



**Asia-Pacific  
Economic Cooperation**

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## **Analysis of Veterinary Drug Residues in China**

Submitted by: China



**Food Safety Cooperation Forum Partnership  
Training Institute Network Proficiency Testing  
Workshop  
Beijing, China  
10-11 September 2014**



**APEC**  
CHINA 2014



**FSCF** Food Safety  
Cooperation Forum  
**PTIN** Partnership Training  
Institute Network

# Analysis of Veterinary Drug Residues in China

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**Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau  
of The People's Republic of China**

**SEP. 10, 2014**

# Contents

- Profile of the institution
- Analysis of veterinary drugs
- The newly research findings





# 上海出入境检验检疫局

Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau

## About us

- The Technical Center for Animal, Plant and Food Inspection and Quarantine (AFTC) is one of the affiliated institutions of Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau (SHCIQ).
- **Responsibilities:** Inspect the entry-exit foodstuffs, cosmetics and their products, and quarantine the animal and plant products.





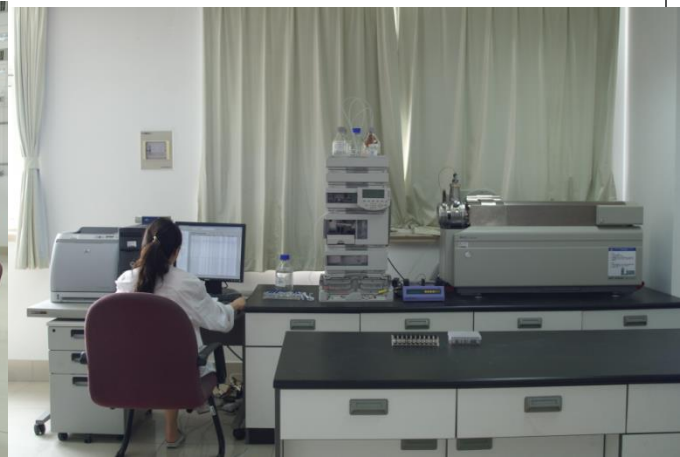
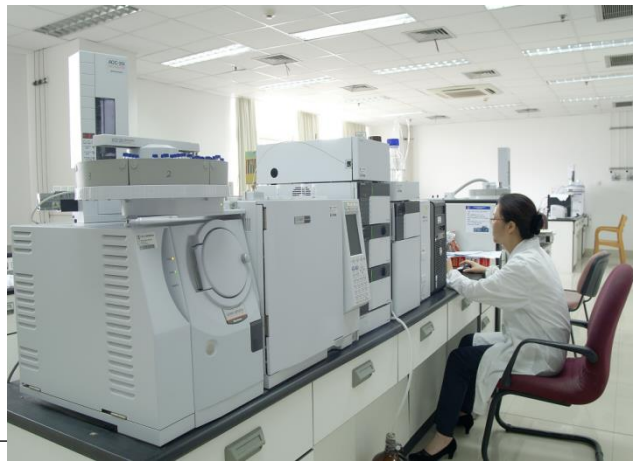
# Capacities

- State Key Laboratory (Shanghai) of Food Safety.
- Authorized reference laboratory of veterinary drugs (Triphenylmethanes,  $\beta$ -agonists, Resorcylic acid lactones and Steroids) by General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ).
- Coordinate PT's including Triphenylmethanes in animal feeds in 2013.

No.	2013-2014 PT's Project	Code	Result
1	Nitrofurantoin in shrimps	FAPAS PT02229	Satisfied
2	Chloramphenicol in milk	FAPAS PT1870	Satisfied
3	Trifluralin in fish meat	FAPAS PT0588	Satisfied
4	Antibiotics in egg	RILILT 1227295401	Satisfied
5	$\beta$ -agonist pork	CNCA-13-A08	Satisfied

# Personnel and Equipments

- 15 chemists and 35 technicians/assistants
- GC, GC-MS, GC\*GC-MS, GC-QQQ, GC-QTOF; HPLC, HPLC-QQQ, HPLC-IT-TOF, HPLC-QTOF, HPLC-Oritrap; IRMS, ICP-MS, AAS, AFS, RT-IR, GPC, ASE, IC, etc.



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# Regulations

- No. 193 Announcement from Ministry of Agriculture of China: The prohibited veterinary drugs and other chemicals in food animals.
- No. 235 Announcement from Ministry of Agriculture of China: The maximum residues limits of veterinary drugs in animals origin food.



# Guidance on Method Validation

- GB/T 27404-2008 Criterion on quality control of laboratories-chemical testing of food.
- AQSIQ: The guidance of quality control in residue analysis (2002).

## Reference:

- 657/2002/EC Implementing Council Directive 96/23/EC Concerning the performance of analytical methods and the interpretation of results.
- No.SANCO/10684/2009 Method validation and quality control procedures for pesticides residues analysis in food and feed.
- CRL guidelines for the validation of screening methods for residues of veterinary medicines.
- AOAC Guidelines for single laboratory validation of analytical methods for trace-level concentrations of organic chemicals.

