

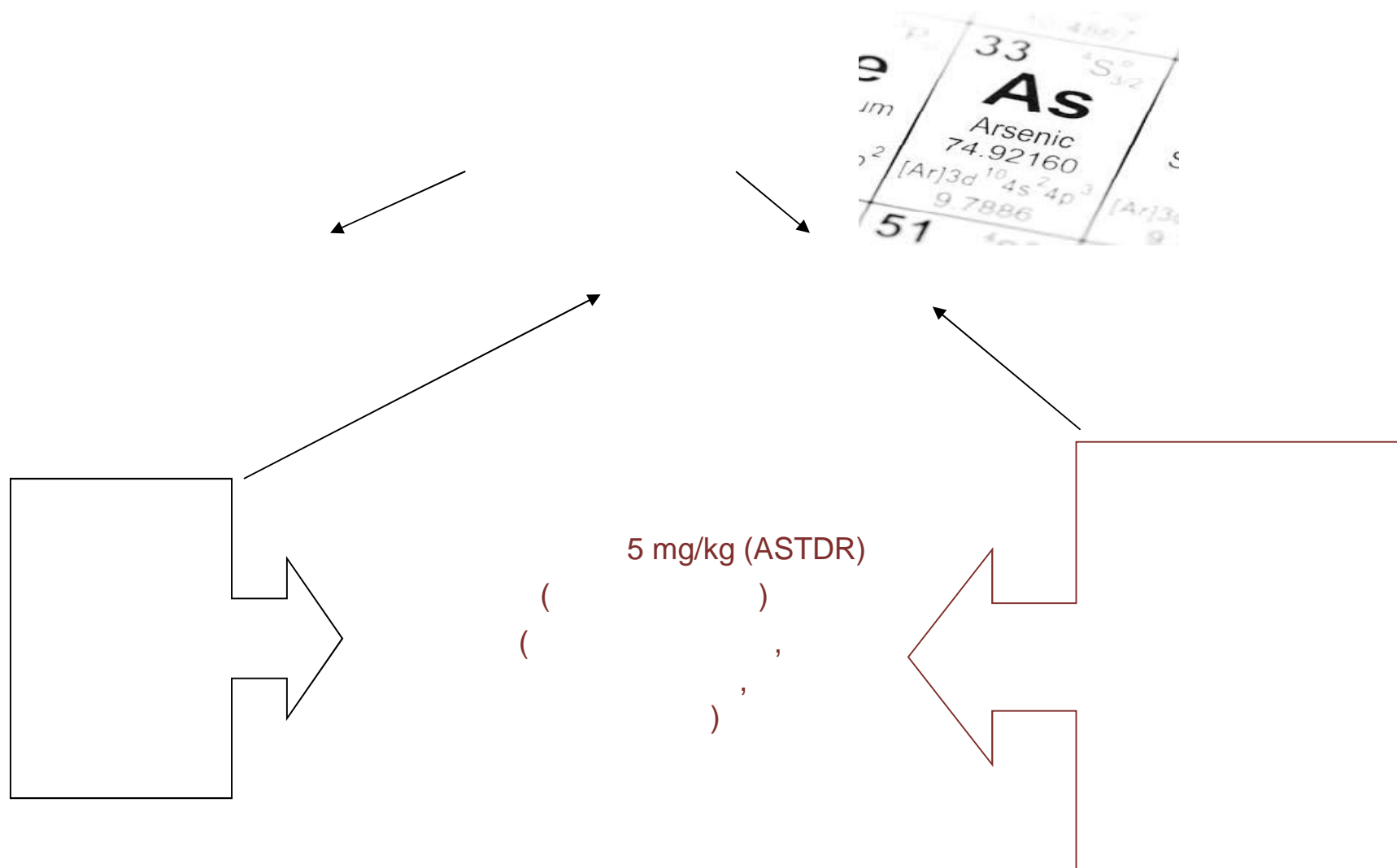


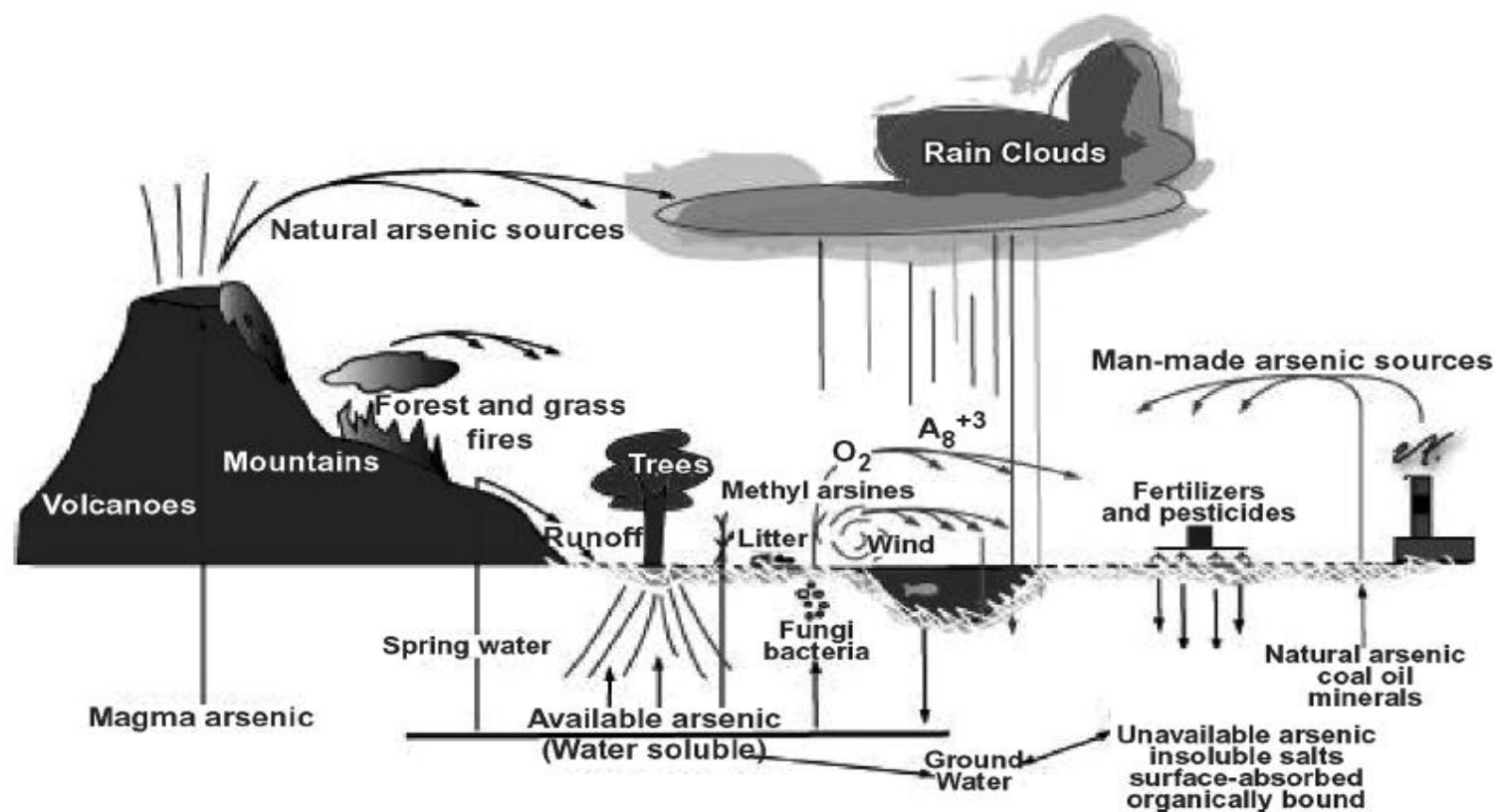
ИНСТИТУТ ЗА ЈАВНО ЗДРАВЉЕ СРБИЈЕ  
