

Aldi bilimlerde, kötüye kullanılan maddelerin analizinde alınan biyolojik örnek transfer ve güvenlik zinciri izlenerek laboratuvar ortamına getirilir ve uygun bir ayırma işleminin ardından duyar ve seçici bir yöntemle ölçüme geçilir. Öncelikle tarama amaçlı immünoassay testlerine tabi tutulur ve doğrulama testleri ise genellikle kromatografik yöntemlerle yapılır.¹ Aşağıda bu yöntemlerin seçimine ışık tutması için dayandıkları temel ilke hakkında bilgi verilecektir.

► Kuramsal Bilgi

Kromatografinin geçmişi Tswett'in geçtiğimiz yüzyıl başlarındaki çalışmalarına dayanır. Tswett, doğal bitki pigmentlerini CaCO_3 ile paketli bir kolonda ayırmayı başarmış ve oluşan renkli katmanlardan esinlenerek, renk yazmak anlamında kromatografi adını vermiştir. Günümüzdeki anlamı ise bir analitin iki faz arasında dağılıma uğrayarak, örnek matriksinden ayrılması esasına dayalı bir yöntem grubu olarak genişletilmiştir.² IUPAC tanımı ise “*Kromatografi birbirinden ayrılması istenen bileşenlerin biri durgun ve diğeri belli bir yönde hareketli faz olmak üzere iki faz arasında dağıldığı bir fiziksel ayırma yöntemidir. Elüsyon kromatografisi kromatografik bir yatak üzerinden veya içinden hareketli fazın sürekli geçtiği ve örneğin ise sınırlı miktarda sisteme beslendiği prosedür*” biçimindedir.

Kromatografik yöntemler durgun fazın fiziksel konumuna göre başlıca düzlemsel ve kolon kromatografisi olarak sınıflandırılır.² Düzlemsel kromatografide durgun faz düz bir destek üzerinde tutturularak, üzerinden hareketli fazın geçtiği kapalı bir odacığa yerleştirilir. Daha yaygın kullanılan kolon kromatografisinde ise durgun faz dar bir boru içine sıkıca paketlenir ve hareketli faz ise yerçekimi etkisiyle veya basınç uygulayarak, durgun fazın içinden geçirilir. Durgun faz genellikle bir katı dolgu maddesinin yüzeyine veya kolonun iç çeperine kaplanmış ince bir sıvı filmidir. Hareketli faz olarak da gaz, sıvı veya süperkritik akışkan kullanılabilir. Kolon kromatografisi bu hareketli fazın fiziksel konumuna göre gaz kromatografisi (GC), sıvı kromatografisi (LC) ve süperkritik akışkanla yürütülen kromatografi

► Sonuç

Adli Bilimlerde kötüye kullanılan madde analizi için farklı biyolojik matrisler çeşitli örnek hazırlama işlemlerinden geçirilmiş ve farklı cihazlarla farklı kolonlar kullanılarak, saptamalar yapılmıştır. Adli tıpta kullanılan analitik teknikler her ne kadar diğer analitik uygulamalara çok benzer bir yol izler görünse de sonuçları itibari ile cezai soruşturma ve mahkeme süreçlerinde kanıt niteliğinde etkilediğinden, bu analiz sonucunda maddenin nitel (kalitatif) analizinin güvenilirliği ön plandadır. Bu da kalitatif analiz sınırında nicel (kantitatif) tayinin alt sınırlarını oluşturan yöntemin belirtme sınırı (LOD) ve saptama alt sınırının (LOQ) diğer analizlere göre çok daha özenle oluşturulması gereğini açık bir şekilde ortaya koymaktadır. Bu gereklilikler cihaz alt yapısı kadar analitik bilince sahip eğitimli personelin de ne denli gerekli olduğunu vurgulamaktadır.

Gerek daha hızlı ve güvenilir örnek hazırlama gerekse cihaz donanımlarındaki gelişmelere paralel daha duyar ve tekrarlanabilir sonuç veren yöntemlerin geliştirilmesini esas alan Analitik Kimya bilimindeki ilerlemeler, giderek daha zorlu analizlerin kapısını aralamaya devam etmektedir. Bu yolla biyolojik doku gibi çok karmaşık matrislerde veya ağız sıvısı gibi çok az miktarda örneklerde eser düzeyde madde analizi için yöntem geliştirilmesi günümüzde mümkün hale gelmiştir. Buna karşın yeni sentezlenen tasarım maddelerin kullanımını artması gibi tehlikeler de yeni mücadele alanlarını oluşturmaktadır. Umarız ki gelecekte kötüye kullanılan ilaçların analizi için geliştirilen analitik yöntemler, bu kullanımın tamamen ortadan kalkmasında daha etkin bir rol üstlenecektir.

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