# The challenges in drug analysis

## Diversity of the compounds

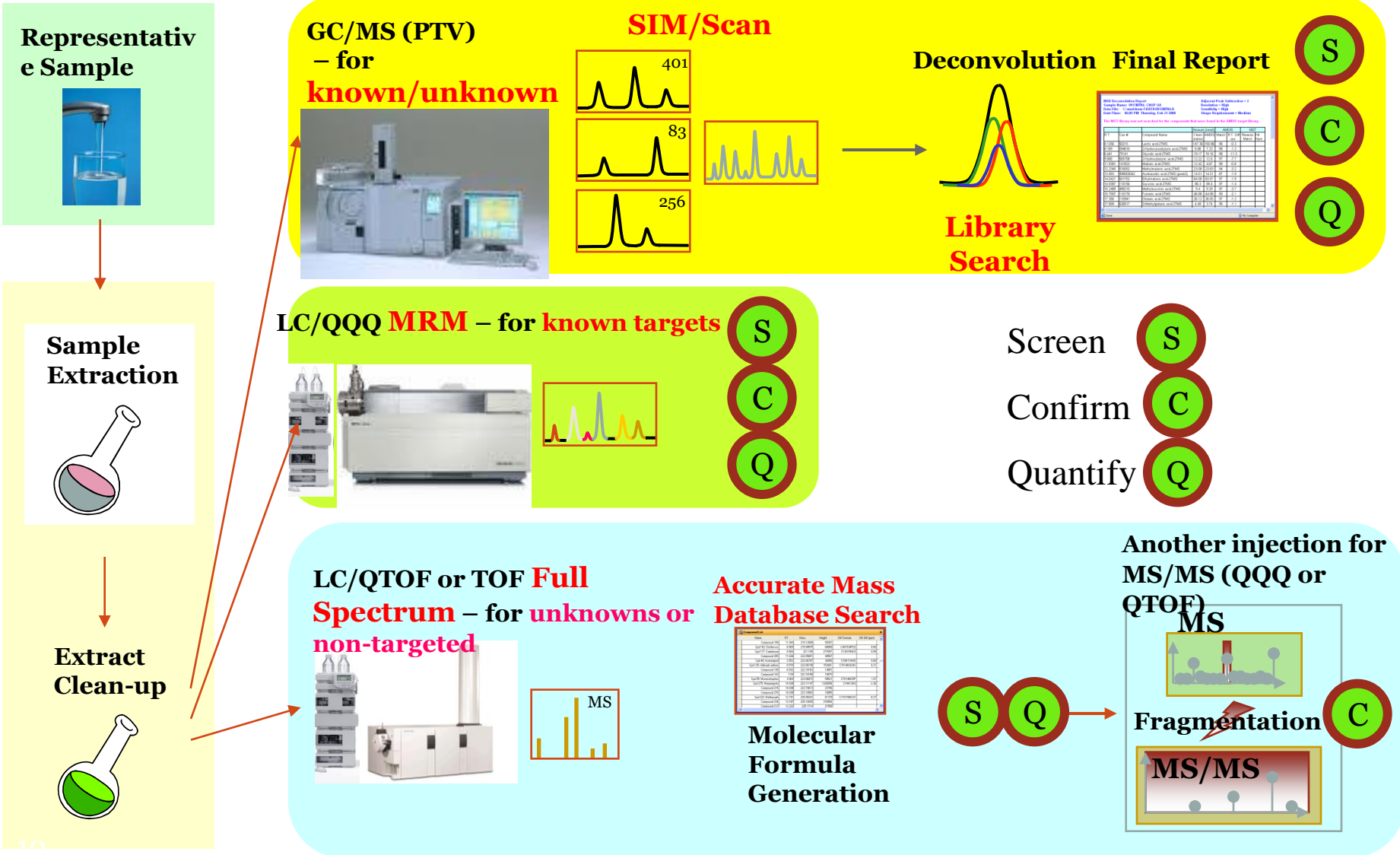
- More groups and classes
- Different physical/chemical properties (eg, polarity and pKa values)
- Parent drugs and metabolites

## Complex matrices

- Matrix effect
- Coextracted matrix
- Extremely low part-per-billion levels



# Workflows



# The advantages of QQQ and QTOF

## QTOF

- High resolution
- Accurate mass
- High scan speed
- Unknowns in one injection
- High sensitive in Full scan

## QQQ

- MS/MS mode
- Qualify and quantify both
- Low noise and high sensitive
- knows in one injection

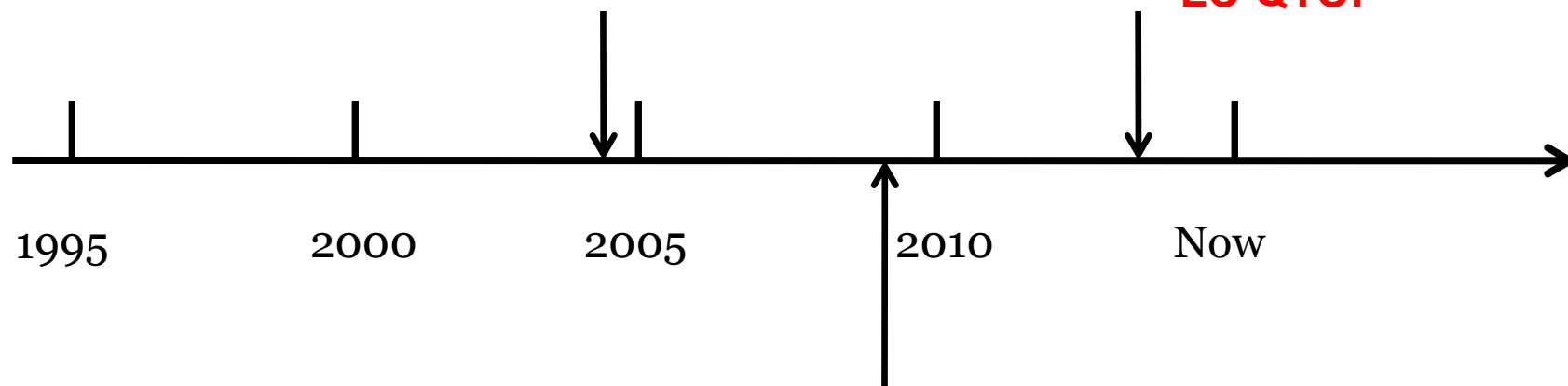


Veterinary drug  
analysis

# Methods Classification in Our Lab

**1. Single(-class) Residue Methods**  
GC, GC/MS, HPLC, LC-MS/MS

**3. Non-target Screening Methods**  
LC-QTOF



1995

2000

2005

2010

Now

**2. Multi-class Residue Methods**  
HPLC-MS/MS

# Single(-class) Residue Methods

- SN/T 1979-2007 Determination of praziquantel residue in foodstuffs of animal origin for export--LC-MS/MS method
- SN/T 1777.2-2007 Determination of macrolide antibiotic residues in foodstuffs animal origin for export--LC-MS/MS method
- SN/T2113-2008 Determination of tranquillizer residues in foodstuffs of animal origin for export--LC-MS/MS method
- SN/T 2190-2008 Determination of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs residue in foodstuffs of animal origin for export--LC-MS/MS method
- SN/T 2220-2008 Determination of benzodiazepine residues in foodstuffs of animal origin for export--LC-MS/MS method
- SN/T 2222-2008 Determination of glucocorticosteroids residues in foodstuffs of animal origin for export--LC-MS/MS method
- More than 100+ other SRMs

# Multi-class Residue Methods

- SN/T 2624-2010 Determination of basic veterinary drugs residues in foodstuffs of animal origin for export--LC-MS/MS method
- SN/T 2443-2010 Determination of multi-residues of acidic and neutral drugs in foodstuffs animal origin for import and export--LC-MS/MS method
- SN/T 3235-2012 Determination of multi-groups of banned drug residues in foodstuffs of animal origin for export-LC-MS/MS method
- .....

