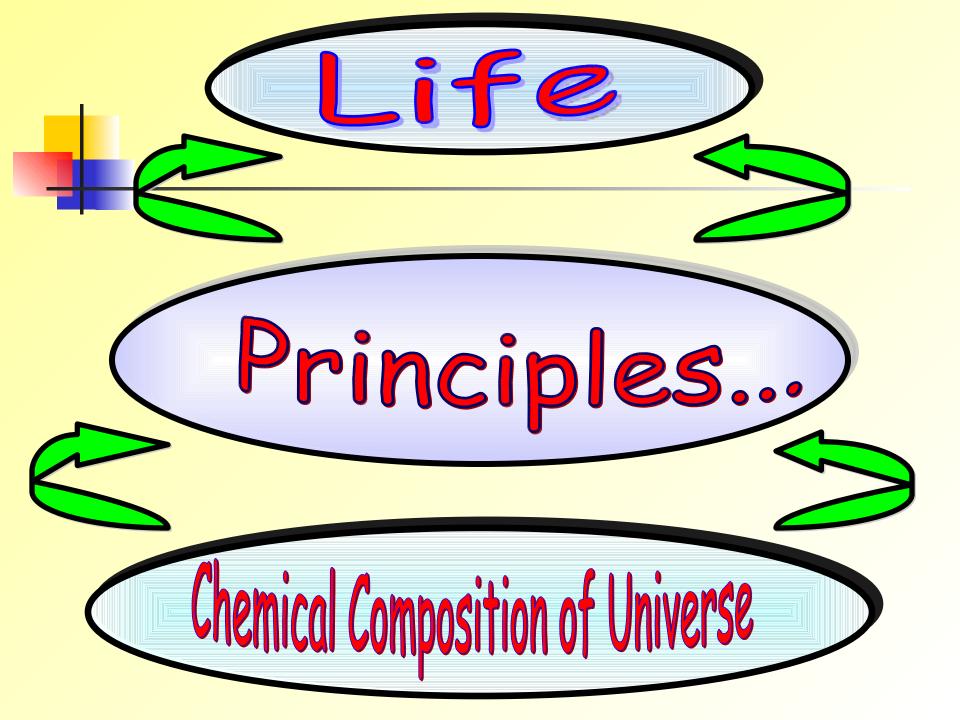
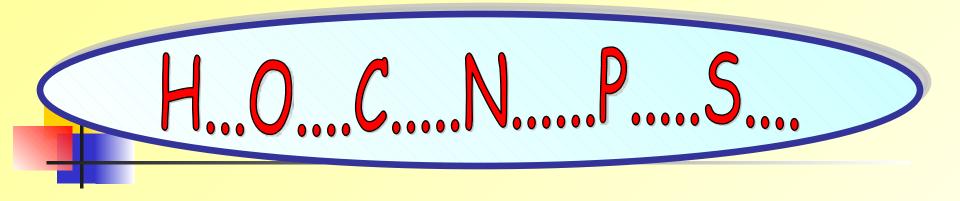
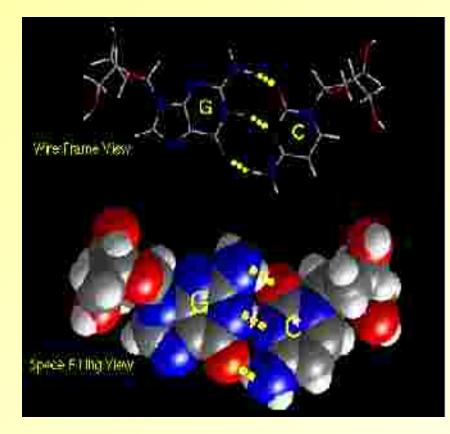
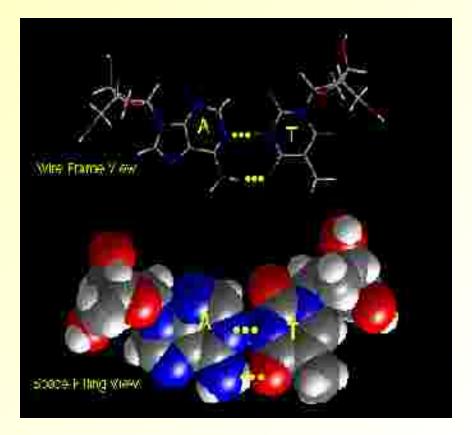
....from Sequence to Survival

