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1.

가
가

1)

(1).

가
가

가
가

가

가 , , ,
가
가가 가

2)

가 가 가

가 가 가

가

(4).

3)

가 가

(5-7).
가 가 가
가 가 가
가 가 가
가 가 가
(8,9)?
가
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4) -
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(10).
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5)
가 가
(5,11,12)
가, , ,

가 가

3.

가 , 가

가 가

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4.

가

etiology study)

(transitional study)

(disease

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(polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, PAH),

, 가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

internal exposure dose

DNA adduct, chromosome aberration,

가

가 15

가

가

biomarker

가

biomarker가

가

가

가

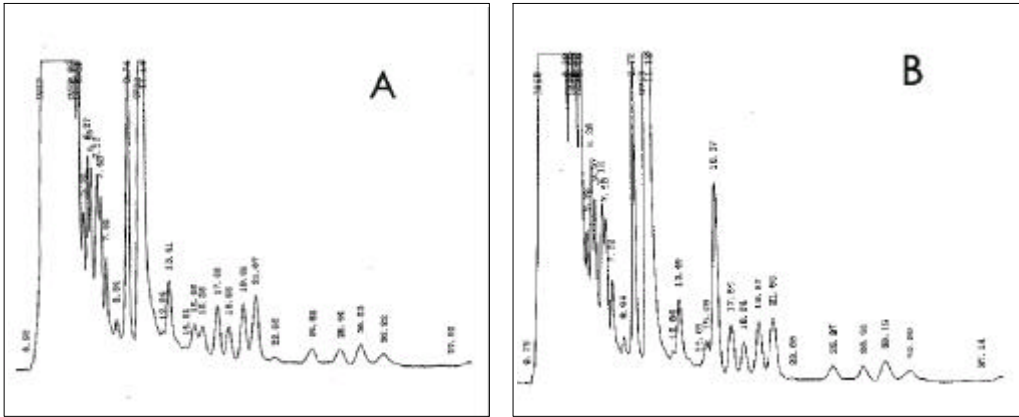
biomarker
biomarker 가
, DNA

adduct, DNA strand break, chromosome aberration (Mutti, 1999).

PAH , coke oven emission, (Van Rooij ,
1994). 가 PAH 2 μm
deeply respirable particle (Allen , 1996). PAH DNA
, benzo[a]pyrene(B[a]P) PAH
(Bui , 1986; Davis , 1993). B[a]P
(Butler , 1993) , PAH ,
가 (Chuang , 1991; Perera ,
1992; Lewtas , 1994).

PAH 가 PAH
가 PAH
가 PAH
가 pyrene
1-hydroxypyrene(1-OHP) (Jongeneelen , 1988). Pyrene , ,
(Van Rooji , 1994), naphthalene ,
가 (Tingle , 1993). naphthalene 1-
2-naphthol , conjugation , 가
2-naphthol , cotinine 가 ,
(Yang , 1998).

Kim (1999) (HPLC) (FD)
2-naphthol (1).



1. 2-Naphthol 가 (A) , 8.8 ng/mL 2-naphthol 가 (B)

2-naphthol 가 , 가 ,
 glucuronidase sulfatase 가 acetonitrile ,
 0.11 ng/ml
 urine .
 Kim (2001) 292 (129 , 163)
 1-OHP 2-naphthol 1-OHP
 2-naphthol 0.04 micromoles/mole creatinine 2.22 micromoles/mole
 creatinine , 0.03 micromoles/mole creatinine 1.30
 micromoles/mole creatinine, 0.03 micromoles/mole creatinine 3.62
 micromoles/mole creatinine 1-OHP
 2-naphthol 0.31 micromoles/mole creatinine 2.62 micromoles/mole
 creatinine, 가 0.18 micromoles/mole creatinine 1.16 micromoles/mole
 creatinine, 가 0.44 micromoles/mole creatinine 4.44 micromoles/mole creatinine
 . 1-OHP 2-naphthol 가 ,
 1-OHP 2-naphthol
 2-naphthol 가 PAH
 , PAH PAH 가

, cytochrome P450 1A1(CYP1A1), cytochrome P450
 2E1(CYP2E1), glutathione S-transferases mu 1(GSTM1), theta 1(GSTT1)
 1-OHP 2-naphthol 가
 (Nan , 2001), 1-OHP 2-naphthol ,
 가 .
 2-naphthol 가 가 . 1-OHP PAH
 . CYP2E1 c1/c2 c2/c2 가
 1-OHP 2-naphthol 가 , GSTM1-null GSTM1-positive
 2-naphthol 가 . CYP2E1 1-OHP
 , CYP2E1 GSTM1
 2-naphthol . GSTM1 2-naphthol
 . 1-OHP PAH
 가 biomarker , 2-naphthol PAH
 , CYP2E1 GSTM1 PAH ,
 2-naphthol . pyrene
 naphthalene CYP2E1 GSTM1 ,
 GSTM1 .
 PAH oxidative stress
 CYP1A1 CYP2E1, GSTM1, NAT2, UGT 1A6
 가 . PAH 102 ,
 8-OHdG 1-OHP, 2-naphthol HPLC ,
 PCR-RFLP . , 8-OHdG
 1-OHP
 2-naphthol . ,
 . NAT2 rapid type ,
 8-OHdG intermediate slow type , UGT 1A6
 wild type mutant type . 8-OHdG
 1-OHP CYP1A1 CYP2E1
 , GSTM1 null type, NAT2 rapid acetylator type,
 UGT 1A6 wild type . ,
 2-naphthol GSTM1 null type 8-OHdG
 . PAH 가
 1-OHP 8-OHdG .
 PAH 가 , 1-OHP 8-OHdG

PAH

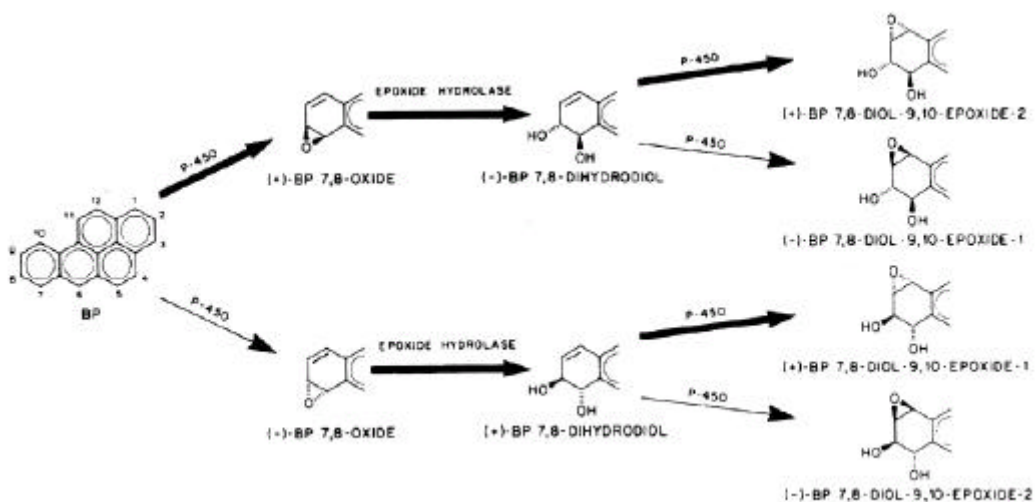
biomarker
benzo[a]pyrene

가

PAH

B[a]P
DNA

DNA adduct albumin adduct



2. Benzo[a]pyrene

B[a]P DNA adduct가

(2).

PAH-DNA adduct

³²P-postlabelling assay

, immunoassay

HPLC

가 가

(bay region)

PAH가

(3).

