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Determination of atypical antipsychotics in human plasma by UPLC-UV with polystyrene nanofibers as a solid-phase extraction sorbent

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A novel extraction procedure was developed using polystyrene (PS) nanofibers as a solid-phase extraction sorbent to collect atypical antipsychotics (AAPs) from human plasma. The extraction targets were then monitored by ultra high performance liquid chromatography with an ultraviolet detector system. Parameters affecting extraction efficiency such as fiber packing amount, wash solution, and eluted solvent were investigated. Under optimized conditions, the linear range of seven AAPs was 1–50 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ ($R^2 > 0.996$). Inter-day and intra-day relative standard deviations were less than 15.1%, and relative error varied from –17.1% to 12.0%. Furthermore, 50.5–79.3% extraction recoveries were obtained. The lower limit of quantification was 1 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, and detection limit was 0.5 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. The method developed in this study may be applied to simultaneous quantification of seven AAPs in human plasma due to its simplicity, selectivity, and efficiency.

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1 Introduction

Schizophrenia is a complex polygenic trait shaped by multiple environmental or genetic factors.¹ The onset of schizophrenia spectrum disorder usually occurs in adolescence and young adulthood, and the prevalence peaks around age 40.² Early, comprehensive and complete treatment of schizophrenia is necessary. Drugs are one of the first choices in treating schizophrenia. Atypical antipsychotics (AAPs) have been widely prescribed for managing patients with schizophrenia, bipolar disorders, and other psychotic disorders due to their long-term efficacy and good safety profile.³ In particular, these drugs are thought to better alleviate negative symptoms and improve cognitive function compared with typical antipsychotic drugs.⁴ However, adverse events related to cardiovascular system and metabolism deserve special attention.⁵ Moreover, patients often need combination drug therapy for managing schizophrenia. Clinical treatment often faces the difficulty of insufficient drug response or poor adherence. Therefore, the existing guideline has recommended monitoring these therapeutic drugs when using them to optimize the patient's medication regimen based on test results, improve prognosis and reduce recurrence rate.⁶

However, the determination of trace analytes in complex matrices is the major sticking point of an analytical procedure, and the sample usually needs to be enriched.^{7,8} The ideal pretreatment technology should be simple and efficient. Solid-phase extraction (SPE) can yield high extraction efficiency and high throughput and is currently the most widely used pretreatment technology.^{9–13} The type of adsorbent is one of the key factors that affect the extraction efficiency of SPE. Traditional SPE mainly use C18 and silica as the matrix adsorbents. However, these typical adsorbents are characterized by low adsorption capacity and selectivity, which limits their widespread use.¹⁴ In recent years, analysts have devoted to develop new adsorbents such as nanofibers, molecularly/ion-imprinted polymers, magnetic nanoparticles, graphene and graphene oxide, metal-organic frameworks.^{15–18} Nanofibers form a three-dimensional net structure with a high surface-to-volume ratio, exhibiting good chemical stability and high porosity.^{19,20} Various methods have been adopted for preparing nanofibers. Electrostatic spinning technique relies on repulsive electrostatic forces to make viscoelastic solutions into nanofibers. It is the simplest and most flexible method for preparing nanofibers because electrospinning can easily control the orientation of nanofibers.¹⁹ Fiber arrangement exerts an important impact on subsequent performance of SPE equipment.²¹ Polymer solutions are the most common type of electrostatic spinning materials applied in SPE due to their necessary viscoelasticity.²²

At present, the methods for the quantitative detection of such drugs in biological samples have been developed.^{23–26} Protein precipitation, solid phase extraction and liquid-liquid extraction are the most frequently used methods for sample

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preparations. Liquid–liquid extraction could greatly improve the sensitivity and recovery efficiency, but the procedure is complicated and not suitable for the processing of large quantities of clinical samples. Matrix effects of protein precipitation methods are more obvious compared with liquid–liquid extraction or solid phase extraction method. Protein precipitation method is often combined with other methods.²⁷ In this study, a novel extraction procedure was developed to detect olanzapine, risperidone, paliperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, ziprasidone, and aripiprazole in plasma samples using polystyrene (PS) nanofibers as the SPE sorbent, combined with ultra-high-performance liquid chromatography with an ultraviolet detector (UPLC-UV) system. All extraction efficiency parameters of the method, including fiber type, fiber packing amount, eluted solvent, pH of the liquid phase, protein precipitant, and elution solutions, were thoroughly investigated and optimized. This method needed only 90 μL of the sample, and simple equipment and procedure were adopted. Hence, it was a convenient, high throughput and cost-saving method, which improved its clinical applicability. The newly developed extraction method might be used as an analytical tool to quantify AAPs in human plasma samples.

