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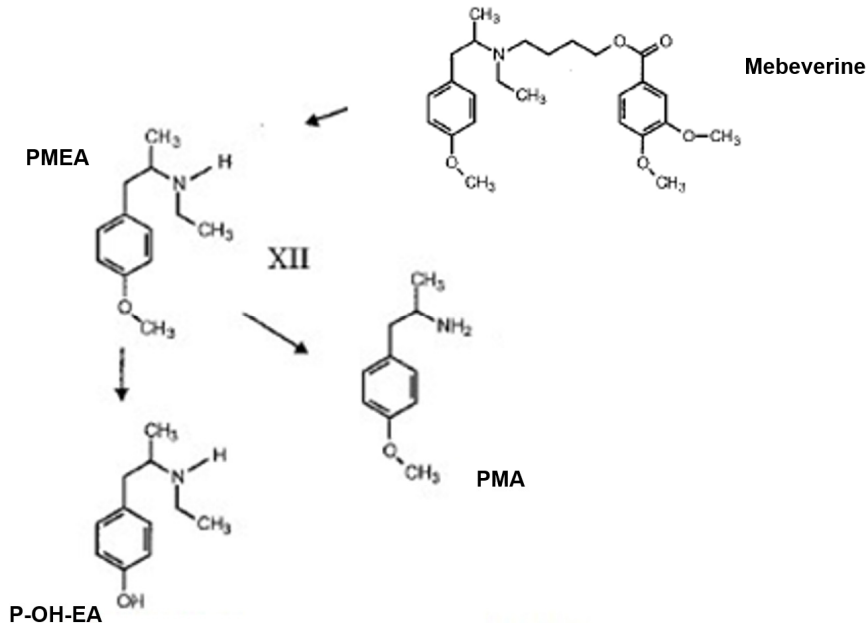
MEBEVERINE METABOLISM

The *World Anti-Doping Agency* wishes to draw the attention of the Laboratories to the following remarks and instructions on the analysis and reporting of **p-hydroxy-amphetamine (p-OH-A)**.

At its meeting held on March 5-6, 2012, the WADA Laboratory Expert Group (LabEG) evaluated information on the metabolism of mebeverine, a non-prohibited, antispasmodic substance used for the treatment of irritable bowel disease (IBD). The literature available on the metabolism of this substance indicates that it can metabolize into p-OH-A, which also constitutes a *Metabolite* of the *Prohibited Substances* amphetamine, selegiline and famprofazone.

In order to avoid the incorrect reporting of an *Adverse Analytical Finding* on a *Sample* containing mebeverine-derived p-OH-A, WADA recommends that when p-OH-A is detected in a *Sample*, the Laboratory looks for the detection of additional mebeverine-specific *Metabolites* (the parent drug is not detected in urine).

In addition to p-OH-A, it has been shown that mebeverine can also metabolize into i) p-methoxy-ethylamphetamine (PMEA), ii) p-OH-ethylamphetamine (p-OH-EA) and iii) p-methoxy-amphetamine (PMA) [Kraemer *et al*, *Drug Metab Dispos* (2000) **28**: 339; Zaitso *et al*, *Forensic Sci Int* (2008) **177**: 77].



Should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact the WADA Science Department.