanyl
- 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000 (ng/mL)
- Quality Controls
- 20, 40, 200, 800 (ng/mL)
- Quantify Samples (calculate with the mass and dilution)



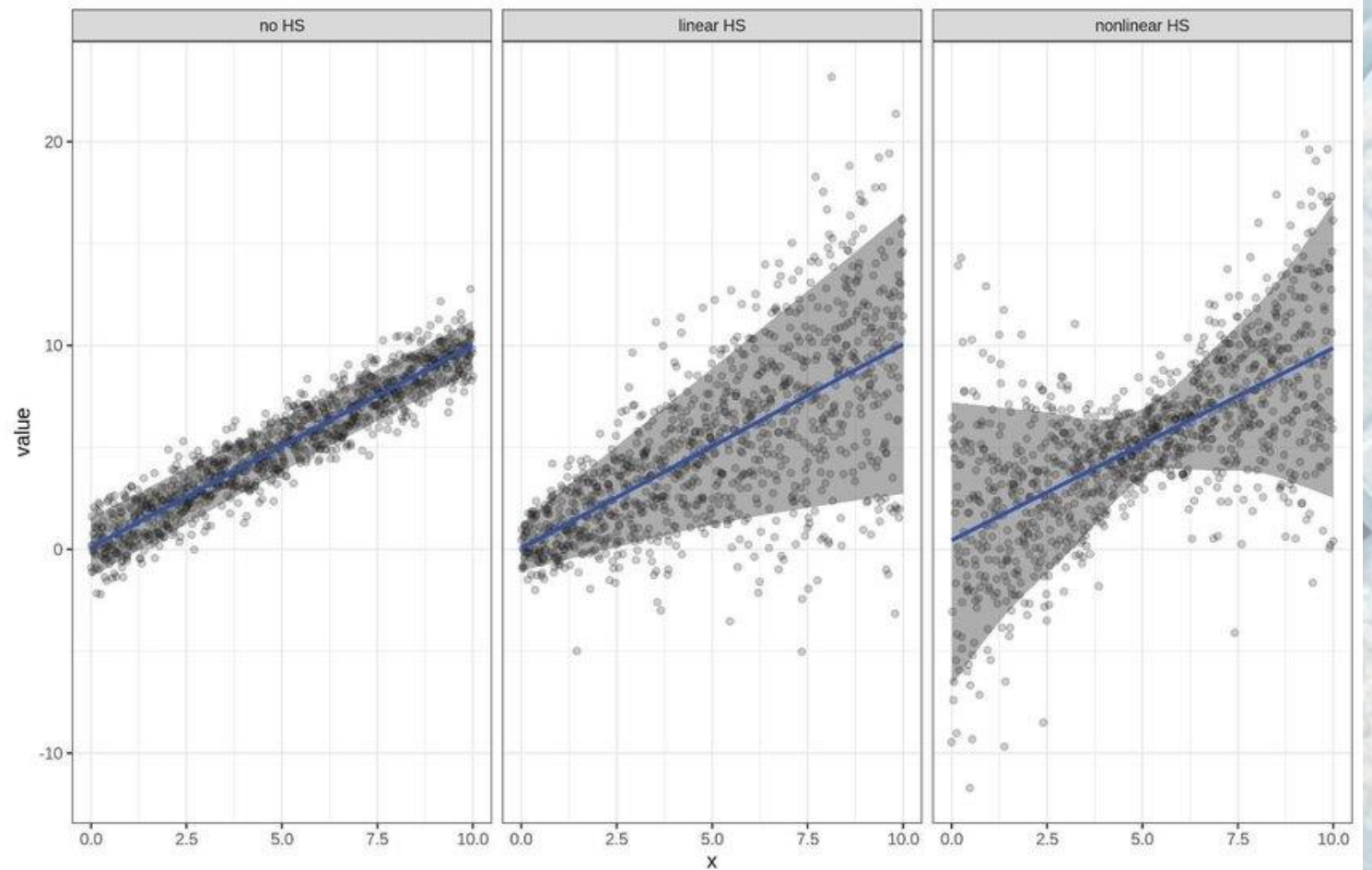
# NOT EQUIVALENT TO OTHER TESTS

- Complementary / Supplementary
- Only targeted analytes can be quantified
  - Not Procaine\*
  - Not BTMPS
  - Not Medetomidine\*
- Signal thresholds for quantification
- Shows inconsistencies in other relative abundance analysis
  - Ex: Lido is 0.9% and not 0.4%
  - QTOF results with caution