2 Materials and methods

2.1 Reagents and materials

Paliperidone (C11598313, 98.0%) was purchased from Macklin (Shanghai, China). Olanzapine (0521A022, 98.0%) was purchased from Solarbio (Beijing, China). Clozapine (100323-201703, 99.7%), risperidone (100570-201704, 99.9%), aripiprazole (100766-202003, 99.7%), quetiapine (100815-201904, 99.6%), and ziprasidone (100865-200601, 100.0%) were purchased from the National Institute for Food and Drug Control (Beijing, China). Acetonitrile and methanol with high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) grade were purchased from Fisher Scientific (Fair Lawn, MA, USA). Analytical grade tetrahydrofuran, *N,N*-dimethylformamide, and potassium dihydrogen phosphate were all purchased from Sinopec Chemical Reagent Company (Beijing, China). Polystyrene (M_w 230 000) was purchased from Aldrich. Blank human plasma was obtained from healthy volunteers at Hebei General Hospital (Hebei, China).

2.2 Instruments and chromatography conditions

Acquity UPLC H-Class system (Waters, MA, USA), SS-2535 Electrospinning Equipment (Ucalery, Beijing, China), Electron scanning microscopy (SEM, S-4800I, Hitachi, Japan), and a constant-temperature oscillator (Zhicheng, Shanghai, China) were used in this study. Chromatographic separation was carried out on a C18 column (Zorbax Eclipse XDB-C18 column, 150×4.6 mm, $5 \mu\text{m}$) with a column temperature of 35°C . A mixture of 50 mmol L^{-1} potassium dihydrogen phosphate (A) solution and acetonitrile (B) solution was used as the mobile phase. At a flow rate of 1 mL min^{-1} , the gradient program was set as follows: 0–1 min 10% B, 1–15 min, 10% \rightarrow 40% B, 15–20 min 40% B, and 21–25 min 10% B. The wavelength of UV

detector were set at 280 nm (olanzapine, paliperidone, risperidone), 254 nm (clozapine, quetiapine, ziprasidone) and 220 nm (aripiprazole). The injection volume was $10 \mu\text{L}$.

2.3 Preparation of PS nanofibers

The nanofibers were synthesized according to the methodology proposed by An *et al.*²⁸ Fifteen percent (w/v) PS solution was prepared by dissolving an appropriate amount PS in a mixture of dimethylformamide and tetrahydrofuran (1 : 1, v/v). This solution was stirred at room temperature for 4 h to obtain an electrospinning solution. This solution was loaded into a glass syringe (10 mL volume). A high-voltage generator was linked with the needle through a copper pin. A grounded iron drum mantled with a copper grid served as the collection screen. Negative voltage was -9 kV , and positive voltage was 14 kV . Injection speed was 0.15 mm min^{-1} , and receiving speed was 0.8 mm min^{-1} . After electrospinning for 12 h, a dense web of the fibers was collected on the copper grid. The fibers were washed with methanol and water and then dried for later use.

2.4 Standards and reagents

Paliperidone, olanzapine, clozapine, risperidone, aripiprazole, quetiapine, and ziprasidone were prepared at a concentration of 5 mg mL^{-1} using methanol. Seven analytes were added together and diluted with water to make a series of standard and control solutions. All solutions were stored at 4°C and diluted with water into a series of mixed working solutions with concentrations of 500, 400, 300, 200, 150, 100, 50, and $10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, and a series of mixed control solutions with concentrations of 400, 250, and $25 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$.

2.5 Preparation of calibration standards and quality control (QC) samples

The calibration standards were prepared by spiking $10 \mu\text{L}$ of the mixed working solution with $90 \mu\text{L}$ of blank human plasma. The final concentrations of the calibration curves were 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, and $50 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ for analytes. The QC samples were processed in the same manner as the calibration standards with the final concentrations of 2.5, 25, and $45 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ for seven analytes. Both calibration standards and QC plasma samples were prepared in blank human plasma by ten times dilution of working solutions. Next, $200 \mu\text{L}$ of methanol was added, vortexed, mixed for 2 min, and centrifuged at 13 000 rpm for 10 min. The supernatant was transferred to another Eppendorf tube, and the supernatant was diluted to 1 mL with water for further use.

2.6 Preparation of spiked plasma sample

An aliquot of $10 \mu\text{L}$ of the mixed working solution was mixed with $90 \mu\text{L}$ of blank human plasma to obtain the spiked plasma sample. Next, $200 \mu\text{L}$ of methanol was added, vortexed, mixed for 2 min, and centrifuged at 13 000 rpm for 10 min. The supernatant was transferred to another Eppendorf tube, and the supernatant was diluted to 1 mL with water for further use.



2.7 SPE procedure

SPE column was prepared by packing 20 mg PS fibers into a 1 mL syringe. Before loading the sample, the SPE column was preconditioned with 1 mL of ethanol and 1 mL of water. Sample after dilution (1 mL) was pushed through the SPE cartridge at uniform speed using a vacuum pump. Sorbent was washed with 200 μL of 2.5% aqueous methanol, and the analytes were eluted with 200 μL of methanol. Subsequently, 10 μL of the solution was analyzed using UPLC system. Fig. 1 shows the schematic diagram of PS-SPE device.