Vijay Bhatnagar Assistant Director NIOH, Ahmedabad







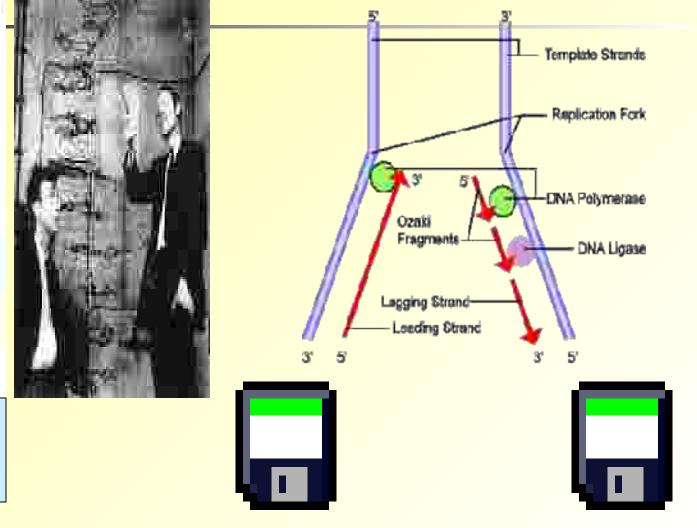


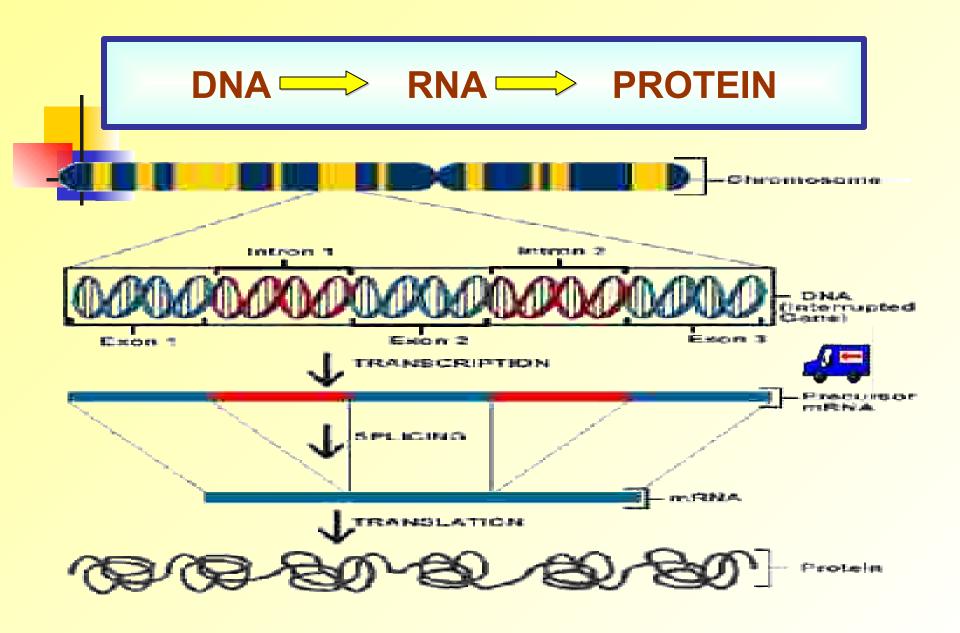


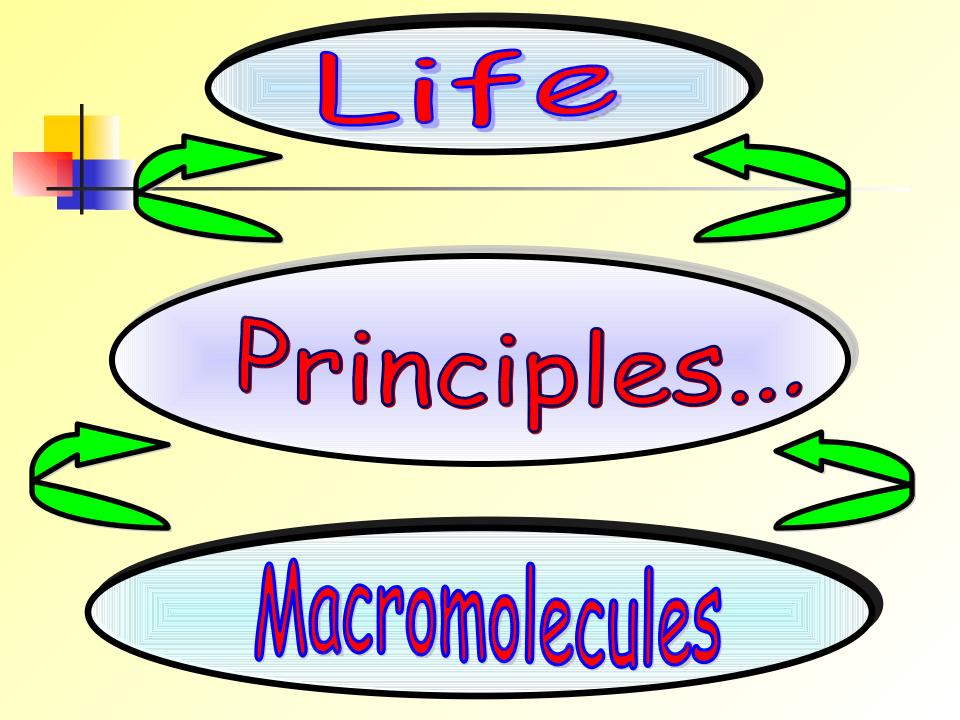


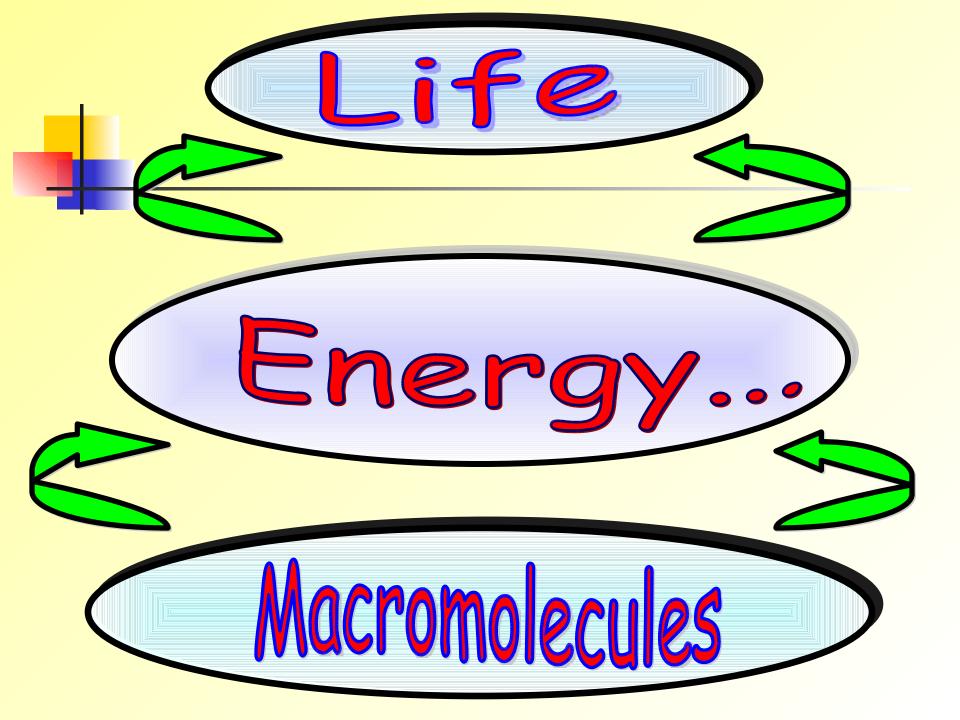


Replication of DNA









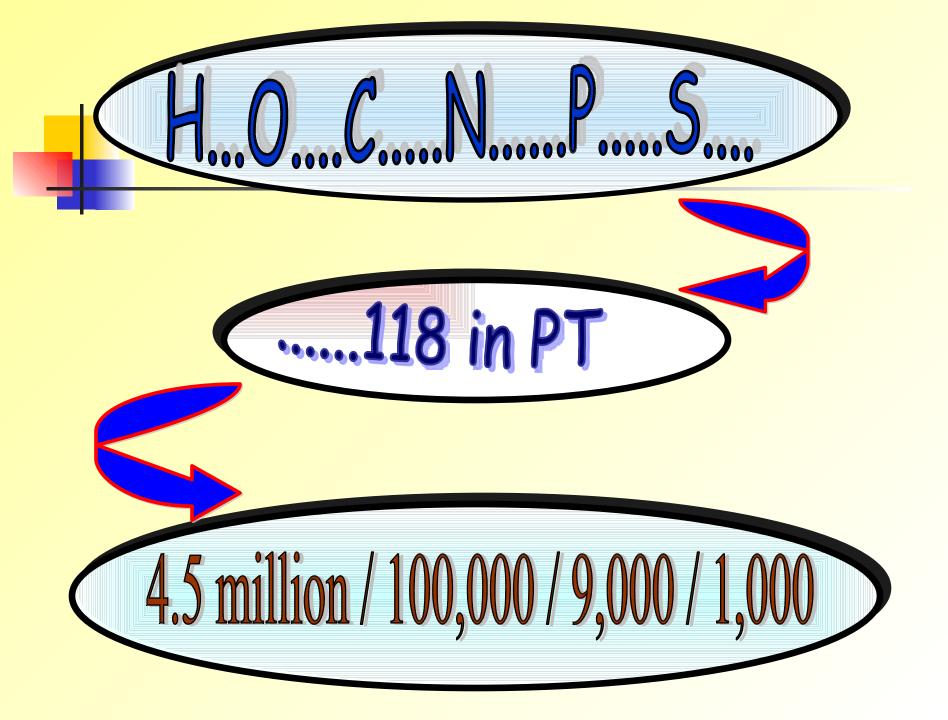
Lord says the weapons can't reach the Soul, Flame burns it not, waters cannot overwhelm, Nor dry winds wither it. Soul is Impenetrable, Unentered Unassailed, Unharmed, Untouched, Immortal, Stable, Invisible, Ineffable by Words.

Macromolecules

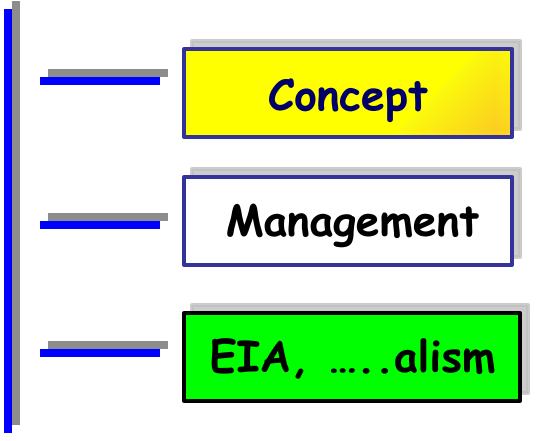
"Verily, all things have We created by measure" and "Everything to Him is measured." and He says, "And We have produced therein everything in balance." In the universe there is enormous diversity and variety of form and function. In it and its various elements there is fulfillment of man's welfare and evidence of the Creator's

