



Application of GC-C-IRMS in the ABP

Xavier de la Torre

Athlete Biological Passport Symposium

5-7 November 2018
Rome, Italy

Outline

- What we know so far
- Previous steps on IRMS application in doping analysis
- Longitudinal application
- Application to real passports
- Conclusions

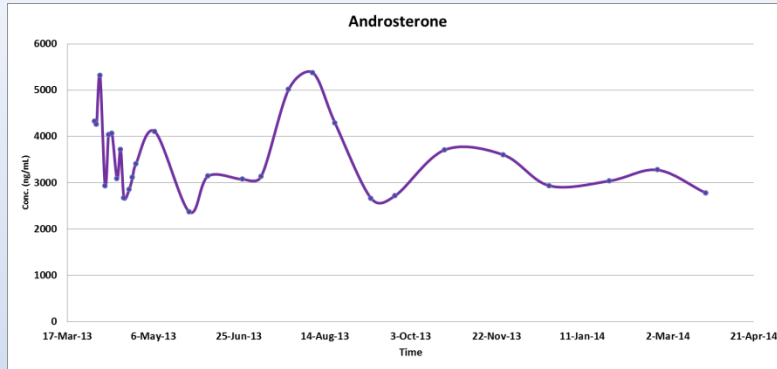
What we know.....

- ABP needs to accumulate data before being effective
 - Difficulties on the Results Management – Interaction with APMUs
 - Delay on the final decision
 - Not fully understood by Athletes and Media
- ABP evaluation is not always effective
 - DHEA
 - T transdermal
 - Female athletes
 - Micro dosing
- The inclusion of additional parameters is not easy
 - Harmonization of new markers detection
 - ✓ Hydroxylated steroids
 - ✓ Sulphated steroids

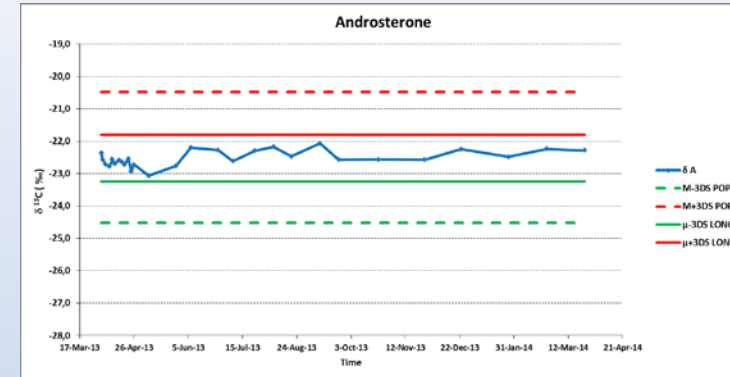
Previous steps on IRMS application in doping analysis

- IRMS Steroids data are more stable than the corresponding concentrations
- Delta values are stable in a short, mid and long term period for a given individual
- Delta and delta-delta values are normally distributed in the population and individuals
- The individual variability is much lower than the population one
- Longitudinal evaluation of the delta values extends the detection window and an equivalent approach to steroid module of the ABP is possible

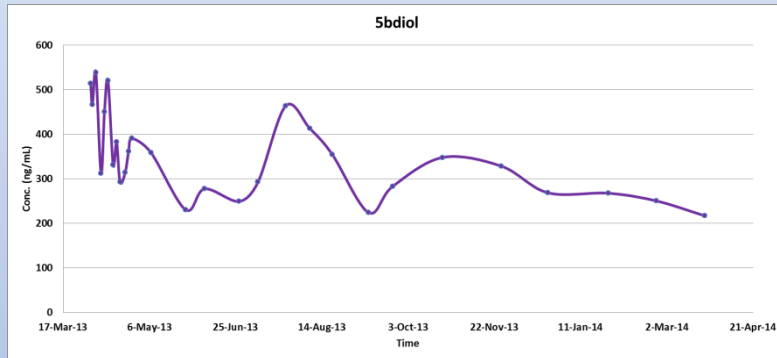
Variability Concentrations vs Delta values (Male-M1)



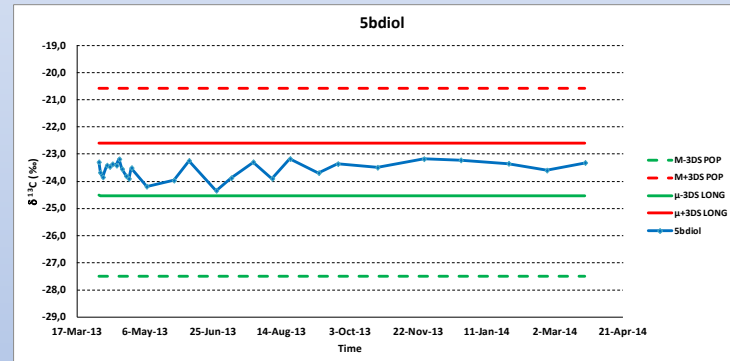
CV%=23



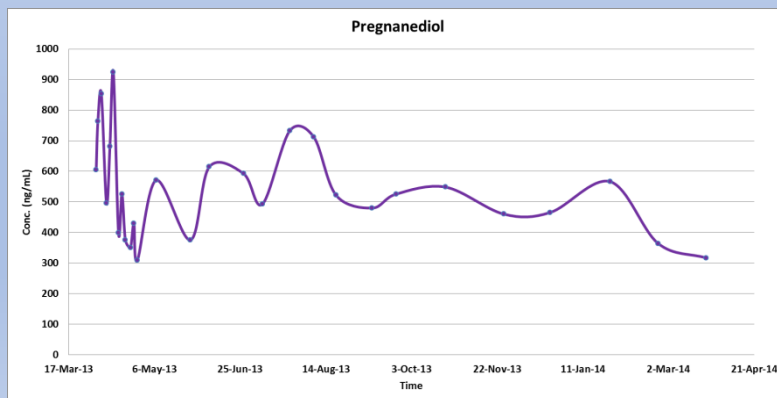
SD=0,2



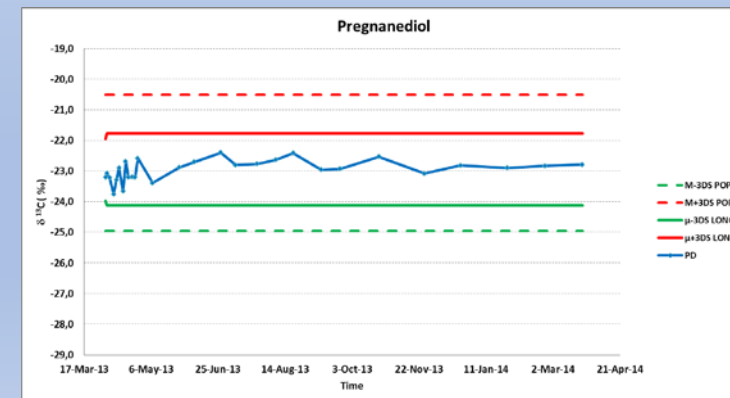
CV%=27



SD=0,3



CV%=30

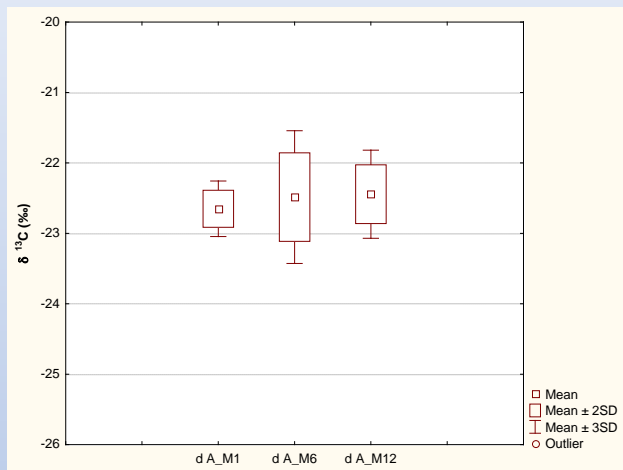


SD=0,4

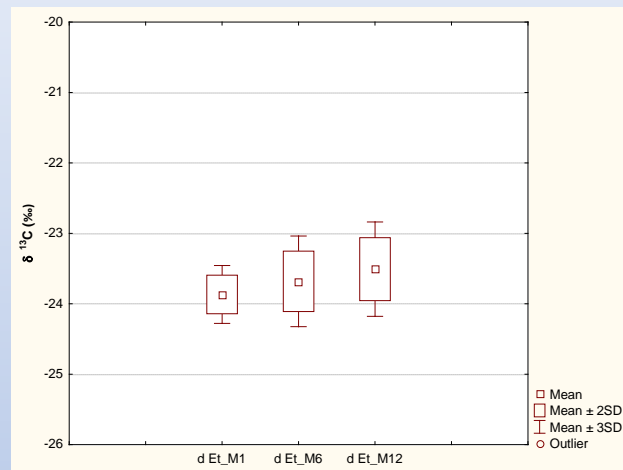
Variability of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) values (TCs)

Short, mid an long term period

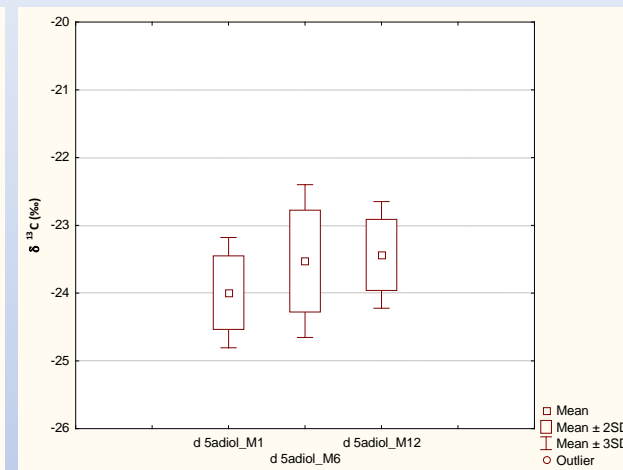
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) A



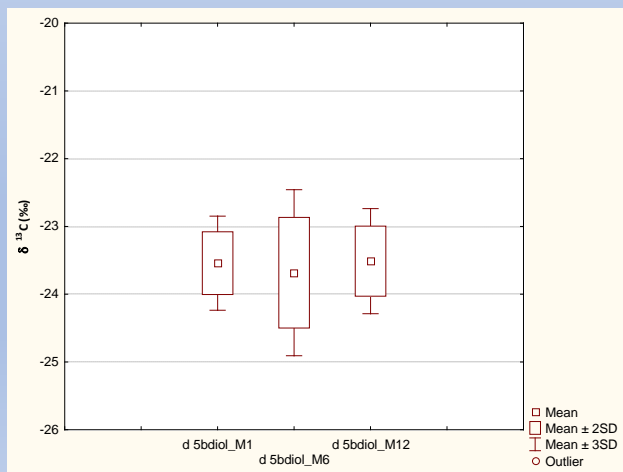
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) Et



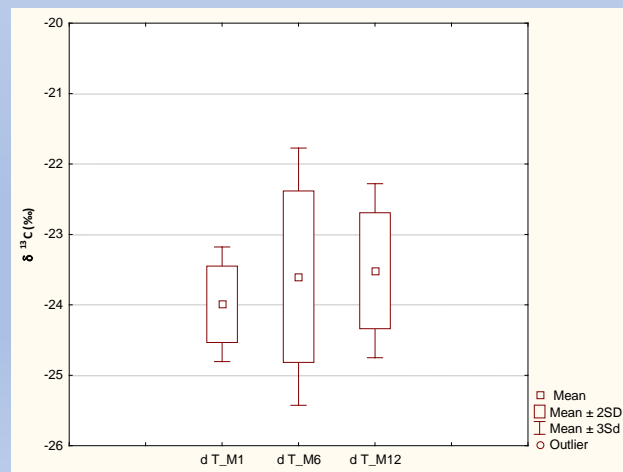
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) 5adiol



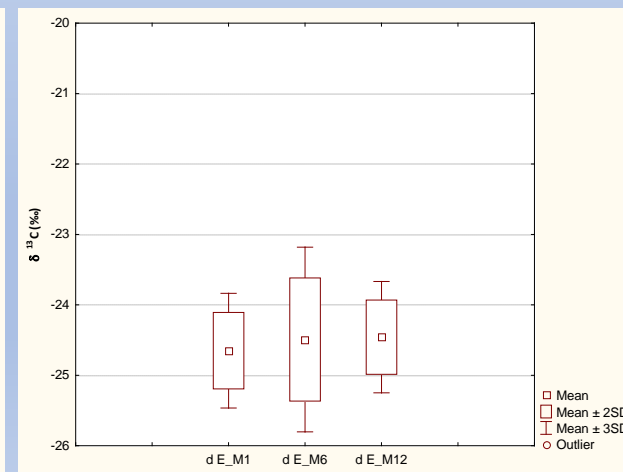
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) 5bdiol



$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) T



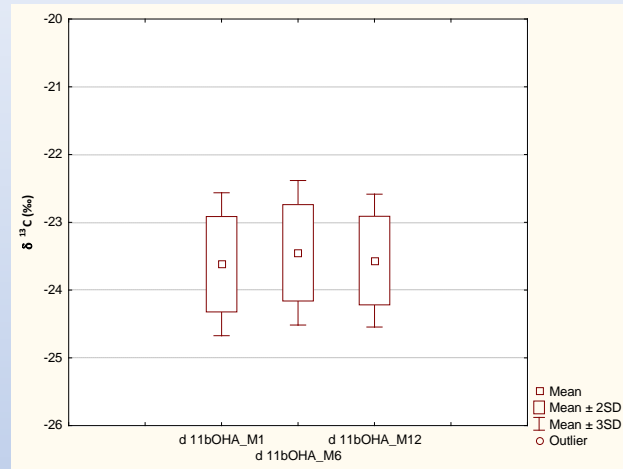
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) E



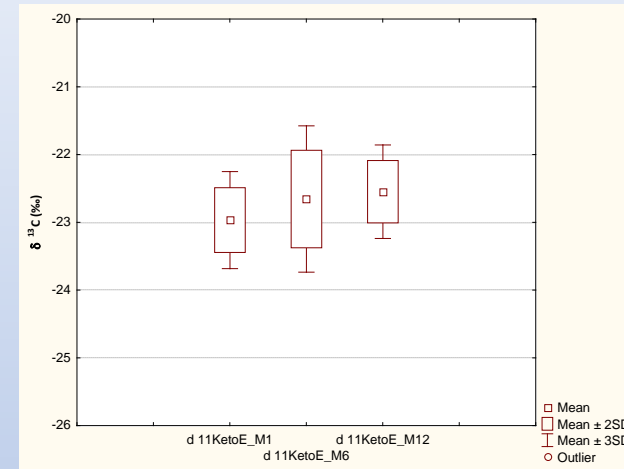
Variability of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) values (ERCs) Short, mid and long term period

Vol #1

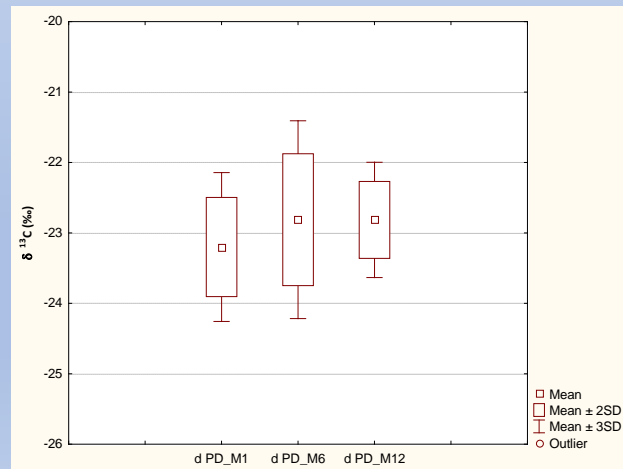
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) 11OHA



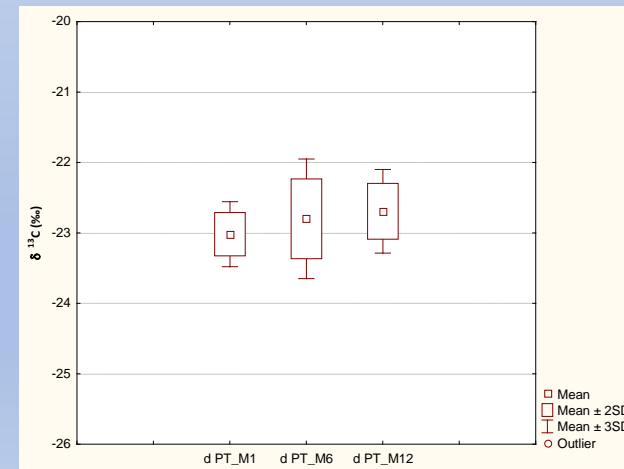
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) 11KetoE



$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) PD



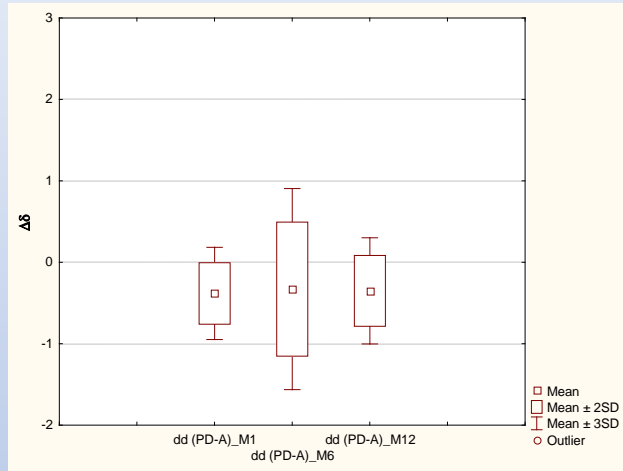
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) PT



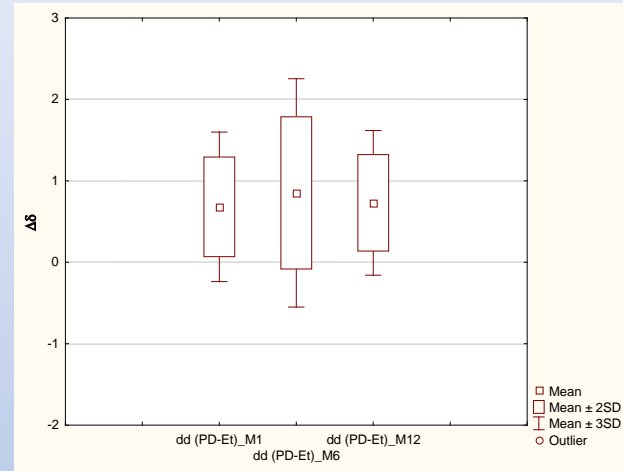
Variability of $\Delta\delta$ values Short, mid an long term period

Vol #1

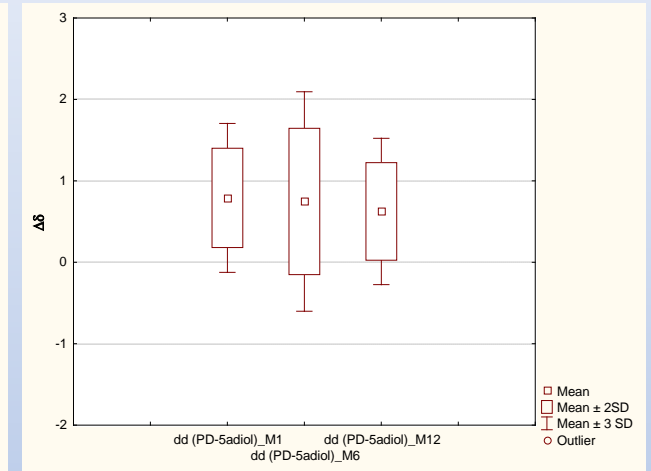
$\Delta\delta$ (PD-A)



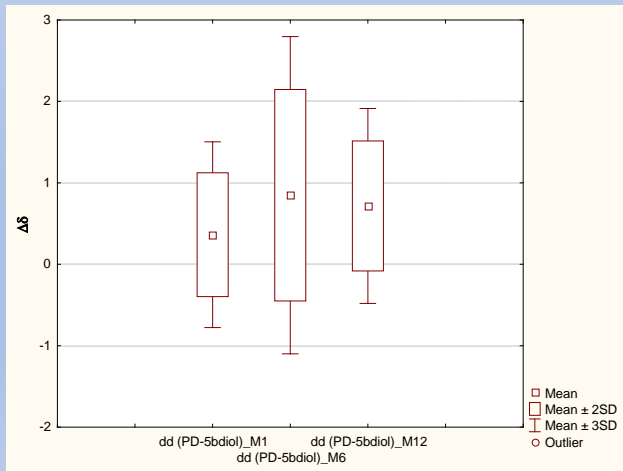
$\Delta\delta$ (PD-Et)



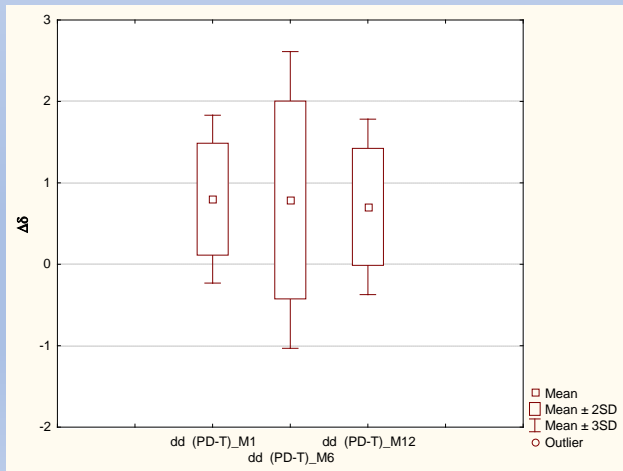
$\Delta\delta$ (PD-5adiol)



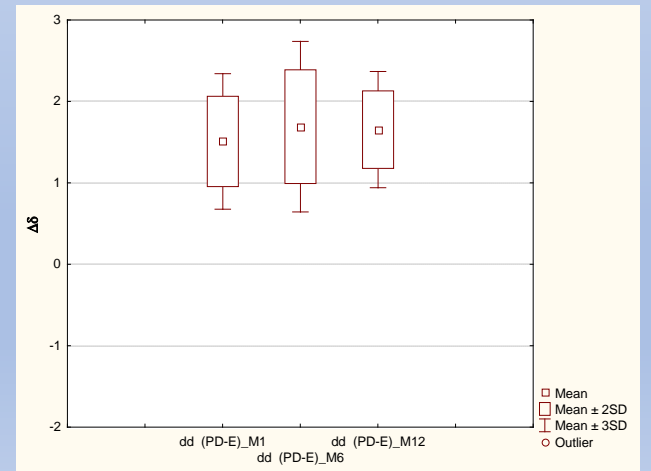
$\Delta\delta$ (PD-5bdiol)



$\Delta\delta$ (PD-T)



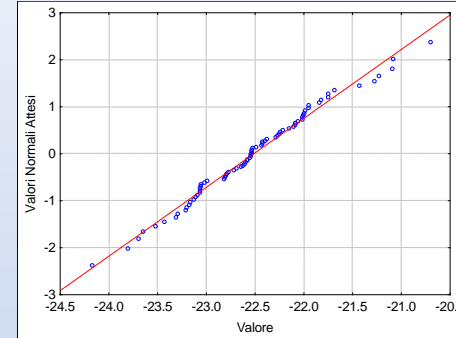
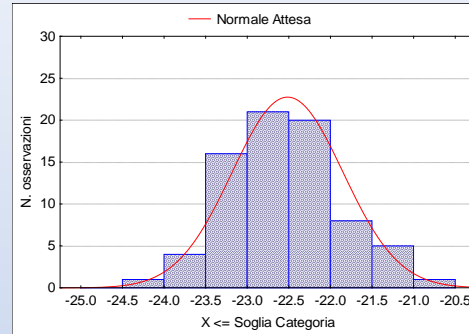
$\Delta\delta$ (PD-E)



