



Profiles, Pharmacological Interactions, and Toxicity of “Tusibi” and Bath Salts Consumed at Colombian Electronic Music festivals

Part of

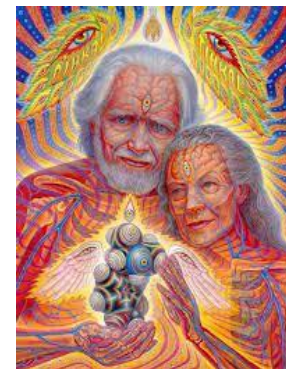
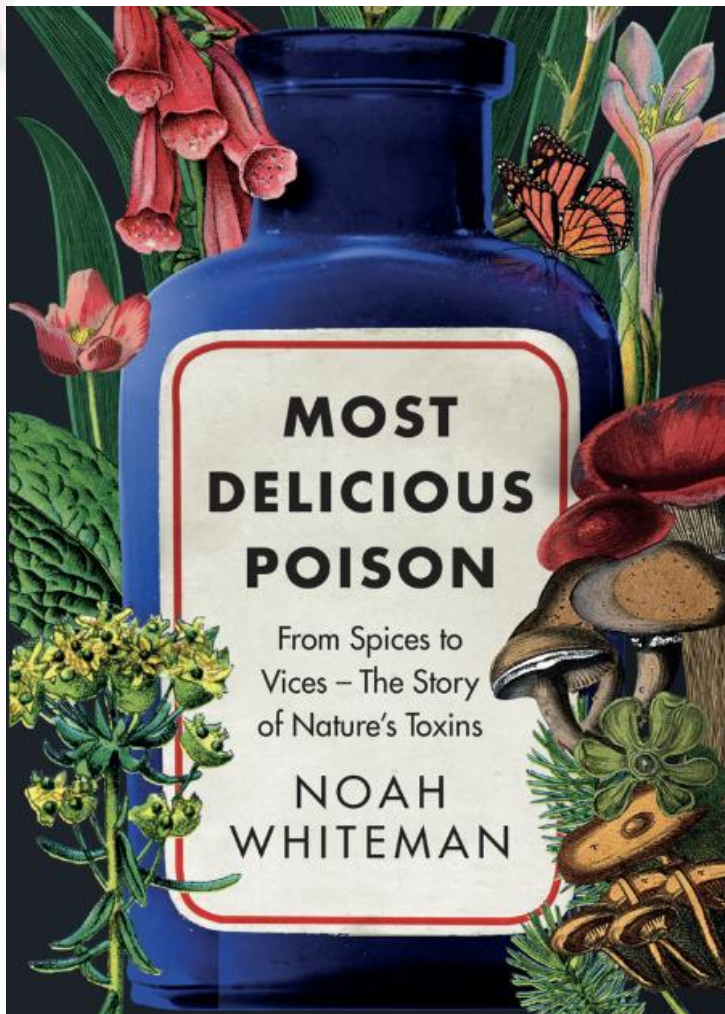
Characterization of the use of psychoactive substances and drugs of abuse in cases of forensic interest:
direct correlation with violence and accidents for strengthening surveillance, diagnosis and control
systems

Disclaimer: opinions and views expressed in this conference are those of the author and do not reflect the official stance of my employers, funding agencies...

Eleázar Vargas Mena, MSc, PhD. (C)

eleazar.38319220064@ucaldas.edu.co

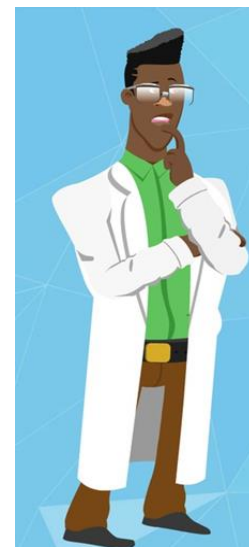
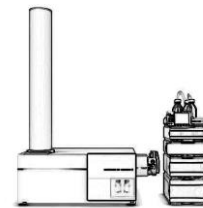
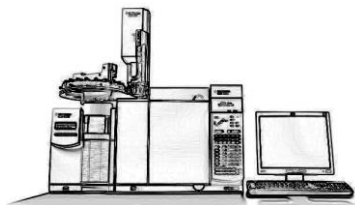
General Context



1. Factors to consider for a successful identification

- 1- Drug properties influencing pharmacokinetics (ADME) and pharmacodynamics
- 2- Sample collection, handling, storage, pre-processing (parent drug and metabolite extraction)
3. Technology: FT-IR, GC-MS, GC-MS/MS, LC-MS...
4. Data processing post-acquisition

Are there reference standards available?