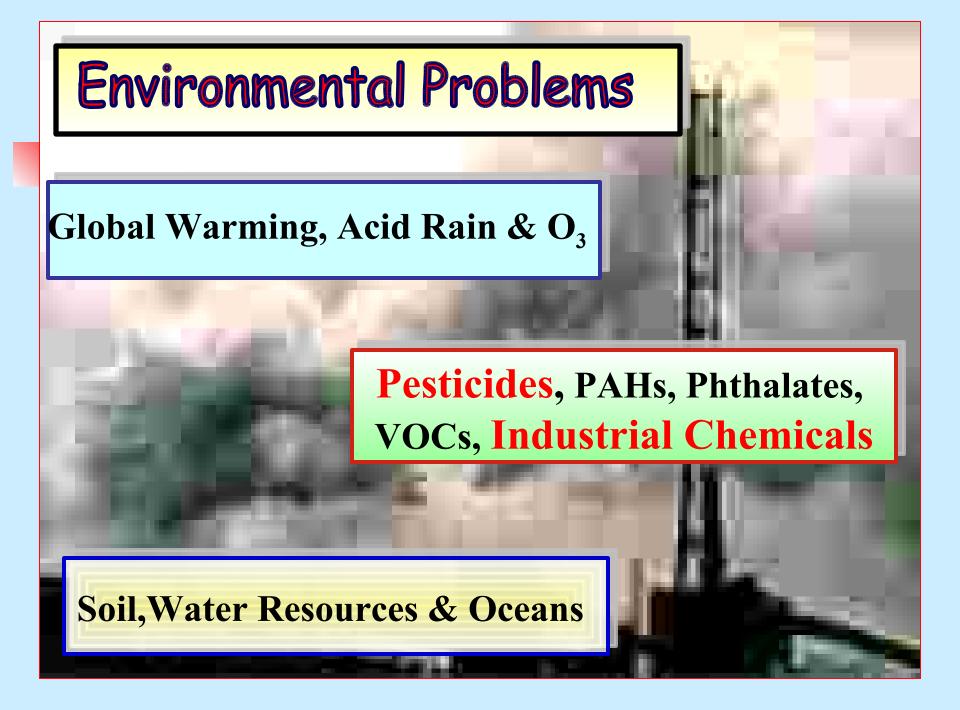
greatness;

Macromolecules









India

64 cities 6,141 towns 6,40,100 villages 30,00,00,000 houses 3.29 million sq meter land Over 1.06 billion population 70 % population in villages

Policy (48A, 51A), Acts

40 % in single room dwellings 61 % lack drinking water

Global Warming

The Greenhouse Effect

Senar atmosphere

Some of the influence indication passes through the atmosphere, and some is absorbed and re-emitted in all directions by greechouse gas moleculars. The effect of this is to warm, the earth's surface and the lower atmosphere.

Mest radiation is absorbed by the earth's suffice and wants it

theoarch

from the sent our set





Earth's sunscreen – the **OZONe** layer

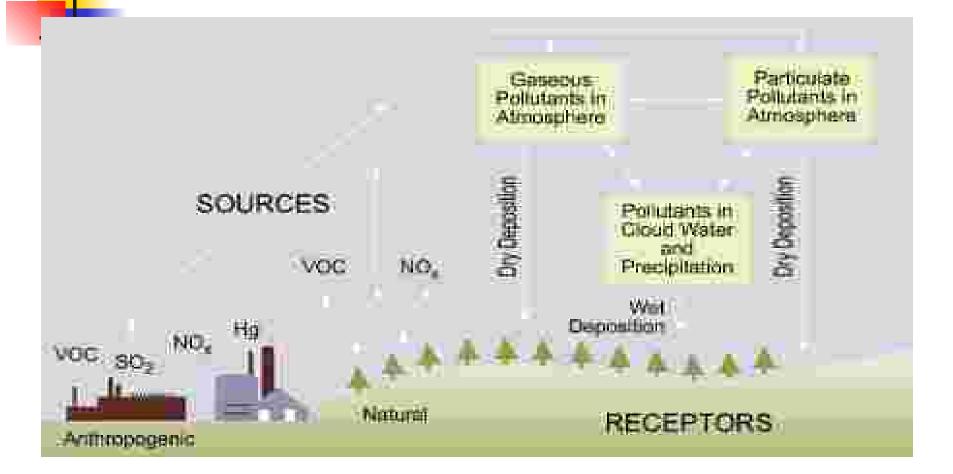
In the stratosphere, thin layer of O₃ plays a vital role in absorbing UV radiation from the sun. It's level have been threatened by industrial activities and the related health effects are Skin Cancer, Cataracts, and Immune Suppression



O₃ depletion Substances

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) (Refrigerants and insulating foams) Methyl bromide Halons (Fire extinguishers) Methyl chloroform (Various industrial processes)

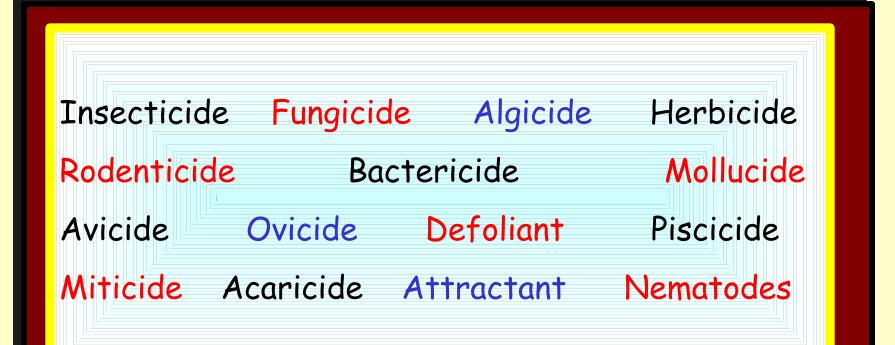




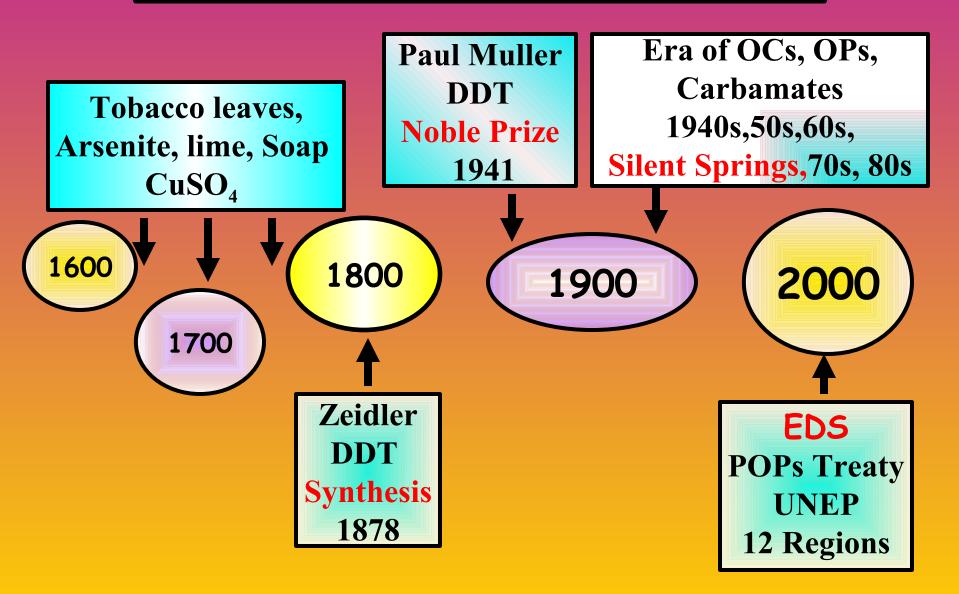
Elevated levels of fine particles result premature death from heart and lung disorders, such as asthma and bronchitis.