가

lymphocyte PAH-DNA adduct

가

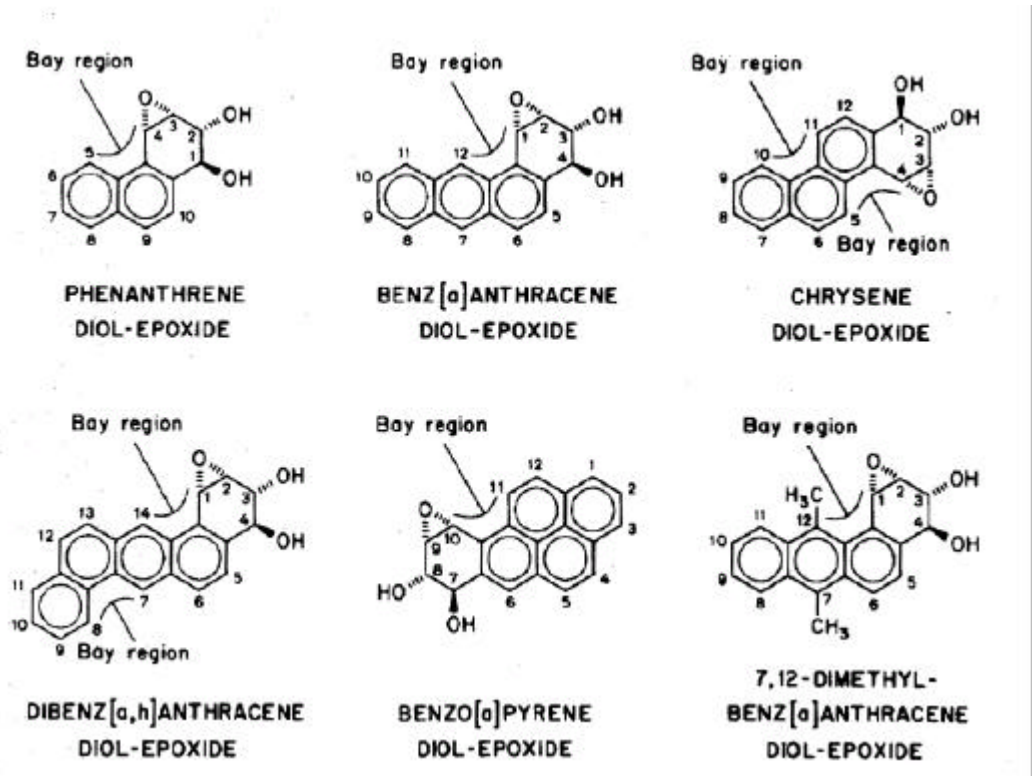
DNA adduct 가가

GSTM1 null type,

CYP1A1 Val/Val type, NAT2 slow acetylator PAH-DNA adduct level

. DNA adduct가 DNA

가 (Tang, 1995; Pelkonen, 1980).



3. polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon bay region

biomarker 가 (Kemmeren, 1994). 가 (Pojer, 1984).

가 (particulate matter, PM) PM2.5 가

, 가 , , 가 , , PM
 가 (diesel exhaust)가 , 가
 30-100 (McClellan, 1987), (diesel exhaust
 particles, DEP) 가 (Diaz-Sanchez, 1997).
 PAH , 가
 가 가
 가 가
 allele-specific hybridization method, oligonucleotide ligation
 assay, allele-specific PCR , PCR-restriction fragment
 length polymorphism(RFLP)가 가
 Cytochrome P450 1A1(CYP1A1) PAH phenol epoxide 가
 (inducible enzyme system) (Nebert, 1991). phenol
 epoxide epoxide hydrolase DNA
 (Amos , 1991). *Msp*I RFLP CYP1A1 3'
 noncoding region , catalytic region 7
 exon Ile/Val linkage disequilibrium . Ile/Val valine
 가 aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase activity가 , Ile/Ile, Ile/Val, Val/Val
 60%, 36.5%, 3.5%, 79.8%, 17.5%, 2.7%, 44.3%, 45.1%,
 10.6% 54.88%, 40.65%, 4.47% .
 CYP1A1 valine allele
 , GSTM1
 (Tefre , 1991; Hirvonen , 1992; Alexandrie , 1994; Sugimura ,
 1995). 가
 (Tefre et al, 1991; Hirvonen et al, 1992; London et al, 1995; Persson et al, 1999). CYP1A1
 mRNA , aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase(AHH)
 7-ethoxyresorufin O-deethylase(EROD)
 aryl hydrocarbon hydroxylase(AHH) B[a]P DNA adduct
 (Alexandrov , 1992).
 CYP2E1 nitrosamine -1259
*Rsa*I , -1091 *Pst*I . *Rsa*I c1/c1
 c1/c2 c2/c2 가 , c2 0.18,
 0.23, 0.05, 0.012, 0.07 .

c2/c2

Glutathione S-transferase M1(GSTM1) PAH glutathione PAH
 30-60% 가 (Bell , 1992). GST

, transferase peroxidase (Gilliland , 1999).
 Glutathione peroxidase(GPx) glutathione 2
 hydroperoxide . GSTM1 null
 가 가 , 가

. CYP1A1 GSTM1 .
 GSTM1 GSTT1 GSTP1

Myeloperoxidase(MPO) . MPO
 , 가 . MPO -463
 promoter G/A A (MPO A) MPO .
 Tumor necrosis factor(TNF)- 가
 factor- B(NF- B)가 (Blackwell , 1997). NF- B TNF-
 cytokine , TNF- nuclear
 . TNF-
 TNF2가

PAH
 , 가 가
 가 가
 PAH 가 가 가
 가 가 ,
 (Georgiadis , 1999).

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Yang M, Koga M, Katoh T, Kawamoto T. A study for the proper application of urinary naphthol, new biomarkers for air-borne polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. *Arch Environ Contam Toxicol* 36:99-108, 1999.

가

. 1992

3

가 1998

4

Banff

5

가

가

가

1.

(electrophilic)

가 (adduct)

(internal dose)

(Mutti 1999).

Rapparport

Yeowell- O'Connell(1999)

가

가

가

(Hb)

가

가

가

. Mráz (1998)

DMF

NMF

N-methylcarbamoyl- globin

가

가

가 DMF

AMCC 가 가
 marker . 210 -Hb
 가 가
 (peripheral neuropathy) - 가
 (Hagmar *et al.* 2001). (2001)
 (AN) 160 Hb 가
 Hb 가 가 가
 AN 가 AN TLV
 2ppm BEI 6.0 nmol/g globin 가
 TDI(Stränski *et al.*, 2001), MDI(Johannesson *et al.*, 2001)

2.

가 quinone, semiquinone
 가 가 1 2
 가 가 P450 isozyme 2
 glutathione-S-transferases(GST) mu(M) theta(T) isozyme
 (Löf & Johanson 1998; 1).
 1 2
 가

Table 1. Xenobiotic-transforming enzymes with known polymorphism in humans

Phase	Enzyme	Substrate, e.g.	Enzyme	Substrate, e.g.
I	ADH	Ethanol	ALDH	Acetabldehyde
	CYP1A1	BaP	CYP1A2	Caffeine
	CYP1A6	Cumarin	CYP2C19	Mephenitoin
	CYP2D6	Debrisoquine	Cholinesterase	Succinylcholine
	Arylesterase	Paraoxon	EH-ases	BaP oxide
II	GSTM1	Trans-stilbene oxide	GSTT1	Methyl chloride
	NA transf.	Sulfometazing	N-methyl transf.	Histamine
	Sulfo transf.	4-Nitrophenol	S-methyl transf.	6-Mercaptopurine

Löf & Johanson (1998).

