

# Monitoring of exogenous compound kinetics in exhaled breath



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## Introduction and Objectives

- Volatile organic compounds (VOC) in breath are produced either by various biochemical processes within the body or as a result of external factors such as environmental exposure, lifestyle, diet, and/or therapeutic interventions.
- Real-time breath analysis is an advantageous analytical approach by which information about physiological changes over a short period of time can be obtained. Real-time analysis of human exhaled breath enables rapid monitoring of exposure-driven absorption of exogenous VOCs from the lungs into the bloodstream.
- The aim of this study was to detect, confirm, and monitor the absorption of exogenous compounds originating from cigarette smoke and various inhalable products from the lungs into the bloodstream.

## Methods

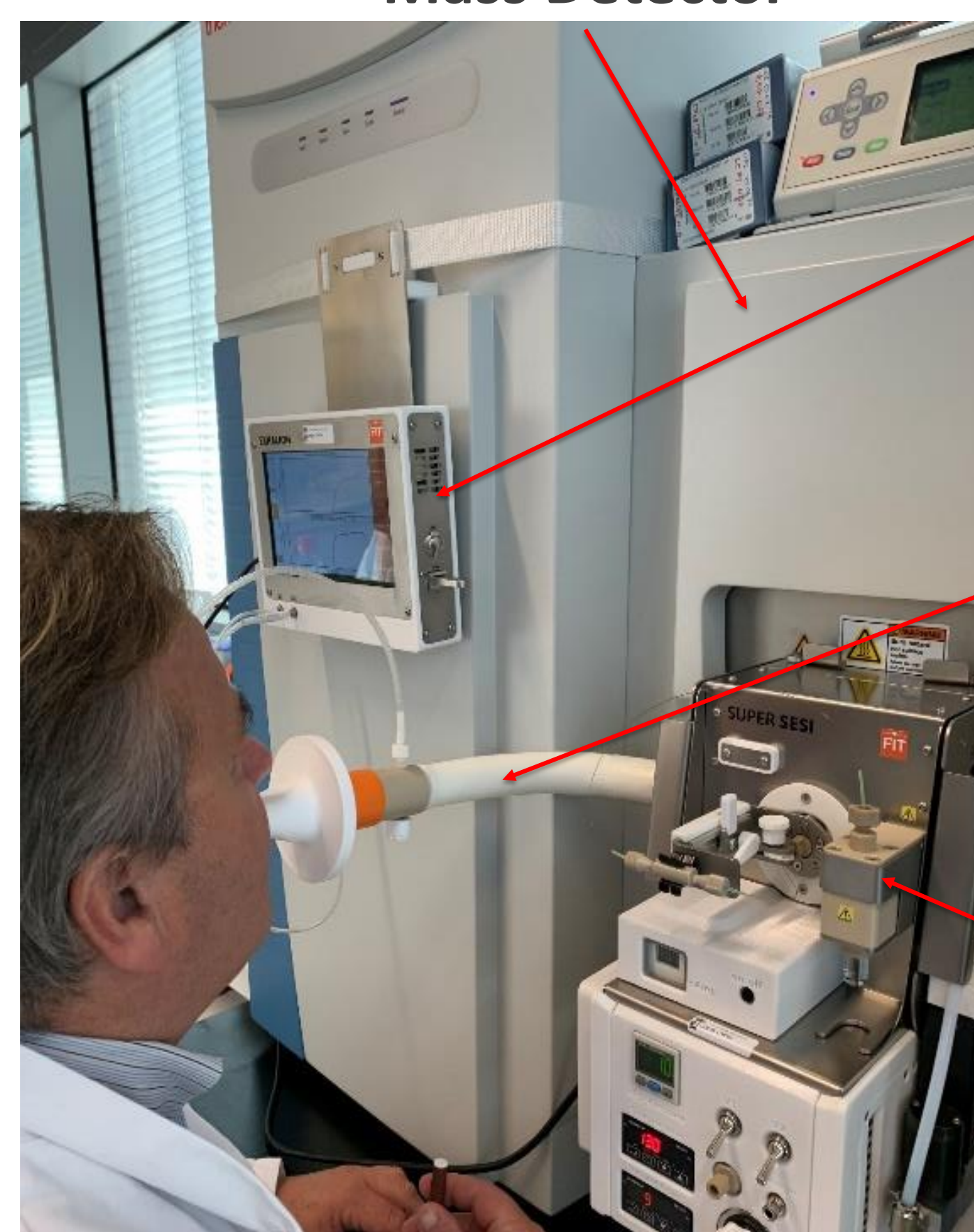
- Human exhaled breath samples were analyzed with an Exhalion Super SESI coupled to a Q Exactive HF mass spectrometer.
- The system measures CO<sub>2</sub> levels (%), pressure drop (mbar), exhalation flow rate (L/min), and total exhaled volume (L) in real-time.
- The compounds present in exhaled breath are ionized by the Super SESI interface and detected by high-resolution MS.
- Human volunteers exhaled before and after exposure to specific interventions, at a rate of one exhalation per minute. MS acquisition was performed in full-scan positive ionization mode by scanning *m/z* 50–600 at a resolution of 240,000.
- Putative compound identification was supported by the mass accuracy of the instrument (5 ppm tolerance) and further confirmed by tandem MS experiments using high-energy collisional dissociation (HCD).