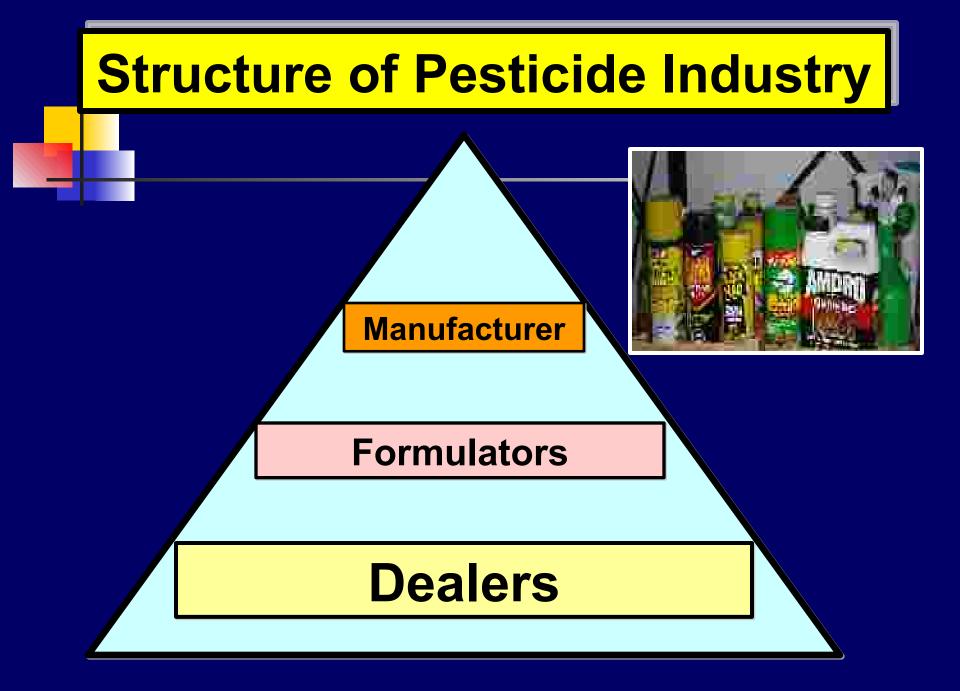
Pest

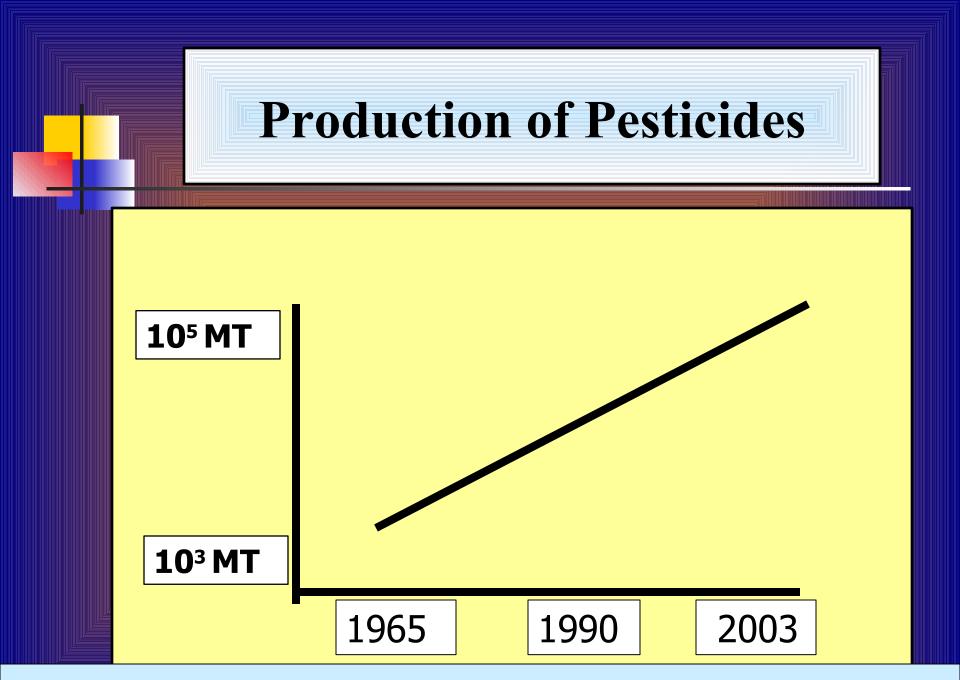
Pesticides







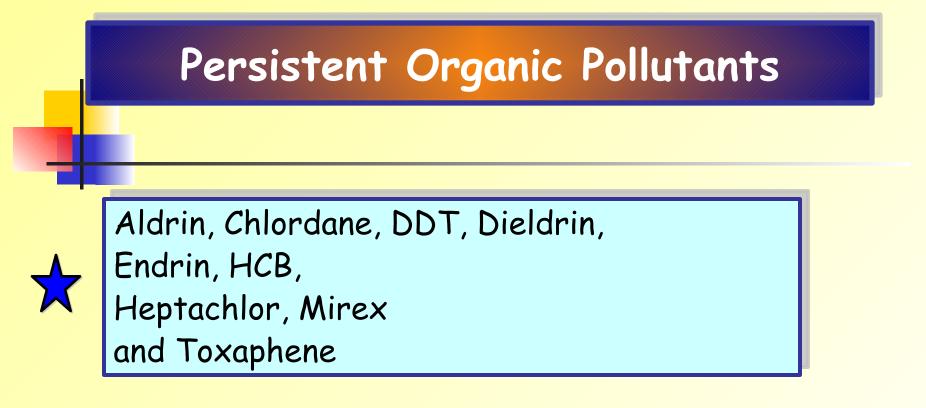




Thanks to Dr. Kanungo, MOHFW for his Presentation

Consumption Of Pesticides Pesticides 80000 Grade 70000 60000 50000 **Consumption Of** Tech. 40000 30000 (M.T 20000 10000 0 7th 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 8th 9th Plan Plan Plan Plan Plan Plan Plan Plan Plan Period

Thanks to Dr. Kanungo, MOHFW for his Presentation





Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Dioxins and Furans

Persistent Organic Pollutants

Resistant to Degradation Propensity for Long Range Transport

> Impaired Hepatic Metabolism Reproductive abnormalities Diminished Intelligence Immuno-suppression Yusho Rice Disease Chloracne, Suspected Human Carcinogens Endocrine disruption etc

Persistent Organic Pollutants

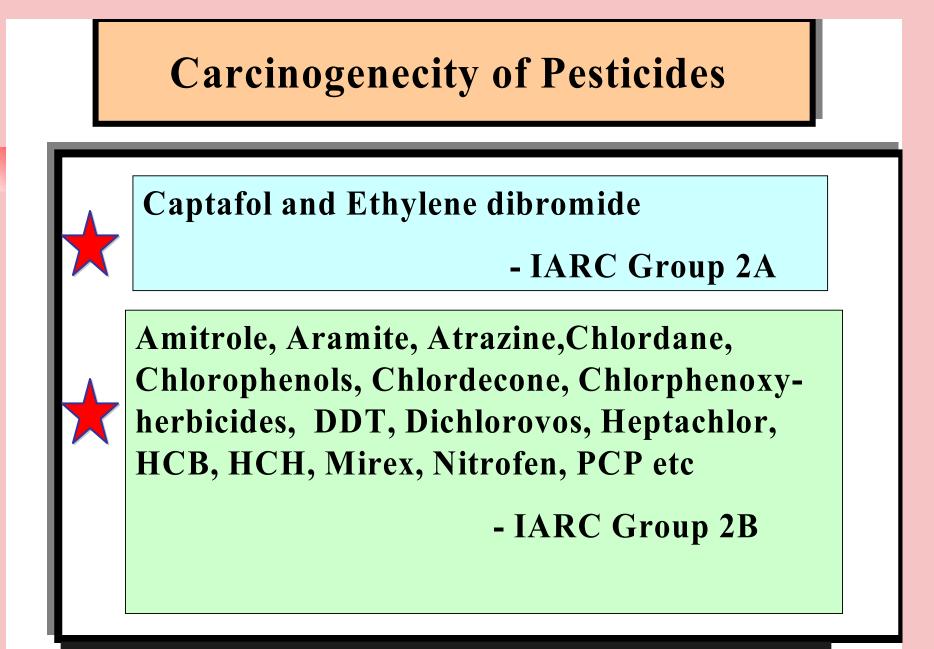
UN at Helm

Global Treaty (RBA - IOR VI)

Anthropogenic Transport Monitoring Residues in Ecosystem Inventorization of Sources of Emission Formulation of Prevention Strategies Risk Assessment, Health Effects

DOE Steering Meeting Phasing out use of PCB containing equipments by 2025 & disposal by 2028

Paucity of Data



Source: IARC Monographs, Volume 1-63 (1972-1995)

Carcinogencity of Pesticides

High serum DDE level have 4 fold risk of developing breast cancer (Wolff et al 1995)

Increase in lung cancer mortality observed in chlordane & other OC manufacturers and agricultural applicators (Wanget al 1979; Barthel et al 1981; Wong et al 1984; Blair et al 1983)

There is consistence evidence for an association of NHL with herbicides exposure (2,4-D, 2,4,5-T) and chlorophenols. (Rom 1992; Hoffmann 1996)

Congenital Malformation in Pesticide exposed Population

Finland	Hemminki (1980)	Musculoskeletal defects	OR = 5.0
New Zealand	Smith (1982)	Congenital defects	RR=1.2
Canada	McDonald (1988)	Congenital defects	OIE=2.6
Scotland	Sanjose (1991)	Low Birth weight	RR=1.4
Canada	Goulet (1991)	Still birth	OR=3.1
China	Zhang (1992)	Congenital defects	OR=1.8
Spain	Garcia(1998)	Congenital defects	RR=1.4

Ground Water contamination in WB (Zonal Office CPCB) during 2001 - 2002

		Durgapur	Howrah	Dhanbad
		(ppt)	(ppt)	(ppt)
	Dieldrin	ND - 39.3	ND - 12.3	ND - 64.3
	Lindane	ND - 494	ND - 116.4	ND - 425.4
	Aldrin	ND - 61.2	ND - 21.0	ND - 77.4
	DDT	12.3 - 476	ND - 81.6	ND - 596.2
	Endosulfan	ND - 134	ND - 12.3	ND - 243
	BHC	ND - 190.4	ND - 201.3	ND - 15
	Hepatachlor	ND - 44.1	ND - 13.8	ND - 62.4

Pesticide Residues in Water Samples (1987) from Ahmedabad, India*

Water body	No of samples	Pesticide	Range (ng/L)
Municipal Supply	60	Total HCH Total DDT	23.9 - 2488.7 10.9 - 314.9

*Jani et al. Bull Environ Contam Toxicol 47: 381, 1991.