1) Phase I Enzymes

cytochrome P450
 . cytochrome P450
 (MFO) hemoproteins (1)
 20가 isozyme
 xenobiotics() 1A 1, 1A 2,
 2C9, 2C19, 2D6, 2E1, 3A4 (Indulski & Lutz 2000;
 Smith *et al.*, 1998).
 xenobiotics P450 isozyme
 . P450
 isozyme
 gene
 P450



1. P450 family
 (Smith *et al.*, 1998).

Zangar (2000) in vitro P450
 isozyme 2E1 2E1 가 3A
 isozyme 2B6
 Nakajima (1992) trichloroethylene(TCE) 2E1
 . TCE 1A 1, 1A 2, 2E1
 TCE
 가 2E1 가 TCE
 TCE 가 (Lipscom *et al.*,

1997). 2 가
 isozyeme .

P450

Table 2. Cytochrome P450 enzymes involved in the biotransformation of solvents

Solvent	P450 enzyme	Solvent	P450 enzyme
Acetone	2E1	Styrene	1A 1/2, 2B 1/2, 2C11/6,
Benzene	1A 1/2, 2B 1/2, 2C11/6, 2E1,		2E1, 1A2, 2B6, 2C8, 2E1, 2F1,
Carbon tetrachloride	2E1,	Toluene	1A 1/2, 2B 1/2, 2C11/6, 2E1
Chloroform	2B 1/2, 2E1	Trichloroethylene	1A 1/2, 2B 1/2, 2C11/6, 2E1
Diethylether	2E1	Xylene	2B 1/2, 2E1
n-Hexane	1A1, 2B1, 2E1		
n-Pentane	2E1		

Löf & Johanson (1998).

2E1(Haufroid *et al*, 2001)
 (Nakajima *et al*, 1992) . 2E1
 . , [¹⁴C] tag 200ppm 6 5 2E1
 (null-type) wild-type 가
 2E1 null-type wild-type phenylsulfate conjugates
 가 2E1 null-type 2E1
 . 2E1 null-type
 wild-type 2E1
 (Valentine *et al*, 1996). , P450 xenobiotics
 2E1
 . ,
 P450 isozyeme (3).
 (1998) P450 isozyemes
 가 . , 2E1 1A2/1
 2E1 ,
 2C8 2B6가 .
 P450 ALDH2
 (1996; 1997; ; 2000).

1A1 2E1 ALDH2(, 1996; 1997)
P450 isozyme o-cresol
(2000).

Table 3. Examples of xenobiotics activated by human P450 enzymes

CYP1A1	CYP2C8, 9, 18, 19	CYP3A4
Benzo[a]pyrene, other PAH	Tienilic acid	Acetaminophen
CYP1A2	Valproic acid	Aflatoxin B1 and G1
Acetaminophen	CYP2D6	6-Aminochrysene
2-Acetylaminofluorene	NNK*	B[a]P 7,8-dihydrodiol
4-Aminobiphenyl	CYP2E1	Cyclophosphamide
2-Aminofluorene	Acetaminophen	Ifosphamide
2-Naphthylamine	Acrylonitrile	1-Nitropyrene
NNK*	Benzene	Sterigmatocystin
Amino acid pyrolysis products	Carbon tetrachloride	Senecionine
(DiMeQx, MeiQ, MeIQx, Glu	Chloroform	Tris(2,3-dibromo-
P-1, Glu P-2, IQ, PhIP, Trp	Dichloromethane	propyl)
P-1, Trp P2)	1,2-Dichloropropane	phosphate
Tacrine	Ethylene dibromide	CYP4A9/11
CYP2A6	Ethylene dichloride	None known
N-Nitrosodiethylamine	Ethyl carbamate	
NNK*	Halothane	
CYP2B6	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	
6-Aminochrysene	Styrene	
Cyclophosphamide	Trichloroethylene	
Ifosphamid	Vinyl chloride	

Parkinson (2001).

2) Phase 2 Enzyme

2 GST gene type M1 T1
. GST .
GSTM1 40-50% . GSTT1
가 가 10-25% ,
60-65% 가 (Löf & Johanson 1998).

t,t -muconic acid(MA) .
 MA 가 가 GSTM1
 null-type MA 가 (Bergamaschi *et al*,
 1999). t,t -muconaldehyde MA 가가
 GSTM1 , ,
 MA 가 . Manini (2001)
 GSTM1 genotype . , 30 1,000ppm
 GSTM1 genotype
 PGA , PGA,
 4-vinylphenol conjugate, mercapturic acid GSTM1
 null-type mercapturic acid 가 5 .
 (2001) 75 DMF AST, ALT, GTP,
 LDH . DMF ,
 GSTM1 DMF GSTM1 가 susceptible
 . 1,3-butadiene(BD) ,
 GSTM1 GSTT1 null-type Hb-BD 가 가
 GST (Fustinoni *et al*, 2001).
 styrene-7,8-oxide 2 GST
 (Lee & Norppa, 1995) GST가
 (Indulski & Lutz 2000) GST isoenzyme
 . 4 GST isoenzyme
 (sister chromatid exchange; SCE)

Table 4. Examples of xenobiotics modified by human GST isozymes

GST genotype	Exposed chemical	Effect	Reference
Mu positive	1,2- epoxy-3- butene	Decreased SCE ^{+NS}	Uusküla <i>et al</i> , 1995
	3,4- epoxybutane- 1,2- diol	Decreased SCE ^{+NS}	Bernardini <i>et al</i> . 1996
	Epichlorhydrin	Decreased SCE [#]	Cheng <i>et al</i> , 1999
	1,3- Butadiene	Decreased adduct	Fustinoni <i>et al</i> , 2001
	DMF	Decreased LF [@]	Moon <i>et al</i> , 2001
Theta positive	Pesticides	Increased SCE	Scarpato <i>et al</i> , 1996
	Vinyl chloride	Decreased LF	Huang <i>et al</i> , 1997
	Diepoxybutane	Decreased SCE	Norppa <i>et al</i> , 1995 Xu <i>et al</i> , 1998
	Benzene	Decreased SCE	Xu <i>et al</i> , 1998

#: frequency of sister chromatid exchange; NS: decreased SCE frequency but not significantly;

@: liver function.

3.

xenobiotics

SCE (micronucleus; MN)

SCE, MN

가

metaphase

SCE MN 가 , 가 가

(,)

Norppa (1983)

가 SCE 가 가

oxy-Hb (2001)

TCE 가 가

SCE가 가

SCE 가

1 P450

prostaglandin (PG) endoperoxide synthase(PES)

가 PES endoperoxidase (PG peroxidase) PG

xenobiotics (Abe 1986).
 xenobiotics PG indomethacin(IM) 가 PES
 PES arachidonic acid(AA) 가
 PES xenobiotics
 SCE IM (Abe 1986) ,
 diethylstilbestrol(DES) SCE AA 가 가(Buenabentura *et al*,
 1984), DES ■-dienoestrol(Z,Z-DIES) AA 가
 (Degen *et al*, 1982) IM (Foth & Degen 1991),
 genotoxicity IM (Pirozzi *et al*, 1989)
 Lee Norppa 가
 IM AA 가 IM
 SCE 가 가 AA SCE
 peroxidase glutathione
 가 (Stock *et al*, 1986) . 5 PES 가
 xenobiotics .