„ДР МИЛАН ЈОВАНОВИЋ БАТУТ“

90  
ГОДИНА  
1924-2014

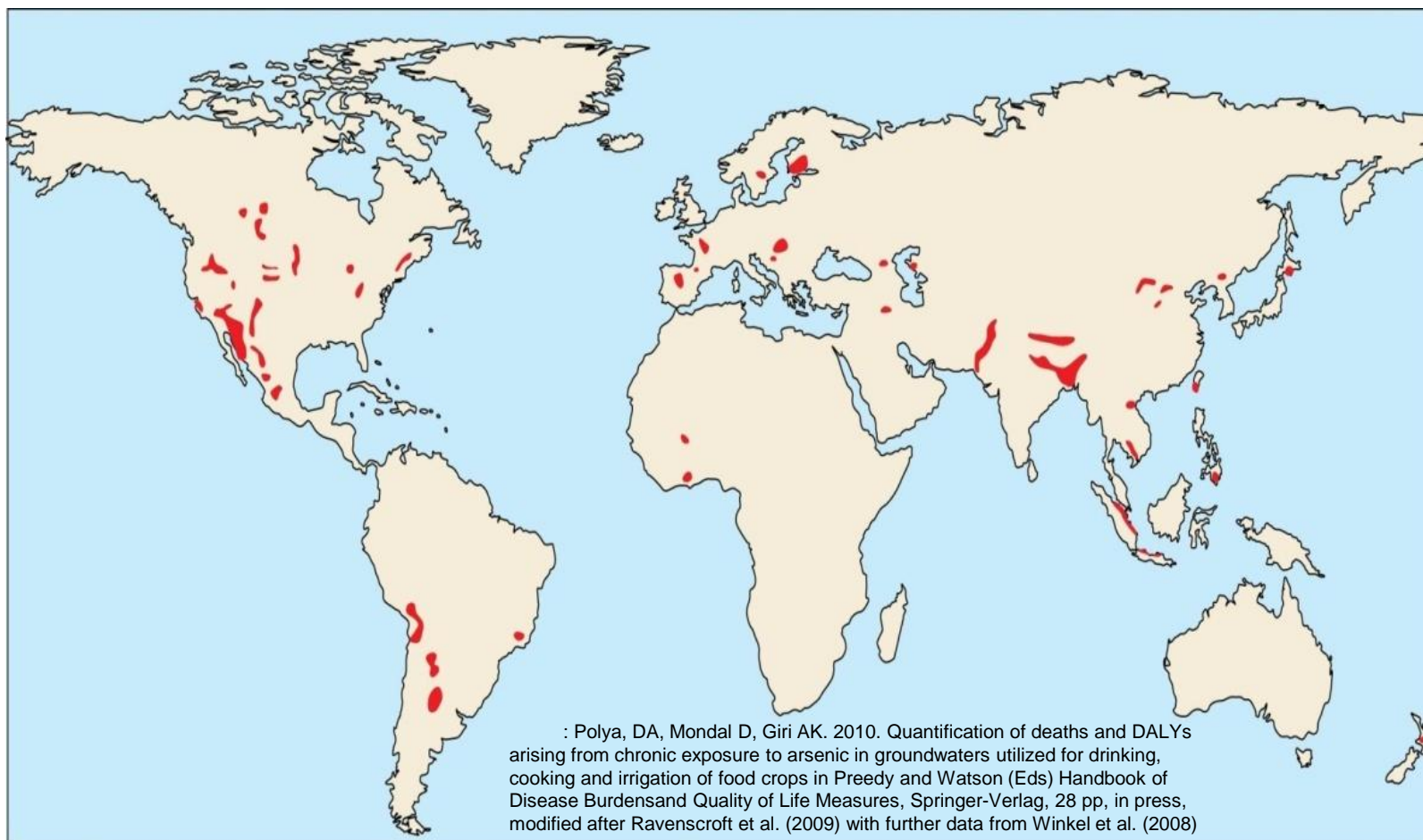


„Батутови дани“, 23–24. октобар 2014.