Pesticide Residues in Water Samples (1993) from West Khasi Hills. Meghalaya, India*

Water body	No of samples	Pesticide	Range (mg/L)
Ground Water	39	HCH DDT Aldrin	0.012 - 0.0118 0.0077 - 0.433 ND - 0.04
Surface water	32	HCH DDT Aldrin	0.199 - 0.059 0.0096 - 0.38 0.0019 - 0.044

*Kumar & Singh. Indian J Environ Prot 13: 349, 1993.

Pesticide Residues in water system in and around Bhopal (1990), India*

Sample Source	Total HCH (ppm)	Total DDT (ppm)
Wells	4.654	5.794
Hand pumps	6.13	14.548
Ponds	9.941	16.059

*Dikshith et al. Bull Environ Contam Toxicol 45: 389, 1990.

Pesticide Residues in Rain Water Samples (1992) in Haridwar, India*

Month	Total HCH (ug/L)
January	0.113
February	0.060
June	0.152
July	0.095
August	0.032
September	0.008
Average	0.077

*Dua et al. Bull Environ Contam Toxicol 52: 797, 1994.

Pesticide Residues in Tap water near vicinity of lakes in Nainital (1994), India*

Lakes	Total HCH (ug/L)	Total DDT (ug/L)
Kuurpatal	3.782	17.014
Sattal	2.884	8.767
Bhimtal	2.629	5.982
Naukuchaital	1.183	2.749
Nainital	1.756	15.822

*Dua et al. Bull Environ Contam Toxicol 60: 209, 1998.

	Water body	No of samples	Pesticide	Range (ppb)
T	ube well	30	НСН	0.52 - 12.23
			Dicofol	0.01 - 2.05
			Dieldrin	0.30 - 1.25
			alpha-Endosulfan	0.47 - 3.01
			Chlorpyriphos	0.96 – 1.76
0) pen well	38	НСН	0.3 - 37.17
			Dieldrin	0.2 - 3.32
			Endosulfan Sulfate	5.97 – 13.54
			Chlorpyriphos	0.42 – 1.36
	Lake	24	g-HCH	0.55 - 6.04
			alpha-Endosulfan	0.01 - 15.0
			Chlorpyriphos	0.44 – 1.10

*Singh B, Gupta A. Bull Environ Contam Toxicol 69: 49, 2002.

Levels of DDT and HCH Residues in Human Milk in General Population in India

City	Year	#	Whole Human milk basis	
5,00			DDT (ppm)	HCH (ppm)
Ludhiana	1979	75	0.51	0.195
Lucknow	1980	25	0.12	0.107
Ahmedabad	1981-82	50	0.305	0.224
Bangalore	1984-85	6	0.05	0.01
Calcutta	1984-85	6	0.11	0.03
Karnal	1984-85	6	0.19	0.03
Bombay	1984-85	6	0.22	0.05
Delhi	1985-86	60	0.344	0.38
Delhi	1994	25	1.27	0.327
Haridwar	1996	-	0.021	0.027
Bhopal	2002	12	-	0.104

Bhatnagar VK, (2003) <u>In</u> Proc "Symposium on Risk Assessment of Pesticide Residues in Water & Food"; Sponsored ICMR & ITRC, Publ ILSI-India

Levels of DDT and HCH Residues in Human Fat in General Population in India

City	Year	#	Human Blood DDT (ppm)	Human Blood HCH (ppm)
Delhi	1964	35-67	26.0	1.43
Delhi	1973	94	21.8	-
Delhi	1976	14	4.7	-
Chandigarh	1980	10	20.03	2.44
Agra	1980	14	12.02	2.0
Bombay	1980	34	6.15	1.61
Calcutta	1980	45	6.5	1.61
Bhopal	1980	14	9.14	1.06
Ahmedabad	1980	80	21.81	3.87
Bangalore	1980	116	7.82	5.05
Meerut	1980-81	32	8.14	-
Delhi	1982	340	22.25	16.85
Ahmedabad	1992	12	3.96	4.05

Bhatnagar VK, (2003) <u>In</u> Proc "Symposium on Risk Assessment of Pesticide Residues in Water & Food"; Sponsored ICMR & ITRC, Publ ILSI-India

Levels of DDT and HCH Residues in Human Blood in General Population in India

City	Year	#	Human Blood DDT (ppm)	Human Blood HCH (ppm)
Delhi	1975	103	0.17 - 0.68	-
Lucknow	1980	25	0.02	0.022
Lucknow	1982	48	0.028	0.075
Delhi	1982	340	0.71	0.49
Delhi	1985	50	0.301	-
Haridwar	1992	37	0.02	0.021
Ahmedabad (Rural)	1992	31	0.048	0.148
Ahmedabad (Urban)	1992	10	0.21	0.07
Delhi	1994	25	0.271	0.05
Allahabad (Rural)	1996	50	-	0.152
Ahmedabad (Urban)	2003	18	0.032	0.041

Source: Bhatnagar VK, (2003) <u>In</u> Proc "Symposium on Risk Assessment of Pesticide Residues in Water & Food"; Sponsored ICMR & ITRC, Publ ILSI-India

Pesticide Residues in Human Blood samples from Ahmedabad

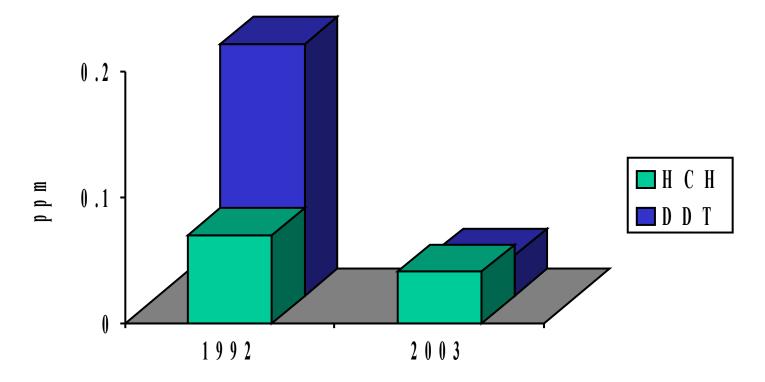
Compound	No	Mean (ppb)	Range (ppb)
pp´-DDE	18	20.85	10.43 - 38.33
op´-DDT	15	1.15	0.42 - 0.12
pp´-DDD	18	2.03	0.77 – 4.43
pp´-DDT	17	9.28	3.66 – 24.06
Total DDT	18	32.61	21.17 – 54.47
α-ΗϹΗ	18	4.49	1.00 - 9.16
β-ΗϹΗ	18	35.06	20.11 – 82.09
γ-ΗCΗ	18	1.69	0.72 – 3.09
Total HCH	18	41.23	22.55 – 91.06
НСВ	7	0.20	0.13 – 0.27

Bhatnagar V, Kashyap R, Zaidi S, Kulkarni P, Saiyed HN (2004) Bull Environ Contam Toxicol 72: 261-265

City	Year	#	DDT	HCH
			(ppm)	(ppm)
Ahmedabad (Rural)	1992	31	0.048	0.148
Ahmedabad (Urban)	1992	10	0.21	0.07
Ahmedabad (Urban)	2003	18	0.032	0.041

Bhatnagar VK, Kashyap R, Saiyed HN (2006) 'Levels of OC pesticides in Ahmedabad' Asian Jour Chemistry 18(2)





High Risk Groups

Malathion sprayers Pest control agency workers Phosphamidon workers Phorate formulators Cyfluthrin sprayers Malathion sprayers Phosalone workers **BHC** workers Methomyl sprayers Aerial spray of endosulfan Formulators

Studies on Methomyl Exposure

22 male subjects, sprayed 4-5 hr for 5 days
Pesticide related morbidity (28%), neurological (13%), GIT (14%)
Lowering in Plasma ChE
Cardiac toxicity: ECG changes (64%)
T wave inversion and ST segment changes



Saiyed HN, Sadhu HG, Bhatnagar VK, Dewan A, Venkaiah K, Kashyap SK (1992) *Human Exp Toxicol* 11; 93 - 97

Study on Pesticide Formulators



Formulators (n=30) of a unit of organized sector engaged in dust and liquid formulation of various pesticides (Lindane, Monocrotophos, Quinalphos & Phorate) and a control group (n=14) were enrolled.



