



## Simultaneous Determination of Tramadol and M1 in Patient Plasma Using LC-MS/MS

GuoXiang WANG<sup>1</sup>, XiangCai ZHANG<sup>2\*</sup>, YingYing XU<sup>2</sup>, XiaoQin LV<sup>3</sup>, Jing XU<sup>4</sup> & Bo JIANG<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Anaesthesiology & <sup>2</sup> Department of Pharmacy,  
Hangzhou Red Cross Hospital, No 208 Huancheng East Rd 310003, China.

<sup>3</sup> Department of ADR Center, Zhejiang Food and Drug Administration, Hangzhou, China.

<sup>4</sup> Department of Anaesthesiology, Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital,  
Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China.

<sup>5</sup> Department of Pharmacy, Second Affiliated Hospital Zhejiang University College of Medicine.

**SUMMARY.** A rapid and simple liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS/MS) method was established for the simultaneous determination of tramadol and O-demethyl tramadol (M1) in the plasma of postoperative patients treated with tramadol for pain relief. The plasma sample was prepared by precipitating plasma protein from 50  $\mu$ L plasma using 150  $\mu$ L methyl cyanide solution, fluconazole was used as the internal standard. The assay method demonstrated wide linearity for the two analytes in a concentration range of approximately 5~1000 ng/mL, the relative standard deviation (RSD) of tramadol and M1 were less than 10%. In conclusion, this method was accurate, rapid, sensitive and successfully applied to the pharmacokinetic study of tramadol and M1.

**KEY WORDS:** Liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry, O-demethyl tramadol, Pharmacokinetics, Tramadol.

\* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: zllc238@sohu.com  
GuoXiang Wang and XiangCai Zhang contributed comparably to this study.