

Doping: Prevenzione, repressione,  
Casi pratici e cronaca.

CONI Scuola dello Sport Marche  
Ancona, 24 Marzo 2018



# Nuove strategie nella lotta al doping. Il ruolo del laboratorio Antidoping

*Xavier de la Torre*

*Laboratorio Antidoping, Federazione Medico Sportiva Italiana*

# Sommario

- Situazione normativa
- La lista WADA e i laboratori accreditati
- Attuali metodi di indagine antidoping
- Dai marker di esposizione ai marker di effetto
- Considerazioni conclusive



# Sommario

- **Situazione normativa**
- La lista WADA e i laboratori accreditati
- Attuali metodi di indagine antidoping
- Dai marker di esposizione ai marker di effetto
- Considerazioni conclusive

# Il programma mondiale antidoping

## Normativa strutturata su tre livelli

I Livello – The World Anti-Doping Code

II Livello – The International Standards

(e relativi documenti tecnici)

Lista – Prelievi – Laboratori – Esenzioni a fini  
terapeutici – Tutela della Privacy

III Livello – The Models of Best Practice



# Il programma mondiale antidoping

## Normativa strutturata su tre livelli

I Livello – The World Anti-Doping Code

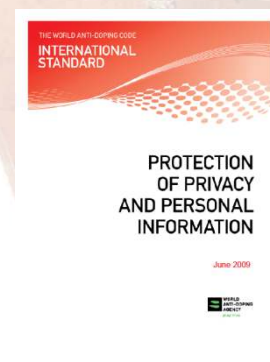
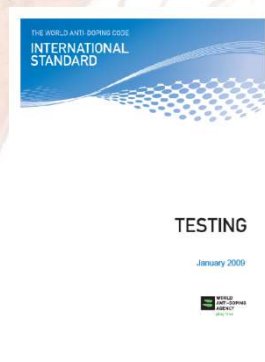
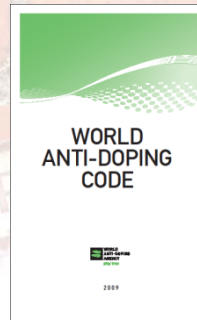
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(e relativi documenti tecnici)

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III Livello – The Models of Best Practice

# La normativa internazionale di riferimento



WADA Technical Document – TD2009EPO

Document Number:	TD2009EPO	Version Number:	1.0
Written by:	C. Andueza, J.A. Pascual, D. Orban, C. Barchi, G. Linares, W. Schuster, D. Schuster	Approved by:	WADA Executive Committee
Date:	September 15, 2009		

## HARMONIZATION OF THE METHOD RECOMBINANT ERYTHROPOIETIN (E.P.O.)

### 1. Introduction

The criteria presented herein have been the performance of the EPO test and the laboratory.

All Laboratories are required to apply the tests to identify the referred subject.

In this document, erythropoietin and following abbreviations, acronyms or symbols:

EPO: Erythropoietin  
rEPO: recombinant erythropoietin. They are the International Non-proprietary names for erythropoietin preparations are identified by a Greek letter, etc. other preparations (e.g. "EPO biosimilars") may have different names already referenced.

uEPO: endogenous erythropoietin (i.e. units) as found in the urine.

NEP (Acetaminophen): Novel erythropoietin analogue known by its CEBA (Nicosyn, Roche). Continuous erythropoietin analogue known by its epoetin beta, a peptidic derivative of

### 2. Description of the method

The original isoelectric focusing (IEF) method.

#### 2.1 Performing the IEF test:

##### 2.1.1 Sample preparation:

Sample preparation may consist (e.g. concentration technique based on urea

WADA Technical Document – TD2009EPO

Page 1 of 3

WADA Technical Document – TD2010NA

Document Number:	TD2010NA	Version Number:	1.0
Written by:	WADA Laboratory Committee	Approved by:	WADA Executive Committee
Approval Date:	08 May 2010	Effective Date:	01 September 2010

## HARMONIZATION OF ANALYSIS AND REPORTING OF 19-NONSTEROIDS RELATED TO NANDROLONE

### 1.0 Introduction

This document has been established to harmonize the analysis and reporting of 19-norsteroids related to nandrolone as Adverse Analytical Findings by Laboratories.

The detection of the use of nandrolone and other 19-norsteroids is based primarily upon the identification of the main urinary metabolite, 19-norandrosterone (19-NA) at an amount greater than 2 ng/mL. More than one metabolite (e.g., 19-norandrosterone (19-NE)) of administered nonsteroids may be detected and reported but the identification and quantification of the 19-NA metabolite only (derived from hydrolysis with  $\beta$ -glucuronidase) is sufficient to report an Adverse Analytical Finding.

### 2.0 Analysis

#### 2.1 Identification and Quantification

In addition to meeting the identification criteria described in the IDCR Technical Document, the Laboratory shall demonstrate that the concentration of 19-NA is above the Decision Limit (DL) as set out in the DL Technical Document.

The quantification method used to calculate the concentration of 19-NA shall include or have the following characteristics:

- A deuterated internal standard (d<sub>5</sub>-19-NA-glucuronide is the preferred internal standard since it corrects for both the hydrolysis and other analytical steps);
- A calibration curve at an appropriate range bracketing the estimated concentration of the analyte;
- The use of appropriate quality control samples. For example, a negative control (without the presence of 19-NA) or at a concentration 2 ng/mL of 19-NA and a positive control in the range of 3 to 5 ng/mL of 19-NA may be used. Alternatively, a freeze-dried urine reference material with approximately 2 ng/mL of 19-NA may be used (e.g., NMI Reference number 190022);
- The combined standard measurement uncertainty established at the threshold by the Laboratory shall be less than the  $\alpha_{95}$  specified in the DL Technical Document.

#### 2.2 Additional mandatory tests

The Laboratory shall also perform methods to test for pregnancy (e.g. hCG) and detection of tetrahydrocannabinol in urine Samples from female Athletes that have 19-NA concentrations greater than the threshold.

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## World Anti-Doping Program GUIDELINE

### REPORTING AND MANAGEMENT OF ELEVATED T/E RATIOS

Version 1  
March 2006

WADA STANDARDS AND HARMONIZATION/SCIENCE AND RESEARCH – GUIDELINE FOR ELEVATED T/E RATIOS



## World Anti-Doping Programme

### THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION GUIDELINES

Version 2.2  
Decembre 2009

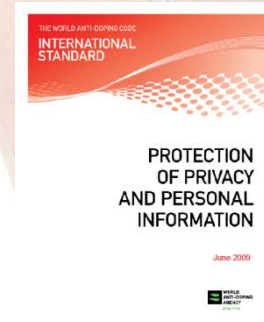
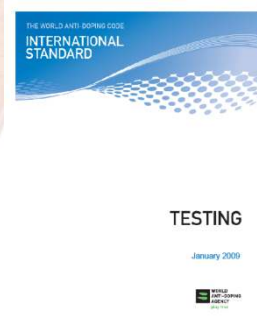
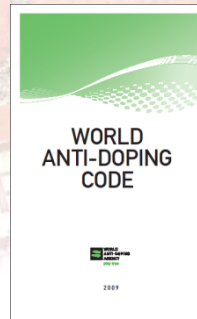
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TUE Guidelines

Version 2.2  
4.12.2009

- 1 -



# La normativa internazionale di riferimento



WADA Technical Document – TD2009EPO	
Document Number: TD2009EPO	Version Number: 1.0
Written by: C. Andriak, J.A. Hascall, D. Ormerod, C. Schuster, G. Lippin, W. Schuster, M. Schuster	Approved by: WADA Executive Committee
Date: September 15, 2009	

## HARMONIZATION OF THE METHOD RECOMBINANT ERYTHROPOIETIN (EPO) (EPO) AND HETIC (BETA)

### 1. Introduction

The criteria presented herein have been the performance of the EPO test and the laboratory.

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In this document, erythropoietin and following abbreviations, acronyms or symbols:

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uEPO: endogenous erythropoietin (i.e. tissue) as found in the urine.  
NESP (Acasap®): Acasap®: Novel erythropoietin analogue known by its CEBA (NESP®) Roche. Continuous erythropoietin analogue known by its epoetin beta, a peptidic derivative of

### 2. Description of the method

The original isoelectric focusing (IEF) method (1).

#### 2.1 Performing the IEF test:

2.1.1 Sample preparation:  
Sample preparation may consist (e.g. concentration technique based on urea

WADA Technical Document – TD2009EPO

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WADA Technical Document – TD2010NA	
Document Number: TD2010NA	Version Number: 1.0
Written by: WADA Laboratory Committee	Approved by: WADA Executive Committee
Approval Date: 08 May 2010	Effective Date: 01 September 2010

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#### 2.1 Identification and Quantification

In addition to meeting the identification criteria described in the IDCR Technical Document, the Laboratory shall demonstrate that the concentration of 19-NA is above the Decision Limit (DL) as set out in the DL Technical Document.

The quantification method used to calculate the concentration of 19-NA shall include or have the following characteristics:

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#### 2.2 Additional mandatory tests

The Laboratory shall also perform methods to test for pregnancy (e.g. hCG) and detection of tetrahydrocannabinol in urine Samples from female Athletes that have 19-NA concentrations greater than the threshold.

WADA Technical Document – TD2010NA

Page 1 of 3



World Anti-Doping Program

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Version 1  
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World Anti-Doping Programme

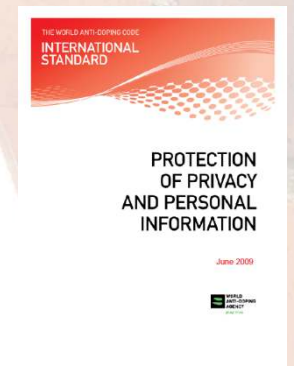
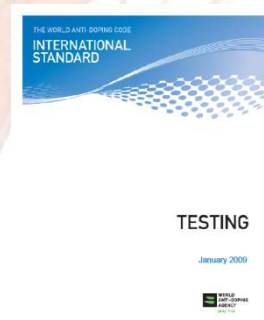
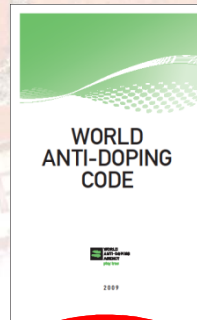
## THERAPEUTIC USE EXEMPTION GUIDELINES

Version 2.2  
Decembre 2009

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TUE Guidelines

Version 2.2  
4.12.2009

# La normativa internazionale di riferimento



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2.1.1. Sample preparation: Sample preparation may consist (e.g. concentration technique based on acetone).