3 Results and discussion

3.1 Nanofiber characterization

Due to high porosities and large surface areas, the main benefit of using nanofibers is to facilitate the miniaturization of SPE using a small amount of adsorbent, achieving high extraction efficiency. A series of spinning technology parameters were optimized to prepare good polystyrene nanofibers, which

formed a three-dimensional network. Chemical structures of seven analytes are shown in Fig. 2. All analytes possess aromatic and hydrophobic molecular parts. In addition, polystyrene, also known as aromatic adsorbent, is a typical non-polar adsorbent. Therefore, the mechanism of adsorption may involve hydrophobic and π - π interaction. As shown in Fig. 3, scanning electron microscopy exam results demonstrated that the surface morphology and porous structure of the nanofiber packing were uniform, smooth, and homogeneous without any obvious defects. The diameter of the nanofibers was about 400 nm. The Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) has also been used to measure the specific surface area of nanofiber. The Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) surface area analysis was conducted using the ASAP 2460 surface area and pore size analyzer (Micromeritics Instrument Corporation, USA). The surface area of PS nanofibers is $2.65 \text{ m}^2 \text{ g}^{-1}$. PS nanofibers had a smooth surface and formed a fibriform three-dimensional mesh-like structure. This loose structure not only facilitates the filling but also helps to reduce the resistance of the SPE column.

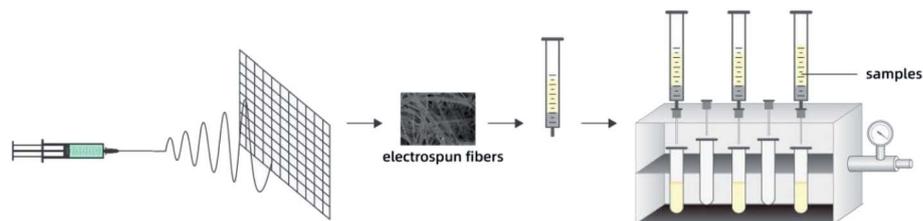


Fig. 1 Schematic representation of PS-SPE device.

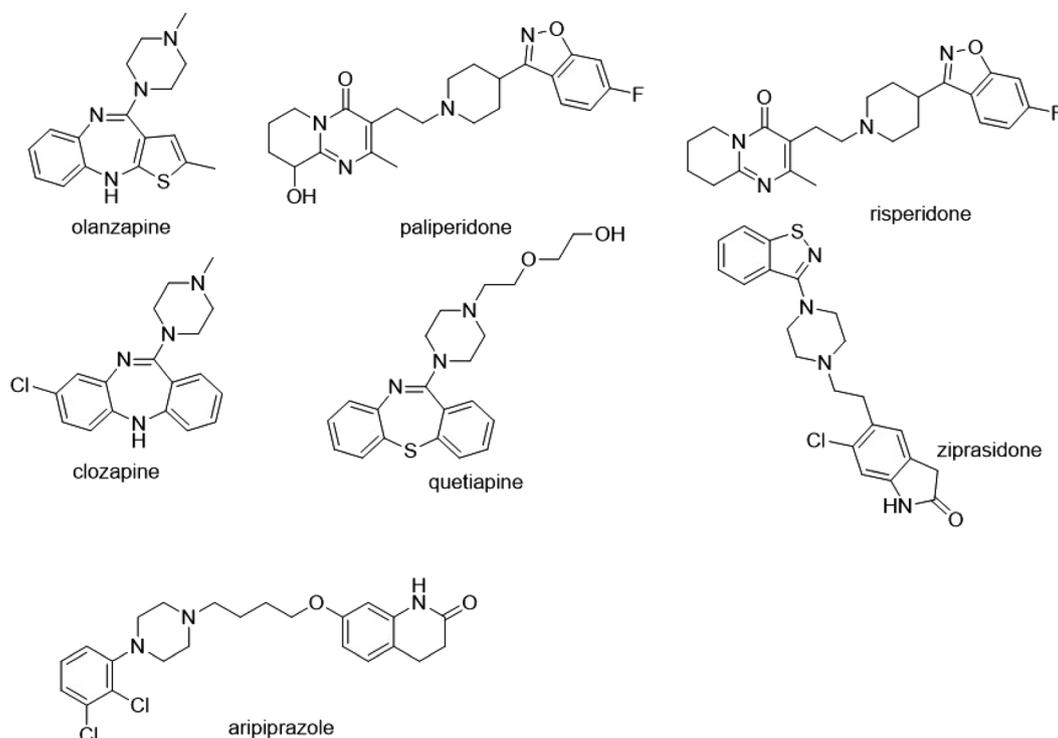


Fig. 2 Structure of seven analytes.