Table 5. Example of xenobiotics co-oxidized by prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase

Cemical	Modi- fier	Effect	Result	Reference
Diethylstilbestrol	AA	SCE	Metabolic activation	Buenabentura <i>et al</i> , 1984
PAH	IM	SCE	Metabolic inactivation	Abe 1986
Benzidine	IM	SCE	Metabolic inactivation	Grady <i>et al</i> , 1986
Benzene	IM	MN	Prevent myelotoxicity	Pirozzi <i>et al</i> , 1989
Diethylstilbestrol	AA	Z,Z-DIES	Activated metabolite	Foth & Degen 1991
	IM	Z,Z-DIES	Activated metabolite	
Mytocylin C	IM	SCE	Prevent carcinogenesis	Ekmekci <i>et al</i> , 1995
Styrene and	IM	SCE	Metabolic activation	Lee & Norppa 1995
Styrene oxide	AA	SCE	Metabolic inactivation	

Abbreviations: AA: arachidonic acid; IM: indomethacin; SCE: sister chromatid exchange;
 Z,Z-DIES: ■-dienoestrol

(2001)

가 TCE가

myeloperoxidase (MPO)
 가 MPO가
 MN 가 MN 가
 TCE 가 SCE MN 가 MPO
 - 가 , MPO가
 (2).

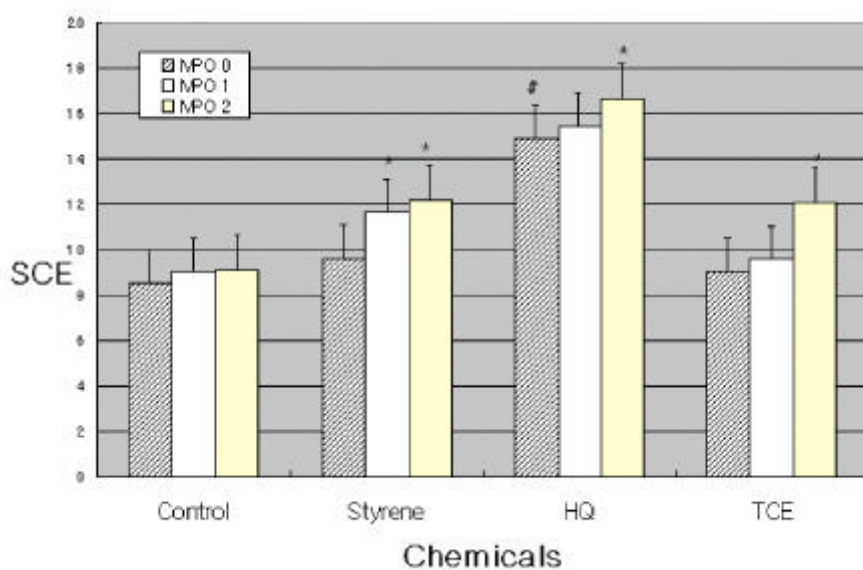


Figure 2. Frequencies of sister chromatid exchange (SCE) in cultured (72h) human lymphocytes after a 48h treatment with 1.50 mM styrene, 0.05 mM hydroquinone(HQ), and 1.50 mM trichloroethylene (TCE) in the presence or absence of myeloperoxidase.

[Mean number of SCE observed in metaphase cells. The frequencies of SCE was counted from 50 cells per treatment (25 cells from two duplicate cultures)]; MPO 0, no treatment with myeloperoxidase; MPO 1, treatment with 1.0 unit myeloperoxidase; MPO 2, treatment with 2.0 unit myeloperoxidase.

P<0.05 compared with corresponding control; * P<0.01 compared with MPO 0 unit.

Reference: Lee *et al*, (2001).

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xenobiotics

5.

ALDH2 genetic polymorphism
1997;9:332-340.
2001;40:132-141.
Stem cell myeloperoxidase가
2001;13:315-324.
가
2000;12:405-420.
Aldehyde dehydrogenase2(ALDH2)
1996;8:454-465.
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I.

Crick Watson(1953) DNA 가 mRNA가
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mRNA가 . 70
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ALAD

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ALA 가

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ferrochelatase

protoporphyrin

, pyrimidine 5'-nucleotidsae

pyrimidine nucleotide 가

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. Rosen (1980)

1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D

vitamin D

X-ray fluorescence(XRF)

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glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase

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protein kinase C

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 Vaglenov (2001) binucleated cells with
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(Cadmium)

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 가 .
 XRF .
 2-microglobulin,
 , 가 . retinol
 . 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol
 . metallothionein ,
 . Lu (2001)
 metallothionein . N-acetyl- -D-glucosaminidase
 . trehalase, alanine aminopeptidase,
 calcium, alkaline phosphatase, γ -glutamyl transferase .

(Mercury)

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 가 . 가
 가 . 2-microglobulin,
 NAG,
 -galactosidase, retinol 가 . Tamm-Horsfall glycoprotein 가
 prostaglandin E2, E2 , tubular brush border , alkaline phosphatase,
 thromboxane B2, glycosaminoglycan . ALAD cholinesterase

antiglomerular basement membrane , anti-DNA ,
IgE . Park (2000) CD4+, CD45RA+ T
CD57+CD16+natural killer cell ,

Mattingly (2001) T-cell Ras MAP kinase

(Nickel)

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hydroxymethyl uracil DNA base 가 가 ,
. 2가 ,
ribonuclease, desoxyribonuclease RNA polymerase ATPase
. Metallothionein ,
. In vitro 3가 2가 redox couple dioxygen
radical DNA, , . In
vitro RNA DNA

III.

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in vitro
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T B
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가 가

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(self-recorded questionnaire)

Levenstein (1993) 10 (1995) (1976)

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7 /
(extension), (flexion), (bent)
RULA
RULA

3.

- 1) 가 , 가 98 cm, 68 cm, 76 cm, 2 178 cm, 60 cm, 83 cm
가 가 1
(arm-rest)가 , 2 32°
가 1, 2 가
- 2) RULA 1 , 가 6.57±0.53, 6.86±0.38, 2
6.14±0.90, 6.00±1.00 , 1 6.71±0.49, 6.71±0.49, 2가 6.14±
0.90, 6.00±0.82 . RULA , 1, 2
- 3) RULA 1 6, 7 , 2 7 , 6 , 5
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(p=0.013).

(p=0.069)

(p=0.013)

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(p>0.05).

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가

(p<0.05),

(p>0.05).

(PWI)

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(p<0.01),

(p<0.01).

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2001 8 -9 84 JCQ
 49
 (decision latitude), (job demands), (social support), (job
 insecurity) 5 가 가
 (job dissatisfaction) (self-identify through work)
 0 (), 1 () , 5
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27.3
 (22-42), 5.4 (0.25- 19), 47.4 (40-70) ,
 0.54 (SD 0.19), 17.2 (SD 1.6)
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demands), (job insecurity), (psychological job
 가 가
 (decision latitude), (customer relationships), (coworker support)
 (supervisor support)

Variables	Job dissatisfaction		Self-identify through work	
	correlation coeff.	p	correlation coeff.	p
Age	-0.17	0.15	0.25	0.04
Employment year	-0.24	0.04	0.32	0.01
Annual salary	-0.28	0.02	0.18	0.15
Decision latitude	-0.30	0.01	0.47	0.00
Job demands	0.26	0.02	-0.01	0.90
Job insecurity	0.23	0.03	0.05	0.67
Work hours/week	0.16	0.19	-0.04	0.76
Coworker support (a)	-0.22	0.05	0.34	0.00
Supervisor support (b)	-0.33	0.00	0.33	0.00
Social support (a+b)	-0.35	0.00	0.40	0.00
Exposure to hazards	0.20	0.07	-0.06	0.62
Customer relationships	-0.06	0.58	0.34	0.00

Table 1. Correlation of job satisfaction indices with other variables

Dependent variable	Independent Variable	β Estimate	95% Confidence Interval	p
Job dissatisfaction	Job insecurity	0.013	(0.003, 0.023)	0.01
	Job demands	0.014	(0.005, 0.023)	0.00
	Annual salary(million won)	-0.009	(-0.017, -0.0016)	0.02
Self-identity	Self-identity	-0.051	(-0.077, -0.024)	0.00
	Decision latitude	0.10	(0.05, 0.16)	0.00
	Customer relationships	0.21	(0.01, 0.40)	0.04
	Coworker support	0.43	(0.09, 0.77)	0.02

Table 2. Results from multivariable regression models

4.

