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A study on the renal dysfunction among workers exposed to organic solvent mixtures

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Objectives : The authors evaluated the effects on renal function of workers chronically exposed to low-level organic solvent mixtures.

Methods : The authors measured the level of urine 2-microglobulin(2-MG) and microalbumin as biochemical markers of renal function and damage in 29 male workers exposed to organic solvents for more than five years and compared their results with those of 30 male office clerks as a reference group.

Results :

1. The mean values of hemoglobin, hematocrit, SGOT, SGPT, -GTP were all within normal limits and there was no significant difference, except for hemoglobin($p<0.01$), between exposed and reference group.

2. The values of BUN and serum creatinine were within reference limits and there was no significant difference between exposed and reference group.

3. The difference of mean values of urine microalbumin corrected by urine creatinine were statistically significant ($p<0.01$), but those of urine 2-MG was not.

4. There were no correlation of urine hippuric acids with BUN, serum creatinine, urine microalbumin and 2-MG.

5. There were no significant difference of BUN, serum creatinine, urine microalbumin and 2-MG upon work duration.

Conclusions : It is assumed that chronic low-level organic solvent exposure in these workers shows early renal dysfunction, glomerular changes. The result corresponds to previous studies showing the relationship between hydro-carbon exposure and glomerulonephritis. For evaluation of impairment on kidney tubules, we need further study using more precise markers and long-term follow-up.

Key words : Organic solvents, Nephrotoxicity, Albuminuria, Proteinuria.

I.

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† : (633-165,

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가 (Gerr and Letz, 1999).
(Askergren, 1986).

가
(, 1999)

rish. 1996),

가
(Gerr and Letz, 1999).

가
(Roy et al, 1991; Janssen et al, 1998; Crisp et al, 1979)

가 (Askergren et al, 1981; Viau et al, 1987),

1999 9 11
(Franchini et al, 1983).
가
(Floege et al, 1999; Vree et al., 1981),

1) 설문지 개발 및 면접
2
(2-microglobulin, 2MG)

(microalbumin)
가 (Askergren et al., 1986; Robert Alfred, 1987).

2) 취급 유기용제의 종류 및 작업환경조사

1997, 1998, 1999 1
6

(Dupont, Alpha-1, USA)
(Gastec, Japan)
0.1 0.15 L

2MG
100 mg 1M

1 μ l 가
(Hewlett Packard HP 6890 series, USA)

3) 혈액검사

10M
,
(Sysmex SE9000),
SGOT, SGPT, -GTP,
(BUN), (Oly-mpus AU5200)

4) 요검사

2 4
,
Jaffe ,
(Olympus AU5200) 2-MG
(IMx, Abbott, USA)
2-MG

(Uriscan,)

Dual pump(Toso Co. CCPM) UV-Vis detector (Toso Co. UV-8010)가

5) 통계분석

SAS 6.12

T-test , Pearson's
correlation coefficient
0.05

1. 연구대상자들의 인구학적 특성

42.4
40.25 , 170.2 cm , 171.6 cm,
67.2 kg 68.0 kg,
22.8 kg/m² 23.1 kg/m² ,

(1) (p>0.05).

2. 유기용제 취급부서 작업환경측정결과

가
..

23.85 ppm, 22.97 ppm,
0.68 ppm, 2.03 ppm,
, 0.16,
0.37 . 1997, 1998, 1999
1 6
(Mixed exposure index)

(2).

3. 혈액검사 결과

14.6
g/dl 15.5 g/dl
가
43.0 % 43.7 % , SGOT 26.4
IU/L, 25.1 IU/L, SGPT 29.1 IU/L, 28.7
IU/L, -GTP 27.4 IU/L, 30.9 IU/L

Table 1. Demographic features of study subjects

	Exposed (mean±SD)	Reference (mean±SD)	P-value
Number (person)	29	30	
Age (year)	42.4 ± 9.9	40.2 ± 5.4	0.28
Height (cm)	170.2 ± 4.1	171.6 ± 3.9	0.20
Weight (kg)	67.2 ± 7.0	68.0 ± 8.2	0.65
Body mass index* (kg/m ²)	22.8 ± 2.5	23.1 ± 2.8	0.78

Table 2. Results of Workplace Air Samples

	Air Level(ppm) Median (Range)		Exposure Level (ppm)
Toluene	23.85 (0.60	78.58)	100
Methyl ethyl ketone	22.97 (1.80	115.50)	200
Methyl isobutyl ketone	0.68 (0.31	1.94)	50
Acetone	2.03 (0.16	91.88)	750
Xylene	0.16 (0.05	0.49)	100
Mixed exposure index	0.37 (0.07	1.02)	1.11

Table 3. Results of Hb, Hct, SGOT, SGPT and γ-GTP

	Exposed (Mean±SD)	Reference (mean±SD)	P-value
Hb (g/dl)	14.6 ± 0.83	15.5 ± 0.9	<0.01
Hct (%)	43.0 ± 2.38	43.7 ± 2.4	0.40
SGOT (IU/L)	26.4 ± 5.9	25.1 ± 6.5	0.92
SGPT (IU/L)	29.1 ± 16.0	28.7 ± 13.5	0.68
-GTP (IU/L)	27.4 ± 21.0	30.9 ± 41.2	0.53

(5 9/HPF), 가 1 (5
9/HPF)

(3) (p>0.05).

4. 노출군의 요중 마노산 농도

(±) 1.25 (± 1.25) g/g
creatinine (4).