## Conclusions

- ✓ Exhalion Super SESI coupled to a Q Exactive HF MS system allows rapid monitoring of the absorption of exogenous compounds originating from cigarette smoke and from various inhalable products from the lungs into the bloodstream.
- ✓ Nicotine, one of the main compounds inhaled upon smoking, showed a well-defined washout pattern: The intensity increased right after smoking and gradually decreased thereafter.
- ✓ Indole, known as an endogenous metabolite, showed a relatively flat profile depending on the type of exposure.
- ✓ Camphor, and pyridoxal—which were confirmed in a tested inhalable product—showed a similar washing pattern as nicotine.
- ✓ These results demonstrate the benefits of this device in studying real-time exhaled breath samples.

## Super SESI

### Q Exactive HF Accurate Mass Detector



Exhalion (Monitor CO<sub>2</sub> level and exhaled breath volume)  
 VOC's inlet to Super SESI  
 Super SESI Interface (ionization of compounds)

Figure 1. Exhaled breath experiment performed by using the Super SESI interface coupled to a Q Exactive HF MS.

## References

1. Dev Singh *et al.* Standardization procedures for real-time breath analysis by secondary electrospray ionization high-resolution mass spectrometry. *Anal. Bioanal. Chem.* 411, 4883–4898 (2019).
2. Gaugg *et al.* Expanding metabolite coverage of real-time breath analysis by coupling a universal secondary electrospray ionization source and high resolution mass spectrometry—a pilot study on tobacco smokers. *J. Breath Res.* 10, 1, 016010 (2016).
3. Zivkovic Semren *et al.* Monitoring of metabolite kinetics of tobacco users by real-time exhaled breath analysis. *Application note* (2020)

