Supplementary Information to

A fast method based on programmed temperature vaporization-mass spectrometry for the quantification of 17α-ethinylestradiol and drospirenone in contraceptive formulations

Pablo Álvarez Alonso[1], Iria González Mariño[1], Miguel del Nogal Sánchez*, Ana Ballester-Caudet, Encarnación Rodríguez-Gonzalo and José Luis Pérez Pavón

Departamento de Química Analítica, Nutrición y Bromatología. Facultad de Ciencias Químicas, Universidad de Salamanca. 37008 Salamanca, SPAIN

* Corresponding author: (fax) +34-923-294483; (e-mail) mns@usal.es

[1]Both authors have equally contributed to this work and the two should be considered as first authors

Figure S1. Extracted Ion Chromatogram (EIC) at *m/z* 296 and *m/z* 366 for a solvent solution injected before and right after the analysis of a pill extract.

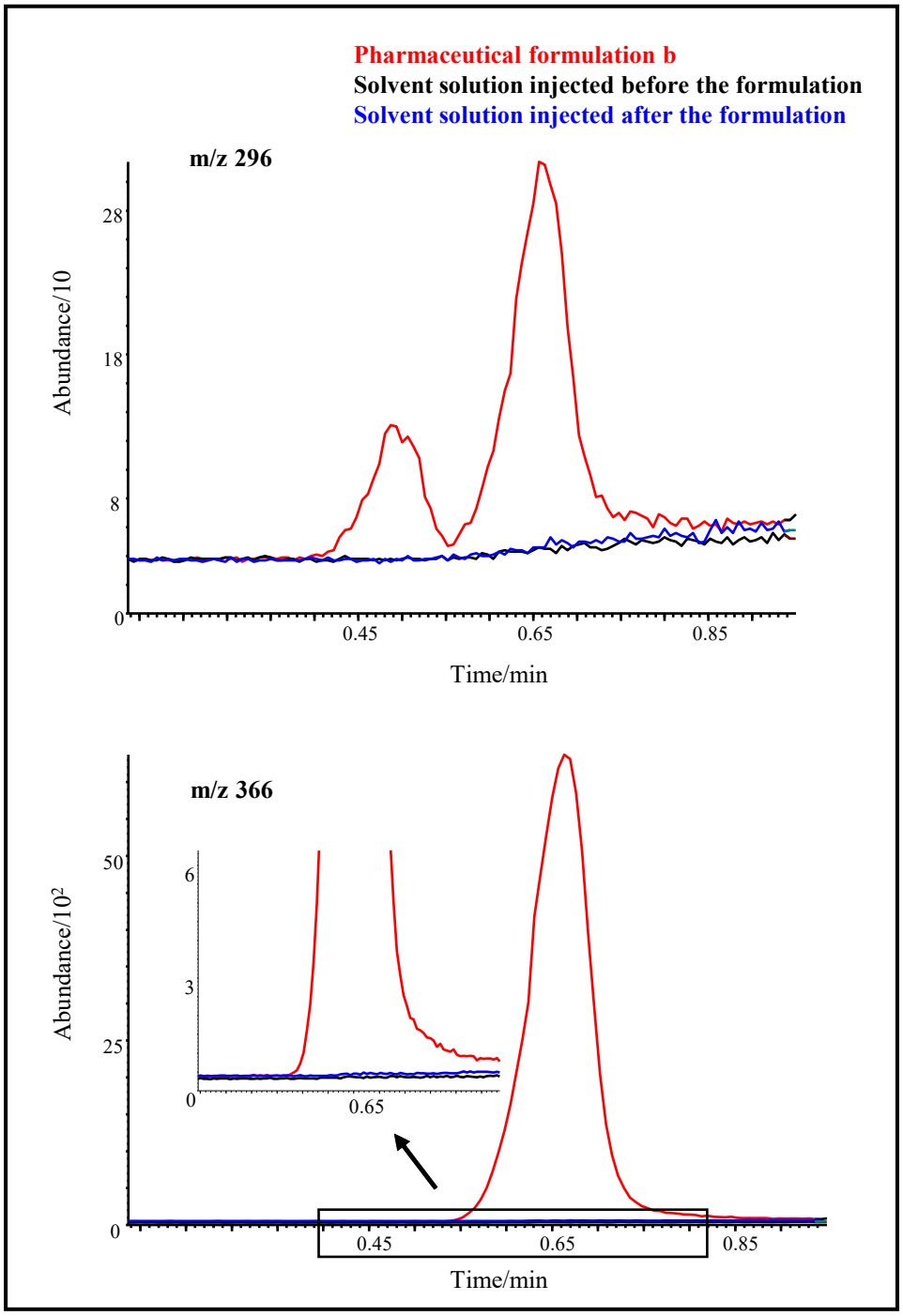

Figure S2. Extracted Ion Chromatogram (EIC) at *m/z* 296 and *m/z* 366 for an inactive pill ("resting period pill") and an active pill of the same commercial brand.