WADA Technical Document – TD2010NA

Document Number:	TD2010NA	Version Number:	1.0
Written by:	WADA Laboratory Committee	Approved by:	WADA Executive Committee
Approval Date:	08 May, 2010	Effective Date:	01 September, 2010

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World Anti-Doping Program  
**GUIDELINE**  
**REPORTING AND MANAGEMENT OF ELEVATED T/E RATIOS**

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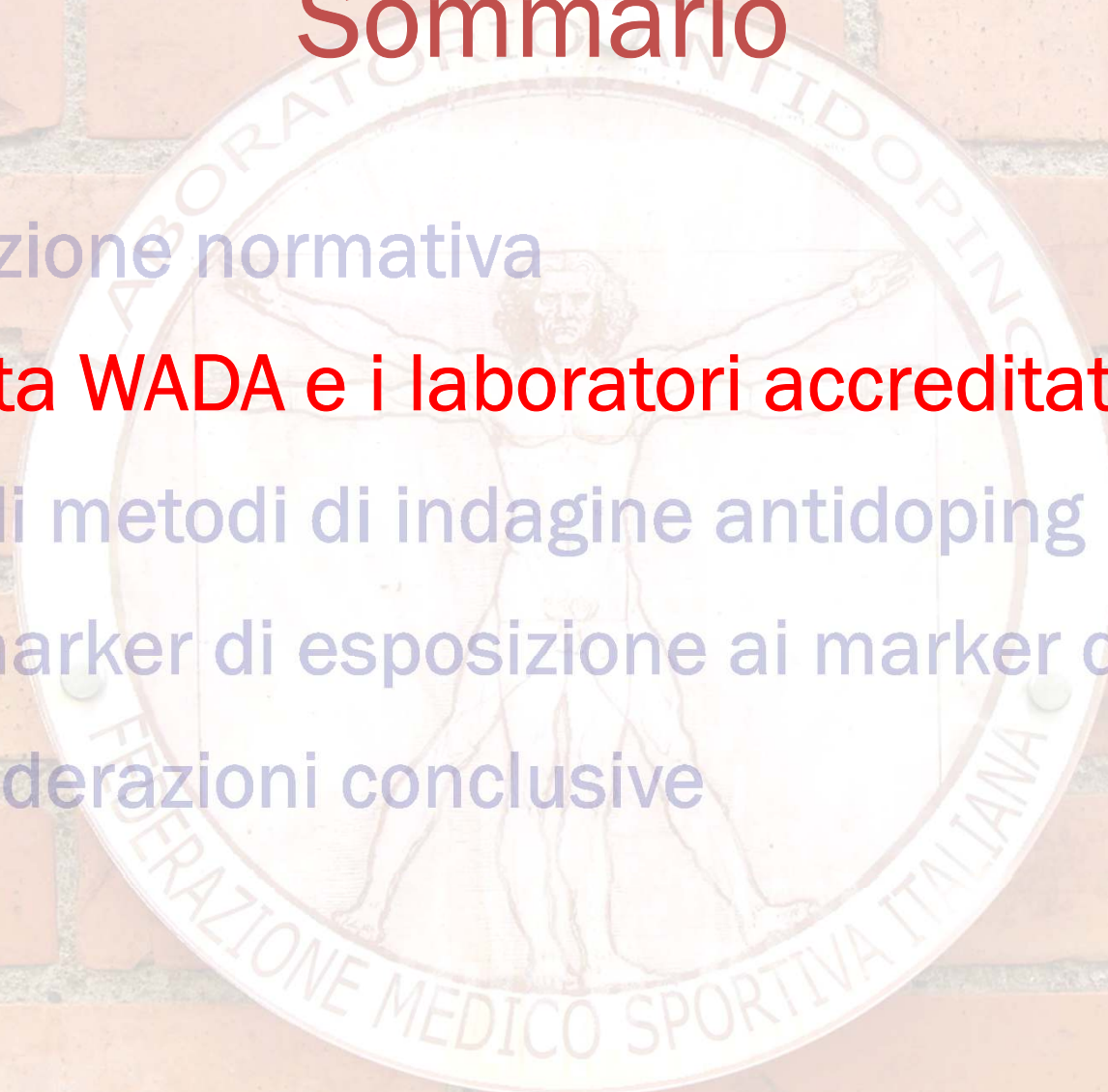
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Version 2.2  
Decembre 2009



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THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## PROHIBITED LIST



# I. Prohibited Substances

S0. Non-approved substances

S1. Anabolic Agents

S2. Peptide Hormones, Growth Factors, Related  
Substances and Mimetics

S3. Beta-2 Agonists

S4. Hormones and metabolic modulators

S5. Diuretics and Masking Agents

S6. Stimulants

S7. Narcotics

S8. Cannabinoids

S9. Glucocorticosteroids



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sempre



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S7. Narcotics

S8. Cannabinoids

S9. Glucocorticosteroids

solo  
"In competition"

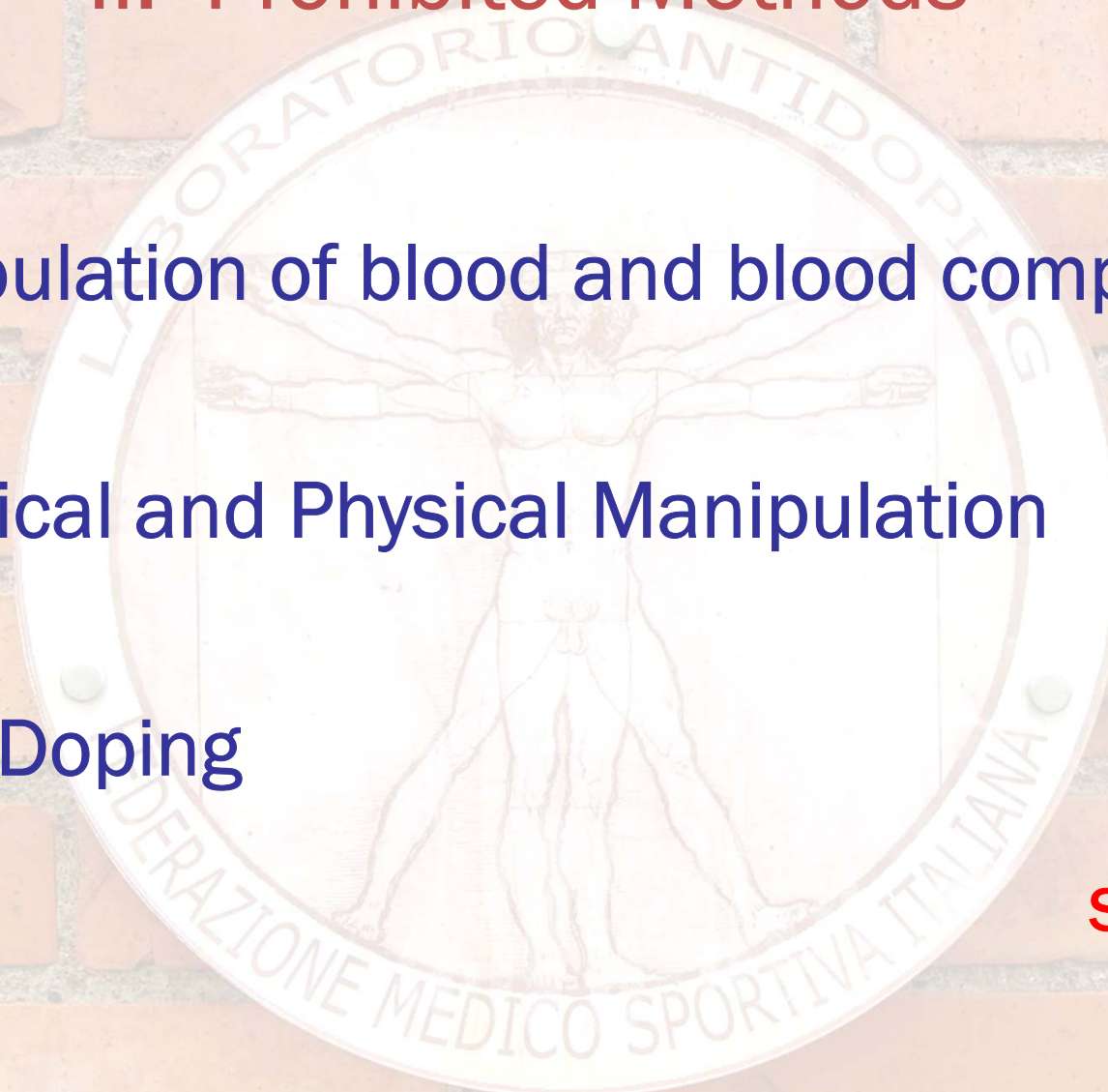
## II. Prohibited Methods

M1. Manipulation of blood and blood components

M2. Chemical and Physical Manipulation

M3. Gene Doping

**sempre**





### III. Substances prohibited in particular sports

P1. Alcohol

P2. Beta blockers

solo in alcuni  
sport



# L'evoluzione del “full menu”

10-20 sostanze negli anni '60

≈ 50 sostanze negli anni '70

≈ 100 sostanze negli anni '80

La lista cresce negli anni '90 (fino a circa 200 sostanze)

Circa 300 sostanze a fine secolo/millennio

Più di 350 sostanze nel 2010

Oltre 400 sostanze oggi

(più i metodi)

(e con i controlli longitudinali e per il “passaporto biologico”)

(su campioni sia di urina sia di sangue)

(con una riduzione dei tempi di risposta medi)

(per un carico di lavoro compreso tra 10 e 500 campioni/die)



# Perché la lista è così lunga?

In farmacologia, una differenza maggiore del 2% è generalmente necessaria affinché si possa parlare di “effetto rilevabile” e “statisticamente significativo”

(se un anti-ipertensivo mostra un effetto dell'1%, cioè riduce la pressione arteriosa da 200 a 199 mmHg, non è considerato “attivo”)

Nello sport, un effetto che consenta un miglioramento dello 0.1% ( $\approx$  1 sec in una gara da 15 min) può essere sufficiente per vincere un'Olimpiade....!

THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING CODE

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



# LABORATORIES



# I 35 laboratori accreditati dalla WADA

- **Africa:** South Africa (*Bloemfontein*)
- **Americas:** Brazil (*Rio de Janeiro*), Canada (*Montreal*), Colombia (*Bogota*), Cuba (*La Habana*), Mexico (*Mexico City*), United States (*Los Angeles, Salt Lake City*)
- **Asia:** China (*Beijing*), S. Corea (*Seoul*), India (*New Delhi*), Japan (*Tokyo*), Kazakhstan (*Astana*), Qatar (*Doha*), Thailand (*Bangkok*), Turkey (*Ankara*)
- **Europa:** Austria (*Seibersdorf*), Belgium (*Ghent*), Finland (*Helsinki*), France (*Paris*), Germany (*Cologne, Kreischa*), Greece (*Athens*), Italy (*Rome*), Norway (*Oslo*), Poland (*Warsaw*), Portugal (*Lisbon*), Romania (*Bucharest*), ~~Russian Federation (*Moscow*)~~, Spain (*Barcelona, Madrid*), Sweden (*Stockholm*), Switzerland (*Lausanne*), United Kingdom (*London*)
- **Oceania:** Australia (*Sydney*)

# Il Laboratorio Antidoping di Roma

- Riaccreditato (CIO) nel 1999
- Accredito sempre mantenuto anche sotto la WADA (unica responsabile del sistema-laboratori dal 2003 in poi)
- Operativo nella nuova sede (550 metri quadrati) dal 2007
- 24 dipendenti + 2 collaboratori (Direttore e Vice-Direttore)
- 6-8 borsisti per attività di ricerca (su fondi SVD, PCC-USA e WADA)
- Collaboratori provenienti da altri laboratori accreditati (es. Atene, Barcelona, Ghent, Londra, Parigi, Rio, Salt Lake City)
- Capacità massima 15000 campioni urina (+ sangue)
- TUTTI i metodi approvati dalla WADA disponibili e accreditati ISO 17025



# Alcuni dati statistici

Year	World			Laboratorio Antidoping FMSI		
	Total	AAF+ATF	%	Total	AAF+ATF	%
2005	183.337	3.909	2,13	8.543	302	3,54
2006	198.143	3.887	1,96	8.319	222	2,67
2007	223.898	4.402	1,97	10.903	269	2,47
2008	274.615	5.061	1,84	13.342	329	2,47
2009	277.928	5.610	2,02	15.041	375	2,55
2010	258.267	4.817	1,87	10.128	333	3,29
2011	243.193	4.856	2,00	9.590	286	2,98
2012	267.645	4.723	1,76	9.656	205	2,12
2013	269.878	5.962	2,21	9.947	255	2,83
2014	283.304	3.866	1,36	9.066	174	1,92
2015	254.130	4.427	1,74	7.809	81	1,04
2016	256.879	3.617	1,40	10.701	230	2,14

AAF = Adverse analytical finding  
ATF = Atypical finding

# Alcuni dati statistici

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# La rincorsa delle tecniche e metodi antidoping

- Da xenobiotici a basso peso molecolare...
- ... attivi in concentrazioni relativamente elevate...
- ... scarsamente biotrasformati (in metaboliti noti)...
- ... assunti al momento della competizione...
- ... escreti prevalentemente in urina...
- ... riconoscibili mediante tecniche cromatografico-spettrometriche...
- ... con ampia disponibilità di materiali di riferimento...



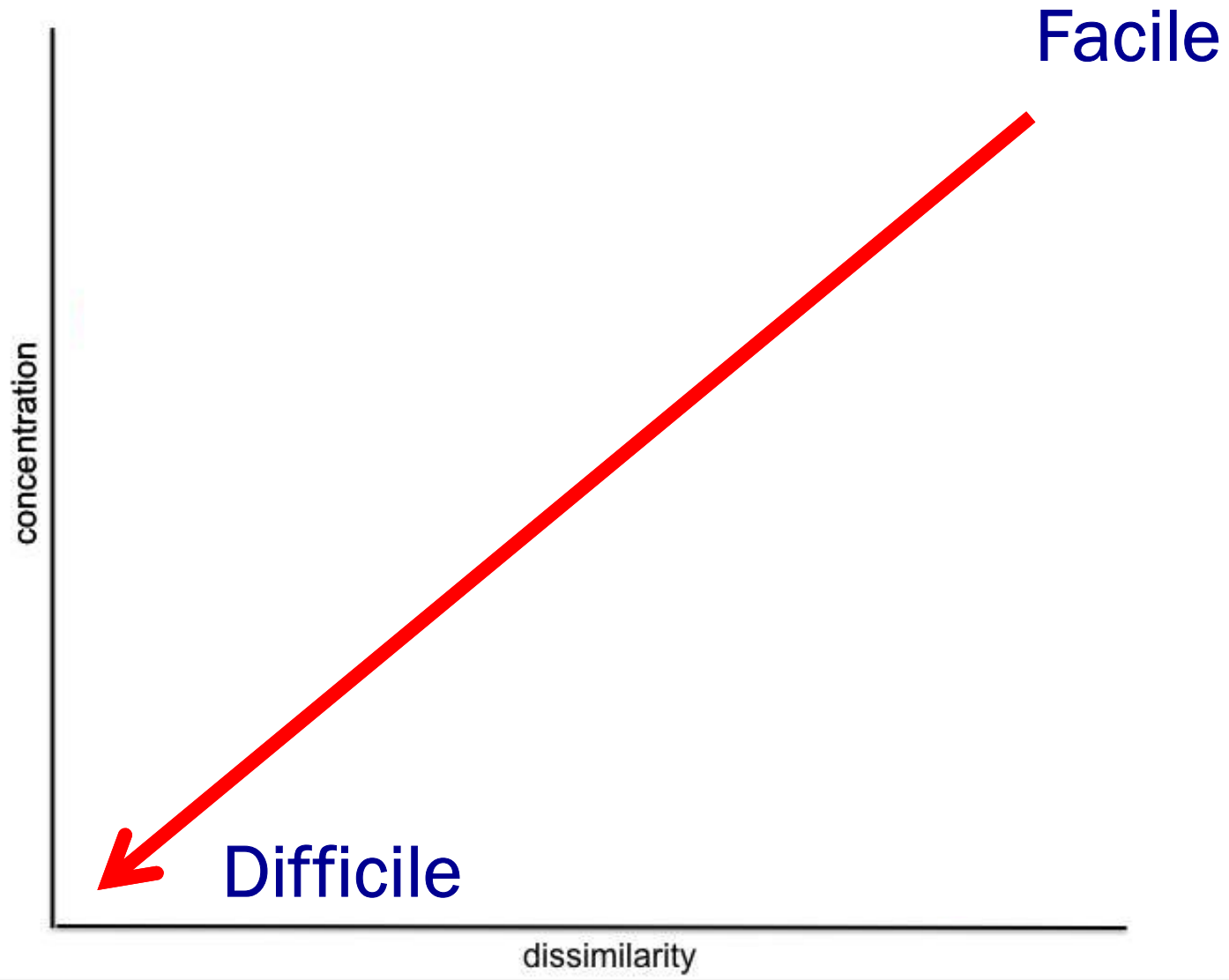
# Evoluzione di tecniche e metodi antidoping