Informed consent and Questionnaire

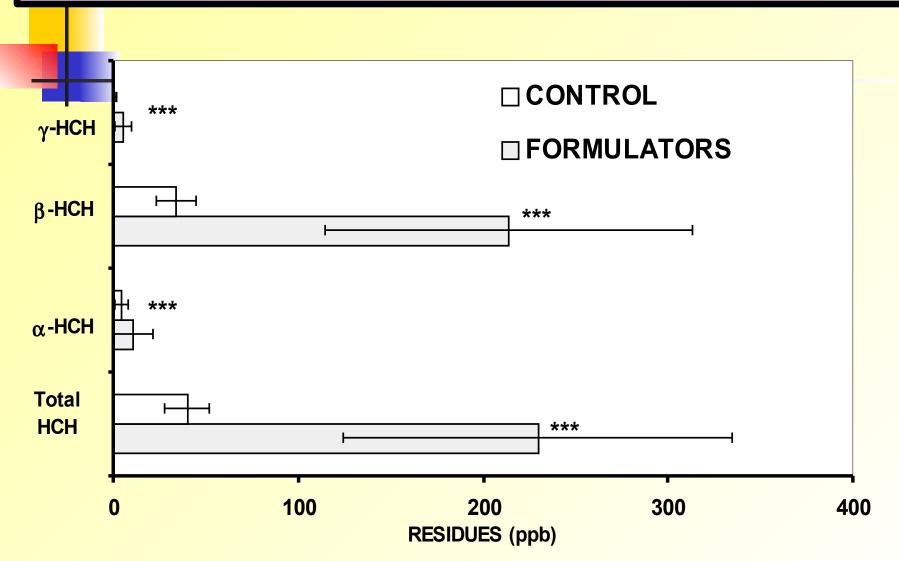


Biological samples were collected for analysis of residues and clinical parameters

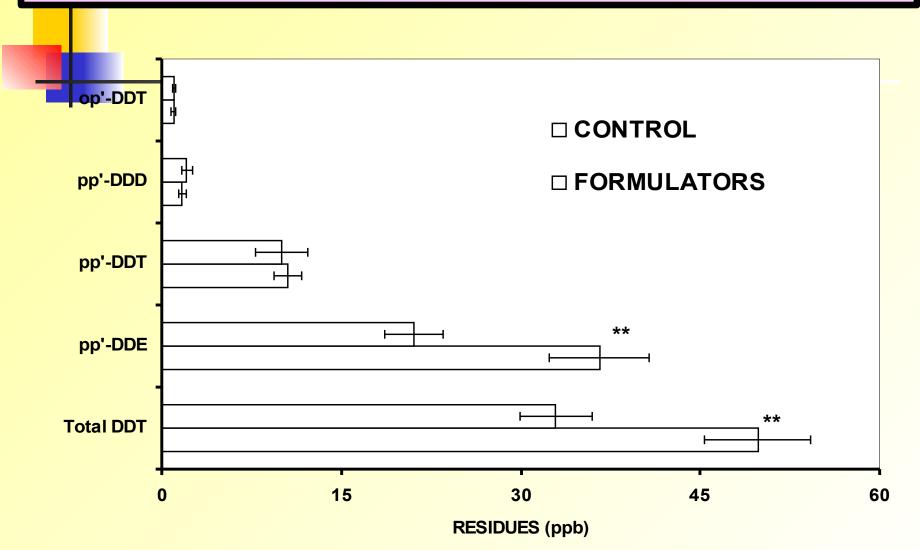
	Control N=14	Formulators (N=30)
HCH (ppb)	39.9 ± 12.1	229.7 ± 105***
ChE (IU/ml)	3.4 ± 0.2	2.2 ± 0.83***
IgM (mg %)	98.7 ± 18.4	116.6 ± 20.9*
IgG (mg %)	1163 ± 282.9	1297 ± 425.2
IgA (mg %)	206.5 ± 76.8	234.3 ± 80.84

Bhatnagar V, Karnik A, Suthar A, Zaidi S, Kashyap R, Shah M, Kulkarni P, Saiyed HN (2002) Bull Environ Contam Toxicol 68: 22-28

HCH Residues in Control & Formulators



DDT Residues in Control & Formulators



Conclusion

Data Gap

- Effective Monitoring & Surveillance
- Development of Safer Molecules
- Periodic Environmental Monitoring
- Cooperation

Industrial Chemicals

PAH: benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(e)pyrene, Chrysene, Hetrocyclic PAH: Quinoline, Benzo(f)quinoline, Nitro PAH: 1-Nitropyrene, 2-Nitropyrene, Cyclopenta-fused PAHs: Aceanthrylene, Acenaphthylene, Aromatic Amines: Benzidine, 2-Naphthylamine, Toluidine, 4-Aminobiphenyl, MOCA (plastic, rubber) Alkylating Agents: Propylene oxide, Dicarbazine, Ethylene oxide,..... Dyes: Congo red, Evans Blue, Sudan 1,..... Myotoxins: Aflatoxin B,.... Chemicals Producing Cyclic Adducts: Vinyl chloride, Vinyl carbamate Pesticides: Alachlor, dichloflaunid

Studies on Benzidine (BZ) and BZ based Dyes

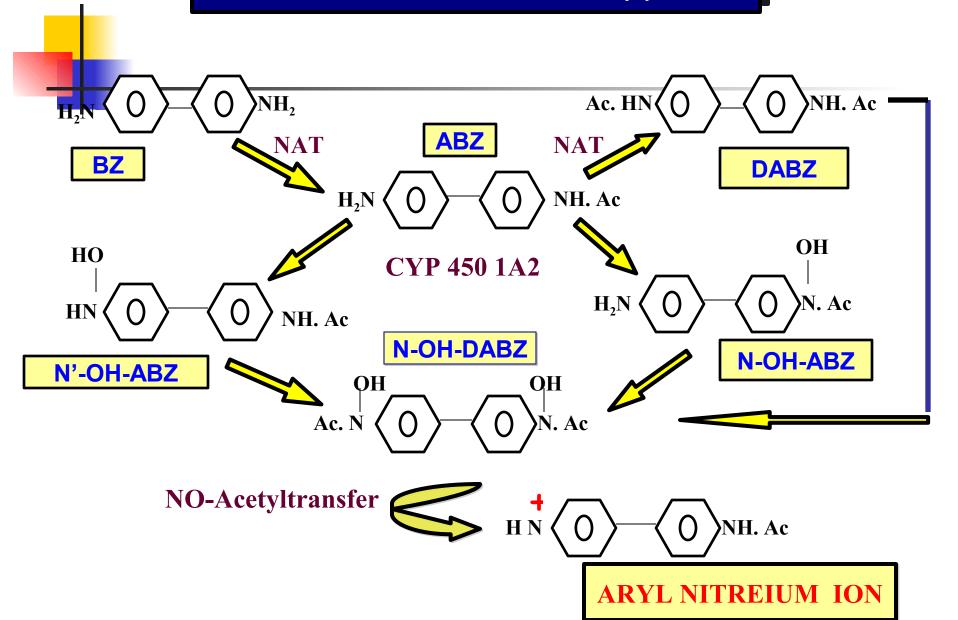
A cross sectional study in BZ and BZ dye exposed workers (NIOH-NIH Collaboration)

