

16 1 (2004 3)
Korean J Occup Environ Med, 2003;16(1):82-91

2-naphthol

Abstract

The Effect of Smoking and Residential Environment on Urinary 2-naphthol

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Objectives: To evaluate the association of urinary 2-naphthol level and air pollution caused by exposure to smoking, traffic and residential factors.

Methods: The study subjects consisted of 300 university students in Incheon. The questionnaires concerning subject characteristics, smoking amount, traffic, distance between housing and main road, heating and cooking fuel including urinary cotinine levels were checked.

Results: There was not any significant association between urinary 2-naphthol level and age, sex, body mass index, distance from mainroad, traffic, heating and cooking fuel.

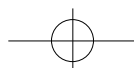
The urinary 2-naphthol level was higher in smokers or high urinary cotinine level group($p=0.0001$) than in nonsmokers or low urinary cotinine group. After adjusting for age, sex, and body mass index in the basic model, the 2-naphthol level was also higher in the smokers or high urinary cotinine level group, too($p<0.0005$). The model included both traffic and residential variables and it had a good fitness as compared to other models.

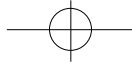
Conclusions: It has been known that as one of PAH metabolites, urinary 2-naphthol is a respiration-selective biological marker. We showed that tobacco smoking has a much stronger effects on urinary 2-naphthol levels than when subjects were exposed to air pollution, such as traffic, and other residential factors at the same time.

Key Words: PAH, 2-naphthol, Smoking, Traffic, Cooking, Heating

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* (02-PJ1-PG1-CH03-0001)





2-naphthol

hydrocarbon: (Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon: PAH)

1973; IPCS, 1998). PAH (IARC 가 (Hemminki, 1990)

(IARC, 1983). PAH 2.

pyrene 1- hydroxypyrene(1-OHP) naphthalene 1-naphthol 2-naphthol (Jansen , 1995). , pyrene 300

1-OHP 1-hydroxypyrene glucuronide (1-OHPG) PAH 가 가

naphthalene PAH (Tingle , 1993) 2)

PAH 가 creatinine 1 creatinine 50 cc polypropylene tube 20 creatinine

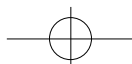
naphthalene (hydroxylation) 1-, 2-naphthol glucuronide sulfatase (Jansen , 1995). 3) cotinine cotinine liquid phase radioimmunoassay method antibodies I¹²⁵-labeled cotinine gamma-counter 1

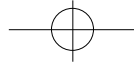
naphthalene

가 4) 2 -naphthol Kim (1999)

(1) 20 2 N sodium acetate buffer pH 5.0 B-glu curonidase/sulfatase (3216 unit/135 unit) 37 16

thol

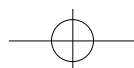


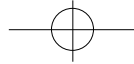


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Table 1. Urinary 2-naphthol level according to subject characteristics.

Variables	Urinary 2-naphthol (ug/g creatinine)		
	Number	Mean (SD)	p-value
Sex			
Male	277	40.39 (42.98)	
Female	21	32.05 (36.20)	P=0.369
Age(years) *			
<23	38	33.61 (36.22)	
23~25	134	37.50 (37.88)	
25~27	115	41.81 (47.69)	
27	13	62.16 (51.72)	p=0.173
Body mass index(kg/m ²) *			
<23	84	40.81 (43.43)	
23~27	76	44.76 (48.99)	
27~31	60	41.02 (39.15)	
31	78	32.67 (36.62)	p=0.366
Smoking(cigarettes/day) *			
Nonsmoker	178	30.57 (37.48)	
<10	28	34.86 (48.03)	
10~15	48	50.90 (54.09)	
15~20	24	63.57 (36.44)	
20	26	61.86 (30.63)	p=0.0001
Distance between house and main road(m) *			
Roadside	44	41.43 (30.40)	
<50	91	33.86 (33.10)	
<100	78	45.48 (55.28)	
<500	70	42.05 (44.23)	
500	12	22.67 (26.92)	p=0.262
Number of main road lanes *			
One-lane road	61	41.51 (48.49)	
Two-lane road	137	36.00 (37.11)	
Three-lane road	66	48.61 (46.98)	
More than four-lane	31	33.70 (40.53)	p=0.209
Road traffic *			
very heavy	43	45.24 (45.38)	
heavy	121	37.28 (36.06)	
normal	99	42.18 (47.48)	
rare	25	31.78 (48.94)	
very rare	4	23.67 (28.84)	p=0.606





2-naphthol

acetonitrile naphthol cotinine

(2) 가 (Waters 600E) R², AIC(Akaike's Information Criteria), BIC(Bayesian's Information Criteria) 가 95 %

(Shimadzu RF-10AxL), (Hitachi L-7200), (Shimadzu Chromatopac C-R3A) HPLC system

250 mm x 4.0 mm YMC J sphere ODS-H80 38 % acetonitrile

1 ml 300, 298

excitation 227 nm, (99.3%) emission 355nm

Table 1 2-naphthol

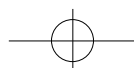
5) 2-naphthol

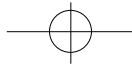
cotinine 2- cotinine 2-naphthol

Table 1. Urinary 2-naphthol level according to subject characteristics. (continue)