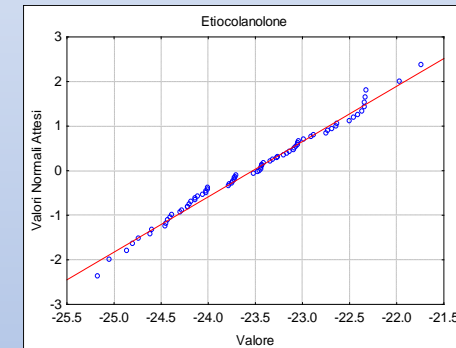
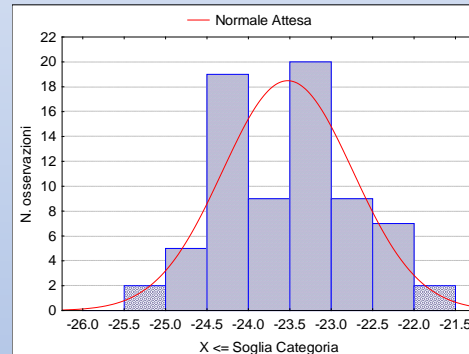
Distribution of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) in the Population

Normal distribution and P-P plots

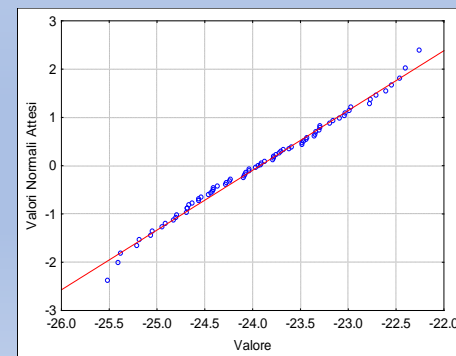
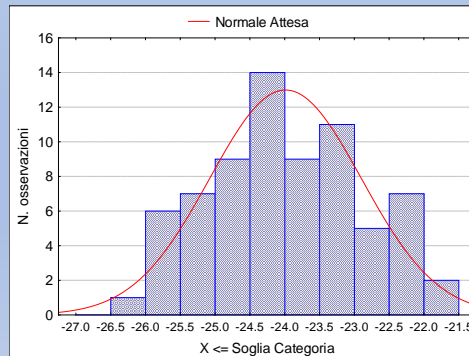
A (n=76)



Et (n=73)



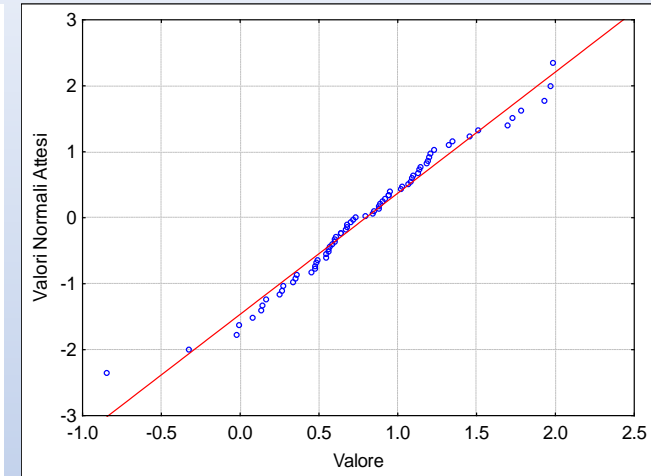
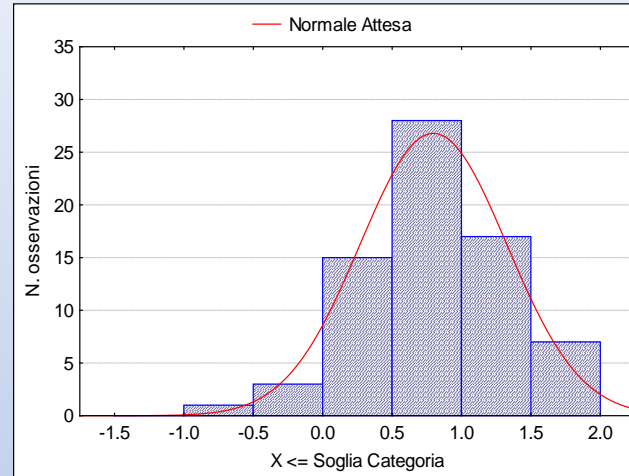
5bdiol (n=71)



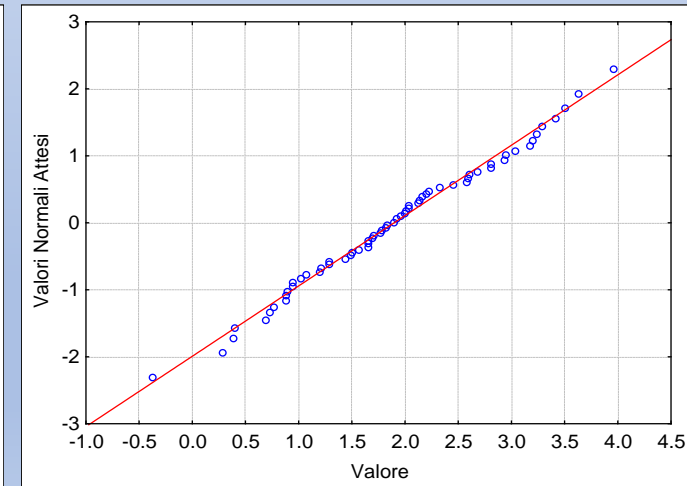
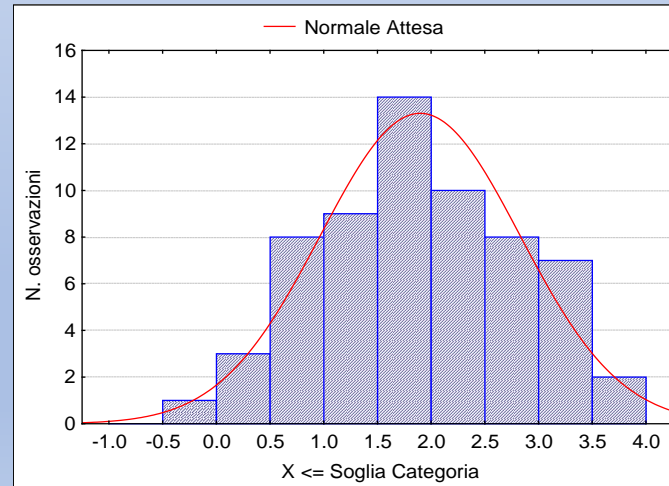
Distribution of $\Delta\delta$ in the Population

Normal distribution and P-P plots

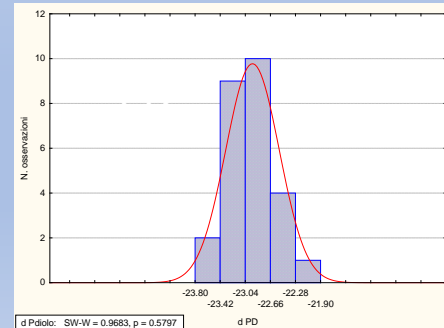
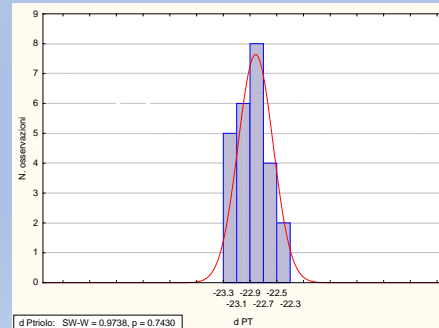
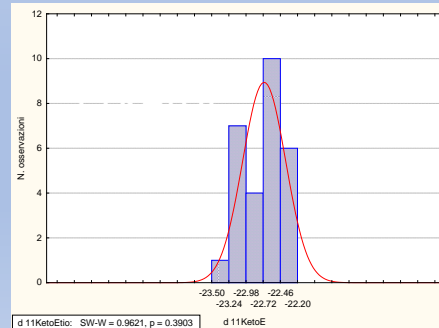
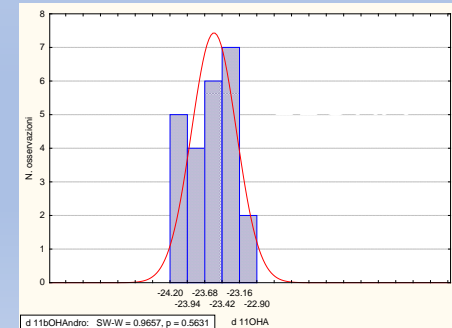
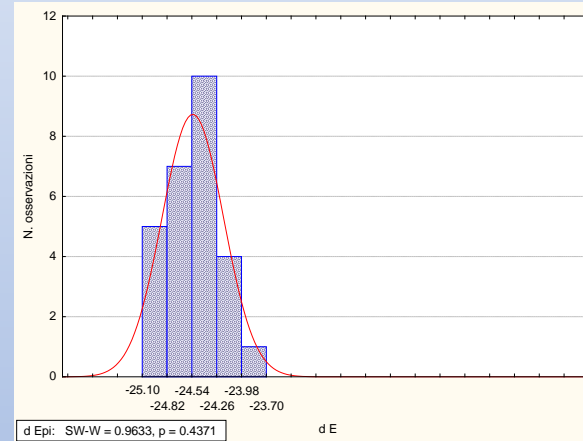
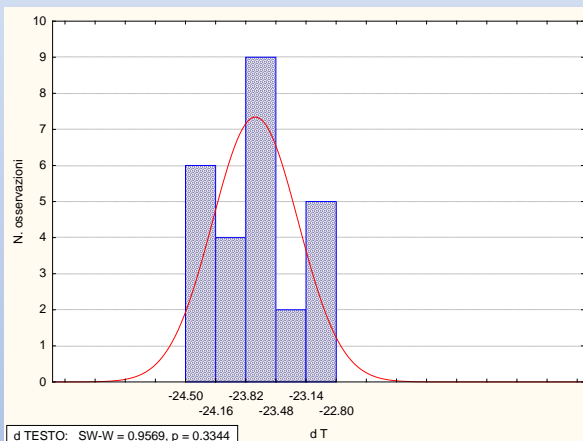
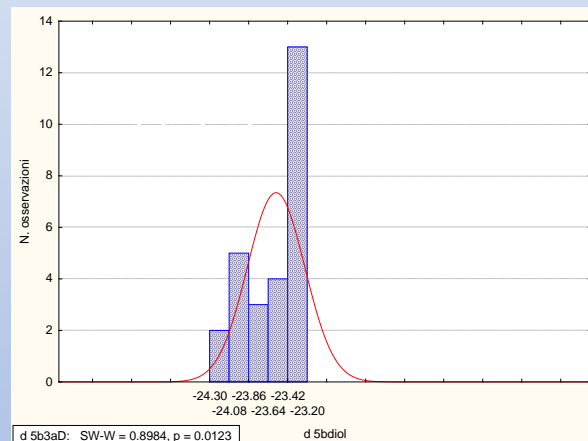
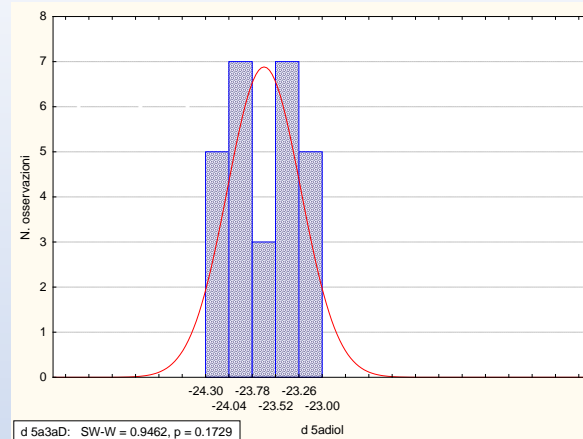
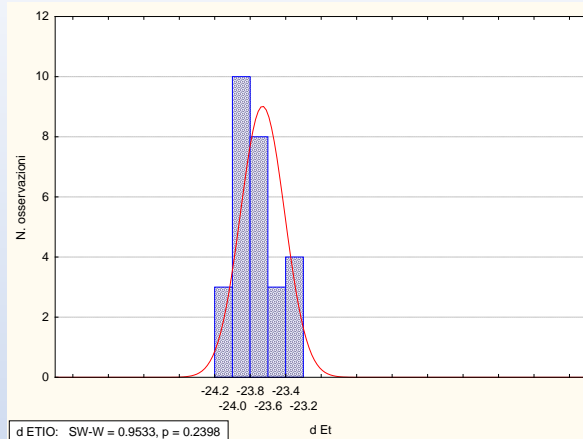
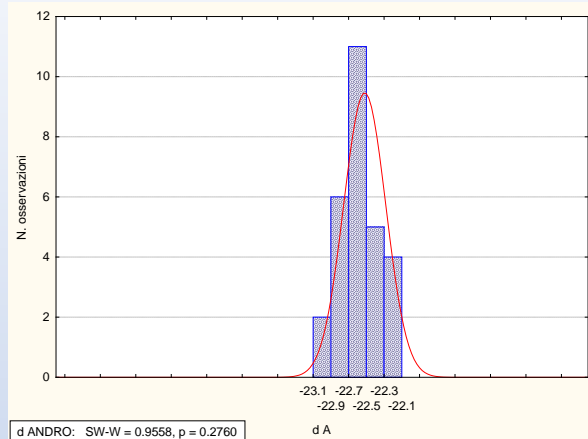
PD-Et (n=71)



PD-E (n=62)

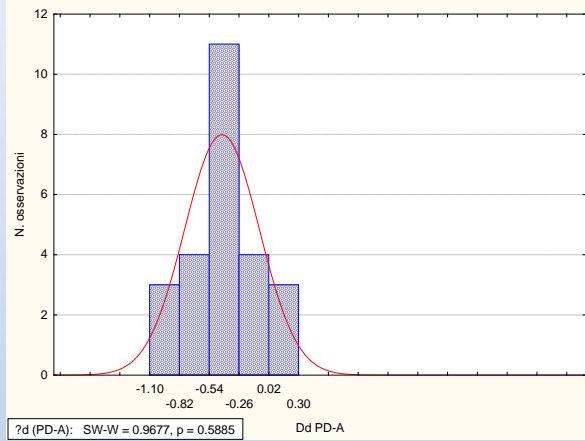


Distribution of $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) in Vol #1 (n=28) (Shapiro Wilk Normality test; $P>0,05$)

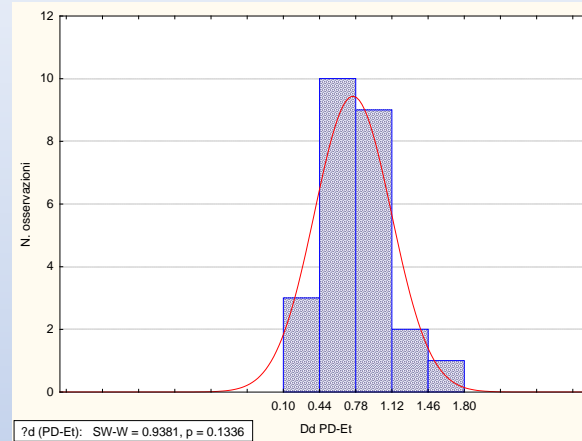


Distribution of $\Delta\delta$ (PD-TC) Vol #1 (n=28)

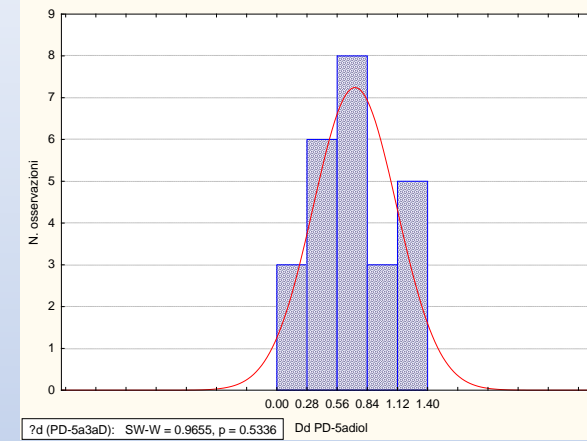
$\Delta\delta$ (PD-A)



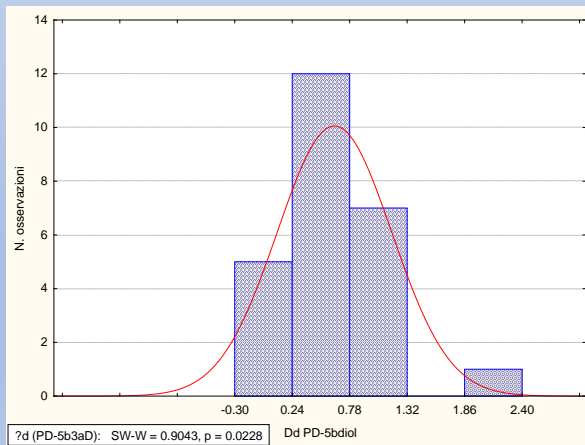
$\Delta\delta$ (PD-Et)



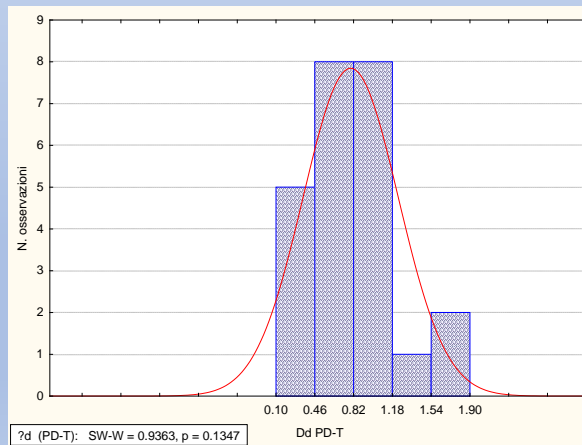
$\Delta\delta$ (PD-5adiol)



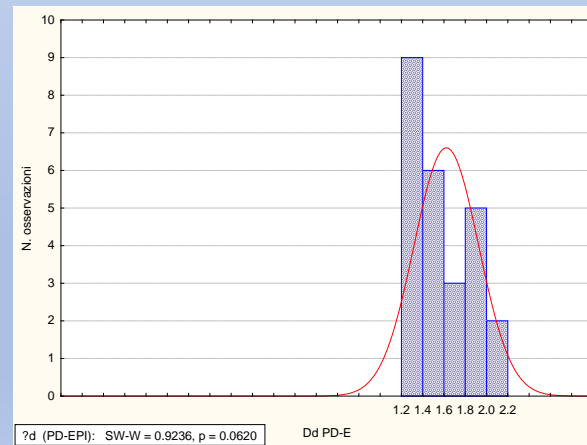
$\Delta\delta$ (PD-5bdiol)



$\Delta\delta$ (PD-T)

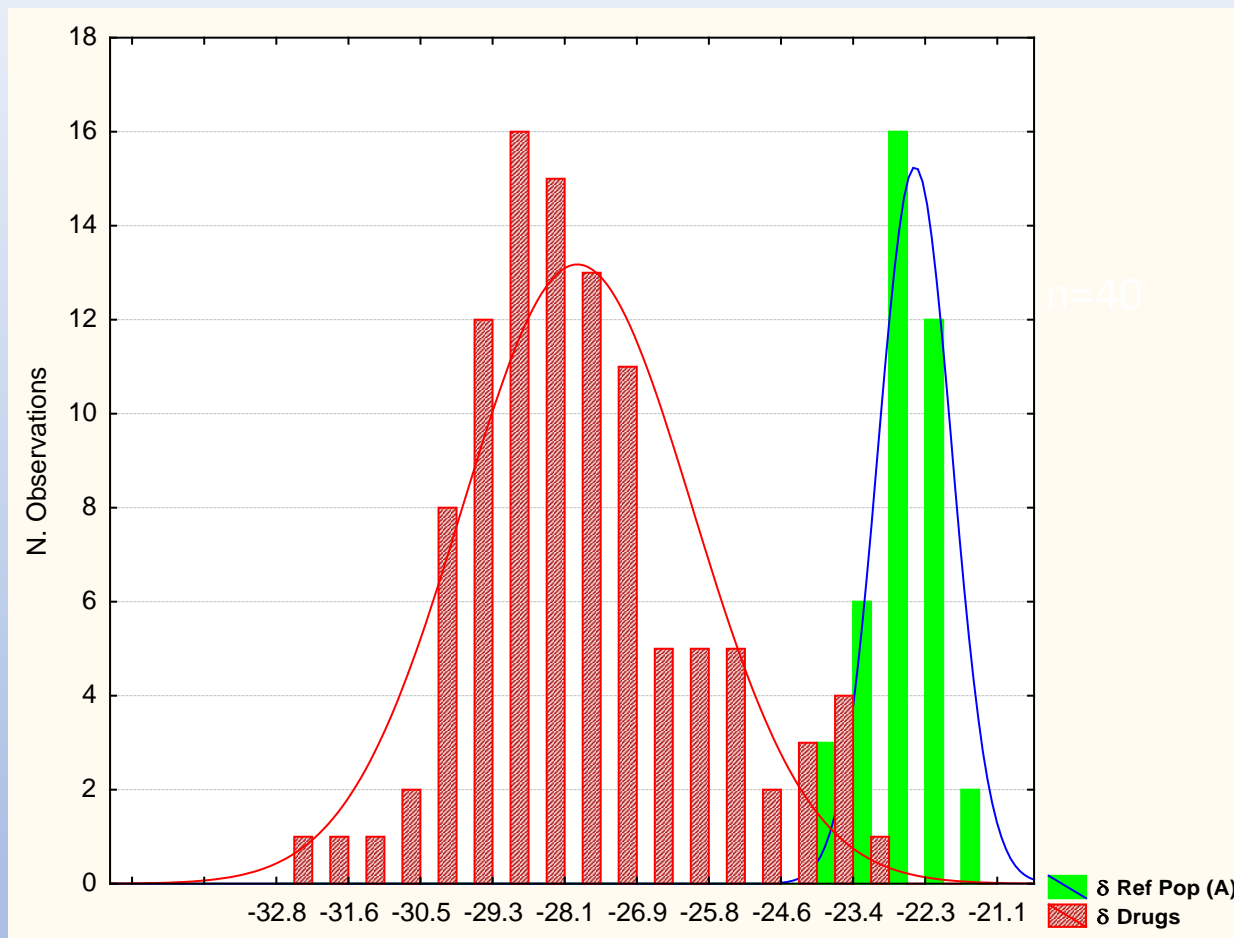


$\Delta\delta$ (PD-E)



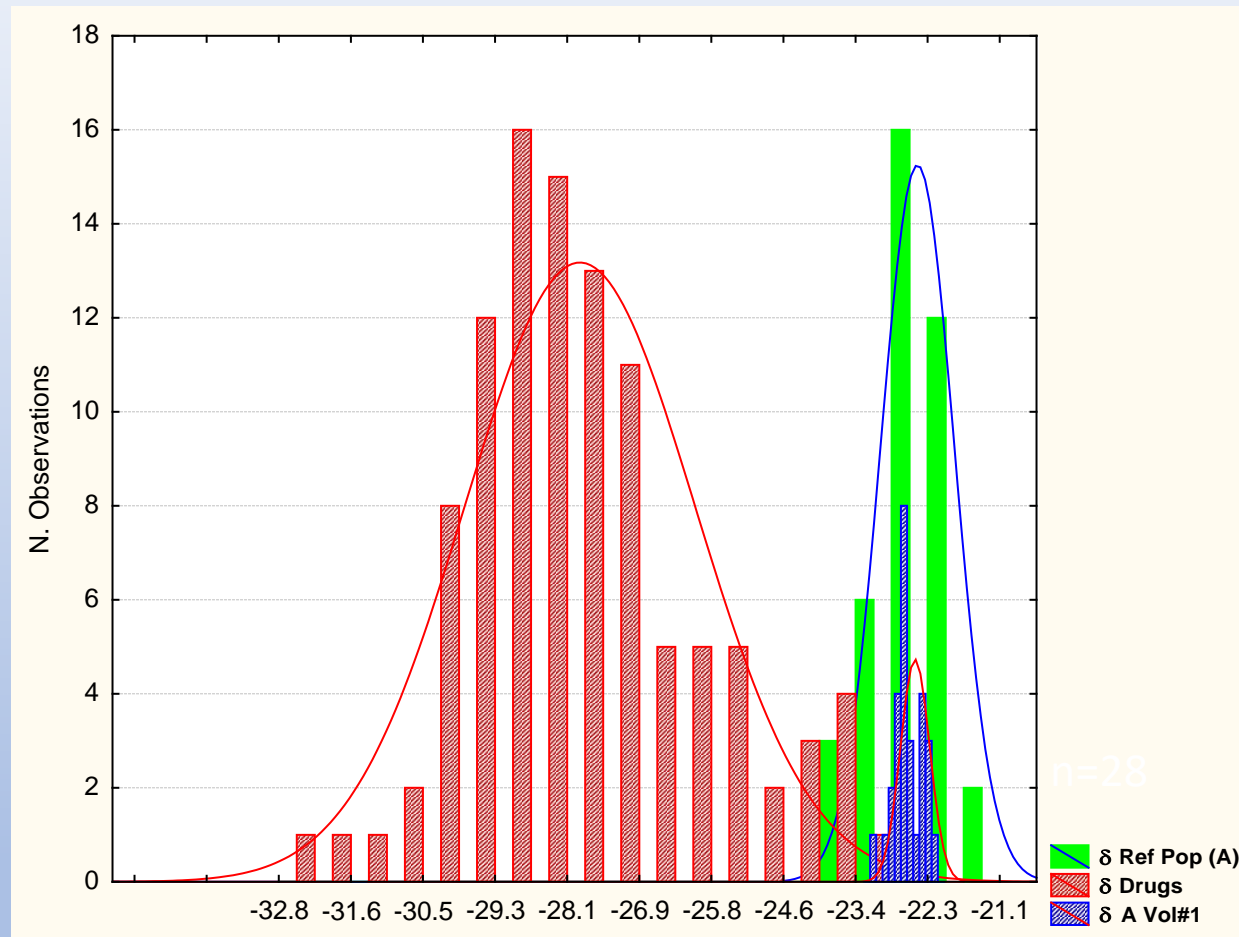
Reference Population vs. Pharmaceutical Preparations