DescriptionCFSRE	One blue glassine bag with black "BART SIMPSON" and logo stamp containing white material
Results	Fentanyl (1p), Procaine (2p), BTMPS (Tinuvin 770) (0.4p), Medetomidine (0.3p), Lidocaine (0.2p), 4-ANPP (0.1p), Xylazine (0.1p)
QuantMass	1.13 Data 250523AQ_DRUGQUANT_08
Quant#Summary	Fentanyl (2.3%), 4-ANPP (0.4%), Lidocaine (0.9%)
Next Step	Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Infographic
Status	Storage <input type="checkbox"/> Reserved4Research
ResultsCommentsCFSRE	
Data File for QTOF	250228AM_010.wiff
Primary Drug	Fentanyl
QTOF Reviewer Comments	Fentanyl (1p), Medetomidine (0.5p), Lidocaine (0.2p), 4-ANPP (0.1p), Xylazine (0.1p), Phenethyl-4-ANPP (trace)

# NOT PERFECTLY ACCURATE

- Validated to within some degree of accuracy to a purchased standard
- $\pm 10\%$ ,  $\pm 15\%$ ,  $\pm 20\%$
- $\pm 20\%$  of 5% is  $5 \pm 1\%$
- $\pm 20\%$  of 70% is  $70 \pm 14\%$
- Heteroscedasticity
  - Greater variance at higher concentration, but calibration overfits
  - Poorer instrument reproducibility and sensitivity at lower concentrations





# NOT A PURITY DETERMINATION

- Very high purity quantification of a single analyte
- Methods can be much more optimized and selective
- Quantification over a very narrow range
- We are interested in quantification from 0.5% - 100% (by mass)
- Mass spectrometry is very sensitive and specific, but not the most useful dynamic range for quantification
- $\geq 60\%$  cocaine, high-purity methamphetamine etc.



# NOT EASY

- Quant method 1.0 based on GC-MS
- Detector maintenance every 6 months
- Drastically improves (but changes) the behavior of the mass spectrometer
- Fentanyl was TOO sensitive and the Calibrators were failing
- 4-ANPP passed and was consistent
- Ask questions to understand

## Results

QuantMass

6.31 Data 250523AQ\_DRUGQUANT\_08

Quant#Summary

Fentanyl (7.1%), 4-ANPP (1.4%)

Next Step

Complete

☐ Infographic

Status

Storage

☐ Reserved for Research

ResultsCommentsCFSRE

quant 5/8/25 but needs to be rerun for fent. 4-ANPP (1.5%). Quant 5/16/25 but needs to be rerun for fent. 4-ANPP (1.5%)