**130 милиона људи изложено концентрацијама арсена  
преко 50 µg/L (C30)**



10 µg/L

: , , , , 193-737 µg/l

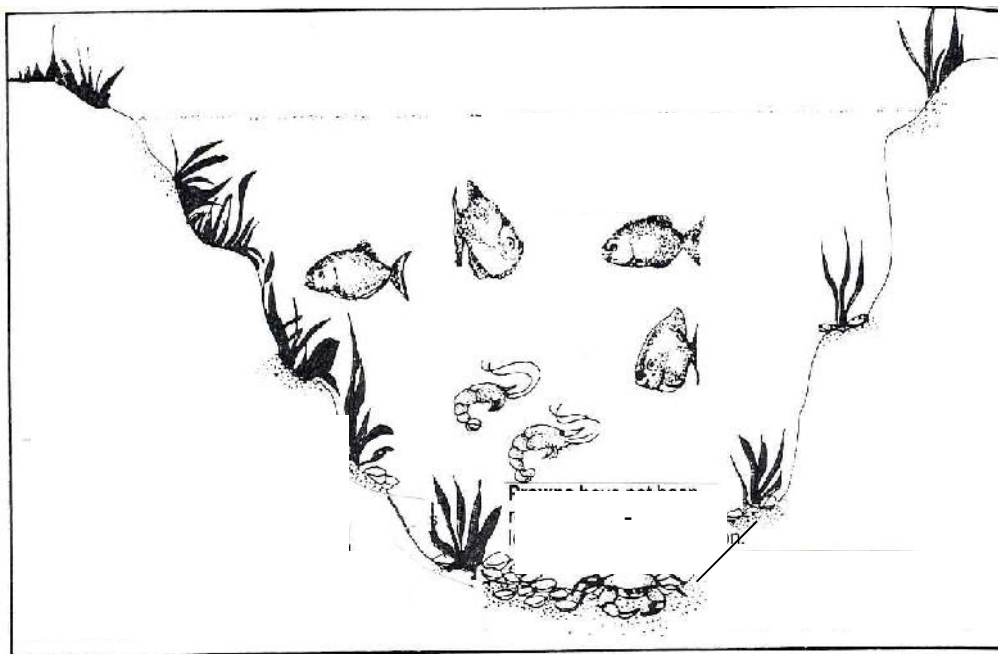
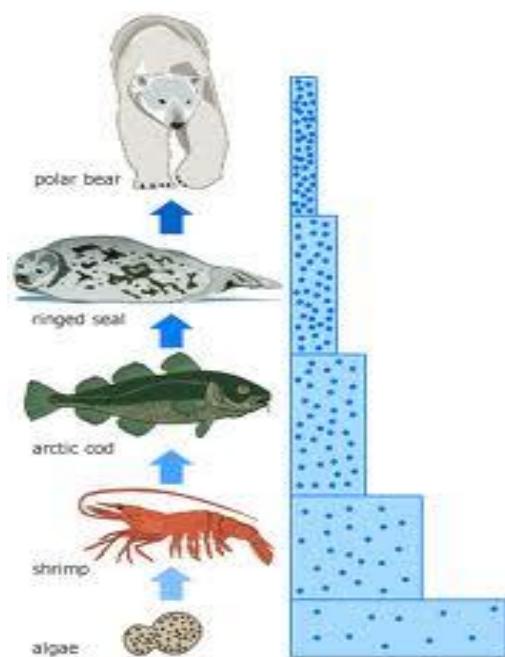
1800 µg/l (BGS/DPHE, 2001; Smedley et al., 2003)

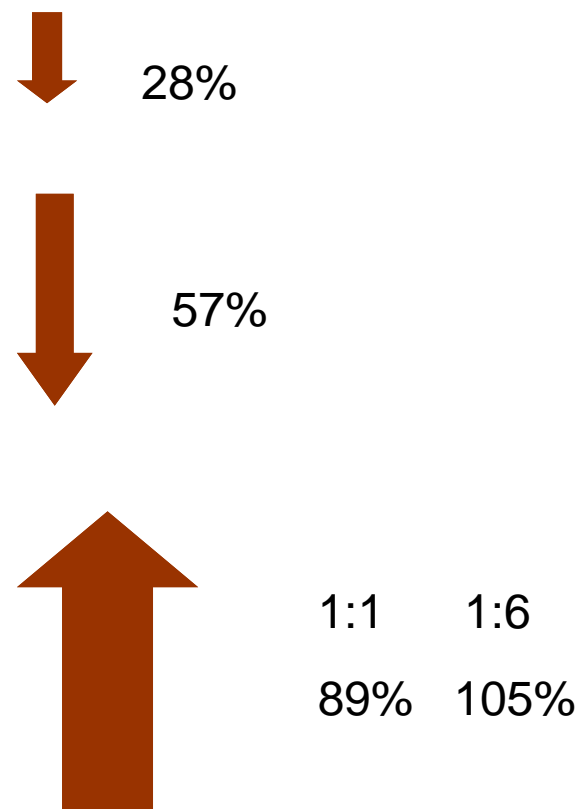
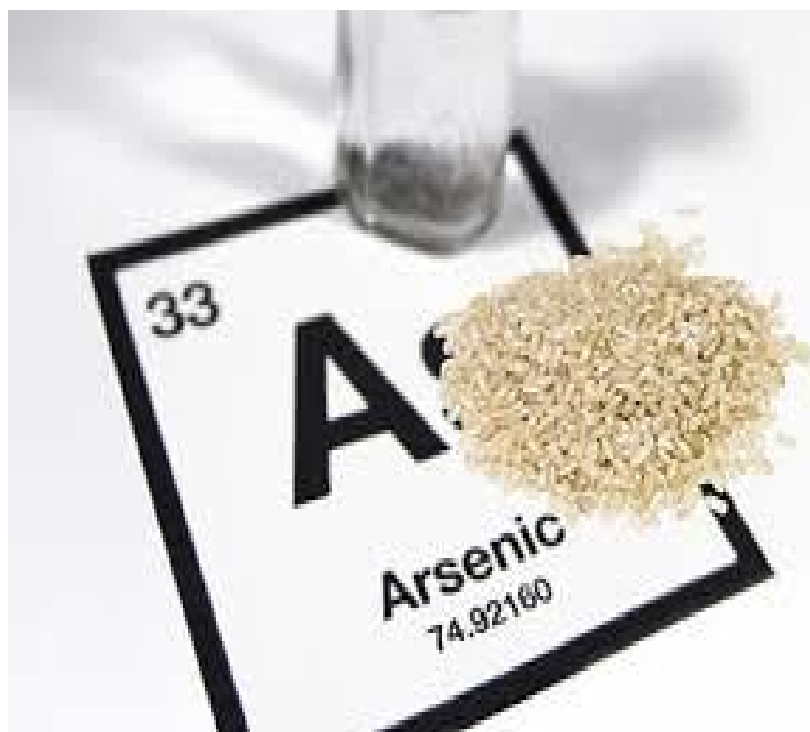
USA < 100 µg/l (Van Halem et al., 2009)

( ) 350 µg/l. (Dangi , 2007, Kristoforovi -Ili et al., 2009)



