

New Analytical Approach for Cannabinoid Determination in Urine Samples

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INTRODUCTION

Therapeutic and Recreational Purposes

Annual Herbaceous Plant

Highest Consumption Rate
Over 219 million consumers worldwide in 2021

Production of Phytocannabinoids

The main phytocannabinoids in cannabis are **Δ⁹-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)**, responsible for psychoactive effects, and **cannabidiol (CBD)**, non-psychoactive compound with therapeutic properties.

The aim of this work is to develop and optimise a **new analytical and user-friendly approach** for the **determination of four cannabinoids** (11-hydroxy-THC, 7-hydroxy-CBD, 7-carboxy-CBD and 11-nor-9-carboxy-THC) in **urine samples** through bar adsportive microextraction followed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis (**BAμE/GC-MS**).

METHOD

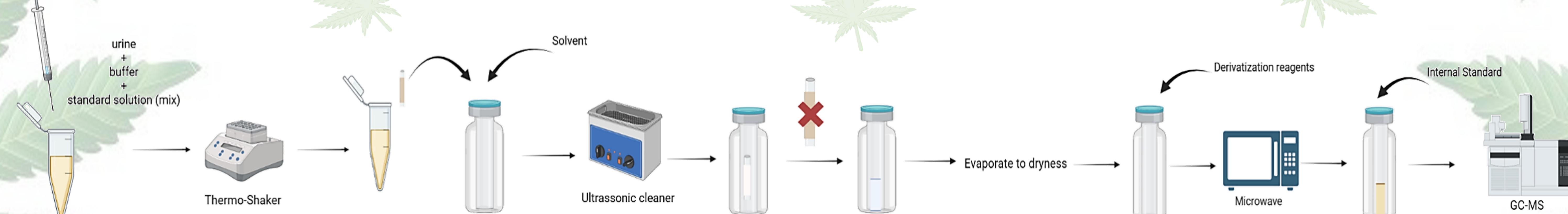


Figure 1 – BAμE-μLD/GC-MS(SIM) experimental procedure.

RESULTS

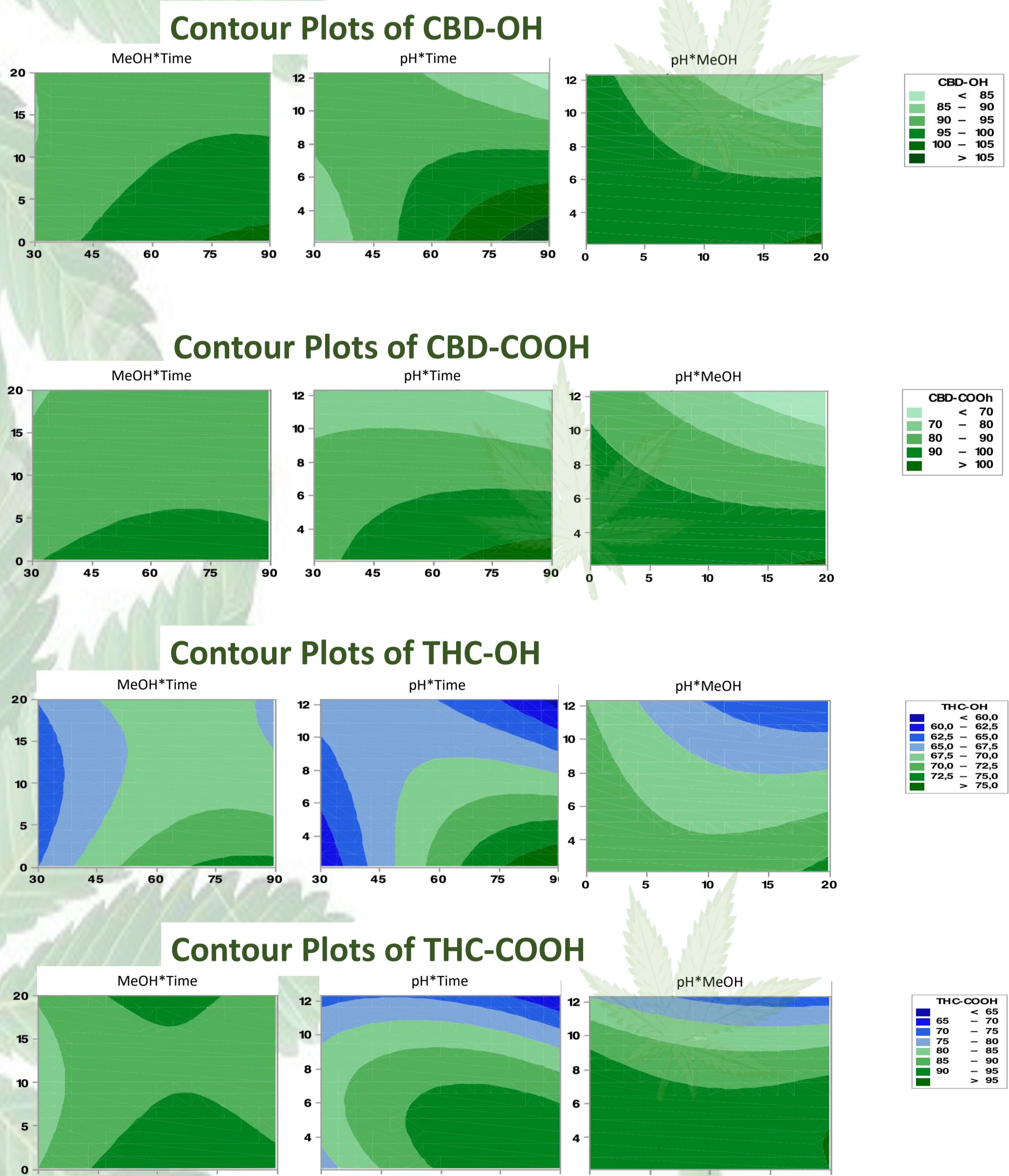


Figure 2 – Contour plots of extraction stage optimization using Box-Behnken experimental design.