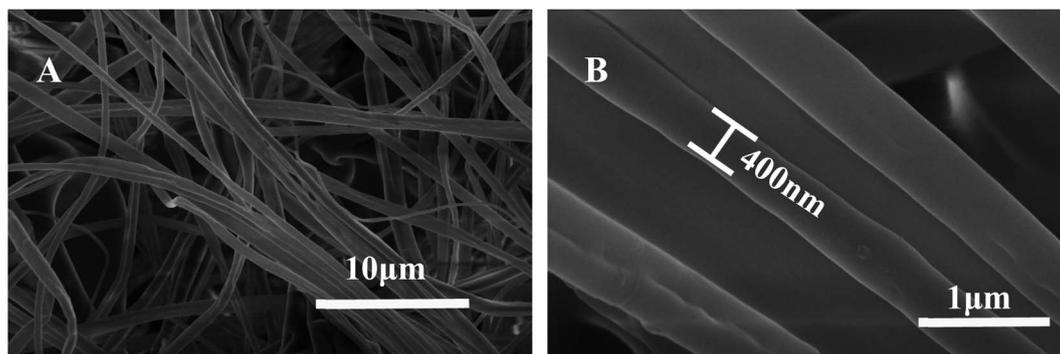


Fig. 3 SEM images of porous structure of the nanofiber packing. Low-resolution (A), high-resolution (B).

3.2 Chromatographic mobile phase conditions

In this study, several parameters including mobile phase composition and its pH were optimized to enable efficient separation. The effect of ionic strength of mobile phase was tested with ammonium acetate and potassium dihydrogen phosphate. Improvements in peak shape and resolution of targets were achieved when potassium dihydrogen phosphate (50 mM) was added to the mobile phase. Next, we compared the chromatographic behaviors of seven substances under different pH conditions (pH = 3, 5, 7, 9), and higher signal response and resolution were achieved when pH was adjusted to 5 or 7. The pH value of the mobile phase containing potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution was approximately 5. Therefore, pH 5 was selected as the optimum pH value in this study.

3.3 Optimization of packing quantity of polystyrene nanofibers

In the SPE procedure, the amount of adsorbent is a key factor in extracting analytes. The study investigated the effect of the packing quantity of polystyrene nanofibers on adsorption and extraction efficiency of analytes to ensure that the analytes were completely adsorbed. Further, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 30 mg were used in the study. It was not suitable for the packing of the column when the amount of adsorbent was less than 10 mg. When the amount of adsorbent was increased from 10 to 20 mg,

the recovery rate of seven analytes was improved with increased fiber mass. When elevating the fiber mass from 20 to 30 mg, no significant difference in adsorption recovery rate was observed (Fig. 4). Based on the principle of complete adsorption and saving cost, 20 mg was chosen as the optimal packing mass of polystyrene nanofibers in the SPE column in this study.

3.4 Selection of elution solutions

During SPE, the choice of elution solvent is another key factor for the extraction of analytes. This study investigated the influence of different elution solvents on elution efficiency of target analytes to ensure that the targets were completely eluted. Five different solvents (ethyl acetate, acetonitrile, water, methanol, and methyl *tert*-butyl ether) were examined. It was found that polystyrene nanofibers were dissolved in ethyl acetate, and nanofibers were clumped together in acetonitrile. The elution of the target compound in water, methanol, and methyl *tert*-butyl ether were further compared, and the results revealed that methanol eluting had the best result. Thus, we chose methanol as the elution solution. Next, to optimize the volume of elution solution, elution efficiency was investigated using a methanol volume of 0.1, 0.2, 0.4, and 0.6 mL. As shown in Fig. 5, the optimum elution volume was 0.2 mL.

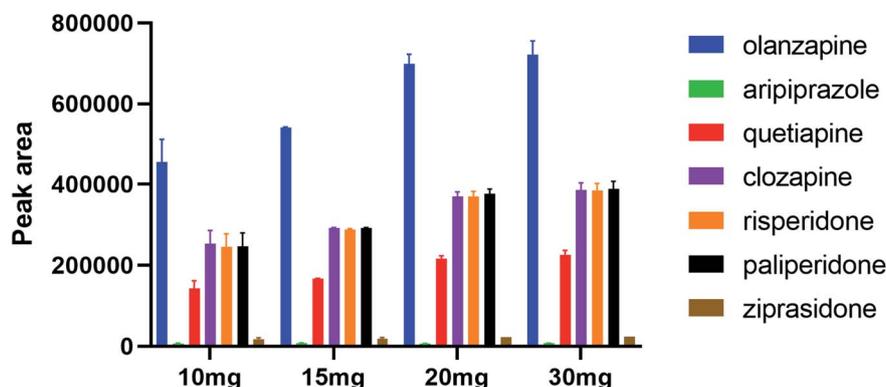


Fig. 4 Influence of packing quantity of polystyrene nanofibers.



