出國報告(出國類別:國際會議)

## 2017 年第 29 屆國際環境流行病學 研討會出國報告

服務機關:勞動部勞動及職業安全衛生研究所

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出國期間:106年9月22日至10月1日

報告日期:106年12月22日

## 摘要

此次所參加的 2017 年第 29 屆國際環境流行病學研討會是從 2017 年 9 月 24 日至 2017 年 9 月 28 日舉行,研討會地點為澳洲雪梨,此次研討會的主軸為健康人類與健康環境及其關連性,由於目前人類仍面臨許多危害物質的挑戰,包括既有的健康危害物質:懸浮微粒、重金屬、二氧化砂、石綿、農藥、空氣污染物等危害物,而減少與去除這些危害物的暴露,仍面臨許多障礙,需要有創新的暴露評估方法與研究設計及數據分析來評估危害物的改變對健康效應的影響,並要將環境衛生付諸行動,介入健康的未來,包括並研討環境暴露對健康效應的流行病學研究,期能喚起公共政策對環境與職業健康的重視。

此次研討會發表本所本所兩篇研究成果論文「Association of Particulate Matter from Cooking Oil Fumes with Heart Rate Variability and Oxidative Stress」、「Exposure to Hexavalent Chromium Induced Oxidative Stress in Male Electroplating Workers」。各國學者踴躍發問,充分達到學術交流之目的,皆獲得熱烈迴響與高度肯定,並受到國際矚目。

在此次研討會中令人印象較為深刻的一個議題為:將環境與職業流行病學應用於政策執行,此議題引起熱烈的討論,藉此得知全世界所有國家的學者在將環境流行病學應用於政策執行面時,皆遭遇極大的困難,唯有透過國際間密切知識交流,截長補短,結合大家的努力,分享我們的成果、最好的實施方法、與共同制定決策,使環境與職業流行病學知識更加明朗化,才能使將環境與職業流行病學應用於政策執行面的可行性變高。

在職業性癌症的研究方面,除了考量職業危害物暴露之外,也要考量環境危害物的暴露;而在職業安全衛生政策的訂定需考量醫學面、科技面與經濟面之外,並需符合社會需求。 在健康風險研究的議題方面,由於我們面對新的風險:來自氣候的變遷,將會增加環境與生物危害的風險;在科技快速變遷的全球化世界,造成新的問題,包括:新的化學品、奈米科技、新的病毒,例如:禽流感有可能迅速大量的傳播。為能永續發展與避免健康危害,我們 必需能夠辨識與防範新的威脅;然而知識就是行動的依據。

研討會的職業與環境流行病學及暴露分析研究成果將可提供我國政府機構、事業單位與 學術研究機構參考,期能促使政府機構與事業單位加速改善環境中的危害物質,預防職業傷 病或環境傷病的發生。

關鍵詞:風險評估,環境流行病學,職業流行病學,職業安全衛生政策

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## 壹、目的

勞工因工作罹患職業傷病時有所聞,近期肺腺癌、其他癌症(如 RCA 公司)等職業傷病更成為國會及勞工團體關注的目標,顯示流行病學基礎研究之重要性;此國際研討會除了專題演講、論文發表外,並提供論壇,使各國的流行病學家、毒理學家、暴露分析學者、其他環境科學家與道德哲學家能充分溝通,交流創新研究方法學,期能促成環境流行病學與暴露評估研究能更上一層樓。參加該研討會的主要目的為獲取職業與環境流行病學及暴露評估研究新知,以提供我國學術研究機構、政府機構與事業單位參考,期能促使政府機構與事業單位加速改善環境中的危害物質,預防職業傷病或環境傷病的發生。

目前國際環境流行病學學會的會員國已超過 50 個,此研討會可充分達到國際學術交流 與觀摩學習的目的,並研討環境暴露對健康效應的流行病學研究,期能喚起公共政策對職業 健康與環境健康的重視;以及積極與綜和及橫切面的預防政策:例如:法國在過去幾年間由 首相同意實施數項跨部會聯合的健康風險預防措施計畫,包括癌症計畫、國家健康與環境計 畫、國家職業衛生計畫,而官員與專家已取得聯合工作的方式-健康、環境、勞工、農業等, 並相互學習。辨識與評估未來新的與複雜的風險是必須的,例如:在工業製程中所使用的化 學品超過 100,000 種,然而只有數百種有健康影響的研究;我們必須加強國際間知識交流, 結合我們的努力,分享我們的成果、疑慮、最好的實施方法、與共同制定決策。

## 貳、過程

2017年9月22日由桃園國際機場啟程,9月23日抵達澳洲雪梨參加2017年國際環境流行病學研討會,9月24日為研討會訓練課程包括風險評估、倫理、因果推論等;9月25日為開幕式,由澳洲衛生部官員等政要、國際環境流行病學學會代表代表致詞,並以衛星視訊會議方式,將研討會資訊傳送到全球各地,9月25日至9月28日研討會的方式包括:訓練課程、專題演講、論壇、口頭論文發表、與壁報論文發表,涵蓋的主題包括:

- 環境公共衛生追蹤:推進健康的地方與人類目標之方法及工具
   (Environmental Public Health Tracking: Approaches and Tools for Advancing the Goals of Healthy Places And People)
- 環境災難
   (Environmental disasters)
- 建造綠化環境
   (Built Environment & Greenns)
- 4. 兒童健康 (Child Health)
- 5. PM2.5 暴露評估(Exposure Assessment PM2.5)
- 6. 環境空氣與心血管疾病死亡率 (Ambient Air and Mortality)
- 7. 亞太區域健康衝擊
  (Health Impacts in Asian Pacific Region)

8. 時間序列分析之方法論

(Methodologic Advances in Time Series Analyses)

9. 以整體暴露評估與基因系統發展生物指標

(Biomarker Development through Exposome and System Biology)

10. 空氣中的細微粒與超細微粒的心血管效應

(Cardiovascular Effects of Ambient Fine and Ultrafine Particles)

11. 氣候變遷調適

(Climate Change Adaptation Mitigation)

12. 原住民族群的環境衛生

(Environmental Health in Indigenous Populations

13. 室內環境暴露的來源、預測因子與健康效應

(Sources, Predictors, and Health Effects of Indoor Environmental Exposures)

14. 流行病學家在衛生政策的角色

(Why Health Policy Matters and What is the Role of Epidemiologists?)

15. 職業與環境金屬暴露對健康的影響

(Occupational and Environmental Metal Exposure and Health)

16. 環境空氣對生殖危害的影響

(How Ambient Air Influences Birth Outcomes)

17. 職業衛生:癌症與熱危害

(Occupational Health: Cancer and Heat Stress)

18. 環境空氣污染與孩童氣喘

(Ambient Air Pollution and Childhood Asthma)

19. 氣溫的基礎時間系列分析

(Basic Time Series Analyses of Temperature)

20. 空氣污染對亞洲的衝擊

(Air Pollution Impact in Asia)

21. 環境危害物暴露對生殖危害與兒童發展的影響

(Emerging Environmental Exposure in the Study of Reproduction and Child Development)

22. 職業衛生:呼吸道症狀與其他健康效應

(Occupational health: Respiratory and Other Effects)

23. 早年暴露塑化劑、農藥、多氯芳香烴化物對健康的衝擊影響

(Phthalates, Pesticides, and Polychlorinated Aromatic Hydrocarbons: Health Impacts of Early Life Exposure)

24. 環境風險因子的因果推論

(Causal Inference of Environmental Risk Factor)

25. 廢棄物管理:職業、環境與公共衛生議題

(Waste Management: Occupational, Environmental and Public Health Issues)

26. 環境與癌症

(Environment and Cancer)

27. 交通噪音 - 心血管疾病與風險因子研究

(Traffic Noise - New Research on Cardiovascular Diseases and Risk Factor)

28. 生態系統變遷與感染性疾病散佈及早期警訊

(Ecosystem Change: Infection Disease Transmission and Early Warning)

29. 工作與致癌物

(Work & Carcinogens)

30. 作業場所危害物暴露與健康效應

(Workplace Exposures & Effects)

31. 生物偵測

(Biomontioring)

32. 微生物暴露評估

(Approach to Microbial Exposure Assessment)

33. 環境空氣污染與短期及長期呼吸道健康效應

(Short & Long Term Respiratory Effects of Ambient Air Pollution in Adults)

34. 環境空氣與神經行為研究

(Ambient and Neurological)

35. 環境噪音與新的空氣污染

(Environmental Noise, the New Air Pollution)

此次國際研討會有口頭論文與壁報論文發表,並有論壇充分討論如何將環境與職業流行病學應用於政策執行,例如:重金屬的短期與長期健康危害、石綿的長期健康危害效應。以懸浮微粒對人體的急性與慢性傷害的環境與職業流行病學證據,提出聲明書,建議歐盟之空氣污染標準不應放寬,而要更加嚴格。