# SN/T 2624-2010

- 76 basic veterinary drugs
- 6 classes ( $\beta$ -agonist, Benzodiazepine, Sulfonamide, Benzimidazole, Triphenylmethane, Nitroimidazole)
- Acetonitrile and Citrate buffer Extraction
- strong cation exchange SPE Cleanup
- LC-MS/MS in MRM mode



# SN/T 2443-2010

- 64 acidic and neutral drugs
- 6 classes (corticosteroid, progestin, Androgens, hypoglycemic and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug)
- Acetonitrile extraction
- *n*-hexane Solvent exchange cleanup
- LC-MS/MS in MRM

# SN/T 2235-2012

- 44 banned individual drugs
- 9 classes ( $\beta$ -agonist, Androgen, Glucocorticoid, Estrogen, Nitroimidazoles, Resorcylic acid lactone, Triphenylmethane, Sedative and Chloramphenicol)
- Ammonia acetonitrile extraction
- QuEChERS cleanup
- LC-MS/MS in MRM

# Non-target Screening Method

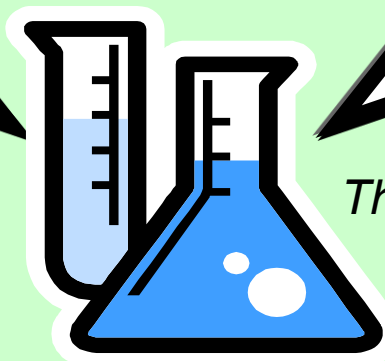
- Lab SOP: Qualitative Screening and Quantitative Determination of 100+ Veterinary Drugs in Food Using High Performance Liquid Chromatography Tandem Quadrupole Time-Of-Flight Mass Spectrometry

# What do we want from TOF/Q-TOF analysis

What's it?

What's concentration?

*and/or*



*That's really all there is*

**Screening for Target /Unknown**

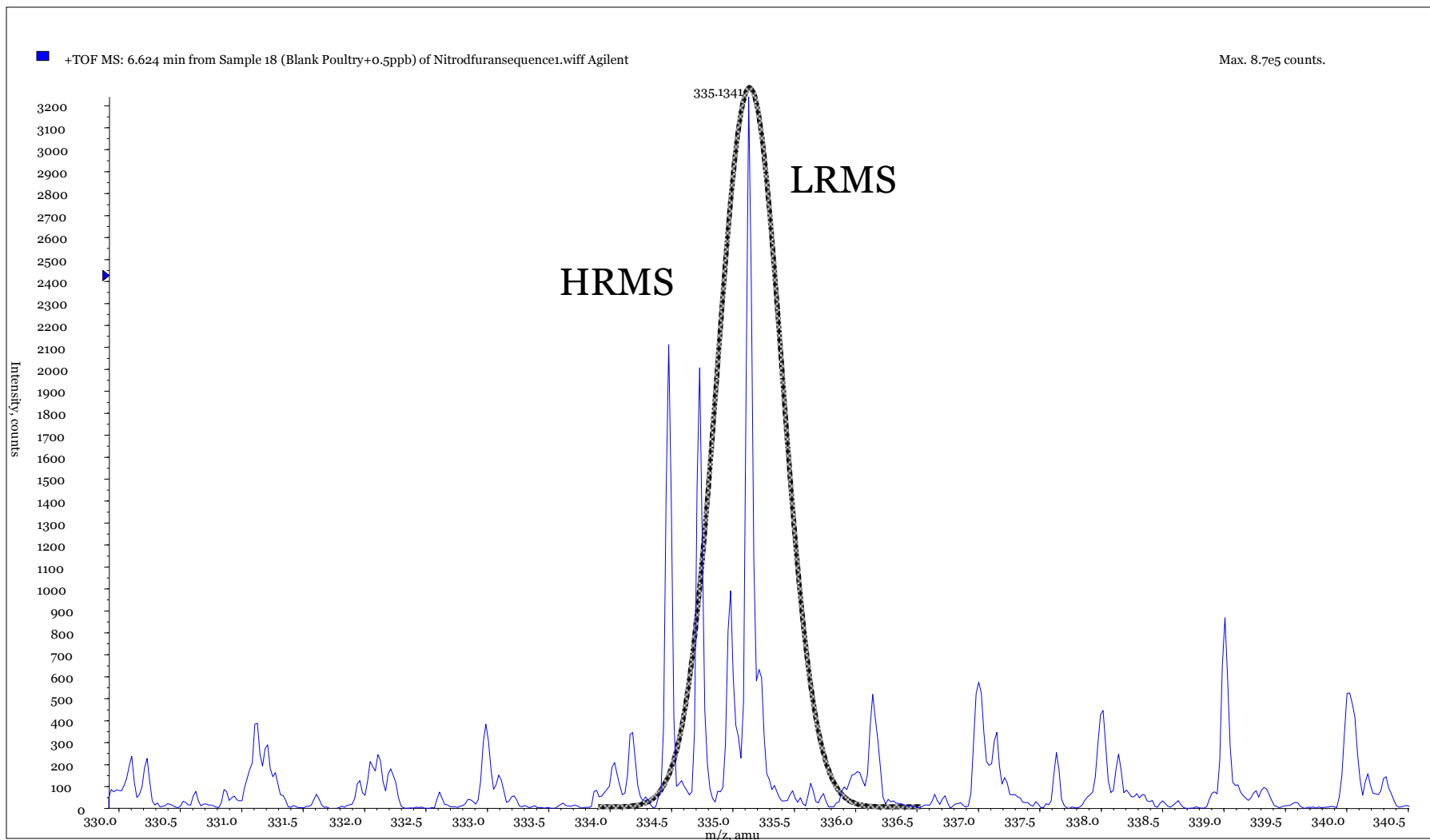
**Confirmation  
with MS/MS**



**Identification  
with AM(RT) or PCDL**

**Quantification  
With TOF/Q-TOF/QQQ**

# LRMS v.s. HRMS



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# Veterinaries studied (total 105) and their MRLs

