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Abstract

Lung Cancer Occurring in a Worker Exposed to Coke Oven Emissions

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Objectives: We report a case of lung cancer (small cell carcinoma) occurring in a worker exposed to coke oven emissions.

Methods: We examined the chest CT and pathologic findings of the patient. We reviewed previous environmental measurements for coke oven emissions at the workers place of employment. Also we measured the airborne concentrations for coke oven emissions and total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in the work area. Finally, we analyzed the 1-hydroxypyrene and 2-naphthol concentrations in the subjects urine and compared this with student controls.

Results: This case was a 56-year-old male who had worked in a coke oven plant within a steel manufacturing factory for 21 years (1977-1998). The airborne concentrations of coke oven emissions at the worksite were above the permissible exposure level (0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) in 45 cases (33.1%) among 136 workers. The concentrations of 1-hydroxypyrene and 2-naphthol in the subjects urine were statistically significantly elevated as compared with those of controls (P<0.01).

Conclusions: We confirmed that the lung cancer occurring in this patient was as an occupational disease due to exposure to coke oven emissions. To prevent occupational cancer in coke oven plant workers, we must remodel the engineering procedure, begin comprehensive medical surveillance, educate workers on risks and the benefits of smoking cessation, and increase awareness of safety regulations in the workplace.

Key Words : Lung neoplasms, Coke, 1-hydroxypyrene, 2-naphthol, Occupational health

(IARC, 1984; IARC, 1987).

1996). (Bang, 1996). 가 7

1993 가 1999 3 가

(, 1995). 2000 . 6

35 가

, 14 가

4 , 4 , (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, PAHs) 3 , 2

(coke oven emissions, COEs) 1 (, 2001).

1999 8 16

가

37,000 (, 1994), 1970 : 1996 , 가 가

20 가

(, 1994). . 1996, 1997, 1998 (A)

1 가 : 가

1,100-1,200 17-18 가 가

25 % 가 : 가

COEs 가 . 25

COEs가 가 4-5 30

가 가 . 25

COEs , 2/3 .

PAHs :

(IARC, 1983; NIEHS, 2000). COEs , 3

. 33 1977 11 P

30 P

. 1999 21 1998 2

P 21 K

가 3

: 3 1983 17 27  
 가 43 cm,  
 1,100-1,200 17-18 515-670 cm, 1,548 cm ( )가 1  
 174 , 2 296 , 3  
 (coke 75 가 .  
 dry quenching, CDQ ) (Fig. P 150 ,  
 1, Fig. 2). 2 K 가 40 ( 4 ,  
 P 3 36 ), S 가 36 ( 3 , 33 )  
 , 1 km . 1  
 1973 , 2 1978 , P

