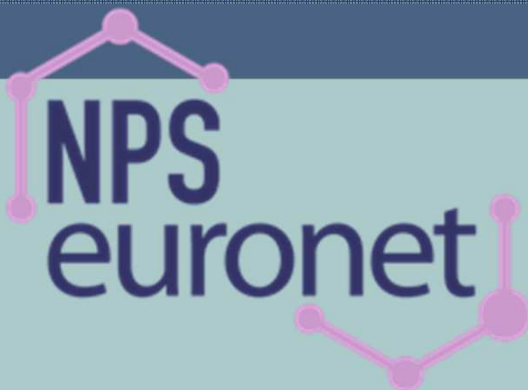


Assessing patterns of use of new psychoactive substances (NPS) the *NPS-Euromet* project

Noelia Salgueiro-Gonzalez, Sara Castiglioni, Ettore Zuccato, Lubertus Bijlsma, Alberto Celma,
Felix Hernandez, Alvaro Lopes, Mario Joao

Wednesday, 23rd October





THE PROJECT INTENDS

to identify and assess the NPS mostly spreading in Europe, and to estimate their extent and pattern of use in Europe

NPS euronet Project Activities

WS3 - Monitoring extent and patterns of use of NPS

(identification of the most widely-used NPS)

Monitor the extent, pattern of use and circulation in Europe of the selected NPS by using quantitative, analysis of wastewater and urine samples.

- Urine collected from hospital emergency rooms and forensic cases

- Wastewater from sewage of major European cities

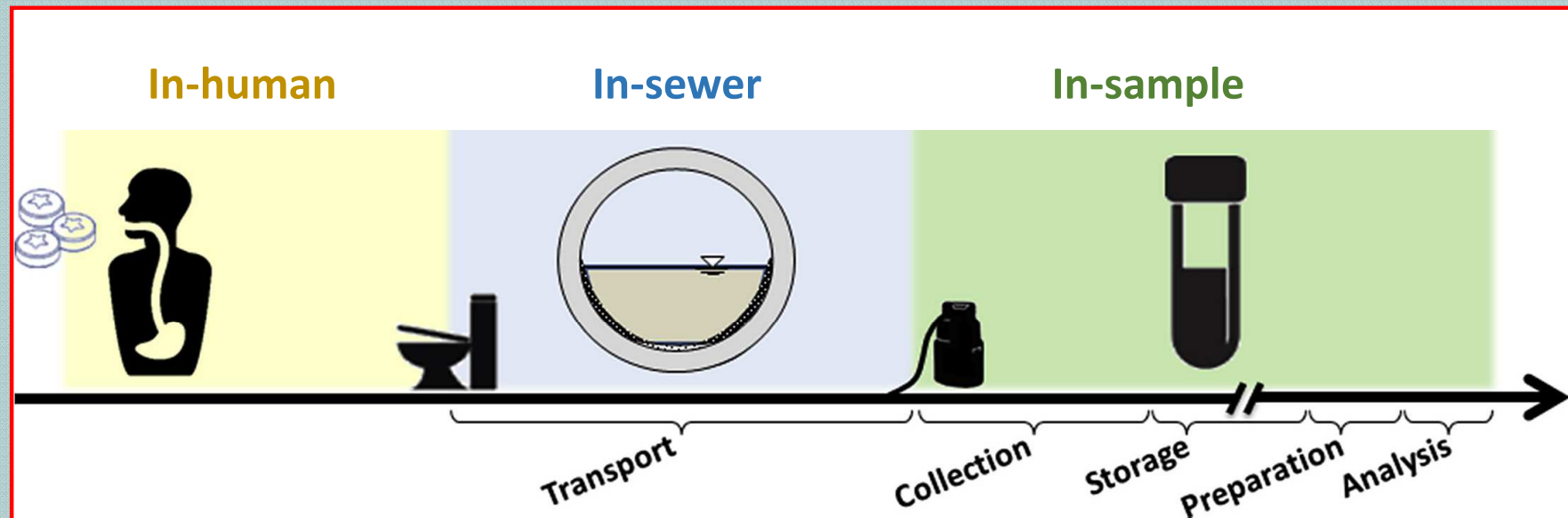
- Wastewater and pooled urine from music festival venues