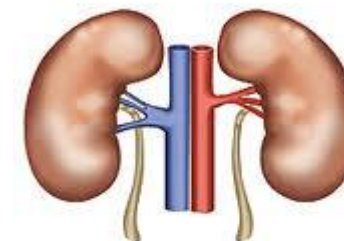
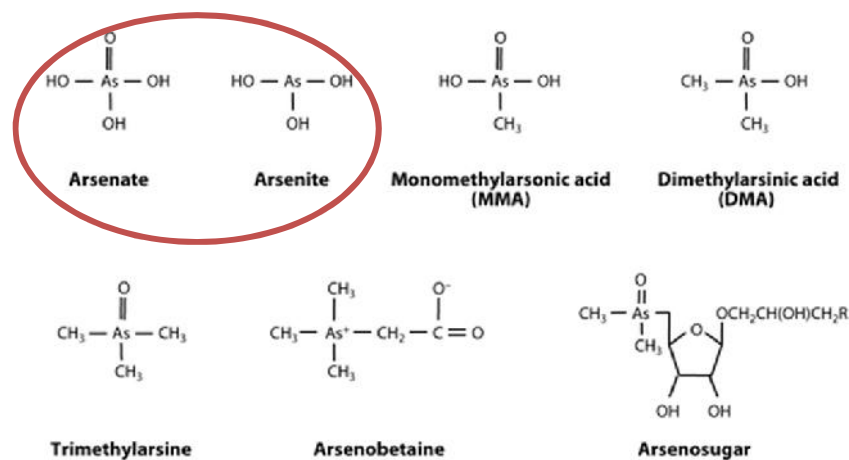
1%







- 95%  
(ASTDR, 2007).



10-30%

10-20%

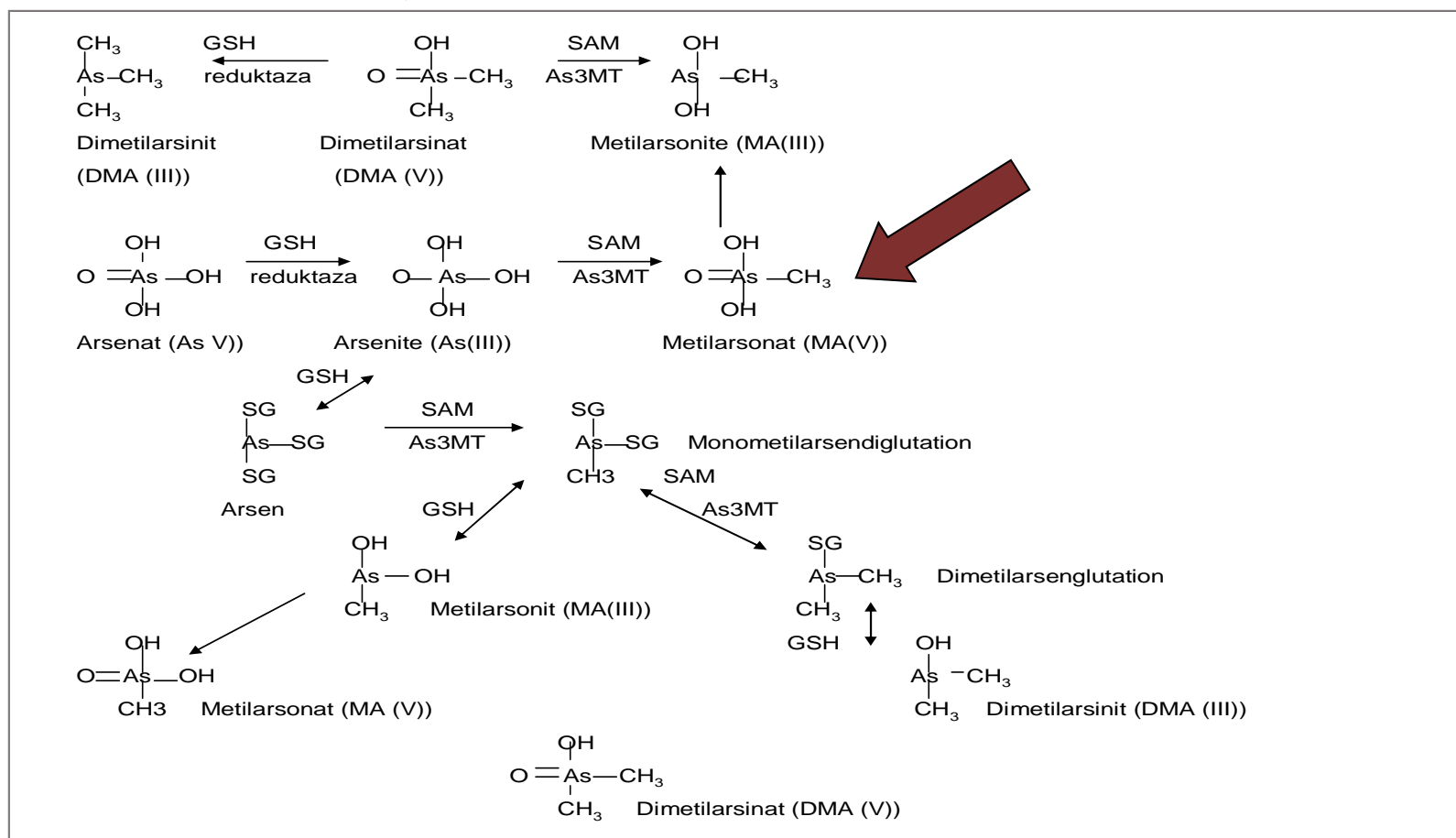
60-70%

(V)  
(V)

Zhao F-J, et al. 2010.  
Annu. Rev. Plant. Biol. 61:535-59



(Fischer et al., 2007).



**„Батутови дани”, 23-24. октобар 2014.**

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 (ATSDR, 2007; Hughes, 2006; NRC, 1999).

10 µg/L  
 10-20 µg/ ,  
 1 µg/g  
 (Kurtio et al., 1998).

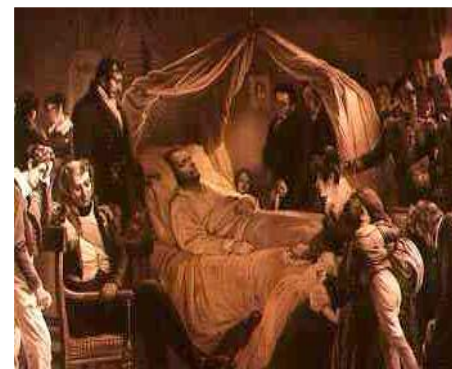
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Cesare Borgia Italy  
Middle Ages