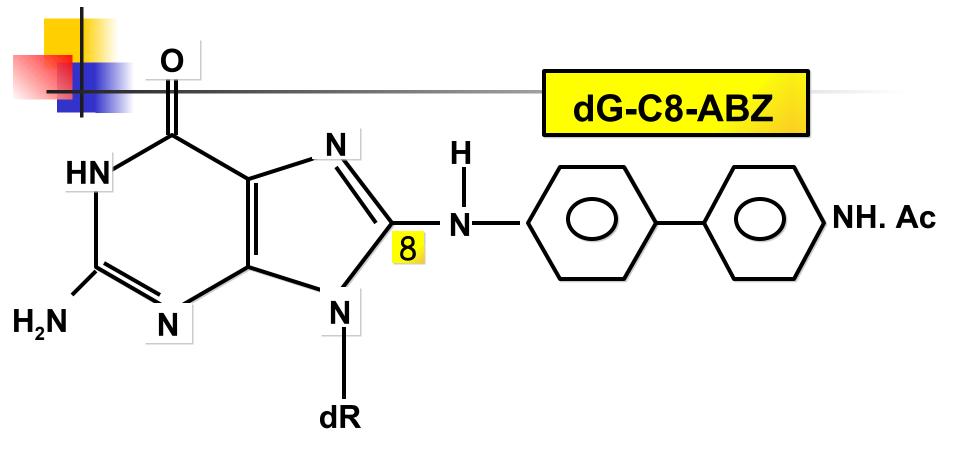
Study population: Exposed subjects – 33 (BZ – 15; BZ dye exposed – 18) Control subjects – 15 Questionnaire Biologic samples (blood & urine)

BZ-DNA adducts by ³²P-post labeling

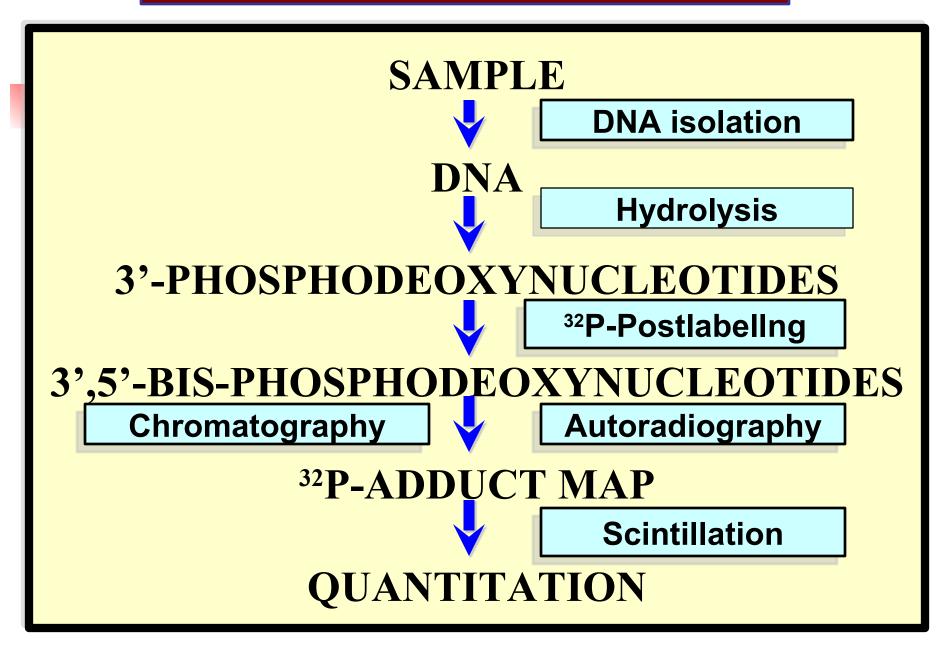
BZ metabolites and Hb-BZ adducts by GCMS