Name	Number	Maximum residue levels	
		China	EU
Beta agonist	14	Banned(MRPL)	Banned(MRPL)
Benzimidazole	13	60 µg/kg(Mebendazole)	60 µg/kg(Mebendazole)
Benzodioxode	19	Banned(MRPL)	Banned(MRPL)
Nitroimidazole	10	100 µg/kg	100 µg/kg (Thiabendazole)
Sulfonamide	19	100 µg/kg	100 µg/kg
Triphenylmethane	4	Banned (MRPL)	Banned (MRPL)
Quinolone	14	10~200 µg/kg	10~200 µg/kg
Tetracycline	5	100 µg/kg (chlortetracycline)	100 µg/kg (chlortetracycline)
Sugar cortical	7	Banned (MRPL)	Banned (MRPL)

## **Sample prepare**

**2.0 g Sample**

**10mL 0.1% formic acid/acetonitrile, 5g anhydrous NaSO<sub>4</sub>**

**homogeneous, shake 10min**

**4000 rpm for 5 min**

**Extracted again by 10 mL 0.1% acid/acetonitrile, followed by 10 mL ethyl acetate**

**Evaporating at 40°C till dryness**

**reconstituted with 5mL of 5% ammonia/methanol**



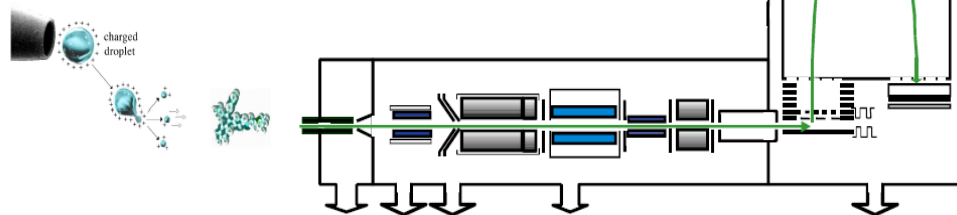
**Eluted with 8mL of 5% ammonia/methanol**

**Collect all elution (HLB functions: Retain the interferences and filtrate)**

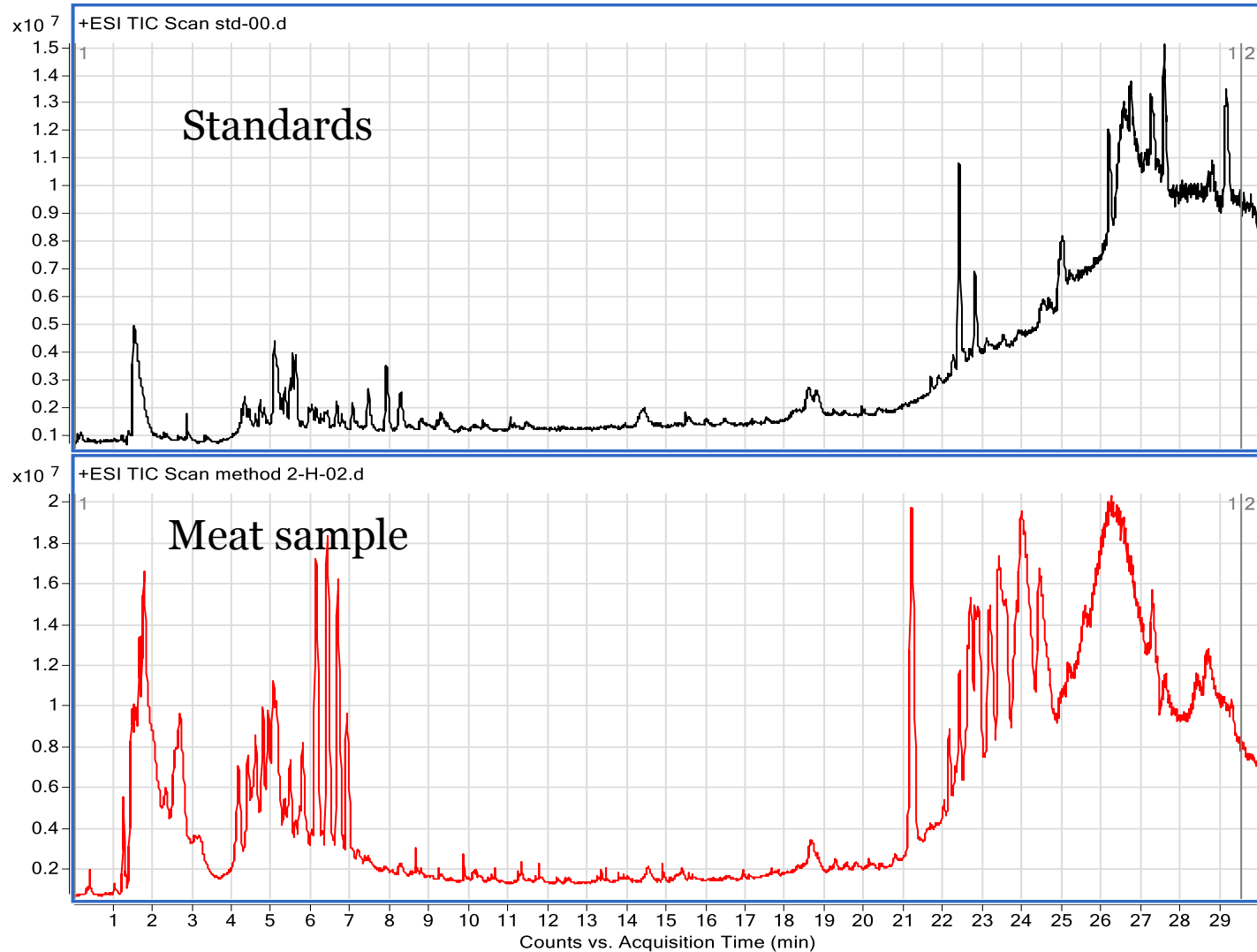


# Method parameters— MS condition

Mass system	: Q TOF MS	Ion source	: ESI
Nebulizer gas	: Nitrogen	Polarity	: Positive/ Negative
Nebulizer pressure	: 45 psi	Ion spray voltage	: 4500 V/4000 V
Drying gas temperature	: 330 °C	Drying gas flow rate	:5L/min
Sheath Gas temp	: 400 °C	Sheath gas flow	:10mL/min
Fragmentor	: 110 V	Nozzle voltage	:0 V
Mass range	: m/z 80-1050	Resolution	4G HR mode