Bonaparta



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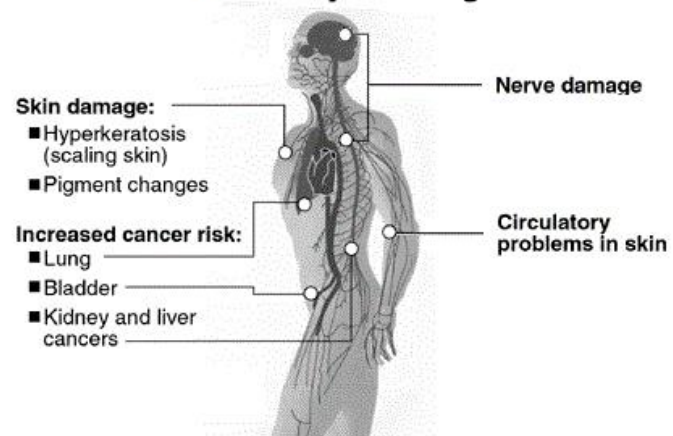
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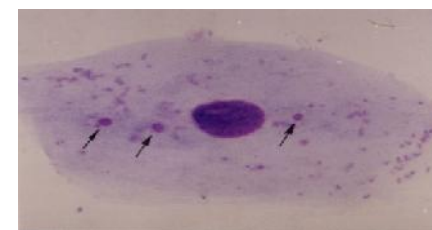
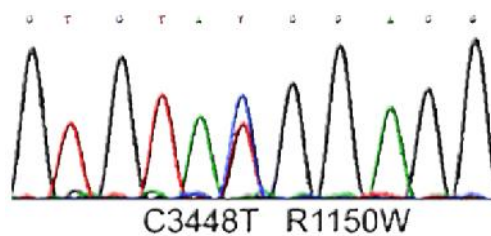
### Arsenic poisoning



(IARC, 1987)

(U.S. EPA, 1998),

(NRC 1999; NRC 2001).







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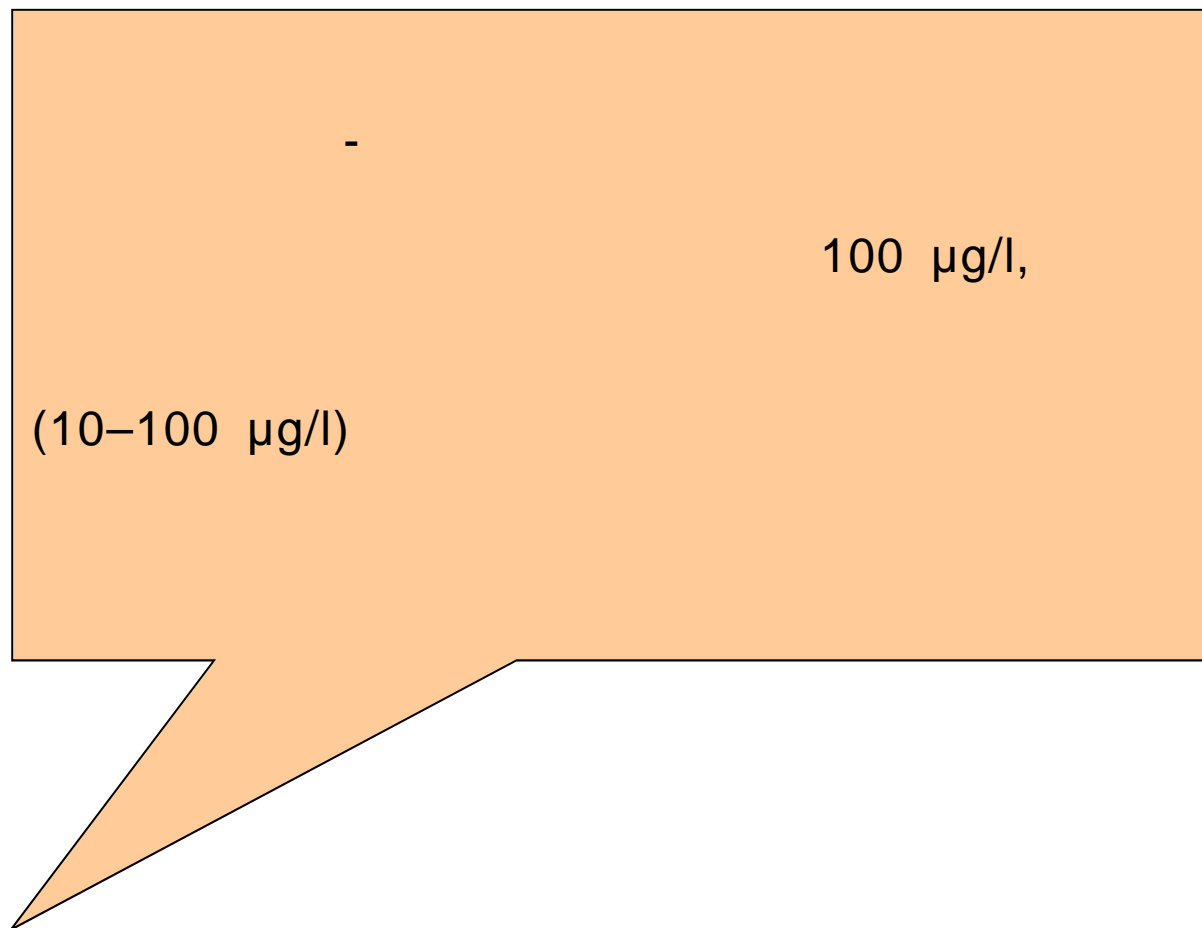
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**EFSA Panel on Contaminants in the Food Chain (CONTAM).** 2009.  
Scientific Opinion on Arsenic in Food. EFSA Journal. 7(10):1351. [199 pp.].  
doi:10.2903/j.efsa.2009.1351. Dostupno na: **[www.efsa.europa.eu](http://www.efsa.europa.eu)**.

# Association between type 2 diabetes and chronic arsenic exposure in drinking water: A cross sectional study in Bangladesh

Md. Rafiqul Islam<sup>1</sup>, Ismail Khan<sup>2</sup>, Sheikh Md. Nazmul Hossain<sup>2</sup>, Mark McHenry<sup>3</sup>, Catherine D'Sa<sup>4</sup>, John Atiba<sup>5</sup>, Rosemarie Frey<sup>6</sup>, Marjan Salimani<sup>7</sup>, Shafiqul Alam<sup>8</sup> and Md. Nazmul Hossain<sup>1\*</sup>

## Abstract

**Background:** Chronic exposure to high level of inorganic arsenic in drinking water (DW) has been ecological in nature and has focused with few studies directly measuring arsenic levels in drinking water as an indicator of moderate level of arsenic exposure on diabetes risk is largely unknown knowledge over previous works.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted in 1004 consenting men participants yielding a participation rate of 60%. These participants are aged 18–70 years and had consumed arsenic-contaminated drinking water for more than 10 years following the new diagnostic criteria of type 2 diabetes (WHO 2002), or a self-reported physician diagnosis of type 2 diabetes. Chronic arsenic exposure was estimated by multiple logistic regression in Body Mass Index (BMI) and family history of T2D.