5. 요검사 시험지와 광학현미경을 이용한 요분석 결과

6. 요중 β₂-MG과 요중 마이크로알부민
등을 이용한 신장기능평가결과
15.3 mg/dl, 14.7 mg/dl,
0.99 mg/dl, 1.04 mg/dl,
2-MG
0.63 μg/g creatinine, 0.42 μg/g creatinine
0.21 mg/g
creatinine, 0.10 μg/g creatinine

1+

가 2

Table 4. Frequency according to urine hippuric acid concentration in the exposed group

Concentration(g/g creatinine)	Number
- 0.9	19
1.0 - 1.9	7
2.0 - 2.9	2
3.0 -	1

Table 5. Results of BUN, Serum creatinine, Urine β 2-MG and Urine microalbumin.

	Exposed (Mean \pm SD)	Reference (mean \pm SD)	P-value
BUN (mg/dl)	15.3 \pm 3.1	14.7 \pm 2.7	0.43
Serum Creatinine(mg/dl)	0.99 \pm 0.17	1.04 \pm 0.15	0.23
Urine 2-MG (μ g/g creatinine)	0.63 \pm 0.68 (0.40, 0.03 0.88) [†]	0.42 \pm 0.28 (0.38, 0.04 1.43) [†]	0.12
Urine microalbumin (mg/g creatinine)	0.21 \pm 0.19 (0.13, 0.04 0.79) [†]	0.10 \pm 0.08 (0.07, 0.49 0.04) [†]	<0.01

* Values adjusted by urine creatinine

[†] (Median, Range)Table 6. Pearson's correlation coefficients of urine hippuric acids with BUN, Serum creatinine, Urine β 2-MG and Urine microalbumin. in the exposed group.

	BUN	SCr	U	Umic
Hippuric acid (g/g creatinine)	-0.04	0.32	-0.01	0.41

- 가 , 2-MG
가 (5).
7. 요중마요산과 혈중요소질소, 혈청 크레아티닌, 요중 β 2-MG, 요중 마이크로알부민간의 상관관계
가 , 2-
MG,
가 (6) (p>0.05).
8. 근무경력에 따른 혈중요소질소, 혈청 크레아티닌, 요중 β 2-MG, 요중 마이크로알부민의 비교
10
10
(7)
, , 2-MG,
가
(p>0.05)

Table 7. Results of BUN, Serum creatinine, Urine β 2-MG and Urine microalbumin. in the exposed group upon working duration by t-test

	<10 years (n=16) (Mean \pm SD)	\geq 10 years (n=13) (mean \pm SD)	P-value
BUN (mg/dl)	15.1 \pm 3.3	15.6 \pm 2.9	0.73
Serum creatinine (mg/dl)	1.04 \pm 0.13	0.93 \pm 0.20	0.13
Urine 2-MG (μ g/g creatinine)	0.44 \pm 0.27	0.86 \pm 0.93	0.14
Urine microglobulin (mg/g creatinine)	0.22 \pm 0.24	0.19 \pm 0.11	0.63

가
가
가
(Bertram
William ,1995).

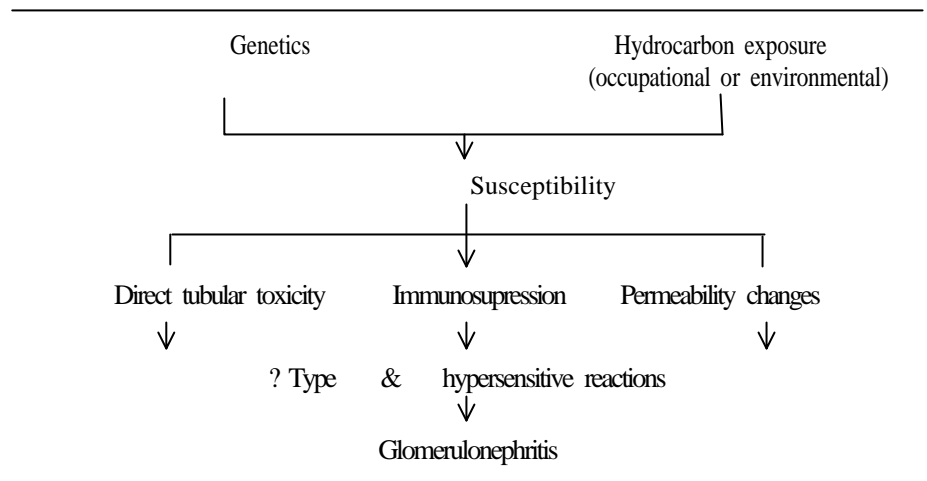


Figure 1. Possible mechanisms of hydrocarbon-associated glomerulonephritis.

(Askergren et al, 1981)

113 daltons

가
가
가
(Buzio et al, 1987)

antagonist cimetidine H2-receptor

Aminoglycoside 2-4
(Schentag
Plaut, 1980)

(Bertram William ,1995).

15.3 ± 3.1 mg/dl, 14.7 ± 2.7 mg/dl

mg/dl 가 20 (Bertram brush border
William,1995),

가

(Jurgen, 1990).

0.99 ± 0.17 mg/dl, 1.04
± 0.15 ml/dl 가

20 mg/dl (가
1996)

20,000 dalton

가

90 %, 2-MG 99.97%

2-MG, apoproteins, enzymes globulin
peptide hormones 가가

가 50% 가

가 가

30 mg/day (Robert
(Bertram William, 1995). Alfred,1987). 가 가
(68,000),

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