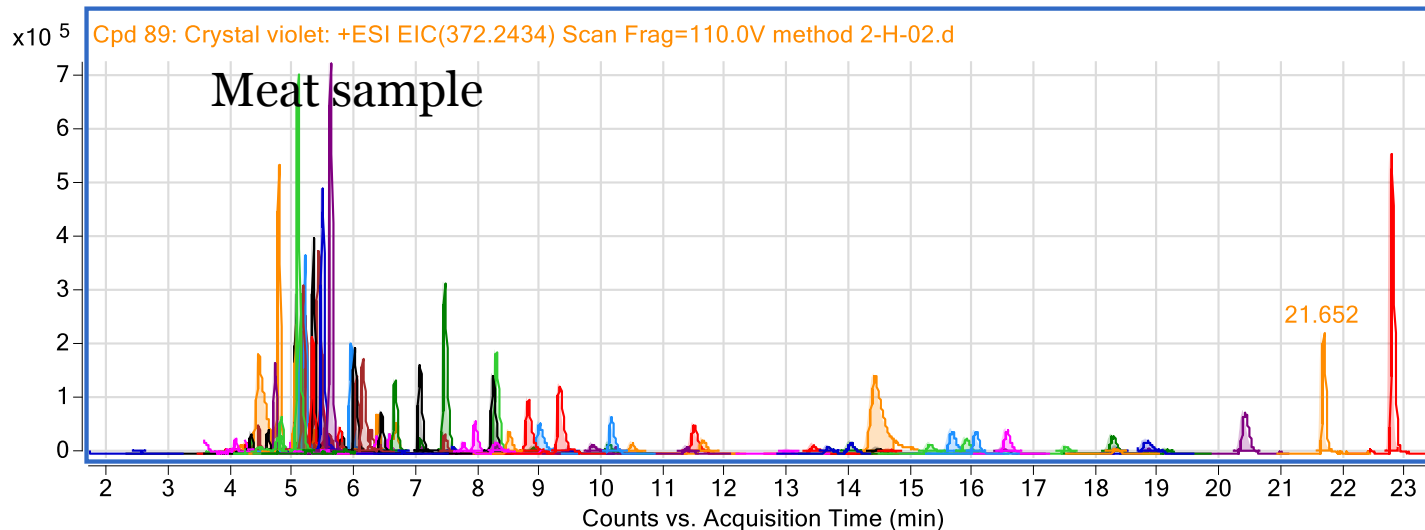
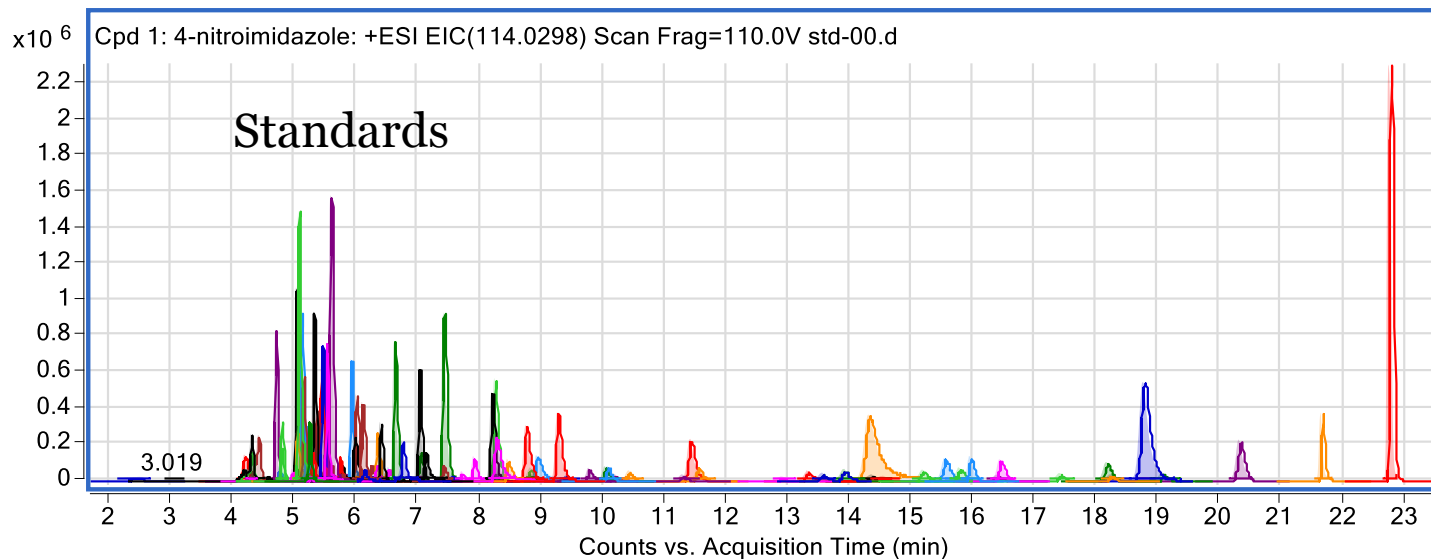


# Results



TIC of 105 veterinary drugs standards (5 ng/mL) and sample (5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  )

# Results



Overlaid EIC of 105 veterinary drugs standards (5 ng/mL) and sample (5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ )

# Identification

An analyte was considered positively identified when criteria were confirmed:

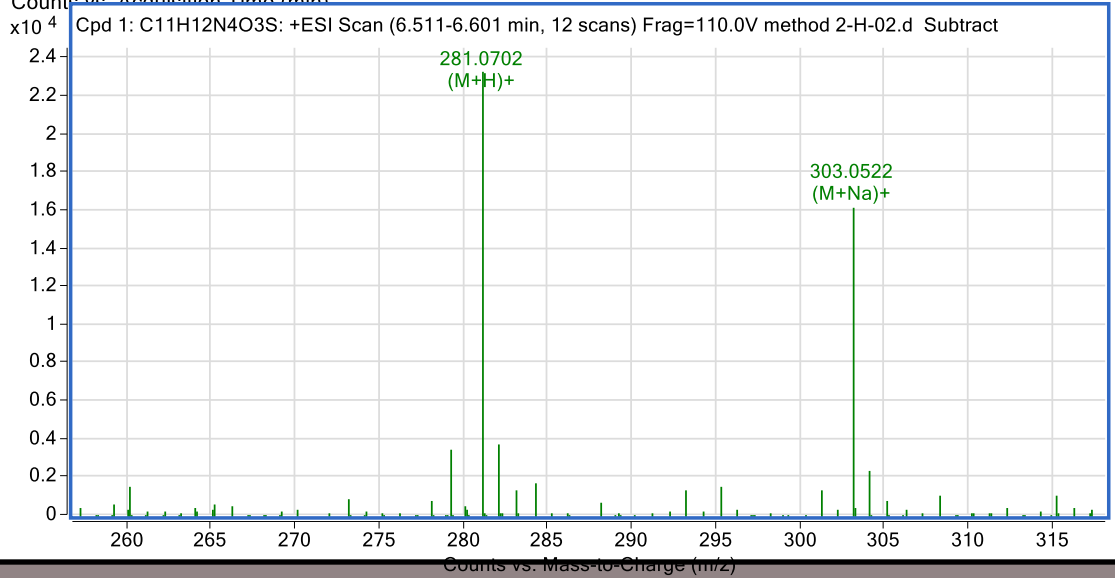
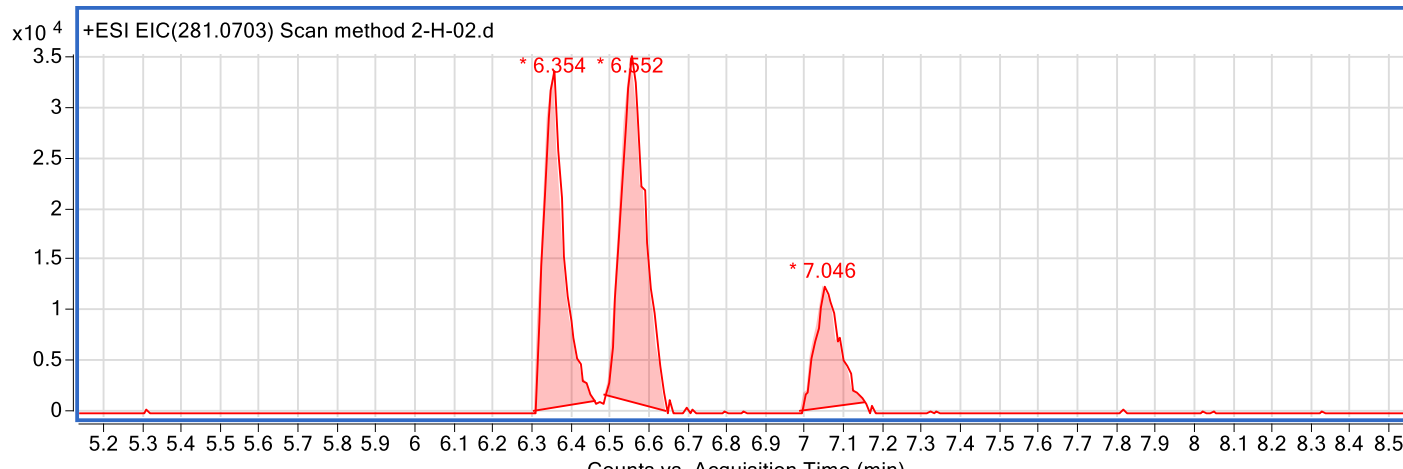
- the accurate mass deviation of two selected ions of each analyte was less than 5ppm.
- the ratio of the chromatographic retention time of the analyte to that of the same analyte in standard solution was within 2.5% tolerance.



# Identification of compounds with the same nominal mass

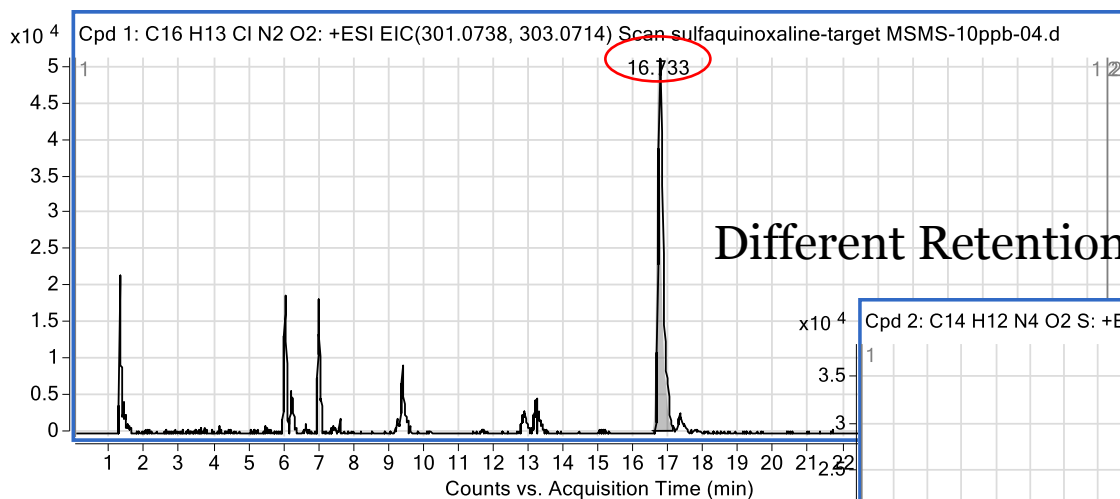
Group	Compound	Formula	Monoisotopic mass (Da)	Mass difference (ppm)	Identified by
1	Sulfameter	C11H12N4O3S	280.060301	0	Rt
	Sulfamethoxypridazine	C11H12N4O3S	280.060301		
	Sulfamonomethoxine	C11H12N4O3S	280.060301		
2	Temazepam	C16H13CIN2O2	300.06656	5.13	Rt and isotope match
	Sulfaquinoxaline	C14H12N4O2S	300.06810		