N=105

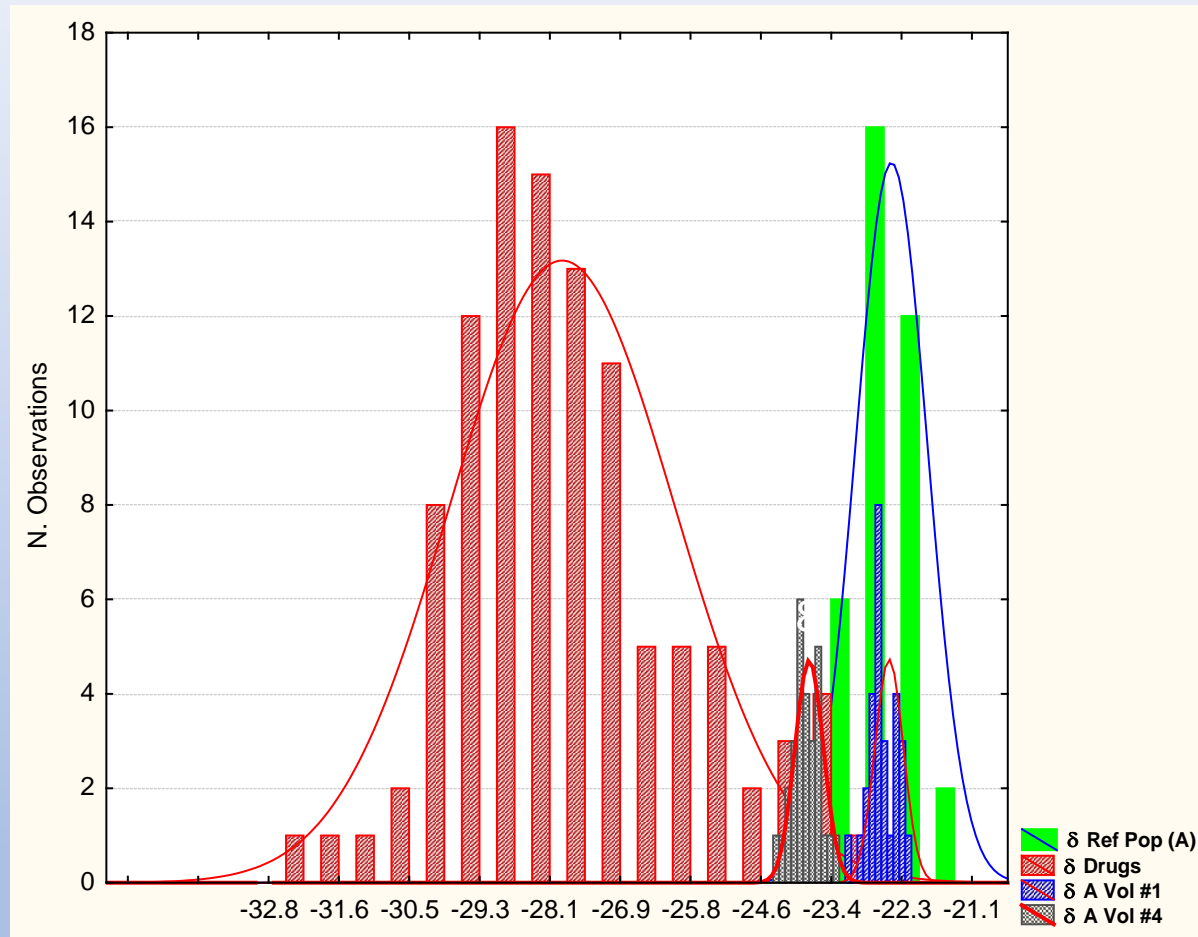


- [1] Ueki M. et al. *Rapid Commun. Mass Spectrom.*, **1999**, 13, 2237–2243.
- [2] de la Torre X. et al. *J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal.*, **2001**, 24, 645–650.
- [3] Cawley A. et al. *Drug Test. Anal.*, **2010**, 2, 557–567.
- [4] Forsdahl G. *Drug Test. Anal.*, **2011**, 3, 814–819.
- [5] Brooker L. *Drug Test. Anal.*, **2014**, 6, 996–1001.
- [6] Pharmaceutical seized by the Carabinieri (NAS) 2014

Individual Reference vs. Pharmaceutical Preparations & Population



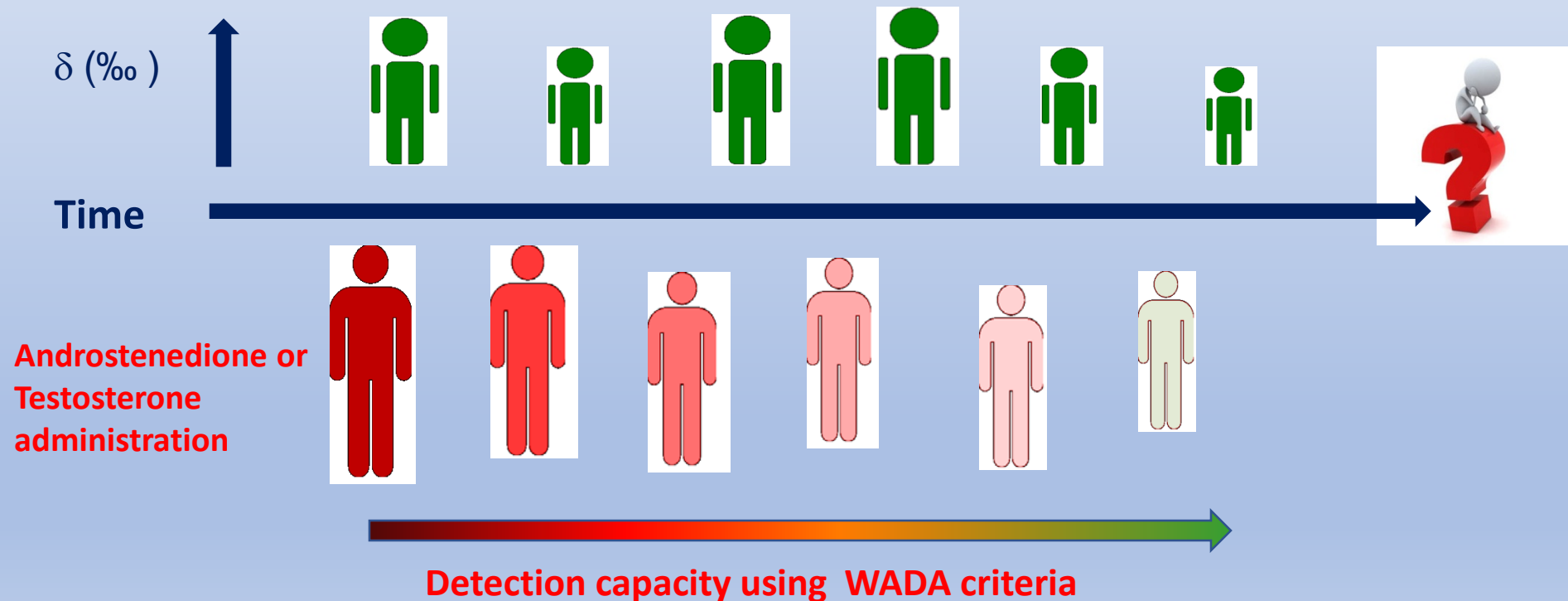
Individual Reference vs. Pharmaceutical Preparations & Population



Longitudinal application

Objective

To test the sensitivity of the IRMS Bayesian Model where the ABP Steroid module and the positive criteria for IRMS based on population references fail.



Experimental and Methods

SP	IRMS
Enzymatic hydrolysis, liquid-liquid extraction with TMS derivate and measure in multi-target screenings GC/MS/MS	Enzymatic hydrolysis, liquid-liquid extraction, HPLC purification and GC-C-IRMS detection

Urine samples collection, longitudinal study

3 samples/week for 1 month
2 Samples/month for 6 months
1 Sample/month for 1 year

28 samples/volunteer

Mazzarino, M. et al. Anal. Chim. Acta 683, 221–6 (2011).
de la Torre, X., et al. Anal. Chim. Acta 756, 23–29 (2012).

Administration studies

Oral Androstenedione

3 Male Caucasian volunteers (41 ± 8 yrs)

100 mg androstenedione (AED) p.o. (ASN Androstene 100™, Hood River, OR, USA)

Urine samples collected before and for 5 days after the administration

The androstenedione capsule composition was verified and the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) value determined (-30.5 ± 0.3; n=5)

Transdermal testosterone

1 Male Caucasian volunteer (43 yrs)

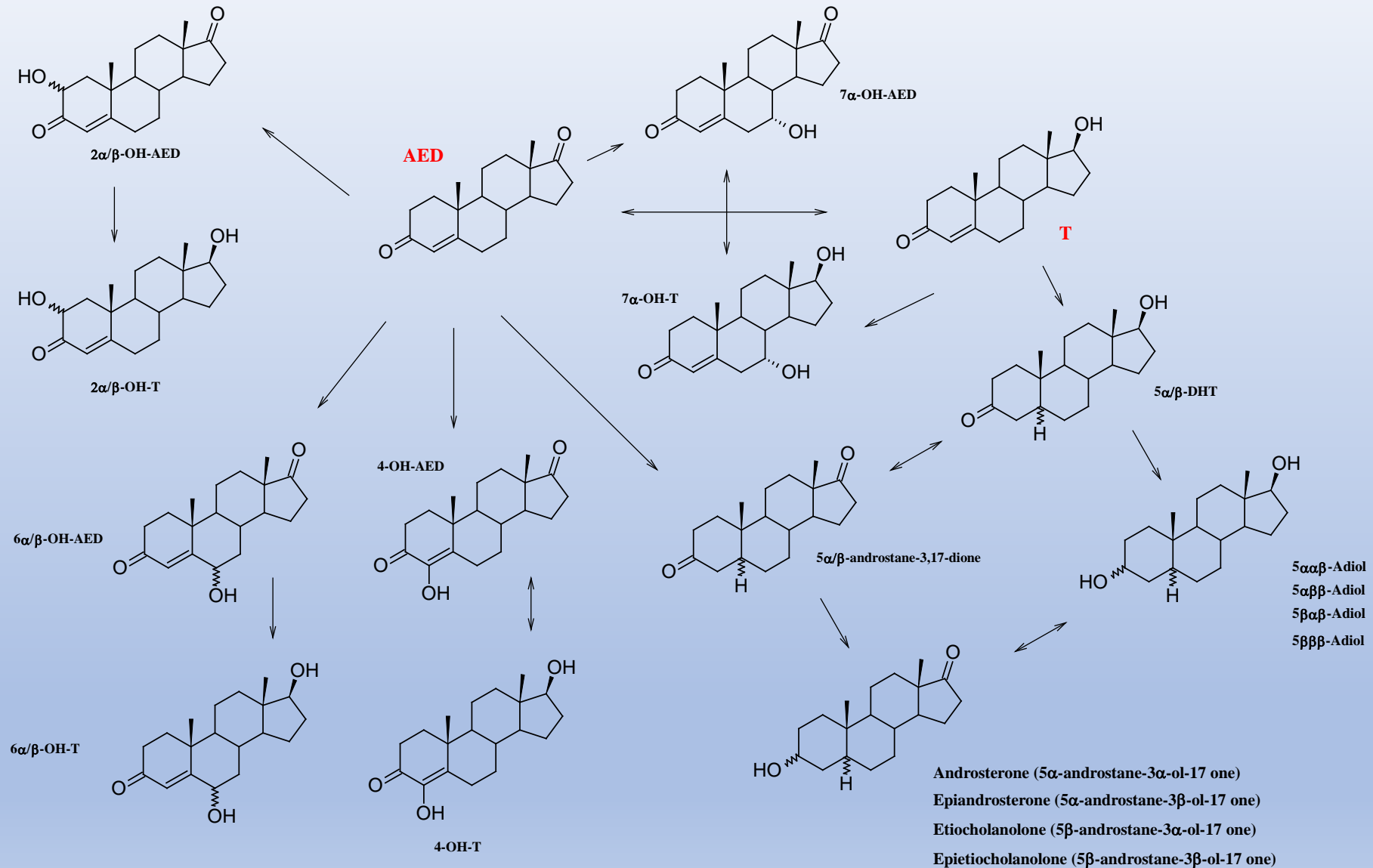
Gel (Testogel®, Schering), 50 mg/day (eq. to 5 mg T), every 24 h for 4 days

Urine samples collected before and for 36 h after the last administration

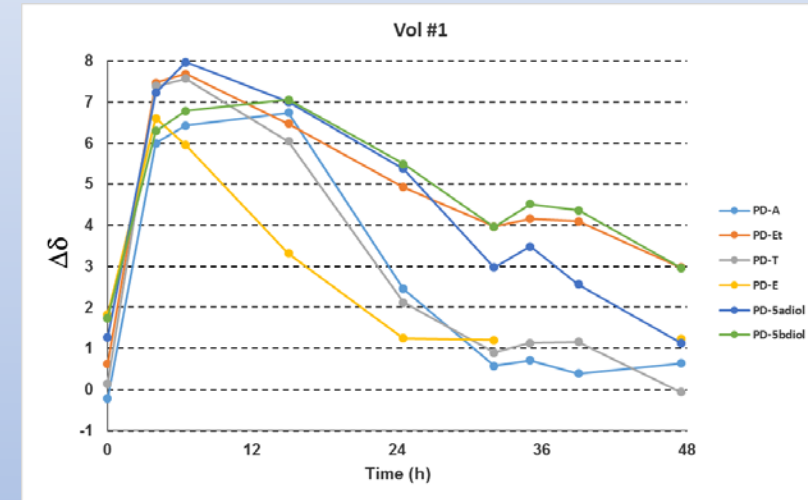
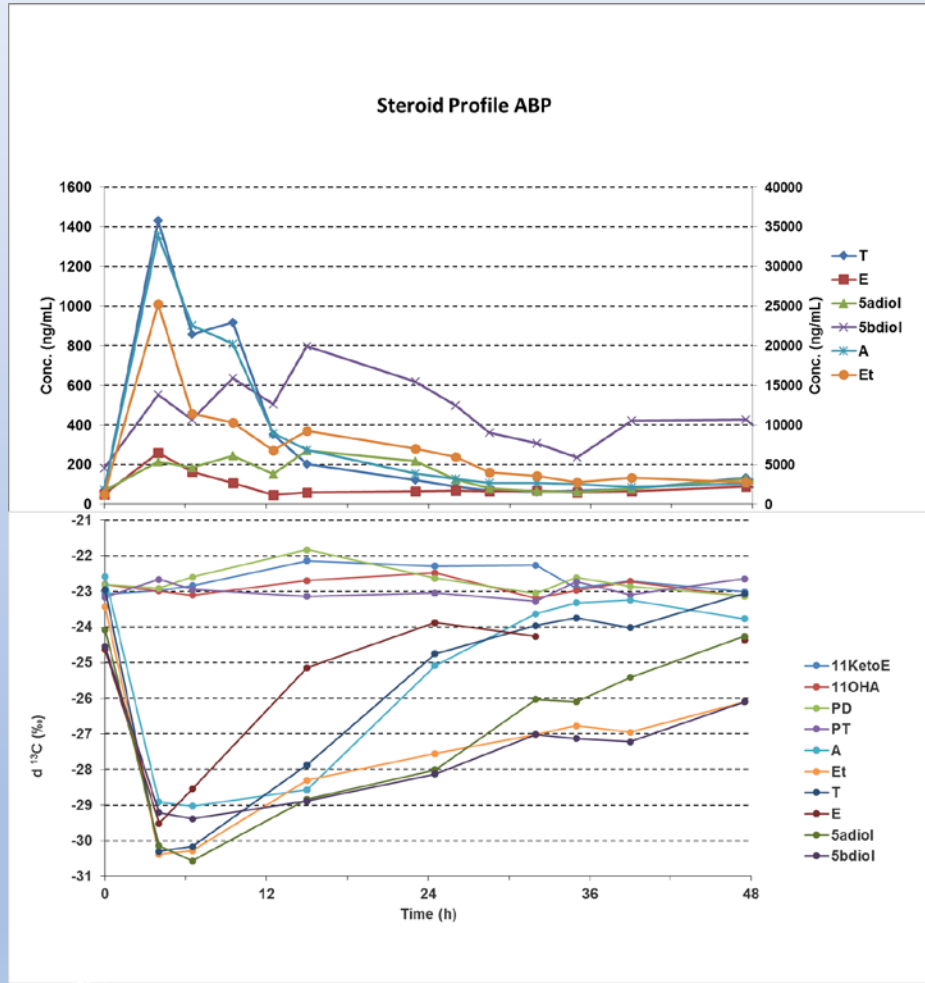
The testosterone $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰) value was determined (-29.6 ± 0.3; n=5)

Oral Androstenedione

AED metabolism and marker

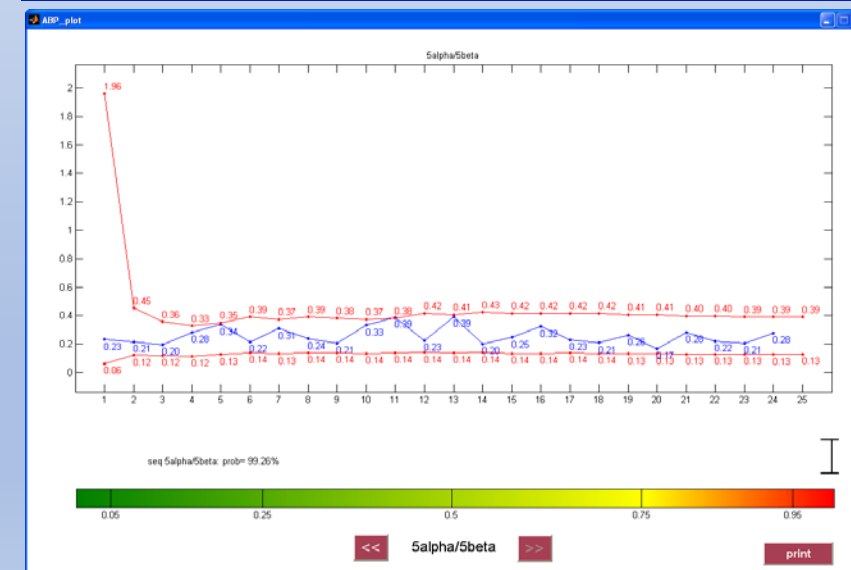
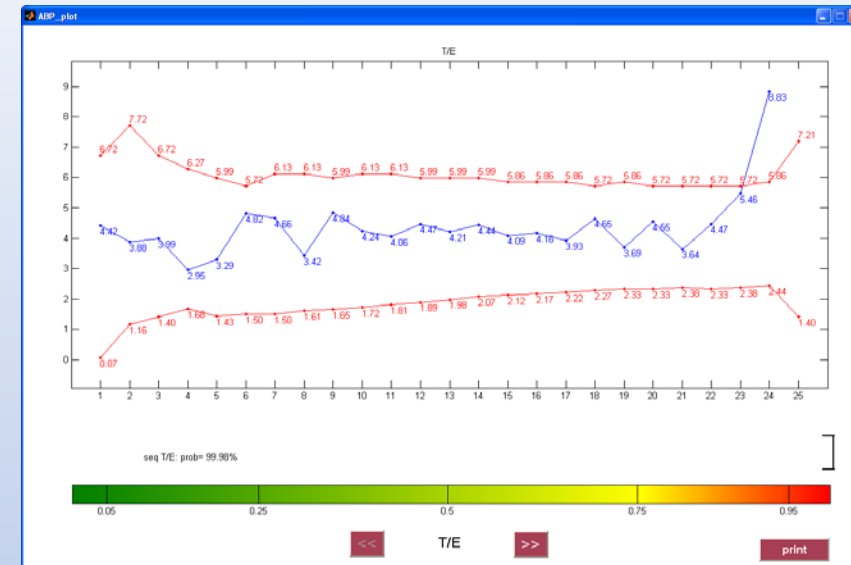
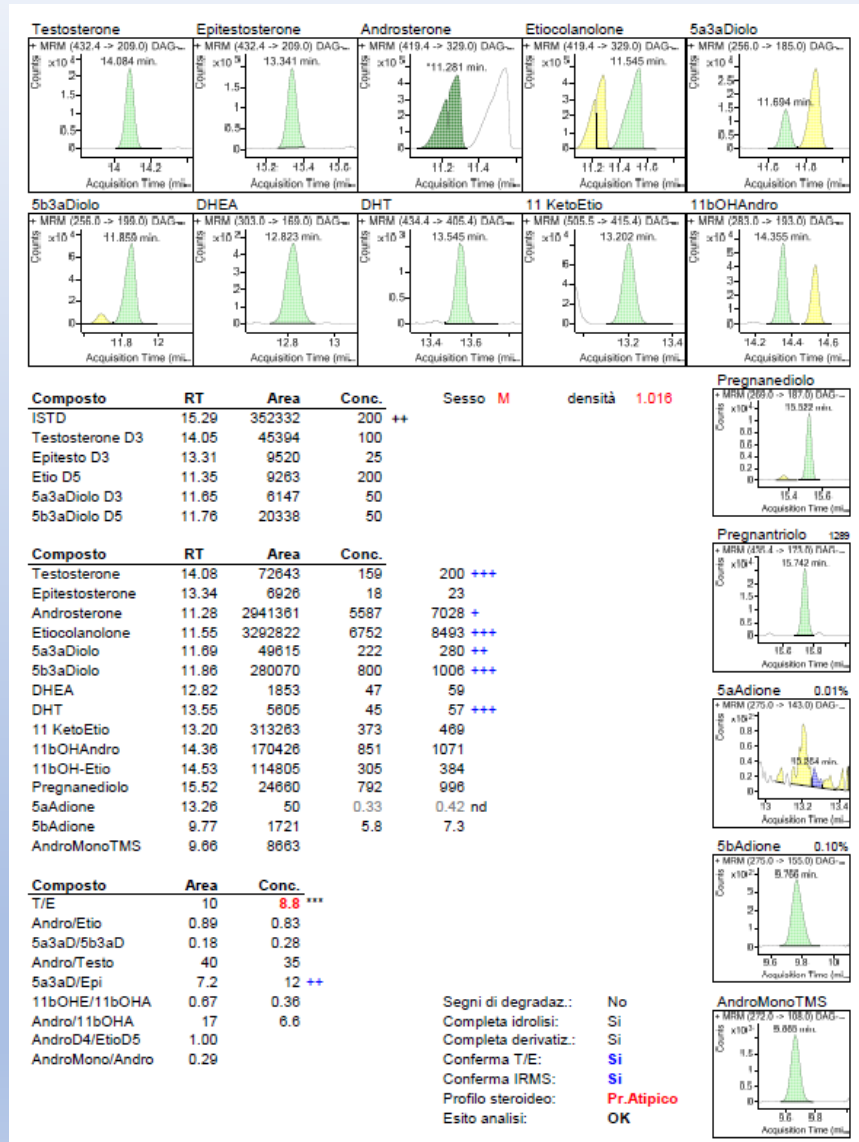