Methodology for non biological samples

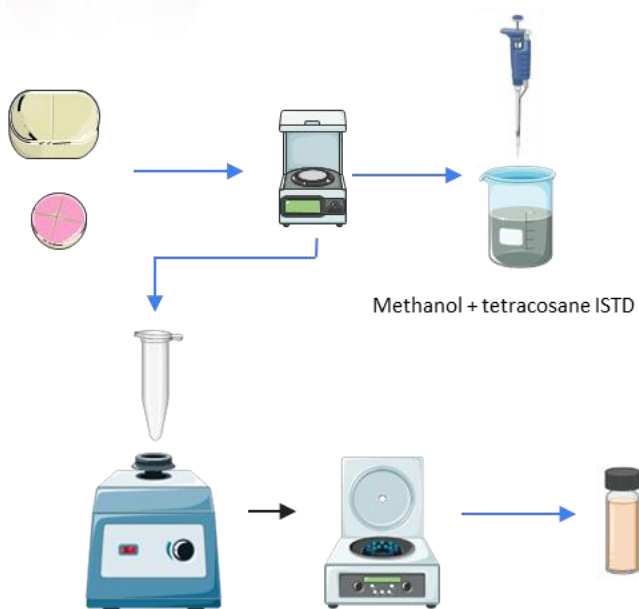


ÉCHELE
CABEZA



Methodology for non biological *NB* samples

1. Sample preparation



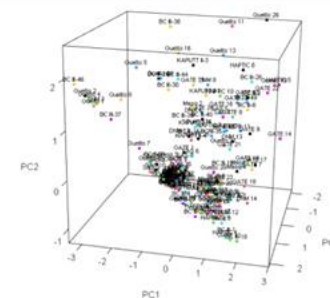
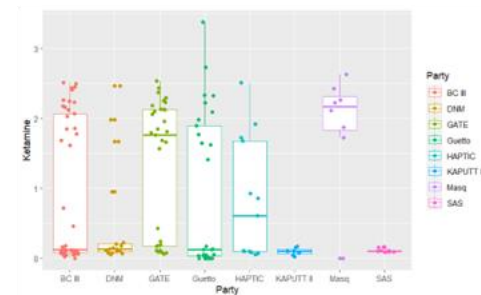
2. Data acquisition