## 叁、心得

#### 一、風險評估心得

近年來全球發生的職業與環境危害包括核電廠輻射、農藥、重金屬、有機化學物質等污染,對於工作者與民眾造成極大的健康風險,因此有必要做好職業與環境危害物對人類的健康風險評估。

接觸環境中的化學和物理危害因子會產生各種不利的健康後果,而環境流行病學嘗試決定危害物是否存在,即暴露於某些化學或物理危害因子與造成的健康危害效應之間是否存在因果關係,以及評估任何因果關係的特徵。通常情況下,假定暴露的濃度與健康影響的程度與機率確定,重點放在整個連續統一體的特徵上,暴露評估為流行病學調查的核心重點,與健康影響有關的暴露評估往往非常困難,而且一般得不到足夠重視,然而職場的暴露評估極為重要。用於環境流行病學的暴露評估能與場地修復、緩衝及控制的風險評估不同。這些差異有時是微小的,但可能會對研究的執行與相關的資源分配有實質的影響。例如,對於風險評估調查的目的,一般包括化學危害因子的來源與辨識,及各種媒介物中每種毒性物質的濃度以及實驗研究中所確定的毒性物質的毒性。數學建模可以用來定義分解,運輸和最終的位置以及潛在的健康風險。另一方面,環境流行病學更多是基於假設的研究。

暴露評估是估計個體或環境受到風險因子的劑量或數量。風險物:就是具有風險的因子, 所謂的風險就是有危害的物質如:毒性化學物質或是些特殊的情況。

#### 用途:

1. 辨別哪些物質是對個體或環境具有潛在危害的

- 2. 辨別哪些族群會遭受到這樣的風險
- 3. 辨別那些具有風險的危害因子可經由哪些途徑使個體或環境遭受到暴露
- 4. 將暴露的情況用量化的方式表示

大多數的暴露會因為下數情況而變的複雜

- 1. 研究對象可能遷入或遷出暴露區
- 2. 暴露源會隨時間而改變。

所以為了簡化暴露評估的程序,就評估其平均暴露。

#### 暴露評估的方法

大多數的風險評估特別複雜是因為研究對象可能遷入或遷出暴露區;或是暴露源會隨時間而改變。為簡化評估程序,則使用平均暴露。暴露評估典型上使用三種方法:類推、偵測及模式評估;這個章節著重於後面兩種方式。類推是用於預估危害因子的特性,相似於用化學物質結構關係去判定其危害性。一個物質至今未確認,但其分子結構類似一個已知的物質,則可能會有相似的作用。暴露評估藉由類推法,利用一個新的物質的物理化學性質去描述它的分佈與反應特性。這方面的資訊支持在使用暴露模式時的判斷或假說。偵測的實際資料對於暴露測量來說最精確的方法。這資料也可能用於校正暴露模式。偵測資料(個人或環境)盡可能收集相關的族群或環境。

當無法進行實際偵測或是偵測值無法證明時,暴露模式用於模擬風險因子的狀況。現在使用的評估模式有上百種,這本書中介紹的是最常用的幾種。暴露評估與風險分析由於資料外推、採樣及分析的不正確、暴露源判定的不正確,而造成許多不確定性。一個事故的絕對

風險值是無法測得的。因而,風險分析最好是作為一個工具去比較來自兩個不同來源的風險。 若風險分析方法一致則可得到有效的比較。分成三種方法:

#### 1.類推:

這個方法在預測風險因子的暴露特性,跟化學裡由一個已知危害的化學物質利用其化學物質 結構活性的相關性去判定另一個化學物質的危害性的理論是相似的。一個物質至今未由偵測 及及模式來瞭解其暴露情況時,但是知道其分子結構和一個已知的物質相同時,則我們認為 他們在暴露方面的情況也會相同。

類推法在暴露評估方面的應用,是基於物質相似的物理化學性質去描述一個新的物質可能的 擴散途徑與反應特性。除此之外,由類推所獲的資訊在作模式推估時的也是很有用的。

#### 2.模式評估:

當實際偵測無法進行或是不適當時,暴露模式就可用來於模擬風險因子的暴露狀況。現在使用的評估模式有上百種,暴露評估與風險分析由於資料外推、採樣及分析的不準確、暴露源判定的不準確,而造成許多不確定性。針對一個特殊意外事件的絕對風險值是無法測得的。因而,風險分析最好的應用是把它作為一個工具去評估不同危害物來源在同一個分析方法下的相對風險。

#### 3.偵測

#### 在實際偵測方面:

#### A.個人偵測

作法: 個人偵測方面可以採集個體吸入的空氣與飲入的水。

當偵測的物質不是一般的化學物質而是輻射時,個人偵測就不是像剛剛說的採幾個 sample 就可以,需要對暴露個體做例行性的偵測,受輻射暴露的工人可以攜帶劑量計(film badges),或其他輻射感應設備來作例行性的監測;化學工廠的工人也可藉由攜帶式真空 pump 來連續抽吸臉部周圍的空氣,再導入活性碳管中。

個人的偵測也可能包含體液的採集,這些是屬於生物偵測。

#### B.周遭環境的偵測

周遭環境的偵測包含收集特定區域中空氣、水、泥土的樣本並分析這些 samples 以瞭解危害物質在這些樣本中的濃度。

例如:Houston Regional Monitoring Network,連續偵測空氣中化學物質的濃度。優點在於提供接近相關暴露族群或環境的地區的實際測量資料。

#### C.暴露模式

五個一般的暴露模式:大氣、地表水、地下水、多種介質及食物鏈。

#### (A)大氣模式:

由暴露來源與天氣狀況計算下風處的濃度。

#### (B)地表水模式:

根據風險因子在河流、溪水及其他水體中的濃度和這些水體的流速估計風險因子在飲水、食物和娛樂消遣中的效應。

#### (C)地下水模式:

根據地下水中的流速及擴散計算風險因子的移動。更複雜的地下水模式則需考慮當風險因子

通過地理介質時所發生的物理及化學現象。

#### (D)多種介質模式:

當風險因子不只存在一種介質中,而是可以在不同介質中傳輸時(化學物質在空氣/水、空氣/泥土、水/泥土等介面的運輸),這必須利用這個由各種單一介質模式連結所組成的 model 來推估暴露的情況。有些這類型的模式主要是在描述一些較不穩定的化學物質,即化學物質傾向由一種化學狀態轉變成另一種。

例如以魚和水這兩種介質間的關係來說明這種多重介質模式,魚體較水體容易殘留有機性的化學物質;因此,一種化學物質若有較高的脂溶性與較低的水溶性,則它在魚體內的濃度則較水中高,所以就不能單單只是計算水體中或是魚體中的有機物質,應該把所有可能傳播的途徑都計算進去。

#### (E)食物鏈模式:

是模擬風險因子經過不同層級間的物種消化和沈積後,在環境中的轉移與累積。

#### D. 訪談

暴露評估並非完全由數學與統計運算。重要的資訊可透過訪談的方法取得。與居民訪談應包含以下幾個問題:(a)哪些族群受到暴露?(b)每年的遷移發生的情形?(c)那個區域受到暴露?(d)暴露的頻率?(f)是否有異常狀況發生?(g)這個區域是否有不尋常的事件?

#### E. 背景採樣

背景採樣用於區別地點關係(site-related)的污染物與自然發生的污染物。這裡有兩個不同形式的背景值:(a)自然發生的程度,則為化學物質在環境中的濃度。(b)人類為因素的程度,環境

中由於人類活動、汽車、火車及飛機排放。污染物背景值的測量應該在不受特定地點關係污染影響的地區測量。

#### (2) 數據分析

這些數據通常利用統計方法來評估。這裡應用在暴露評估方面的統計包含下列五個部分: A. 將平均濃度和背景值做比較; B.估計變異數; C.利用 t-test 比較樣本濃度與背景值是否有顯著 差異; D.決定平均濃度的 95% 信賴區間的上限; E.決定可縮短信賴區間所需的樣本數

#### 二、職業與環境金屬暴露對健康的影響心得

重金屬的毒性取決於許多因素,具體的臨床症狀取決於金屬吸收的總劑量,以及急性或慢性毒害。人的年齡也可以影響毒性。例如,幼兒更容易受到鉛暴露的影響,因為與成年人相比,他們攝入的百分比是吸收的幾倍,並且因為他們的大腦更具塑性,甚至短暫的暴露可能影響發育過程。接觸途徑也很重要。元素汞在胃腸道中是相對惰性的,並且通過完整的皮膚吸收很差,但吸入或注入汞可能具有高度健康危害的影響。

