



Oxidative treatment of pharmaceutical residues using thermal plasma activation

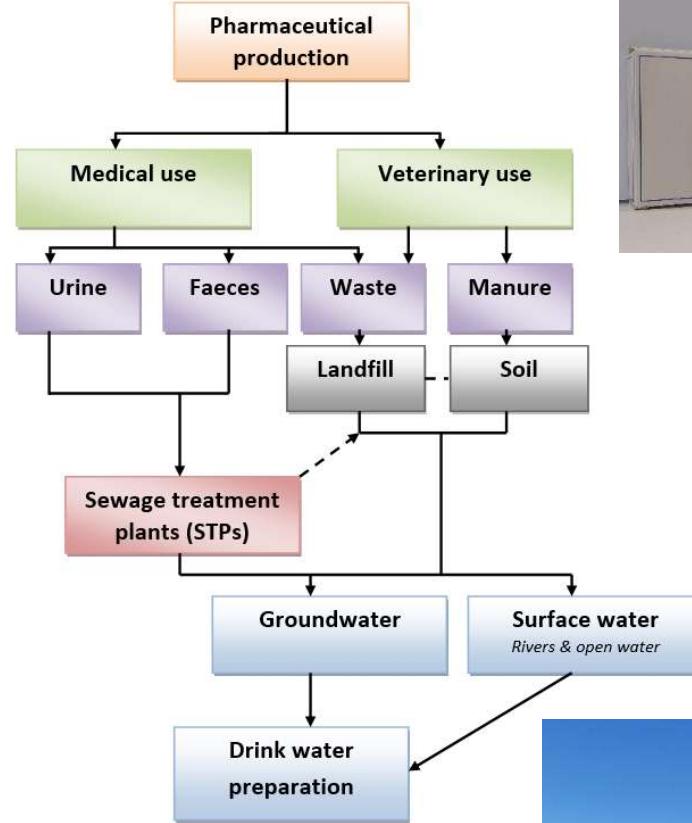
Martien H.F. Graumans

Radboudumc, Radboud Institute for Health Sciences

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Introduction

- Widespread usage of pharmaceuticals
 - Veterinary and human use
- Emission via direct and indirect routes
- Conventional sewage treatment plants (STPs)
 - Sedimentation
 - Biodegradation
 - Filtration



Aim of the study

- **Prevention and mitigation of wastewater contamination by pharmaceuticals**
- **Onsite oxidative treatment of wastewater**
 - Plasma Activated Water (PAW)
 - Laboratory simulation on different matrices
- **Toxicity Assay**
 - Effect of formed degradation products