IRMS Results



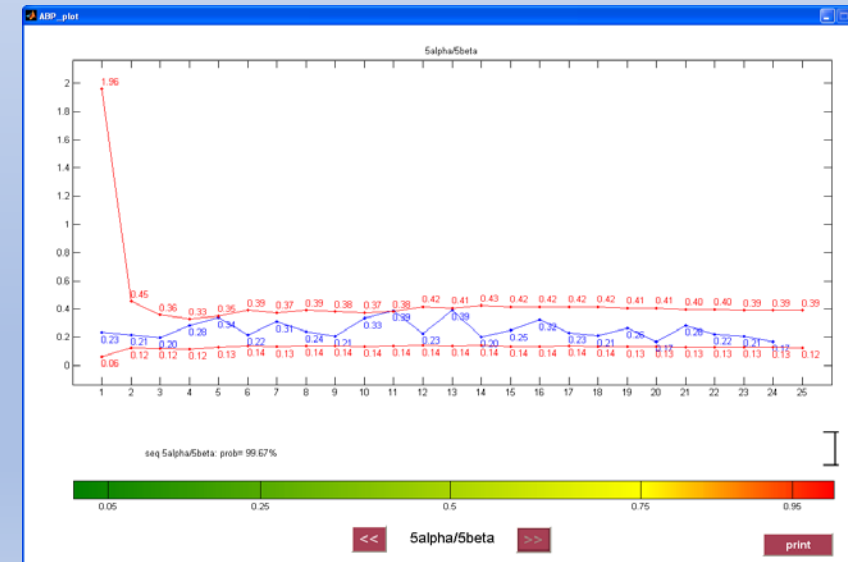
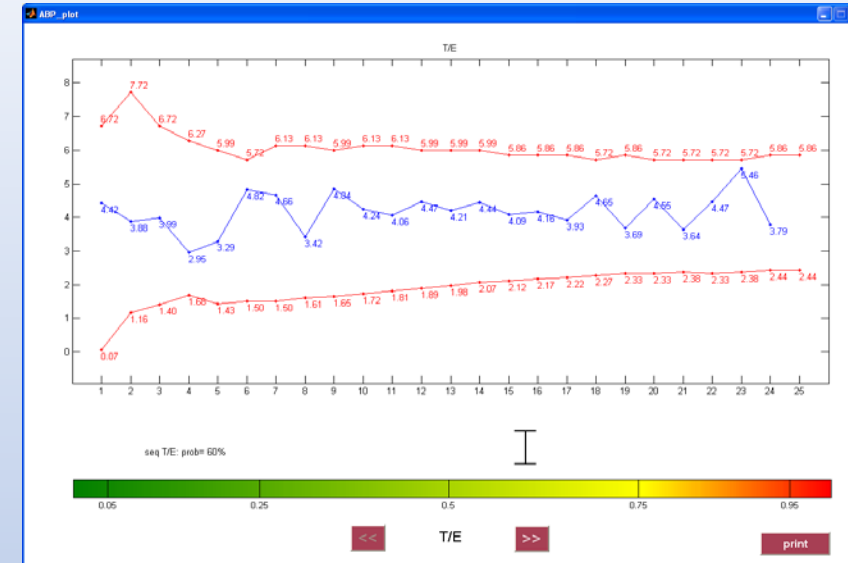
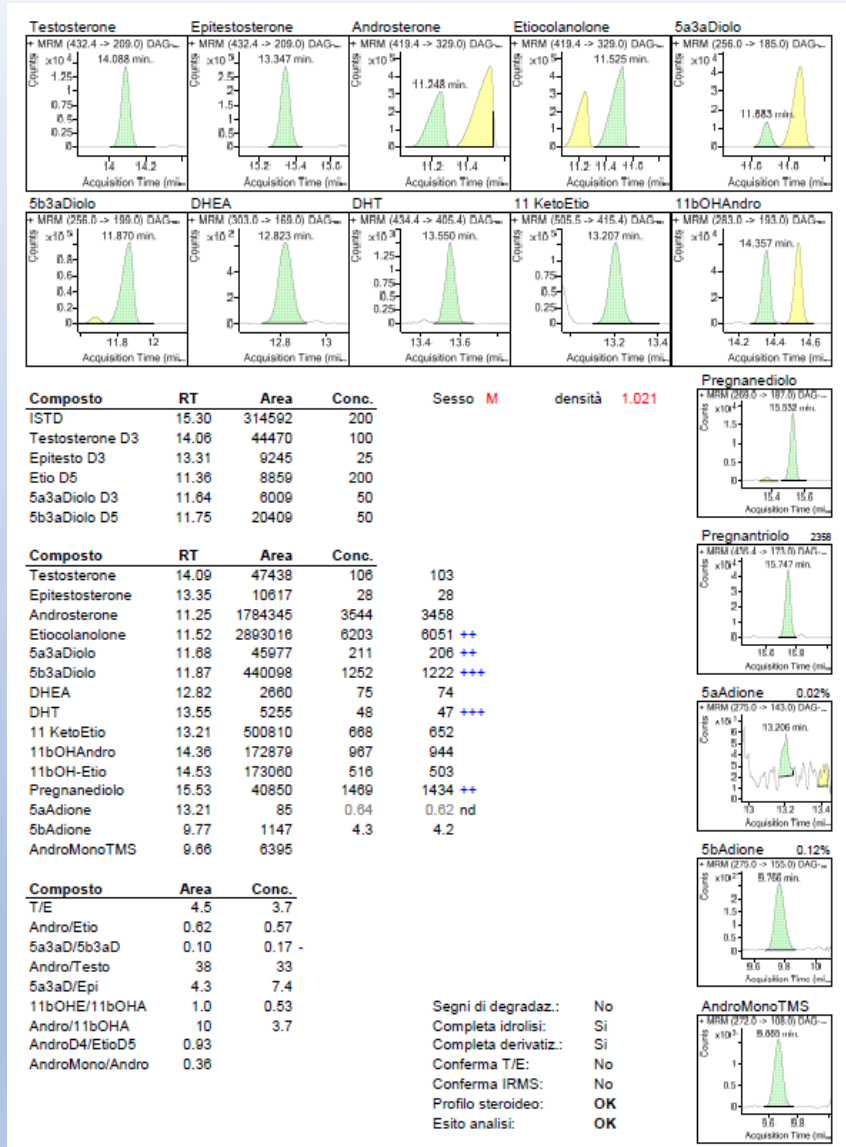
Case #1 (Sample at 11.5 h)

SP ABP module

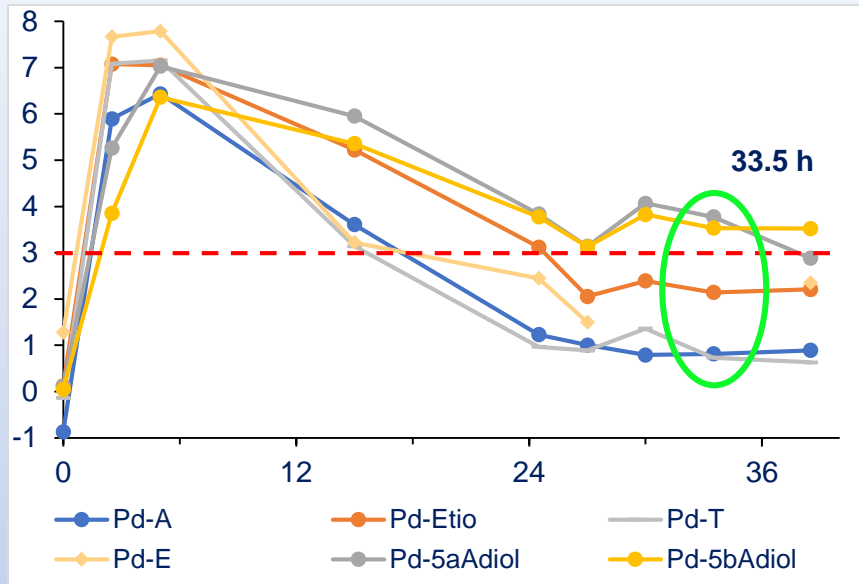


Case #1 (Sample at 21.5 h)

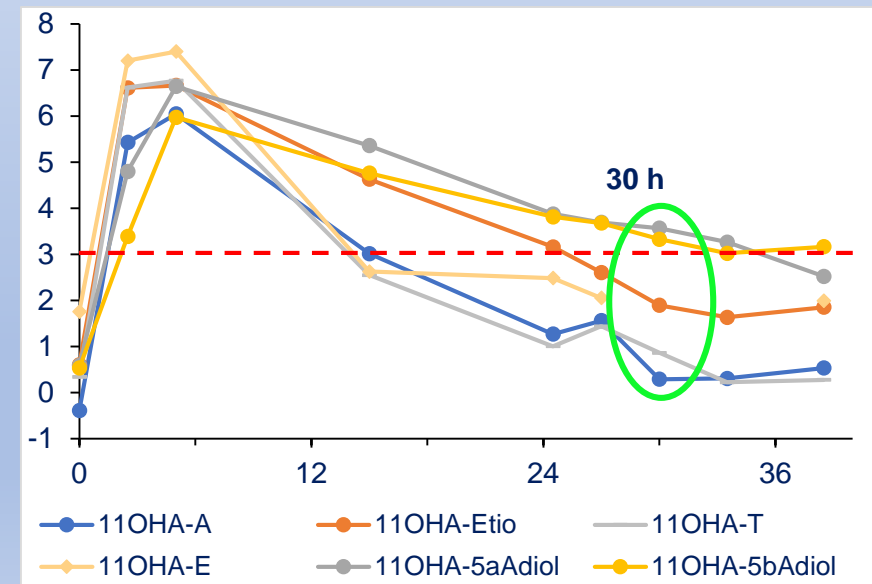
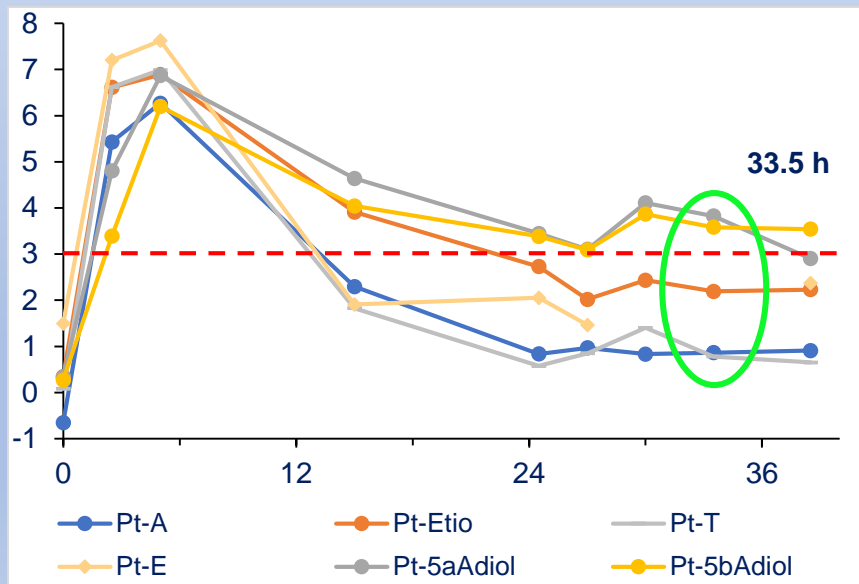
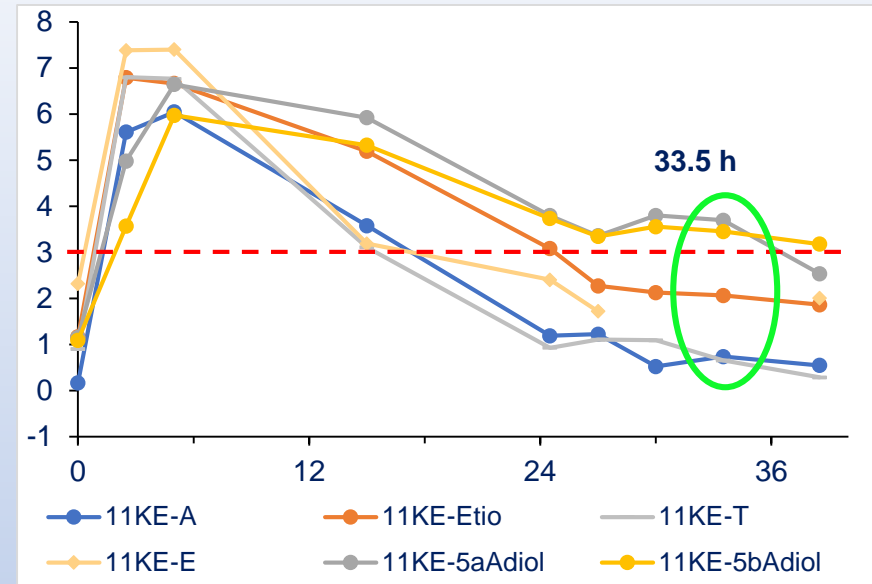
SP ABP module



Case #1



IRMS population-based: $\Delta\delta_{ERC-TC}$ (%) vs Time (h)



Case #1 (Sample at 38.5 h)

IRMS population-based

	11bOH-Andro	11KetoEtio	Pregnantriolo	Pregnanoliolo
Andro	0,5	0,5	0,9	0,9
Etio	1,9	1,9	2,2	2,2
5a3aA	2,5	2,5	2,9	2,9
5b3aA	3,2	3,2	3,5	3,5
Testo	0,3	0,3	0,7	0,6
Epitesto	2,0	2,0	2,4	2,3
DHEA	-1,3	-1,3	-0,9	-0,9

POSITIVE

ANDRO
ETIO
a DIOLO
ENTRABI I DIOLI
UN DIOLO E IL TESTO
EPITESTO

INCONCLUSIVE

	INCONCLUSIVE	
	INCONCLUSIVE	
INCONCLUSIVE		
	INCONCLUSIVE	

	δ 13C/12C	u_c	Ampl 44 (mV)	Range di linearità (mV)
Frazione 1-7-8				
Etio	-25,4	0,15	2053	350-7000
Andro	-24,1	0,09	1723	350-7000
11bOH-Andro	-23,6	0,23	1202	350-7000
Frazione 2-6				
5a3aA	-26,1	0,29	2252	350-7000
11KetoEtio	-23,5	0,09	1075	350-7000
Frazione 5-9				
5b3aA	-26,7	0,24	1861	350-7000
Pregnanoliolo	-23,2	0,21	2266	350-7000
Frazione 3-6pt				
Testo	-23,8	0,03	1529	350-7000
Pregnantriolo	-23,2	0,31	1052	350-7000
Frazione 4				
DHEA	-22,3	0,11	2207	350-7000
Frazione 4Epi				
Epitesto	-25,5	0,11	1054	340-7000

Inconclusive sample

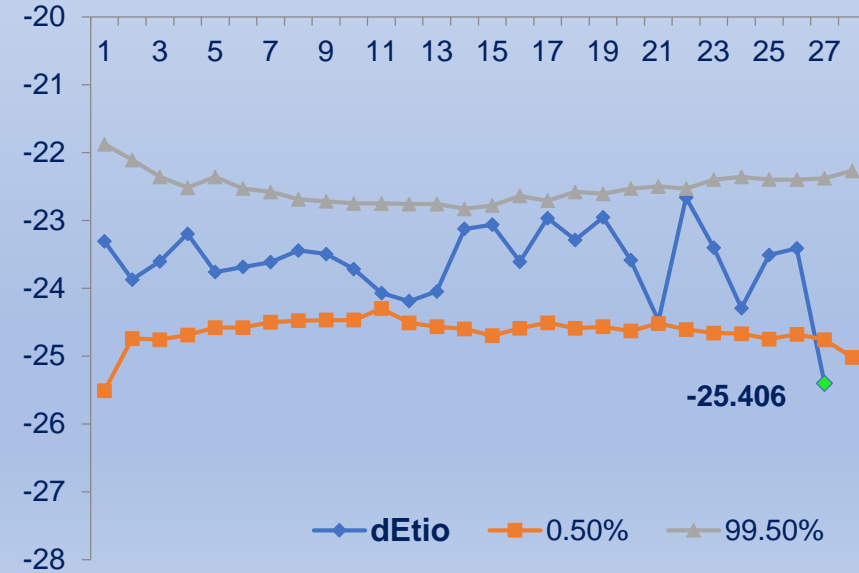
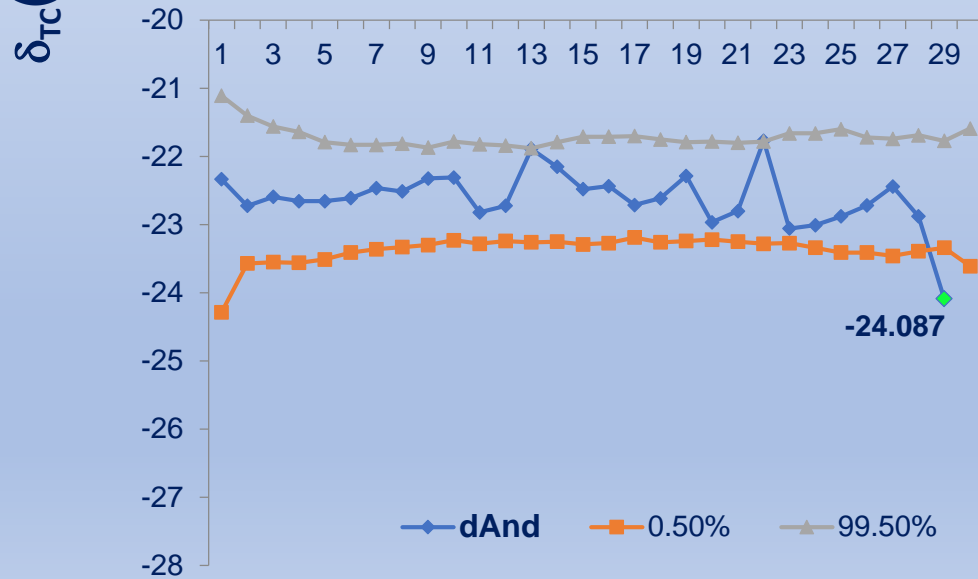
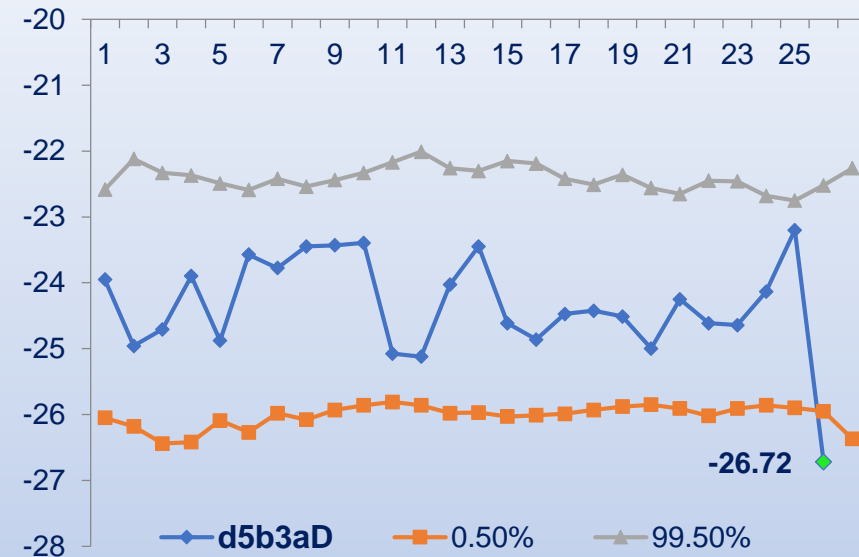
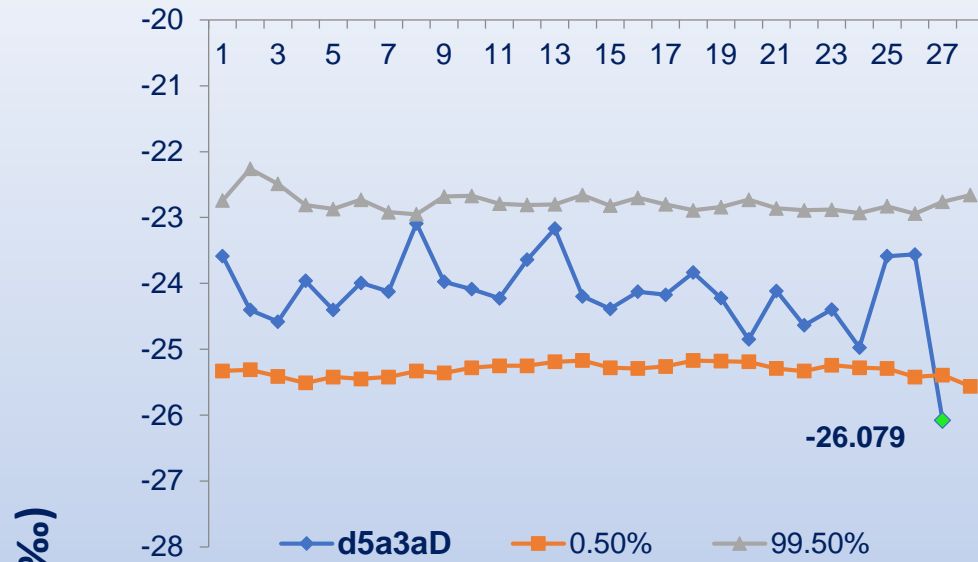
Appendix 1. Interpretation criteria for GC/C/IRMS positive test

Positive Criteria Section 2.3	$\Delta\delta$ ERC-TC					Formestane, Boldenone, Boldenone Metabolites
	T	E [#]	A	Etio	5 α Adiol, 5 β Adiol	
i.	> 3 ‰				> 3 ‰ (either Adiol)	
ii.					> 3 ‰ (both Adiols)	
iii.		> 4 ‰				
iv.			> 3 ‰			
				> 4 ‰		
v.			2-3 ‰		> 3 ‰ (either Adiol)	
				3-4 ‰	> 3 ‰ (either Adiol)	
vi.					$\Delta\delta(\text{ERC}-5\alpha) > 4 ‰$ and $\delta(5\alpha) \leq -27 ‰$	
vii.						> 4 ‰

[#] Concentration (SG-adjusted ³) greater than 50 ng/mL in females or greater than 200 ng/mL in males.