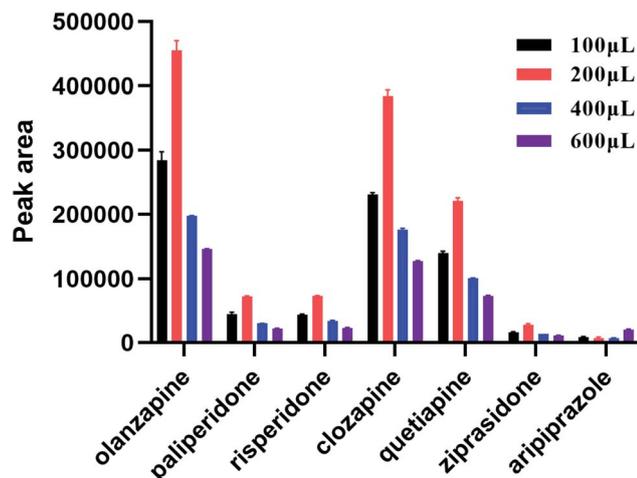


Fig. 5 Influence of eluent volume ($n = 3$).

3.5 Selection of washing solutions

Before the sample is eluted, choosing a suitable solution for impurity elution is a key step during SPE. Selecting appropriate washing solutions can reduce the influence of biological sample matrix on sample analysis and detection. This study sequentially used water, 2.5% aqueous methanol solution, 5% aqueous methanol solution, and 10% aqueous methanol solution to elute impurities. As shown in Fig. 6, the target analytes and impurities were not eluted when water was used. Impurities and a small amount of olanzapine were eluted with a 2.5% aqueous methanol solution. More analytes and impurities were eluted with a 5% aqueous methanol solution. Furthermore, as shown in Fig. 6, the peak area (representative of extraction efficiency) was the largest when a 2.5% aqueous methanol solution was applied. We finally chose a 2.5% aqueous methanol solution to wash impurities so as to ensure the extraction efficiency for each substance.

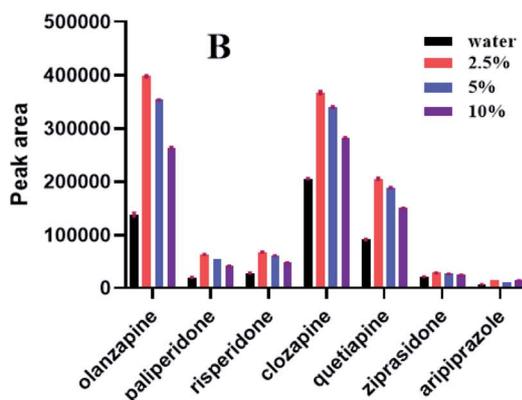
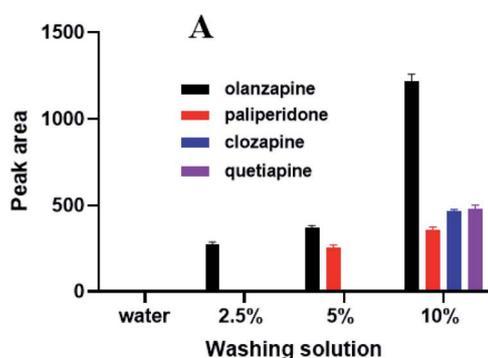


Fig. 6 Influence of washing solution ($n = 3$). (A) represents the eluted substances by using washing solutions, (B) represents the extraction efficiency of seven analytes after washing. 2.5% (2.5% aqueous methanol solution), 5% (5% aqueous methanol solution), 10% (10% aqueous methanol solution).

3.6 Cycle time of SPE column

A $10 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ plasma sample solution was used for measuring the cycle time of SPE columns. The column was washed with 5 mL of methanol and 5 mL of water after each treatment. The recovery of the target analytes did not change significantly after five treatments and washes. However, the resistance of the column increased and the fiber properties also changed. Plasma samples are complex, and some endogenous impurities may remain on the fiber after each use, thus causing an increase in the pressure of an SPE column. The SPE column shall not be reused for more than five times.

3.7 Reduction of protein binding

The majority of drugs showed strong bindings with plasma proteins. Some standard methods have been used to enhance the extraction recovery, such as dilution of blood samples, alteration of pH, and addition of a protein precipitant and an organic modifier to plasma.²⁹ Using protein precipitation method, effects of two precipitators, perchloric acid (6% v/v) and methanol, were compared. The results showed that methanol provided better extraction recovery. In addition, we found that methanol (200 μL) could clean the precipitate. However, when the volume of methanol continued to increase, it was not conducive for drug adsorption. Thus, 200 μL of methanol was used to precipitate the protein from the plasma sample (100 μL).

3.8 Method validation

Processed calibration standards and quality control samples were used to develop the calibration curve for method validation. This method was validated according to the US FDA Bio-analytical Method Validation Guidance (Guidance for Industry: Bioanalytical Method Validation, 2018) and China pharmacopeia (version 2020). Validation was conducted considering selectivity, linearity, and lower limit of quantitation (LLOQ), precision, accuracy, extraction recovery and stability.

