



Ministério da Saúde
Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária

RESOLUÇÃO - RDC Nº 27, DE 17 DE MAIO DE 2012

VALIDAÇÃO DE MÉTODOS BIOANALÍTICOS

Profa Dra Maria Eugênia Costa Queiroz

VALIDAÇÃO ANALÍTICA

MINIMIZAR ERROS

OBTENÇÃO DE RESULTADOS
CONFIÁVEIS

VARIAÇÕES ANALÍTICAS
LIMITES PRÉ-ESTABELECIDOS (aceitáveis)

APROPRIADO - FINALIDADE PRETENDIDA

AGÊNCIAS REGULAMENTADORAS BRASIL

Conformidade com
normas
internacionais



Resolução RDC n.27 – ANVISA 17/05/2012
Guia para validação de métodos
analíticos e bioanalíticos

INMETRO, Revisão 01 – março de 2003
Orientações sobre validação de métodos
de ensaios químicos DOQ- CGCRE – 008

Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e
Abastecimento . Secretaria de defesa
Agropecuária - Instrução Normativa
DAS n. 46 - 10 de junho de 2003



Ministério da Saúde
Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária

RESOLUÇÃO - RDC Nº 27, DE 17 DE MAIO DE 2012

*Dispõe sobre os requisitos mínimos para a validação de
métodos bioanalíticos empregados em estudos com fins
de registro e pós-registro de medicamentos.*