各種作業環境中有重金屬暴露,尤其在金屬切割、焊接之金屬燻煙、電鍍業、各種合金製造業有多重重金屬暴露。如鋼鐵製造、焊接、採礦及提煉過程中所產生的粉塵等錳(Magnese Mn)粉塵;鎳的提煉業、鎳合金業、電鍍業、焊接業、鎳一鎘電池業、製玻璃瓶業、製錢幣業、珠寶業、陶器業、染料業等鎳粉塵暴露;電子業、塑膠穩定劑的製造及使用、鉛精鍊業、電池製造業、廢電池回收與鉛提煉、焊接及切割業、橡膠業塑膠業、油漆業、焊接鉛的物品、製造鉛的漆加物、鋅及的銅的精煉、顏料及漆料製造業等鉛粉塵;合金製造、陶器業、化學

品合成、電池製造、染料製造、電鍍業、電子工人、鍍鋅業、漆料及色料業、焊接業等鋅粉 塵;鎘製造業、鉛及鋅的熔鑄業、電鍍業塑膠穩定劑製造、鎘鎳電池製造業、焊接鍍鎘物質 合金製造業、色料業、電子製造業等引起鎘粉塵;農藥的製造及噴灑,砷的製造及生產、電 子半導體的製造等砷粉塵;電鍍業、金屬工業、彩色電視影像管製造、銅刻、玻璃業、水泥 使用、不鏽鋼(琢磨)、紡織業(色料)、焊接業等鉻粉塵;電池製造者、銅精鍊業、色料業及漆 業、防腐劑、水處理、焊接業、合金業、電鍍業、殺黴菌農藥、殺螺藻類之藥劑、顏料油漆 業等的銅(Copper, Cu)粉塵;在牙醫、電池業、壓力計及校正儀器造、氯鹼業、陶器業、電鍍 業、電氣產品金及銀的提煉、水銀燈及螢光燈業、漆料、紙漿製造業、照像業、溫度計等元 素汞,中藥、消毒劑、染料及漆料、皮毛處理、製革業木村防腐、氯乙烯製造、汞蒸氣燈、 鏡中的銀粉、照相業、香水與化妝品業等無機汞,殺菌劑、製紙業、殺黴菌劑、殺虫劑製造、 木村防腐劑等有機汞等等之汞暴露;鋁業製造、各種鋁金屬加工、鋁煉製與回收業、鋁焊接 等鋁暴露;電子電腦業、陶瓷業、國防工業、航空業、運動器材等金屬加工業、汽車製造、 金屬和金加工等等鈹(Beryllium, Be)暴露;油漆、瓷器、漆器製造業、金屬和金等鈷(Cobalt, Co) 暴露;電子與半導體製造、藥品製造、塑膠硬化劑、金屬業等研(Selenium, Se)暴露;電子業、 電子儀器、影像相關產業、殺菌劑、金屬和金與珠寶加工等銀(Silver, Ag)暴露。電子產業、 電漿膜、電池產業、電容薄膜、陶瓷、漆料與治療骨質疏鬆之藥物等產業使用鍶(Strontium, Sr) 等。

重金屬暴露導致各種的健康傷害已有許多案例,例如錳(Magnese Mn)的急性暴露以金屬切割與焊接產生之氧化錳燻煙引起金屬燻煙熱與化學性肺炎與氣喘,其他金屬引起之燻煙亦

造成金屬熱(Metal fume fever);慢性錳暴露,金屬焊接燻煙與合金加工之暴露,主要是以錐體 外症候群(Extrapyramidal Syndrome)之神經精神病變[表現,包括認知障礙及情緒困擾,記憶障 礙,躁動、無法控制之哭笑、歌唱與跳舞、失眠,行動笨拙,行走困難、僵硬、無法說話、 抖動、類似巴金森症等。鎳(Nickel, Ni)吸入有機鎳 Nickel carbonyl 所致[70], 血糖及尿糖上升; 常會有噁心、嘔吐、頭痛、頭暈、失眠、躁動持續數小時、然後 12 小時到 5 天沒症狀。隨之 會有如肺炎般的胸悶、呼吸困難、咳嗽、心悸、流汗、虚弱及視力模糊。誤飲鎳污染的飲水 或透析用水被污染所致,其症狀為噁心、嘔吐、頭痛、心悸、虛弱、腹瀉、呼呶短促、咳嗽 等持續 1-2 天。電鍍業者長期皮膚接觸會有過敏性皮膚炎、接觸性皮膚炎(Contact Dermatitis) 發生,另外慢性呼吸道疾病、呼吸道過敏、免疫機能異常、及癌症,尤其以鼻腔、咽喉與肺 部為主之呼吸道癌、口腔癌都可發生,但尿液或血液中之鎳濃度與病變無關。鉛(Lead, Pb)急 性暴露有疲倦、躁動、感覺異常、肌痛、腹痛、抖動、頭痛、噁心、嘔吐、便秘,嚴重時運 動神經病變、腦病變、抽搐、昏迷、嚴重腹絞痛、急性腎衰竭等;慢性暴露主要傷害有腦部 神經系統的腦病變、精神智能障礙、神經行為異常、運動神經傳導速度變緩,腎臟傷害的高 血壓、痛風,及慢性腎衰竭與血液骨髓的貧血、溶血,另外甲狀腺功能低下、減少精子活動 性及數目、致癌性與干擾維生素 D 功能。鋅(Zinc, Zn)吸入氯化鋅(Zinc Chloride)的煙霧微粒會 引起咳嗽、呼吸困難,呼吸窘迫症,急性腎衰竭;皮膚接觸鋅化合物會引起皮膚炎,有些人 會潰瘍;吸入氧化鋅的粉塵及煙霧,咳嗽、呼吸短促、疲勞、肌痛、發燒到,流汗,化學性 肺炎,肺水腫等金屬燻煙熱。慢性鋅中毒引起血銅濃度大幅下降相關之貧血 [156-162](Microcytic or Normocytic) with low Total Iron-binding Capacity(TIBC)[156, 158] \

Sideroblastic Anemia,白血球稀少症、免疫力受損、體重減輕等症狀。鎘(Cadmium, Cd)在工 作環境中吸入氧化鎘引起嚴重的金屬燻煙熱,在暴露後 12 - 24 小時後,發生胸痛、頭痛、 咳嗽、呼吸困難、發燒、肺水腫、腎肝壞死;食入鑷引起噁心、腹痛、嘔吐、出血性腸胃炎、 肝、腎壞死、心臟擴大;慢性吸入主要引起肺纖維化及腎病變;慢性食入主要引起腎病變包 括低分子量蛋白尿、胺基酸尿及糖尿等尿液表現,周邊神經病變之痛痛病,高血壓、心臟血 管疾病,腎衰竭後引起鈣代謝異常相關之骨質疏鬆與骨折,及肺癌為主之癌症,男性生育力 下降、不孕症等;砷(Arsenic, As)經由食入,引起急性期有噁心、嘔吐、腹痛、血便、休克、 低血壓、溶血、大蒜、及金屬味、肝炎、黃疸、急性腎衰竭、昏迷、抽搐,之後如周邊神經 炎;吸入性傷害有咳嗽、呼吸困難、胸痛、肺水腫、急性呼吸衰竭;慢性砷暴露引起皮膚溼 疹、角質化、皮膚癌、Boween's disease,中樞及手套襪子分佈周邊神經病變引起肌無力與肌 肉萎縮,貧血、血球稀少、白血病,血管粥狀硬化(Atherosclerosis)、冠狀動脈疾病與周邊血 管病變、四肢壞死(烏腳病)及肝功能異常,肺癌、肝癌及膀胱癌等致癌性病變。鉻(Chromium, Cr)中的六價鉻為腐蝕毒性物,急性六價鉻金屬暴露引起皮膚鉻潰瘍、鼻中隔穿孔、接觸性過 敏性皮膚炎、皮膚全層性潰瘍、腸胃道出血、急性腎衰竭與肺水腫等。慢性鉻粉塵吸入引起 肺部纖維化、塵肺症、氣喘;而且增加癌症發生,特別是肺癌;長期食入六價鉻可能引起胃 癌。銅(Copper, Cu)因誤食大量的銅會引起腹痛、腹瀉、嘔吐、吐血、變性血紅素症、血尿; 嚴重時有肝炎、低血壓、昏迷、溶血、急性腎衰竭、抽搐、甚至死亡;慢性過量銅金屬累積 在第十三對染色體上負責產生銅運輸酶的基因發生異常產生銅的代謝異常之威爾森氏症 (Wilson Disease)引起包括顫抖(Tremor)、運動失調(Ataxia)與肌張力不足(Dystonia)等之腦部病