System suitability
Randomization
Pos/neg controls
Pool QCs
Solvent blanks



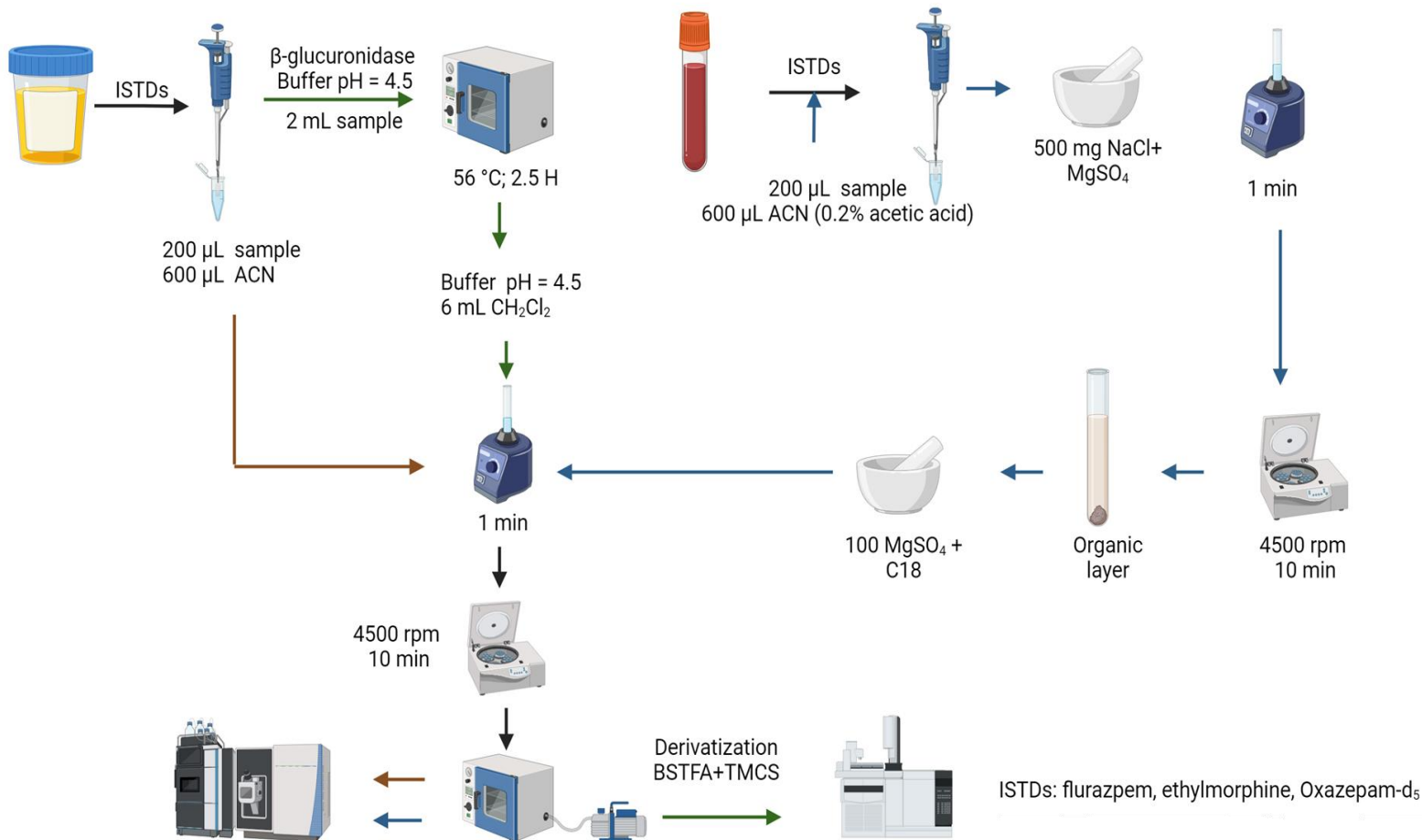
3. Data processing

Deconvolution
Tentative annotation
Imputation
Normalization