DELINEAMENTO EXPERIMENTAL

LC-MS
LC-MS-MS
CG-MS
CG-MS-MS

ESCOLHA ADEQUADA DAS AMOSTRAS

sangue, soro, plasma ou urina

TEMPO DE COLHEITA DO MATERIAL

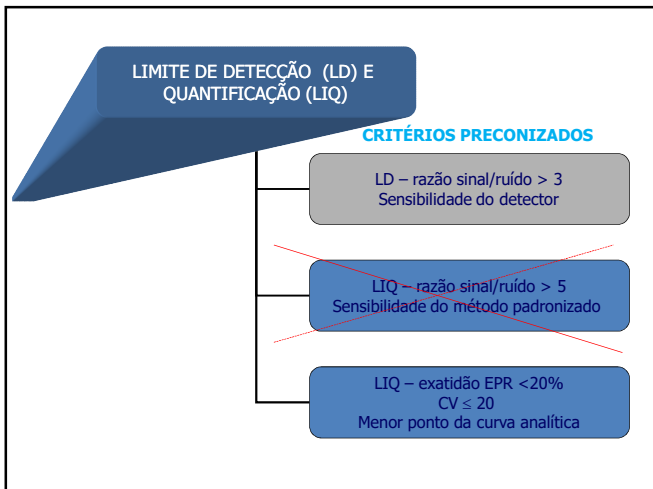
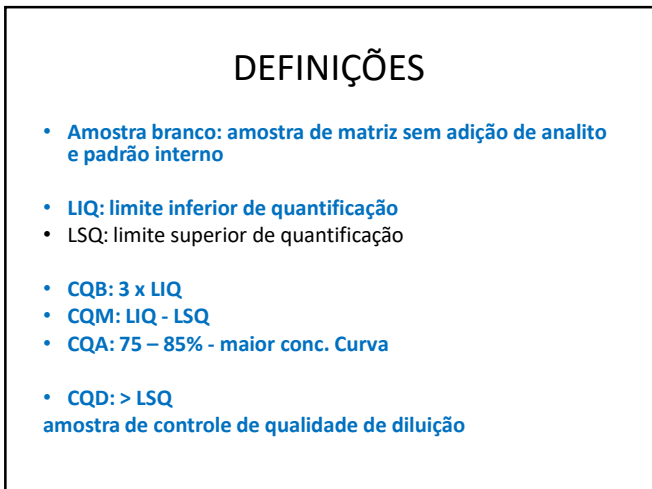
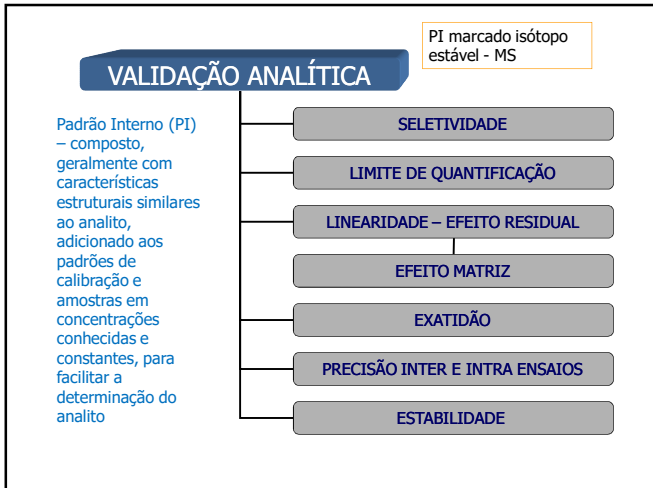
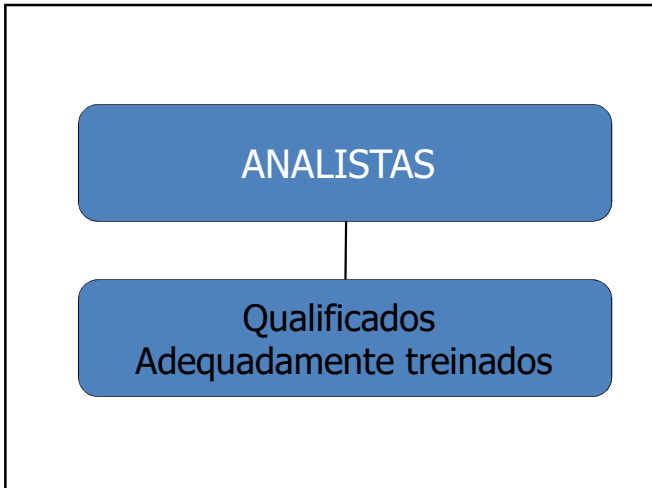
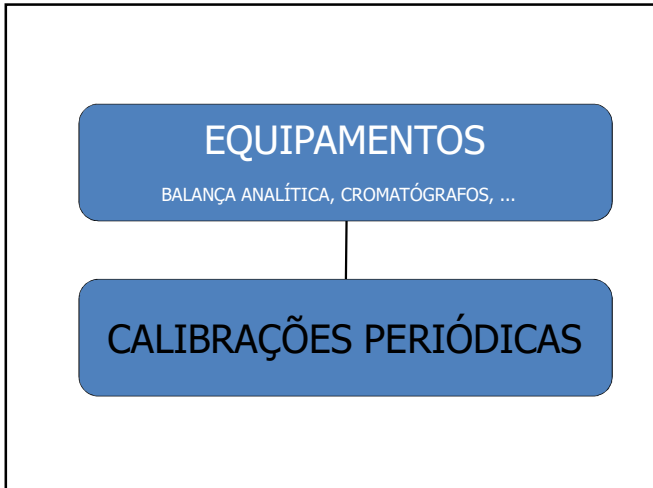
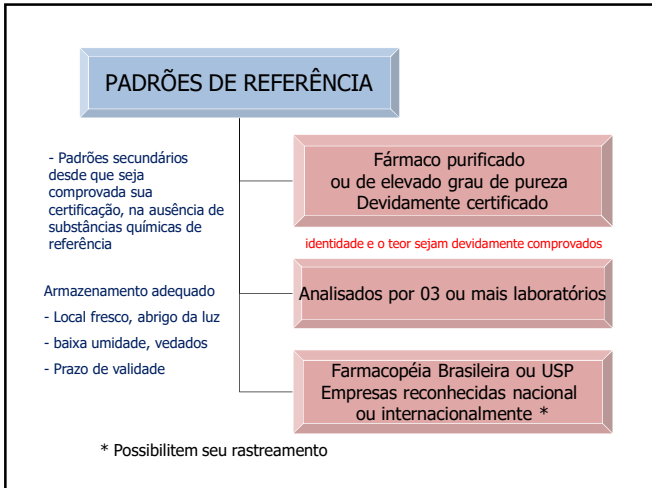
FADXA LINEAR OU INTERVALO DINÂMICO

ESCOLHA DA METODOLOGIA ANALÍTICA

ADEQUAÇÃO DA METODOLOGIA
ÀS CONDIÇÕES LABORATORIAIS

LISTA DE VERIFICAÇÃO DE RECEBIMENTO DAS AMOSTRAS

1. N do Estudo:	
2. Princípio Ativo:	
3. Origem:	
4. Coordenador Responsável pelo envio:	
RECEBIMENTO	
5. Data:	6. Hora:
7. Responsável:	
8. Livro de registro (n e página) :	
CONDIÇÕES DAS AMOSTRAS	
9. Embalagem:	
10. Rotulagem:	
11. Quantidade recebida:	
12. Temperatura no interior do recipiente de Transporte:	
13. OBSERVAÇÕES:	
TRANSPORTE	
14. Responsável:	
15. Data e horário do embarque:	
16. Tipo de gelo utilizado:	
17. OBSERVAÇÕES:	
ASSINATURAS DOS RESPONSÁVEIS	
18. Recebimento:	
19. Entrega:	
20. Coordenador da etapa Clínica:	
21. Coordenador da etapa Analítica:	
22. Pesquisador Principal:	