3.8.1 Selectivity, calibration curve and LLOQ



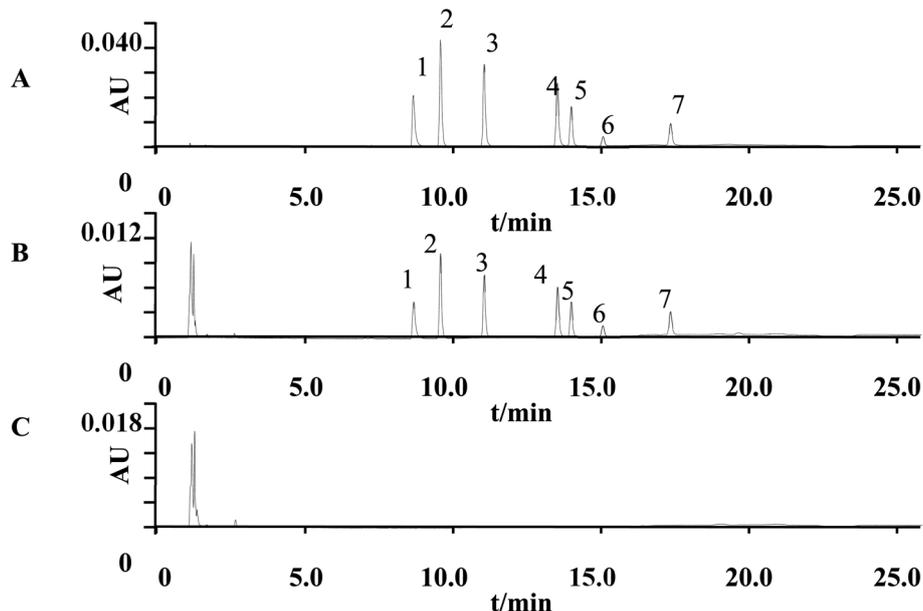


Fig. 7 Typical chromatograms of seven analytes (wavelength = 280 nm). (A) The standard solution at 10 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$; (B) plasma sample spiked with the analytes at 10 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$; (C) blank plasma sample. (1) Olanzapine; (2) paliperidone; (3) risperidone; (4) clozapine; (5) quetiapine; (6) ziprasidone; (7) aripiprazole.

Selectivity. Six blank plasma samples from different sources were used to evaluate the interference. The interfering component with a response less than 20% of the LLOQ sample response was not considered. Fig. 7 shows the typical chromatograms of blank and spiked plasma sample. Seven analytes were well separated. No signal interfered with the analytes in the blank plasma.

Calibration curve. Calibration standards, refer to a biological matrix to which a known amount of analyte has been added. Calibration standards are used to construct calibration curves from which the concentrations of analytes in QC samples and in study samples are determined. The external calibration curves were fitted by using weighted ($1/x^2$) linear regression analysis. We also tried to use the internal standard method for the calculation, but since no specific internal standard was found for all analytes, and considering that the sample matrix and sample pretreatment were not complicated, the external standard method was finally chosen for the determination in this paper. As shown in Table 1, the calibration curve showed good linearity over the concentration range of 1–50 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ for the

seven analytes, and the correlation coefficients were all greater than 0.996.

LLOQ. The LLOQ is the lowest amount of an analyte that can be quantitatively determined with acceptable precision and accuracy (the accuracy should be $\pm 20\%$ of nominal and the precision should be $\pm 20\%$ RSD).^{30–32} The LLOQs were 1 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. The limit of detection (LOD) refers to the minimum amount of a substance that can be detected. In addition, the LODs of seven analytes were 0.5 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, and S/N ratio was about 3 : 1.

3.8.2 Precision, accuracy, and extraction efficiency. The accuracy and precision of the method were evaluated by measuring the sample at low, medium, and high QC concentrations; five replicates were used for each concentration. The precision was calculated as the RSD, and the accuracy was determined as the percentage of deviation between the measured and nominal concentration. As shown in Table 2, intra-day and inter-day RSDs of the seven analytes were between 2.1–15.8%, and relative error (RE) range was –17.1% to 12.0%. The results showed that the precision and accuracy of each

Table 1 Calibration curves, LODs and LOQs of the seven analytes in human plasma samples

Analytes	Regression equation	Linear range ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	R^2	LLOQs ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	LODs ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)
Aripiprazole	$A = 3.30 \times 10^3 C - 8.28 \times 10^2$	1–50	0.9978	1	0.5
Paliperidone	$A = 1.28 \times 10^4 C - 4.15 \times 10^3$	1–50	0.9954	1	0.5
Clozapine	$A = 1.68 \times 10^4 C - 3.91 \times 10^3$	1–50	0.9971	1	0.5
Ziprasidone	$A = 3.55 \times 10^3 C - 4.81 \times 10^2$	1–50	0.9984	1	0.5
Olanzapine	$A = 2.43 \times 10^4 C - 5.79 \times 10^3$	1–50	0.9961	1	0.5
Quetiapine	$A = 8.77 \times 10^3 C - 2.29 \times 10^3$	1–50	0.9959	1	0.5
Risperidone	$A = 1.34 \times 10^4 C - 3.49 \times 10^3$	1–50	0.9967	1	0.5



