

ŚMIERTELNE INTOKSYKACJE PARAMETOKSYAMFETAMINĄ NA TERENIE WOJEWÓDZTWA POMORSKIEGO ORAZ MOŻLIWOŚĆ SZYBKIEGO I MIARODAJNEGO DIAGNOZOWANIA ZATRUĆ METODĄ MIKROEKSTRAKCJI DO FAZY STAŁEJ (SPME)

Marek Wiergowski¹, Krystyna Reguła¹, Beata Szpiech¹,
Jacek Sein Anand², Wojciech Waldman²

¹ Katedra i Zakład Medycyny Sądowej Akademii Medycznej w Gdańsku

² Klinika Chorób Wewnętrznych i Ostrych Zatruc
Akademii Medycznej w Gdańsku

FATAL INTOXICATIONS WITH PARAMETHOXYAMPHETAMINE IN POMERANIA DISTRICT AND POSSIBILITY OF FAST AND AUTHORITATIVE DIAGNOSIS OF POISONINGS WITH SOLID PHASE MICROEXTRACTION METHOD (SPME)

ABSTRACT – Since August to December 2000 we ascertained 7 rapid deaths in the Pomerania District (mostly near Gdańsk) because of acute intoxication with tablets colloquially called „UFO”. There were five men and two women aged from 20 to 29 (average 24) years. Analytic tests showed that one tablet of „UFO” contains 40 mg of paramethoxyamphetamine, 1,0 mg of amphetamine, 0,05 mg of methamphetamine, 0,03 mg of 3,4-methylene-dioxymethamphetamine. The levels of paramethoxyamphetamine in the blood of the deceased, determined by gas chromatography, were from 0,68 to 10,0 (approx. 3,2) µg/ml and in the urine from 16 to 64 (approx. 35) µg/ml. It showed that headspace solid phase microextraction method using gas chromatography with thermoionic detection (HS/SPME-GC/NPD) was fast and authoritative diagnosis of poisonings with amphetamine and their derivatives.

KEY WORDS: paramethoxyamphetamine, fatal intoxications, solid phase microextraction method (SPME).