SELETIVIDADE

* Condições de estresse:
luz, calor, umidade,
hidrólise e oxidação

- 04 Plasmas normais
- 01 lipêmico
- 01 Plasma hemolisado

- Sangue total
- 01 lipêmica

CO-ELUIÇÃO DE INTERFERENTES

ENDÓGENOS DA MATRIZ
METABÓLITOS
E PRODUTOS DE DECOMPOSIÇÃO *

CRITÉRIOS PRECONIZADOS

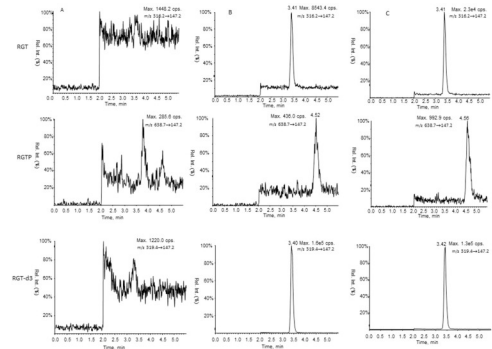
AMOSTRAS BRANCO DE SEIS
PROCEDÊNCIAS DIFERENTES *

CRITÉRIOS PRECONIZADOS

RESPOSTA - PICOS INTERFERENTES
NO MESMO tr ANALITO < 20% (LIQ)
NO MESMO tr PI INFERIORES 5%

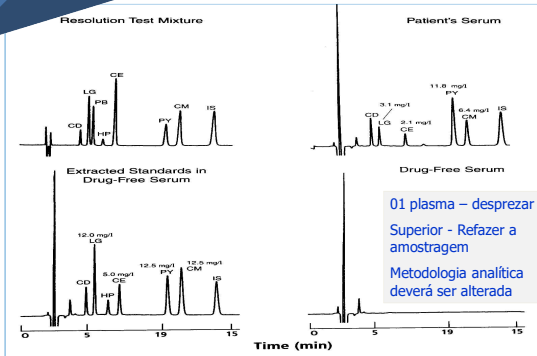
SELETIVIDADE

Typical MRM chromatograms of RGT, RGTB and IS (a) blank plasma, (b) the lowest calibration sample (LLOQ), and (c) a plasma sample obtained from a rat 6 h after intramuscular injection RGTB microsuspension



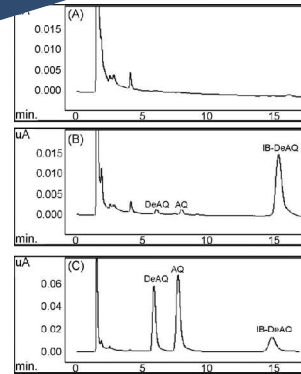
SELETIVIDADE

Avaliação individual de cada fármaco

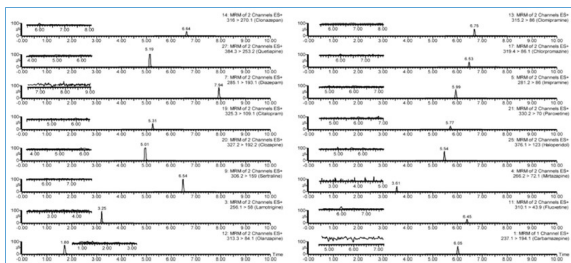


SELETIVIDADE

C.-S. Lai et al. / J. Chromatogr. B
877 (2009) 558–562

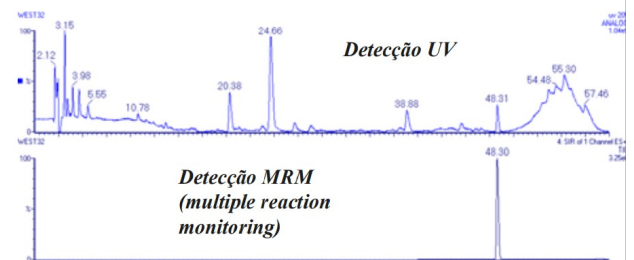


HPLC chromatogram of (A) extracted blank human plasma; (B) extracted human plasma containing AQ and DeAQ at 20 ng/ml (LLOQ) with IB-DeAQ; (C) extracted human plasma containing AQ and DeAQ at 1400 ng/ml with IB-DeAQ.