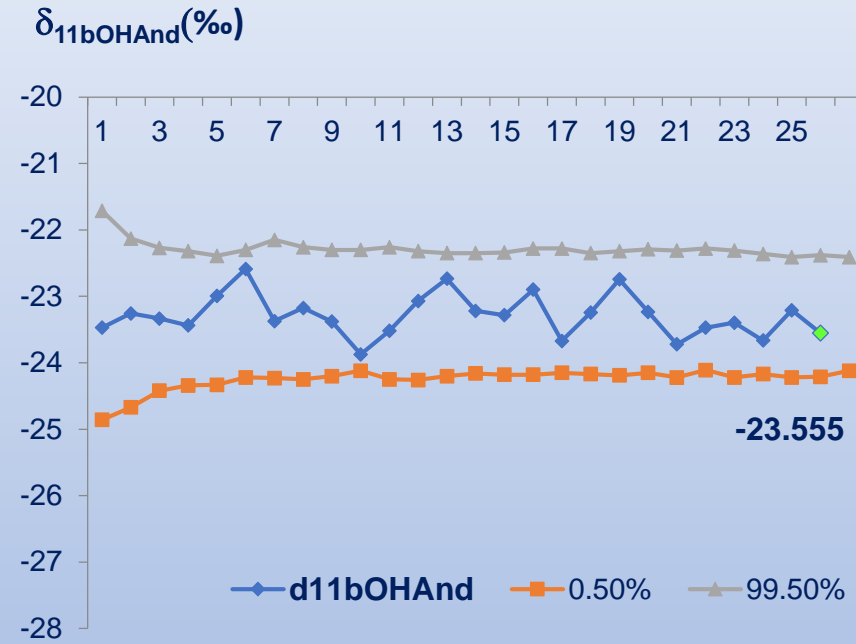
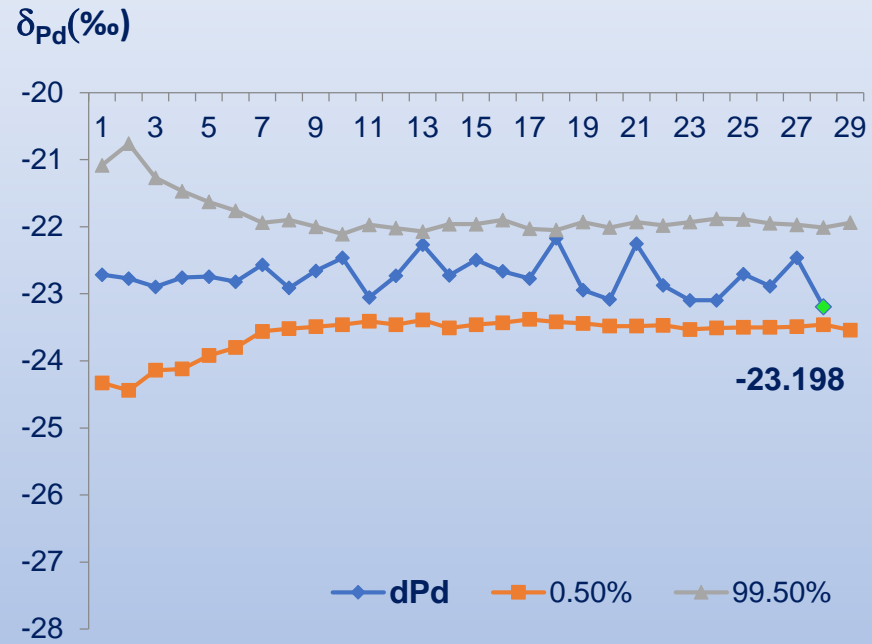
Case #1 (Sample at 38.5 h)

IRMS Bayesian approach $\delta_{TC}(\text{‰})$

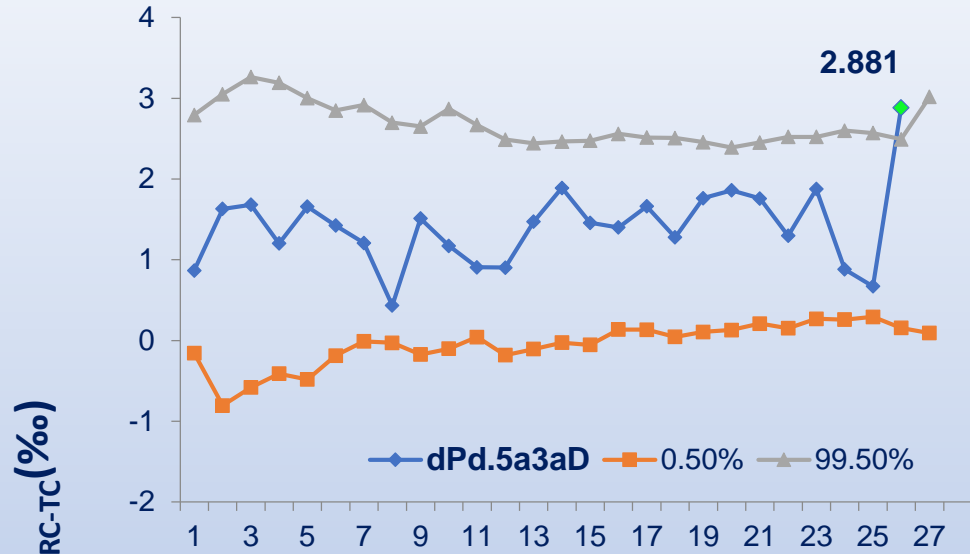


Case #1 (Sample at 38.5 h)

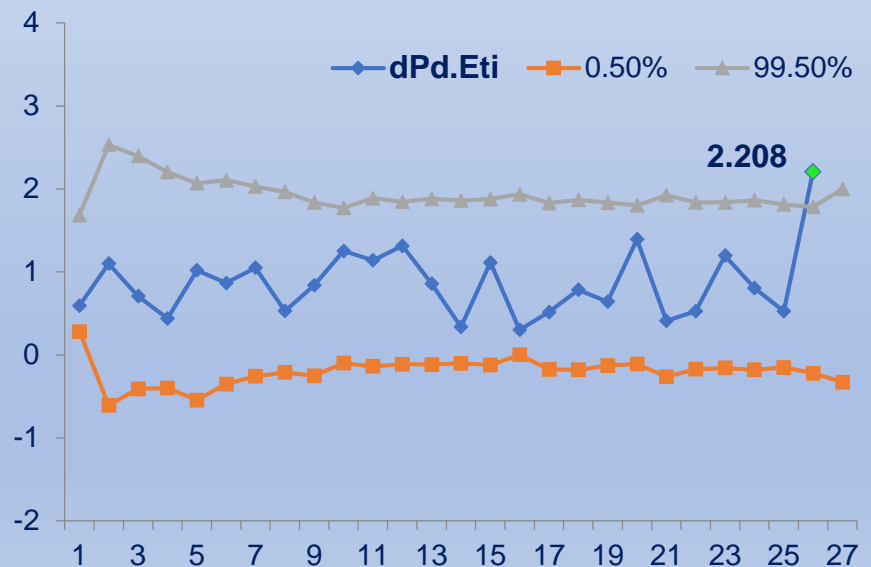
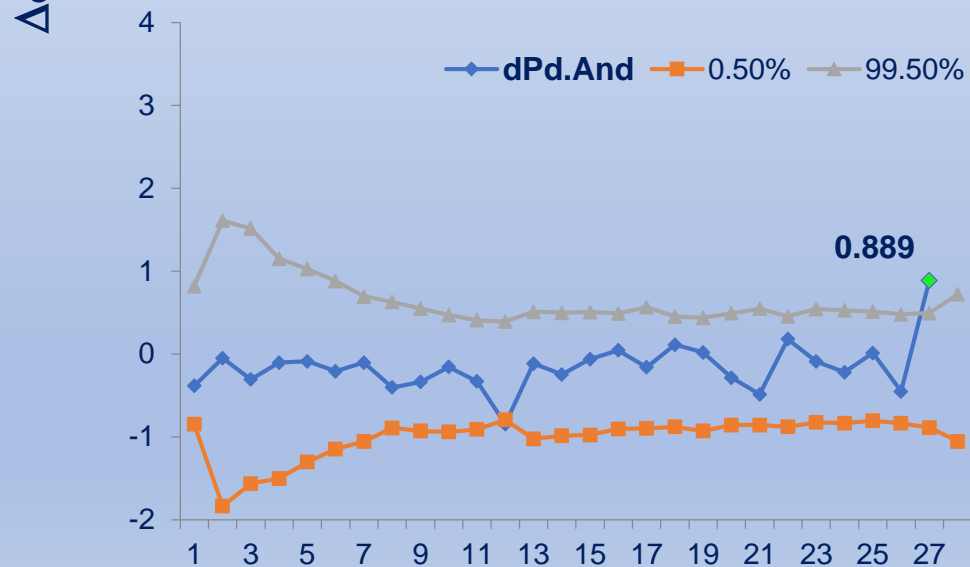
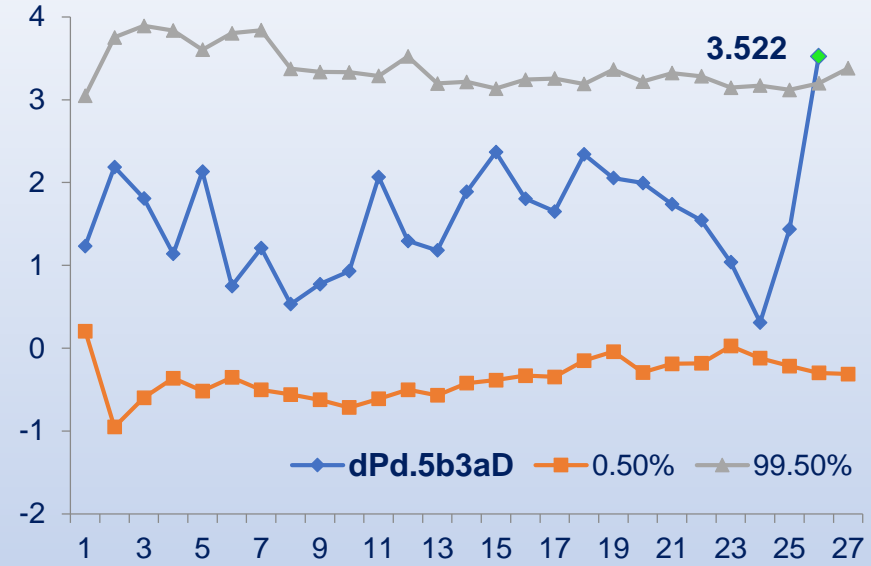
IRMS Bayesian approach $\delta_{ERC}(\text{‰})$



Case #1 (Sample at 38.5 h)



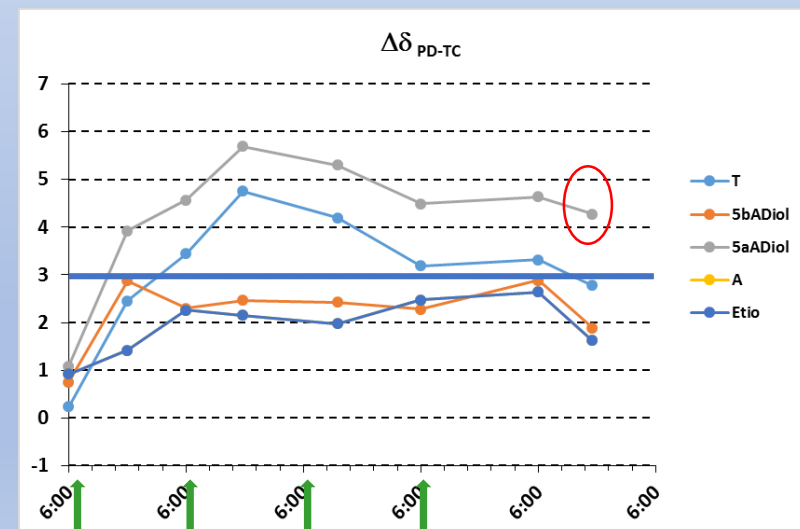
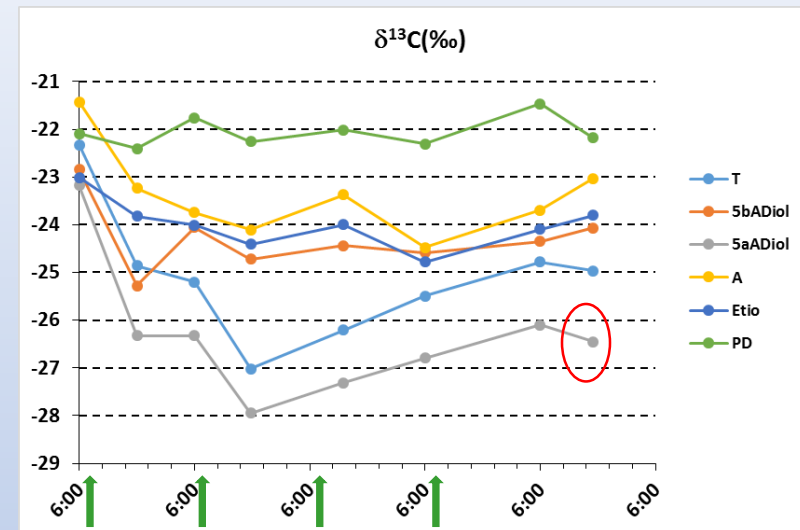
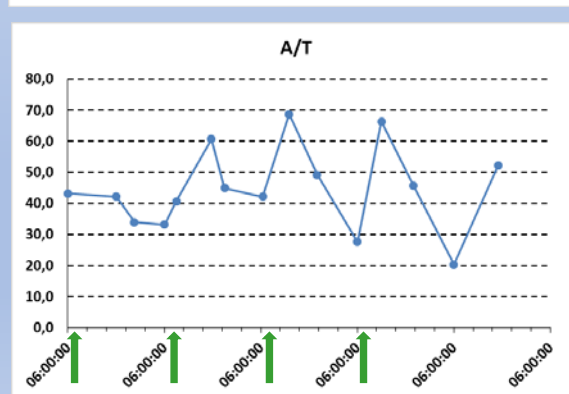
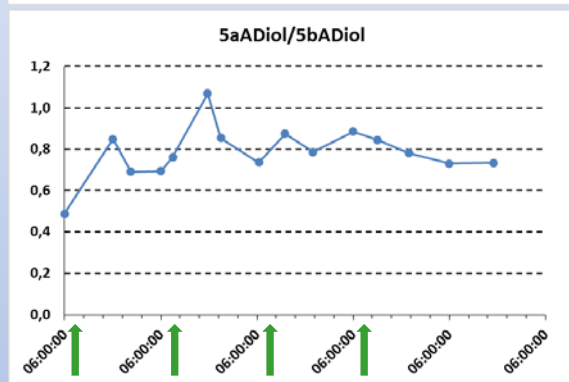
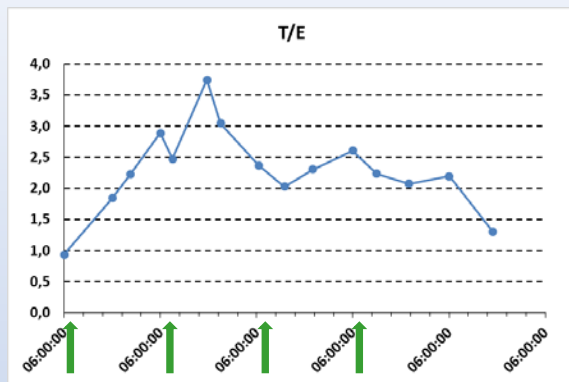
IRMS Bayesian approach $\Delta\delta_{ERC-TC}$ (%)



Transdermal Testosterone

Transdermal T administration

Gel (Testogel[®], Schering)
 50 mg/ day (eq. to 5mg T)
 Every 24 h x 4 days



Campione n°	T-Gel 14
-------------	-----------------

	11bOH-Andro	11KetoEtio	Pregnantriolo	Pregnandiolo
Andro	0,2	-0,6	0,1	0,8
Etio	1,0	0,2	0,9	1,6
5a3aA	3,6	2,9	3,6	4,3
5b3aA	1,2	0,5	1,2	1,9
Testo	2,1	1,4	2,1	2,8
Epitesto	0,9	0,1	0,9	1,6
DHEA	-0,2	-1,0	-0,3	0,5

	δ 13C/12C	u_c	Ampl 44 (mV)	Range di linearità (mV)
Frazione 1-7-8				
Etio	-23,8	0,15	3719	350-7000
Andro	-23,0	0,09	3302	350-7000
11bOH-Andro	-22,8	0,23	1259	350-7000
Frazione 2-6				
5a3aA	-26,5	0,29	2847	350-7000
11KetoEtio	-23,6	0,09	1711	350-7000
Frazione 5-9				
5b3aA	-24,1	0,24	4335	350-7000
Pregnantriolo	-22,2	0,21	7143	350-7000
Frazione 3-6pt				
Testo	-25,0	0,03	1832	350-7000
Pregnantriolo	-22,9	0,31	5158	350-7000
Frazione 4				
DHEA	-22,6	0,11	751	350-7000
Frazione 4Epi				
Epitesto	-23,8	0,11	1716	340-7000

CRITERI DI VALUTAZIONE

POSITIVE		INCONCLUSIVE	
	ANDRO	INCONCLUSIVE	
	ETIO	INCONCLUSIVE	
	a DIOLO	INCONCLUSIVE	INCONCLUSIVE!
	ENTRAMBI I DIOLO		
	UN DIOLO E IL TESTO	INCONCLUSIVE	
	EPITESTO		

Appendix 1. Interpretation criteria for GC/C/IRMS positive test

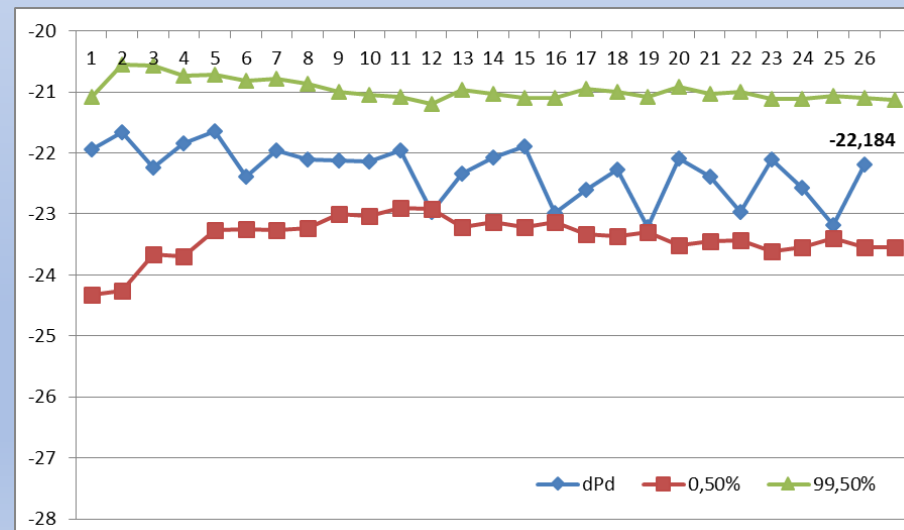
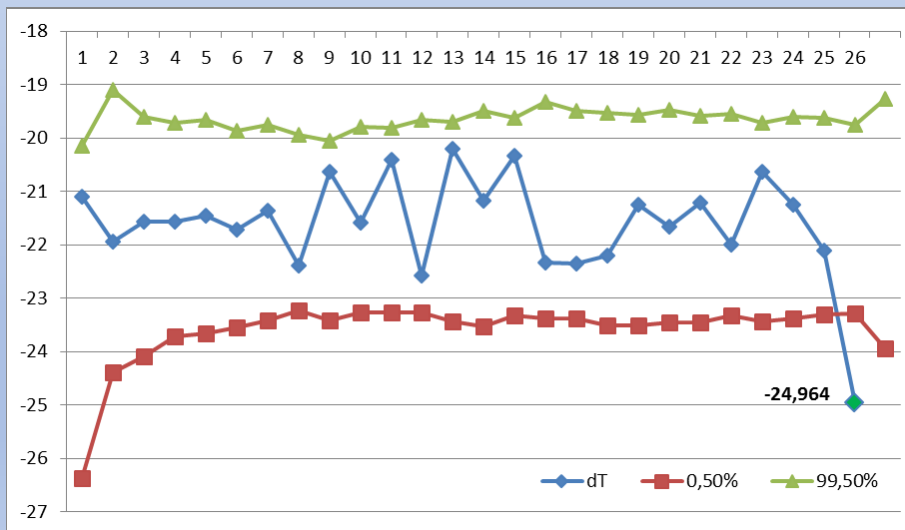
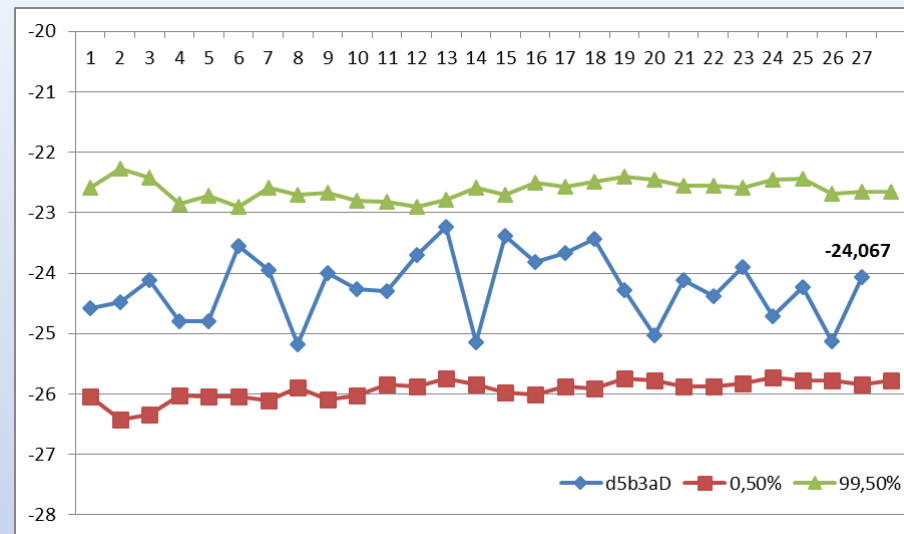
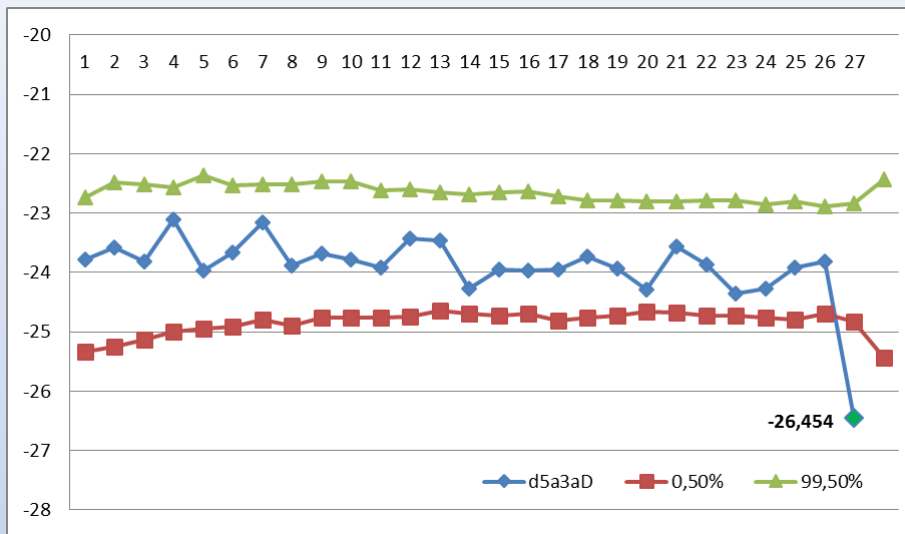
Positive Criteria Section 2.3	$\Delta\delta$ ERC-TC					Formestane, Boldenone, Boldenone Metabolites
	T	E [#]	A	Etio	5 α Adiol, 5 β Adiol	
i.	> 3 ‰				> 3 ‰ (either Adiol)	
ii.					> 3 ‰ (both Adiol)	
iii.		> 4 ‰				
iv.			> 3 ‰			
				> 4 ‰		
v.			2-3 ‰		> 3 ‰ (either Adiol)	
				3-4 ‰	> 3 ‰ (either Adiol)	
vi.					$\Delta\delta(\text{ERC}-5\alpha) > 4 ‰$ and $\delta(5\alpha) \leq -27 ‰$	
vii.						> 4 ‰

[#] Concentration (SG-adjusted ³) greater than 50 ng/mL in females or greater than 200 ng/mL in males.