變,情緒不穩、憂鬱症、躁症、精神錯亂、人格改變等精神異常,腎功能異常,眼睛角膜外 圍銅顆粒堆積與肝纖維化、肝硬化外,在肝臟快速由膽汁排泄在外情況下,少有慢性因為食 入銅而造成問題;長期吸入銅粉塵及燻煙,會導致鼻中膈穿孔、肺部肉芽腫、肺間質纖維化 (Vineyard Sprayer's Lung)及肺癌。汞(Mercury, Hg)因為吸入汞蒸氣會引起口腔炎、腸炎、發燒、 意識混亂、急性支氣管炎、肺炎、呼吸困難等問題;慢性汞金屬暴露引起中毒會有手部戲為 性顫抖發抖(Fine Tremor)之神經變病,對刺激反應過度之所謂 erethism mercurialis(包括失眠、 害羞、記憶衰退、情緒不穩、神經質、及食慾不振、社會萎縮、甚至憂鬱症症狀)等神經精神 異常,以及牙齦發炎(Gingivostomatitis);長期職業性金屬汞暴露引起臨床上不明顯之神經精 神異常,如注意力不集中、失憶、行為架構困難與肌肉運動表現下降(Motor Performance),近 端性為主的肌肉無力,汞會抑制兒茶酚胺激素(Catecholamines)代謝而使得血液的兒茶酚胺激 素增加導致心跳加速、多汗、高血壓,手掌與腳掌皮膚癢、紅腫、脫屑之紅皮水腫性多發性 神經病(Acrodynia)等;如日本經驗,有機汞(Methyl Mercurry)因長期食入而累積導致疲累、口 腔周圍與四肢神經麻木(Paresthesia)、手部活動困難、運動失調(Ataxia)、發音困難(Dysarthria) 與視力模糊、視野狹窄等問題。鋁(Aluminium, Al)金屬在日常生活用品與工業上大量使用, 因食入在腸胃道有 0.1%到 1%吸收後與鐵蛋白(Transferrin)結合分布全身後在骨頭與肺部累 積,腎功能異常是導致鋁堆積之主要因素,鋁抑制鈣離子進入骨質且抑制骨生成母細胞 (Osteoblastic)與蝕骨母細胞(Osteoclastic)功能而導致骨質疏鬆(Osteoporesis)、骨質軟化 (Osteomalacia)等;長期鋁累積,有神經精神異常、貧血與骨病變;職業暴露鋁金屬引起認知 障礙、憂鬱、協調失常、記憶減退與顫抖等神經精神異常,可能與失智症相關,骨質密度減

少、骨頭疼痛、骨軟化症與自發性骨折,同時因為與鐵蛋白結合而導致對鐵劑治療無反應之 貧血(Hypovolemic Microcytic Anemia)且貧血嚴重性與血液中鋁濃度有正相關性;長期暴露鋁 之勞工增加膀胱癌與肺癌之風險。鈹(Beryllium, Be)經肺部肺泡吞噬細胞吸收後,分佈到骨 頭、肝、腎、肺與淋巴系統中,由腎臟排除;鈹主要誘發細胞性免疫(Th1-mediated)先關性之 肉芽腫(Granulomas)與單核球細胞浸潤,皮膚接觸引起刺激性、過敏性皮膚炎與肉芽腫;長期 皱暴露誘發全身性過敏反應,包括噁心、疲累、發燒、胸痛、呼吸困難、體重減輕,淋巴結 腫大與肝脾腫大,肺部漸進性惡化而肺衰竭;胸部 X 光早期呈現正常,但漸進性雙側肺部瀰 漫性浸潤與肺門淋巴腫大;肺功能檢測有 1/3 呈現阻塞性變化、1/4 以侷限性為主、1/3 以一 氧化碳通透减少為主,其餘為混合性變化;另鈹金屬對人類可能為致癌物。鈷(Cobalt, Co)為 維生素 B12 成分之一,但長期鈷粉塵吸入白血球與多核性吞噬細胞浸潤之纖維性肺濾泡炎、 進而引起肺間質性病變(Interstitial lung disese)與阻塞性肺功能障礙;長期食入過量鈷金屬引其 心肌病變、心包膜積水與雙心室性心衰竭;但症狀與血中鈷濃度無相關。硒(Selenium, Se)經 由肺部與消化道吸收後堆積於肝臟與腎臟,由糞便及尿液排出;過量硒可能經由抑制硫氫基 酵素功能而引起氧化壓力增加而致毒性;掉髮、指甲異常、牙齒脫色與蛀蝕;長期大量硒攝 取引起神經病變而有輕度癱瘓(Paresis)與皮膚感覺異常(Paresthesia)等,臨床表現與體液中濃 度相關。銀(Silver, Ag)經皮、肺、腸胃道吸收,肝代謝;銀與硫氫基、蛋白質有很高結合性, 無機銀鹽類與蛋白質、DNA 及 RNA 結合,但銀並非致癌物;長期銀中毒在皮膚引起不可逆 性藍灰色色素沉積之 Argyria;銀在腎臟沉積於腎絲球濾泡之基底層(Basement membrane)為 主,但臨床上腎功能異常少見,且與體液之銀濃度無關。鍶(Strontium, Sr)在電漿顯影使用眾

多,與骨骼再生與骨質密度相關之藥物上,如 Strontium ranelate 具刺激骨質生成與抑制骨質流失之雙重作用而治療骨質疏鬆與預防骨折; 鍶與鈣代謝有 99%相似, 鍶於人類主要位骨頭, 少量鍶有利於增加骨質再生, 但過量引起鍶佝僂病(Strontium Rickets), 抑制骨質再生, 減少骨頭與血液中鈣含量。

#### 三、發表論文心得

此次研討會發表本所研究成果論文 "Association of Particulate Matter from Cooking Oil Fumes with Heart Rate Variability and Oxidative Stress",由於許多研究報告指出環境中的懸浮微粒 (particulate matter, PM)對各種心血管自主神經的影響,但很少有報告評估職業性 PM 暴露對心血管自主神經的影響,而已 PM 與人體氧化傷害指標相關性的研究則更少。此個素小組研究評估了 54 名中式餐廳廚師職業性暴露烹飪油煙(cooking oil fumes, COFs)與心率變異性(heart rate variability, HRV)及氧化傷害指標變化之間的關係。以混合線性效應迴歸模型估計 PM 和HRV 之間的相關性。分析受測者的工作前後尿液樣品的 8-羥基-2'-脫氧鳥苷(8-OHdG)和丙二醛(MDA)。然後使用多變項線性洄歸模型來評估 PM 與多環芳烴化合物(polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons)對尿 8-OHdG 和 MDA 濃度的影響。結果顯示暴露 COF 中的 PM 於 15 分鐘至 2 小時與降低 HRV 及提高心跳速率有顯著相關。廚師的尿中 8-OHdG 濃度在 COF 後顯著升高。COFs 中 Benzo(a)pyrene 的濃度與廚師上下工尿中 8-OHdG 改變濃度呈正顯著相關。 COF對 HRV 的影響與廚師上下工尿中 8-OHdG 改變濃度呈正顯著相關。

以及此次研討會發表本所研究成果論文 "Exposure to Hexavalent Chromium Induced
Oxidative Stress in Male Electroplating Workers ",由於六價鉻被廣泛使用於電鍍業,但關於慢性
暴露六價鉻對電鍍工人的健康影響的資訊非常有限。本研究探討電鍍工廠暴露六價鉻勞工的

兩種氧化傷害指標:尿中 8- 羟基-2- 脫氧鳥苷 (8-OHdG) 和丙二醛 (MDA) 以及三種生物暴露指標:尿中鉻、指甲鉻、頭髮鉻之間的相關性。研究對象為台灣地區 16 家硬鉻電鍍工廠 230 位沒有吸菸習慣的勞工,以作業環境空氣採集樣品、勞工個人採集尿液樣品、頭髮採集樣品、手指甲樣品與問卷評估六價鉻暴露對人體 DNA 氧化傷害指標(尿液中 8- 羟基-2- 去氧鳥嘌呤核甘)與脂質過氧化傷害指標(尿液中丙二醛)之影響。尿液中 8- 羟基-2- 去氧鳥嘌呤核甘 (8-OHdG)與尿中鉻、頭髮鉻、手指甲鉻之相關性,以及尿液中丙二醛(MDA)與尿中鉻、頭髮鉻、手指甲鉻之相關性,則以線性混合效應迴歸模式評估分析。電鍍槽作業環境空氣中之總鉻與六價鉻濃度接顯著高於辦公室作業區,六價鉻暴露勞工之尿中鉻、頭髮鉻、手指甲鉻、尿中 8-OHdG、尿中 MDA 濃度接顯著高於對照組勞工。電鍍槽工作、每天工作時數、尿中鉻為尿中 MDA 的三個顯著影響因子;電鍍槽工作、每天工作時數、尿中鉻為尿中 MDA 的三個顯著影響因子。暴露六價鉻會增加電鍍業勞工 DNA 氧化傷害與脂質過氧化傷害的風險。各國學者踴躍發問,充分達到學術交流之目的,皆獲得熱烈迴響與高度肯定,如圖 1 致圖 5 所式,可見本所研究成果已達國際水準,並受到國際矚目;研究成果論文則如附錄一與附錄二所示。