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test 3 23%, IgE 가 8 61.5%, 8 61.5%,
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84.6% 11 , 2 . 7
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Effect of antioxidants on Survival of Paraquat Poisoning

_____ 1),2) . 1) . 2) . 2)
1)
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1. Background and Purpose

Paraquat (1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridium dichloride) is an effective herbicide that had low chronic toxicity because of its rapid deactivation upon soil contact. However, it has become notorious throughout the world as a potent human poison. In spite of the decreasing trend of the agricultural population in Korea, the incidence of paraquat poisoning is rapidly increasing. Treatments of paraquat intoxication examined experimentally or clinically include those that could prevent the accumulation of paraquat in the lung by various polyamines and D-propranolol, increase efflux of paraquat from the lung by cyclophosphamide and D-propranolol, and reduce the consequences of the redox cycling. The intracellular enzymatic antioxidant defense provided by superoxide dismutase, catalase, and glutathione peroxidase is present only at smaller concentrations in human plasma. In contrast, proteins whose primary biological function is related to the transport of iron and copper ions provide antioxidant protection by sequestering these transition metals in forms incapable of stimulating free radical reactions. Vitamin C is qualitatively the single most important plasma antioxidant. Thus, vitamin C has been used as a choice of antioxidants *in vitro*, but clinical use is still inconclusive. It has been known to protect all classes of lipids from oxidation under a number of relevant types of oxidant stress while other non-enzymatic antioxidants such as vitamin A, vitamin E, glutathione, bilirubin, and urate merely lower the rate of oxidation or act in a more restricted, local environment. Therefore, the measure of total antioxidant status (TAS) after addition of vitamin C can account for total biological antioxidant capacity. The current study was conducted to evaluate the effect of vitamin C on outcomes of paraquat poisoning. Additionally, administration of supplementary vitamin C was assessed as to its potential usefulness in the treatment of paraquat poisoned patients.

2. Materials and Methods

A clinical intervention trial was designed for the study. 148 paraquat poisoned patients were included according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria during 1999. During a half of the study year, regular dose of vitamin C (800 mg/day) was administered in 49 subjects (control group). In another half of the year, mega-dose of vitamin C (3000 mg) was administered each 8 hours for seven days and TAS was measured in a hour after injection in 99 subjects (experimental group).

Vitamin C was purchased from Handok Pharmaceuticals Co., Seoul, Korea (made under license from Hoechst AG., Frankfurt, Germany). In order to avoid exposure of vitamin C to oxygen in the air, all vitamin C was injected using vinyl bags instead of glass bottles. Intravenous injection rates of vitamin C were 100 mg/min. TAS was measured using a commercial kit (BTSR, Randox Lab. Ltd., UK) using Hitachi R 7150 (Hitachi Ltd. Tokyo) according to the manufactures instruction. The principle of this measurement is based on the quenching of the ABTS [2,2'-Azino-di-(3-ethylbenzthiazolline sulphonate)] radical cation, which is produced by the interaction of ABTS with ferryl myoglobin radical species, generated by the activation on metmyoglobin with H₂O₂.

3. Results

No differences in age, sex, and time interval for treatment were found between the groups ($P > 0.05$). Estimated amount of ingested paraquat and urine paraquat test did not show significant differences as well ($P > 0.05$). Overall fatality was insignificantly higher in the control group (49.0% vs. 42.9% $P > 0.05$). Survival time was not significantly different (10.6 ± 6.6 days for control, 11.3 ± 8.1 days for experimental group). Means of 7 consecutive TAS levels ranged 2.60 - 2.88 mmole/L without significant variation. Log rank test showed a significant difference in survival between groups ($P < 0.001$). Adjusted OR of vitamin C on fatality was significantly lower in experimental group (Adjusted OR = 0.18, 95% CI = 0.05 - 0.72, $P = 0.02$). In Cox's proportional hazard model, adjusted hazard ratio was significantly lower (HR = 0.30, 95% CI = 0.14 - 0.63), $P < 0.01$, controlling for age, sex, and exposure amount of paraquat.

4. Discussion

Vitamin C is most frequently used as a free radical scavenger, even though there are no guidelines for the adequate dosage. The effect of vitamin C on the survival was the focus in the current study and thus our hypothesis was that high doses of vitamin C might affect improvement of the clinical outcome. In conclusion, vitamin C is a useful and effective antioxidant in humans; thus, vitamin C can be used as a free radical scavenger in acute stage of lipid peroxidation by paraquat. When used in the clinical application, because of a close relation of vitamin C with TAS at relatively high levels, high doses of vitamin C can be applied to reduce free radicals for patients with acute paraquat intoxication. However, further controlled randomized study is recommended to clarify our hypothesis in the clinical fields.

가

가 _____ 가

1) , 2)

1) , 2)

1.

2.

26 가

3.

가

147.52 ± 57.34 ppm 134.55 ± 52.44 ppm

1.51 (0.53) g/L 0.49(0.14) g/L

가 4 (, 13:00)

가 가

가 89.3% 가

Y(

, g/L) = 0.007 × (, ppm) + 0.665

4.

가

Fit Test

Posturographic findings in workers exposed to styrene

Kyung Jong Lee · Keu Weon Lee · Kyoo Yup Jang
Kwang Jin Lim · Cheol Woo Bang

Department of Occupational and Environmental Medicine
Ajou University Medical Center
Suwon, Korea

1.

,
posturography
, styrene ?
, posturographic variables

2.

Styrene 4 25
20
styrene , phenylglyoxylic acid(PGA) 가,
(, ,),
Styrene PGA
Static posturography Accusway System (AMTI, USA) 30
. Center of pressure(COP) 가 area length .
1) EO : eyes open, standing on bare platform.
2) EC : eyes closed, standing on bare platform.
3) FO : eyes open, standing on a piece of 10 cm foam placed over the platform.
4) FC : eyes closed, standing on a piece of 10 cm foam placed over the platform.

3.

Sway variables 가 sway area sway length가 가
sway variables 가
가

4.

posturography styrene
 subclinical state

가가 ,
.

1

_____ . . .

1.

epichlorohydrin diglycidyl ethers of bisphenol A(DGEBA)

. , 가

2.

60

COAT'

'POLY
가 2 3

가

'POLY COAT'

diglycidyl ethers of

bisphenol A(DGEBA), butyl glycidyl ether, 2-methylpropan-1-01

'POLY COAT' 가
24 48

. Petroleum

1%

'POLY COAT' 48
가

3.

가

Hippuric acid

O-cresol

_____ 1) . 2) . 1) . 1) . 1) . 1) . 1) .
 1) .
 2) .

1.

가 ,
 o-cresol ,

2.

P 2001 8 20 24 34
 , benzoic acid , 30
 가 (G.C.
 Hewlett Packard 5890) , (Before shift on Monday),
 (End shift on Monday) (End shift on Friday) 1
 NIOSH(1995) `Method No 8301` (HPLC)
 , o-cresol
 (1997) ` o-cresol` SAS for window
 V8.1

3.

1) 34 43.8 , 19.2 .
 2) 46.41, 54.64ppm, 57.68ppm, 62.39ppm,
 58.82ppm .
 3) (0.298) ,
 (0.532) p<0.01, (0.730) p<0.01,
 (0.654) p<0.01 .

- 4) (0.322) ,
 (0.646) $p < 0.01$, (0.732) $p < 0.01$,
 (0.656) $p < 0.01$.
- 5) o-cresol (0.409) $p < 0.05$,
 (0.613) $p < 0.01$, (0.601) $p < 0.01$, (0.647)
 $p < 0.01$.
- 6) o-cresol (0.144), (0.083)
 (0.440) $p < 0.01$,
 (0.454) $p < 0.01$.

