4.9 Analysis of Drugs Using Fast-GC/MS (1) - GCMS

Explanation

Demands are being placed on analysis laboratories to shorten analysis time and increase productivity in analysis with a higher throughput of samples at a lower cost. (Fast-GC/MS) uses as a column with slender inner diameter to realize high separation and, what is more, analysis time can be shortened without sacrificing separation. Fig. 4.9.1 shows analysis results for 0.1µL standard sample analyzed at 1:80 split ratio. This would have required approximately 14 min with a conventional analysis column but Fast-GC/MS analyzed this sample in 3 min. Fig. 4.9.2 shows the analysis results of a typical drug.

Analytical Conditions

instrument : GCMS-QP5050A(Fast-GC/MS type)

– GC –

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Column} & \begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{CP-SIL5} (10m \times 0.10mmi.d.~df=0.12 \mu m) \\ \textbf{Column Temp.} & \begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{S0}^\circ C (1min) - 40^\circ C/min - 320^\circ C (5min) \\ \end{tabular}$

 $\begin{tabular}{llll} Injector Temp. & : 280 ^{\circ}C \\ Carrier gas & : He 500kPa \\ Injection Method & : Split (80:1) \\ Injection Volume & : <math>0.1 \mu L$ \\ \end{tabular}

- MS -

Interface Temp. : 320°C Ionization Method : EI

Scan Range : m/z 55-499 Scan Interval : 0.1sec

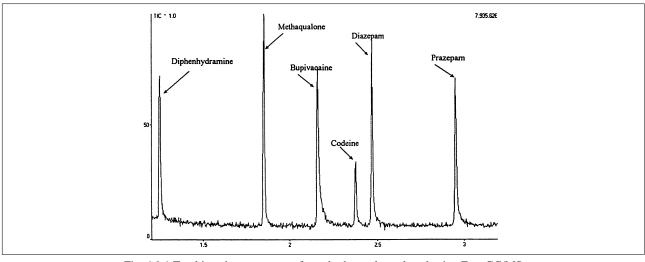


Fig. 4.9.1 Total ion chromatogram of standard sample analyzed using Fast-GC/MS

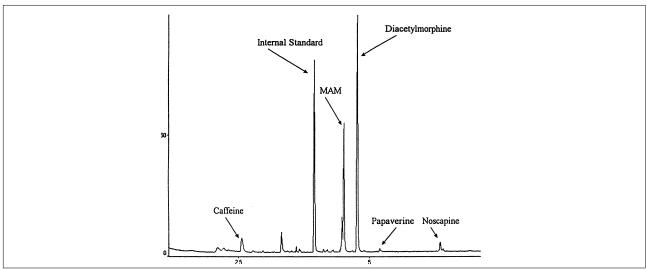


Fig. 4.9.2 Total ion chromatogram of typical drag analyzed using Fast-GC/MS

Clinical and Forensic Medicine



4.9 Analysis of Drugs Using Fast-GC/MS (2) - GCMS

Explanation

Demands are being placed on analysis laboratories to shorten analysis time and increase productivity in analysis with a higher throughput of samples at a lower cost. Fast-GC/MS uses as a column with slender inner diameter to realize high separation and, what is more, analysis time can be shortened without sacrificing separation. Fig. 4.9.3 shows a comparison of total ion chromatograms from measurements of drag in urine made using Fast-GC/MS and conventional GC/MS methods. Fig. 4.9.4 shows a mass chromatogram from results of measurement of drug in urine using Fast-GC/MS.

Analytical Conditions

Instrument : GCMS-QP5050A

- Fast GC -

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Column} & : CP-SIL5 \ (10m \times 0.10mmi.d. \ df=0.12\mu m) \\ \textbf{Column Temp.} & : 80^{\circ}C(1min) - 40^{\circ}C/min - 320^{\circ}C(5min) \\ \textbf{Injection Method} & : Splitless(Sampling time=0.5min) \\ \end{tabular}$

Injection Volume : 0.5μL

Injector Temp. : 280°C Carrier gas : He

- Normal GC -

Column : DB-5MS $(30m \times 0.25mmi.d. df=0.25\mu m)$

Column Temp. : 70°C (2min) – 20°C/min – 200°C

 $-\,7^{\circ}C/min-300^{\circ}C(3min)\;min$

 -25° C/min -320° C(2.5min)

Injection Method : Splitless(Sampling time=1min)

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Injection Volume & : 1 μL \\ Injector Temp. & : 280 $^{\circ}$C \\ Carrier gas & : He \\ \end{tabular}$

- MS -

Interface Temp. : 320°C lonization Method : EI

Scan Range : m/z 55-499 Scan Interval : 0.1sec

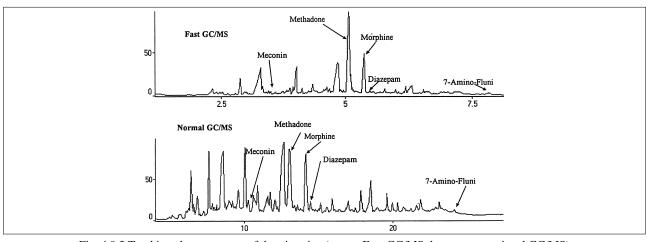


Fig. 4.9.3 Total ion chromatogram of drag in urine (upper: Fast-GC/MS, lower: conventional GC/MS)