Wastewater-based epidemiology

Wastewater-based
epidemiology (WBE)



Measurement of **excretion residues (biomarkers)**
in urban wastewater to **evaluate the**
use/consumption or exposure to substances



Source: McCall et al. (2016) *Water Res.* 88, 933-947



INTRODUCTION

NPS
DATABASE

QUALITATIVE
ANALYSIS


QUANTITATIVE
ANALYSIS

ESTIMATION
OF NPS USE

CONCLUSIONS

Wastewater-based epidemiology

First application (Zuccato *et al.* 2005)

 **Cocaine in surface waters: a new evidence-based tool to monitor community drug abuse**
Ettore Zuccato*¹, Chiara Chiabrando¹, Sara Castiglioni^{1,2}, Davide Calamari², Renzo Bagnati¹, Silvia Schiarea¹ and Roberto Fanelli¹



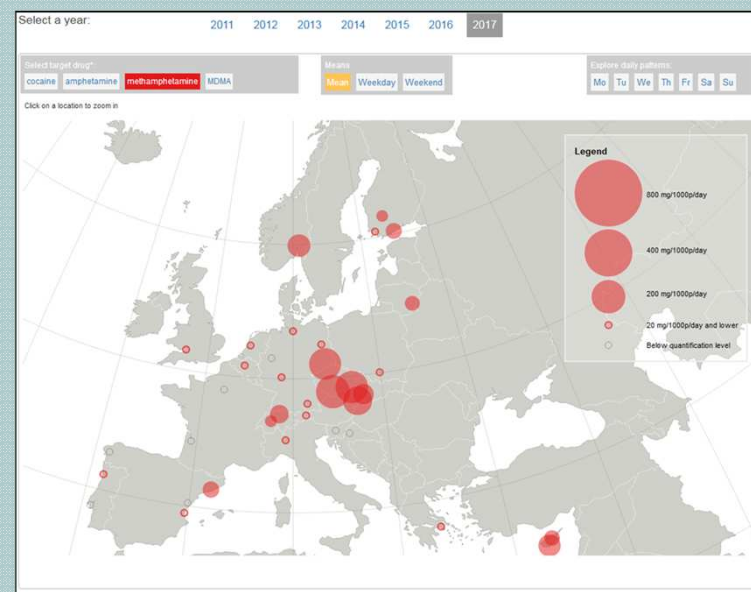
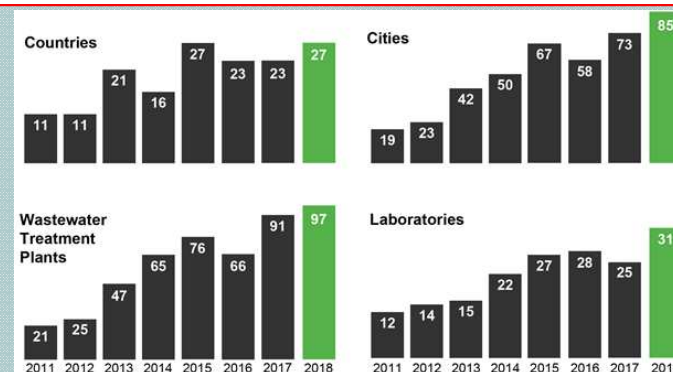
Sewage analysis CORE group (2010)



Successfully applied to determine:

- Consumption of **alcohol, tobacco...**
- Exposure to **environmental and food contaminants**

European-wide monitoring illicit drugs (2011-2019)



<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/topics/pods/waste-water-analysis>



INTRODUCTION

NPS
DATABASE

QUALITATIVE
ANALYSIS

QUANTITATIVE
ANALYSIS

ESTIMATION
OF NPS USE

CONCLUSIONS

WBE for investigating NPS use

Identification of NPS
Evaluation of use



Ability to provide:



- **Objective** and **updated** estimates
- Near **real-time** estimates
- **Qualitative** and **quantitative** results
- **Complementary** information to **epidemiological indicators**

Challenges:



- **Low levels** in wastewater
- High number of substances
- Limited use
- Difficult **identify biomarkers**
- Human **metabolism is unknown**



Wastewater analysis
needs to be tested



INTRODUCTION

NPS
DATABASE

QUALITATIVE
ANALYSIS

QUANTITATIVE
ANALYSIS

ESTIMATION
OF NPS USE

CONCLUSIONS

Monitoring the pattern of use of NPS in Europe



Which NPS?