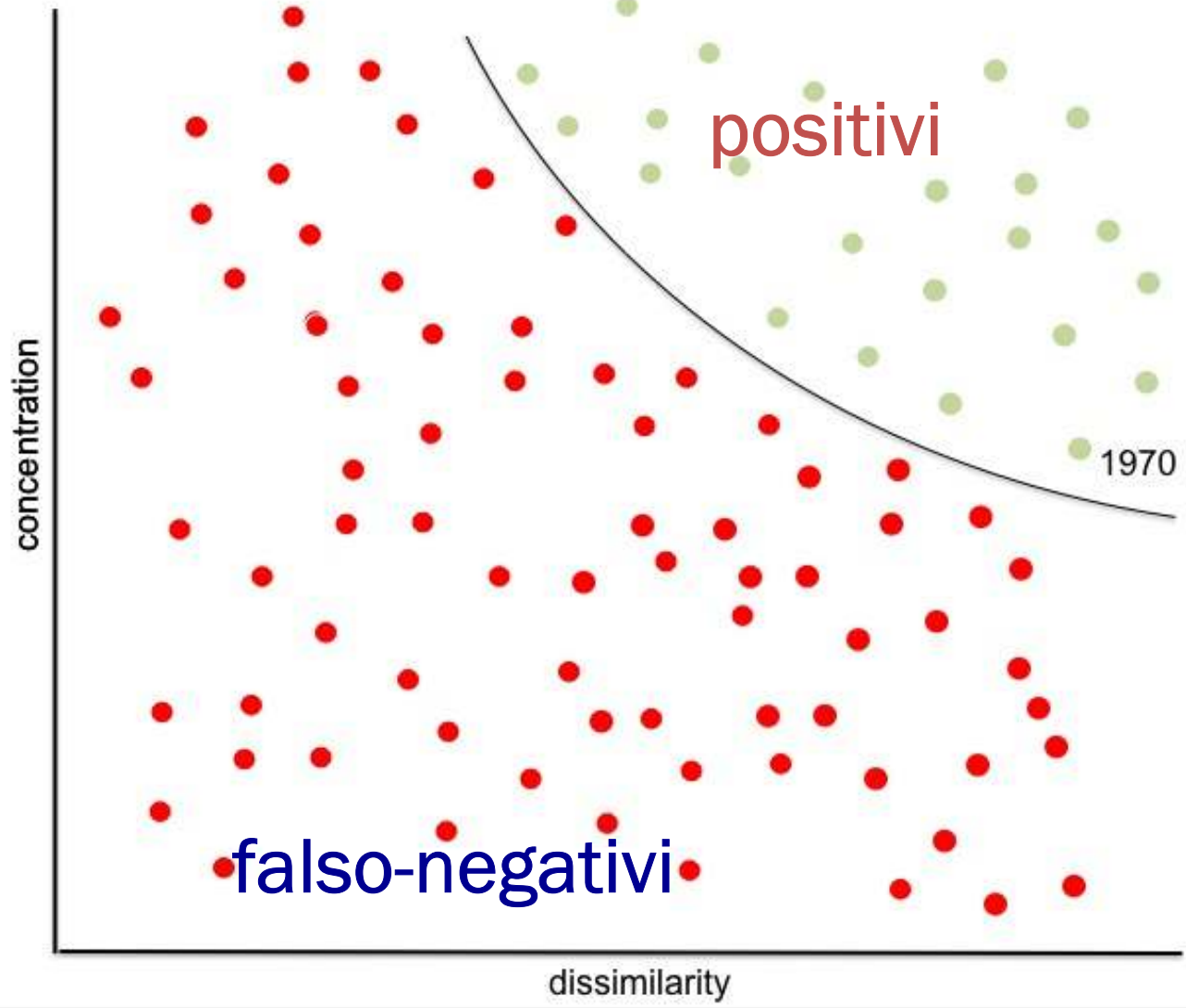
- A sostanze pseudoendogene...
- ... virtualmente identiche a quelle fisiologicamente prodotte dall'organismo...
- ... attive in concentrazioni ridotte...
- ... caratterizzate da brevissima emivita...
- ... assunte anche in periodi lontani dalla competizione...
- ... escrete in quantità minime in urina...
- ... difficilmente riconoscibili mediante tecniche cromatografico-spettrometriche...
- ... prodotte anche clandestinamente (es. "designer steroids"), senza disponibilità di materiali di riferimento...
- ... assunte spesso in associazione con altri principi attivi...

# Verso la perfezione in antidoping

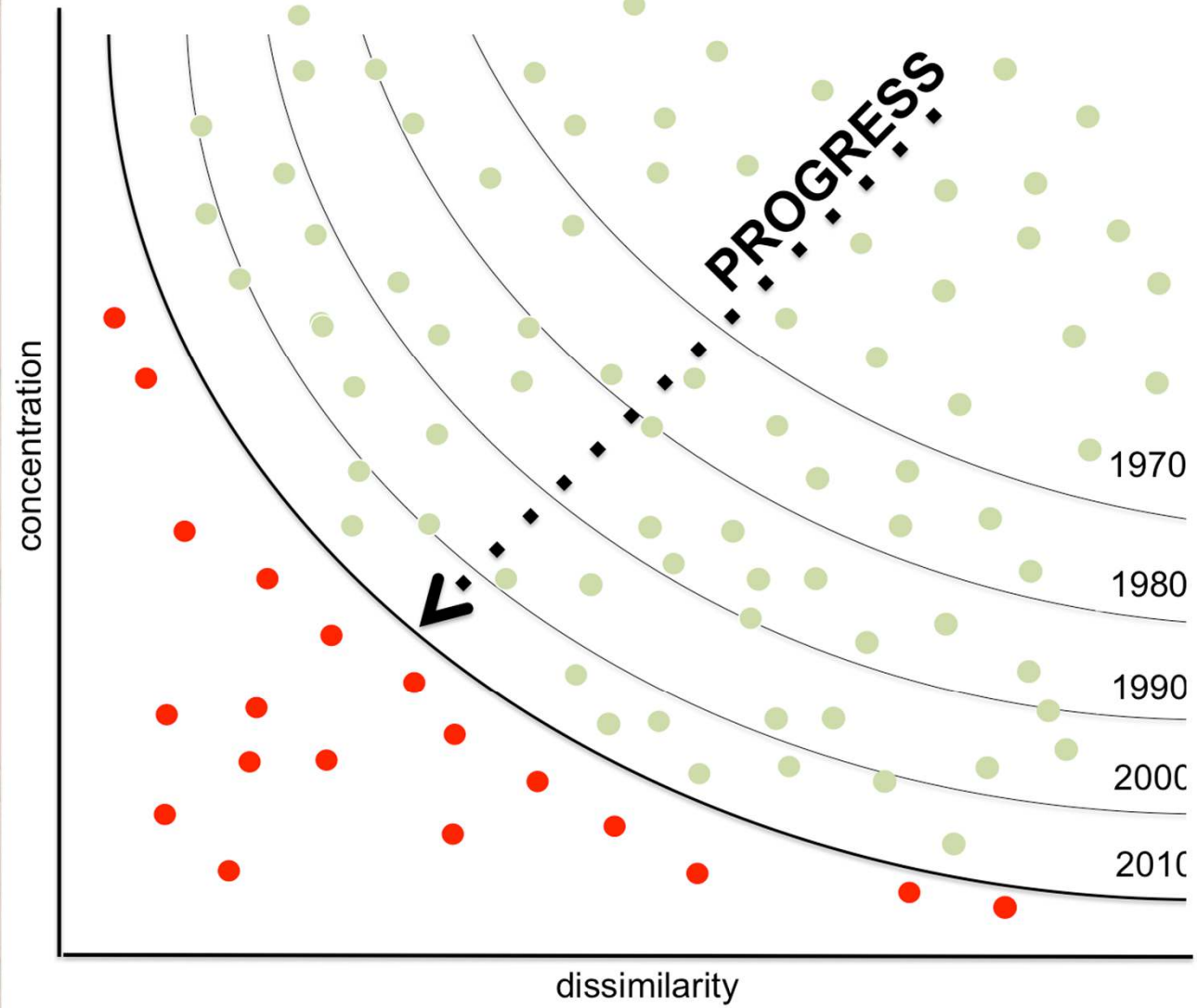
- “Vedo” la sostanza vietata (o il suo metabolita o marker di assunzione)
- La identifico e, se richiesto (nel caso di sostanze per le quali è fissata una soglia di positività), la determino quantitativamente
- Confermo che non è prodotta endogenamente
- La “facilità” di un’analisi è strettamente correlata alla concentrazione dell’analita e alla sua “dissimilarità” rispetto a costituenti endogeni, naturalmente presenti nella matrice prescelta

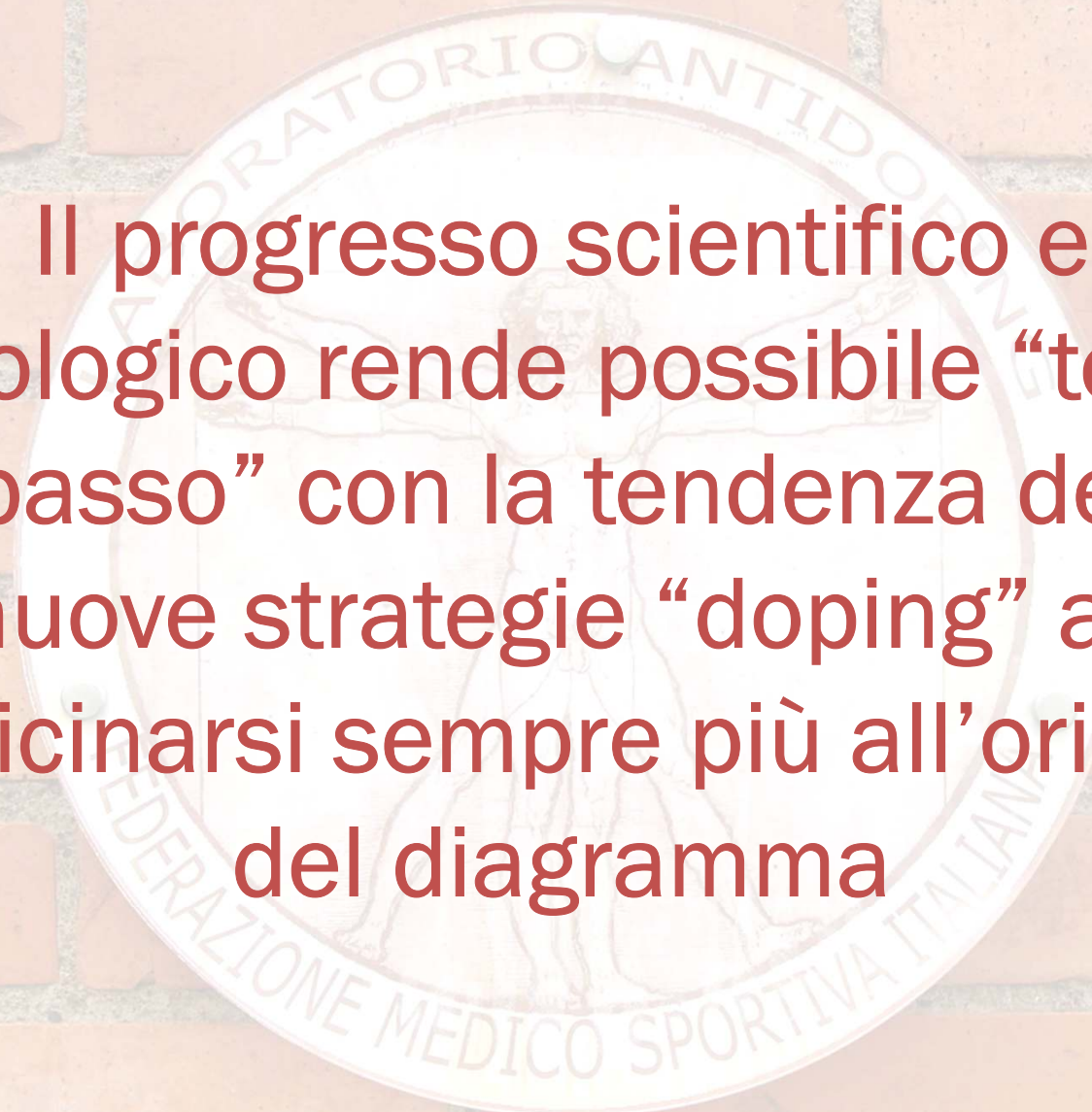








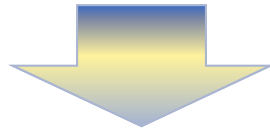




**Il progresso scientifico e tecnologico rende possibile “tenere il passo” con la tendenza delle nuove strategie “doping” ad avvicinarsi sempre più all’origine del diagramma**