Table 2 Precision, relative error and extraction efficiency of the seven analytes

Analytes	Intra-day ($n = 5$)			Inter-day ($n = 5$)			Extraction efficiency
	Mean \pm SD (%)	RE (%)	RSD (%)	Mean \pm SD (%)	RE (%)	RSD (%)	
Aripiprazole	2.7 \pm 0.1	8.0	3.7	2.7 \pm 0.2	8.0	7.4	51.4
	26.6 \pm 2.1	6.4	7.8	27.2 \pm 1.8	8.8	6.6	53.8
	48.6 \pm 5.4	8.0	11.1	49.4 \pm 4.5	9.8	9.1	50.5
Paliperidone	2.8 \pm 0.1	12.0	3.6	2.7 \pm 0.1	8.0	3.7	72.4
	21.6 \pm 1.8	-13.6	8.3	23.9 \pm 3.4	-4.4	14.2	78.2
	37.3 \pm 0.9	-17.1	2.4	39.7 \pm 6.0	-11.8	15.1	74.2
Clozapine	2.8 \pm 0.1	12.0	3.6	2.6 \pm 0.2	4.0	7.7	62.9
	24.8 \pm 2.0	-0.8	8.1	26.0 \pm 2.3	4.0	8.8	73.3
	43.3 \pm 0.9	-3.8	2.1	43.9 \pm 5.9	-2.4	13.4	65.4
Ziprasidone	2.8 \pm 0.1	12.0	3.6	2.8 \pm 0.1	12.0	3.6	55.0
	26.5 \pm 1.3	6.0	4.9	26.8 \pm 1.2	7.2	4.5	66.1
	47.1 \pm 5.1	4.7	10.8	45.1 \pm 5.1	0.2	11.3	58.1
Olanzapine	2.5 \pm 0.1	0.0	4.0	2.4 \pm 0.1	-4.0	4.2	68.3
	23.6 \pm 3.1	-5.6	13.1	24.8 \pm 3.3	-0.8	13.3	70.1
	37.3 \pm 1.3	-17.1	3.5	39.4 \pm 5.4	-12.4	13.7	72.4
Quetiapine	2.8 \pm 0.1	12.0	3.6	2.7 \pm 0.1	8.0	3.7	69.1
	23.3 \pm 0.9	-6.8	3.9	25.4 \pm 2.5	1.6	9.8	68.7
	40.9 \pm 1.0	-9.1	2.4	42.3 \pm 5.4	-6.0	12.8	79.3
Risperidone	2.8 \pm 0.1	12.0	3.6	2.7 \pm 0.1	8.0	3.7	72.3
	24.1 \pm 2.6	-3.6	10.8	25.4 \pm 3.0	1.6	11.8	79.9
	39.6 \pm 1.7	-12.0	4.3	43.6 \pm 6.9	-3.1	15.8	71.5

analyte were good. It indicated that the method had good reproducibility.

The extraction efficiency of an analytical process, calculated as a percentage of the known amount of an analyte carried through the sample extraction and processing steps of the method. The recovery was calculated at low, medium, and high QC concentrations ($n = 3$). The extraction efficiency of analytes from plasma extracted using SPE was calculated as the ratio of peak areas from the pre-extraction spiked plasmas and post-extraction spiked samples. The extraction efficiency of the seven drugs from the plasma exceeded 50%. The detailed results are shown in Table 2.

3.8.3 Stability. The stability test was performed at low QC (2.5 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) and high QC (45 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) concentrations in five replications at each concentration. The stability of the analyte in a given matrix, including the effects of sample handling, and storage of the analyte were investigated in our study. Stability conditions include auto-sampler, freeze-thaw and long-term stability. Acceptance criteria were within $\pm 15\%$ for both accuracy (compared to nominal) and precision determinations at low QC and high QC concentrations. We used the freshly prepared standard curve to calculate the concentration of each sample.

Table 3 Stability of seven drugs in human plasma under various storage conditions ($n = 5$)