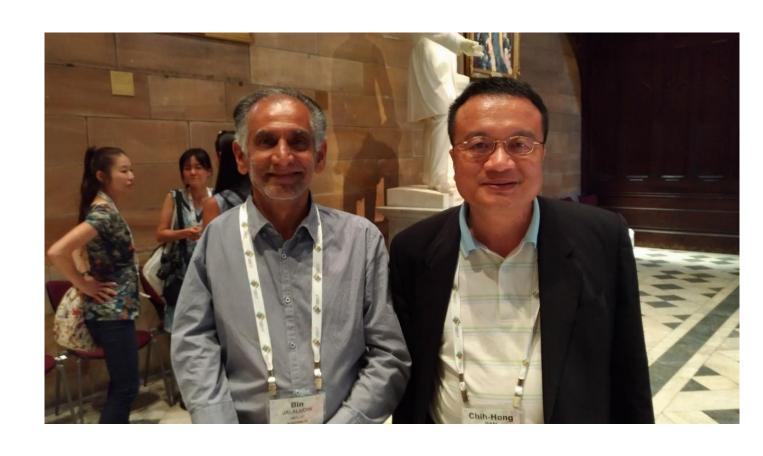


圖 1. 與第 29 屆國際環境流行病學研討會主席 Bin Jalaludin 教授合影



圖 2.參加第 29 屆國際環境流行病學研討會與澳洲學者 Malcolm Sim 教授合影



圖 3.參加第 29 屆國際環境流行病學研討會與日本學者 Ken Takahashi 教授合影

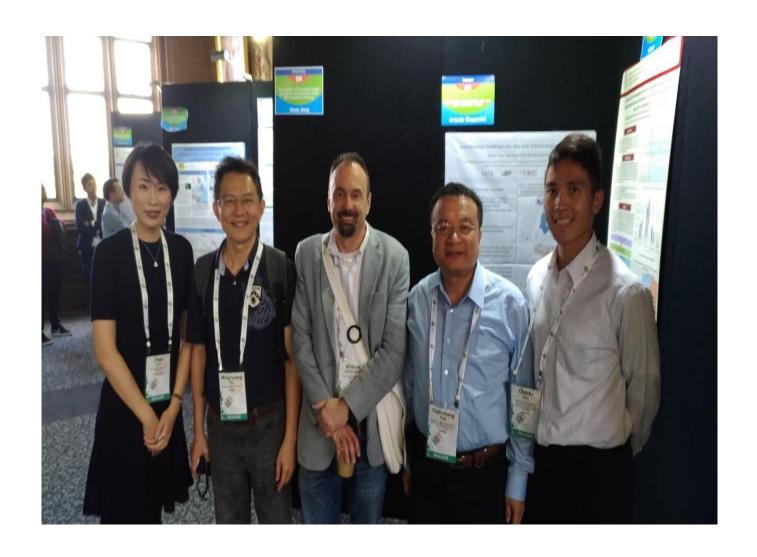


圖 4. 參加 2017 年第 29 屆國際環境流行病學研討會發表論文與香港中文大學 William Goggins 教授合影

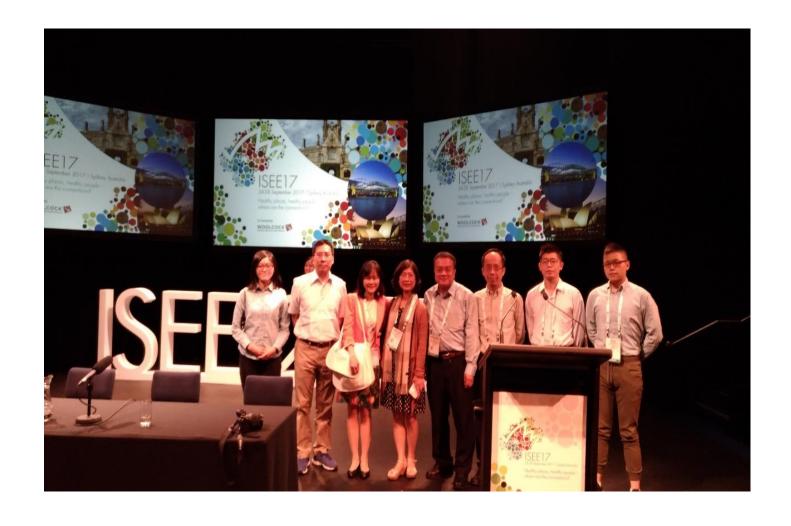


圖 5. 參加 2017 年第 29 屆國際環境流行病學研討會與我國蔡詩偉教授、賴錦皇教授、陳美蓮教授等學者合影

#### 四、綜合心得

在國際環境流行病學我們應努力的方向包括: 1.增進我們流行病學與環境暴露的科學知識極為重要: (1)因為某些疾病大量增加,例如:癌症、生殖失調(不孕、畸形胎兒)、神經退化疾病(老年癡呆症、帕金森氏疾病)、免疫系統疾病、過敏、氣喘、其他呼吸系統疾病、

壓力等;(2)缺乏很多重要的知識,例如:在工業製程中所使用的化學品超過 100,000 種,然 而只有數百種有健康影響的研究; (3)由於非常廣泛與複雜的爭議:由於職業與環境的污染, 增加普遍的危害風險,因此應優先增進我們對致癌物、致突變性物質、與生殖毒害物質的知 識。(4)我們面對新的風險:由於氣候的變遷,將會增加環境與生物危害的風險;在科技快速 變遷的全球化世界,造成新的問題,包括:基因改造有機物、新的化學品、奈米科技、行動 電話、新的病毒,例如:禽流感有可能迅速大量的傳播。為能永續發展與避免健康危害,我 們必需能夠辨識與防範新的威脅;然而知識就是行動的依據。2.國際合作極其重要:我們必 須加強國際間知識交流,結合我們的努力,分享我們的成果、疑慮、最好的實施方法、與共 同制定決策。3.我們必須有積極與綜和及橫切面的預防政策:例如:法國在過去 3 年間由首 相同意實施數項跨部會聯合的健康風險預防措施計畫,包括癌症計畫、國家健康與環境計畫、 國家職業衛生計畫。值得注意得是所有的計畫都以橫切面的方式來處理。官員與專家已取得 聯合工作的方式-健康、環境、勞工、農業等,並相互學習。辨識與評估未來新的與複雜的風 險是必須的。

## 肆、建議

- 一、建議勞動部勞動及職業安全衛生研究所加強爭取國際職業流行病學或職業醫學相關會議的主辦權,以爭取我國之國際地位與促進我國之經濟成長及增進職業流行病學或職業醫學之國際交流
- 二、建議我國政府機構與學術研究單位,需加強作業環境空氣污染物的急性與慢性心血管效應研究,並建議我國政府機構與學術研究單位必須加強國際間知識交流,結合我們的努力,分享我們的成果、最好的實施方法、與共同制定決策建議我國政府機構與學術研究單位建立整合性的職業與環境流行病學研究,以確認職業與環境危害因子,做好危害因子預防與控制工作。
- 三、建議我國政府機構與學術研究單位,在職業性癌症的研究方面,除了考量職業危害物暴露之外,也要考量環境危害物的暴露;並建議我國政府機構對於職業安全衛生政策的訂定需考量醫學面、科技面與經濟面之外,並需符合社會需求。

## 附錄一

# 研究成果論文" Association of Particulate Matter from Cooking Oil Fumes with Heart Rate Variability and Oxidative Stress "

Association of Particulate Matter from Cooking Oil Fumes with Heart Rate Variability and

**Oxidative Stress** 

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**Abstract** 

Background/Aim: Many studies have reported various cardiovascular autonomic responses to ambient particulate matter (PM) pollution, but few have reported such responses to occupational PM exposures. Even fewer have demonstrated a relationship between PM pollution and oxidative stress in humans. This panel study of Chinese cooks was designed to explore the effects of PM mass and PAHs in cooking oil fumes (COFs) on two markers of oxidative stress, 8-OHdG and MDA. The influence of PM mass in COFs on HRV was considered and whether pre-exposure baseline oxidative stress levels modified the effects of PM exposure on HRV was determined.

**Methods:** This panel study evaluates the association between occupational exposure to PM in COFs, and changes in both heart rate variability (HRV) and oxidative stress responses in 54 male Chinese cooks. Linear mixed-effects regression models were adopted to estimate the strength of the association between PM and HRV. Participants' pre- and post-workshift urine samples were analyzed for 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) and malondialdehyde (MDA). Multiple linear regression models were then used to study the effect of particulate PAHs and PM on urinary 8-OHdG and MDA levels.

**Results:** Exposures to PM in COFs from 15 minutes to 2 hours were associated with a decrease in HRV and an increase in heart rate among cooks. The urinary 8-OHdG levels of cooks were significantly elevated after workshift exposure to COFs. The levels of particulate benzo(a)pyrene in COFs were positively correlated with cross-workshift urinary 8-OHdG levels. The effects of COFs on HRV were independent of cross-workshift urinary 8-OHdG levels.

**Conclusions:** Exposure to COFs leads to disturbed autonomic function and an increased risk of oxidative DNA injury among cooks in Chinese restaurants.