4.

o-cresol
 . ,
 o-cresol
 가 .
 ,
 o-cresol
 가
 가
 .

가

____. 1) . 2)
1)
2)

1.

,
(under diagnosis) 가 가 (over diagnosis)
가

2.

, , , ,
, Kor J Int Med, J Kor Med Sci
(Clin Exp Allergy, J Allergy Clin Immunol, Annl Allergy)
가

3.

1978 가 가
46 19 21 .
. 1999 ,
가 ,
, Tertraphthaloyl chloride (1).

1.

	가)	5(1), 17(1)
		10(1)
	가)	15(2)
	가	13(4)
	가	3(1)
가		6(1), 15(2)
	가	7(2)
		16(4)
	()	1997
		1997
Cellulase		1997
(, ,)		1993
가		Clin Exp Allergy 1995
(Lysozyme, Peptidase)		J Allergy Clin Immunol 1995
Biodiastase		9(2)
가		20(4)
		18(2)
Isocyanate	TDI 가 , , ,	4(1), 4(2), 5(2), 6(2), 9(4), 1992, 1994
	TDI & MDI	11(1)
Acid anhydride	Phthalic anhydride	34(7)
	Methyltetrahydrophthalic anhydride	11(5)
Latex		1996
	, 가	6(2)
		16(2), 20(2)
	(Black GR)	1990,
	(Cationic red GRL)	32(11)
		1994
	(welding flux) 가	9(1)
		5(2)
amoxicilin		12(2)
cimetidine		Ann Allergy 1995
cephalosporin(7-ADCA)		17(4)
,		12(2)
,		Ann Allergy 1992
		Kor J Int Med 1986
		J Kor Med Sci 1995
Tetraphthaloyl chloride		19(2)

4.

Effect of Silica on the Activity of Phospholipase D in the Rat2 Fibroblasts

가
가

1. Objectives

The purpose of this study is to characterize and investigate the signaling pathways related to the activation of PLD in silica-stimulated rat2 fibroblasts

2. Methods

The silica-induced phospholipase D (PLD) activities were assayed as accumulation of [³H] phosphatidylethanol ([³H]PEt) was examined in [³H] palmitic acid-labeled rat2 fibroblasts with or without various activators and inhibitors.

3. Results

Silica stimulated the accumulation of labeled [³H]PEt in a time- and concentration-dependent manner. This Silica-induced PLD activity was partially attenuated by the pretreatment with U73122 (phospholipase C inhibitor), genistein (protein tyrosine kinase inhibitor), PD 98056 (MEK inhibitor) and mepacrine (phospholipase A2 inhibitor). But, sphingosine (protein kinase C inhibitor) and DPI (NADPH reductase inhibitor) had not affect the PLD activation by silica. Silica also increased the PLA2 activity about four fold, which imply that the PLD activity is more influenced by the mobilization of PLA2 than other signaling mediators. The PLD activity also partially inhibited calcium chelator EGTA or/and BAPTA/AM compared to silica.

4. Conclusions

The silica-stimulated phospholipase D activity is present in the rat2 fibroblasts and is modulated by combination of various signaling mediators

Diesel Exhaust Particles (DEPs)- Induced Phospholipase D Activation in Raw 264.7 Cells

1) . 3) . 2)
2) . 2) . 2) .
가 1)
가 2)
가 2)

1. Objectives

To evaluate the signaling pathways related to the diesel exhaust particles (DEPs)- induced PLD activation in Raw 264.7 cells

2. Methods

The DEP-induced phospholipase D (PLD) activities were assayed as accumulation of [³H] phosphatidylethanol ([³H]PEt) was examined in [³H] palmitic acid-labeled RAW 264.7 cells. In order to characterize the signaling pathways which increase the activity of PLD in DEP-stimulated Raw 264.7 cell, we tested the effect of various inhibitors on DEP-induced PLD activity in Raw 264.7 cells.

3. Results

DEP stimulated the accumulation of labeled [³H]PEt in a time- and concentration-dependent manner. DEP-induced PLD activity was affected by extracellular and intracelualr Ca²⁺. Also, DEP-induced PLD activation was partially inhibited by pretreatment with PLA2 inhibitor (mepacrine), PTK inhibitor (genistein), PLC inhibitor (U73122), PKC inhibitor (sphingosine) and CaM kinase inhibitor (KN62).

4. Conclusions

The DEP stimulate PLD activation in Raw 264.7 cells. The DEP-induced PLD activity is regulated extracellular and intracellular calcium. PLA2, PLC, PKC, CaM kinase and PTK may play a role in PLD activation by DEP in Raw 264.7 cells.

Auto regulation of Quartz-induced iNOS by iNOS-derived Hydrogen Peroxide in Rat2 fibroblast

가
가

1. Objectives

This study was performed to investigate molecular mechanism regulating Nitric oxide synthase (NOS) that was induced by -quartz in Rat2 fibroblast.

2. Methods

-quartz-induced Nitric Oxide (NO) and H₂O₂ formation and -quartz-induced iNOS protein expression in rat2 fibroblast were monitored. With iNOS inhibitor (L-N⁶-(1-iminoethyl)lysine hydrochloride, L-NIL) or antioxidant (catalase), we observed NO and H₂O₂ formation and iNOS protein expression in Rat2 fibroblast stimulated with -quartz.

3. Results

-quartz stimulated iNOS-induced NO and H₂O₂ formation in Rat2 fibroblast. L-NIL inhibited H₂O₂ formation and iNOS protein expression by -quartz in Rat2 fibroblast. Pretreatment with catalase blocked autoinhibitory pathway of iNOS by iNOS-induced H₂O₂, therefore H₂O₂ and NO production and iNOS protein expression were increased in Rat2 fibroblast stimulated with -quartz

4. Conclusions

-quartz-induced iNOS stimulated H₂O₂ formation in Rat2 fibroblast. INOS-induced H₂O₂ by -quartz play an important role in autoinhibition pathway for regulating iNOS function in Rat2 fibroblast

Cytotoxic Activity of Yellow Sand (Asian Dust Storm) with the Reference to SiO₂ and TiO₂

가 가 가
가 가 가

1. Objectives

This study was designed to evaluate the toxic potential of yellow sand (Asian dust storm) and understand the complicated biological processes involved in the pathogenesis of respiratory effect by yellow sand.

2. Methods

The toxic potential of yellow sand was evaluated by measurement of activity as a Fenton catalyst of dust, cytotoxicity of dust to alveolar epithelial cells (RLE-6TN) *in vitro* and nitrite, H₂O₂ and TNF release from dust stimulated RLE-6TN cells. In addition intracellular calcium was measured in dust-stimulated RLE-6TN cells.

3. Results

Mean aerodynamic diameter of yellow sand prepared without grinding was about 3 μm and irradiated by cobalt 60 for sterilization. Major element of yellow sand was Si (27.7 \pm 0.6 %), Al (6.01 \pm 0.17 %) and Ca (5.83 \pm 0.23 %) in order.

The cytotoxicity of yellow sand was measured as 67.5 % of SiO₂. And this increased cytotoxicity is regarded as the increased fenton activity, ROS (reactive oxygen species) and lipid peroxidation, not RNS (reactive nitrogen species) generation. Also yellow sand increased the release of TNF comparing with TiO₂.

4. Conclusions

The yellow sand-stimulated radical generation in lung epithelial cell may play a important role to understand the toxicity of yellow sand.

(NO)

1.

(exhaled air) NO(nitric oxide)가 가 . NO
 NO
 NO 가

2.

2000 7 4 8 24 493 NO
 eco physic CLD 77 AM sp analyzer 100ml/s 2
 plateau NO
 (sex, age, body weight, height,
 arm span, smoking, FVC, FEV1, FEV1/FVC, asthma, wheezing history)
 . data NO log
 . age 10

3.