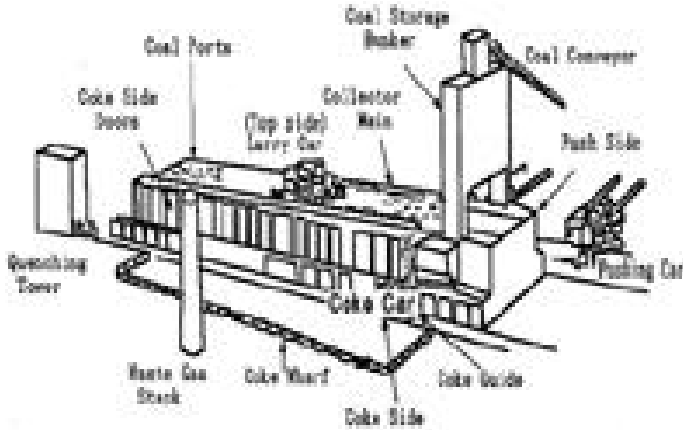


Fig. 1. Outline of coke oven plant

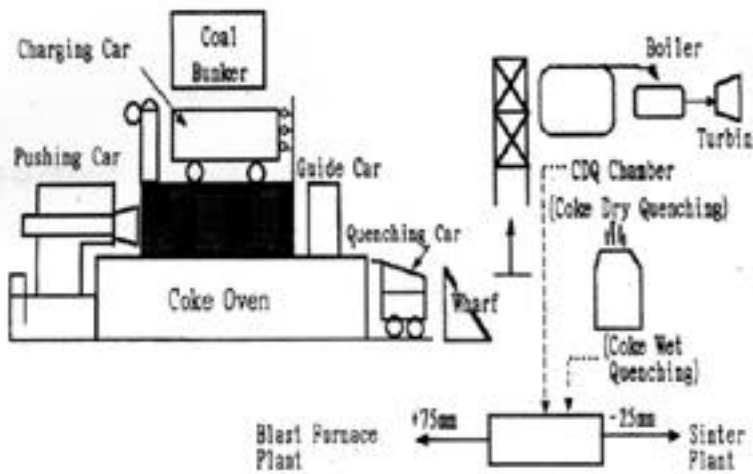


Fig. 2. Vertical view of coke oven plant

1993 1998 K  
 가 가  
 P 1 P  
 K S  
 2 1 P  
 K S  
 1977 1993  
 COEs 2 P 가 가  
 CDQ 1993  
 가  
 8  
 1 가  
 1977  
 1998 9 6  
 30  
 %, 60 %, 10 % P COEs  
 1977 1992 P K  
 S P

Table 1. Airborne coke oven emissions and total polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons concentrations by factory and date of measurement

Contents	No. of samples	COEs (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )				Total PAHs (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )		
		GM	GSD	Range	Exceeding percent (%) <sup>*</sup>	GM	GSD	Range
K factory								
Oct 15, 1999 (NIOSH method)	29	0.34	3.59	<0.01 ~ 2.24	31.0			
Nov 1, 1999 (OSHA method)	30	0.33	4.39	<0.01 ~ 1.25	46.7			
Nov 2, 1999 (NIOSH method)	26	0.29	4.78	<0.01 ~ 2.17	38.5	36.66	1.52	17.25 ~ 96.41
S factory								
Nov 9, 1999 (NIOSH method)	24	0.27	3.66	<0.01 ~ 1.36	37.5	32.05	1.54	15.59 ~ 76.90
Nov 10, 1999 (OSHA method)	27	0.32	3.46	<0.01 ~ 1.36	44.4			
Total	136	0.31	3.86	<0.01 ~ 2.24	33.1	34.37	1.53	15.59 ~ 96.41

COEs; coke oven emissions, PAHs; polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, GM; geometric mean, GSD; geometric standard deviation

\*Percent of numbers of personal samples exceeding the occupational exposure limits (COEs>0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) divided by numbers of total samples

COEs  
 Pitch Volatiles,  
 m<sup>3</sup>  
 ( , 1998).  
 : K  
 1999 10 14-15 11 가  
 1-2 2 , S 1999 11 9-10 2 3-4 18  
 2 가  
 1 8 : 40  
 . 1 (1/1)  
 (NIOSH 1979-1999  
 Method No. 5023 : Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles)  
 (OSHA Method No. 58 : Coke oven emis- (BUN) 12  
 sions) (30 %), 3  
 (7.5 %), 5 (12.5 %),  
 AST 5 (12.5 %), ALT  
 K 1 COEs 0.01 6 (15 %), -GTP 11 (27.5  
 ~2.24 mg/m<sup>3</sup>( 0.34 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) , 2 %)  
 , IgG, IgM, AFP, CEA  
 0.01 ~1.25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>( 0.33  
 mg/m<sup>3</sup>), 3 0.01 ~2.17 mg/m<sup>3</sup>(  
 0.29 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) . PAHs 17.25 μg/m<sup>3</sup> %  
 ~96.41 μg/m<sup>3</sup>( 36.66 μg/m<sup>3</sup>) . S 3  
 1 COEs 0.01 (7.7 %)

Table 2. Urinary 1-hydroxypyrene and 2-naphthol concentration by factory workers and controls

Contents	No. of spells	1-Hydroxypyrene ( μmol/mol creatinine)		2-Naphthol ( μmol/mol creatinine)	
		AM±ASD	GM (GSD)	AM±ASD	GM (GSD)
K factory workers*	40	6.59±7.76	3.76 (3.07)	11.17±7.62	8.92 (2.02)
S factory workers <sup>†</sup>	50	7.51±10.56	3.13 (4.92)	8.45±6.02	6.82 (1.96)
Controls	128	0.06±0.06	0.04 (2.31)	2.98±2.65	2.09 (2.36)

AM; arithmetic mean, ASD; arithmetic standard deviation, GM; geometric mean, GSD; geometric standard deviation

\*P<0.01 by the Student's t-test, comparison between K factory workers and controls

<sup>†</sup>P<0.01 by the Student's t-test, comparison between S factory workers and controls

COEs 가 1 . 2000 12

PAHs 1- 12 D

hydroxypyrene (1-OHP) 2-naphthol 가 2001 1 4 .