Power transformation

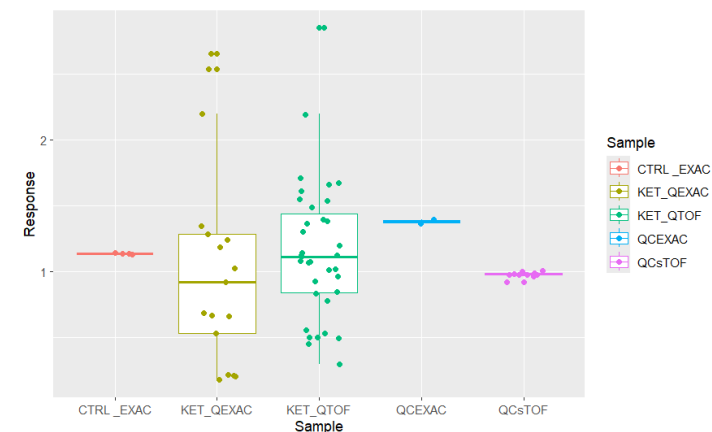


For comparison between IR and GC-MS

Our baseline / state of the art



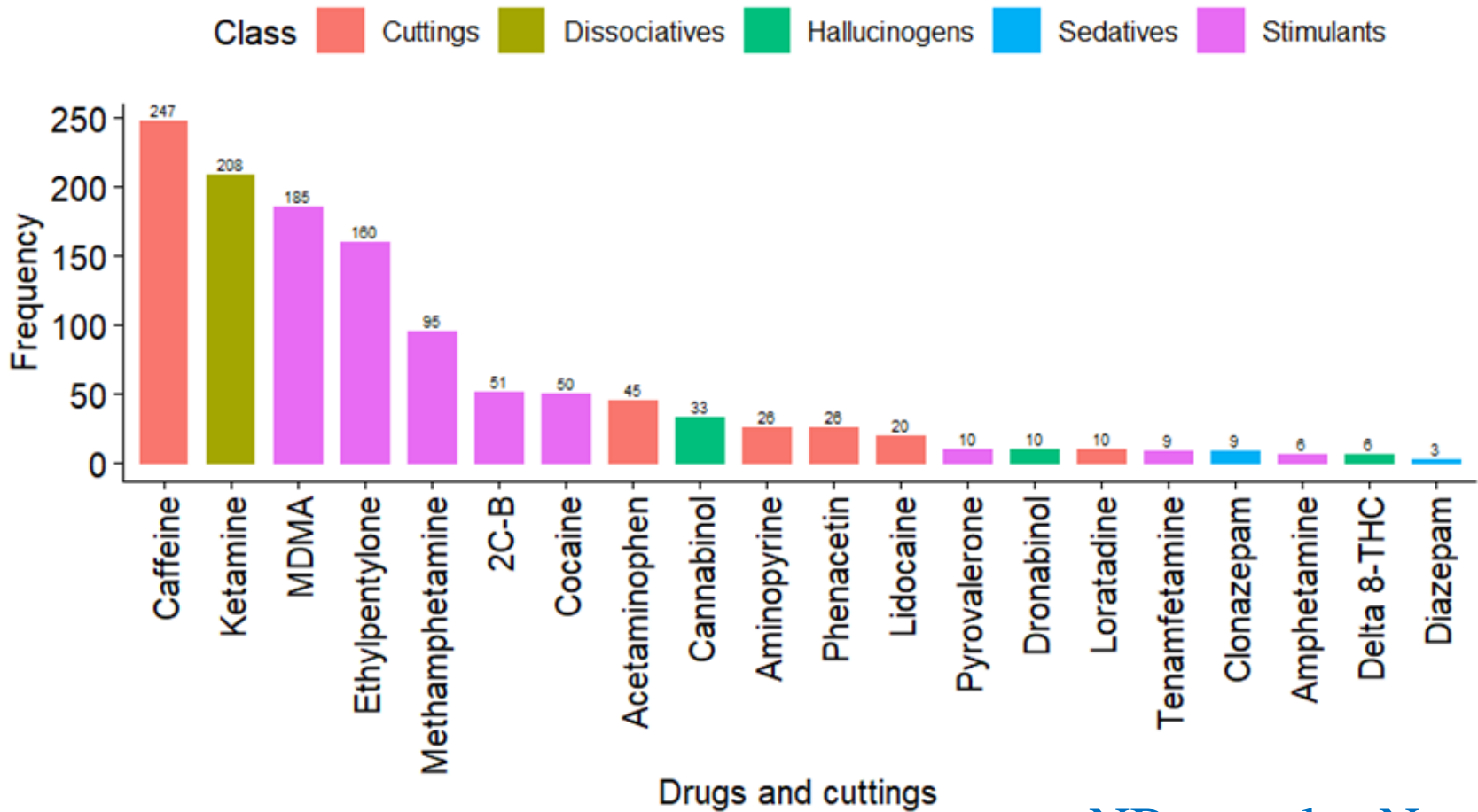
Methodology for