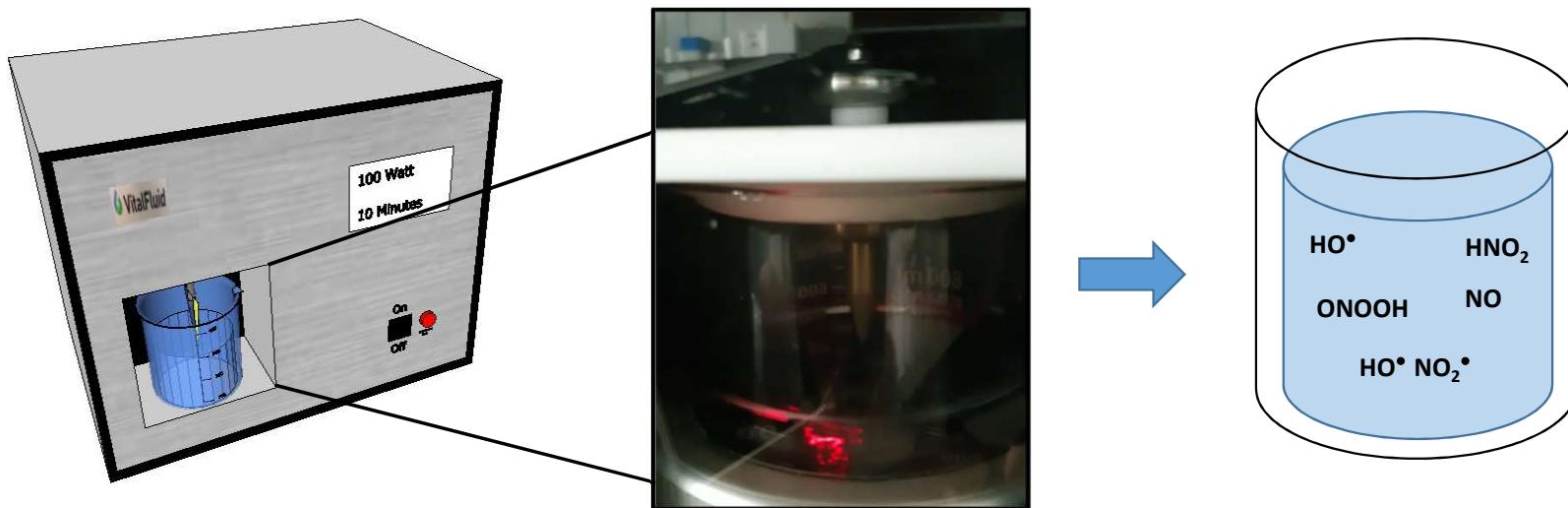


Selection of priority substances

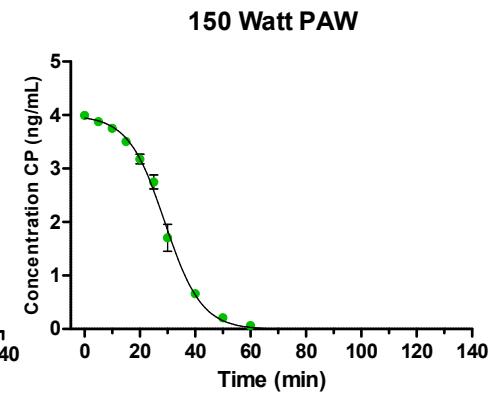
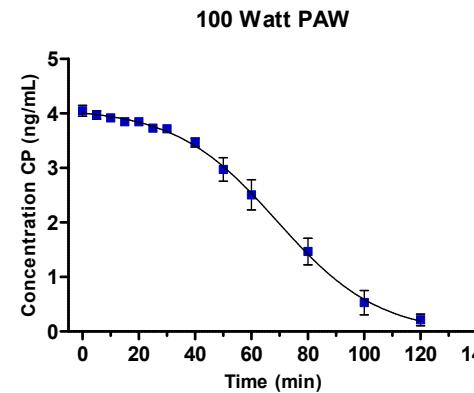
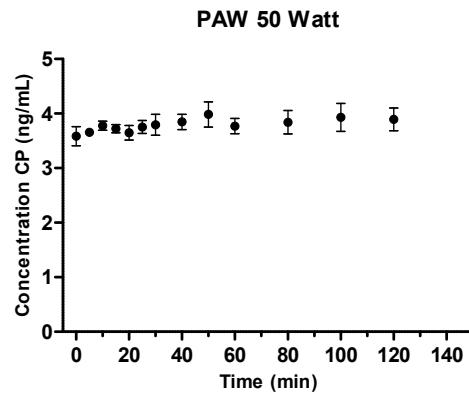
- MEDUWA consortium -> Taskforce
 - Shortlist as guidance
- Selection criteria:
 - *Measurements in Vechte basin*
 - *Consumption*
 - *Biodegradation*
 - *Toxicity*
- Shortlist 14 compounds:
Antibiotics, anti-epilepticum, cytostatic, contrast agents, analgesic and anti-diabatic