Key Words: cooking oil fumes, particulate matter, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, heart rate variability, oxidative stress

## Association of Particulate Matter from Cooking Oil Fumes with Heart Rate Variability and Oxidative Stress



Chih-Hong Pan<sup>1\*</sup>, Chang-Chuan Chan<sup>2</sup>, Kuen-Yuh Wu<sup>2</sup>

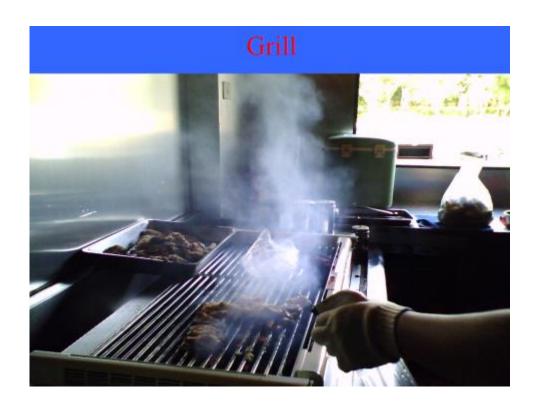
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## **Background**

Cooking oil fumes (COFs) are created and released into the environment when food is fried, stir-fried or grilled using cooking oil at high temperatures. COFs may cause the occupational and environmental health problems. The hazard of COFs includes respiratory diseases, cytotoxicity and genotoxicity, lung cancer, bladder cancer, and cervical intraepithelial neoplasm.

## Background (cont. 1)

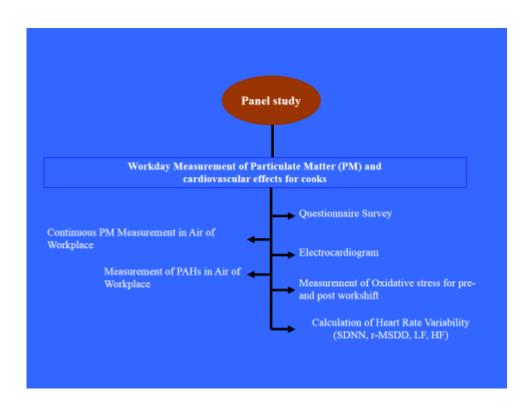
- Particulate matters (PM) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are important components in COFs.
- PM is associated with cardiopulmonary mortality and morbidity, oxidative stress, and inflammation response in human.

## Background (cont. 2)

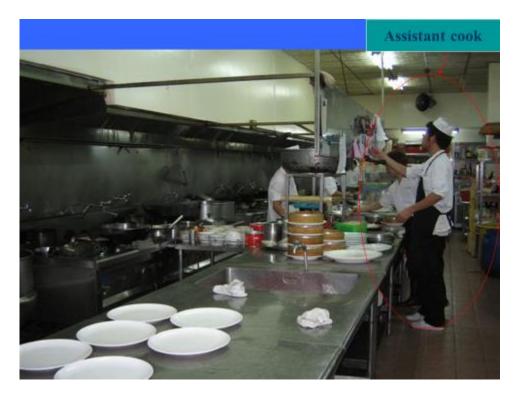
PAHs have been reported to cause oxidative stress in vitro and in vivo studies, but the mechanisms by which these compounds produce oxidative stress are unclear.

#### Background (cont. 3)

- An important gap in the literature has been the lack of cohort study for restaurant workers of cardiovascular diseases in Taiwan.
- Many studies have reported various cardiovascular autonomic responses to ambient particulate matter (PM) pollution, but few have reported such responses to occupational PM exposures. Even fewer have demonstrated a relationship between PM pollution and oxidative stress in humans.
- So this study attempts to deal with the health risk evaluation of oxidative stress and cardiovascular effects for restaurant workers exposed to cooking oil fumes in Taiwan.



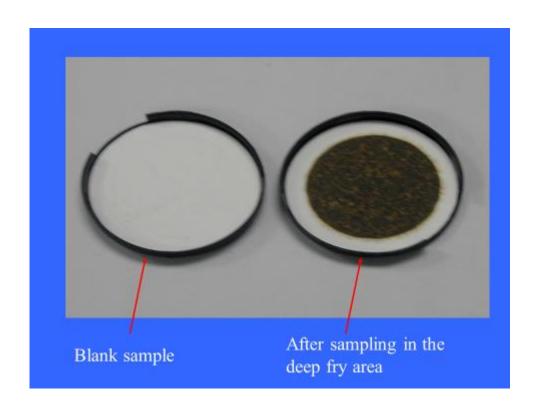




# **Exposure Measurement**

- Airborne particulate PAHs were monitored in the kitchen and dining areas over two consecutive workdays, measured for 12 hours with glass fiber filters on each workday, then analyzed by HPLC.
- Five PAH species, including pyrene, benzo(k)fluoranthene (BkF), benzo(a)pyrene (BaP), benzo(ghi)perylene (Bghip), and dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (DBaeP) were quantified.





## **INTRODUCTION**

This panel study evaluates the association between occupational exposure to PM in cooking oil fumes (COFs), and changes in both heart rate variability (HRV) and oxidative stress responses in 54 male Chinese cooks.

#### **METHODS**

- Linear mixed-effect regression models were adopted to estimate the strength of the association between PM and HRV.
- Participants' pre- and post-workshift urine samples were analyzed for 8-hydroxy-2'deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) and malondialdehyde (MDA).
- Linear mixed-effect regression models were then used to study the effect of particulate PAHs and PM on urinary 8-OHdG and MDA levels.

## **METHODS**

- Linear mixed-effect regression models were adopted to estimate the strength of the association between PM and HRV.
- Participants' pre- and post-workshift urine samples were analyzed for 8-hydroxy-2'deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) and malondialdehyde (MDA).
- Linear mixed-effect regression models were then used to study the effect of particulate PAHs and PM on urinary 8-OHdG and MDA levels.

#### **Particulate Matter**

Each study subject underwent continuous, personal PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>1.0</sub> monitoring using a Dust-check portable dust monitor, Model 1.108 (Grimm Labortechnik Ltd., Ainring, Germany), which measured mass concentration and temperature every minute. The dust monitor was placed near the breathing zone of each subject and was worn throughout the workday.

#### Particulate PAHs

Particulate PAH samples were collected and HRV and biological monitoring performed on the same day. Particulate PAHs in the workplace were collected using IOM (Institute of Occupational Medicine, England) samplers with glass fiber filters (diameter: 25mm, pore size: 0.7 μm) at a flow rate of 2.0 L/min. The samplers were placed near each worker's breathing zone and worn throughout the workday.

# **HRV Monitoring**

To evaluate the effect of PM in COFs and to avoid sleep effects on HRV, we used the Holter monitoring when the subjects were working between 0900 hour and 2100 hr for data in this study.