**Results:** A total of 1004 individuals participated in the study. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes was 10.5% in the highest category having almost 100–199 µg/L of arsenic. For most levels of arsenic exposure, the risk of exposure to arsenic was not significantly associated with type 2 diabetes.

**Conclusions:** These findings suggest an association between chronic arsenic exposure and type 2 diabetes. Risk is generally higher with longer duration of arsenic exposure among those who were exposed to the highest concentration of arsenic.

## Background

Arsenic is a recognized carcinogen and toxicant [1,2]. It has a wide range of adverse health effects including cancer of the skin and internal organs, chronic bronchitis, hypertension, and skin lesions such as hyper-pigmentation, and hyper-keratosis. Chronic arsenic exposure has also been reported to be a potential risk factor for type 2 diabetes [3–5]. T2D is a metabolic disorder characterized by

hyperglycemia, and altered insulin sensitivity [6]. Type 2 diabetes and is a [6]. Established a chronic arsenic exposure has also been reported to be a potential risk factor for type 2 diabetes [3–5]. T2D is a metabolic disorder characterized by

Environ Health (2015) 14:10  
DOI 10.1186/s12940-015-0138-8

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Prolonged environmental exposure of arsenic through drinking water on the risk of hypertension and type 2 diabetes

Xin Li<sup>1</sup>, Bing Li<sup>1</sup>, Shuhua Xi<sup>1</sup>, Quanmei Zheng<sup>1</sup>, Xinqiang Li<sup>1</sup> and Guifan Sun<sup>1\*</sup>

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© Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2015

**Abstract** Prolonged exposure to inorganic arsenic has been a severe environmental public health issue worldwide in the recent decades. Increasing evidence has suggested a possible role of prolonged arsenic exposure through drinking water in the development of arsenic-induced chronic non-neoplastic diseases, among which hypertension and type 2 diabetes (T2D) are the focus of concern. Although exposure to high levels of arsenic has been reported to be associated with excess risk of hypertension and T2D in a dose-dependent manner, the association has yet to be established, especially low-level exposure. This cross-sectional study was designed to evaluate the potential association between prolonged environmental arsenic exposure through drinking water and the prevalence of hypertension and T2D in Inner Mongolia, China, with emphasis on the assessment of low-level exposure. In this study (a total of 669 men and women), we found that the blood pressure levels were significantly correlated with cumulative arsenic exposure and that the systolic blood pressure of the subjects with arsenic exposure >50 µg/L was significantly higher than those of the subjects with <10 and 10–50 µg/L exposure. Significant prevalence of hypertension was found in the subjects of the >50 µg/L group both before and after adjustment for confounders. In addition, a significant negative relationship was found between urinary arsenic percentage of dimethylarsinic acid (DMA%) and the prevalence of hypertension in the >50 µg/L group. However, low-level arsenic exposure (10–50 µg/L) was not statistically associated with hypertension. No significant difference of blood glucose was found among the groups with different arsenic

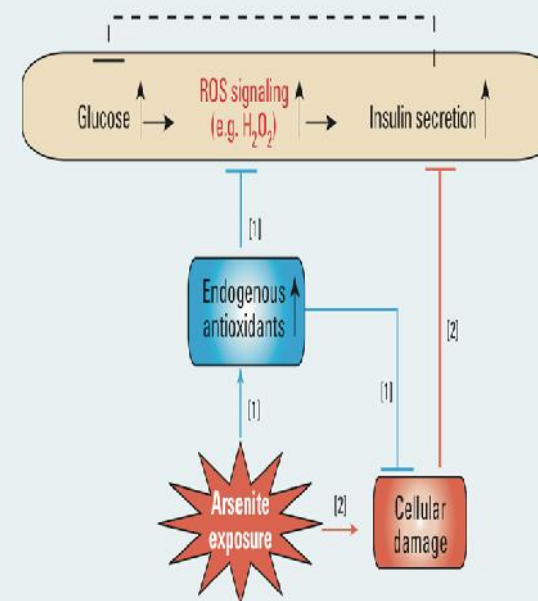
exposure levels. No statistical association was found between arsenic exposure and T2D. Our findings suggested that prolonged arsenic exposure might play a role in the development of hypertension; however, only high-level arsenic was associated with the risk of hypertension. Our findings also indicated that lower DMA% might be related with the increased susceptibility of arsenic-induced hypertension.

**Keywords** Arsenite · Urinary arsenic species · Arsenic metabolism · Hypertension · Type 2 diabetes

## Introduction

Prolonged exposure to inorganic arsenic (iAs), a ubiquitous environmental contaminant, has been a public health issue throughout the world in the recent decades [Chappell et al. 2000; Mukherjee et al. 2006]. The main source of environmental exposure to iAs in humans is drinking water. Excessive exposure to arsenic through drinking water has been reported to be associated with increased prevalence of human cancers of the skin and other internal organs including the lung, urinary bladder, kidney, and liver [Gonzalez et al. 2001; Schunmacker-Wilde et al. 2006]. Increasing evidence has also suggested a possible role of prolonged arsenic exposure through drinking water in the development of arsenic-induced chronic non-neoplastic diseases, among which hypertension and diabetes are the focus of concern [Chen et al. 2007a; Wang et al. 2007].

Hypertension is one of the major risk factors for cardiovascular diseases and is considered as a major public health problem worldwide [Whitworth and World Health Organization, International Society of Hypertension Writing Group 2003; Lopez et al. 2006]. The possible role of chronic arsenic exposure in the development of hypertension has been previously reported from Taiwan, Bangladesh, and the USA. These studies