Mechanism of Support

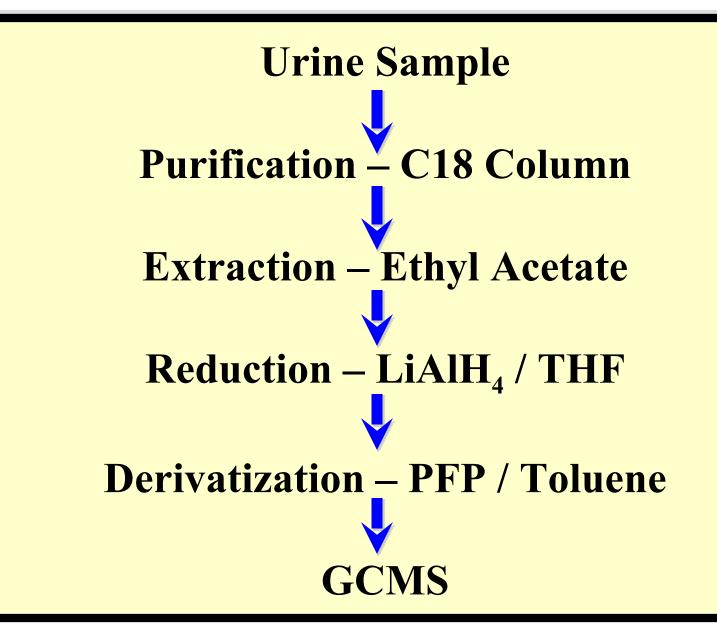




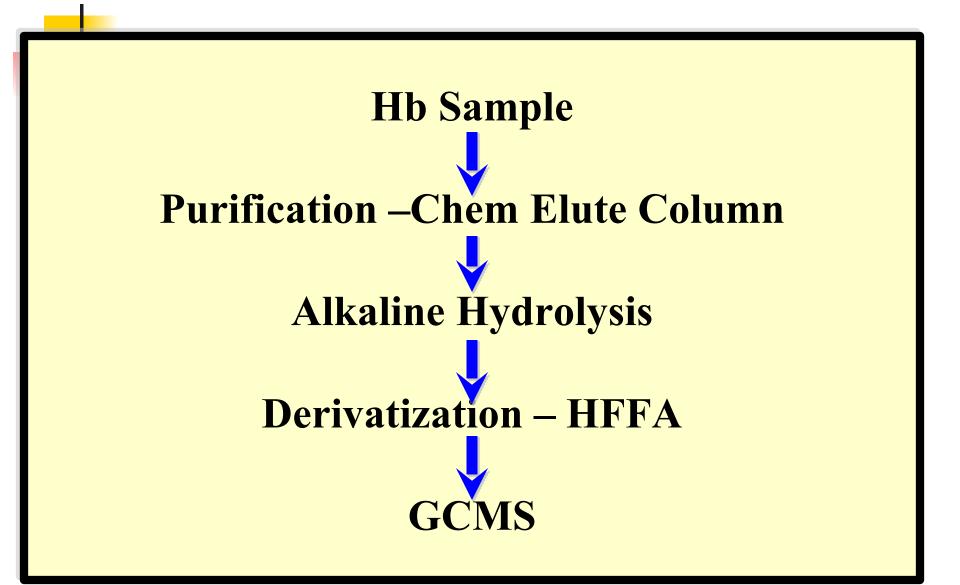
DNA adduct analysis

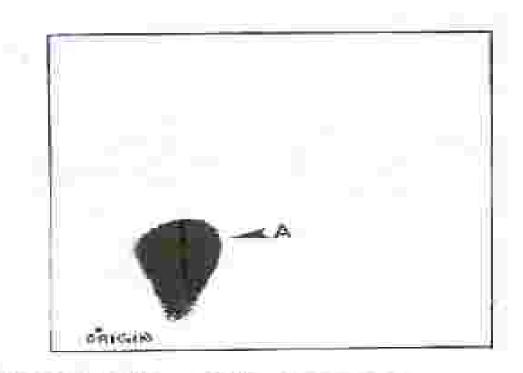


BZ Metabolites analysis

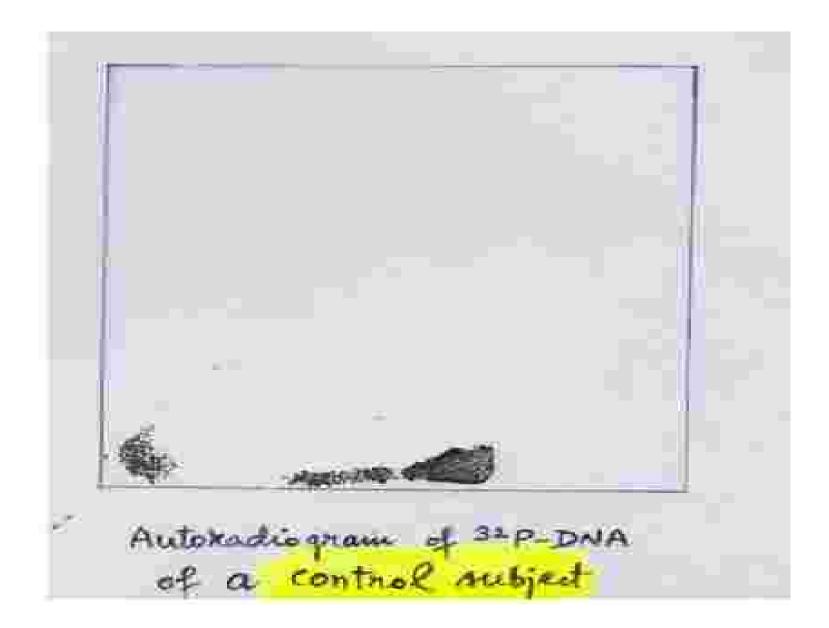


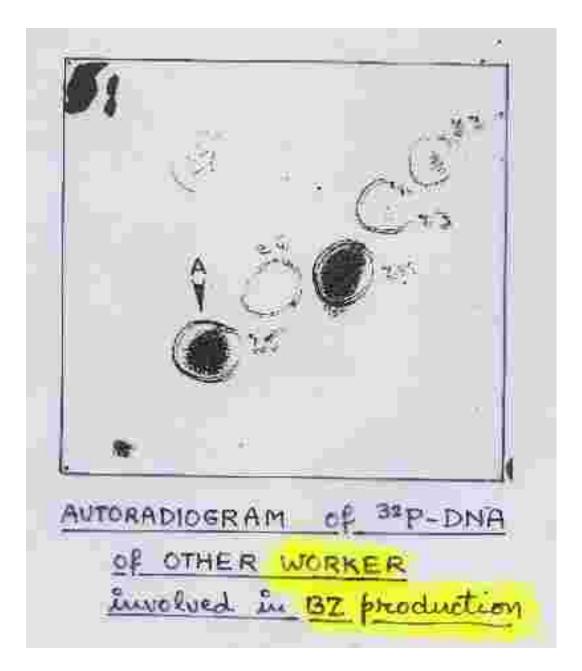
Hb-BZ adduct analysis

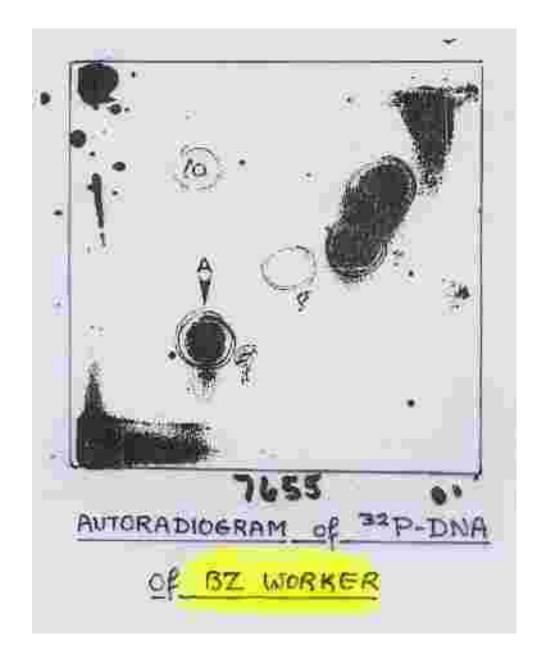




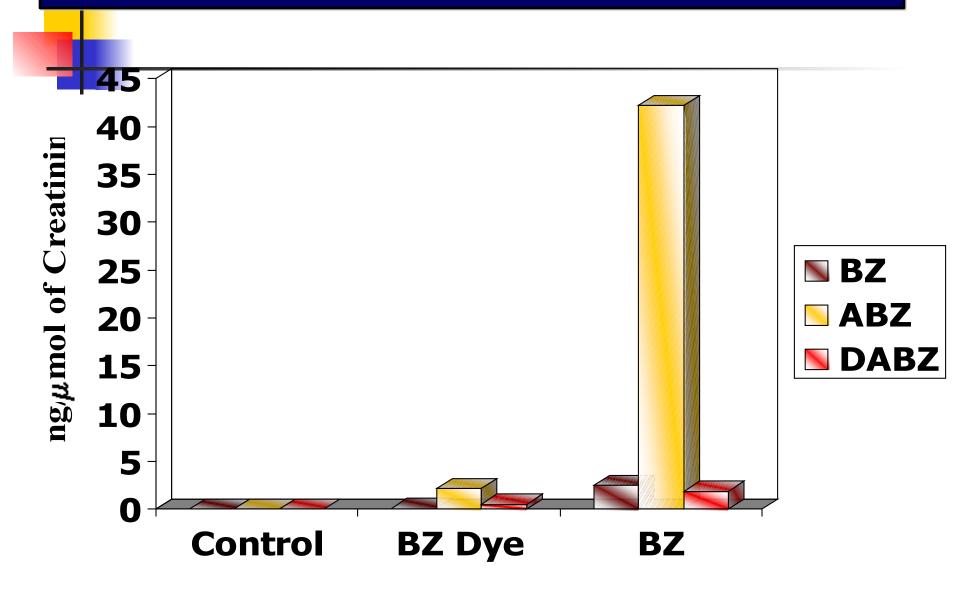
ANTORADIOGRAM OF DHA-BZ ADDUCT N-(DEOXYGUANOSIN-B-YL)-N-ACETYLBENZIDINE N-(DEOXYGUANOSIN-B-YL)-N-ACETYLBENZIDINE N-(D-O)-N-C-CH3 Han N-N-N-O-O-N-C-CH3 dk



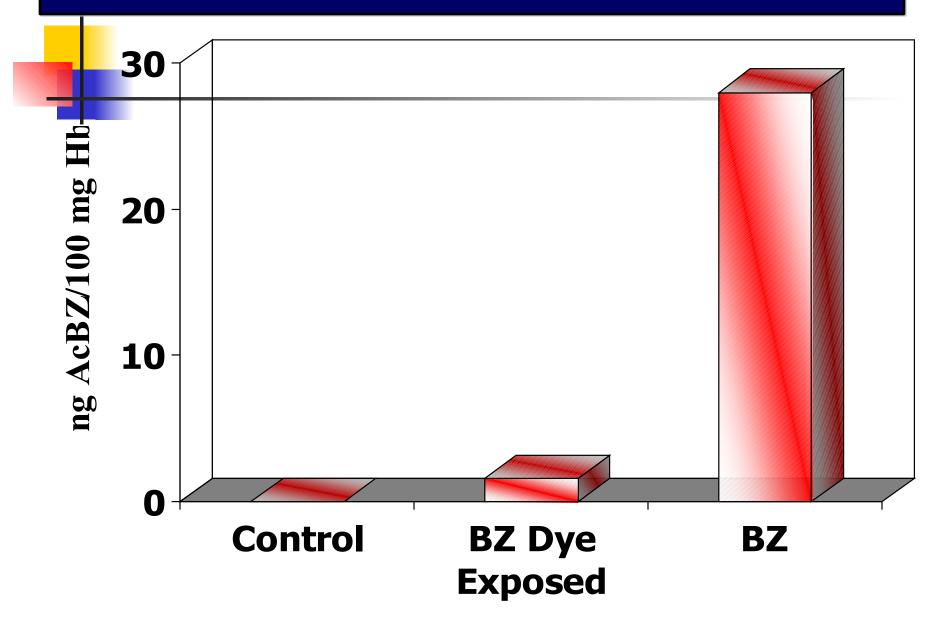




BZ metabolites in Control and Exposed Subjects



Hb-BZ adduct in Control and Exposed Subjects







Collaborators in Benzidine Project

N Rothman, G Talaska, T Zenser, D Bell, D DeMariani, V Lakshmi,

S K Kashyap, D Parikh, R Kashyap,