NPS database



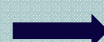
Where and when?



Study area (2016-2017)



How?



*Analysis of
wastewater*

**Qualitative
analysis**

- Identification (YES/NO)
- “Unknown/newest” NPS
- N° NPS: not limited

**Quantitative
analysis**

- Amount of NPS
- “Well-known” NPS
- N° NPS: limited by Standards



INTRODUCTION

NPS
DATABASE

QUALITATIVE
ANALYSIS

QUANTITATIVE
ANALYSIS

ESTIMATION
OF NPS USE

CONCLUSIONS

NPS database

List of substances

197 NPS



Frequency of detection and most recently reported by different Early Warning System (EWS) in Europe



- 10 categories of NPS**
- Synthetic cannabinoids
 - Synthetic cathinones
 - Phenethylamines
 - Synthetic opioids
 - Tryptamines
 - Piperidines
 - Aminorex derivatives
 - Natural NPS
 - Benzodiazepines
 - Ketamine analogues

<http://www.npseuronet.eu/>



Study area

COST SCORE Monitoring
campaign **2016-2017**



Raw Wastewater Samples
(Pooled weekdays/weekend samples)



**16 European countries
and 24 cities**



INTRODUCTION



QUALITATIVE
ANALYSIS

QUANTITATIVE
ANALYSIS

ESTIMATION
OF NPS USE

CONCLUSIONS

3 Qualitative analysis



Flexible high resolution-mass spectrometry approach for screening new psychoactive substances in urban wastewater

Noelia Salgueiro-González ^{Ab,*}, Sara Castiglioni ^{A**,}, Emma Gracia-Lor ^{Ad}, Lubertus Bijlsma ^E, Alberto Celma ^E, Renzo Bagnati ^A, Félix Hernández ^E, Ettore Zuccato ^A



197 NPS



13 NPS identified in WW

Year	Category of NPS	NPS	Country
2016	Phenethylamines	<i>para</i>-methoxyamphetamine (PMA)	Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine
2017	Synthetic cathinones	3,4-DMeO-alpha-PVP	Portugal
	Tryptamines	alpha-methyltryptamine (AMT)	Germany, Italy, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain
	Phenethylamines	2-Phenethylamine (2-PEA)	Poland, Slovenia
		2-methoxyamphetamine (2-MA)	Italy, Portugal, Spain
		25E-NBOMe	Germany, Slovenia
		25H-NBOMe	Portugal, Spain
Piperidines	DOIP	Italy, Poland, Portugal	
	N-methyl-2AI	Poland	
	HDMP-28	Germany	
Synthetic cannabinoids	Isopropylphenidate	Germany	
	Diphenidine	Italy	
	AMB-FUBINACA	Germany	



3 Quantitative analysis

30 NPS

- 19 Synthetic cathinones
- 6 Phenethylamines
- 1 Ketamine analogues
- 1 Tryptamine
- 1 Aminorex derivative
- 1 Synthetic Cannabinoid

Method Quantitation Limits (MQL)
0.3 - 2 ng/L

12 NPS found in WW

2016

2017

Synthetic cathinones

- Mephedrone
- Methcathinone
- Methylone
- Ethcathinone
- 3,4-DMMC
- Buthylone
- Pentylone
- MDPV
- α -PVP