Data File for QTOF

250310MD\_010.wiff2

Primary Drug

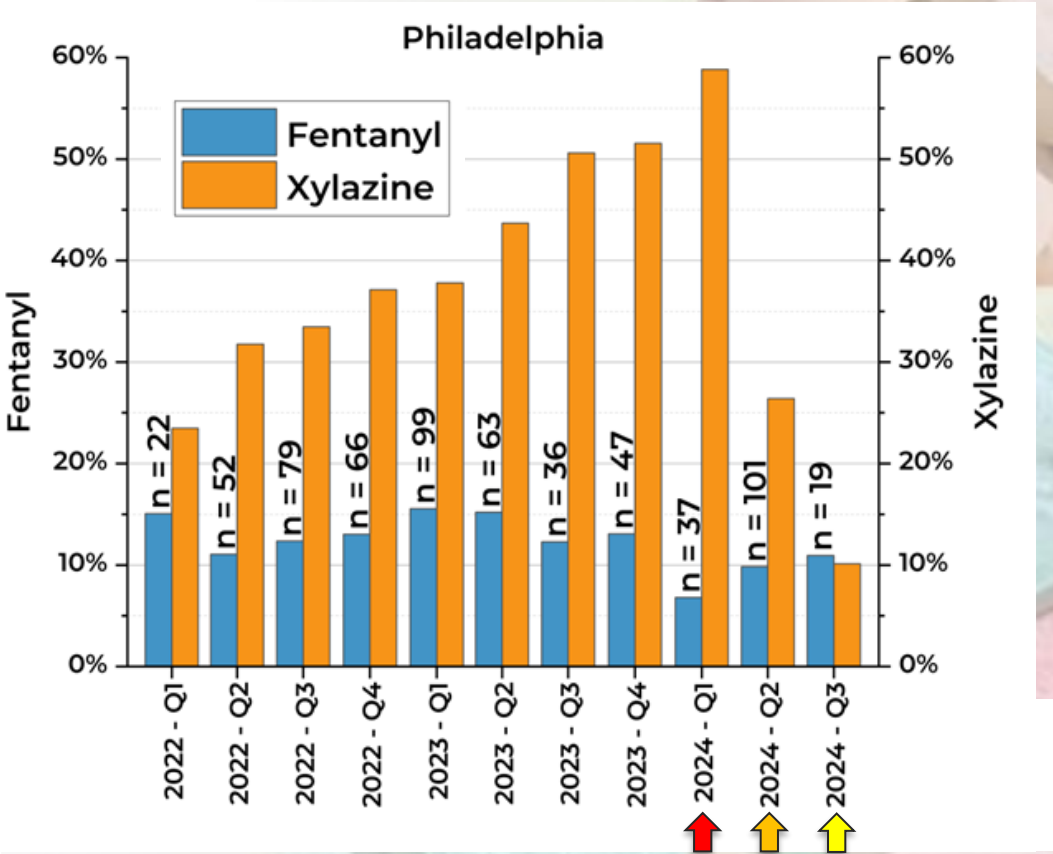
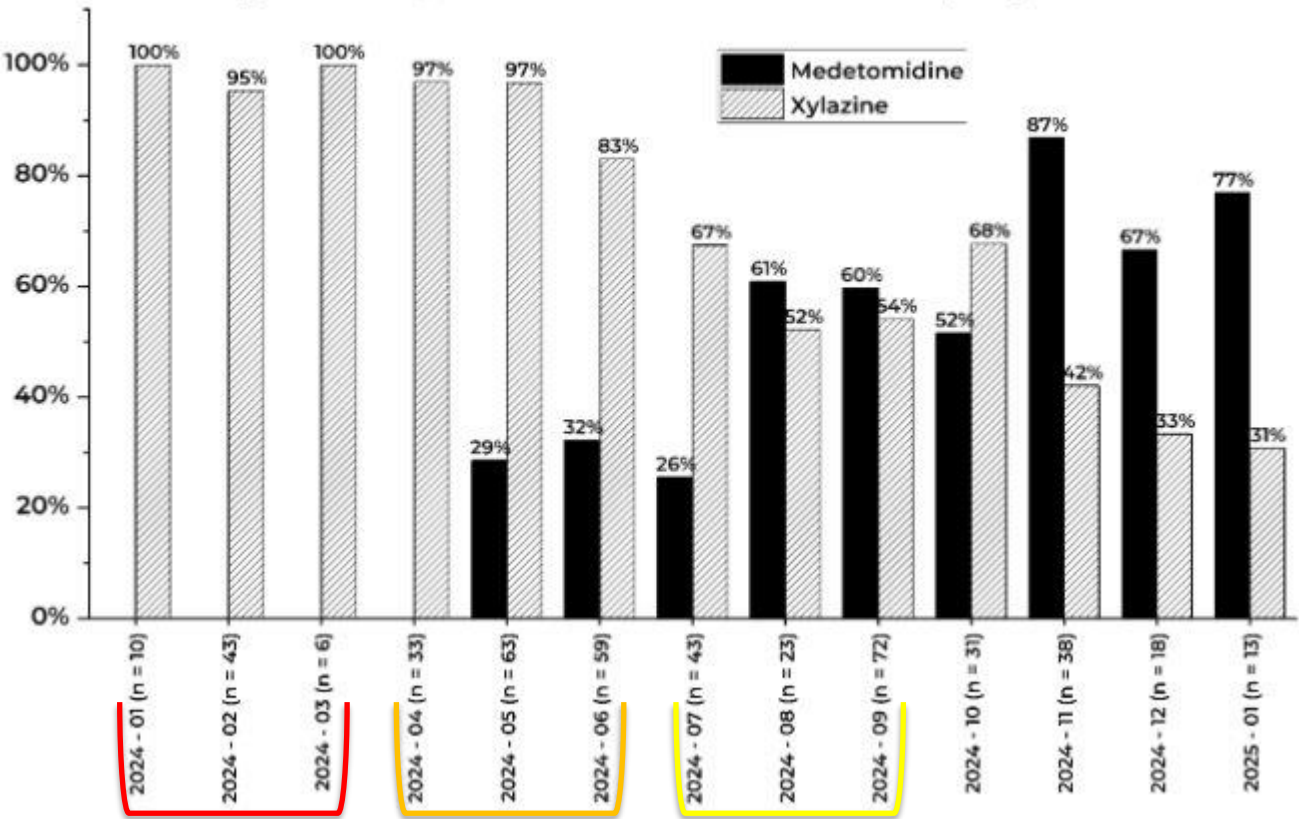
Fentanyl

QTOF Reviewer Comments

Fentanyl (1p), Acetylfentanyl (trace), Cocaine (trace), 4-ANPP (0.3p), Norfentanyl (trace)

# OPIOIDS & ALPHA-2 AGONISTS (PHILADELPHIA, PA)

Percentage of Fentanyl Samples Testing Positive for Xylazine and/or Medetomidine in the Philadelphia, PA Area