## **HRV Indices**

- The time-domain measurements of HRV were standard deviations of all normal-tonormal (NN) intervals (SDNN) and square root of the mean of the sum of the squares of differences between adjacent NN intervals (r-MSDD).
- SDNN=

```
\[ \frac{\sum_{\text{qualified intervals}^2}}{\text{No. of qualified intervals}} \] \[ - \text{(average of qualified intervals)} \]
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## **HRV Indices**

$$\Gamma \text{-MSDD} = \begin{cases} \Sigma \text{ (qulalified interval delta}^2)} \\ \hline \text{No. of qualified intervals} \end{cases}$$

■The frequency-domain measurement of HRV were low frequency (LF) power (0.04 – 0.15 Hz), and high frequency (HF) power (0.15 – 0.4 Hz).

[Task Force 1996]

## Statistical Methods

• We applied linear mixed-effects regression models to estimate the association between PM and heart rate variability by using general additive procedures. We treated subjects' age, years as cook, BMI, and cigarette smoke exposure as time invariant variables, and PM levels, temperature, and HRV as time-varying variables, in our data analysis.

Table 1. Personal characteristics and environmental exposures of cooks (n=54)

Characteristics	Mean ± SD	Median	Range
Age (years)	33.6 ± 10.5	34.5	15 - 56
Body mass index (kg/m²)	23.2 ± 3.7	22.1	17.6 - 32.9
Years as a cook (years)	$13.4 \pm 10.5$	14.0	1-40
Cigarette smokers	26 (48.1%)*	-	-
Heart rate (5-minute mean, beats/minute)	$91.3 \pm 10.2$	90.4	64 - 115
PM <sub>10</sub> (5-minute mean, μg/m³)	72.8 ± 134.7	45.6	1.9 - 2481.9
PM <sub>2.5</sub> (5-minute mean, µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	49.7 ± 56.2	35.9	1.5 -1168.3
PM <sub>1.0</sub> (5-minute mean, μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	37.3 ± 36.2	28.4	1.2 - 532.3
Pyrene (ng /m³)	4.5 ± 8.9	3.8	ND - 58.7
Benzo(k)fluroranhene (ng/m³)	$1.7\pm3.0$	1.4	ND - 25.3
Benzo(a)pyrene (ng/m²)	$11.4 \pm 20.1$	6.9	0.1 - 154.4
Benzo(ghi)perylene (ng/m³)	$8.8 \pm 20.8$	5.5	ND = 177.7
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (ng/m³)	9.3 ± 24.6	6.1	ND - 179.2
Ambient temperature (5-minute mean, °C)	25.8 ± 3.9	26.4	16.0 - 36.9

Table 2. Estimated percentage change (95% CIs) in HR by an interquartile range (IQR) † increase in PM exposure (n=54) † †

Outcome	Moving average period	$\mathbf{PM}_{10}$	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	$\mathrm{PM}_{1,0}$
HR				
	15-min	0.71 (0.42 to 1.01)*	1.37 (0.91 to 1.82)*	1.26 (0.72 to 1.80)*
	30-min	1.55 (0.80 to 1.51)*	2.39 (1.79 to 3.01)*	1.92 (1.26 to 2.59)*
	1-hr	1.29 (0.91 to 1.67)*	2.70 (0.53 to 4.91)*	2.10 (1.41 to 2.81)*
	2-hr	1.16 (0.41 to 1.92)*	2.17 (1.12 to 3.23)*	1.26 (0.17 to 2.36)*

<sup>†</sup> The IQRs of moving average for 15-min, 30-min, 1-hr, 2-hr in PM10 were 64.39, 60.83, 60.70, and 62.60 μg/m3, respectively. The IQRs of moving average for 15-min, 30-min, 1-hr, and 2-hr in PM2.5 were 43.03, 46.71, 46.64, and 41.07 μg/m3, respectively. The IQRs of moving average for 15-min, 30-min, 1-hr, 2-hr in PM1.0 were 33.29, 33.58, 33.75, and 29.54 μg/m3, respectively.

† † Models were adjusted for age, BMI, smoking, years as a cook and ambient temperature.

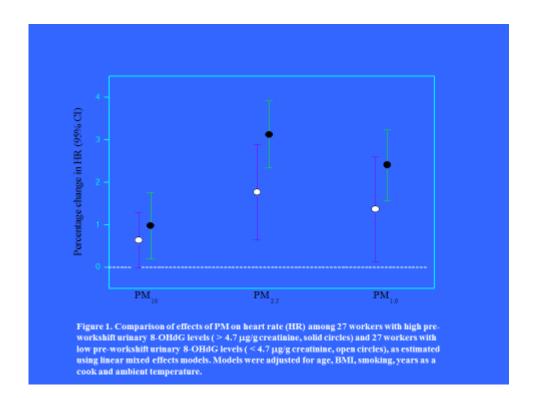
† p<0.05

Table 3. Estimated percentage change (95% CIs) in time-domain HRV by an interquartile range (IQR) increase in PM exposure (n=54)

Outcome	Moving average period	$\mathrm{PM}_{10}$	$\mathrm{PM}_{2.5}$	$\mathrm{PM}_{1.0}$
SDNN				
	15-min	-0.90 (-1.78 to -0.02)*	-2.19 (-3.52 to -0.85)*	-1.78 (-3.36 to -0.16)*
	30-min	-1.41 (-2.46 to -0.35)*	-4.27 (-5.99 to -2.51)*	-3.20 (-5.10 to -1.27)*
	1-hr	-1.63 (-2.83 to -0.49)*	-4.51 (-6.53 to -2.45)*	-3.44 (-5.63 to -1.20)*
	2-hr	-0.14 (-2.85 to 2.63)	-3.85 (-7.41 to -0.15)*	-3.92 (-7.52 to -0.18)*
r-MSSD				
	15-min	-0.80 (-1.42 to -0.18)*	-0.76 (-1.29 to -0.23)*	-0.72 (-1.18 to -0.26)*
	30-min	-1.24 (-1.85 to -0.63)*	-2.33 (-3.60 to -1.05)*	-1.72 (-3.01 to -0.43)*
	1-hr	-1.37 (-2.21 to -0.53)*	-2.91 (-4.34 to -1.46)*	-1.89 (-3.45 to -0.31)*
	2-hr	-0.61 (-2.53 to 1.34)	-3.26 (-5.34 to -1.13)*	-3.45 (-6.04 to -0.79)*

Table 4. Estimated percentage changes (95% CIs) in LF and HF of frequency domain HRV indices interquartile range (IQR) increase in PM exposure (n=54)

Outcome	Moving average period	$PM_{10}$	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	PM <sub>1.0</sub>
LF				
	15-min	-0.27 (-1.63 to 1.12)	-0.71 (-0.98 to -0.44)*	-1.58 (-2.84 to -0.30)*
	30-min	-0.45 (-2.27 to 1.41)	-2.66 (-4.86 to -0.41)*	-2.73 (-4.87 to -0.54)*
	1-hr	-0.56 (-2.48 to 1.40)	-3.69 (-6.92 to -0.34 )*	-3.34 (-6.25 to -0.34)*
	2-hr	-1.45 (-5.64 to 2.94)	-6.51 (-11.94 to -0.74)*	-6.05 (-11.58 to -0.18)*
HF				
	15-min	-0.49 (-1.56 to 0.60)	-1.31 (-2.30 to -0.31)*	-1.47 (-2.69 to -0.23)*
	30-min	-0.62 (-2.21 to 1.00)	-3.00 (-5.35 to -0.58)*	-2.77 (-5.04 to -0.44)*
	1-hr	-0.81 (-2.63 to 1.05)	-4.28 (-7.34 to -1.17)*	-3.84 (-7.13 to -0.43)*
	2-hr	-1.20 (-5.27 to 3.03)	-6.86 (-12.09 to -1.33)*	-6.64 (-11.22 to -1.82)*



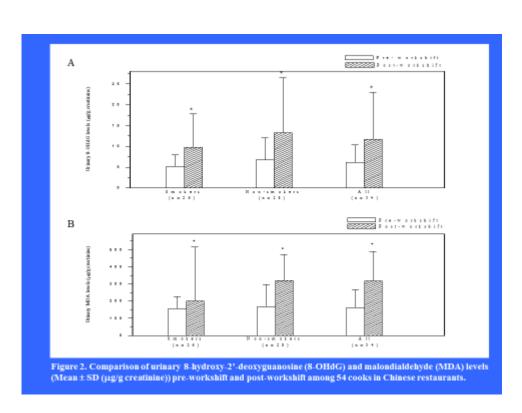


Table 5. Predictors of cross-shift changes in urinary 8-OHdG and MDA levels in 54 cooks by Linear mixed-effect  $\,$  regression analysis.  $^{\dagger}$ 

	8-OHdG (µg/g creatinine)	MDA (μg/g creatinine)
Des Carres	Regression coefficient	Regression coefficient
Predictors	(95% Confidence interval)	(95% Confidence interval)
PM <sub>10</sub> (μg/m³)	2.562 (-3.162 to 8.286)	0.668 (-2.382 to 3.719)
PM <sub>2.5</sub> (μg/m³)	7.025 (3.012 to 11.038)*	2.897 (-5.942 to 11.737)
PM <sub>1.0</sub> (μg/m <sup>3</sup> )	8.601(4.617 to 12.585)*	2.456 (-4.358 to 9.271)
Pyrene (ng /m³)	0.345 (-11.195 to 11.886)	0.434 (-0.233 to 1.101)
Benzo(k)fluoranthene (ng /m³)	1.421 (-3.099 to 5.842)	2.302 (-0.163 to 4.767)
Benzo(a)pyrene (ng /m³)	0.515 (0.055 to 0.975)*	0.533 (0.241 to 0.824)*
Benzo(ghi)perylene (ng /m³)	1.573 (-0.445 to 3.592)	0.127 (-0.275 to 0.530)
Dibenzo(a,e)pyrene (ng /m³)	0.483 (-0.833 to 1.799)	0.047 (-0.106 to 0.199)

<sup>\*</sup>Models adjusted for age, BMI, cigarette smoking and years as a cook.

# Summary

This study is, to our knowledge, the first to demonstrate that occupational exposure to PM mass and PAHs in COFs can influence HRV and induce oxidative stress responses among cooks.

# Summary

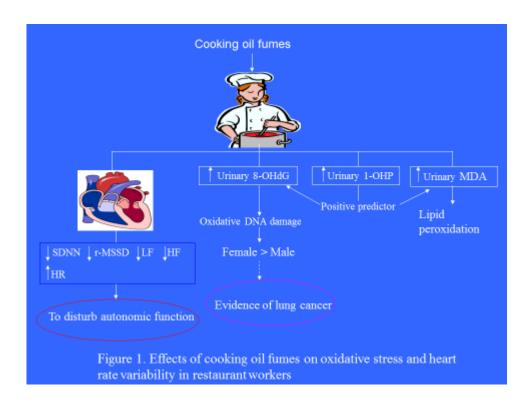
The fact that cook's pre-exposure 8-OHdG levels did not modify the effect of COFs on HRV in our study indicates that COFsattenuated HRV reduction may not be affected by individual worker's oxidative stress.

## Limitation

- First, data on other co-pollutant in COFs, such as aldehyde, aromatic amines and benzene were lacking, possibly confounding the results concerning PM effects.
- Additionally, the effects of breathing patterns on HRV and respiration-modulated autonomic activity were not accounted for.

## Conclusion

Regardless of these limitations, our data tend to show that PM in COFs is associated with altered cardiovascular autonomic function and may increase the risk of developing oxidative DNA injury following the exposure of Chinese cooks to high levels of COFs.



# 附錄二

# 研究成果論文" Exposure to Hexavalent Chromium Induced Oxidative Stress in Male Electroplating Workers"

Exposure to Hexavalent Chromium Induced Oxidative Stress in Male Electroplating