(Sample at 12 h last adm)

IRMS Bayesian approach $\delta_{ERC}(\text{‰})$

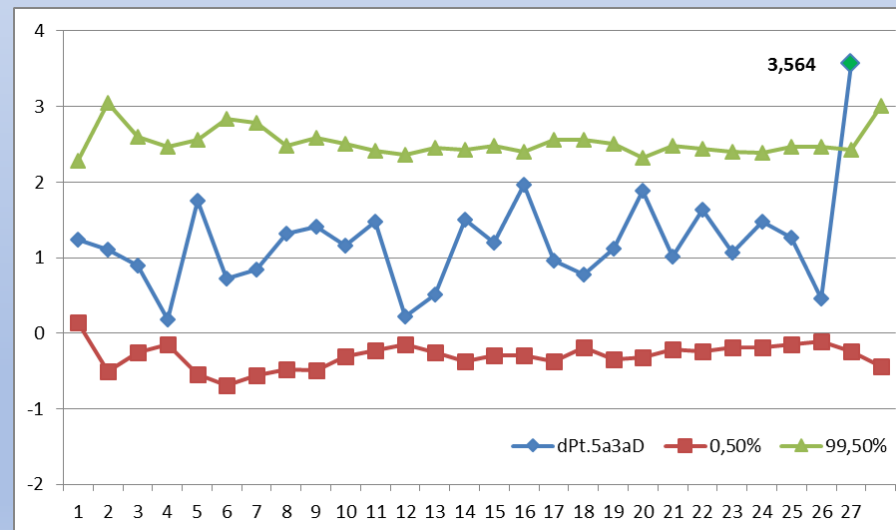
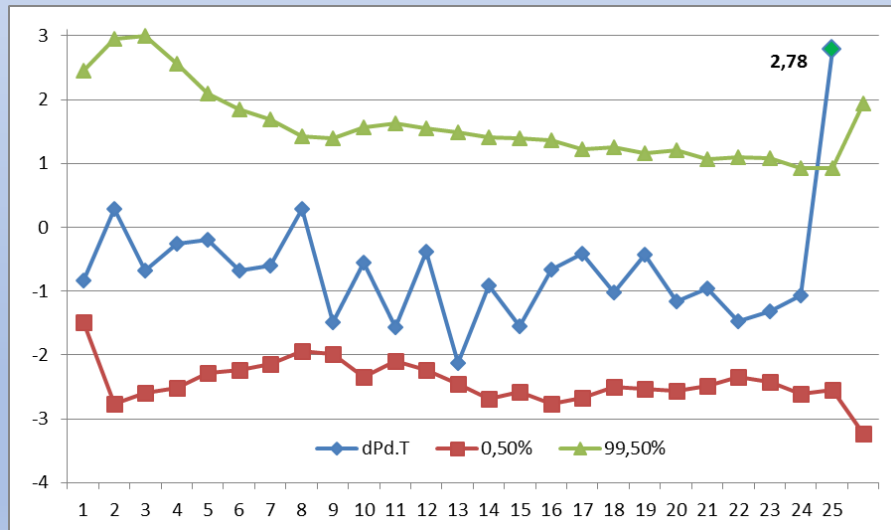
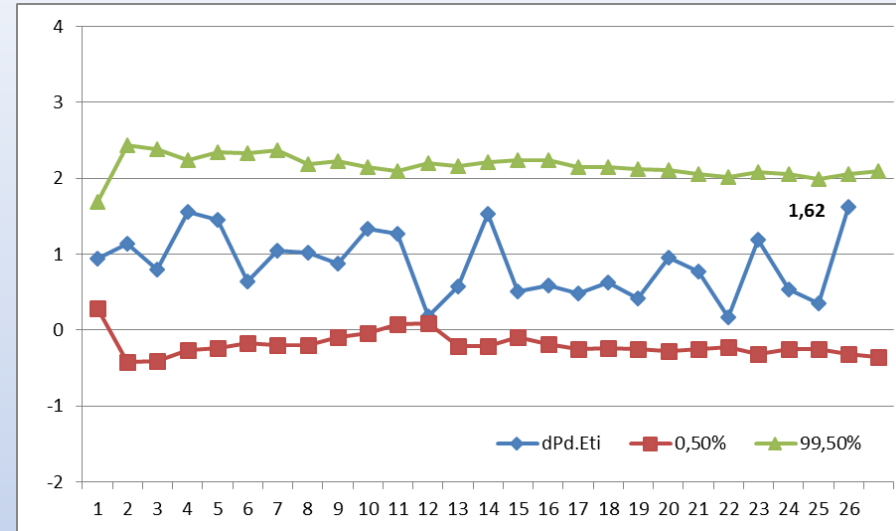
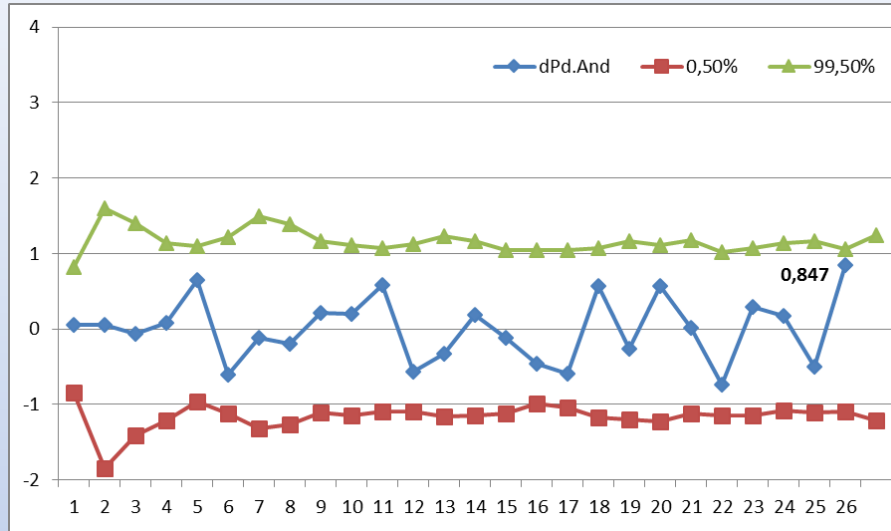
$\delta_{ERC}(\text{‰})$



(Sample at 12 h last adm)

IRMS Bayesian approach $\Delta\delta_{ERC-TC}(\text{‰})$

$\Delta\delta_{ERC-TC}(\text{‰})$



PPV = 99,9999991 %

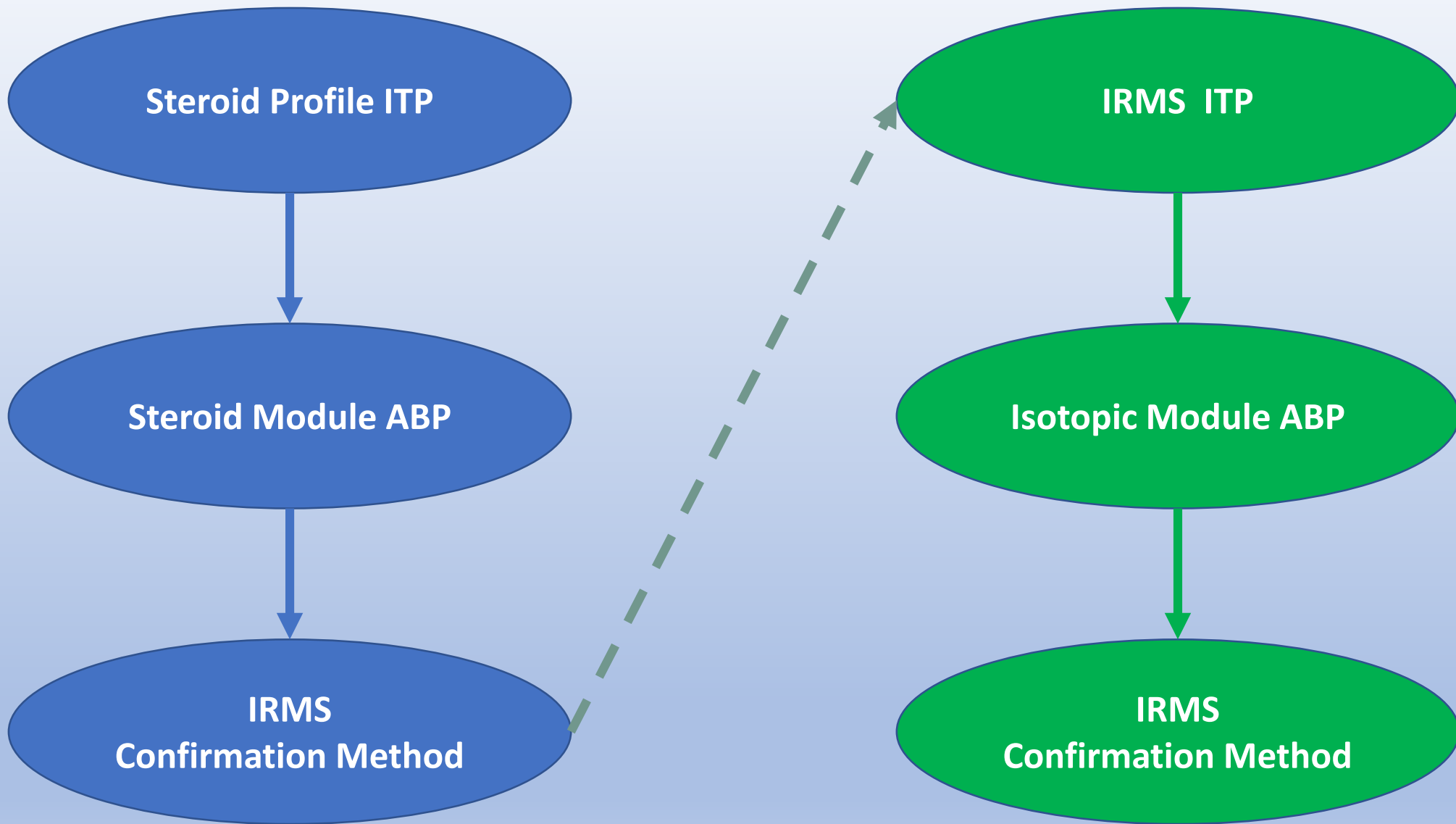
PPV = 99,999998 %

Methods comparison

Time window of detection (h)

		Methods			
	Case	WADA Lab	ABP SP module	WADA TD2016IRMS	IRMS Bayesian
Androstenedione 100 mg p.o.	1	25.5	11.5	33.5	38.5
	2	23.75	13.5	28.7	37.5
	3	32	15	54.0	59.5
T gel 4 x 50 mg (every 24 h)	1	0	72 (??)	96	> 104

It is evident that IRMS values evaluated with a Bayesian approach, increase the sensitivity of the technique



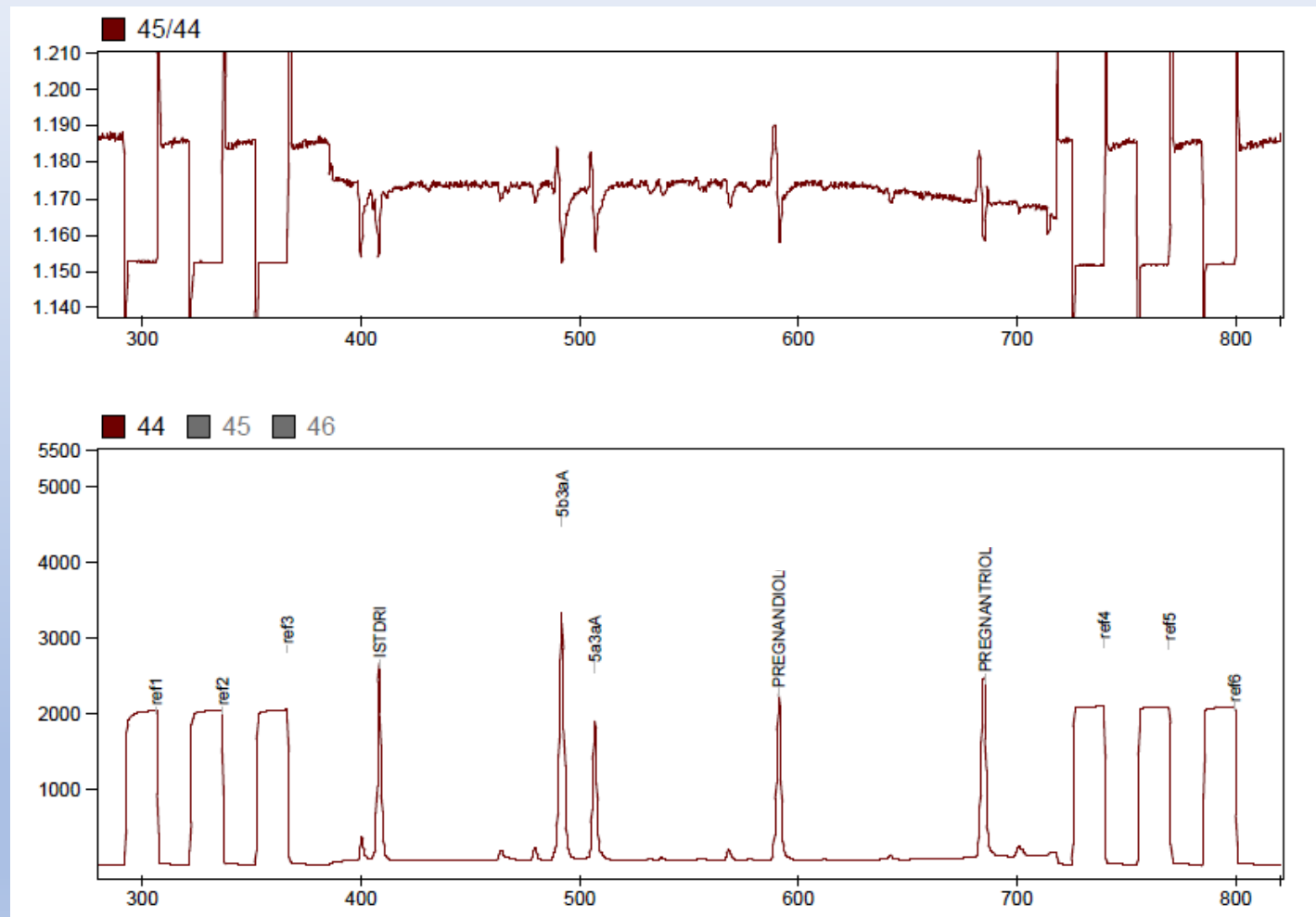
One GC/C/IRMS analysis per Sample

Positive QC

GC: Agilent 6890;
Column :
HP-5MS : 5% Phenylmethylsilicone
Injector T: 280°C
Oven program:
150°C (1')-
@25°C/min- 260°C (3')-
@ 40°C/min-310°C (2.7 min)

Injection: 2 µL Splitless

GC/C/IRMS
Thermo Delta Advantage



Run time 15' / sample

Analysis Sequence

Confirmation

Z:\RI-002\sequenze\160212.seq

Row	Peak Center	GC Method	Identifier 1	Identifier 2	Method
1	X	RI.6890	USPRI-002	1-7-8	RI.met
2	X	RI.6890	USPRI-002	2-6	RI 2-6.met
3	X	RI.6890	USPRI-002	5-9	RI 5-9.met
4	X	RI.6890	USPRI-002	3-6PT	RI 3-6PT.met
5	X	RI.6890	BURRI-003	1-7-8	RI.met
6	X	RI.6890	BURRI-003	2-6	RI 2-6.met
7	X	RI.6890	BURRI-003	5-9	RI 5-9.met
8	X	RI.6890	BURRI-003	3-6PT	RI 3-6PT.met
9	X	RI.6890	16A00561	1-7-8	RI.met
10	X	RI.6890	16A00561	2-6	RI 2-6.met
11	X	RI.6890	16A00561	5-9	RI 5-9.met
12	X	RI.6890	16A00561	3-6PT	RI 3-6PT.met
13	X	RI.6890	16A01061	1-7-8	RI.met
14	X	RI.6890	16A01061	2-6	RI 2-6.met
15	X	RI.6890	16A01061	5-9	RI 5-9.met
16	X	RI.6890	16A01061	3-6PT	RI 3-6PT.met
17	X	RI.6890	16A01075	1-7-8	RI.met
18	X	RI.6890	16A01075	2-6	RI 2-6.met
19	X	RI.6890	16A01075	5-9	RI 5-9.met
20	X	RI.6890	16A01075	3-6PT	RI 3-6PT.met
21	X	RI.6890	16A01082	1-7-8	RI.met
22	X	RI.6890	16A01082	2-6	RI 2-6.met
23	X	RI.6890	16A01082	5-9	RI 5-9.met
24	X	RI.6890	16A01082	3-6PT	RI 3-6PT.met
25	X	RI.6890	16A01227	1-7-8	RI.met
26	X	RI.6890	16A01227	2-6	RI 2-6.met
27	X	RI.6890	16A01227	5-9	RI 5-9.met
28	X	RI.6890	16A01227	3-6PT	RI 3-6PT.met
29	X	RI.6890	MIXdCERT-CONTR	FIN	RI delta certif.met
30	X	RI.6890	MIXRI2		RI 2.met
31	X	RI.6890	MIXRI		RI.met
32		Disabled	OSSIDAZIONE 3 ORE		Ox 3h.met

PQC
NQC

5

Screening

Z:\RI-002\sequenze\2015\150525A.seq

Row	Peak Center	GC Method	Identifier 1	Identifier 2	Method
1	X	RI.6890	USPRI	1-2	RI 2.met
2	X	RI.6890	BURRI	1-2	RI 2.met
3	X	RI.6890	15L0934 15A02618	1-2	RI 2.met
4	X	RI.6890	15L0934 15A02619	1-2	RI 2.met
5	X	RI.6890	15L0934 15A02620	1-2	RI 2.met
6	X	RI.6890	15L0934 15A02621	1-2	RI 2.met
7	X	RI.6890	15L0934 15A02622	1-2	RI 2.met
8	X	RI.6890	15L0936 15A02628	1-2	RI 2.met
9	X	RI.6890	15L0936 15A02629	1-2	RI 2.met
10	X	RI.6890	15L0936 15A02630	1-2	RI 2.met
11	X	RI.6890	15L0936 15A02631	1-2	RI 2.met
12	X	RI.6890	15L0936 15A02632	1-2	RI 2.met
13	X	RI.6890	15L0936 15A02633	1-2	RI 2.met
14	X	RI.6890	15L0934 15A02634	1-2	RI 2.met
15	X	RI.6890	15L0934 15A02635	1-2	RI 2.met
16	X	RI.6890	15L0944 15A02651	1-2	RI 2.met
17	X	RI.6890	15L0944 15A02652	1-2	RI 2.met
18	X	RI.6890	15L0944 15A02653	1-2	RI 2.met
19	X	RI.6890	15L0944 15A02654	1-2	RI 2.met
20	X	RI.6890	15L0944 15A02655	1-2	RI 2.met
21	X	RI.6890	15L0944 15A02656	1-2	RI 2.met
22	X	RI.6890	15L0944 15A02657	1-2	RI 2.met
23	X	RI.6890	15L0944 15A02658	1-2	RI 2.met
24	X	RI.6890	15L0944 15A02659	1-2	RI 2.met
25	X	RI.6890	15L1011 15A02860	1-2	RI 2.met
26	X	RI.6890	15L1011 15A02861	1-2	RI 2.met
27	X	RI.6890	15L1011 15A02862	1-2	RI 2.met
28	X	RI.6890	MIXdCERT-CONTR	FIN	RI delta certif.met
29		Disabled	OSSIDAZIONE 3 ORE		Ox 3h.met

PQC
NQC

25

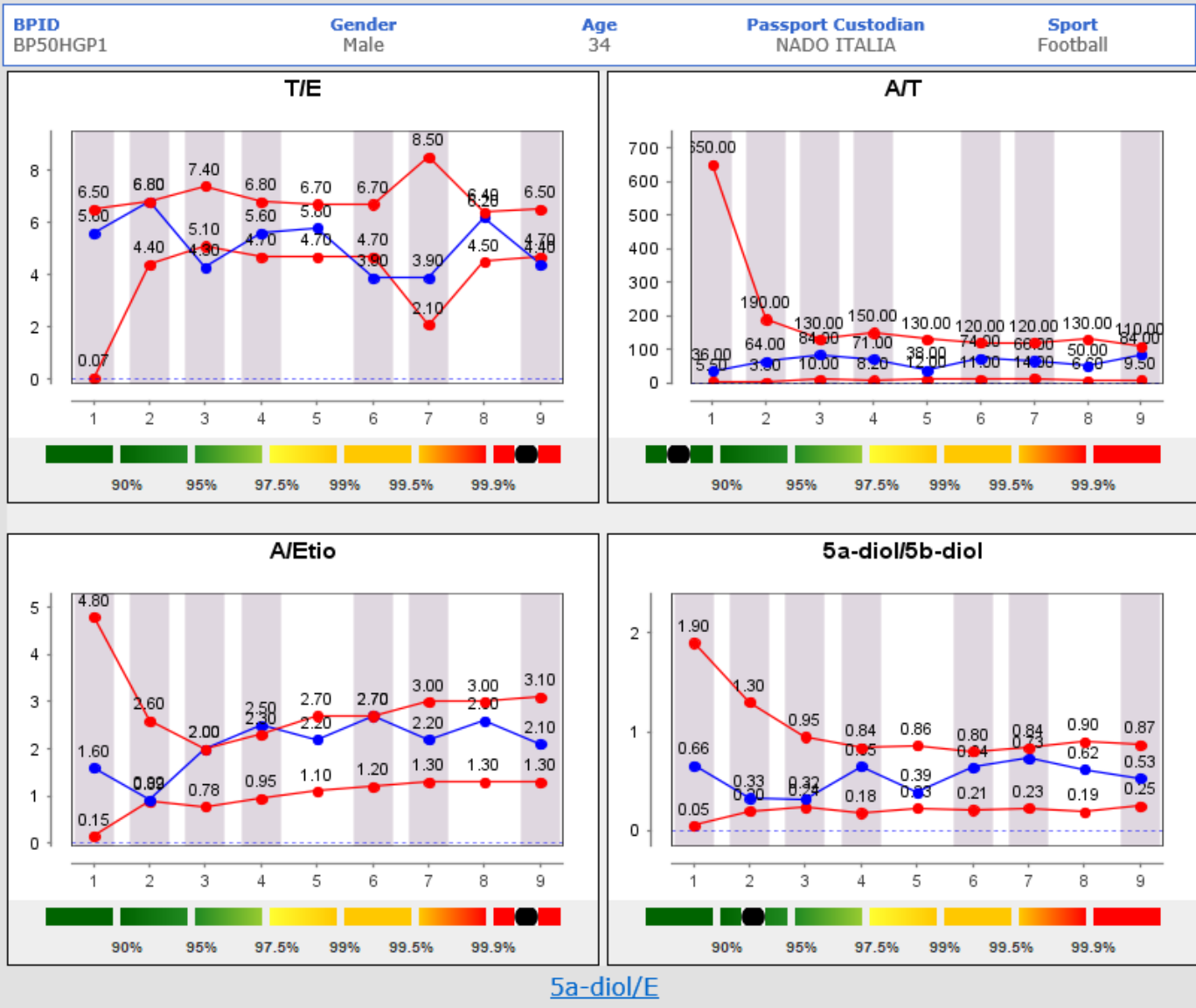
Increasing workload capacity

Step	h	
3-12 mL Urine	3	
Free fraction removal		
Hydrolysis + L/L		
HPLC / sample	0,7	1,7
4-5 Injections / sample	1	
Total time for 30 samples		54
Injections per sequence		> 120

Step	h	
6 mL Urine	2	
No Free fraction removal		
Hydrolysis + L/L		
HPLC / sample	0,3	0,6
1 Injection / sample	0,3	
Total time for 30 samples		19,4
Injections per sequence		< 35