Analytes	Spiked conc. ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	Post-preparation stability (4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 24 h)		Long-term stability (-20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 7 days)		Freeze-thaws (-20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)	
		Mean \pm SD	RSD (%)	Mean \pm SD	RSD (%)	Mean \pm SD	RSD (%)
Aripiprazole	2.5	2.7 \pm 0.3	11.1	2.4 \pm 0.2	8.3	2.5 \pm 0.2	8.0
	45	46.3 \pm 1.9	4.1	52.7 \pm 1.1	2.1	44.0 \pm 2.1	4.8
Paliperidone	2.5	2.8 \pm 0.1	3.6	2.6 \pm 0.3	11.5	2.4 \pm 0.4	16.7
	45	44.2 \pm 6.0	13.6	39.8 \pm 14.9	37.4	41.1 \pm 6.4	15.6
Clozapine	2.5	2.6 \pm 0.1	3.9	2.9 \pm 0.1	3.4	2.6 \pm 0.2	7.7
	45	44.7 \pm 3.7	8.3	48.4 \pm 3.3	6.8	45.5 \pm 4.4	9.7
Ziprasidone	2.5	2.9 \pm 0.5	17.2	2.2 \pm 0.2	9.1	2.6 \pm 0.3	11.5
	45	48.2 \pm 4.7	9.8	50.5 \pm 1.1	2.2	44.9 \pm 3.5	7.8
Olanzapine	2.5	2.4 \pm 0.3	12.5	2.6 \pm 0.3	11.5	2.0 \pm 0.5	25.0
	45	43.7 \pm 6.0	13.7	31.1 \pm 2.5	8.0	44.4 \pm 5.4	12.3
Quetiapine	2.5	2.7 \pm 0.1	3.7	2.7 \pm 0.2	7.4	2.6 \pm 0.1	3.8
	45	44.6 \pm 4.6	10.3	48.5 \pm 7.0	14.4	46.1 \pm 4.9	10.6
Risperidone	2.5	2.7 \pm 0.2	7.4	2.8 \pm 0.1	3.6	2.6 \pm 0.1	3.9
	45	46.1 \pm 6.2	13.4	50.2 \pm 7.1	14.1	45.5 \pm 5.1	11.2



Table 4 Comparison of the reported methods with the proposed method for the determination of AAPs in human plasma

Analytes	Sample volume	LOQ	Extraction recovery	Method	Ref.
Clozapine, lanzapine, quetiapine	500 μL	2.0 ng mL^{-1}	≥ 0.79	SPE-GC-MS/MS	35
Amisulpride, aripiprazole, clozapine, olanzapine, quetiapine, risperidone sulpiride	200 μL	1.0–5.0 ng mL^{-1}	≥ 0.67	LLE-LC-MS/MS	23
Amisulpride, olanzapine, aripiprazole, paliperidone ziprasidone	20 μL	0.1–9.0 ng mL^{-1}	≥ 0.86	PP-UPLC-MS/MS	24
Olanzapine, clozapine, quetiapine	—	1.25–40 ng mL^{-1}	≥ 0.93	Column-switching -HPLC-UV	36
Olanzapine, quetiapine, clozapine, haloperidol, chlorpromazine	200 μL	0.05–1 ng mL^{-1}	—	MEPS LC-MS/MS	37
Clozapine, risperidone, quetiapine, aripiprazole, olanzapine	450 μL	0.5–1.0 ng mL^{-1}	≥ 0.51	LLE-LC-MS/MS	25
Risperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, aripiprazole	1500 μL	4.7–18.8 ng mL^{-1}	≥ 0.80	SPE-HPLC-DAD	38
Olanzapine, risperidone, paliperidone, clozapine, quetiapine, ziprasidone aripiprazole	90 μL	1.0 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$	≥ 0.58	PS-SPE-UPLC-UV	This paper

Long-term storage stability of the matrix was examined after the samples were placed at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 7 days. The sample was placed at room temperature and repeatedly thawed three times to examine the freeze–thaw stability. As shown in Table 3, the results showed that the RSD of each sample placed in the autosampler for 24 h was 3.6–13.7%. The RSD for the freeze–thaw cycle was 3.8–16.7%, except for olanzapine. The RSD of analytes in long-term stability experiment was 2.1–14.4%, except for olanzapine and paliperidone. Five analytes (clozapine, risperidone, aripiprazole, quetiapine, ziprasidone) were in the range of 85–115% of the nominal concentrations. Paliperidone was partially degraded under long-term stability experiment. Five replicates were prepared in parallel, three of which were reduced to about half of the nominal concentration. The concentration of olanzapine dropped to 60% under long-term storage and freeze–thaw conditions. Olanzapine exhibited long-term storage instability.^{23,33} There has been much controversy regarding olanzapine stability in biological specimens. Most studies have shown that its stability depends on sample matrix and physical storage conditions such as light exposure and temperature.³⁴

4 Comparison of PS-SPE with other methods

The method developed for determining AAPs in human plasma was compared with other reported methods in terms of pretreatment, sample volume, LOQ, running time, and recovery parameters. The results are summarized in Table 4. Compared with other methods, this method needed only 90 μL of the sample, and simple equipment and procedure were adopted. Hence, it was a convenient, high throughput and cost-saving method, which improved its clinical applicability.

5 Conclusions

In this study, a method was developed based on PS nanofiber-SPE-UPLC-UV and its feasibility of determining seven nontraditional antipsychotic drugs in human plasma was verified. Polystyrene nanofibers were selected as the adsorption medium for SPE. They were suitable for extracting and determining trace target analytes in complex matrices due to large specific surface area and high adsorption capacity. Also, our study provided a reliable analytical method for detecting psychotropic drugs. In general, PS-SPE-UPLC-UV method is simple and economical and can be applied for simultaneous extraction and determination of AAPs in human plasma samples.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of Hebei General Hospital (Approval No. 2019219 and date of approval: 2019.10.23).

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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