Plasma activation optimisation

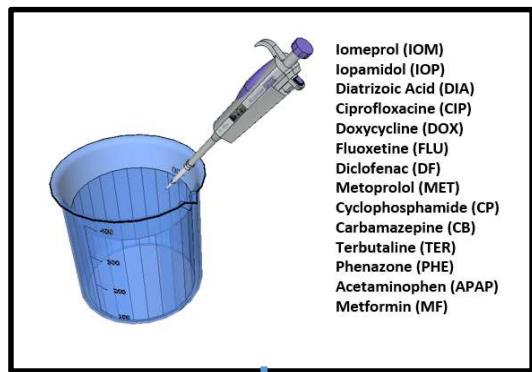


PAW Lab Unit (150 Watt)



Applied laboratory methodology

1a) Simulation Matrices



1b) Hospital sewage water



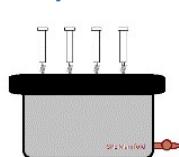
2a) PAW Treatment



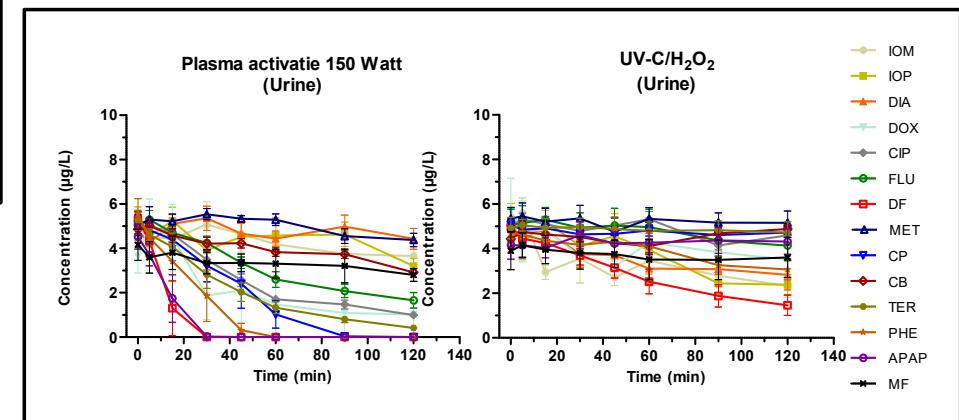
2b) UV-C/H₂O₂



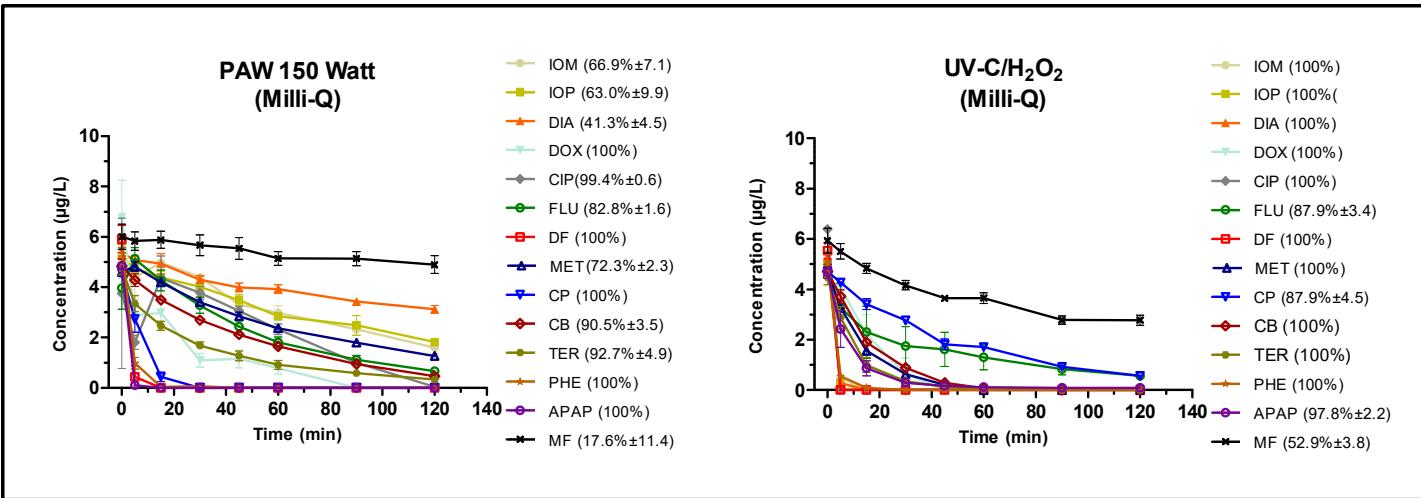
3) SPE



3b) LC-MS/MS analysis

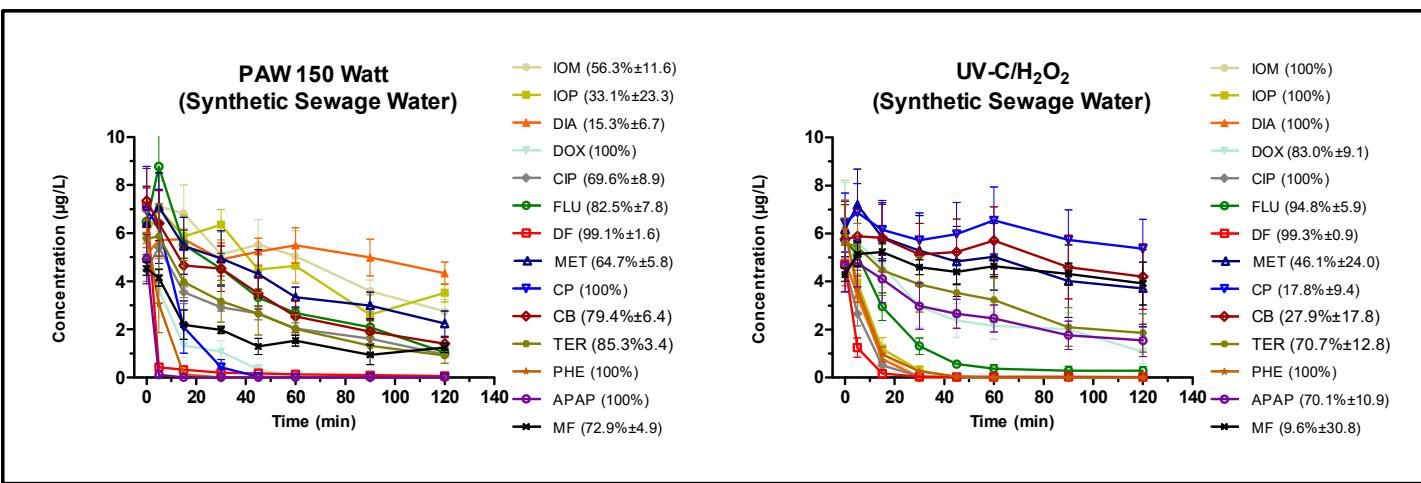


Oxidative degradation simulation matrices

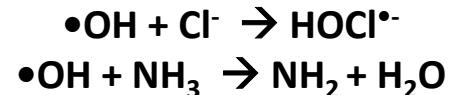


- Milli-Q
- Tap Water
- Synthetic Urine
- Urine
- Synthetic Sewage Water
- Hospital Sewage Water

Organic compounds => absorb UV light
Metabolites/hormones etc.



Scavenging effect (secondary radicals):



Detection of medicines in sewage water

Hospital sewage water (A) Monday – Thursday (16 - 19 Sep 2019)									
\bar{x} Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$) ($\pm\text{sd}$) $n = 4$									
IOM	DIA	CIP	FLU	DF	MET	CP	CB	APAP	MF
2425.4 (± 90.3)	12.6 (± 1.6)	13.2 (± 2.8)	0.35 (± 0.03)	1.1 (± 0.5)	1.9 (± 0.5)	0.2 (± 0.1)	0.36	293.9 (± 64.4)	33.02 (± 4.2)
Domestic sewage water (B) Thursday (31 Oct 2019)									
IOM	DIA	CIP	FLU	DF	MET	CP	CB	APAP	MF
n.d.	n.d.	1.1 (± 0.5)	0.7 (± 0.4)	5.8 (± 4.7)	2.5 (± 0.7)	n.d.	1.9 (± 0.7)	482.9 (± 286.2)	76.4 (± 30.0)



