

ZATRUCIA P-METOKSYAMFETAMINĄ (PMA) ORAZ INNYMI FENYLOALKILOAMINAMI Opisy przypadków

**Wojciech Lechowicz, Ewa Chudzikiewicz, Ewa Janowska,
Roman Stanaszek**
Instytut Ekspertyz Sądowych w Krakowie

P-METOXYAMPHETAMINE (PMA) AND OTHER PHENYLALKYLAMINE INTOXICATIONS. CASE REPORTS

ABSTRACT – The paper describes the results of study concerning cases of fatal intoxication by p-methoxyamphetamine (PMA). The cases were noted for first time in 2000 during the routine investigations at the Institute of Forensic Research. Three such cases were noted in total, of which two concerned high concentrations of the drug, in whole blood respectively 20,1 and 10,2 mg/ml. Liquid chromatography atmospheric pressure chemical ionization mass spectrometry was used for identification of amphetamines (LC/MS-APCI). Acquisition was performed in selected ion monitoring mode (SIM). Moreover amphetamine and ephedrine were identified in the whole blood and urine. A similar drugs profile (to that of blood) was found in illicit tablets containing PMA analysed at the institute. The examined pills stamped with „Mitsubishi” logo contained 16% (w/w) PMA, 4% (w/w) ephedrine and 1% (w/w) amphetamine. Nevertheless PMMA was found in a similar to PMA concentration.

KEY WORDS: PMA; fatal intoxications; concentrations, LC/MS-APCI.

WSTĘP

Doniesienia o śmiertelnych zatruciach p-metoksyamfetaminą (PMA) opublikowano po raz pierwszy w Kanadzie w 1974 roku (2), a dotyczyły one zatruc, do których doszło rok wcześniej w stanie Ontario.

W ostatnich kilku latach ponownie przypadki zatruc zanotowano w USA (3, 4), ale również w Australii (4) oraz Hiszpanii (6). Najczęściej podawaną przyczyną zgonu było przyjęcie tabletek z logo „Mitsubishi”. Badane w Instytucie