biological postmortem
samples





Results and conclusions

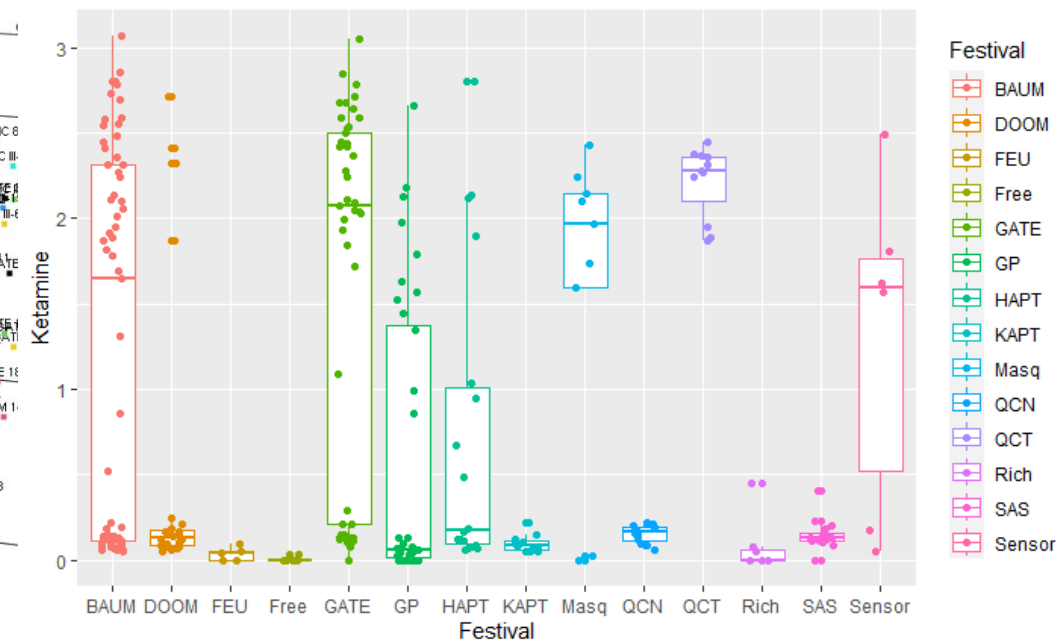
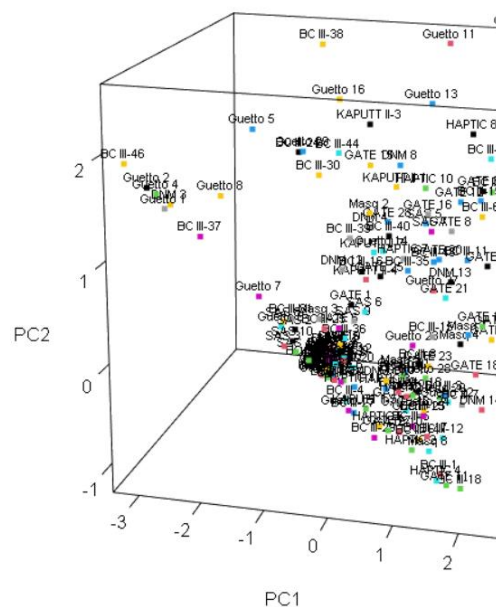
Frequency of distribution drugs and cuttings