Compounds used in the hospital

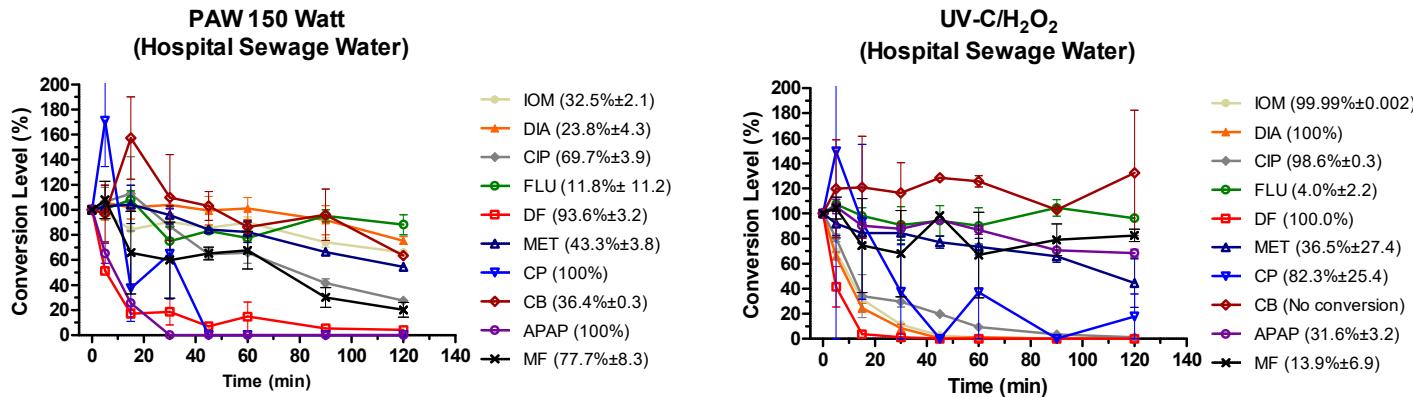


Prescription drugs



Over-the-counter drugs

Oxidative degradation hospital sewage water matrix

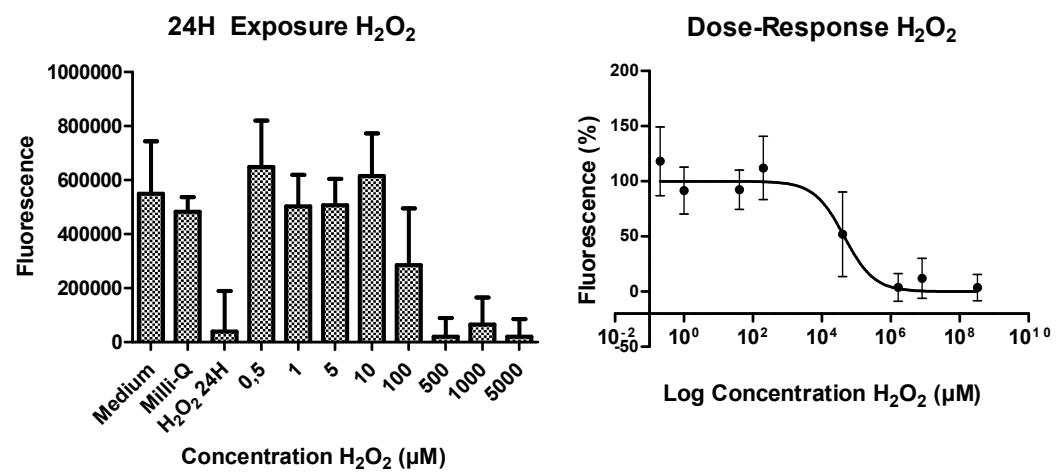
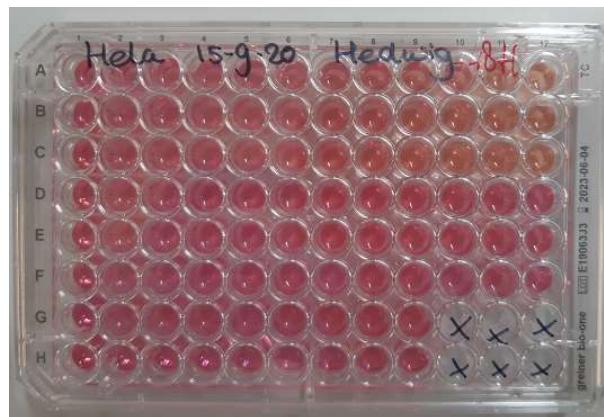