## CIGARETTE SMOKE (convention cigarette)

## Results

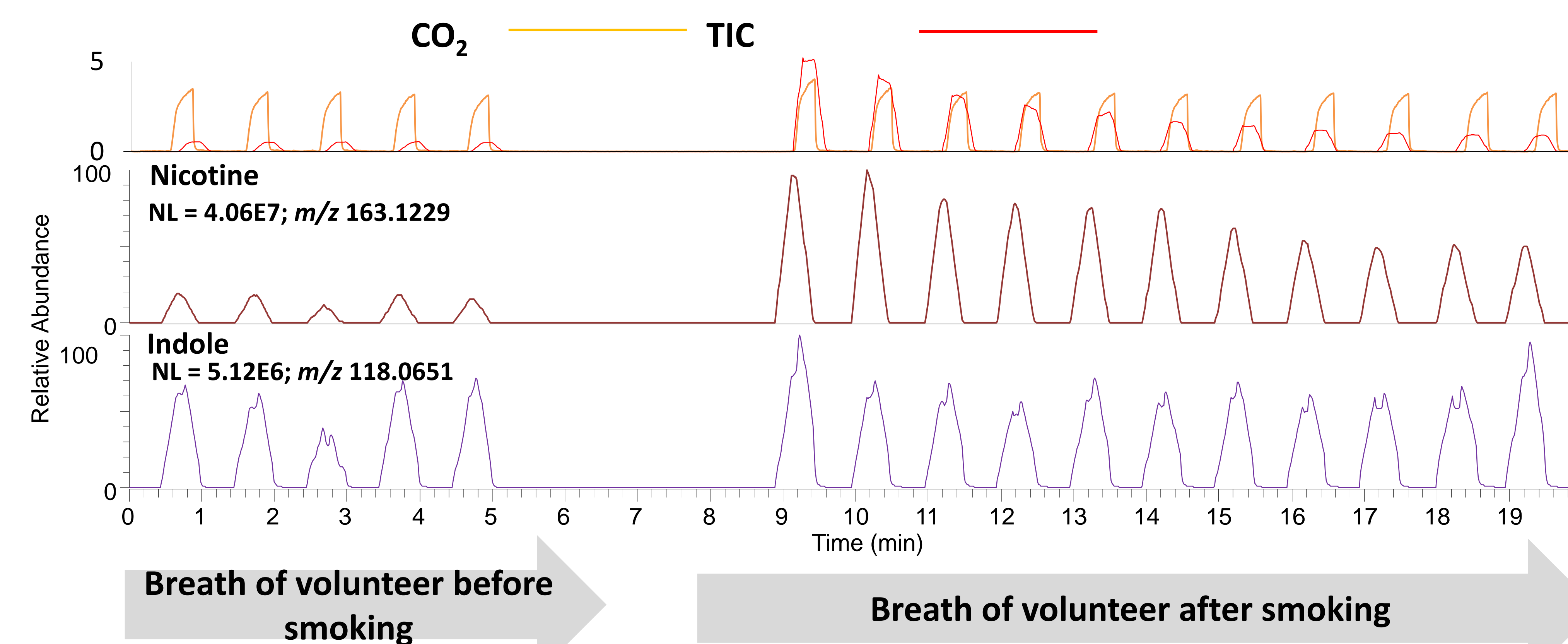


Figure 2. Profile of exhaled breath determined by using the SUPER SESI interface coupled to a Q Exactive HF MS before and after smoking.