NB samples $N = 300$



Results and conclusions



Boxplot of the comparison of the normalized base peak intensities of ketamine between 12 electronic music festivals. QCT / QCN quality controls for “tusibi” GC-MS

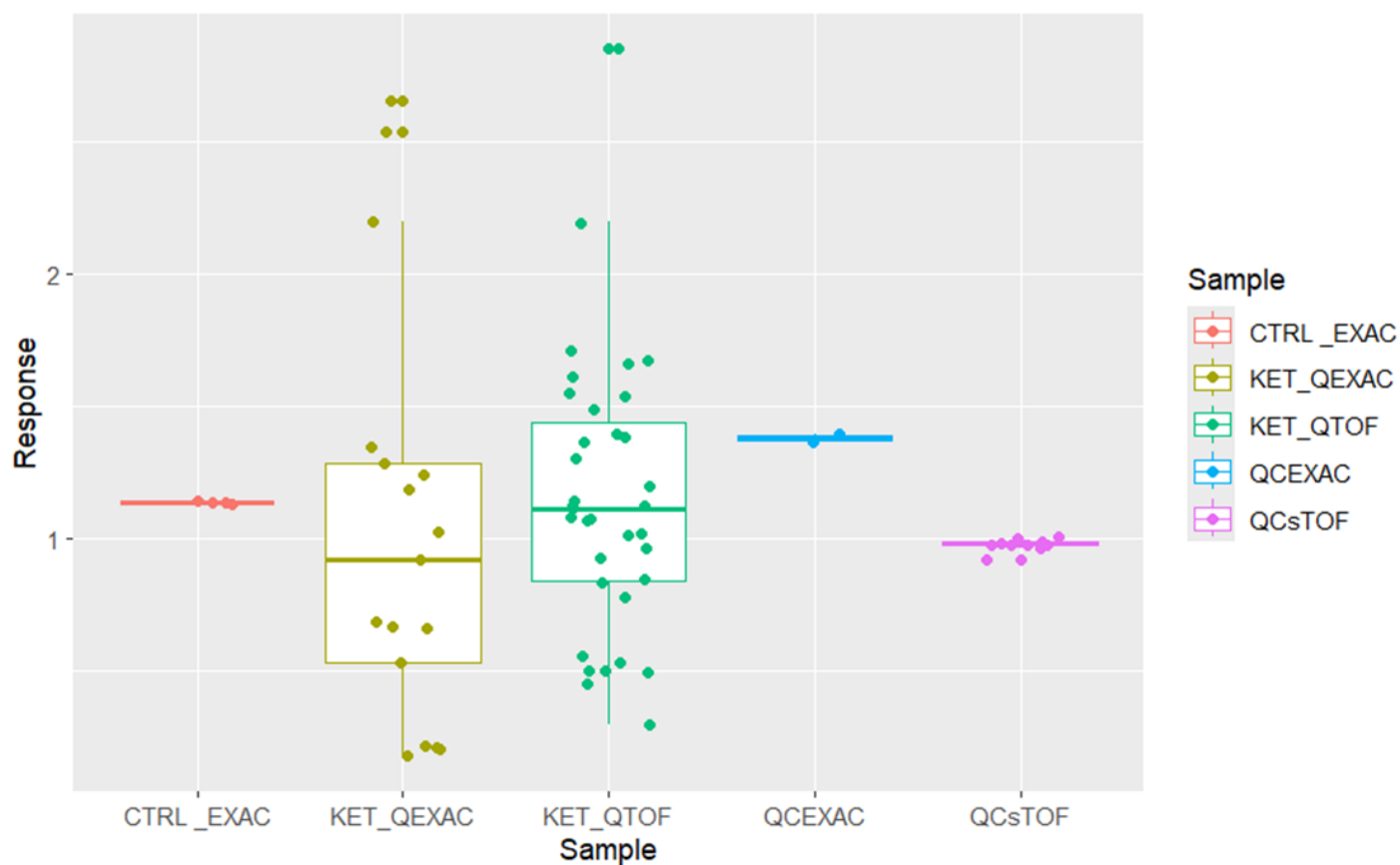
Plot3d main drugs relative quantities per electronic music festival. There is a significant difference in the profiles and relative amounts of drugs between and among parties. No grouping associated with electronic music festivals is observed

