

Food Analysis Workshop: Proficiency Testing and Reference Materials Development

# Production and Certification of Certified Reference Materials for Veterinary Drugs in Food and Feed

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NUMET

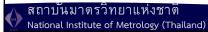
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#### สถาบันมาตรวิทยาแห่งชาติ

National Institute of Metrology (Thailand)

## Outline:

- Introduction
- Malachite green in prawn-CRM
- Clenbuter ol and salbutamol in feed-CRM
- Other activities







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#### Veterinary drug

- Any substance applied or administered to any food-producing animal, such as
  meat or milk producing animals, poultry, fish or bees, whether used for
  therapeutic, prophylactic, or diagnostic purposes, or for modification of
  physiological functions or behavior. (Definitions adopted by the Codex
  Alimentarius Commission Codex Procedural Manual).
- Vet drugs include antibiotics, antimicrobial agents, antihistamine, hormone, antiinflammatory, steroid etc.
- These drugs improve the rate of weight gain, feed efficiency, prevent and treat diseases in food producing animals.
- Drugs residues might be due to improper drug usage and failure to apply the withdrawal period.



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#### Veterinary drug-risk of adverse effects

- Development of antimicrobial drug resistance
- Hypersensitivity reaction in consumer
- Carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, teratogenicity
- Disruption of intestinal normal flora
- Some vet drugs are banned from use in food producing animals
- Accurate measurement results of the drug residues are needed





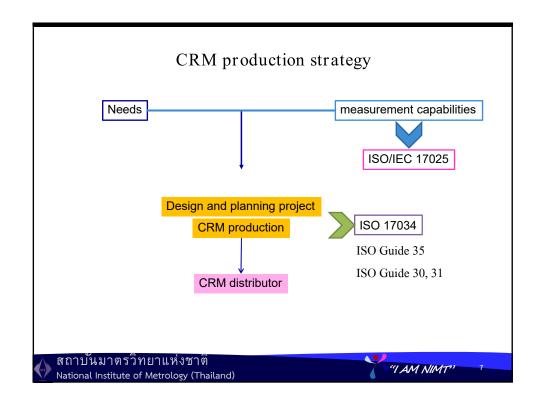
#### Matrix CRMs

- Method validation, quality control purposes
- Not many matrix certified reference materials of vet drugs are available
- Need matrix certified reference materials for accurate measurement results