Variables	Number	Urinary 2-naphthol (ug/g creatinine)	
		Mean (SD)	p-value
Heating fuel *			
LNG	233	37.58 (39.00)	p=0.392
Fuel oil	49	51.80 (57.00)	
Coal	1	9.1	
Wood	3	44.24 (50.38)	
Electricity	2	16.48 (16.23)	
Others	2	55.08 (7.67)	
Nothing	1	11.91	
Cooking fuel *			
LNG	266	39.27 (42.41)	p=0.286
Fuel oil	0		
Coal	1	139.17	
Wood	1	34.12	
Electricity	8	30.28 (20.56)	
Others	1	27.08	
Nothing	10	40.15 (27.75)	
Urinary cotinine(ug/g cr) *			
<100	177	29.29 (37.38)	p=0.001
100~500	26	34.91 (40.62)	
500	97	60.39 (44.83)	

* ANOVA test





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($p < 0.01$). Fig. 1 2 2- 0.0001).
 naphthol , cotinine Table 3 , ,

Table 2 , , 가

cotinine 2-naphthol 가 (R²= 0.1512), (R²=0.1294)

2-naphthol 가 가 , 가
 1 2- (R²=0.1692)
 naphthol 2 가 가 ($p < 0.01$). Smokig cotinine
 cotinine 500 μ g/g creatinine (R²=0.1628), (R²=
 2-naphthol 가 가 ($p < 0.1603$) 가

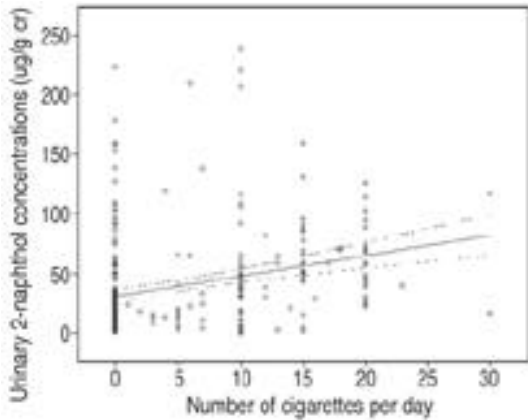


Fig. 1. Urinary 2-naphthol concentration level and daily smoking amount. (R²=0.065, $p < 0.001$)

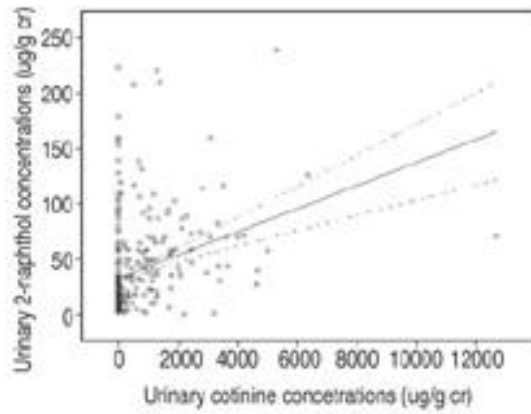
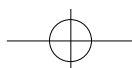


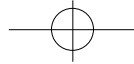
Fig. 2. Urinary 2-naphthol concentration level and urinary cotinine concentration. (R²=0.135, $p < 0.05$)

Table 2. Urinary 2-naphthol level(ug/g creatinine) stratified by smoking amount and urinary cotinine level (ug/g creatinine) after adjusting for age, sex, and BMI in the basic model.

Variable	Number	Basic model(Age, sex, BMI) least squares means(SE)	p-value
Smoking (cigarettes/day) *			
Nonsmoker	170	32.96 (2.87)	p=0.0004
<10	28	36.09 (8.91)	
10-15	48	53.80 (15.5)	
15-20	24	63.97 (7.35)	
20	26	64.24 (6.01)	
Urinary cotinine level(μg/g creatinine) *			
<100	177	32.74 (2.81)	p=0.0001
100-500	26	38.83 (7.85)	
500	97	44.83 (6.48)	

* ANOVA test



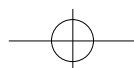


2-naphthol
 (R²=0.1922)
 PAH 2-naphthol 가
 cotinine
 AIC naphthalene
 BIC 가 가 가 가 , 2000 NTP(National Toxicology
 가 가 가 . Program)
 10 ppm
 NTP
 PAH . Naphthalene PAH
 PAH cytochrome P-450 enzyme(CYP)
 phase I enzyme
 1-pyrenol
 Pyrene PAH glutathione S-trans-
 phase II enzyme
 ferase(GST) (Nebert , 1991), 1-naphthol
 Pyrene 가 1-pyrenol 2-naphthol glucuronide sulfate
 (Van Rooij , 1994), 1-pyrenol conjugate . 2-
 PAH naphthalene naphthol
 Naphthol naphthalene 1-naphthol
 (Fazio , 1983). 가 PAH 가 (Shealy , 1997;
 (Menzie , 1992), naph- Roberts , 1999).
 Naphthalene
 thol (Yang , , , ,
 1999). PAH , , ,
 naphthalene , , ,
 (Kim , 2001)
 PAH
 (Schmeltz , 1978; huynh , 1984;

Table 3. Comparison of model fitness.