1. NO (ppb)

	n	mean	std	min	max
total	493	7.83	5.15	0.35	45
male	258	8.33	5.18	1.2	45
female	235	7.28	5.06	0.35	34.85

2. NO (ppb)

	10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
n	48	65	36	96	116	89	36	8
mean	5.88	9.20	7.29	6.99	8.08	8.48	8.52	7.29
std	5.20	6.51	4.33	3.39	3.84	6.85	5.01	4.89

NO 493 NO 7.83ppb . 258 NO
 8.33ppb 235 NO 7.28ppb . 10 (9.20), 50 (8.48)
 10 (5.88) 가 .

3. (proc GLM)

Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Pr > t
Intercept	1.8001	0.5156	0.0005
male	0.0995	0.0617	0.1076
female	0.0000	.	.
arm span	0.0023	0.0031	0.4523
60< age	0.2740	0.1589	0.0853
50-60	0.3132	0.1516	0.0394
40-50	0.3549	0.1495	0.0180
30-40	0.2626	0.1535	0.0877
20-30	0.2658	0.1735	0.1263
10-20	0.4719	0.1460	0.0013
age<10	0.0000	.	.
FEV1/FVC	-0.0073	0.0036	0.0457

P-value 0.3 sex, arm span, age, FEV1/FVC
 10 FEV1/FVC가 P-value 0.05
 NO 10 10 (P=0.0013), 40 (P=0.0180),
 50(P=0.0394) 10 NO 30
 (P=0.0202).

4.

FEV1/FVC가 NO

NO

가

1.

가 ,
 SiO₂ (Braunstein , 1977; Morfeld ,
 1997). SiO₂ ,
 (IARC, 1997) (IARC) .
 SiO₂ SiO₂가 silica-stimulated cell
 (reactive oxygen species, ROS) , ROS
 (IARC, 1997; Shi , 2001), (Allam ,
 1987). SiO₂ .

2.

(,) 60
 50 110 .
 (Gilian, USA) (NIOSH method 0500), (NIOSH
 method 0600) (NIOSH method 7602) , NIOSH(1994)
 , 110 lymphocytes
 Flow cytometer(Coulter Ltd., USA)
 (CD3+, CD4+/CD8+, NK cell, CD4+CD45RA+ CD4+CD45RO+) , serum serum
 hydroxyl radical(OH), hydrogen peroxide(H₂O₂) lipid peroxide(LPO) superoxide
 dismutase(SOD) . serum (IgA, IgG,
 IgM) Behring Nephelometer Analyzer II(DADE Behring Co, USA)
 , Version 7.5 SPSS
 (SPSS Inc., USA) t-test .

3.

35.4 , 43.4
 (p<0.01),

가 . 4.38(SD, 6.07)
 1.49(SD, 1.92) mg/m³ , 0.038(SD, 0.057) mg/m³ .
 serum OH 45.8(SD, 19.5) 67.3(SD, 75.2) nmol/mg protein , H₂O₂
 14.0(SD, 1.46) 17.3(SD, 2.91) nmol/mg protein , LPO 11.6(SD, 6.17)
 11.6(SD, 4.04) nmol/ml serum, SOD 177.5(SD, 311.47),
 107.7(SD, 117.83) U/ml serum . OH, H₂O₂ LPO ,
 SOD , H₂O₂
 (p<0.01). serum IgA, IgG IgM , IgA IgM
 , IgG 973.2(SD, 181.20),
 769.9(SD, 259.31) mg/dl (p<0.01). NK cell, CD3+(total
 T-cell activity), CD4+, CD8+, CD4+CD45RA+ CD4+CD45RO+
 .
 (, ,) (,
 , 1) 가 가 SOD ,
 가 . 2) OH(r=0.339, p=0.046),
 H₂O₂(r=0.72, p=0.001), OH(r=0.389, p=0.021), H₂O₂(r=0.770, p=0.001)
 , LPO 가
 . 3) OH(r=0.302, p=0.078), H₂O₂(r=0.678, p=0.001)
 , LPO . 4)
 , IgG (r=0.339, p=0.046) IgG
 (r=0.295, p=0.085) , IgA IgM
 . 5)
 , 가 .

4.

(inflammation) ,
 (fibrosis)가 ,
 . ROSs (Allan , 1987).
 가 가 OH
 H₂O₂ 가 ,
 가

가

_____ . . .
가 . . .

1.

가 3 A 1968 ,
1,777.38m² . B 1978 ,
가 3 1,424.13m² .
가 .
가 , ,

2.

, 5 52 2 27 8 79

3.

, ,
, 0.069 f/cc, 0.067 f/cc,

0.055 f/cc, 0.048 f/cc 0.047 f/cc ,
 0.052 f/cc, 0.033 f/cc .
 0.1 f/cc 3 (33.3%), 2 (25%)
 .
 , A B 가
 ,
 (p 0.05).
 , (13m, 2m) (17m, 11m) 가 .

4.

가 가

1

1.

가

2.

5

가 가

가

2 (ileocecal valve) 가 4
24

가

()				
		2	4	11
24	($\mu\text{g/day}$)	4.4	2.8	2.7
	($\mu\text{g/dl}$)	0.5	0.4	0.4

3.

(0.05%)

가

가

가

가

- 1) .
- 1) . _____ 1) .
- 2) .
- 3) .
- 4) .
- 5)
- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

1.

가

2.

39

12

3.

- 1) : 79.5% 가 ,
3 1,2
68.5% . 40.6%가 ‘ , 59.4%가 ‘ ’
가 62.5% ,
- 2) : 가 3
3 가 12 6 , 3
2.5
- 3) : 가 ,

4) , 가 : 2.5 ± 1.2 , 2.5 ± 0.7 .

4.

1) 가 : 가가

2) () : 3 1, 2

3) 가 : 가 가

4) 가 : 가 가

5) 가 : 가 가

가

Associations of Blood Pressure and Hypertension with Blood Lead, Tibia Lead and Patella Lead and Polymorphisms in the Vitamin D Receptor and δ -Aminolevulinic Acid Dehydratase Genes

_____ ¹⁾ . ¹⁾ . ¹⁾ . ¹⁾ . ¹⁾

¹⁾ · A.C. Todd²⁾ · B.S. Schwartz³⁾

¹⁾

· Department of Community and Preventive Medicine, Mount Sinai²⁾

Department of environmental health science, Division of Occupational health, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health³⁾

1. Objectives

To evaluate the relations of lead exposure indices, that is, blood lead, tibia lead and patella lead, and the effects of VDR and ALAD genotype on the relationship between blood pressure and these lead exposure indices. No prior studies have compared and contrasted associations of tibia lead, patella lead, and blood lead with blood pressure, or evaluated effect modification by ALAD or VDR genotype on these associations.

2. Methods

This study is a cross-sectional analysis of the third year of data from a three-year longitudinal study of the health effects of occupational inorganic lead exposure workers in Korea. The third year data were the focus of the analysis because patella lead was collected during that year, and no prior studies have evaluated associations of patella lead, ALAD and VDR genotype, and blood pressure. Analysis included 399 lead workers who had completed the third visit, through January 2001. Collected or measured variables were a standardized interview for demographics, medical history, and occupational history, blood pressure, blood specimen, spot urine sample, tibia lead concentration and patella lead concentration by X-ray fluorescence (XRF), DMSA chelatable lead and ALAD and VDR genotype. Linear regression analysis was used to model systolic and diastolic blood pressure. Associations between ALAD and VDR genotype and hypertension were evaluated in contingency tables using odds ratios and 95% exact confidence limits. Logistic regression was used to model hypertension status.