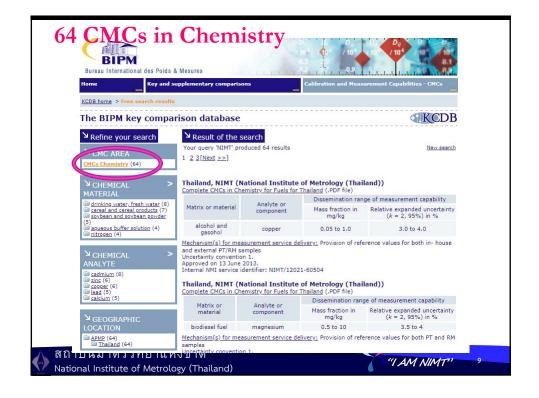


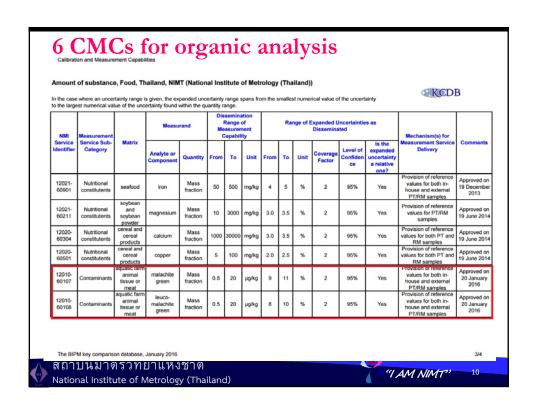




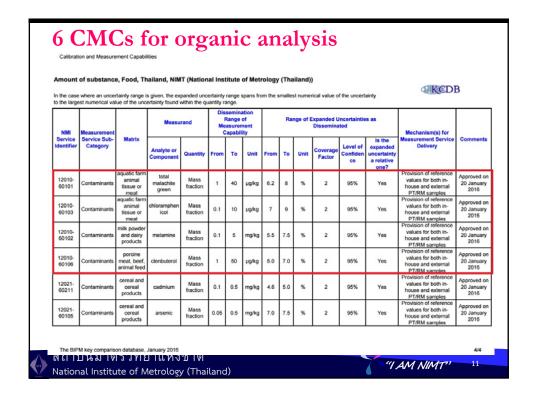
Description	Range	References
Mass fraction of chloramphenicol as residue in milk	0.2-1.0 μg/kg	CCQM-P90 (2007)
Malachite green in fish tissue	MG 0.5-5 μg/kg LMG 3-10 μg/kg	CCQM-P88 (2007)
Chloramphenicol in pig muscle	0.1 – 1 ng/g	CCQM-K81 (2009)
Malachite green in fish tissue	MG 0.5 – 5 μg/kg, LMG 3 – 10 μg/kg	CCQM-K85 (2011)
Clenbuterol in porcine meat	1-50 μg/kg	APMP.QM-S6 (2013)
Enrofloxacin and sulfadiazine in bovine tissue	EFX 20-200μg/kg SDZ 500-5000 μg/kg	CCQM-K141 (2016)







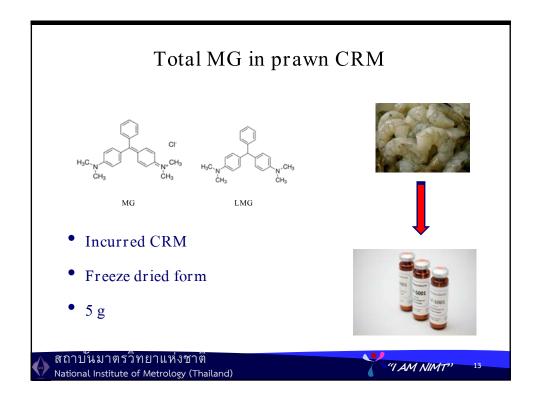








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### Our Network on veterinary drugs



- Bureau of Quality Control of livestock products (BQCLP), Department of livestock Development (DLD), Thailand
- ASEAN Food Reference Laboratory for veterinary drug residues (AFRLs) since 2004
- Technical training and support
- Provide reference value for the PT





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#### Production of a CRM for determination of Clenbuterol and

salbutamol in feed

- In 2013 data survey by the Feed Quality Control Laboratory
  Division (FQCL), Department of
  Livestock Development found 128
  out of 314 samples (40%)
  contaminated with beta-agonist in
  feed at 174.81-39092.74 ppb
- For the sampling samples (beef, chicken, pork) found positive 15 out of 38 samples (45.4%)





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# Production of a CRM for determination of Clenbuterol and salbutamol in feed (2015-2016)

• Clenbuter of and salbutamol were selected.

Clenbuterol

Chemical Formula: C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>18</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O

Average Mass: 227.19 g/mol CAS number: 37148-27-9

 $\label{eq:continuo} \text{IUPAC name: 4-amino-} \alpha\text{-}[(\text{tert-butylamino})\ \text{methyl}]\text{-}$ 

3,5- dichlorobenzyl alcohol

Salbutamol

Chemical Formula: C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> Average Mass: 239.31 g/mol

CAS number: 18559-94-9

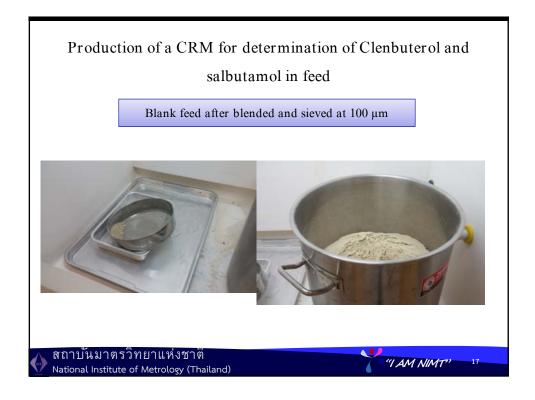
 $\hbox{IUPAC name: } \alpha\hbox{-[(tert-Butylamino)methyl]-4-hydroxy-}$ 

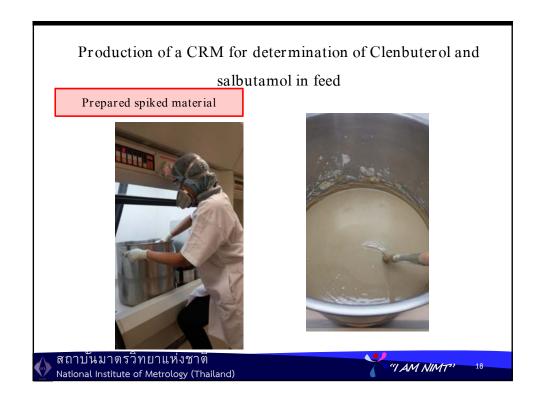
m-xylene- $\alpha,\alpha'$ -diol, Albuterol