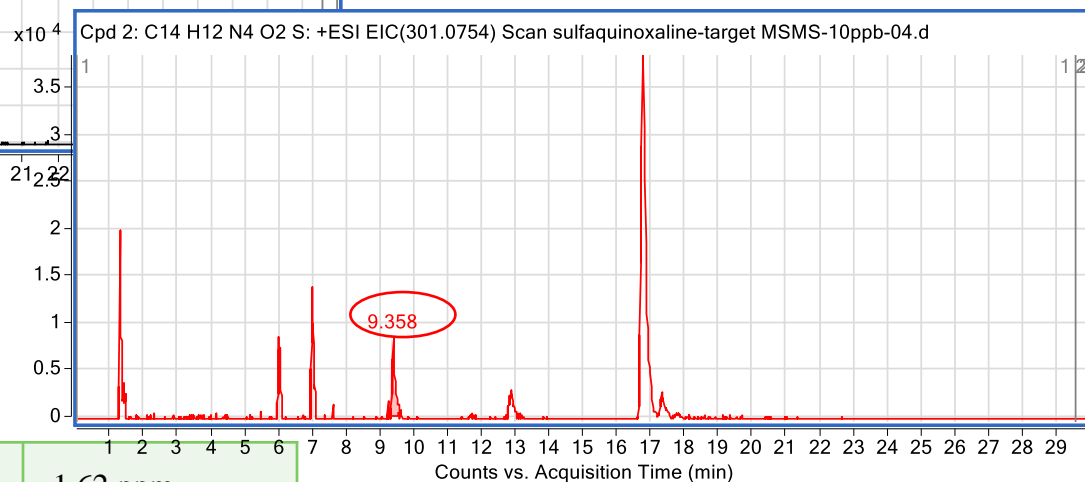
Compound	Formula	Rt
Sulfamethoxypyridazine	C11H12N4O3S	6.35 min
Sulfameterere	C11H12N4O3S	6.55 min
Sulfamethazine	C11H12N4O3S	7.05 min

# Temazepam ( $C_{16}H_{13}ClN_2O_2$ ) and Sulfaquinoxaline ( $C_{14}H_{12}N_4O_2S$ )



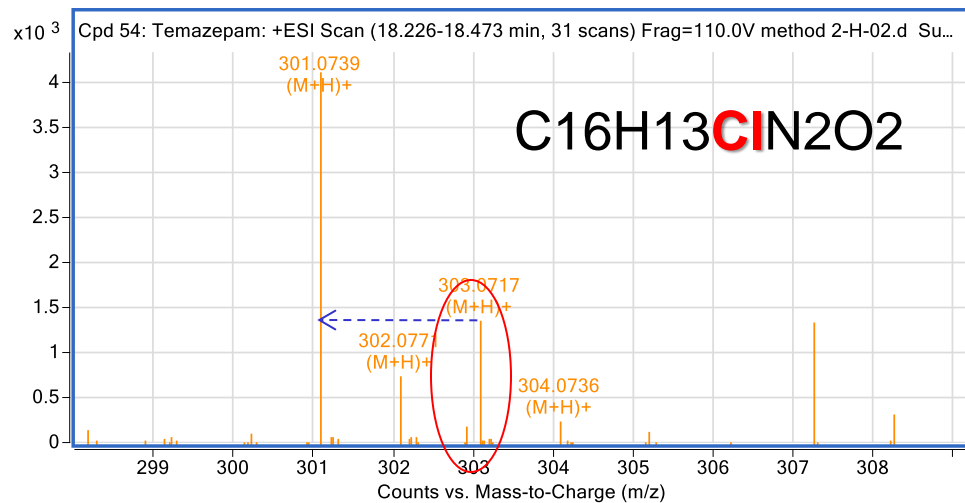
**Mass accuracy**

**Different Retention time**

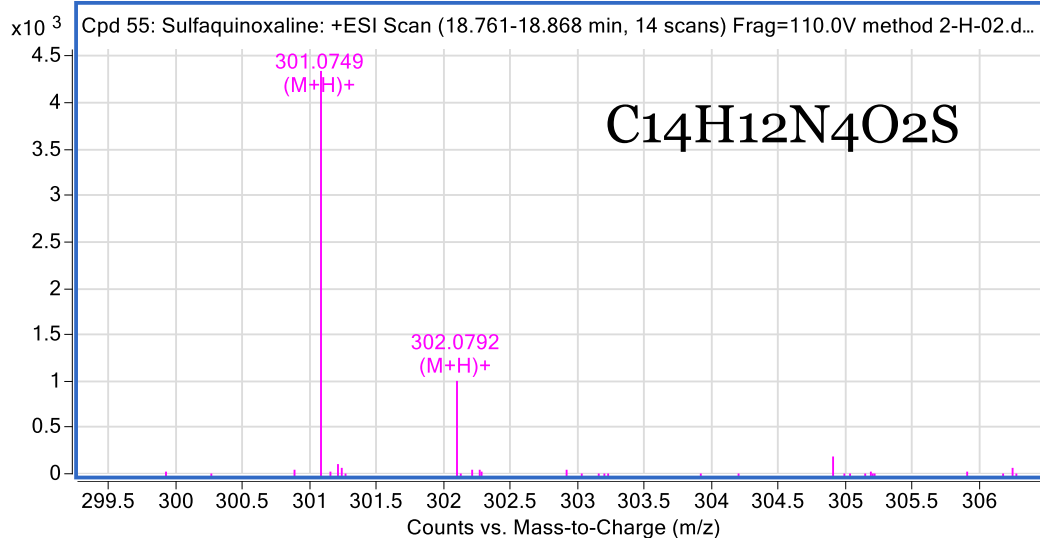


C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>13</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	Std	300.0661	300.0666	-1.62 ppm
	Meat	300.0666	300.0666	0.06 ppm
C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>12</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S	Std	300.0676	300.0681	-1.69 ppm
	Meat	300.0687	300.0681	-1.9 ppm

