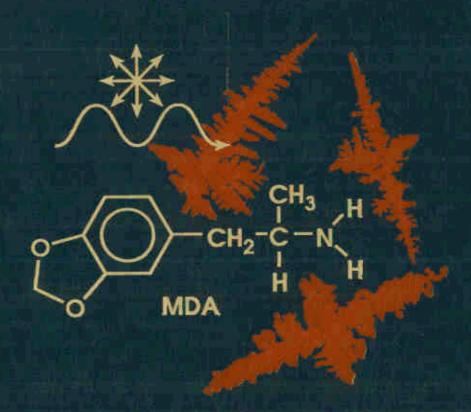
ELSEVIER ACADEMIC PRESS

HANDBOOK OF

FORENSIC DRUG ANALYSIS



Edited by Frederick P. Smith Series Editor Jay A. Siegel

CONTENTS

FOREWORD						
PREFACE						
ABOUT THE AUTHORS						
CHAPTER 1	OVERVIEW OF FORENSIC DRUG ANALYSIS					
	1.1	Drug Classifications	1			
	1.2	Collection of Evidence in Drug Cases (Documentation,				
		Safety, Packaging, Custody)	2			
	1.3	Laboratory Capabilities and Accreditation	4			
		Definition of Terms	9			
		Reference	12			
CHAPTER 2	IMMUNOASSAY TECHNOLOGIES FOR DRUGS-OF-ABUSE TESTING					
	2.1	Introduction	13			
	2.2	Radioimmunoassay (RIA)	17			
	2.3	Enzyme Immunoassay (EMIT, ELISA, CEDIA, and other EIAs)	18			
	2.4	Fluorescence Polarization Immunoassay (FPIA)	24			
	2.5	Kinetic Interaction of Microparticles in Solution (KIMS)	26			
	2.6	Onsite (Point-of-Collection) Immunoassays	28			
	2.7	Performance Characteristics and Quality Management				
		of Immunoassays	31			
	2.8	Summary	34			
		References	34			
CHAPTER 3	CANNABIS: METHODS OF FORENSIC ANALYSIS					
	3.1	Qualitative Seized-Drug Analysis of Cannabis, Hash, and				
		Hash Oil: Current and Historical Perspectives	44			
	3.2	Profiling—Provenance	64			
	3.3	Immunoassays for the Detection of Cannabinoids in				
		Biological Matrices	80			
	3.4	Confirmation (Confirmatory Test) of Cannabinoids in Urine Specimens	98			
		References	130			

CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS OF THE HALLUCINOGENS

	PART	i: Infrared (ir) spectroscopy:	154		
	4.0	Theoretical Basis	154		
	4.1	Infrared Spectrometer Instrumentation	156		
	4.2	Infrared Spectroscopy of Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD)	164		
	4.3	Infrared Spectroscopy of Phenylalkylamines	165		
	4.4	Infrared Spectroscopy of Phencyclidine and Analogs	168		
	4.5	Infrared Spectroscopy of Tryptamines	170		
	4.6	Further Reading	172		
	PART	TII: MASS SPECTROMETRY:	176		
	4.7	Theoretical Basis	176		
	4.8	Mass Spectroscopy of Lysergic Acid Diethlyamide (LSD)	186		
	4.9	Mass Spectroscopy of Phenylalkylamines	187		
		Mass Spectroscopy of Phencyclidine and Analogs	189		
		Mass Spectroscopy of Tryptamines	191		
	4.12	Further Reading	195		
		Acknowledgment	202		
		References	202		
	PART	TIII: NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY:	205		
	4.13	Theoretical Basis	205		
		The NMR Experiment	207		
		Phencyclidine and Related Substances	217		
		MDA and Analogs	220		
		Ergot and Other Indole Alkaloids	227		
	4.18	Tryptamines	229		
		References	231		
CHAPTER 5	COCAINE: METHODS OF FORENSIC ANALYSIS				
	5.1	Introduction	235		
	5.2	Origin of Cocaine Samples	236		
	5.3	Noninstrumental Methods for Detection of Cocaine	237		
	5.4	Trace and Instrumental Analysis	247		
	5.5	Conclusions	270		
		References	270		
CHAPTER 6	OPIOIDS: METHODS OF FORENSIC ANALYSIS				
	6.1	Introduction	277		
	6.2	Preliminary Methods for Opiate Detection	278		
	6.3	Isolation of Opiates from Biosamples	284		
	6.4	Papaver Somniferum as a Source of Opiates	290		
	6.5	Heroin and Associated Illicit Opiate Formulations	296		
	6.6	Other Opiate Agonists	321		
	6.7	Summary	340		

154

		Abbreviations	341		
		References	342		
CHAPTER 7	AMPHETAMINES: METHODS OF FORENSIC ANALYSIS				
	7.1	Introduction	357		
	7.2	Detection	361		
	7.3	Qualitative Methods of Analysis	362		
	7.4	Quantitative Methods of Analysis	374		
	7.5	Comparative Analysis and Profiling	415		
	7.6	Conclusion	432		
		References	433		
CHAPTER 8	ILLICIT DRUG MANUFACTURE (WITH AN EMPHASIS ON CLANDESTINE METHAMPHETAMINE PRODUCTION): SYNTHETIC METHODS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT CONCERNS				
	8.1	Range of Operations in Clandestine Laboratories	453		
	8.2	Manufacture of Methamphetamine	478		
	8.3	Law Enforcement	514		
	8.4	Concluding Remarks	532		
	0.1	References	532		
INDEX			545		