3. Results

Mean systolic and diastolic blood pressures of the third year visit (n=399) were 121.8/16.3 and 74.1/13.0 mm Hg respectively, and the prevalence of hypertension (defined as systolic blood pressure < 160 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure > 96 mm Hg or taking anti-hypertensive medications) was 8.3%. Blood lead, tibia lead and patella lead concentration were 33.9 ± 16.6 g/dL, 34.2 ± 38.5 g Pb/g bone mineral and 79.4 ± 38.5 g Pb/g bone mineral respectively. The prevalence of the ALAD 1-1 genotype and the VDR bb genotype were 89.4% and 88.4% respectively. Tibia and patella lead concentrations of study subjects with ALAD genotype 1-1 were higher at the 3rd visit than ALAD 1-2 genotype (35.0 ± 39.8 g Pb/g bone mineral vs. 26.0 ± 21.8 g Pb/g bone mineral and 81.9 ± 100.5 g Pb/g bone mineral vs. 58.3 ± 46.1 g Pb/g bone mineral, respectively: p-value<0.05). Subjects with VDR Bb or BB genotype had significantly higher blood lead concentration than VDR bb genotype (38.5 ± 19.4 g/dL vs. 33.3 ± 16.2 g/dL : p-value<0.1). Tibia lead was the only positive predictor of diastolic blood pressure. ALAD genotype and VDR genotypes did not modify the relations of blood lead, tibia lead and patella lead with blood pressure. After adjustment, using logistic regression, for age, gender, BMI, tibia lead, and current alcohol use, the odds ratio for the association of VDR genotype with hypertension was 2.0 (95% CI=0.7, 5.3). Tibia lead was a predictor of hypertension status (odds ratio=1.011 [95% CI=1.0011, 1.0202]).

4. Discussion

The primary motivation for this work was to evaluate the relations of patella lead with systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure and hypertension, and to evaluate how polymorphisms of ALAD and VDR genotype modified relations of lead exposure indices and blood pressure. We found no clear associations of patella lead and blood pressure. This result was opposite to our prediction, especially compared with our previous report with the same data about the relation of blood pressure and blood lead, tibia lead and DMSA chelatable lead using first year data from all 801 lead workers. In that previous report, blood lead, tibia lead and DMSA chelatable lead were associated with blood pressure and hypertension. The third year follow up study was finished last June, and the data are now going on analysis about 755 lead workers.

1.

, 가 , , ,
가

2.

2000 3 1,181 883(74.8%)
963 (83.2%)
1,316
SPSS

3.

1)

883 307 (34.9%), 312 (35.5%), 81 (9.2%),
179 (20.4%) 3 790 (89.5%),2 93
(10.5%) . 484 (54.9%) , 5 가 265
(30.1%) , 가 130 (14.8%) 150
가 430 (48.8%), 150-200 438 (49.7%) 200 가 868 (98.6%)

2)

11-20 가 400 (52.7%) 21 260 (35.3%)
가 11 660 (88.0%) 1
11 -20 273 (42.9%) 21 239 (37.5%) 11 612
(80.4%) . 2 21 49 (8%), 11-20 가 223 (37.7%)
가 11 272 (45.8%) . 3 4
가 11 127 (25.0%),91 (19.6%) 가

가 1 가

21 가 128 (44.4%) 99 (37.2%), 3
(5.7%) 가 1 가 (P<0.05).

가 2 51 (6.8%), 2 - 5 641 (84.9%) 5

692 (91.7%) 1 2-5 488 (63.2%) 2 84
(10.9%) 5 572 (74.1%) 2 2

27(3.5%), 2-5 378 (49.4%) 3 4

5 235 (26.6%), 173 (19.6%)

1 5

273 (96.4%) , 242 (91.3%) 33 (63.4%)

1 가 2

5 가 199 (73.4%) 가 169 (70.7%)

33 (63.5%) 2 60%

3 4 5 가

124 (52.3%), 96 (43.3%) 94 (50.8%), 61 (47.3%)

17 (47.2%), 16 (50.1%) 40%

3)

가 483 343 가 679 661 97.3%

409 251 61.3% 408

218 53.4%

134 (20.4%), 가 64 (21.0%), 61
(27.0%), 73 (36.5%)

248 (39.4%)

62 (33.7%) 14 (7.4%), 25 (11.6%), 가

34 (12.1%)

48 24

17 (7.7%), 55 (22.9%)

870 782 (89.9%) 274

35.4%

B 5 (2.5%) C

1 (0.6%) AIDS 2 (1.2%) 가

B 131 (58.8%) C 47 (27.3%)

AIDS 13 (8.6%)

4)

865 660 76.3%

205 (23.6%)

223 (75.1%) 250 (83.9%)

50 (72.5%)

867 249 (23.6%)

	638 (71.3%)			
	72 (24.0%),	88 (28.7%),	19 (23.8%)	
		가 30%		
	868	819 (94.4%)	가	
가				287 (95.0%),
296 (96.7%),	72 (90.1%)			90%
가			가	867
813 (93.8%)				
가 278 (92.0%),	284 (92.4%),	75 (94.6%)		90%
		867	285 (67.1%)	
	가 196 (64.9%)			195 (63.9%)
	63 (78.8%)			
60%				

1.

10 H 가

2.

, 가 , , 가

3.

35 25 10 . 1997 8

11 18 P
 가 μl 10 11 22 가 μl

10 , 10.5 g/dl . 11 23

가 K . 11 24 K

117/74 mmHg , 78 , 24 , 38.5 .

2 FB가 ,

98.5 $\times 10^3$ / μl blast 가 85% . 8.5 g/dl,

26.5%, 86,000 / μl . 21 U/ 53 U/ .

(Na-K) 135-4.3 mmol/ . 14.1 ,

(aPTT) 39.9 . 105 M/dl .

. 11 25 AML M2

myeloid lineage with CD7, CD19(+) . 11 26 philadelphia

bone marrow R/0 46 XY t(1:4)(p32:p16)

가

3-4 , 1 1 10

1997 11 27

1999 5 30

1,800 mRem (18

mSv)

(Probability of Causation) 5.4-6.1%

50% 가 1%

4.

, 가 가 가 , ,
 ,
 .
 가 가 가
 가 , 가

가

_____ . . 1) . 2) .
 ,
 1)
 2)

1.

가 가
 , 가 , .
 , 가 , 가 .
 , 가 .
 , 가 .

2.

2001 5 , 228 (,)
 ,) (, ,)
 , 2000 .
 45-64 139 (45-54 : 99 , 55-64 : 40) .

3.

228 가 가 212 (93.0%) , 125 (59.0%), 81
 (38.2%), 6 (2.8%) . ()
 1) 53.9 , 57.4 48.2 .
 2) (BMI) 23.5 23.5, 23.3 , BMI 25
 , 29.6%가 31.2%, 27.2% (45-54
 : 39.4%, 55-64 : 37.5%).
 3) 191.9mg/dL 192.1, 190.8 ,
 260mg/dL , 2.9%가 4.0%,
 1.2% (45-54 : 6.1%, 55-64 : 2.5%).
 4) (140mmHg/ 90mmHg) 56.8 % ,
 61.6%, 49.4% (45-54 : 34.3%, 55-64 : 42.5%).

5) (126mg/dL) 8.3% , 12.3%,
5.6% (45- 54 : 13.1%, 55- 64 : 17.5%).

4.

가 , 가 .

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 1)
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 3)

1.

1990 1990 가 가 ,

2.

, 1995 1997 3
 , Proportional hazards model (Cox regression)
 Hazard ratios .
 70 가 . 400
 가 가 .
 Ethnographic approach .

3.

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 1997 , 가 , 1995 , 1997

, 1990 가 ,
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가 . , IMF 가 .

4.

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가 .