# Temazepam ( $C_{16}H_{13}N_2O_2$ ) and Sulfaquinoxaline ( $C_{14}H_{12}N_4O_2S$ )

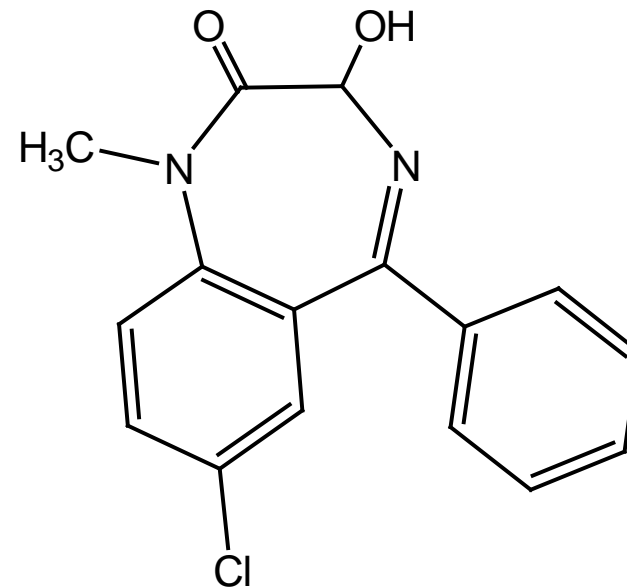
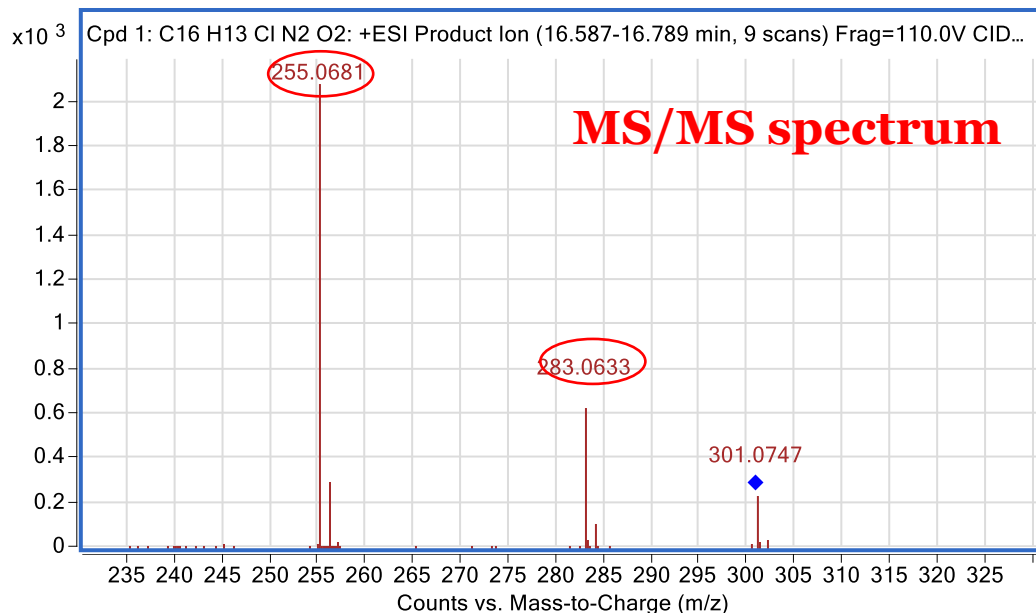


**Isotope match**





# Confirmation of Temazepam

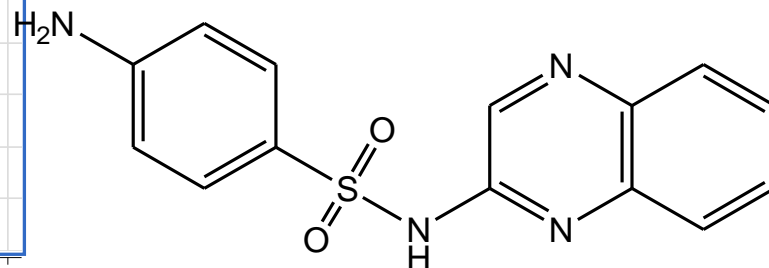
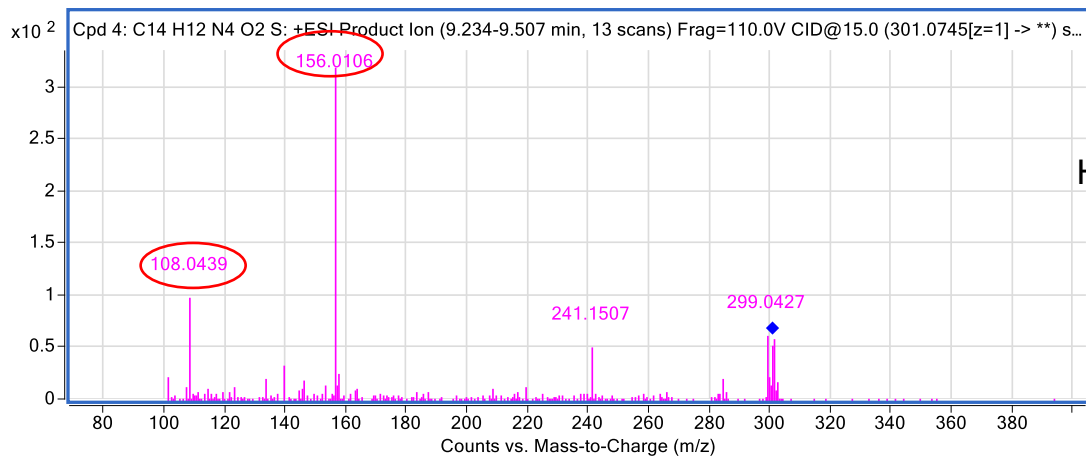


## MS/MS Formula Details: Cpd1: C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>13</sub>ClN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> - target msms temazepam and sulfaquinoxaline-02 d C

m/z	Formula	Abund%	Diff (ppm)	Loss Mass	Loss Formula
283.0633	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>12</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O	20.86	-0.2	18.0106	H <sub>2</sub> O
255.0681	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>12</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub>	79.14	1.16	46.0055	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>

Information of Fragment ion

# Confirmation of Sulfaquinoxaline



## MS/MS Formula Details: Cpd 4: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>12</sub>N<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>S

m/z	Δ	Formula	Abund%	Diff (ppm)	Loss Mass	Loss Formula
108.0439		C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> N <sub>1</sub> O	16.95	4.4	193.031	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>7</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S
108.0439		C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>1</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S	16.95	35.59	193.0276	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>3</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O
156.0106		C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S	54.81	5.03	145.064	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>7</sub> N <sub>3</sub>
156.0106		C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	54.81	-16.57	145.0674	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N <sub>3</sub> S
241.1507			8.66			

# Conclusion

- Recovery and repeatability. Results with a range from 41.1–120.9% (meat), 52.4–91.9% (milk), and 57.3–118.9% (egg), and the relative standard deviation was less than 20%.
- LODs and LOQs of all drugs ranged from 0.01  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  to 5.96  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  and from 0.04  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  to 18.45  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ , respectively.



A photograph of the Shanghai Exit and Entry Inspection & Quarantine Bureau building, a tall, modern structure with a distinctive white and blue facade and two prominent towers. The building is set against a blue sky with light clouds. In the background, other skyscrapers of the Shanghai skyline are visible.

**Thank you for you attention!**

<http://www.shciq.gov.cn/english/>

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