Phenethylamines

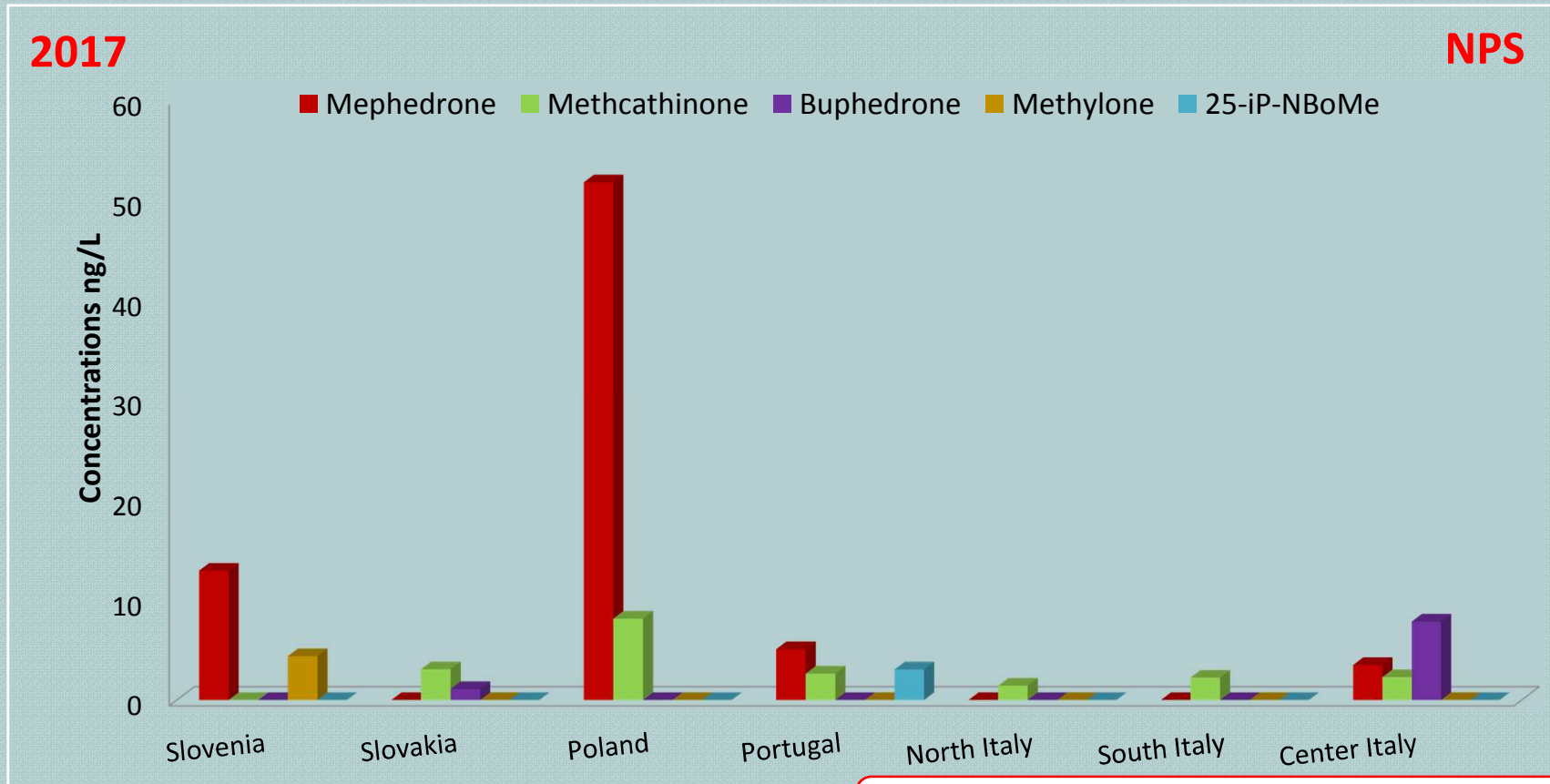
PMA

Synthetic cathinones

- Mephedrone
- Methcathinone
- Methylone
- Buphedrone
- Phenethylamines**
- 25-iP-NBOMe