MS/MS chromatograms of a drug-free plasma sample (subscript on the left) and drug-free plasma sample spiked with psychotropic drug at LLOQ concentration.

Deteção UV



Deteção MRM (multiple reaction monitoring)

SELETIVIDADE

MEDICAÇÃO DE USO CONCOMITANTE

Drug	Retention time (min)
Lamotrigine	4.64
Phenobarbital	5.33
Carbamazepine	8.85
Phenytoin	9.97
Carbamazepine-10,11-epoxide	5.08
Ethosuximide	3.56
Pertobarbital	11.60
Diazepam	4.04
Quinidine	16.82
Alprazolam	14.45
Clozapepam	15.63
Ibuprofen	15.33
Acetaminophen	1.42
Cisapride	6.16
Acetylsalicylate	1.15
Tadalafil	78.86
Theophylline	1.23
Caffeine	2.01
Valproic acid	ND
Oxcarbazepine	ND
Vigabatrin	ND
Gabapentin	ND

ND: not detected within 30 min from injection

SELETIVIDADE

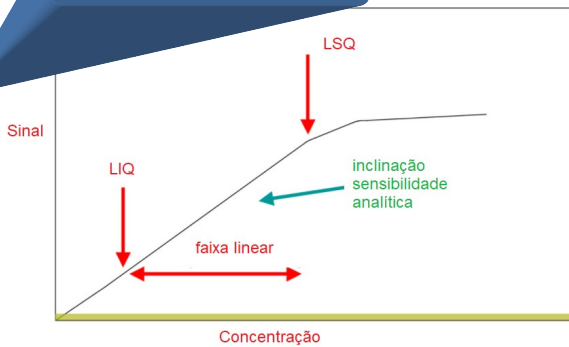
MEDICAÇÃO DE USO CONCOMITANTE

RETENTION INDICES RELATIVE TO INTERNAL STANDARD OF ANTI-EPILEPTIC DRUGS AND OTHER DRUGS AND METABOLITES

Compound	Retention index
Internal standard*	1.00
Phenobarbital	0.45
Carbamazepine	0.80
Phenytoin	0.83
Ethosuximide	0.30
Caffeine	0.31
Theophylline	0.31
Salicylate	0.31
Paracetamol	0.34
Primidone	0.37
Carbamazepine 10,11 epoxide	0.41
DF118	0.53
Morphine	0.54
Codaine	0.55
5-(p-Hydroxyphenyl)-5-phenylhydantoin	0.65
Clobazam	0.69
Methadone	1.39

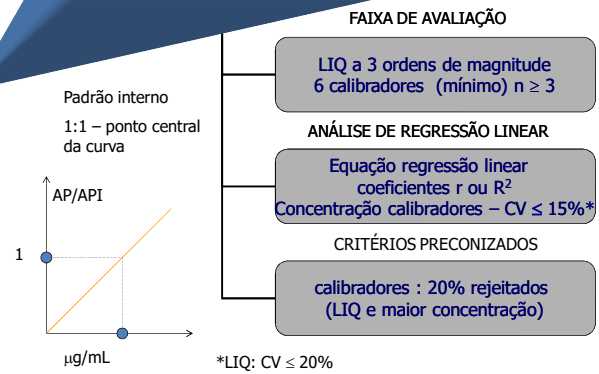
*Retention time = 9.4 min.

LINEARIDADE

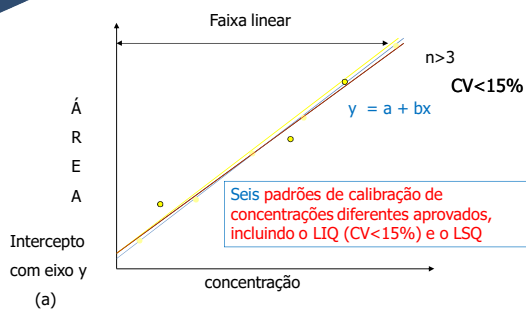


LINEARIDADE

Mesma matriz do estudo



Linearidade



Simultaneous analysis of antioxidants and preservatives in cosmetics by supercritical fluid extraction combined with liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry²⁴