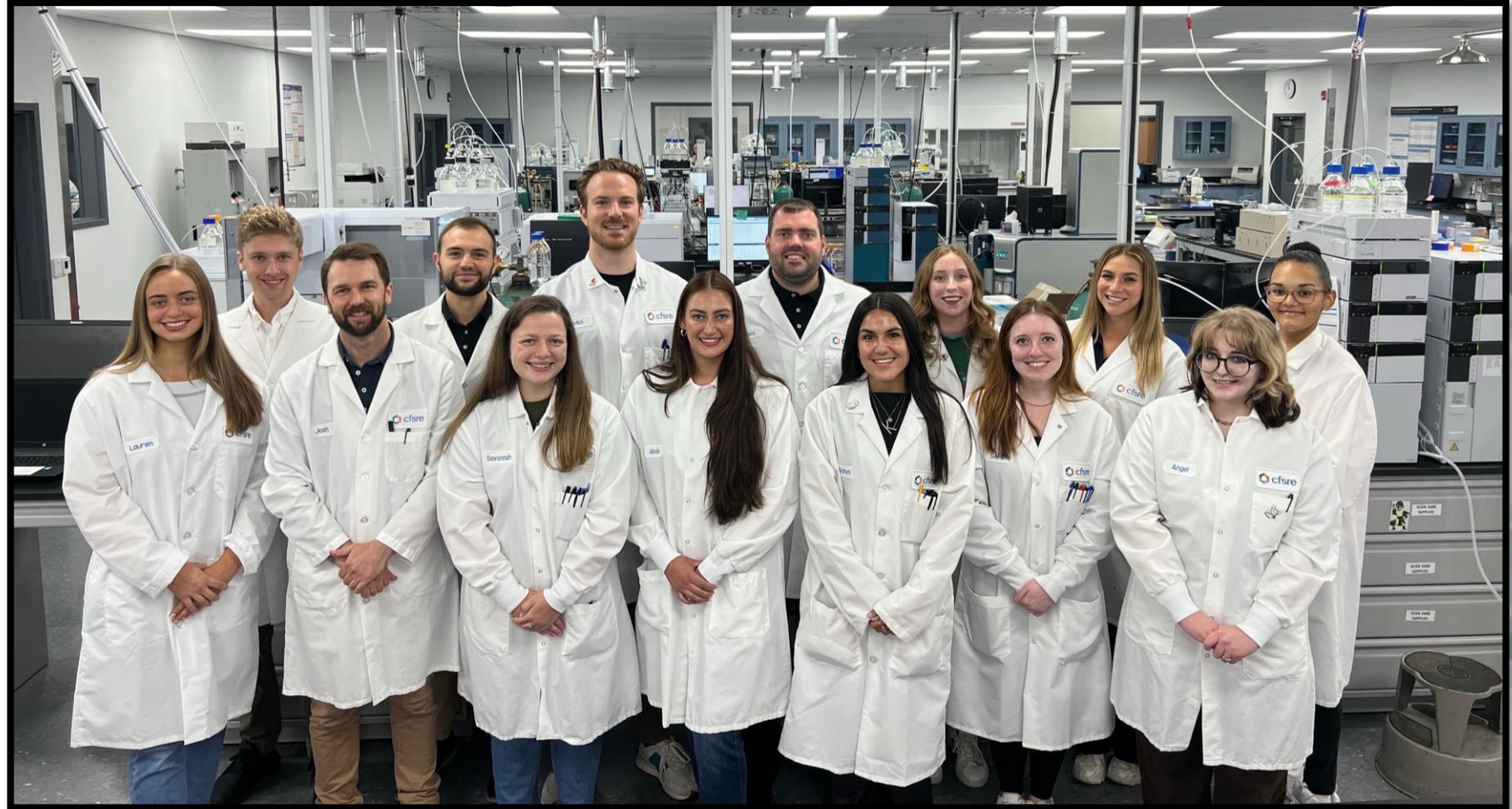


PDPH Health Alert Hospitals and behavioral health providers are reporting severe and worsening presentations of withdrawal among people who use drugs (PWUD) in Philadelphia 12/10/2024  
<https://hip.phila.gov/health-alerts/hospitals-and-behavioral-health-providers-are-reporting-severe-and-worsening-presentations-of-withdrawal-among-people-who-use-drugs-pwud-in-philadelphia/>



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Rieders Family and CFSRE directors
- CDC
- Drug checking collaborators
- Accepting challenging casework and research opportunities
- Our amazing team at CFSRE



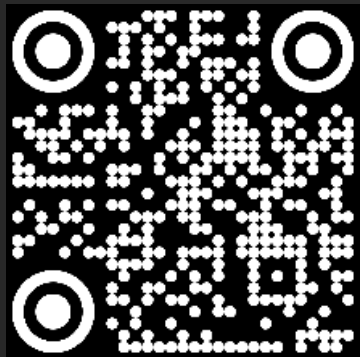




Thank you!

Questions?

[www.cfsre.org](http://www.cfsre.org)



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