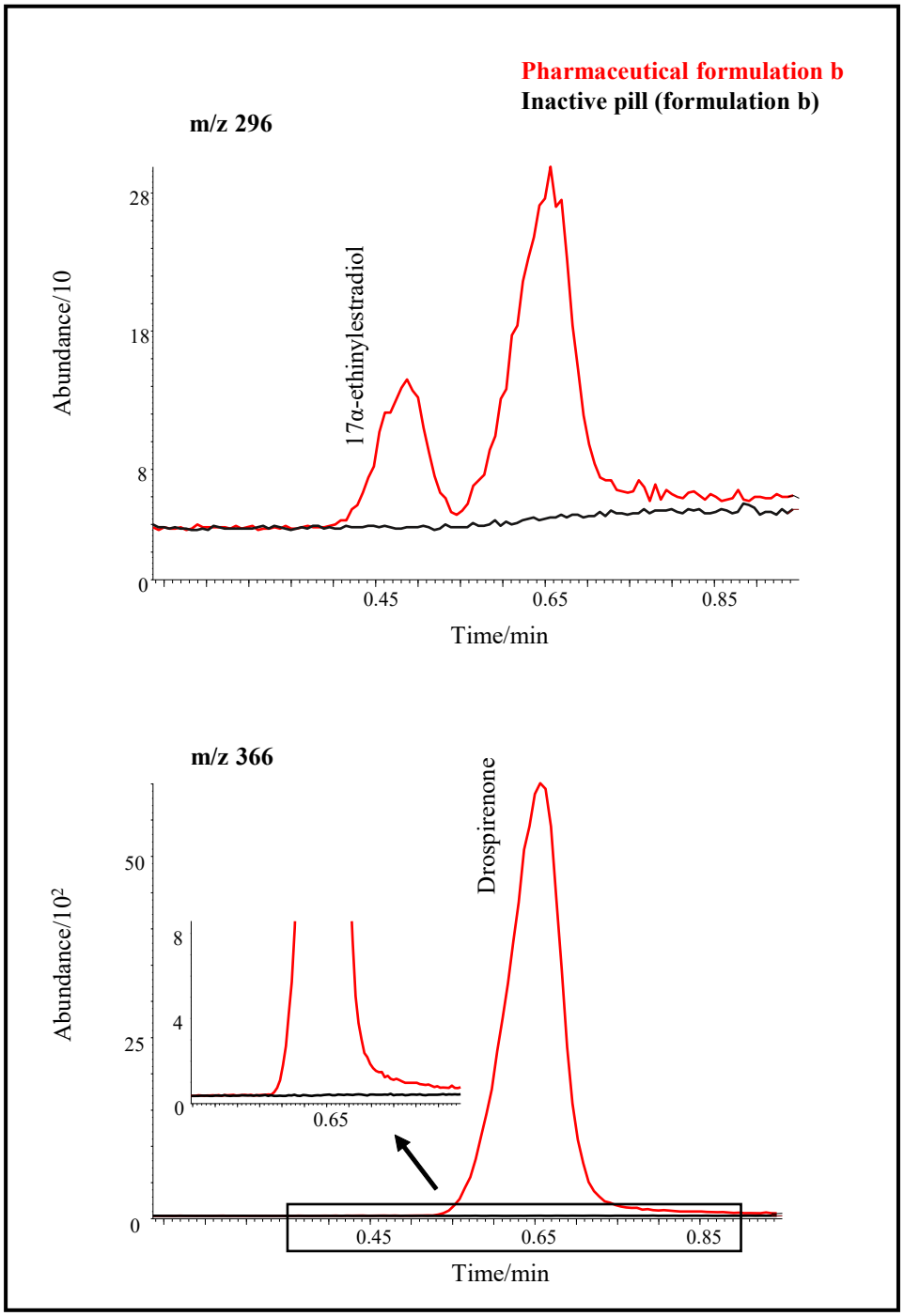

Table S1. Robustness results for 17α-ethinylestradiol and drospirenone

Experimental conditions		17α-ethinylestradiol	Drospirenone
Initial temperature	120 ºC	262972	408570
	130 ºC	256092	413145
	140 ºC	256326	425912
	RSD	1.5 %	2.2 %
Initial time	0 s	260347	432470
	6 s	256326	425912
	RSD	1.1 %	1.1 %

The values of the method are highlighted in bold