Journal of Chromatography A, 1120 (2006) 244-251

Compounds	Linear range (ng/g)	Correlation coefficient (R^2)
Methylparaben (MP)	10-1000	0.9955
Ethylparaben (EP)	20-2000	0.9969
Propylparaben (PP)	20-2000	0.9994
Butylparaben (BP)	20-2000	0.9987
Butylated hydroxyanisole (BHA)	200-20000	0.9992
Butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT)	200-20000	0.9989
α -Tocopherol (α -t)	200-20000	0.9954
α -Tocopherol acetate (α -ta)	20-2000	0.9967

LINEARIDADE

Table 1
Standard curve summary

Drug		Intercept	Slope	Correlation (r)
Lamotrigine (n=6)	Mean	0.0904	0.3836	0.9988
	S.D.	0.0108	0.0231	0.0017
	% CV	-	6.0208	0.1799
Phenobarbitone (n=6)	Mean	0.0125	0.2303	0.9988
	S.D.	0.0024	0.0161	0.0012
	% CV	-	7.0169	0.1223
Carbamazepine (n=6)	Mean	-0.0082	0.3821	0.9995
	S.D.	0.0029	0.0169	0.0002
	% CV	-	4.4384	0.0298
Phenytoin (n=6)	Mean	0.0254	0.2345	0.9995
	S.D.	0.0037	0.0086	0.0024
	% CV	-	3.6543	0.24991

EFEITO MATRIZ BIOLÓGICA CQB e CQA

FMN
FATOR DE
MATRIZ
NORMALISADO

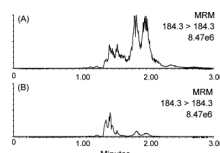
**4 NORMAIS
2 HEMOLISADA
2 LIPÊMICAS**

$$FMN = \frac{\text{analito matriz/PI matriz}}{\text{analito solução/PI solução}}$$

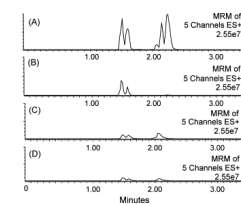
CV < 15%

Matrix effect from plasma samples spiked with analytes at LLOQ and ULOQ concentrations (n=5).

Analyte	MF LLOQ (%CV)	MF ULOQ (%CV)
Haloperidol	1.8	3.6
Olanzapine	3.3	3.0
Clonazepam	5.0	0.8
Mirtazapine	7.1	3.8
Paroxetine	5.8	4.8
Citalopram	12.2	3.2
Sertraline	6.8	11.0
Chlorpromazine	9.4	9.8
Imipramine	1.7	1.2
Clomipramine	4.8	1.2
Quetiapine	1.9	6.7
Diazepam	10.3	7.8
Fluoxetine	5.1	4.0
Clozapine	2.1	2.3
Carbamazepine	2.4	1.8
Lamotrigine	2.1	1.6



MRM transition detecting all phosphatidylcholine containing phospholipids from PPT samples using either (A) methanol or (B) acetonitrile as the precipitation solvent.



TICs of MRM transitions for five phospholipids remaining in final extracts after sample preparation by (A) acetonitrile PPT, (B) reversed-phase polymeric SPE, (C) silica-based pure cation exchange and (D) mixed-mode cation exchange SPE

Curva analítica Análise quantitativa

*LIQ: CV ≤ 20%

FAIXA DE AVALIAÇÃO

LIQ a 120% (> conc.)
6 calibradores (mínimo) n = 3
Avaliar carryover

ANÁLISE DE REGRESSÃO LINEAR

Equação regressão linear
coeficientes r ou R²
Concentração calibradores - CV ≤ 15%*

CRITÉRIOS PRECONIZADOS

calibradores : 20% rejeitados (4 de 6)
(LIQ e maior concentração)

PRECISÃO INTER E INTRA ENSAIOS

FAIXA DE AVALIAÇÃO

Branco referência enriquecido
LIQ, CQB, CQM, CQA e CQD
n ≥ 5

$$DPR = \frac{DP}{CMD} \times 100$$

*LIQ: CV ≤ 20%

Interensaios (precisão intermediária):
dias consecutivos, analistas diferentes
Intra-ensaio - mesmo dia, analista
e instrumentação

CRITÉRIOS PRECONIZADOS

CV ≤ 15%*
Repetitividade - intra laboratorial
Reprodutibilidade - inter laboratorial

PRECISÃO INTER E INTRA ENSAIOS

Table 2. Precision study of antiepileptic drug assay in serum.