**Laboratorio Antidoping**  
**Federazione Medico Sportiva Italiana (FMSI) Roma**  
accreditato WADA (World Anti Doping Agency) e  
ISO17025



**Progettazione, Sviluppo e Validazione di procedure analitiche complete**  
efficaci per il rilevamento del ricorso a sostanze e metodi proibiti  
Mediante l'analisi di campioni biologici (urine e/o sangue)

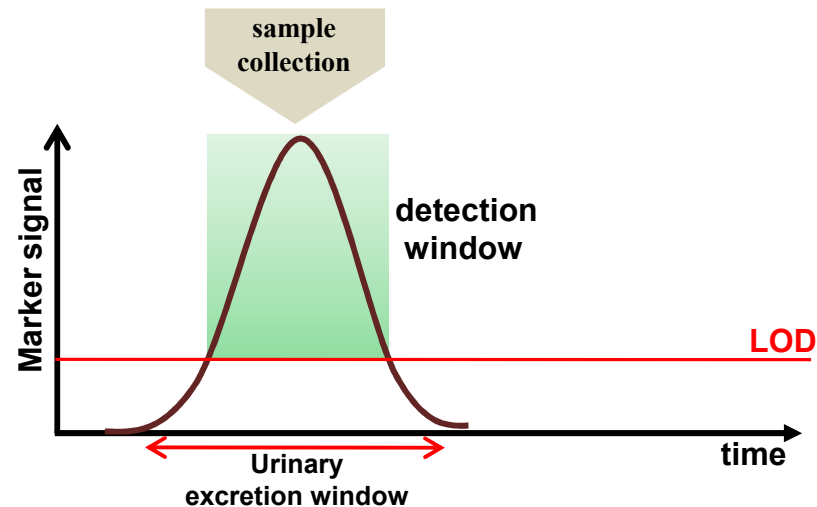
**Principio attivo**

Selezione di  
**marker analitici**

Rappresentativi del ricorso  
ad agenti vietati

**Uno o più metaboliti**

- **Sempre riscontrabili** nella matrice prescelta in seguito al loro utilizzo
- **Altamente selettivi** (=riconducibili solo a specifiche sostanze vietate)
- Presenti in **concentrazioni sufficientemente elevate**
- Presenti per **intervalli di tempo sufficientemente lunghi**
- **Non mascherati** da altri costituenti della matrice biologica





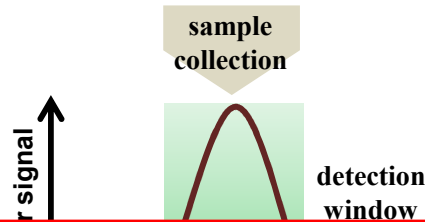
## FATTORI IN GRADO DI ALTERARE IL PROFILO METABOLICO

### Fattori individuali

- Polimorfismi genetici
- Et , sesso, BMI, ....
- Stati fisiopatologici specifici

### Fattori "ambientali"

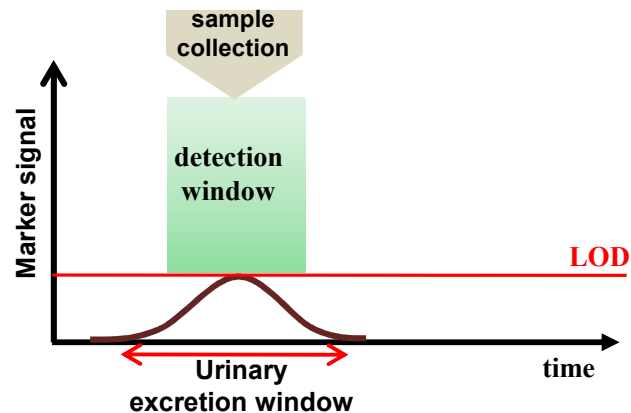
- Interazioni farmaco-farmaco
- Inibizione metabolica
- Induzione metabolica



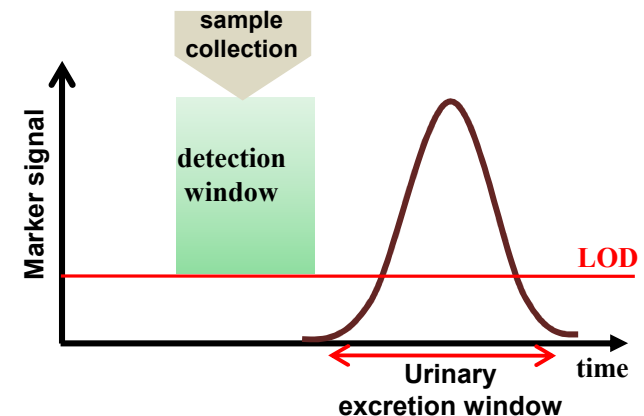
## EFFETTO MASCHERANTE

AUMENTATO RISCHIO DI CASI "FALSO-NEGATIVI"

### REDUCED MARKER CONCENTRATION

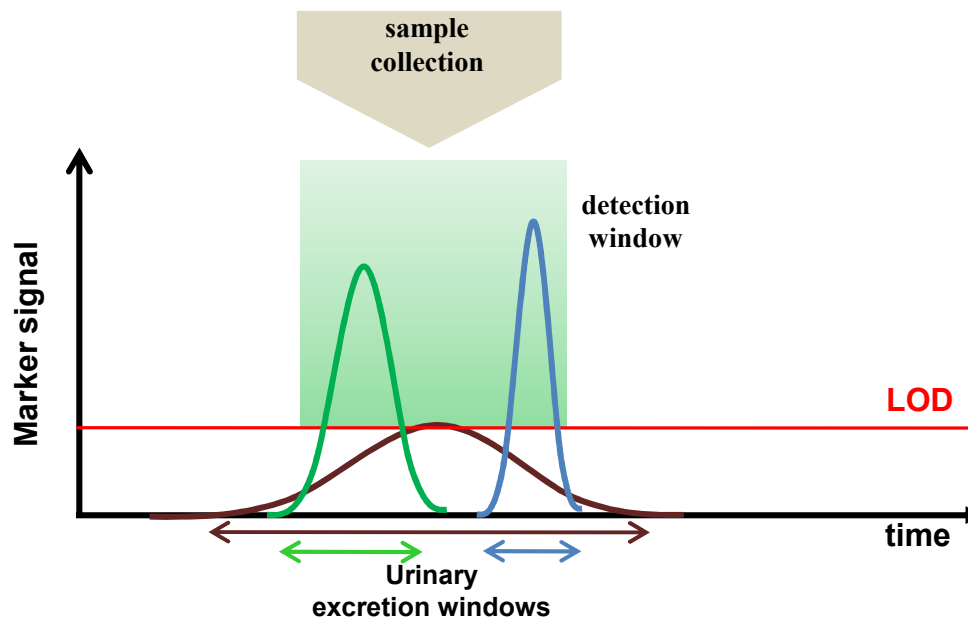


### DELAYED MARKER EXCRETION



## CONTROMISURE

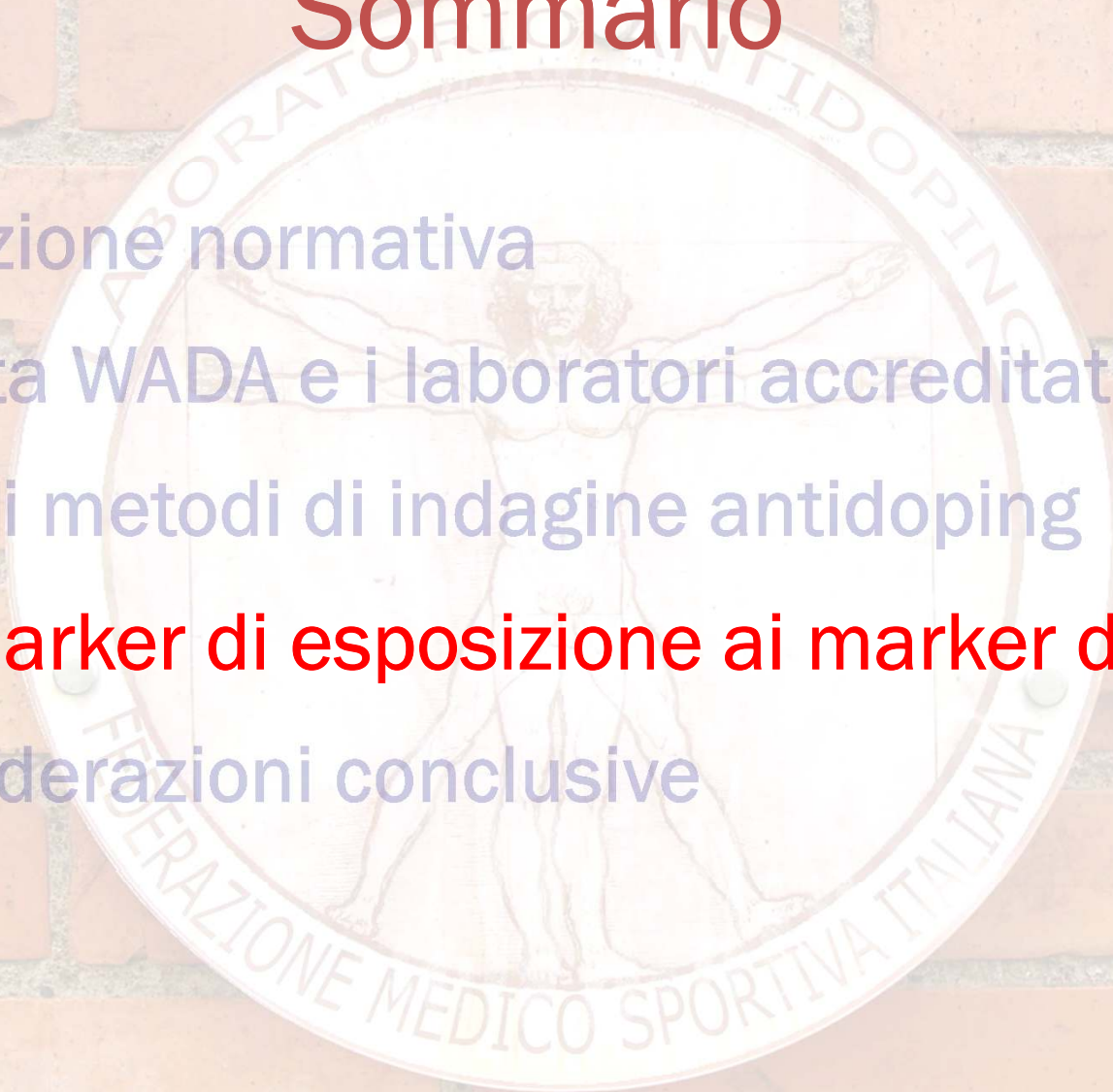
- **Registrazione di un ventaglio il più ampio possibile di “marker bersaglio” a livello delle analisi di screening**
- **Valutazione della reale diffusione di sostanze con potenziali effetti “mascheranti”, e loro controllo nel caso di situazioni atipiche**