Findings in 300 non-biological “club drugs” samples



Results and conclusions

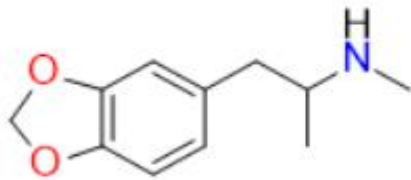
Significative differences between relative concentrations



Urinary profiles N = 80

$$\log P = 1.65$$

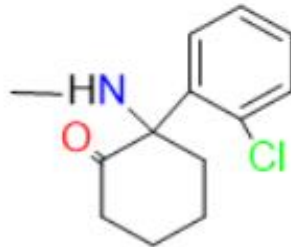
$$vd = 5 \text{ L/kg}$$



MDMA

$$\log P = 2.69$$

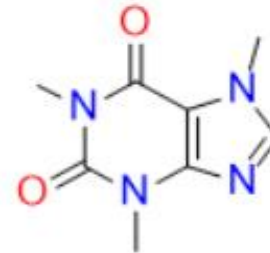
$$vd = 0.37 \text{ L/kg}$$



Ketamine

$$\log P = -0.24$$

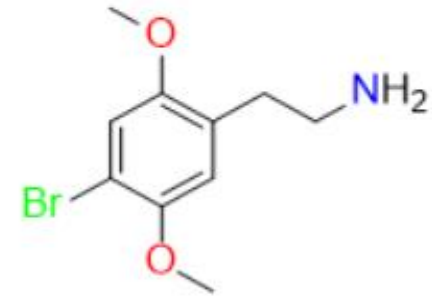
$$vd = 0.6 \text{ L/kg}$$



Caffeine

$$\log P = 1.99$$

$$vd = 16 \text{ L/kg}$$



2-CB



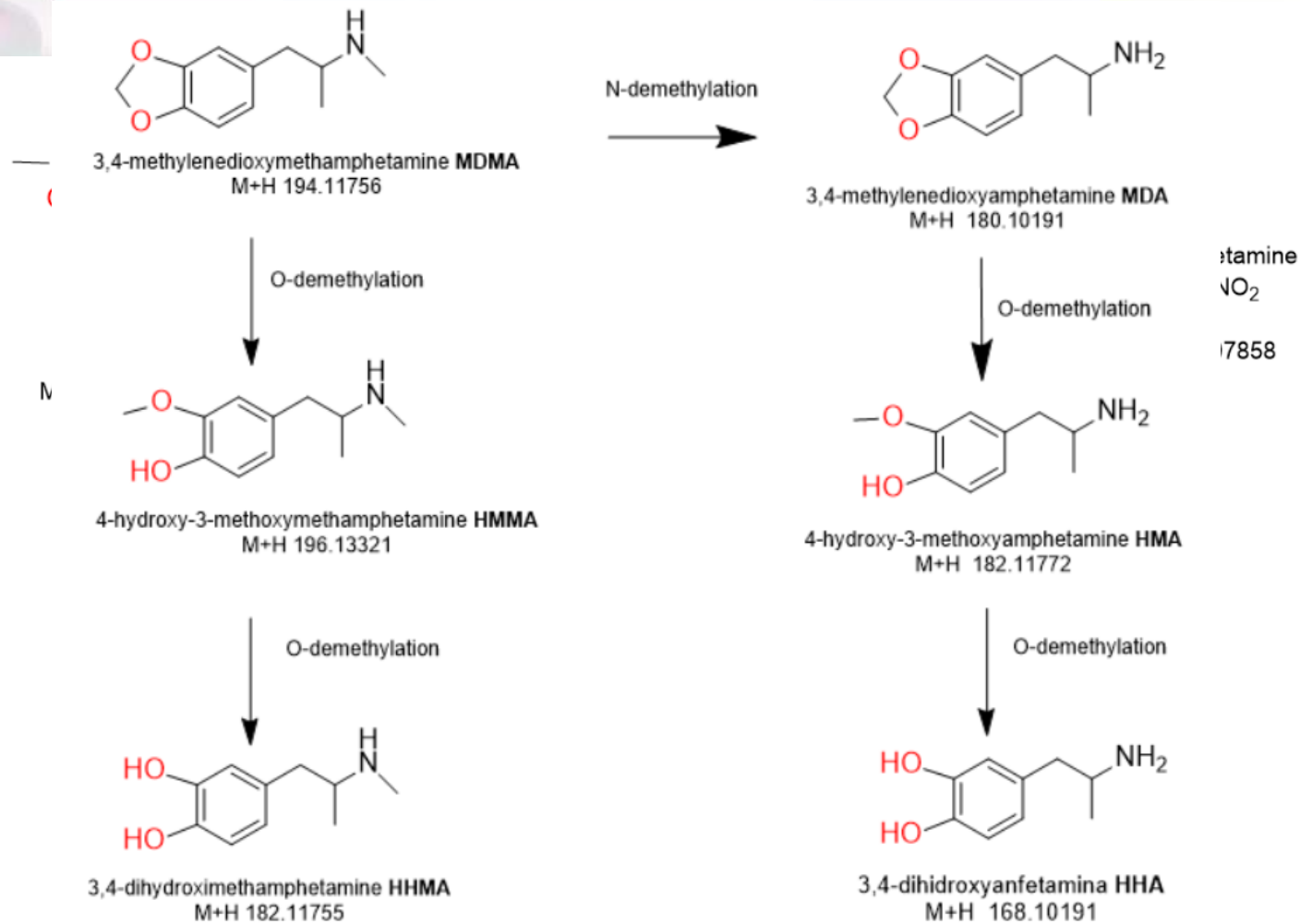
Tusibi, tucibi, tusi, tuci: sniffed max 60 mg dose