Drug	Concentration/ µg ml ⁻¹	Within-day precision*			Between-day precision†		
		Mean measured value/ µg ml ⁻¹ ± s.d.	CV, %		Concentration/ µg ml ⁻¹	Mean measured value/ µg ml ⁻¹ ± s.d.	CV, %
Phenobarbital	15	15.12 ± 0.30	1.98	15	14.79 ± 0.35	2.37	
	30	30.65 ± 0.66	2.15	30	30.43 ± 0.88	2.89	
	60	60.1 ± 1.30	2.16	60	61.22 ± 1.25	2.04	
Phenytoin	7.5	7.79 ± 0.18	2.31	7.5	7.60 ± 0.24	3.16	
	15	15.46 ± 0.18	1.16	15	15.38 ± 0.40	2.60	
	30	29.70 ± 0.50	1.68	30	30.57 ± 0.66	2.16	
Carbamazepine	3	3.17 ± 0.08	2.52	3	2.96 ± 0.10	3.38	
	6	6.15 ± 0.12	1.95	6	6.17 ± 0.17	2.76	
	16	16.27 ± 0.34	2.10	16	16.10 ± 0.42	2.61	
HPPH	3	3.42 ± 0.11	3.22	3	3.21 ± 0.10	3.12	
	6	6.26 ± 0.08	1.28	6	6.28 ± 0.19	3.03	
	16	16.22 ± 0.22	1.36	16	16.22 ± 0.40	2.47	

* Mean values represent 15 different serum samples for each value.

† Mean values represent 15 different serum samples analysed on different days for each value.

EXATIDÃO

FAIXA DE AVALIAÇÃO

Branco referência enriquecido
LIQ, CQB, CQM, CQA e CQD
n ≥ 5

EXATIDÃO - EPR

EPR (%) = $\frac{\text{Conc. média exp.} - \text{nominal} \times 100}{\text{Concentração nominal}}$

CRITÉRIOS PRECONIZADOS

Exatidão (EPR 15%)
*LIQ: CV ≤ 20%

Intra e inter corridas

Erro Padrão Relativo

Exatidão (%EPR) e precisão (%CV) intra e interensaio para o método LC-MS/MS*

Análito	Concentração adicionada [†] (nmol·mL ⁻¹)	Exatidão (%EPR) n=5		Precisão (%CV) n=5	
		Intra-ensaio	Interensaio	Intra-ensaio	Interensaio
Haloperidol	0.075	4.9	4.6	1.1	1.1
	0.225	-3.3	-3.6	3.2	2.8
	20.5	-2.9	-3.1	2.1	1.9
	32.5	-0.2	-0.5	3.7	3.3
	40.5	-0.8	-0.5	5.4	4.7
Olanzapina	0.075	10.4	9.2	4.3	4.5
	0.225	-3.0	-3.9	4.7	4.7
	20.5	3.1	4.2	2.2	3.0
	32.5	4.6	2.9	5.9	6.4
	40.5	-1.1	-1.0	6.1	5.3
Clonazepam	0.625	10.7	11.8	2.3	3.2
	1.875	-6.0	-5.4	4.3	4.1
	80.0	-2.9	-2.3	3.2	3.1
	125.0	-2.4	-1.8	1.8	2.1
	155.0	1.4	0.5	5.5	5.2
Mirtazapina	0.125	-12.9	-11.9	1.5	2.3
	0.375	-2.8	-2.0	4.2	4.0
	80.0	1.2	2.9	5.1	5.6
	125.0	-3.1	-3.3	6.5	5.6
	155.0	1.0	1.2	4.8	4.1

Analyte	Linearity	R ²	Lack of fit [†]	Internal standard	Amount spiked (ng mL ⁻¹)	Accuracy		Precision		Matrix effects
						Intra-assay	Inter-assay	Intra-assay	Inter-assay	
AEA	y = 0.6935 x - 0.0005	0.9957	0.9944	AEA-d ₅	0.1	-17.3	-15.0	20.0	19.9	
					0.3	-9.5	-8.5	8.0	7.1	5.9
					3.0	-1.7	-0.6	2.8	7.4	
					4.8	-3.7	-1.2	0.1	4.3	5.4
					6.0	-7.0	-2.9	1.2	4.8	
2-AG	y = 2.1346 x + 1.0027	0.9957	0.1123	2-AG-d ₄	0.04	17.2	16.4	20.0	13.9	
					0.12	10.6	14.2	1.5	5.77	9.4
					5.0	2.2	0.9	1.5	3.1	
					8.0	2.3	1.1	3.2	3.4	14.0
					10.0	-1.9	-0.9	1.7	2.8	