## INHALABLE PRODUCTS

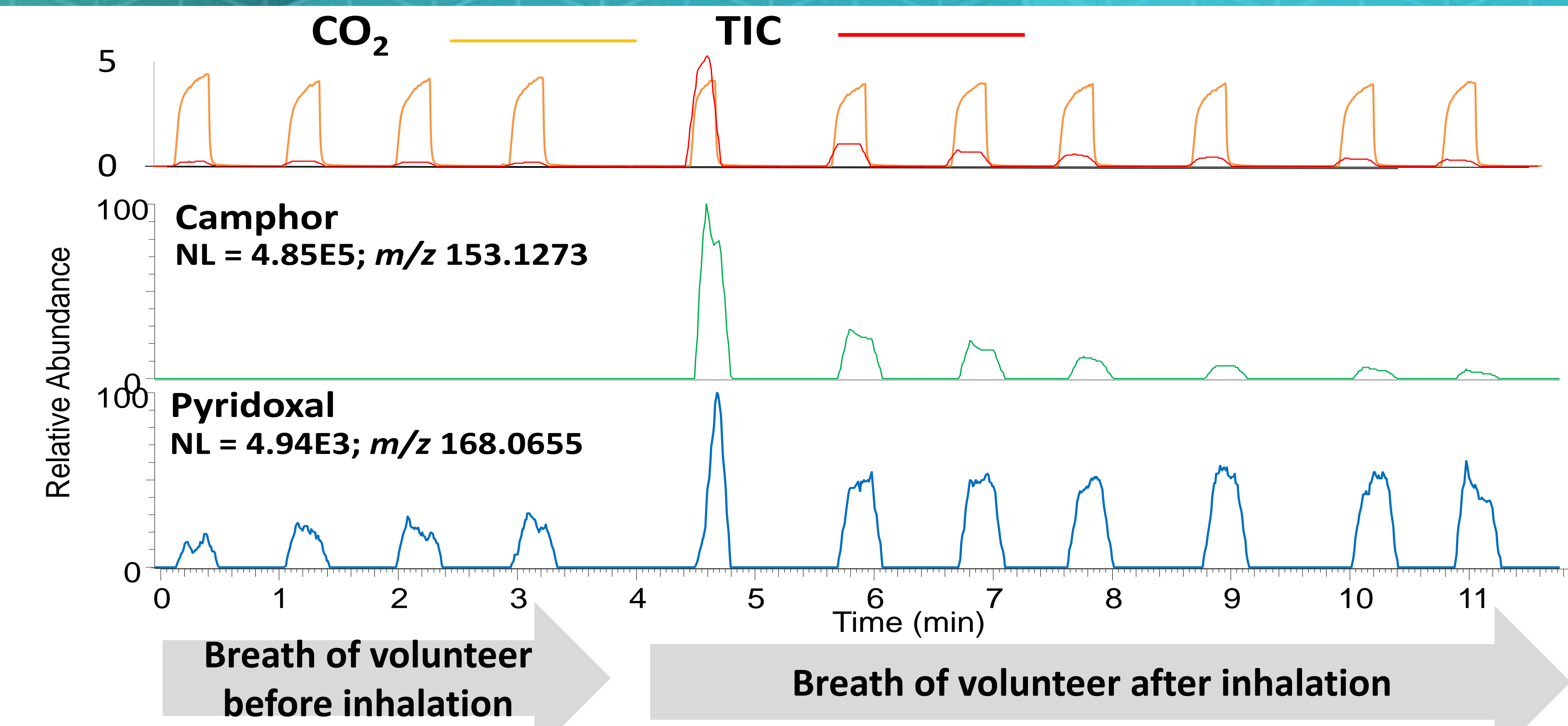


Figure 3. Profile of exhaled breath determined by using the SUPER SESI interface coupled to a Q Exactive HF MS before and after inhalation.

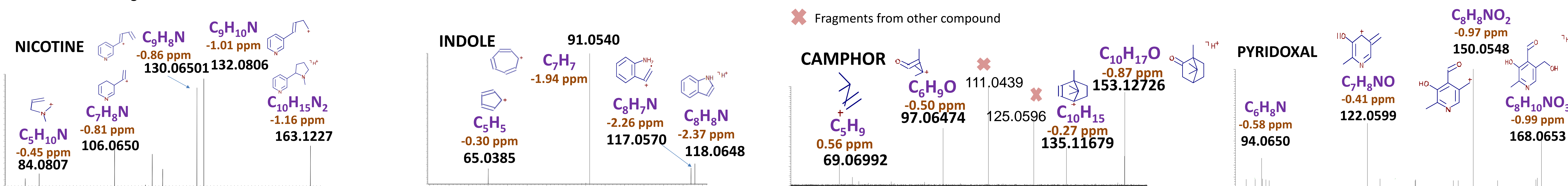


Figure 4. Experimental data of fragmentation of *m/z* 163.1229 (nicotine), *m/z* 118.0651 (indole), *m/z* 153.1273 (camphor), and *m/z* 168.0655 (pyridoxal) from high-energy collisional dissociation (HCD).