TOXICOLOGY AND THC JANUARY 2019 IMPAIRED DRIVING TASK FORCE

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All Information provided is for educational purposes only.



Purpose of presentation

Provide a simplified overview of THC metabolism

Collection of blood

How do these Impact per se'

Pharmacokinetics

What the body does to the drug. Is the process by which a drug is moved through the human body.

Absorption

- Distribution
- Metabolization
- Elimination

Absorption

- Routes of Administration
 - Inhaled Quick absorption and rapid delivery to brain
 - Oral Slow absorption (30-120 min)
 - Oral mucosal/sublingual Fast (30 min)
 - Rectal Fast (15 min)





Distribution

- Distribution of THC into tissues decrease of THC in blood
- THC is highly lipophilic (likes fatty tissue) such as heart, lungs, brain, liver and adipose tissues



Metabolism

- delta-9-THC is broken down by liver into....
 - 11-OH-THC (active metabolite)
 - COOH-THC (inactive metabolite)
- Other compounds
 - Cannabinol (CBN)
 - Cannabidiol (CBD)
 - Cannabigerol (GBG)

Elimination

- THC is stored in fat cells
 - Slowly eliminates back into blood
 - Mechanism for baseline levels of THC in chronic users

- Eventually eliminated in urine and feces
 - COOH-THC most common metabolite in urine

EFFECT OF COLLECTION TIME ON BLOOD THC CONCENTRATIONS

- Hartman et al 2016 Clinical Chemistry
- delta-9-THC decreases by 73 % in first 30 minutes
- delta-9-THC decreases by 90% 1.4 h post dose
- The average blood collection is 1.5-4 hours after stop/crash.
- Recommend to get blood before starting DRE

Clinical Chemistry 62:2 367-377 (2016)

Drug Monitoring and Toxicology

Effect of Blood Collection Time on Measured Δ⁹-Tetrahydrocannabinol Concentrations: Implications for Driving Interpretation and Drug Policy

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BACKGROUND: In driving-under-the-influence cases, blood typically is collected approximately 1.5–4 h after an incident, with unknown last intake time. This complicates blood Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) interpretation, owing to rapidly decreasing concentrations immediately after inhalation. We evaluated how decreases in blood THC concentration before collection may affect interpretation of toxicological results.

CONCLUSIONS: Forensic blood THC concentrations may be lower than common per se cutoffs despite greatly exceeding them while driving. Concentrations during driving cannot be back-extrapolated because of unknown time after intake and interindividual variability in rates of decrease.

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WHAT'S THE MEAN/MEDIAN THC LEVEL IN CURRENT CALIFORNIA APPREHENDED DRIVERS ?

- Data delta-9-THC levels in cases (data from 7 public labs years 2009-2016).
 - 60% of cases levels are below 5 ng/mL**
 - DOJ data reveals the average delta-9-THC level is around 5 ng/mL from July 2017 – July 2018. More than 50% of cases are below 5 ng/mL

**Data collected by OCCL through a survey

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