*p value at a significance level of 0.05

ESTABILIDADE

3 CICLOS DE CONGELAMENTO E DESCONGELAMENTO

3 ALÍQUOTAS DE CADA CONCENTRAÇÃO (CQB E CQA)

CONGELAMENTO (12 h) E DESCONGELAMENTO (temperatura ambiente)

Quantificando-se o fármaco após o terceiro ciclo SOB CONDIÇÕES DE ENSAIO

Comparar resultados com análises das amostras recém preparadas

ESTABILIDADE DE CURTA DURAÇÃO

AMOSTRAS NO Auto-injetor

*4 a 24 hs

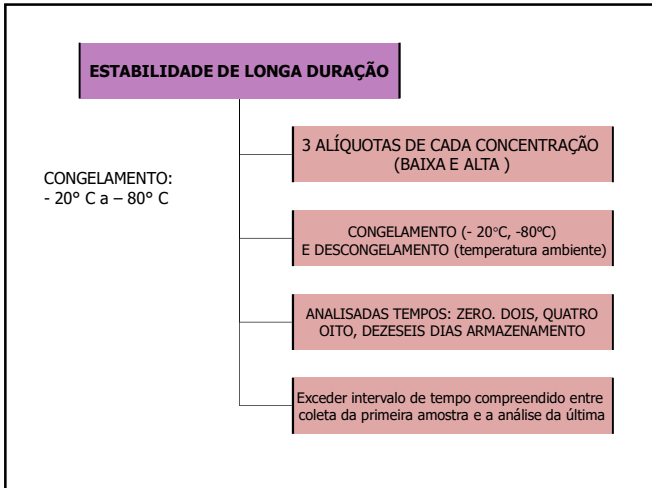
* Soluções padrão armazenadas sob refrigeração ou congelamento, a estabilidade também deve ser avaliada, contemplando a temperatura e o período de armazenamento das mesmas

3 ALÍQUOTAS DE CADA CONCENTRAÇÃO (BAIXA E ALTA)

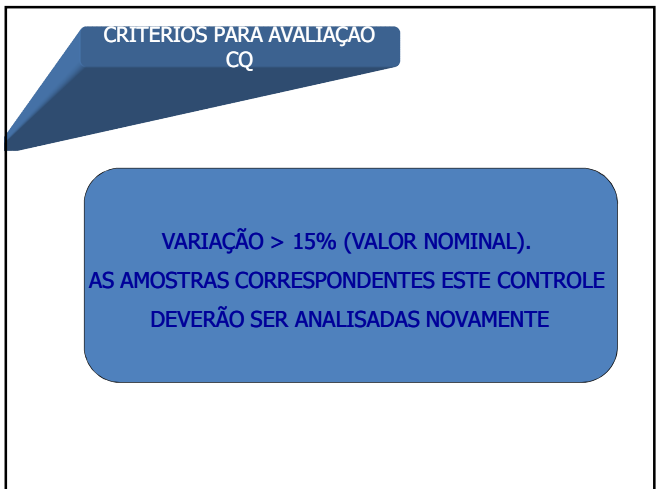
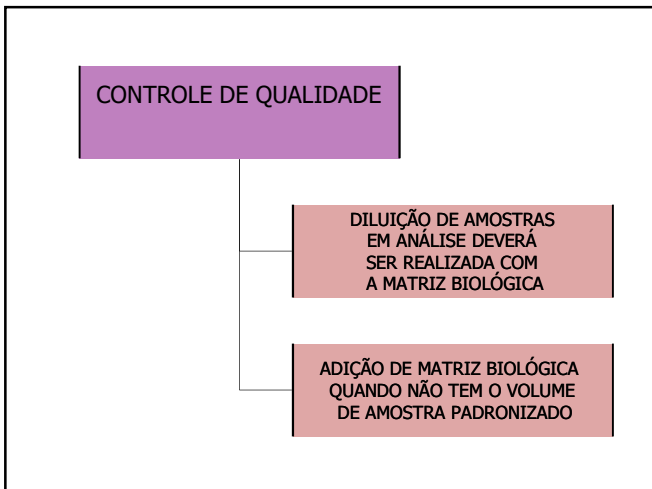
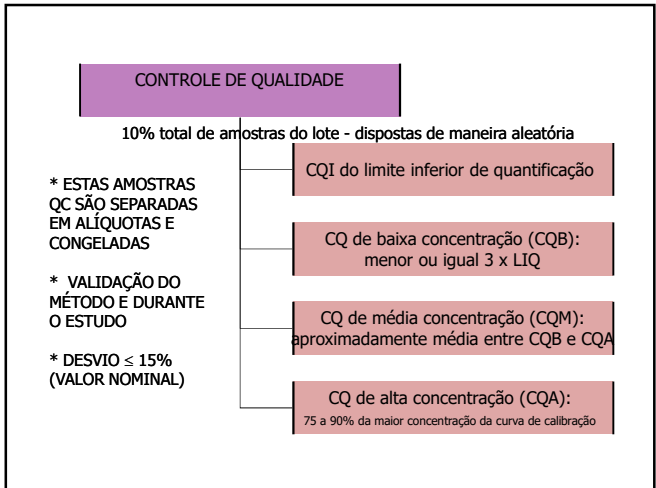
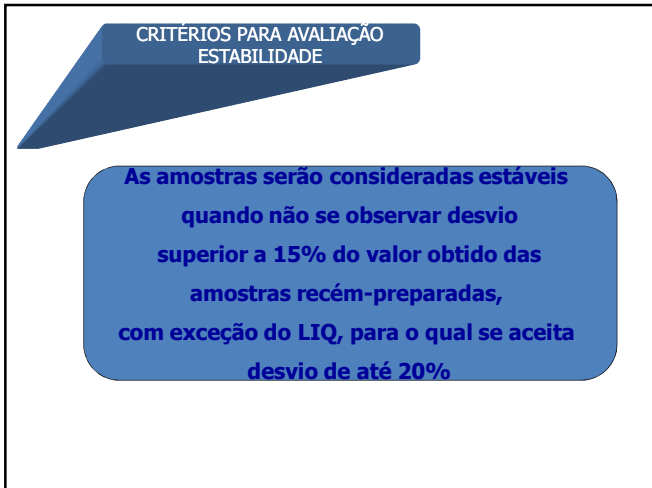
ANALISAR SUPERIOR O TEMPO DE BANCADA (METODOLOGIA) SOB CONDIÇÕES DE ENSAIO*