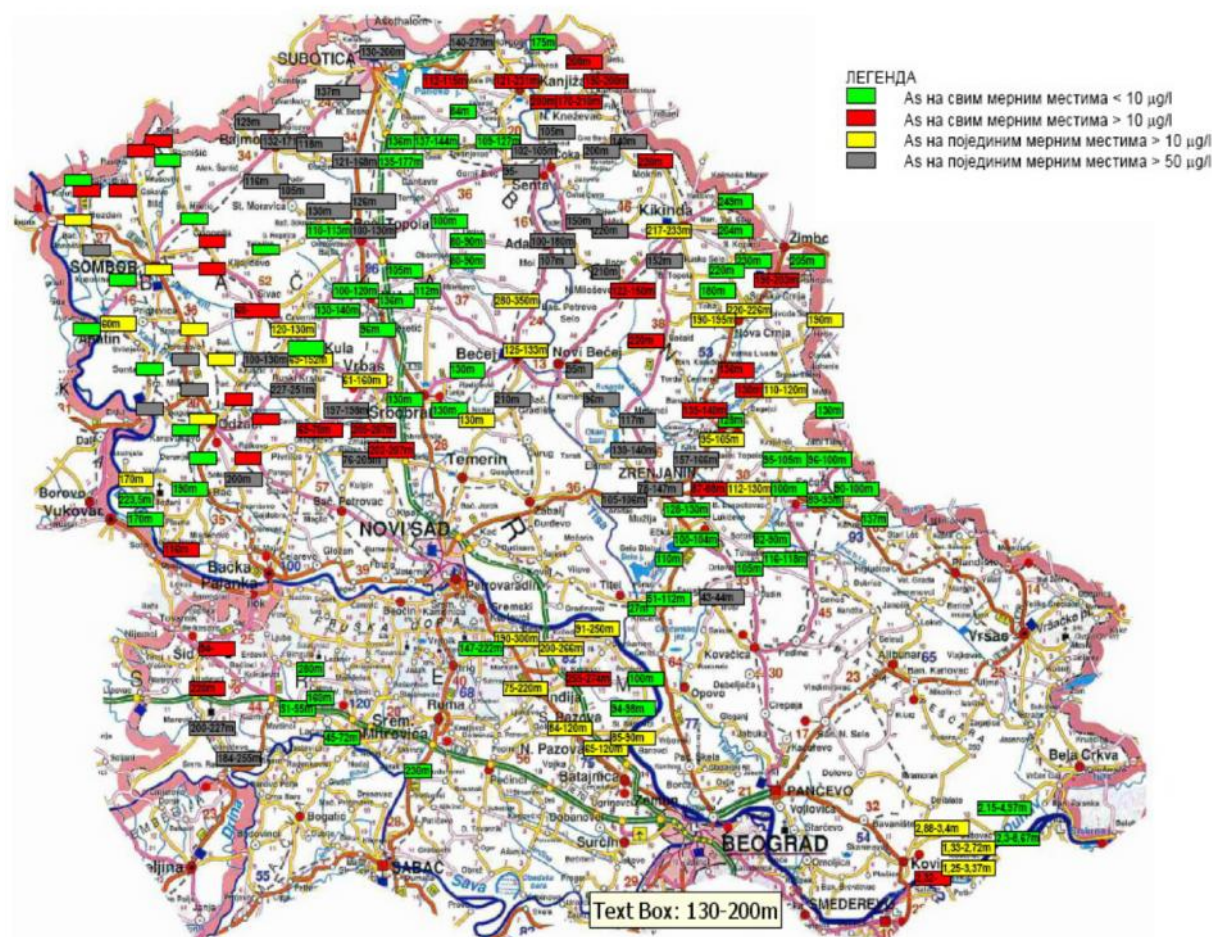
\* Correspondence: rafiqul@icm.gov.bd  
<sup>1</sup> Institute of Environmental Health, Bangladesh ICDDR,B: The University of Health and Medical Sciences, GPO Box 128, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh  
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



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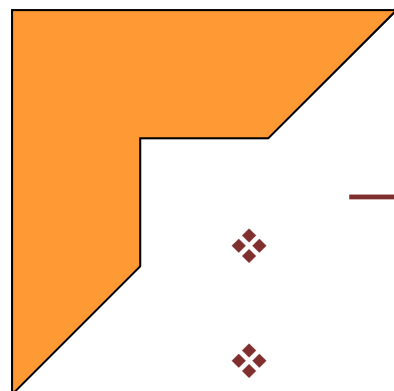
## Responsible editor: Philippe Beutels

X. Li, B. Li, S. Xi, Q. Zheng, X. Li, G. Sun  
Department of Environmental and Occupational Health, School of Public Health, China Medical University, No. 92, Beir Road, Shenyang, Liaoning Province 110001, China  
e-mail: sungf@cmu.edu.cn



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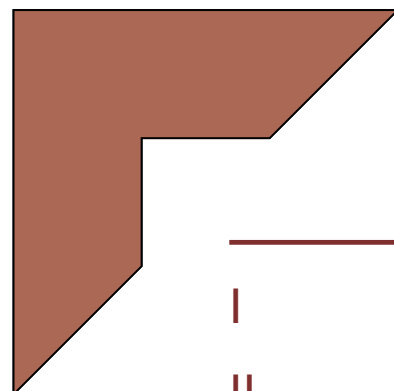
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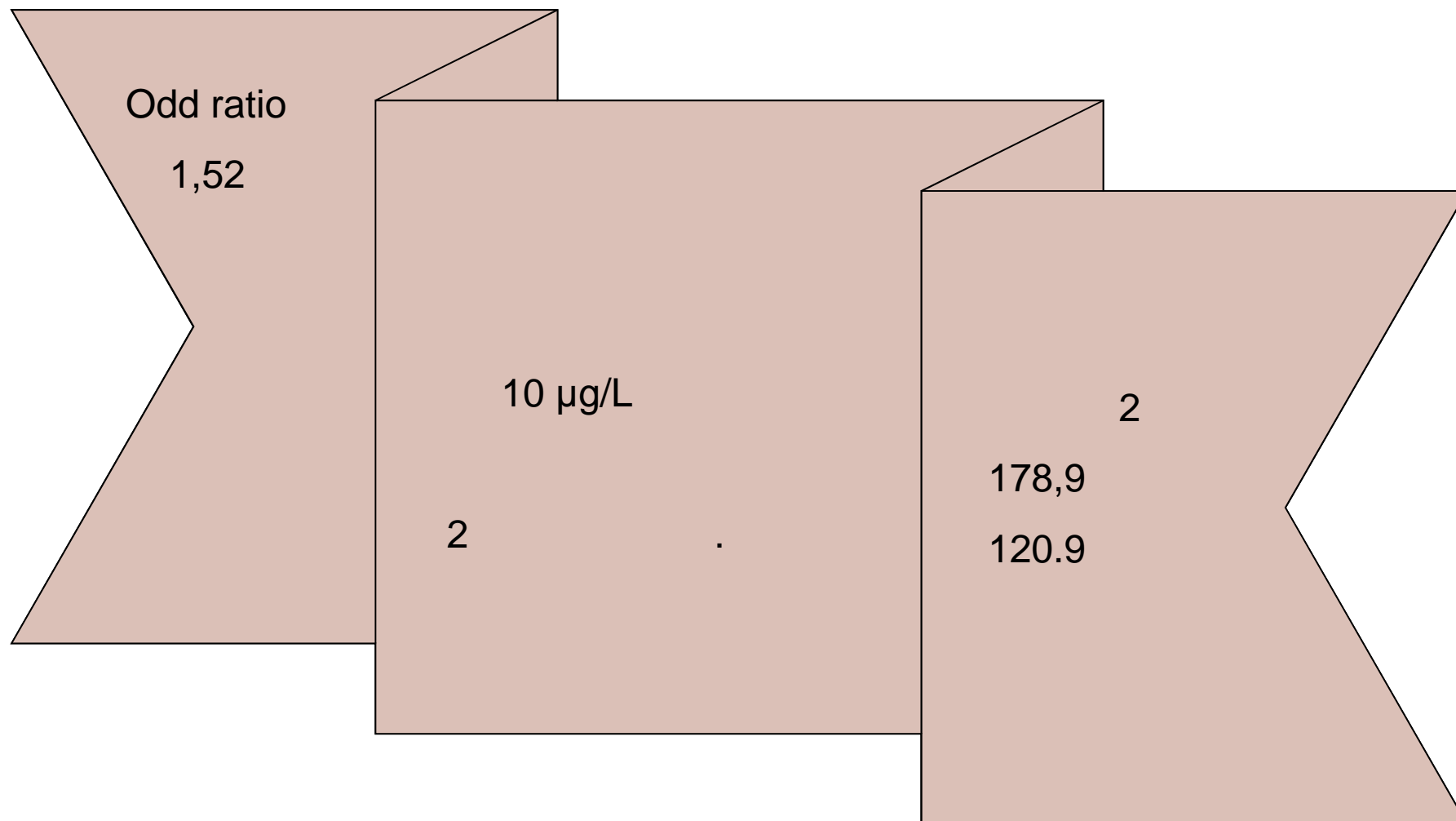
	Број узорака	As (µg/l)
Сва насеља	417	52,3 ± 81,7
Изложена насеља	171	125,2 ± 85,2
Неизложена насеља	246	1,6 ± 1,8
As (III) Сва насеља	80	9,7 ± 27,1
As (V) Сва насеља	80	61,9 ± 76,9