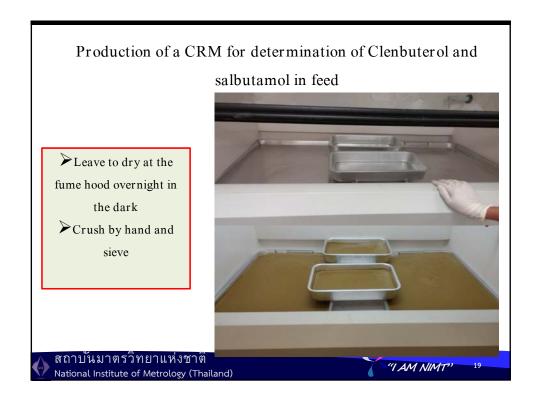
















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# Purity assessment of the pure standards using Mass Balance Method

Purity of salbutamol (%) = 100 % - % impurities







**Karl Fischer Titration** 

HPLC-II

**FGA-MS** 

- Clenbuterol standard purity =  $99.51 \% \pm 0.17 \%$
- Salbutamol standard purity =  $99.32 \% \pm 0.13 \%$  (at the 95 % confidence level, k = 2)





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# Homogeneity testing-results

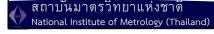
Analysis of Variance of homogeneity testing results of clenbuterol and salbutamol, at 95% confidence interval

ANOVA: Cle	nbutero	1				
Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F critical
Between groups	12.1303	10	1.213	2.268	0.09767	2.854
Within groups	5.883	11	0.5349			

relative standard uncertainty of u<sub>bb</sub>,0.8%

ANOVA: Sal	butamol					
Source of variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F critical
Between groups	370.141	10	37.014	1.448	0.2757	2.854
Within groups	281.106	11	25.555			

relative standard uncertainty of u<sub>bb</sub>,2.9%



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 $\frac{b}{a}/s_b$ 

# Stability testing-results

Short-term stability testing: transport condition at 40 °C

Statistical parameters	Clenbuterol	Salbutamol
Slope (b), ng/g/month	-0.1348	-2.9089
Standard error of slope $(s_b)$ , ng/g/month	0.2646	0.7363
df	3	3
$t-\mathbf{cal} =  b /s_b$	0.5097	3.9505
$t$ -crit = $t_{(0.05, df)}$	3.182	3.182
Statistical significance at 95% CI	No	Yes



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# Assign value of candidate CRMs

**Exact-matching double IDMS reference method** 

$$wx = F_P.F_E.F_I.w_Z.\frac{m_y.m_{zc}}{m_x.m_{yc}}.\frac{R'_b}{R'_{bc}}$$

#### Where;

 $w_x = \text{mass fraction of clenbuterol/salbutamol in feed}$ 

 $w_z$  = mass fraction of analyte in the calibration solution used to prepare the calibration blend

 $m_y = \text{mass of spike solution added to sample blend}$ 

 $m_{yc}$  = mass of spike solution added to calibration blend

 $m_{zc}$  mass of standard solution added to calibration blend

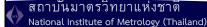
 $m_x$  = mass of sample added to sample blend  $F_E$  = extraction efficiency factor

 $F_{\rm I}$  = interference effect

 $F_{\rm p}$  = method precision factor

 $R_b'$  and  $R_{bc}' =$  observed isotope amount ratios in the sample blend and the calibration blend,

Factor F (for  $F_E$ ,  $F_P$  and  $F_I$ ) are additional factors added in the measurement equation and taken to have a value of unity when calculating the mass fraction.



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## **Estimation of measurement uncertainty**

$$u_{CRM} = \sqrt{u_{charac}^2 + u_{hom o}^2 + u_{stb}^2}$$

 $u_{homo}$  = homogeneity uncertainty  $u_{charac}$  = characterization uncertainty  $u_{stb}$  = stability uncertainty

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# **Metrological Traceability**

- The purities of the pure standards were assessed using Mass balance method.
- All standard and sample preparation were gravimetric using calibrated balances.
- The primary method of exact matching double IDMS was employed and it's measurement uncertainty rigorously assessed.

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