Real passports

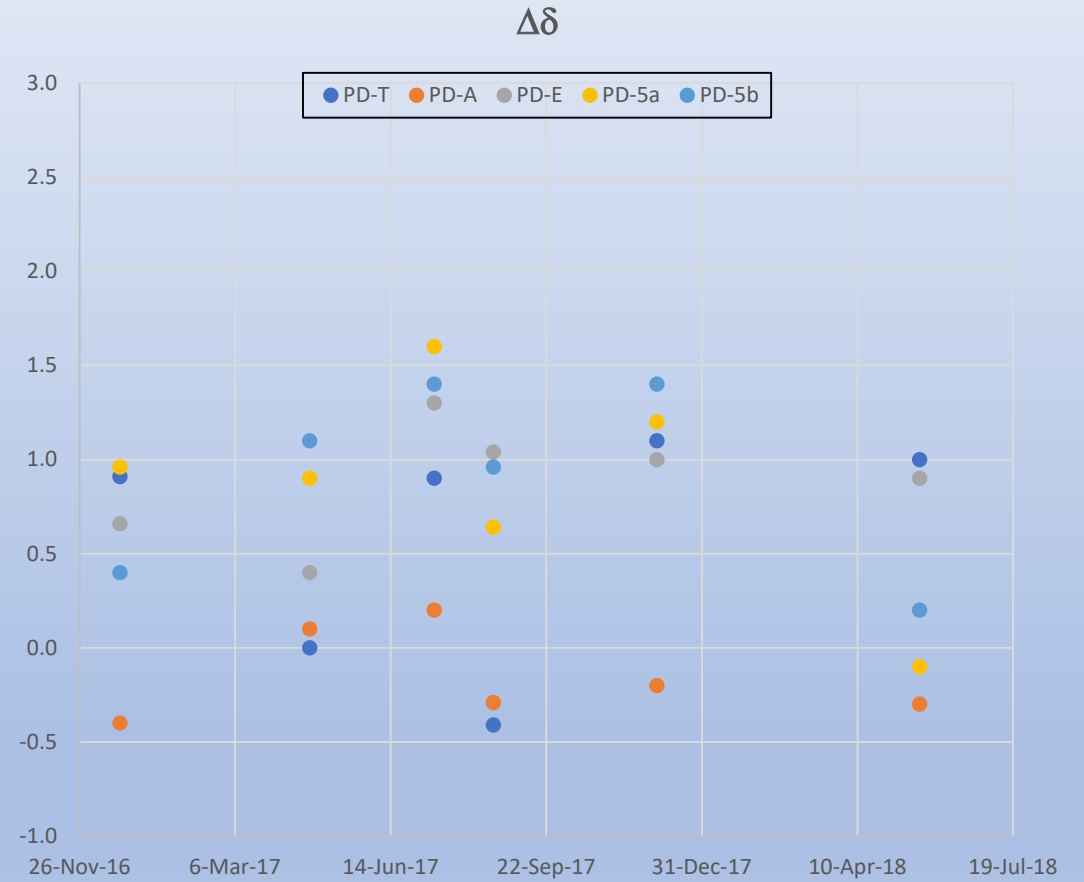
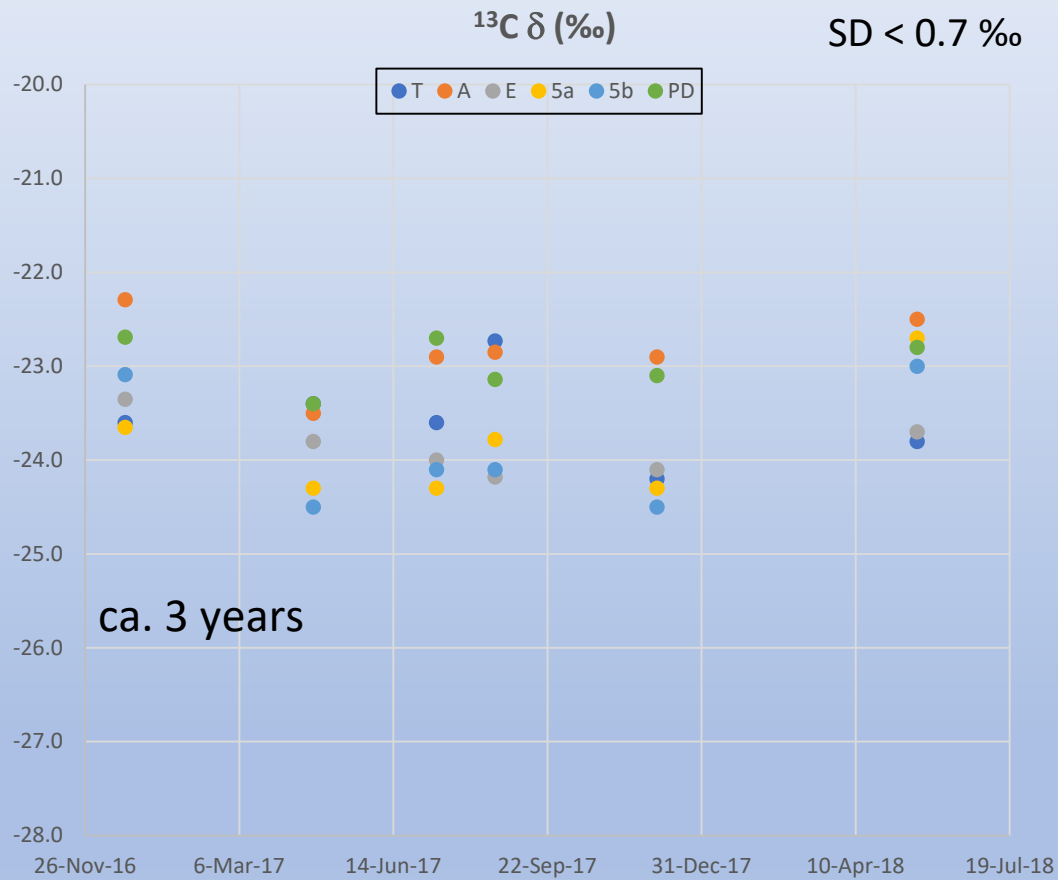
Steroid Module



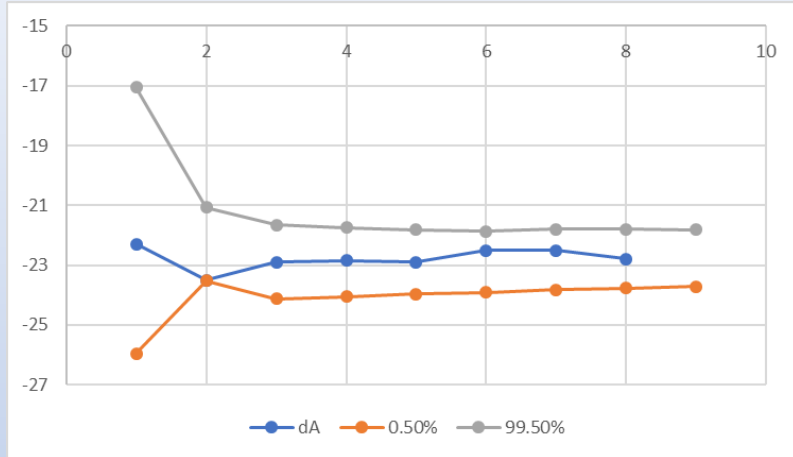
Samples collected 2015-2018

Isotopic Module

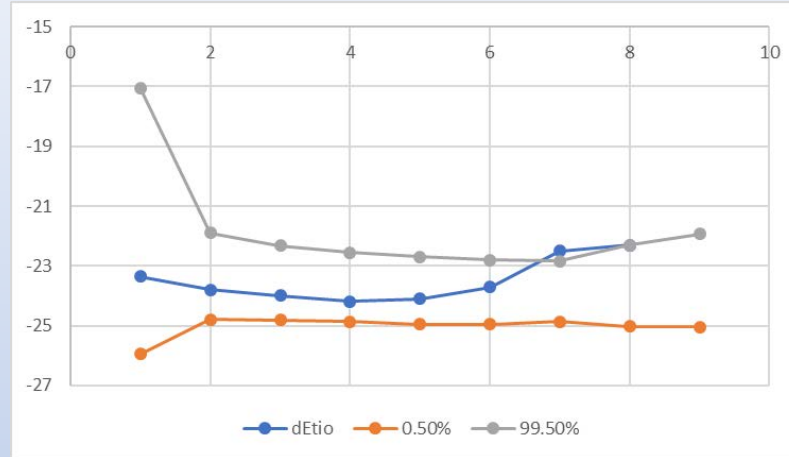
IRMS data are stable



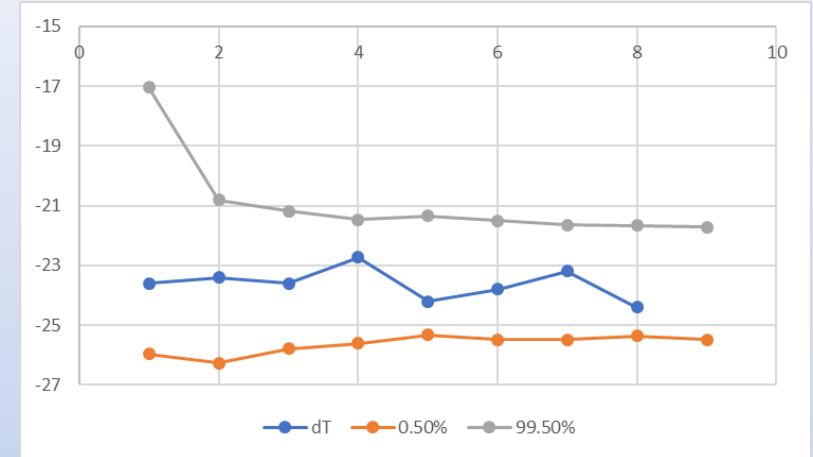
Isotopic Module



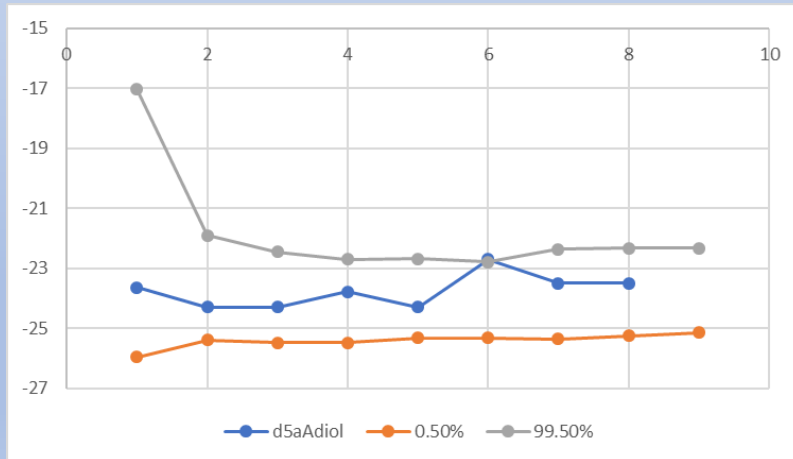
A



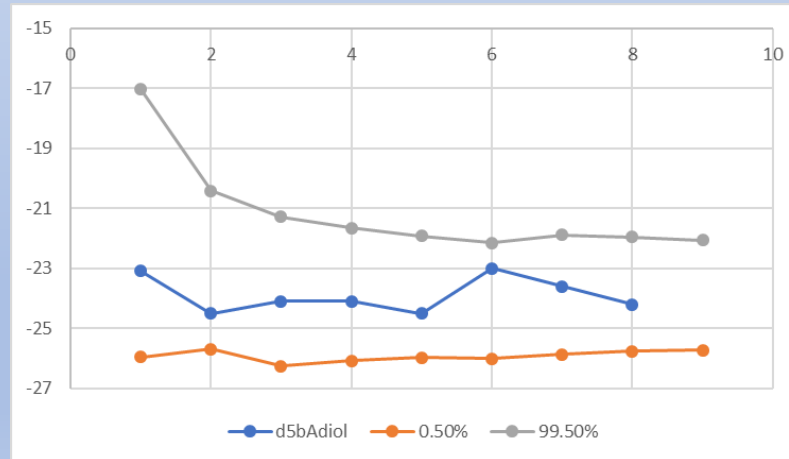
Et



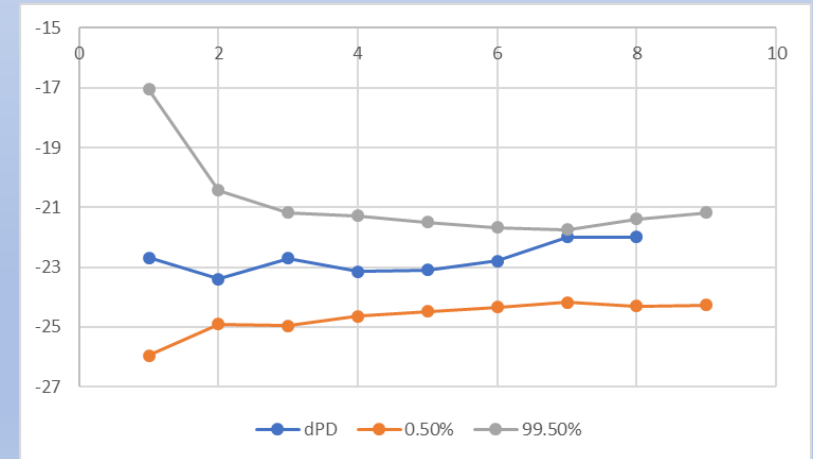
T



5aAdiol



5bAdiol



PD

Steroid Module

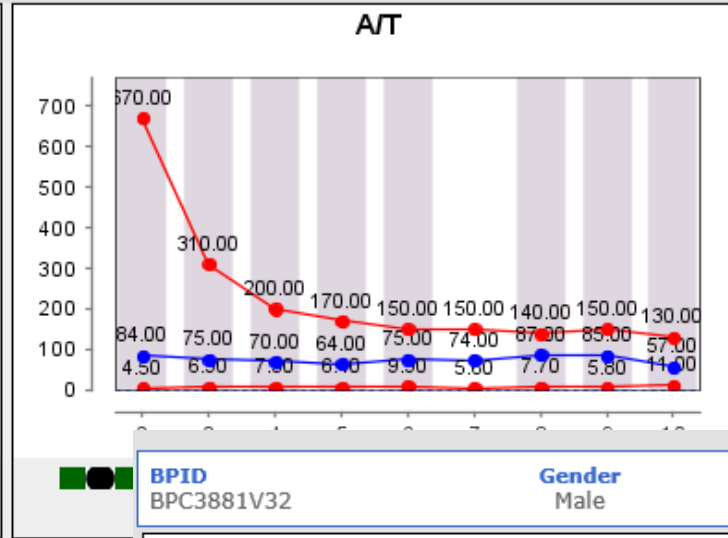
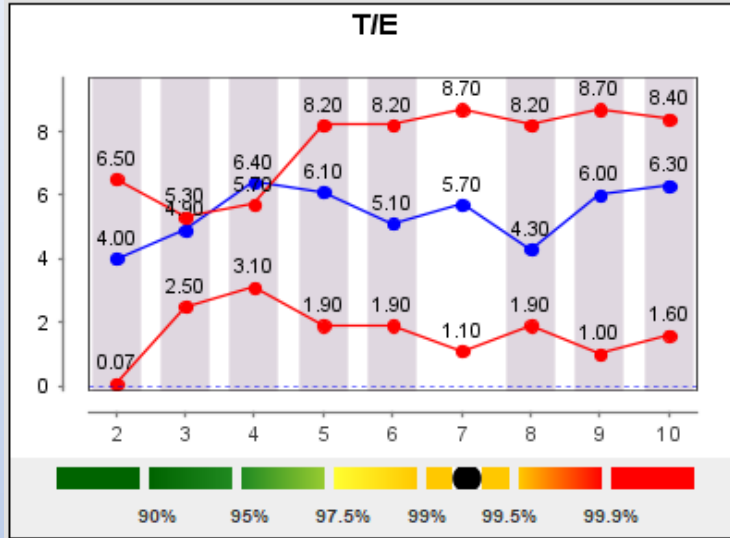
BPID
BP12CJE8

Gender
Male

Age
23

Passport Custodian
ABCD

Sport
Football; Football



2 Laboratories involved

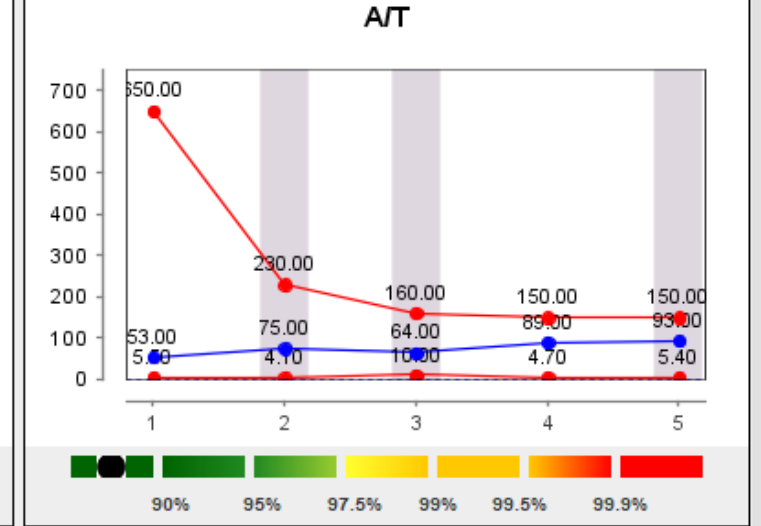
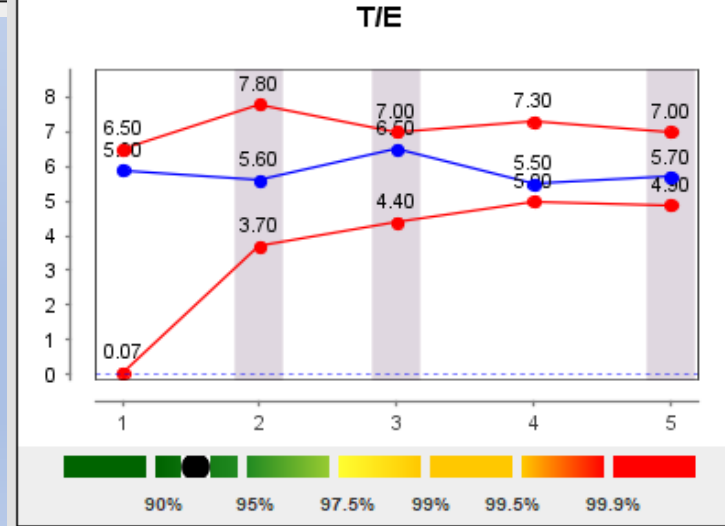
BPID
BPC3881V32

Gender
Male

Age
28

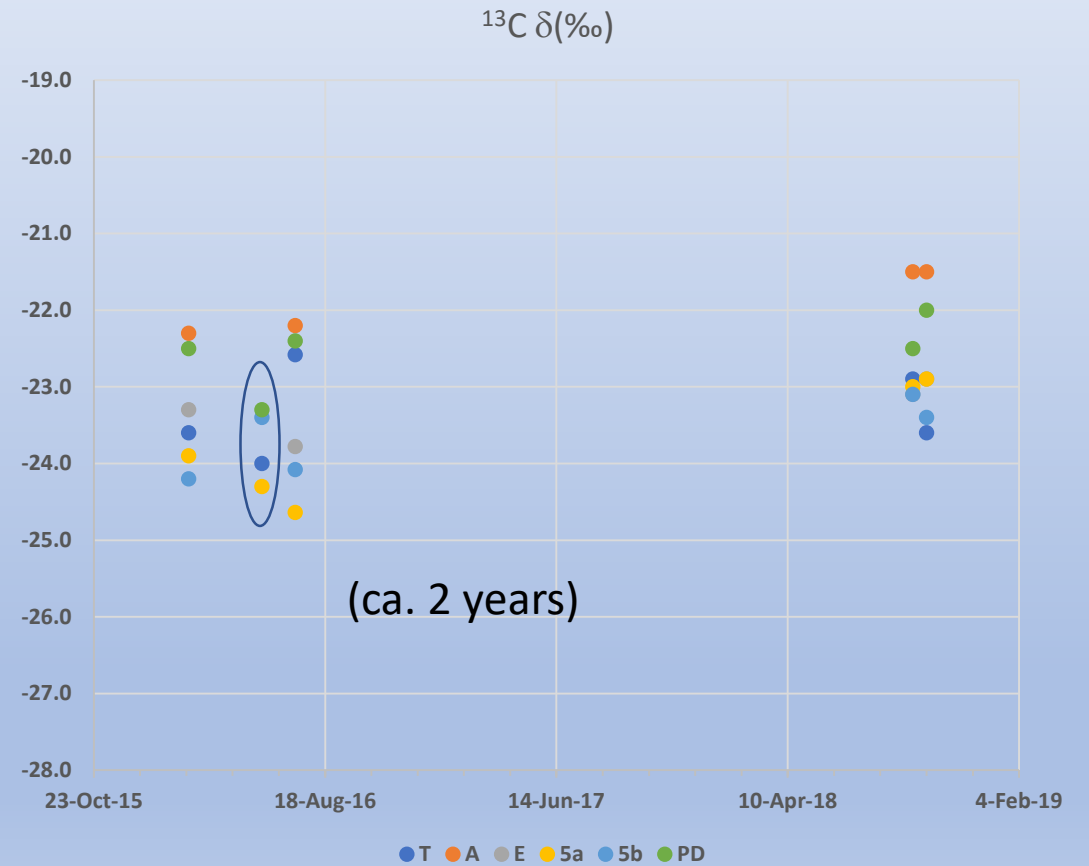
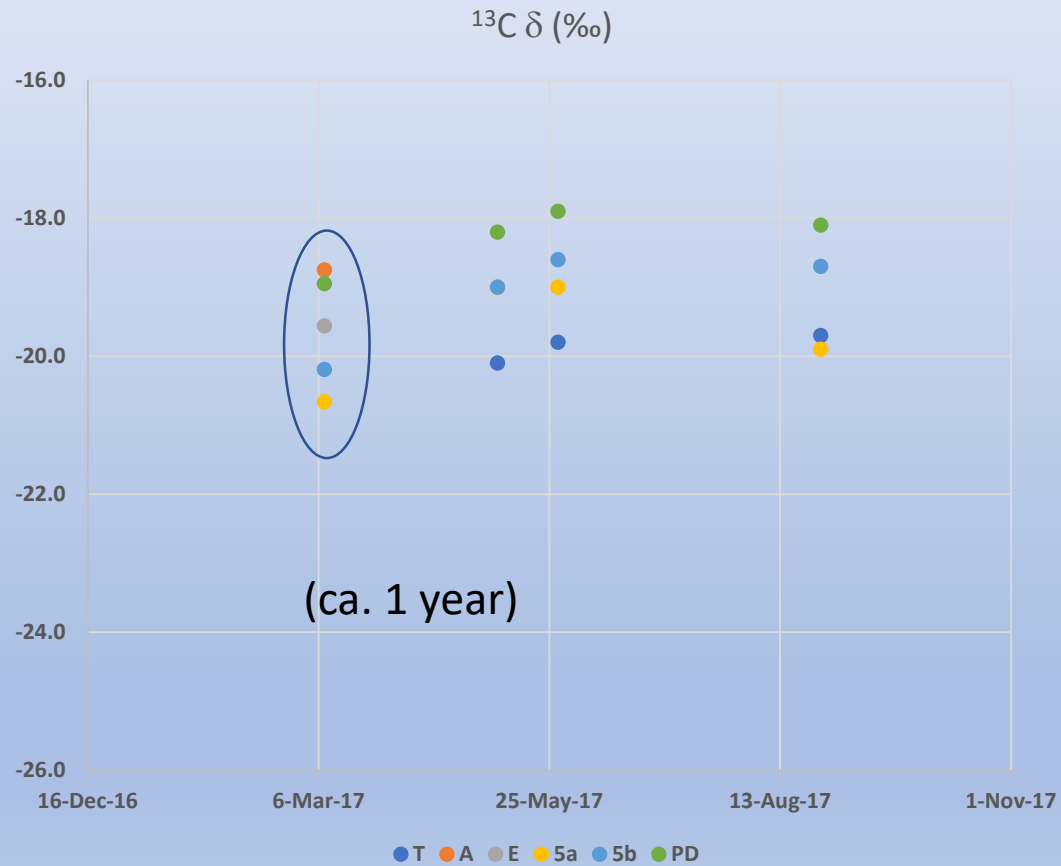
Passport Custodian
NADO ITALIA