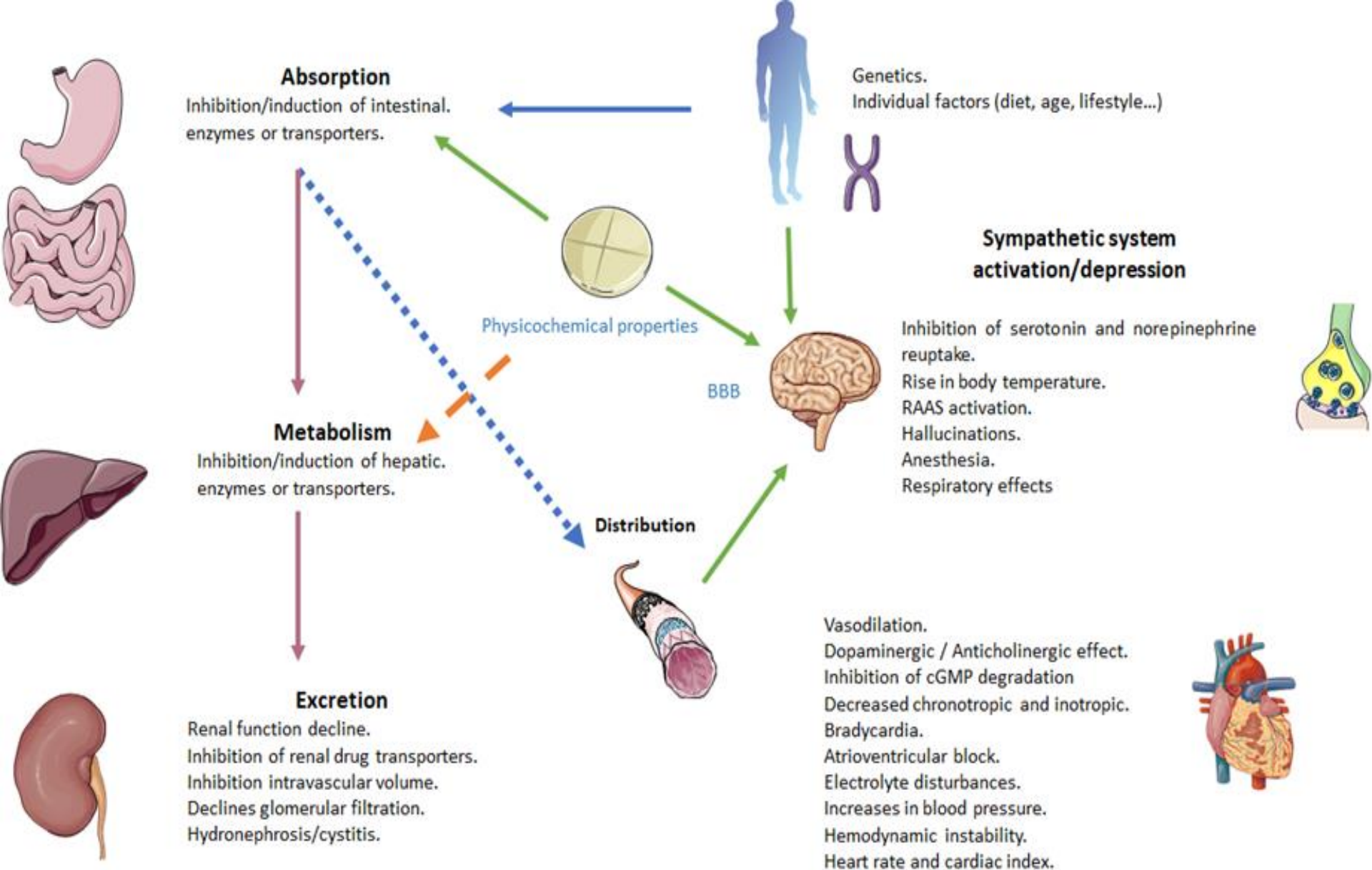
2C-B: oral 30 mg

Risk of adverse events: different SNC effects, compositions, ADME, plasmatic concentrations...

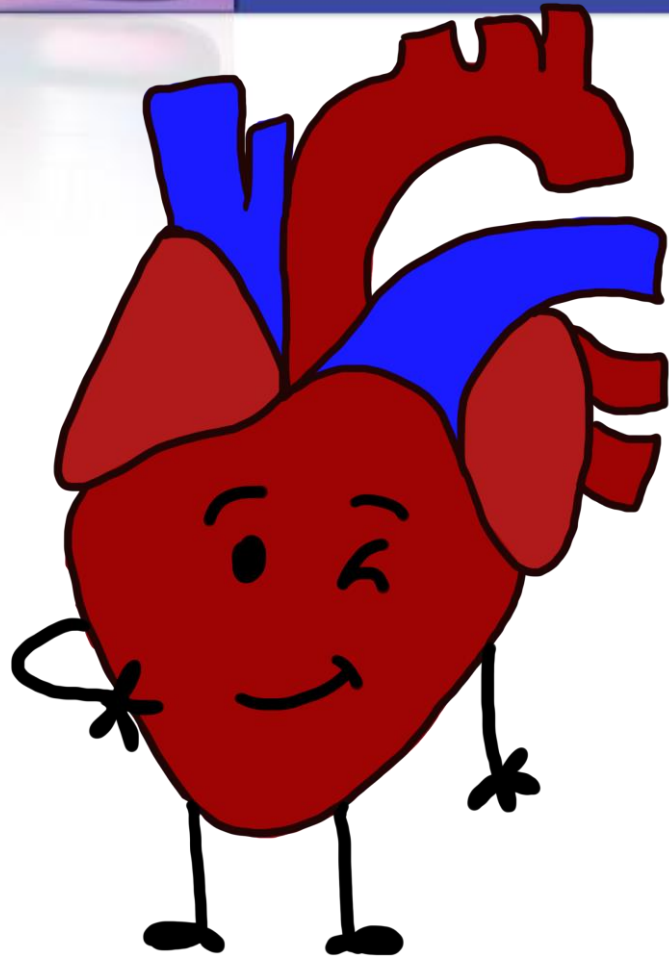
Results and conclusions



Proposed in silico and in vivo (postmortem) metabolic routes



Main drug-drug interactions



Thanks a lot...

- Questions?... easy ones please
- Comments... be nice please
- Reviews ... constructive ones
- Contributions... in cash please



If I have seen further, it is by standing on the shoulders of giants