Workers

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Abstract

Background/Aim: Hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) is widely used in electroplating industry. There is limited information on

the relationship between chronic exposure to Cr(VI) and health effects on electroplating workers. This study discusses two

oxidative stress markers, urinary 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) and malondialdehyde (MDA), and three

biological exposure markers, Cr in urine, hair and fingernail in workers who are exposed to (Cr(VI)) in electroplating

factories.

Methods: The study participants were 230 non-smoking male workers from electroplating companies in Taiwan. 105

Cr(VI) exposed workers served as the exposure group and 125 workers from administrative offices served as the control

group. Total Cr and Cr(VI) in ambient air were measured to assess the personal exposure to Cr(VI). Cr in urine, hair

and fingernail were used to depict an internal dose of Cr(VI). Urinary 8-OHdG and MDA were analyzed to measure the

status of oxidative DNA damage and lipid peroxidation. A questionnaire was employed to collect demographics and

confounding factors. Linear mixed-effect regression models were employed to estimate the relationship between the

oxidative biomarkers and Cr internal doses depicted in biological samples.

Results: Both the geometric mean concentrations of ambient total Cr and Cr(VI) in the electroplating areas significantly

exceeded those in the offices. The mean concentrations of Cr in urine, hair and fingernail, and urinary 8-OHdG, and

MDA in the Cr(VI) exposed workers exceeded those in the control subjects. Work in electroplating areas, work hours

per day and urinary Cr were significantly associated with both urinary 8-OHdG and MDA, after adjustments for other

covariates.

Conclusions: Exposure to Cr(VI) could lead to an increased risk of oxidative DNA injury and lipid oxidative deterioration in

electroplating workers.

Key words: hexavalent chromium, electroplating workers, oxidative stress, 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine,

malondialdehyde

50

#### Background/Aim

Hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) is widely used in electroplating industry. There is limited information on the relationship between chronic exposure to Cr(VI) and health effects on electroplating workers. This study discusses two oxidative stress markers, urinary 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) and malondialdehyde (MDA), and three biological exposure markers, Cr in urine, hair and fingernail in workers who are exposed to (Cr(VI)) in electroplating factories.

#### Methods

The study participants were 230 non-smoking male workers from electroplating companies in Taiwan. 105 Cr(VI) exposed workers served as the exposure group and 125 workers from administrative offices served as the control group. Total Cr and Cr(VI) in ambient air were measured to assess the personal exposure to Cr(VI). Cr in urine, hair and fingernail were used to depict an internal dose of Cr(VI). Urinary 8-OHdG and MDA were analyzed to measure the status of oxidative DNA damage and lipid peroxidation. A questionnaire was employed to collect demographics and confounding factors. Linear mixed-effect regression models were employed to estimate the relationship between the oxidative biomarkers and Cr internal doses depicted in biological samples.

## Results

Both the geometric mean concentrations of ambient total Cr and Cr(VI) in the electroplating areas significantly exceeded those in the offices. The mean concentrations of Cr in urine, hair and fingernail, and urinary 8-OHdG, and MDA in the Cr(VI) exposed workers exceeded those in the control subjects. Work in electroplating areas, work hours per day and urinary Cr were significantly associated with both urinary 8-OHdG and MDA, after adjustments for other covariates.

## Conclusions

Exposure to Cr(VI) could lead to an increased risk of oxidative DNA injury and lipid oxidative deterioration in electroplating workers.

Table 1. Descriptive characteristics of Cr-exposed workers and control subjects

Parameter	Cr Exposure Workers (n=105)	Control Subjects (n=125)	P
Personal Characteristic, mean ± SD			
Age (years)	33.8 ±12.9	34.1 ± 8.6	0.848
Body mass index (kg/m²)	23.2 ± 2.7	22.8 ± 3.1	0.711
Urinary creatinine (mg/dL)	71.1 ± 49.4	64.5 ± 44.0	0.285
Work experience, mean ± SD			
Working years	9.4 ± 5.6	5.5 ± 4.6	0.014
Work days per week	5.9 ± 0.3	5.8 ± 1.1	0.728
Work hours per day	8.4 ± 0.7	$8.0 \pm 0.1$	0.022
Health behavior (N (%))			
Secondhand smoke exposure (≥ 4 days per week)	31 (29.5%)	25 (20.0%)	0.094
Alcohol consumption (2.4 days per week)	25 (23.8%)	19 (15.2%)	0.098

Table 2. Personal cumulative Cr (VI) and total Cr concentrations ( $\mu g/m^3*hr$ ) in Cr exposed workers and control subjects at the 16 electroplating companies

Variable	Cr-exposed wo	orkers (n=105) Control Subjects (n=125		bjects (n=125)	) P
	GM	GSD	GM	GSD	-
Daily cumulative Cr(VI)	155.6	3.3	4.8	1.9	<0.001
Cumulative Cr(VI) in the week	920.0	3.2	27.5	2.1	<0.001
Cumulative Cr(VI) in the year	46035.3	3.1	1375.5	2.2	<0.001
Cumulative Cr(VI) in the years	161078.1	3.2	5419.1	3.1	<0.001
Daily cumulative total Cr	285.2	3.2	8.8	2.1	<0.001
Cumulative total Cr in the week	1686.3	3.1	49.4	2.3	<0.001
Cumulative total Cr in the year	84313.8	3.0	2495.3	2.5	<0.001
Cumulative total Cr in the years	295231.8	4.5	9889.8	3.2	<0.001

Table 3. Oxidative stress biomarkers and Cr in biological specimens from Cr-exposed workers and control subjects

Variables	Chromium Exposure Workers (N=105)		Control Subjects (N=125)		P
	GM	GSD	GM	GSD	
Urinary 8-OHdG					
(µg/g creatinine)	7.8	2.1	4.1	2.1	0.005
Urinary MDA					
(µg/g creatinine)	151.9	1.8	102.2	2.1	0.042
Urinary Cr					
(µg/g creatinine)	2.3	1.8	0.6	1.5	<0.001
Hair Cr (µg/g)	7.2	4.7	33	3.2	<0.001
Fingernail Cr (μg/g)	12.7	4.5	6.9	4.5	<0.001
Summed Cr* (μg/g)	45.2	3.2	18.2	2.9	<0.001

Table 4. Assessment of predictors of 8-OHdG and MDA in the Crexposed workers based on the linear mixed-effect regression analysis

Variables	Log <sub>10</sub> 8-OHdG (µg/l)		Log <sub>10</sub>	MDA (µg/l)
	Coefficient	95% CI	Coefficient	95% CI
Secondhand smoke exposure (Yes vs. no)	0.150	-0.082=0.381	0.127	-0.014 -0.128
Alcohol consumption (Yes vs. no)	0.065	-0.092-0.222	0.061	-0.078 -0.200
Respiratory protection (Yes vs. no)	-0.059	-0.298-0.180	-0.017	-0.131-0.098
Age	0.011	-0.008-0.030	0.009	-0.001-0.018
ВМП	-0.006	-0.025-0.012	-0.008	-0.034-0.018
Career-length cumulative Cr(VI) (Log mg/m³*hr)	0.091	-0.160-0.341	0.131	-0.058 -0.319
Yearly cumulative Cr(VI) (Log ing/m³*hr)	0.266	-2.874-3.406	0.160	-1.870-2.190
Weeldy cumulative Cr(VI) (Log mg/m³*hr)	0.523	-2.623-3.669	0.487	-1.614-2.588
Daily cumulative Cr(VI) (Log mg/m³*hr)	0.732	0.070 -1.394*	0.439	0.163-0.714*
Log <sub>10</sub> Urinary Cr (μg/l)	0.237	0.053-0.420*	0.161	0.010-0.312*
Log <sub>10</sub> Hair Cr (µg/g)	0.062	-0.067-0.191	0.017	-0.098-0.131
Log <sub>10</sub> Fingernail Cr (µg/g)	0.067	-0.029 -0.123	0.058	-0.027-0.143
Log <sub>10</sub> Urinary creatinine (mg/dl)	-0.174	-0.446-0.097	0.048	-0.193-0.288