CONCLUSIONS

- BAμE/GC-MS(SIM) methodology attained noticeable analytical performance, under optimized conditions, with **recovery yield between 80% - 110%**.
- The instrumental set-up showed **high selectivity with short analysis time (<15 min)**.
- BAμE/GC-MS(SIM) methodology showed to be a **remarkable alternative**, since it is **cost-effective, user- and eco-friendly**, requiring **low volume of urine sample**.

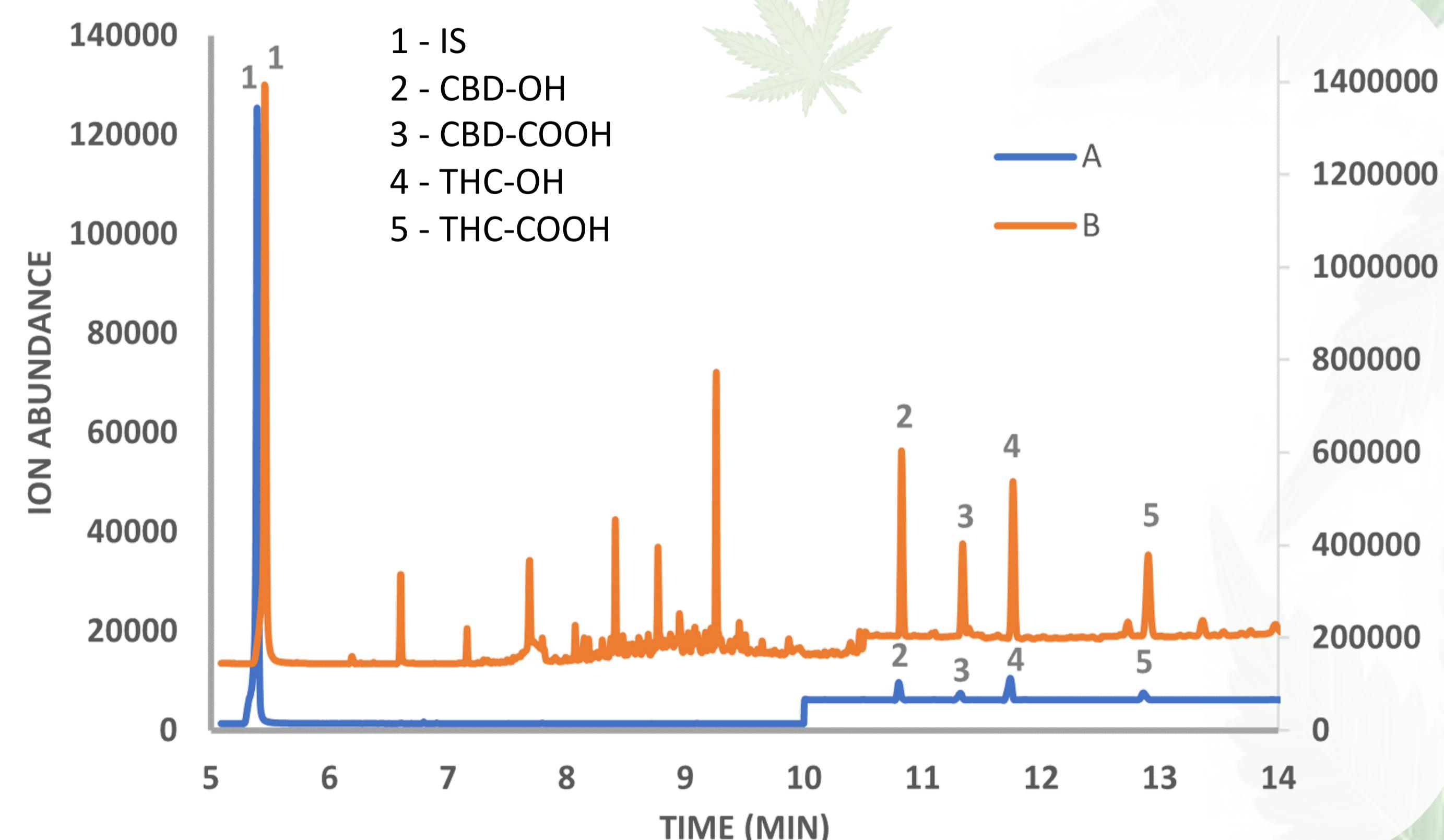


Figure 3 – Chromatograms of four standards (A) and after BAμE-μLD (B) with GC-MS(SIM) analysis under optimized conditions.

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