Variables	p-value	R ²	AIC	BIC
Smoking	0.0001	0.0839	2938.8	2949.7
Smoking+Age+BMI	0.0001	0.1016	2900.8	2922.7
Smoking+Age+Sex+BMI+Traffic	0.0001	0.1512	2853.1	2885.7
Smoking+Age+Sex+BMI+House	0.0018	0.1294	2761.3	2790.0
Smoking+Age+Sex+BMI+Traffic+House	0.0061	0.1692	2712.3	2751.6
Cotinine	0.0001	0.0995	2962.5	2973.5
Cotinine+Age+Sex+BMI	0.0001	0.1202	2923.5	2945.4
Cotinine+Age+Sex+BMI+Traffic	0.0001	0.1628	2856.8	2889.4
Cotinine+Age+Sex+BMI+House	0.0001	0.1603	2761.2	2790.0
Cotinine+Age+Sex+BMI+Traffic+House	0.0008	0.1922	2711.6	2750.9

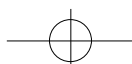
AIC(Akaike 's Information Criteria), BIC(Bayesian 's Information Criteria)

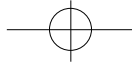




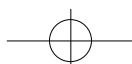
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Hoffmann , 2001). 가 가 가
 2~4 μg pyrene (Liu , 2001). 가
 0.043 μg (Grimmer , 1987) 가 LNG
 100 . (80.07%, 92.68%),
 naphthol 가 2-naphthol (P=0.392 P=0.286).
 가가 2.5 14 가
 (Hansen , 1994; Jansen , 1995;
 kim , 2001), background burden 2-naphthol 가
 가 5 $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine (Table 3).
 5 $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine 30 $\mu\text{g/g}$ creati- 가
 nine (Hill , 1995). Yang 가
 (1999) 가 1-naph- 가
 thol, 5.1 $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine; 2-naphthol, 3.2 μ 가
 g/g creatinine , Preuss (2003) 가
 2-naphthol 2.2 μ 가
 g/l(0.5~12.9), 17.2 $\mu\text{g/l}$ (2.9~63.9)
 . Hansen (1993) 2002 IARC naphthalene “possibly car-
 1-naphthol 가 cinogenic to humans(2B)” ,
 naphthalene
 2700 $\mu\text{g/g}$ cr .
 가 가
 (30.57 $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine) (34.86~61.86 10 ppm
 $\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine) 1.5 2 2-naphthol 0.3
 .
 2-naphthol ppm
 (DETR, 2000;
 2002). ,
 .
 2002
 9 PM Naphthalene
 46.9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, 1.0 m/sec 9
 PM₁₀ (Angerer , 1997), 2-naphthol
 (, 2002; , 2002).
 PAH 1-OHP
 Szaniszlo (2001) 2-naphthol
 PAH 가
 base-line
 가 PAH 가
 (Rahman , 2003) 가 PAH
 PAH
 2- 2-naphthol 가 2-
 naphthol 가 naphthol 가
 (P=0.606).

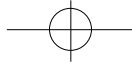




2-naphthol
 가 가 PAH 가 , , , 2-naphthol
 PAH (urinary
 가 2-naphthol 32.96 μ g/g creatinine)
 10 15 (urinary 2-naphthol 53.80 μ
 g/g creatinine) 2-naphthol
 cotinine 가 , 15 20 (urinary
 가 48 2-naphthol 63.97 μ g/g creatinine)
 20 (urinary 2-naph-
 thol 64.24 μ g/g creatinine) 2 가 가
 (p= 0.0004). Cotinine 500 μ g/g creati-
 PAH 가 nine (urinary 2-naphthol 44.83 μ
 g/g creatinine)가 100 μ g (uri-
 2-naphthol 가 nary 2-naphthol 32.74 μ g/creatinine)
 가
 2-naphthol 가
 level 가 2-naphthol 가 2-
 PAH naphthol 가 2-
 (R=0.1692), 가
 2-naphthol 가 cotinine (R=
 0.1922).
 : 2-naphthol PAH 가
 PAH 가 2-
 naphthol 가 2-
 2-naphthol 가
 : 2002 9 가
 300
 , ,
 , ,
 , cotinine , . 2002.
 2-naphthol HPLC (high-performance , 97-65 .
 liquid chromatography) .2002.
 : 2-naphthol 가 .2002.
 , cotinine 가 가 Angerer J, Mannschreck C, Gundel J. Biological
 가 (p=0.0001). , , monitoring and biochemical effect monitoring of
 exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.



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2-naphthol

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