Sport
Gymnastics

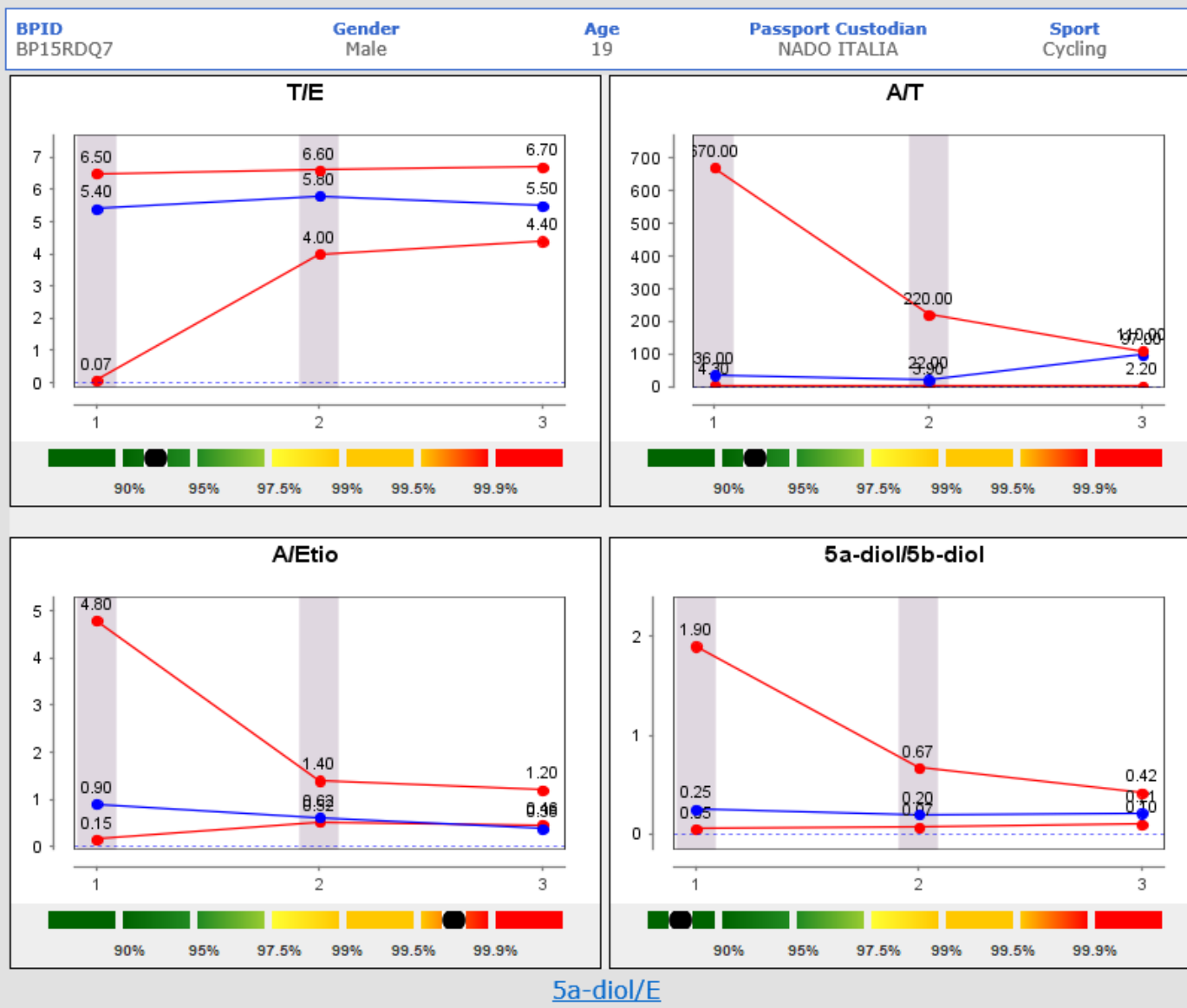


Isotopic Module

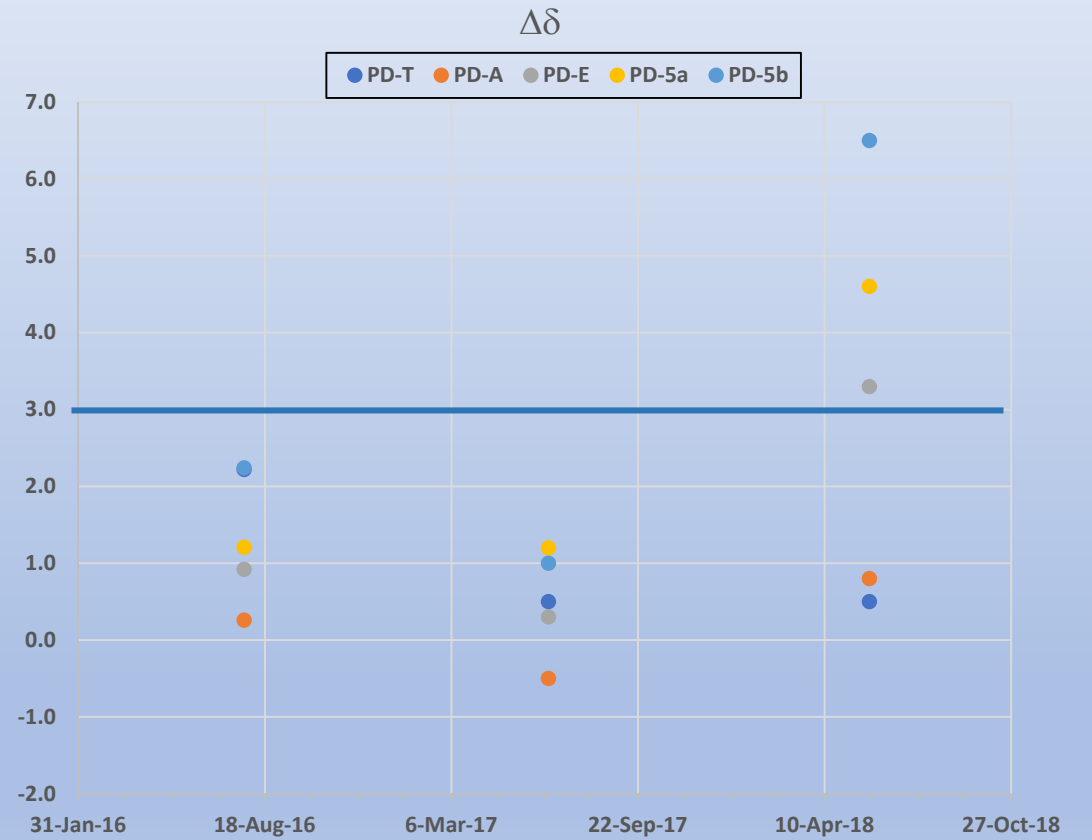
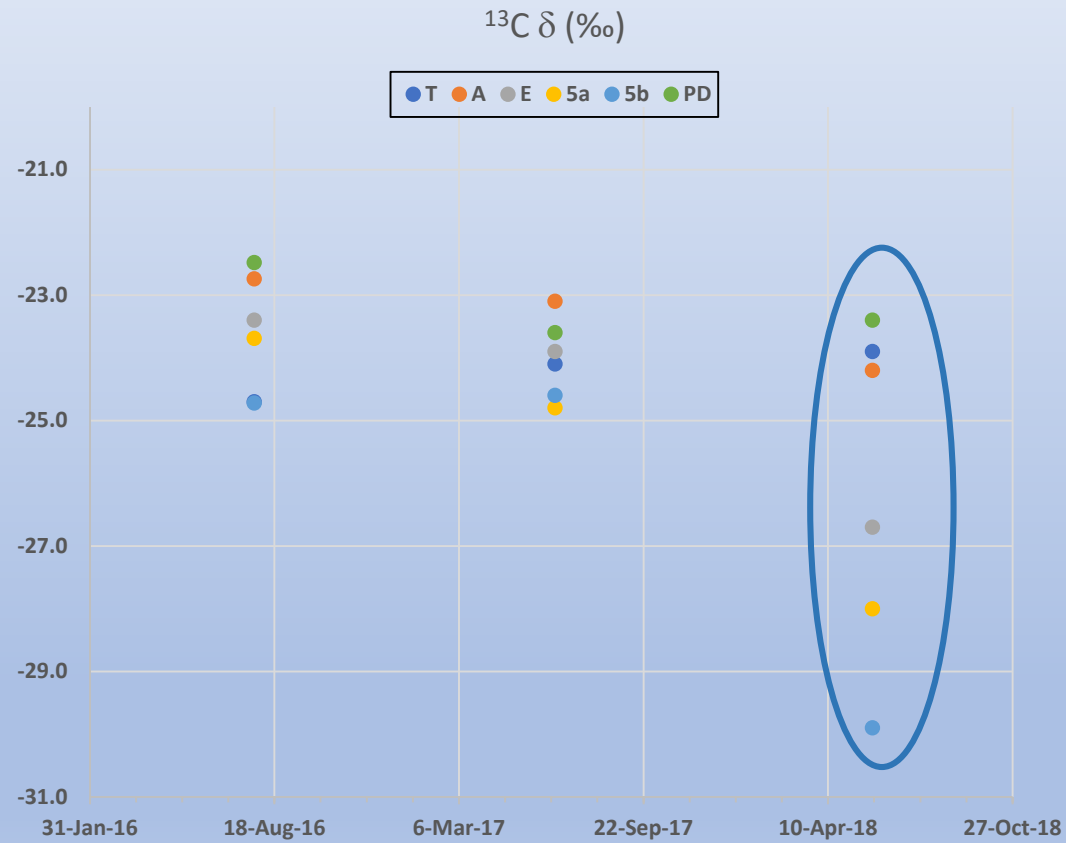
2 Laboratories involved



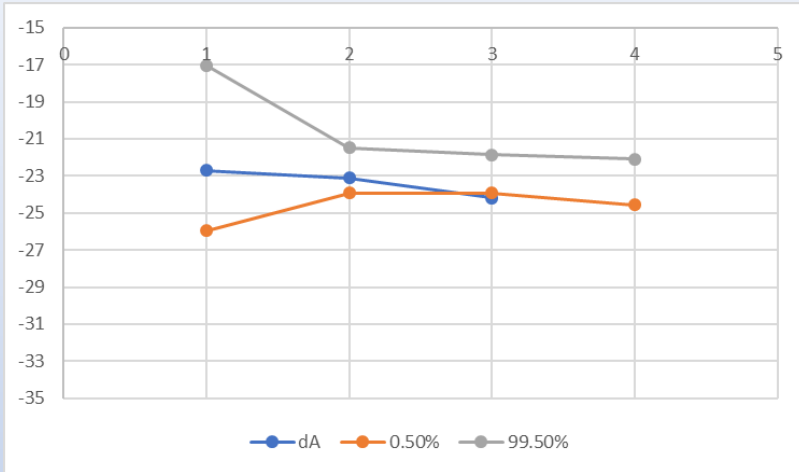
Steroid Module



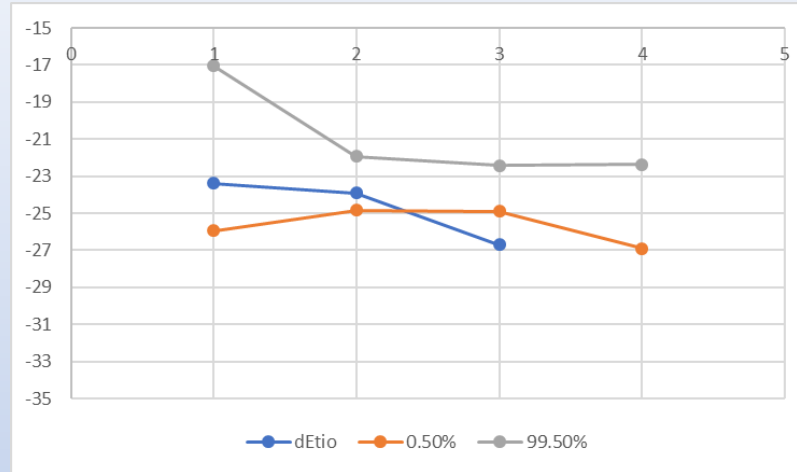
Isotopic Module



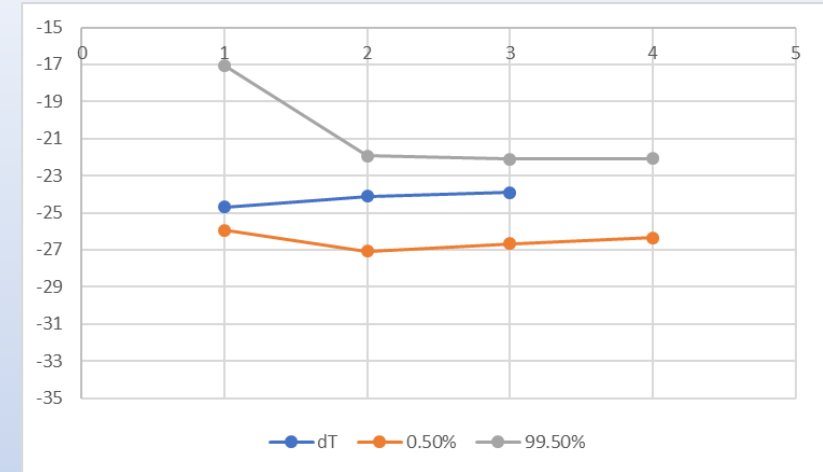
Isotopic Module



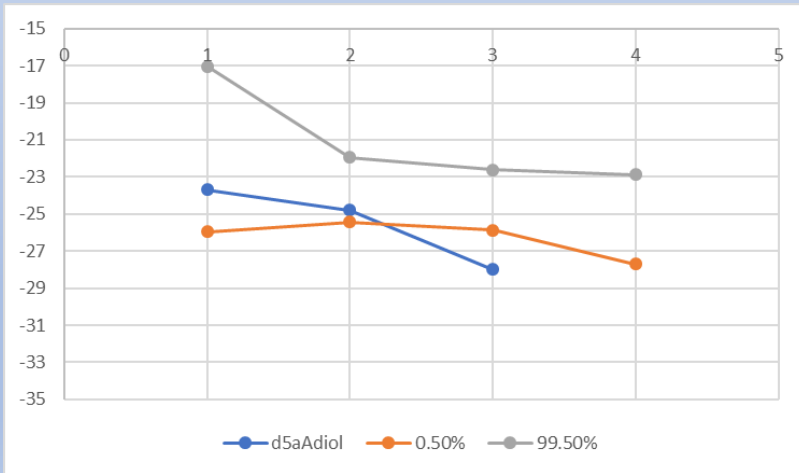
A



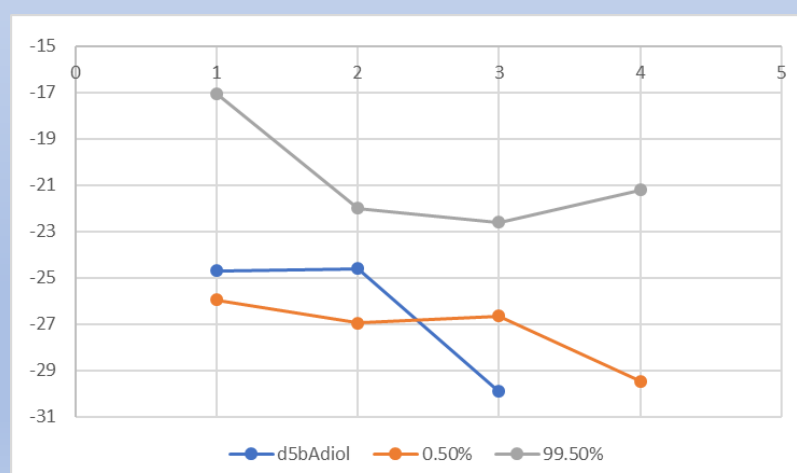
Et



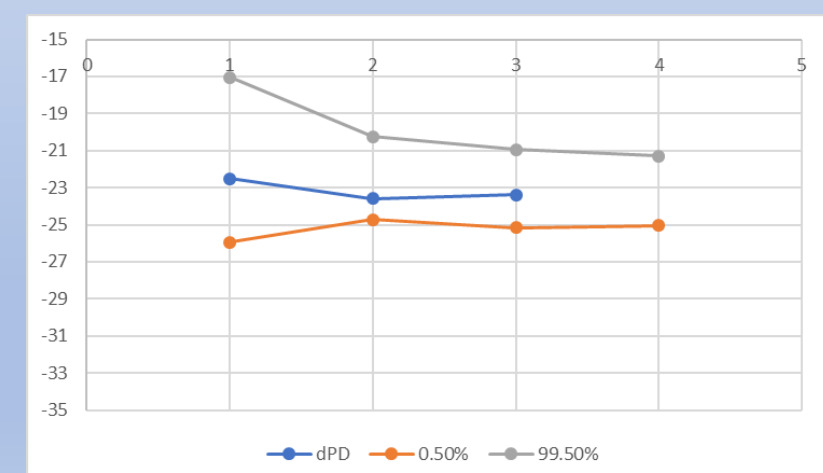
T



5aAdiol

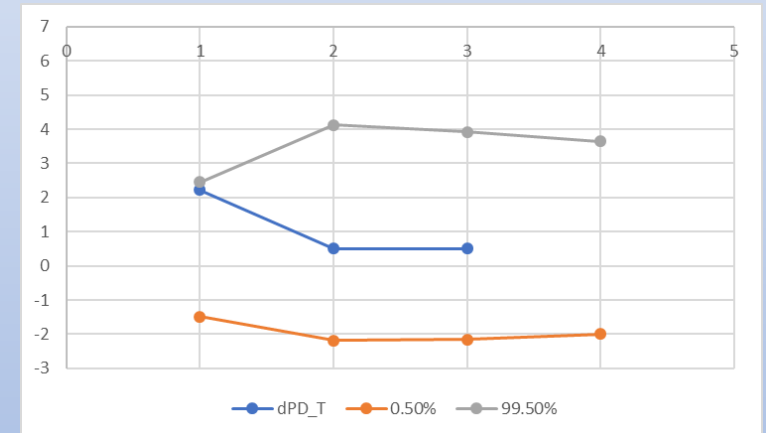
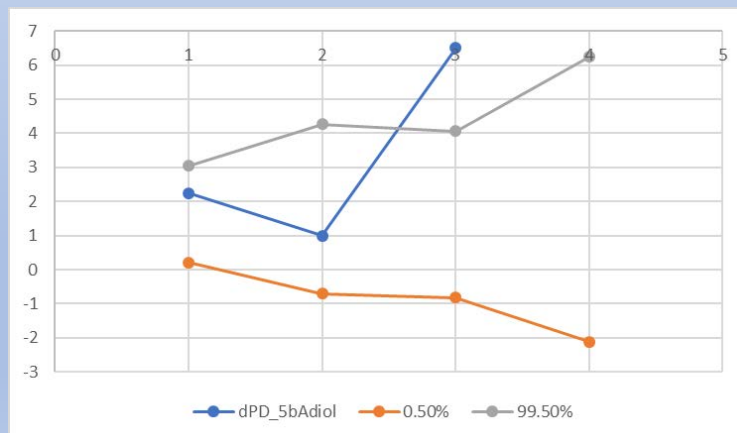
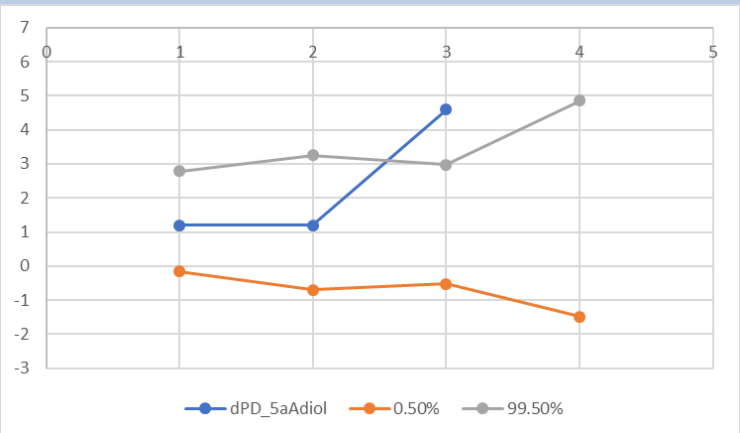
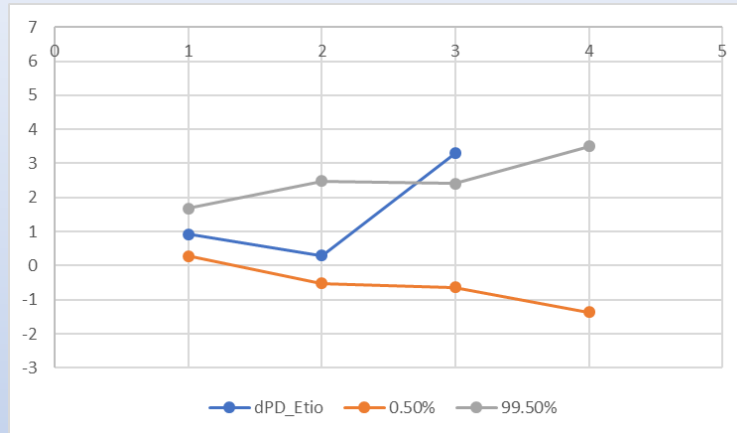
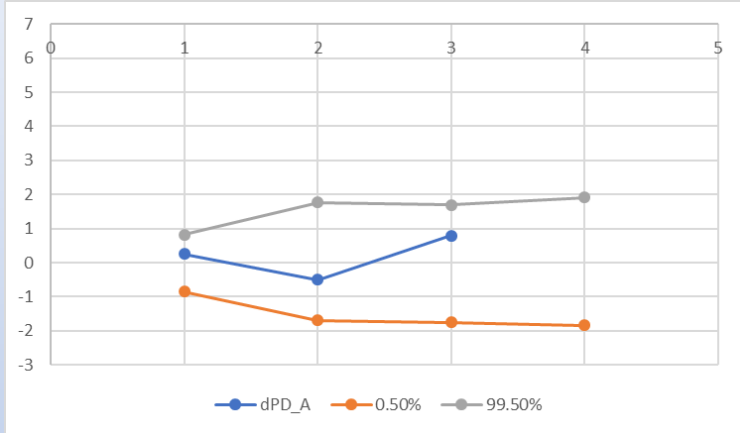


5bAdiol

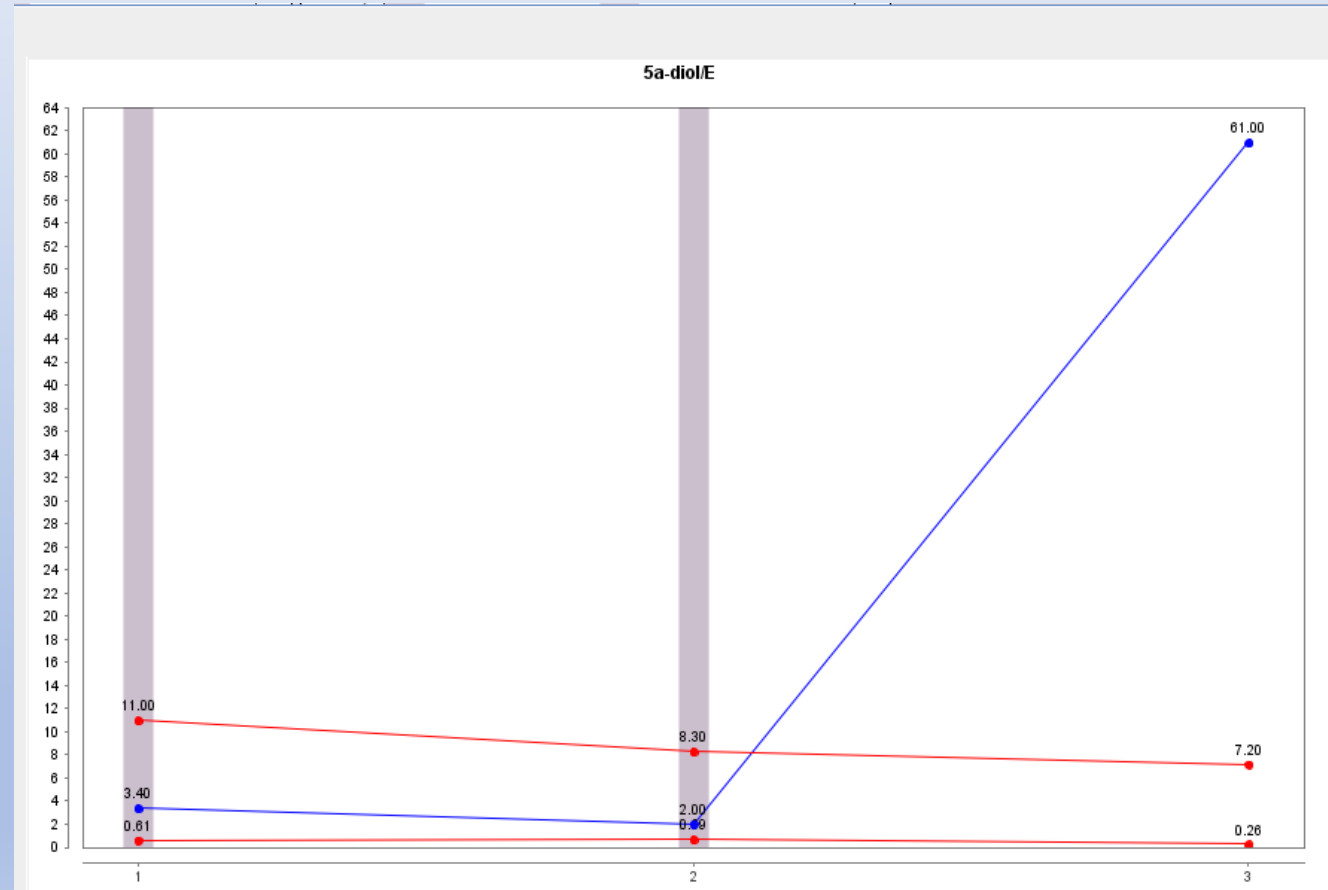


PD

Isotopic Module



..... But the steroid module of the ABP has some additional information



Conclusions and Future Perspectives

IRMS Bayesian model:

- Δδ Improves the sensitivity for the detection of doping with pseudo endogenous steroids
- Δδ The simplicity and the same approach used for the Steroid Profile Adaptive Model should allow an easy inclusion in the Athlete Biological Passport
- Δδ The use of IRMS should be extended not only to confirmations

Future

- Δδ Greater harmonization among Laboratories is needed
- Δδ Study of potential confounding factors needed

Acknowledgments

- My IRMS colleagues @ the Laboratorio Antidoping FMSI
- Italian Ministry of Health (“Ministero della Salute, Commissione per la vigilanza sul doping e sulla tutela sanitaria delle attività sportive”) for the financial support of the initial part of the project
- World Antidoping Agency (WADA) for financial support