AOP	Total Conc. ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Total \bar{R} (%)	Total Conc. w/o X-ray	Total \bar{R} (%) w/o X-ray
PAW 150W _{Start}	2782.1	-	344.1	
End _{120 min}	1624.7	41.6	11.2	96.7
UV-C/H ₂ O ₂ Start	2881.9	-	371.8	
End _{120 min}	248.5	91.4	248.3	33.2

- Complex matrix**
 - Presence of soaps, detergents, metabolites and hormones
- Non-detected conversion products**
 - Reformed into pristine structures
- RONs are continuously produced (With Plasma)**
 - Contrast Agents are light sensitive
 - Iodine functional groups hinder the availability of unsaturated C-atoms during radical attack

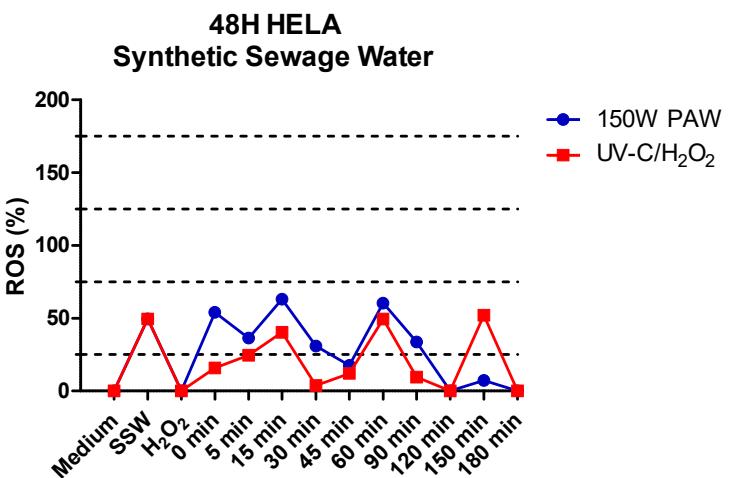
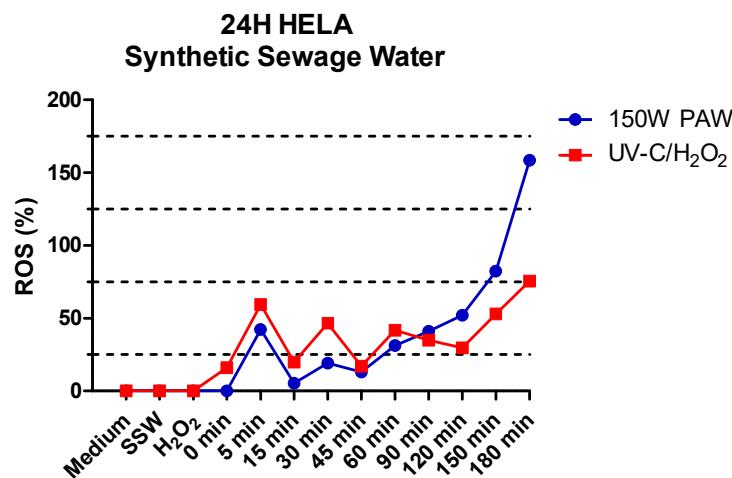
Cytotoxicity-Assay