ESTABILIDADE DAS SOLUÇÕES PADRÕES SOB CONDIÇÕES DE ENSAIO* (6 h - temperatura ambiente) CV < 10%

Comparar resultados com análises das amostras recém preparadas



Conditions	RGTB		RGT	
	0.2 ng/mL	8 ng/mL	0.2 ng/mL	8 ng/mL
bench-top storage (2 h at room temperature)	0.21 ± 0.02	7.97 ± 0.19	0.19 ± 0.02	7.86 ± 0.28
Three freeze-thaw cycles	0.21 ± 0.01	7.73 ± 0.09	0.19 ± 0.02	7.51 ± 0.14
Processed samples at room temperature for 24 h	0.20 ± 0.01	8.00 ± 0.14	0.21 ± 0.01	7.79 ± 0.14
Long-term storage at -35 °C for 90 days	0.19 ± 0.01	8.08 ± 0.11	0.19 ± 0.03	7.99 ± 0.05



Internal Standards

An internal standard is used when performing bioanalysis with mass spectrometry detection. An appropriate internal standard will give a measure of control for extraction, HPLC injection and ionization variability. It is an essential component of a robust high throughput bioanalytical method.

The best internal standard for bioanalysis is an isotopically labelled version of the molecule you want to quantify. The stable labelled isotopes available to incorporate in a given molecule (drug or drug metabolite) are deuterium (^2H or D), ^{13}C and ^{15}N . Generally, because of the abundance of hydrogen in organic molecules, the use of deuterium is preferred compared to ^{13}C and ^{15}N , which are generally more expensive solutions for stable labelled internal standards. For this reason, the term deuterated internal standards is often used.

Deuterated internal standards

Ideally in bioanalysis, a deuterated internal standard will have the same extraction recovery, ionization response in ESI mass spectrometry and the same chromatographic retention time. An important characteristic of a deuterated internal standard is that it should co-elute with the compound to be quantified. Also it should also contain enough mass increase to show a signal outside the natural mass distribution of the analyte. With this fact in mind, the design of a suitable deuterated internal standard can become a real challenge simply because the analyte of interest contains two chlorine atoms, for instance, and will need a +6 or +7 mass increase to show a signal not interfering with the analyte.

Your bioanalysis will be greatly improved by the use of deuterated internal standards. The chromatography time will be reduced and your assay will be more robust, as it will increase the throughput and lower your rejection rates.