3 NPS found in both years

3 NPS occurrence in WW



Low levels of NPS in WW

3 Estimating NPS use

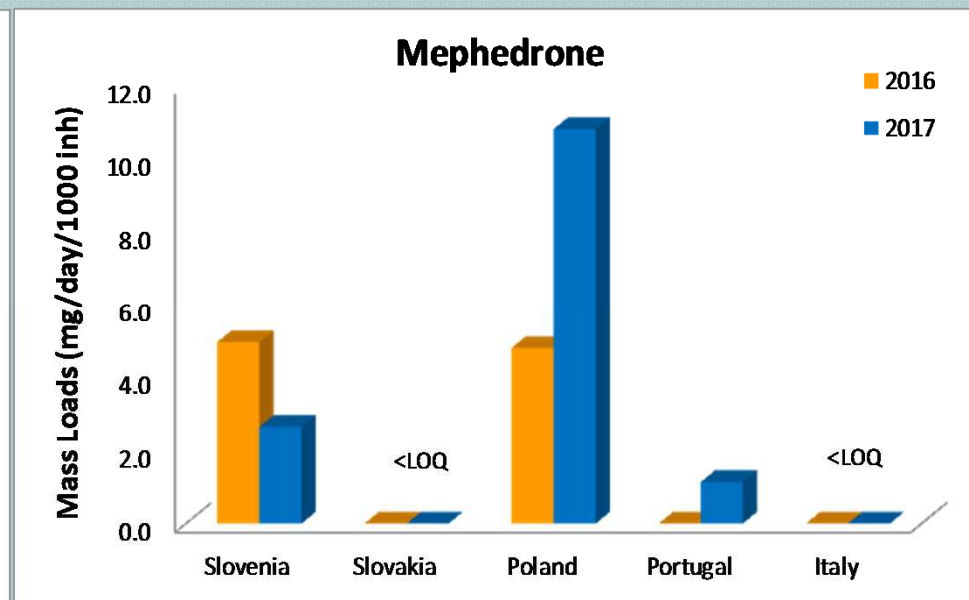
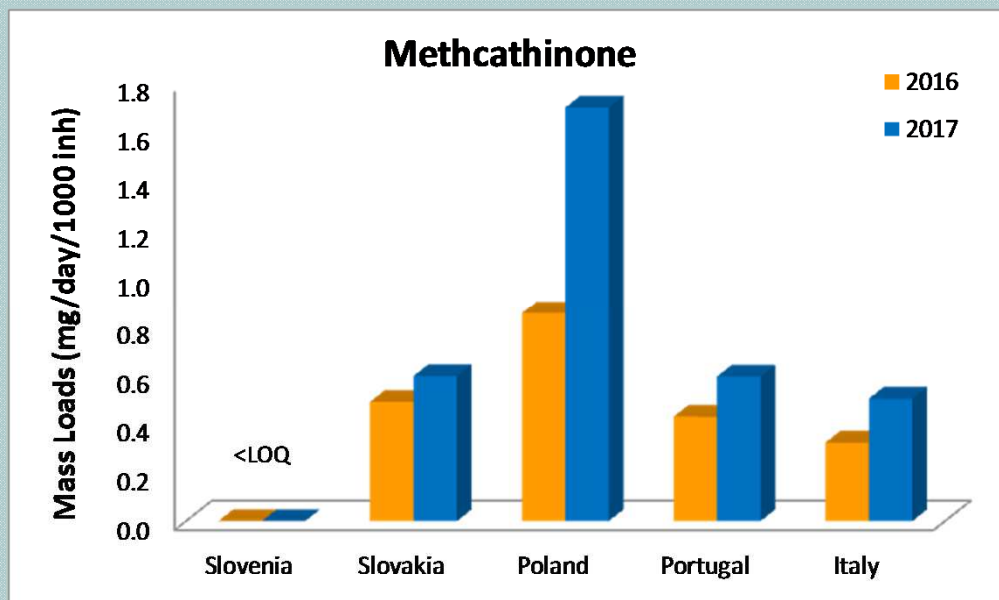
Concentrations of NPS
in WW (ng/L)

Daily flow rate
Population served by plant



Mass loads
normalized by population
(mg/day/1000 inhabitants)

**Comparison among
different countries and
years**



Comparison between NPS and DOA

NPS
Mass Loads
(mg/day/ 1000 inh)
0.2-21

Classical Drugs	
Mass Loads (mg/day/ 1000 inh)	
Amphetamine	3.8-120
Methamphetamine	0.3-177
MDMA	2.9-60
Cocaine	47-476