# Sommario

- Situazione normativa
- La lista WADA e i laboratori accreditati
- Attuali metodi di indagine antidoping
- **Dai marker di esposizione ai marker di effetto**
- Considerazioni conclusive



# Marker di esposizione e di effetto: l'esempio dell'ormone della crescita

Sostanza “pseudo-endogena”: necessario discriminare l'origine endogena da quella biosintetica.

Metodo “diretto”: differenziazione isoforme (22 KDa vs. 20 KDa)

Metodo “indiretto”: determinazione livelli di due biomarker diagnostici (IGF-1 & P-III-P) che sono alterati oltre determinati livelli esclusivamente in seguito ad assunzione di hGH e/ di sostanze correlate



# Marker di esposizione e di effetto: il passaporto biologico dell'atleta

Applicazione di protocolli analitici basati su dati longitudinali che consentono di definire intervalli di normalità individuali e non popolazionali

Attualmente sono già in uso due moduli del "Passaporto", quello ematologico e quello steroideo

L'ulteriore ampliamento del range di applicabilità del "Passaporto" potrebbe consentire una ulteriore riduzione dei risultati falso-negativi



## APB tipologia di campione

Sangue



È una analisi «mirata»

Urina



Si fa su tutti i campioni

# Passaporto Biologico dell'Atleta (ABP)

- Modulo ematologico
  - Metodo indiretto di rilievo di doping «ematico»
    - EPO, ABT,...
- Modulo Steroideo
- Modulo Endocrinologico

# Parametri del modulo ematologico

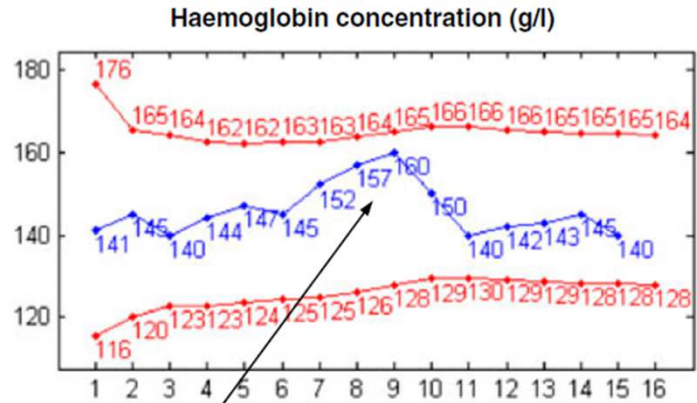
The following *Markers* are considered within the *Athlete Biological Passport* haematological module:

HCT:	Hematocrit
HGB:	Haemoglobin
RBC:	Red blood cells count
RET%:	The percentage of reticulocyte
RET#:	Reticulocytes count
MCV:	Mean corpuscular volume
MCH:	Mean corpuscular haemoglobin
MCHC:	Mean corpuscular haemoglobin concentration

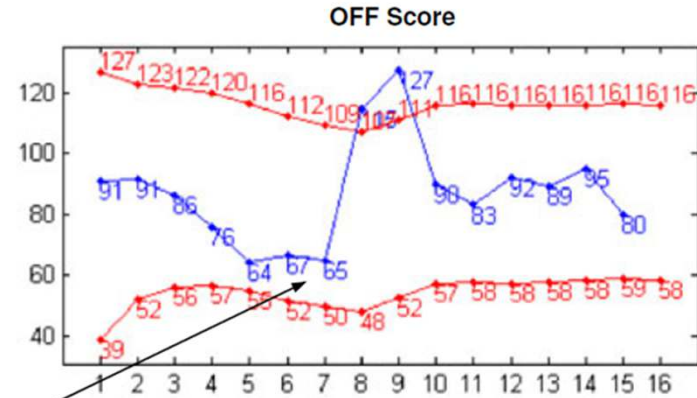
Further calculated *Markers* specific to the haematological module include OFF-hr Score (OFFS), which is a combination of HGB and RET%<sup>1</sup>, and Abnormal Blood Profile Score (ABPS), which is a combination of HCT, HGB, RBC, RET%, MCV, MCH, and MCHC<sup>2</sup>.



# Modulo ematologico

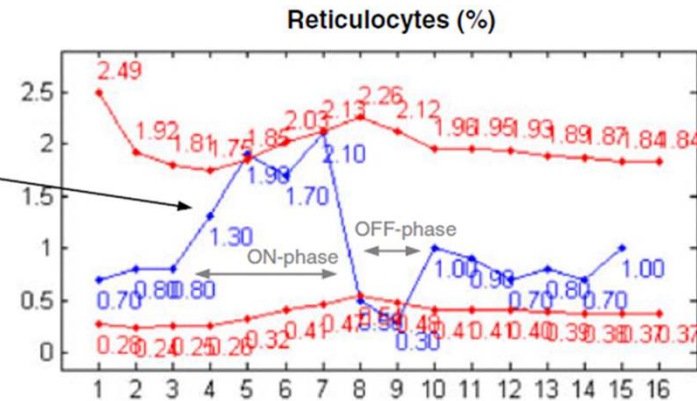


Continuous, slight increase in Haemoglobin concentration



The OFF score amplifies the changes observed in Haemoglobin and Reticulocytes.

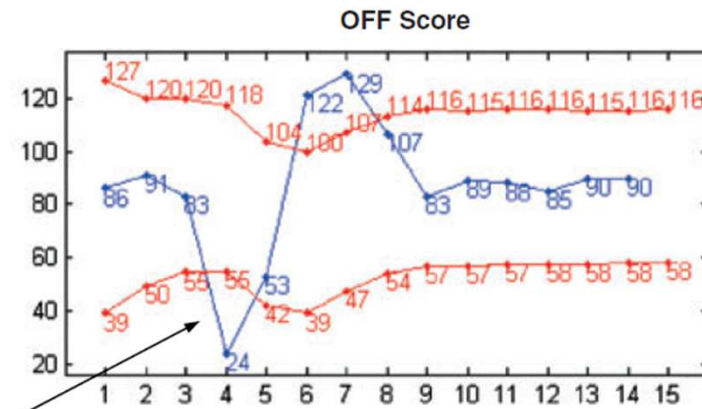
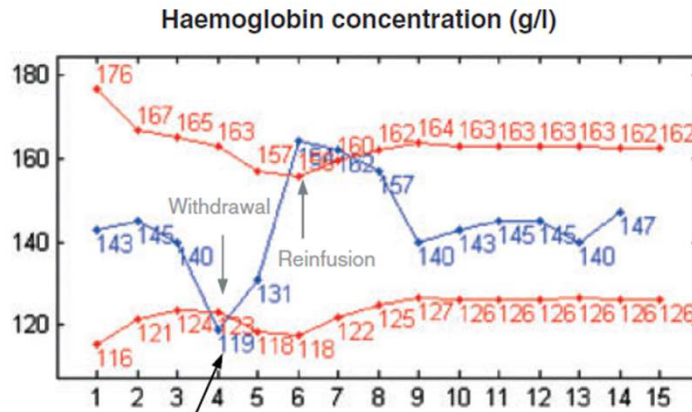
Abnormal increase in Reticulocytes (samples 3-7, „ON phase“) followed by marked drop when EPO is withdrawn and Erythropoiesis is suppressed (samples 8+9, „OFF phase“).



## Biological passport: EPO/ ESA abuse

The samples 2-10 were taken on a regular base over a period of ~8 weeks.

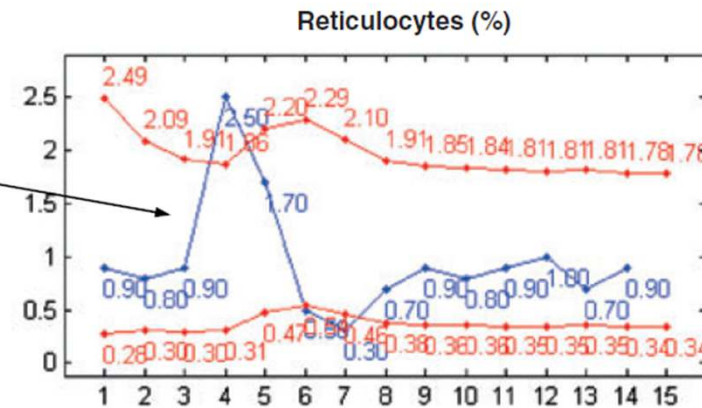
# Modulo ematologico



Large variation in Haemoglobin concentration after blood withdrawal and reinfusion.