PAHs

128 .

1-OHP K 6.59 μ

mol/mol creatinine, S 7.51 μmol/mol cre- 1960

atinine, 0.06 μmol/mol creatinine 가 COEs

(P<0.01). 2- PAHs

naphthol K 11.17 μmol/mol creatinine, (Baum, 1978; Fawell & Hunt,

S 8.45 μmol/mol creatinine, 2.98 1988). 1971 Lloyd 1972 Redmond

μmol/mol creatinine 5

(P<0.01). 1-OHP

K 3.76 μmol/mol creatinine, S 3.13 μ 3.5 ,

mol/mol creatinine, 0.04 μmol/mol 10 (Blot et

creatinine . 2- al., 1983; Berger, 1992; Chau, 1993; Chen

naphthol K 8.92 μmol/mol creatinine, S et al., 1999).

6.82 μmol/mol creatinine, 2.09 μ 30

mol/mol creatinine

(P<0.01, Table 2). 가 4.45 ,

K S 1.93

PAHs 가 (Costantiono et al.,

PAHs , log 1995). COEs가

1-OHP 가 1993 Chau

PAHs

(Pearson : 0.37, P<0.01), log . 1997 Wu

2-naphthol COEs 가

(Pearson : 0.20, P>0.05). AST, ALT 가 .

S 22 50 COEs , , ,

, 11 55 , PAHs,

1998 .

가 COEs

가 가 ,

. 80 % , 12 %

: 1999 가 , 3 % (NIEHS,

2000).

21 COEs 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

( , 1998) 33.1 %가

: 1999 7 .

J 6 6 D 1992

6 1 가 21

가 1977 1992 가

pyrene 가

PAHs 가 (Kandus et al., 1972; Storer et al., 1984; Van Rooij et al., 1993).

COEs 가

(Benzene Soluble Fraction : BSF) PAHs, pyrene, benzo(a)pyrene (Lee, 2001).

BSF (Chen et al., 1999).

PAHs pyrene PAHs

pyrene (23 %) 가

가 (Jongeneelen et al., 1990). Pyrene 1-hydroxypyrene PAHs glucuronide (1-OHPG) 1-OHP COEs

1977

PAHs 1993 가

(Buchet et al., 1992; Strickland & Kang, 1999). pyrene 가 가

PAHs naphthalene

2-naphthol COEs

(, 2000; Kim et al., 1997). 1-OHP가 COEs

2-naphthol PAHs COEs

2-naphthol 0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (OSHA, 1976).

thol PAHs 가

(Kim et al., 2001; Nan et al., 2001). PAHs 16가 Naphthalene

가 1-OHP 10 ppm (50 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) 가

2-naphthol 가 Chrysene Benzo(a)pyrene PAHs

(, 1999). (A2) (

가 1-OHP 가 (, 1997). , 1998; OSHA, 1976; ACGIH, 1999).

가 (1990) pyrene 가 Jongeneelen 가 PAHs

Wu (1997) 36.66 µg/m<sup>3</sup> , 16가

PAHs

OHP 가 가 가 1- 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

가 , COEs가 가

COEs  
0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> COEs  
0.31 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

COEs 0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

2

COEs : 56  
0.8 mg/m<sup>3</sup> , 21  
87.5 % 가

Strip , :  
0.36 mg/m<sup>3</sup> ,  
2.24 mg

PAHs  
COEs 2 ,  
1 8

가

COEs 가  
( , 1997; Costantiono et al., 1995).

가 40 COEs  
가 PAHs 1-  
1 OHP 2-naphthol  
( , 2001). : P 1996 1999  
COEs 0.01-0.39 mg/  
m<sup>3</sup>  
0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 가  
. 1999  
136 45  
? (33.1 %)  
가 40  
P K COEs . K  
S  
, 21 COEs 1-OHP 2-naph-  
thol  
(P<0.01).  
, : 21  
COEs ,  
COEs가 가



COEs

1990  
2001;13(4):351-359.

hydroxypyrene 2-naphthol  
2000;33(3):306-312.

CYP1A1, GSTM1, GSTT1  
1-hydroxypyrene 2-naphthol  
1999;11(4):546-556.

97-65, 1998.

2001-45

가  
1995;48(4):526-530.

1-OH-  
pyrene PAH 가  
1997;7(2):264-278.

1994

1994.

1993 1994.

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist. Documentation of Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure indices. ACGIH, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1999: BEI 169-174.

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