NPS levels in wastewater are at least 5 times lower than classical drugs



Lower use of NPS

Conclusions

- Screening of 197 NPS → **13 NPS identified in WW**
- Quantitative analysis of 30 NPS → **12 NPS found in WW**
- ↳ - **Different spatial and temporal trends** were observed
- **Lower use than the classical drugs** was evidenced



Wastewater analysis was proved useful to investigate the use of NPS on a large scale and to evaluate patterns of use



Selection of biomarkers

- human metabolism of NPS
- stability of NPS in wastewater

Long-term and ongoing monitoring to better understand the changeable drug market of NPS

Acknowledgements



Francesco Riva
Silvia Schiarea
Elena Fattore
Sara Castiglioni
Ettore Zuccato



Carlo Pacciani; Sonia Carminati; PhD. Emma Gracia-Lor; PhD. Nikolaos Rousis; PhD. Iria Gonzalez-Marino

Project Partners

- Mario Negri Institute (coordinator)
- University Jaume I
- Faculdade de Farmacia Universidade de Lisboa
- Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal e Ciencias Forenses
- Institute of Health Sciences "Egas Monitz"
- (Norwegian Institute of Water Research)



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

*Paul Griffith, Liesbeth Vandam,
Ana Gallegos, João Matias*

Project Collaborators (who kindly provided samples)

Igor Bodik (Slovakia); Ester Heath (Slovenia); Katarzyna Styszko (Poland); Erik Emke (The Netherlands); Barbara Kasprzyk-Hordern (UK); Lisa Jones (Ireland); Mariya Skobley and Tanya Bodnarchuk (Ukraine); Maja Turk Sekulic and Jelena Radonic (Serbia); Andjelka Petkovic (Serbia); Simone Milanolo (Bosnia Herzegovina); Simion Beldean (Romania); Jelyaz Rangelov and Teodora Todorova (Bulgaria); Francesca Pizza (Italy); Björn Helm and Christoph Ort (Germany), Francesco Poretti (Switzerland), Jose Benito Quintana and Cristina Postigo (Spain), and Miguel Santos, Alvaro Lopes and Mario João Dias (Portugal).



ANY QUESTIONS?

For more information:

Noelia Salgueiro González

Postdoctoral researcher

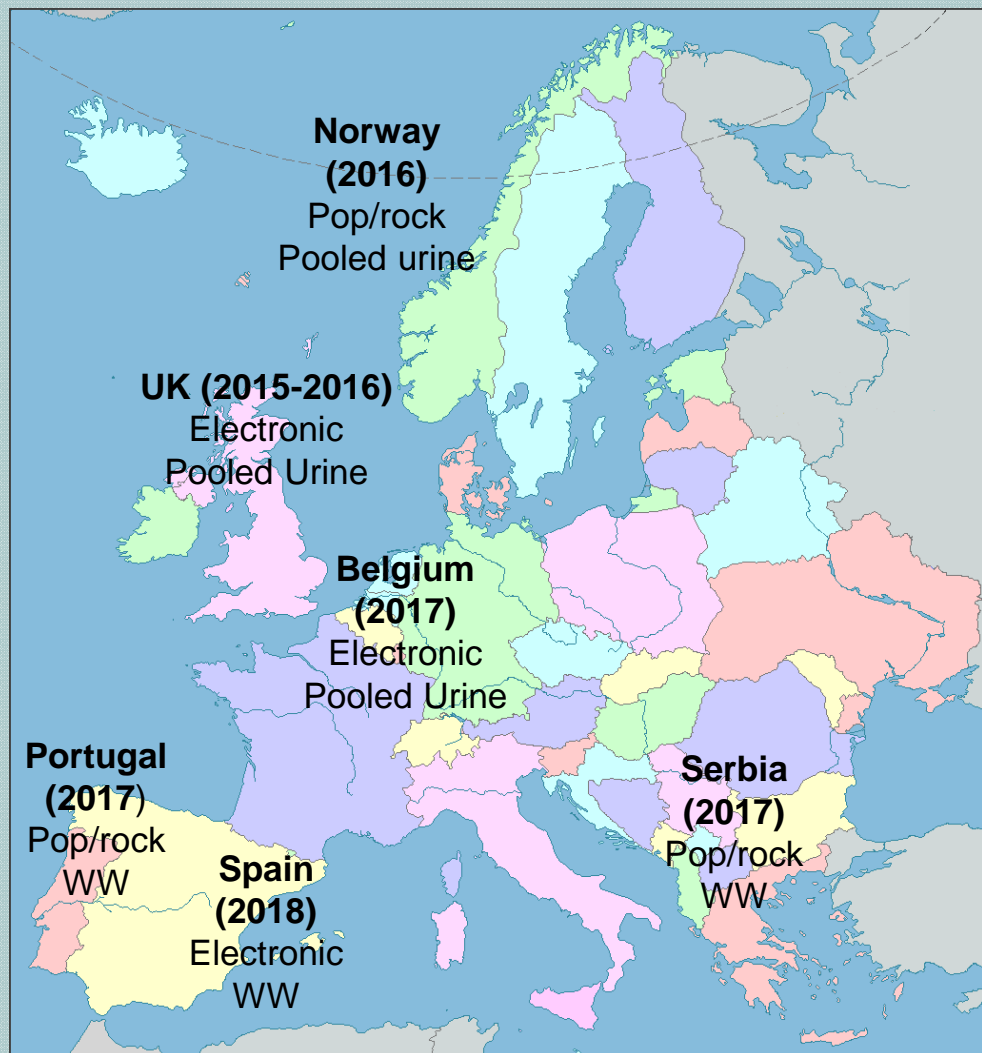
E-mail: noelia.salgueiro@marionegri.it



<http://www.npseuronet.eu/>



NPS use in European festivals



6 Music Festivals (2015-2018)

465 000 attendees

Pooled urine or WW analysis

6 illicit drugs and metabolites

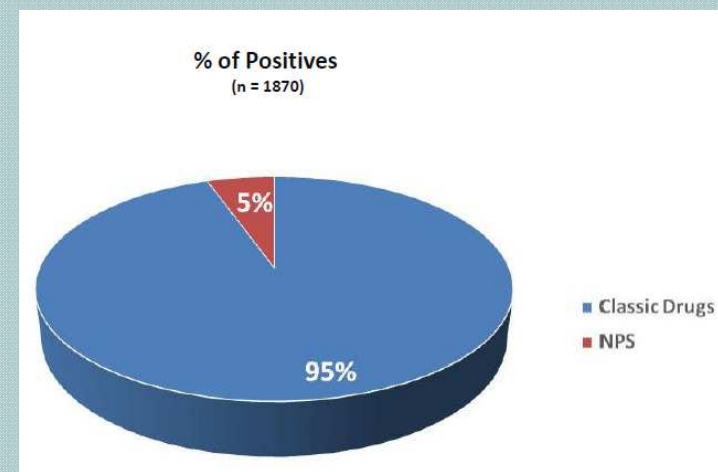
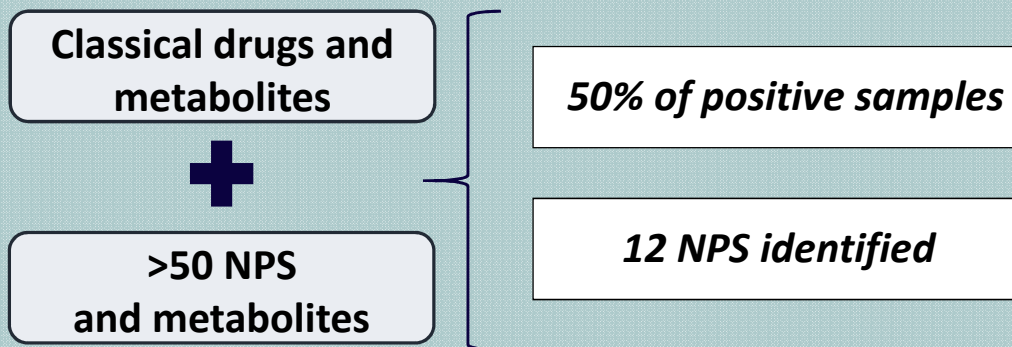
- MDMA and cocaine
- Spatial and temporal trends

197 NPS

- 21 NPS identified
- Lower levels of NPS than DOA

Lower use of NPS

NPS in hospital emergency rooms



Lower use of NPS