The OFF score amplifies the changes observed in Haemoglobin and Reticulocytes.

High Reticulocytes paired with low Haemoglobin concentration suggesting hyperproliferative condition after blood withdrawal (samples 4+5).  
Low Reticulocytes with high Hb indicating suppressed erythropoiesis after reinfusion of blood (samples 6+7).

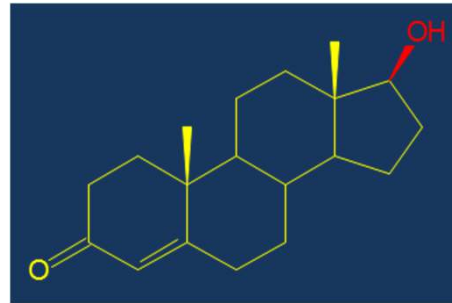
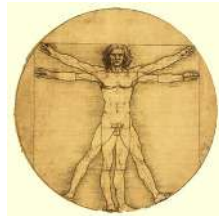


## Biological passport: Blood Transfusion

The samples 2-10 were taken on a regular base over a period of ~8 weeks.

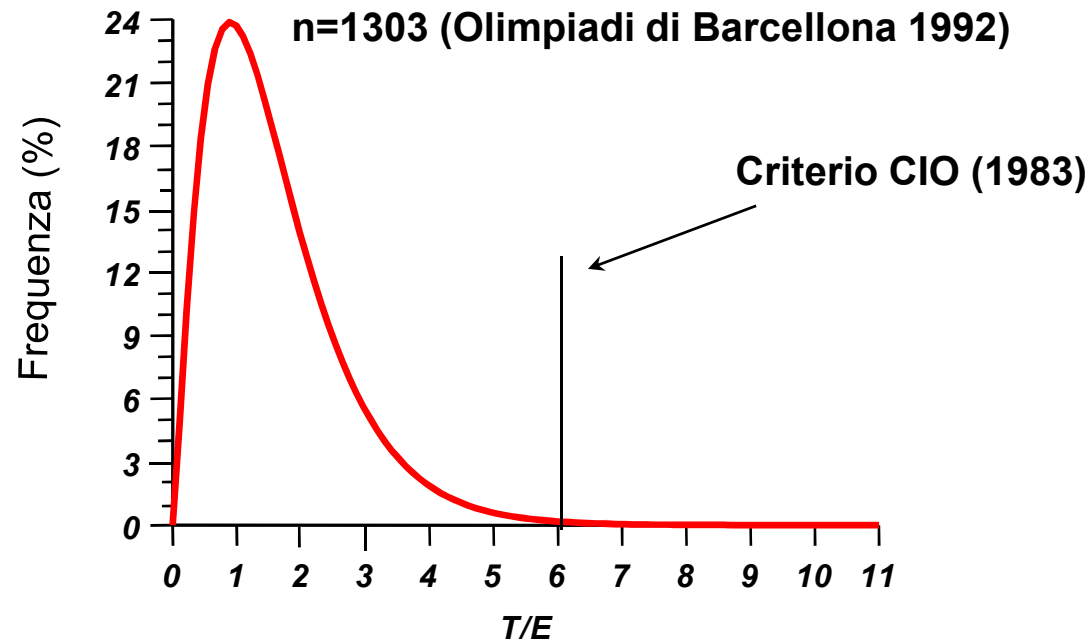
# Come fare con un composto pseudo-endogeno?

## Ormoni steroidei





## Rilievo del consumo di testosterone in urina Riferimenti popolazionali



# Valori di riferimento individuali

CV (%) < 30

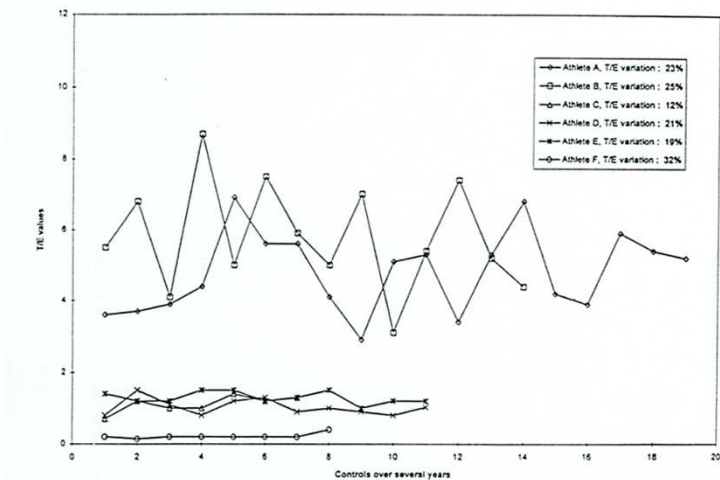


Fig. 5. Distribution of the urinary T/E values of four male athletes over time. Athlete A, mean value of 1.11 (4 years); athlete B, mean value of 1.03 (8 years); athlete C, mean value of 1.30 (8 years); athlete D, mean value of 0.22 (6 years); athlete E, mean value of 4.8 (9 years) and athlete F, mean value of 5.79 (6 years).

Ayotte C. et al. *J of Chromatogr. B*, 687 (1996) 3-25

CV (%) > 30

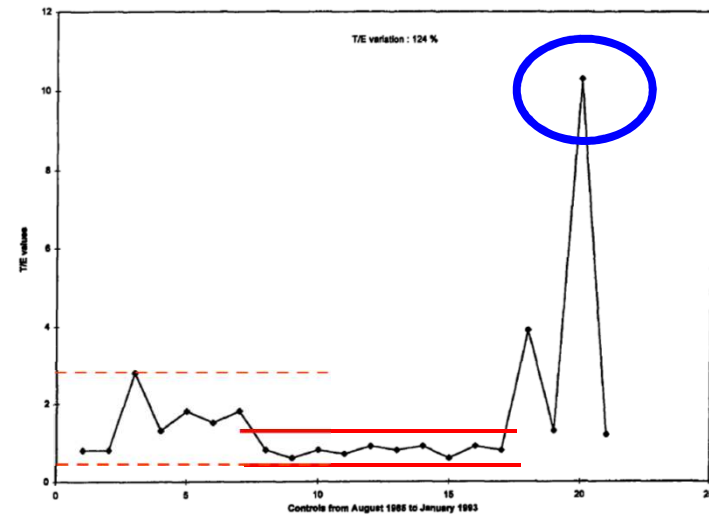


Fig. 7. Distribution of the urinary T/E values of one male athlete over 8 years. Test 20 afforded a positive T/E result of 10.3.