- HELA-cell line -> Epithelial uterus cells
- 20 μ L oxidative treated sample in 180 μ L medium
 - Cells were 24H and 48H exposed
- CM-H₂DCFDA (Fluorescence) → Oxidative stress
- 0.5% (v/v) Crystalviolet → Biomass
- Positive control with Hydrogen Peroxide
 - 500 μ M = appropriate



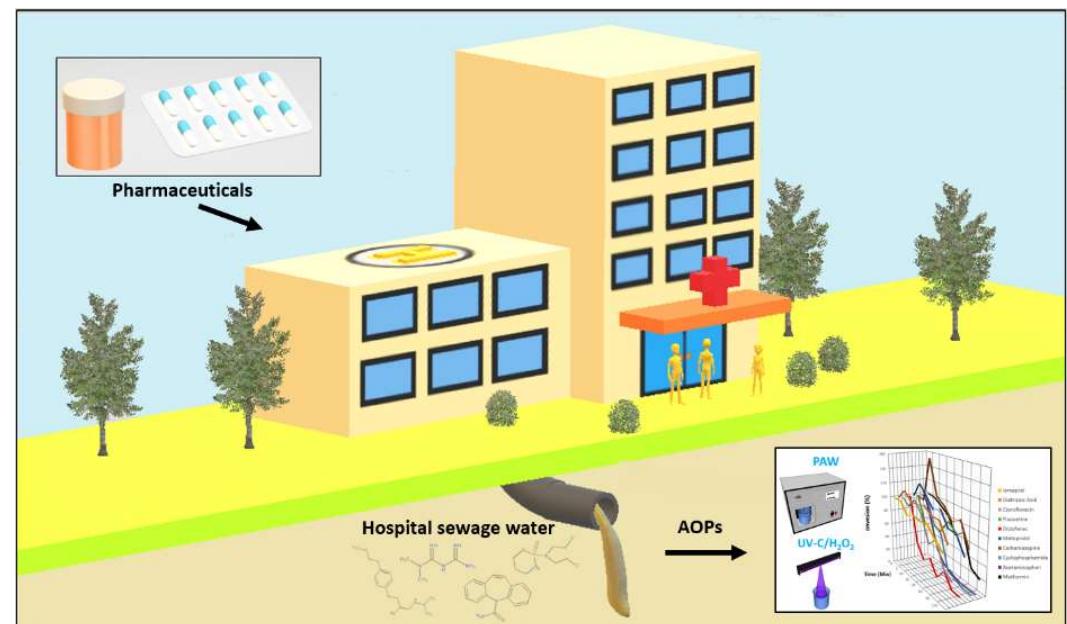
Treated synthetic sewage water

- Hospital sewage water simulation
 - 10 compounds
 - 150 W plasma
 - UV-C/H₂O₂
- No HEA-cell death was observed after oxidative treatment applications
- Cell recovery



Conclusions

- Distinct efficiency between oxidative treatment techniques
- Certain molecules are completely removed with PAW other with UV-C/H₂O₂
 - *Oxidation by hydroxyl radicals or degradation with reactive nitrogen species*
- Complexity of the matrix influences the degradation
- Current cell toxicity assay set-up works technically well
 - *No significant toxicity observed compared*
- Additional oxidation technique
 - *To complement wastewater treatment*



Acknowledgements

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P.H.M. Leenders⁴, P.T.J. Scheepers¹**

¹Radboud Institute for Health Sciences, Radboudumc, ²Radboud Institute for Molecular Life Sciences, Radboudumc, ³Department of Electrical Energy Systems, Eindhoven University of Technology, ⁴VitalFluid b.v.



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