**Variabilità accettabile:**

- 30% maschi
- 60 % femmine



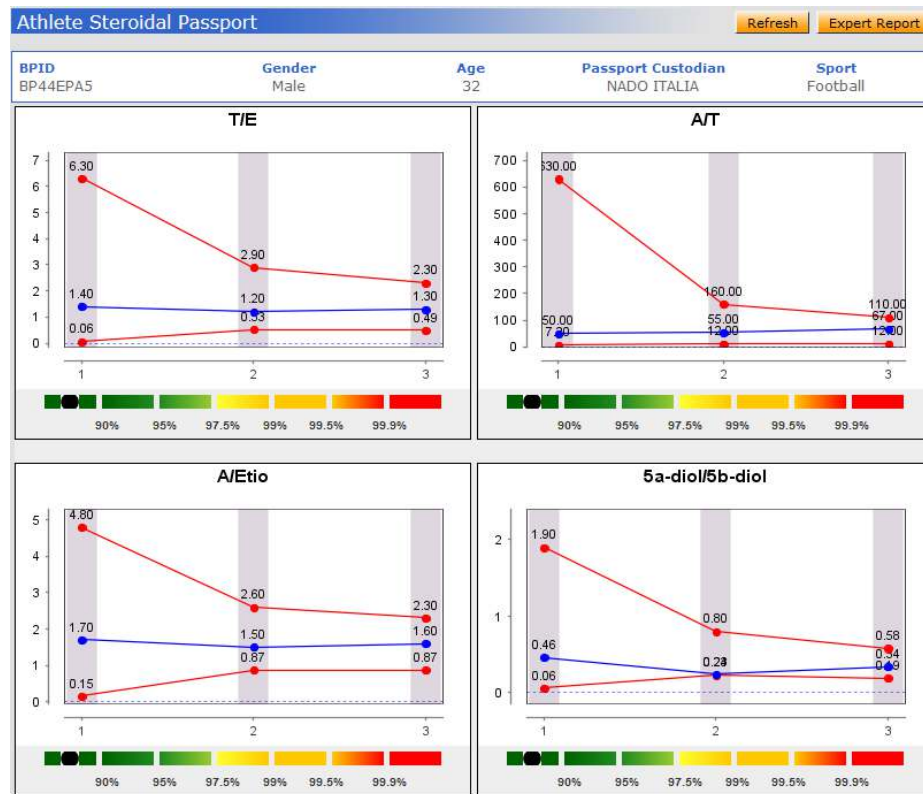
ISTI, ISL

***Athlete Biological  
Passport Operating  
Guidelines***

Version 6.0  
January 2017

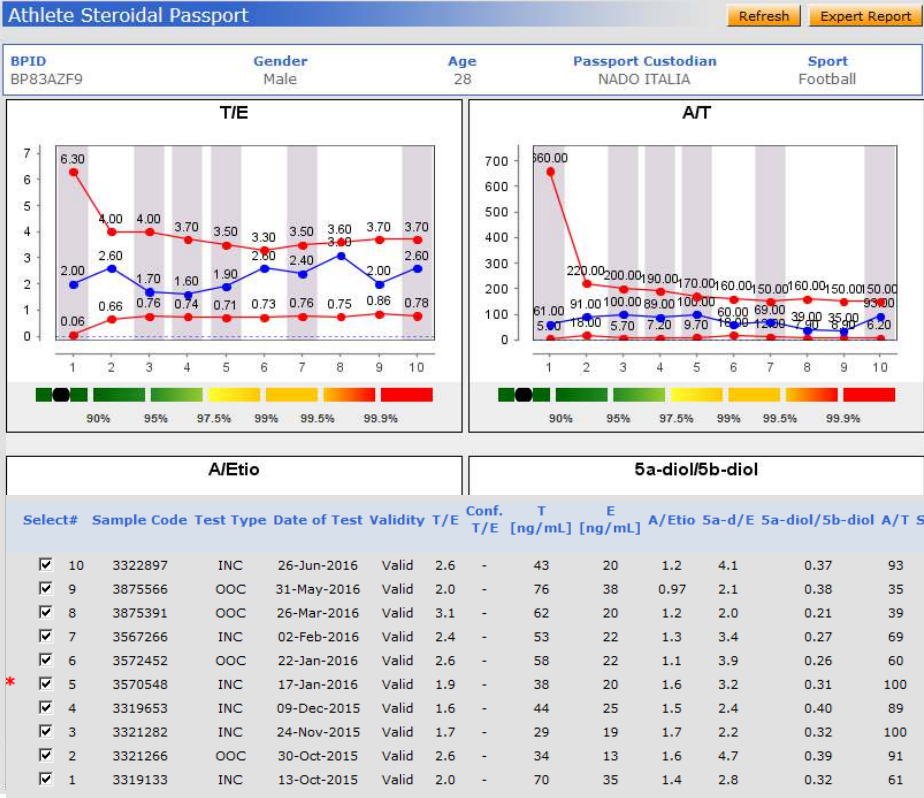


## Athlete Biological Passport – Steroid Module



UGTB2B17 *ins/ins* – *ins/del* individual

# Athlete Biological Passport – Steroid Module

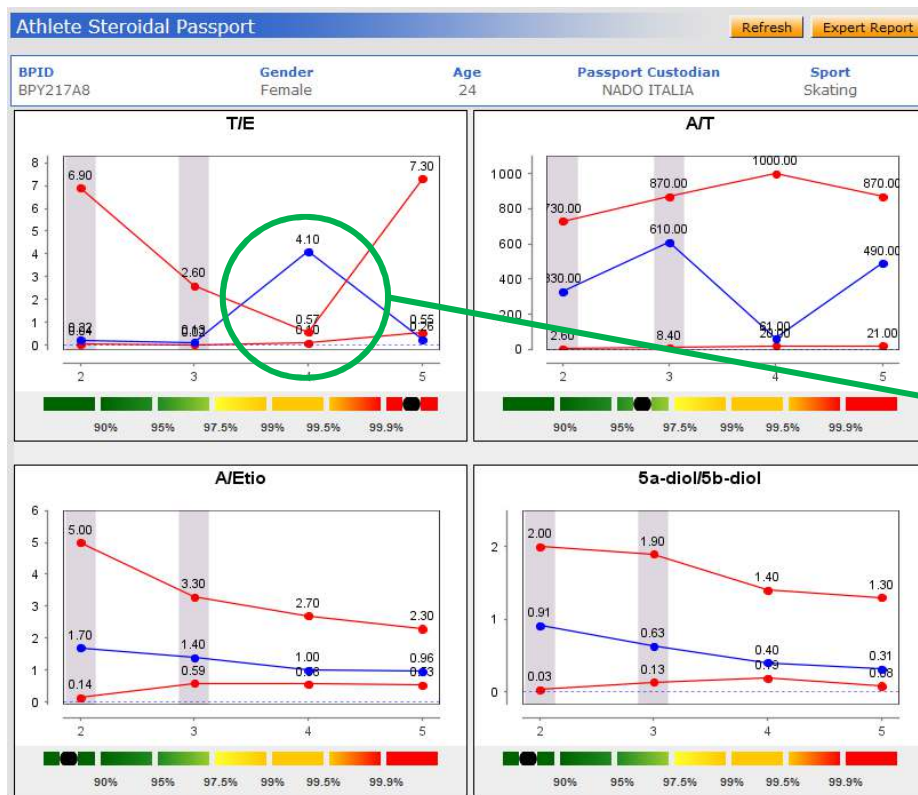


UGTB2B17 *ins/ins* - *ins/del* individual

- Paris
- Ghent
- Rome
- Lausanne
- Barcelona
- Seibersdorf
- Ghent

Harmonization among WADA Laboratories

## Athlete Biological Passport – Steroid Module

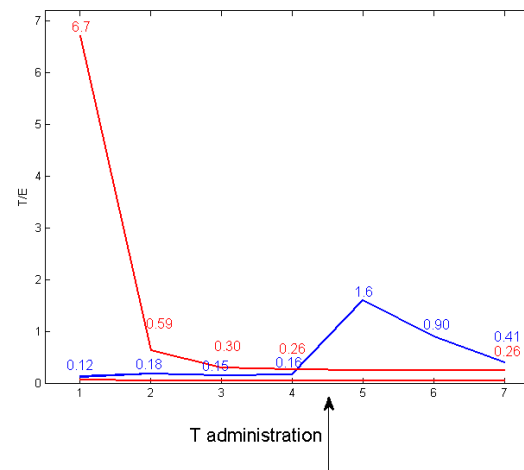
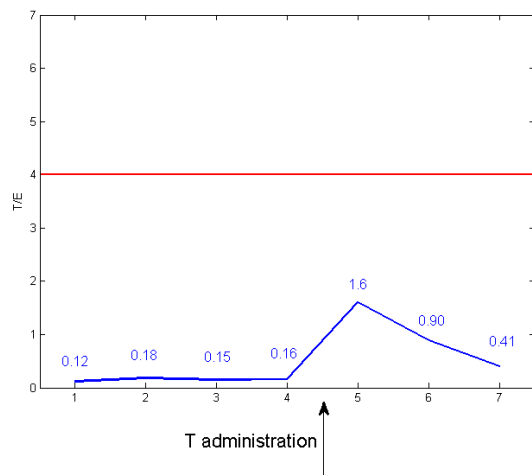


UGTB2B17 *del/del* individual

- Steroid Profile confirmation
- Isotope Ratio MS confirmation
- Request of additional sample(s)
- Storage of sample(s)
- Experts opinion request

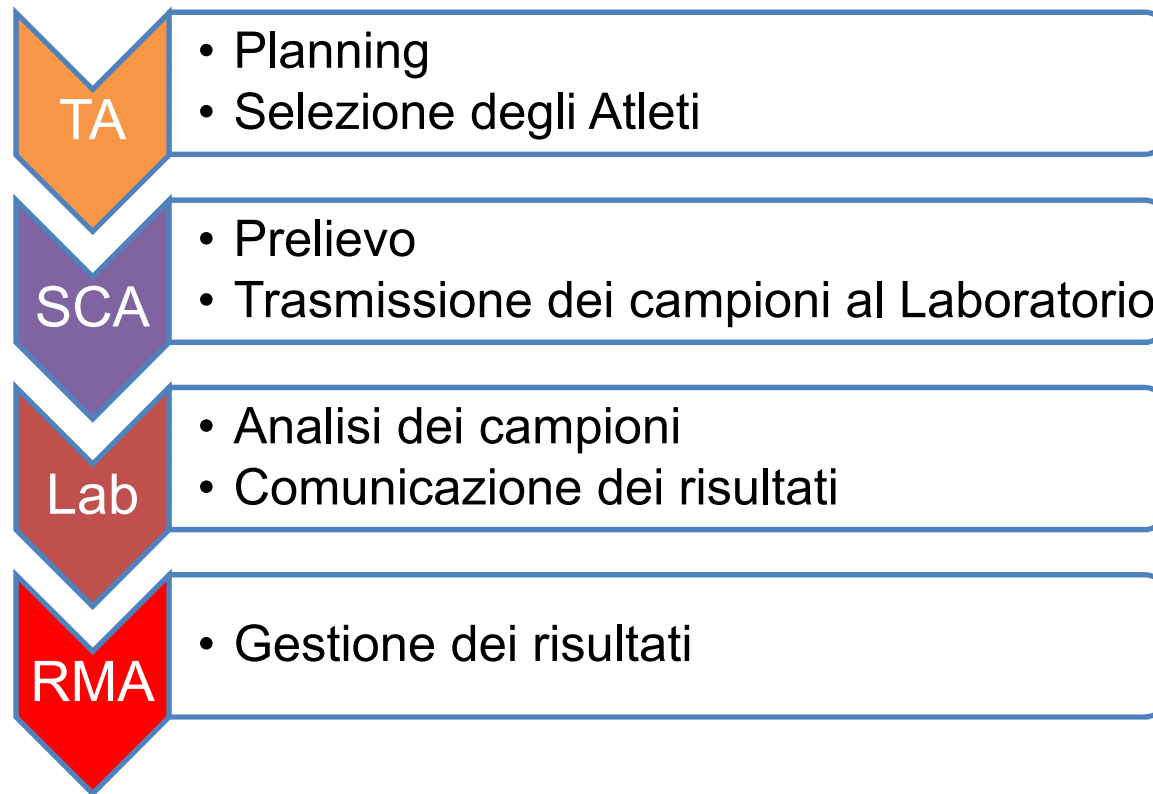


## Athlete Biological Passport – Steroid Module



**Caso non rilevabile senza ABP!!!**

## Fasi dei Controlli Antidoping



# Sommario

- Situazione normativa
- La lista WADA e i laboratori accreditati
- Attuali metodi di indagine antidoping
- Dai marker di esposizione ai marker di effetto
- **Considerazioni conclusive**



# Considerazioni conclusive

- Il controllo antidoping nasce, cresce e si sviluppa come “controllo antifrode”
- Per principio, è focalizzato sul campione biologico e non sull’atleta che lo ha prodotto (nessuna informazione “anamnestica” disponibile)
- Il progressivo “miglioramento” delle strategie doping ha imposto l’esplorazione di strategie antidoping di tipo indiretto, basate anche sulla definizione di range di normalità individuali e non popolazionali
- Chimica forense e chimica clinica sono in progressivo avvicinamento