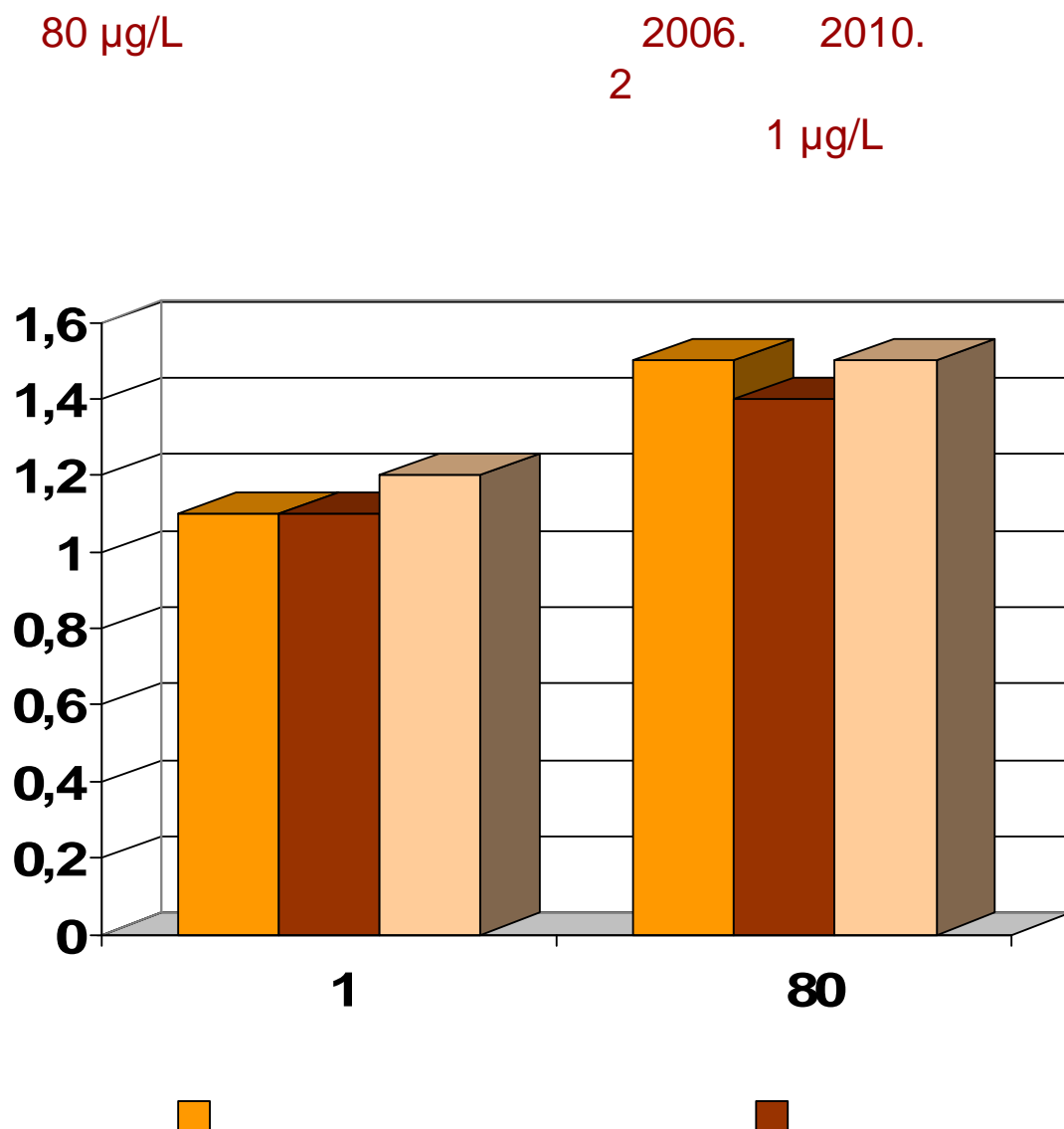
Стандардизована стопа инциденције (на 100.000 становника) и  
однос шанси оболевања од ДМ тип 2 у популацији општине  
Зрењанин и централне Србије

Година пријављи- вања	Стандардизована стопа инциденције		Однос шанси	95% интервал поверења
	Популација општине Зрењанин	Популација централне Србије		
2006	218,6	136,4	<b>1,56</b>	1,42 – 1,70
2007	150,3	114,1	<b>1,31</b>	1,17 – 1,46
2008	173,4	107,9	<b>1,64</b>	1,48 – 1,81
2009	147,5	119,2	<b>1,23</b>	1,10 – 1,37
2010	204,9	126,7	<b>1,62</b>	1,48 – 1,78

\*

(ASR-W)





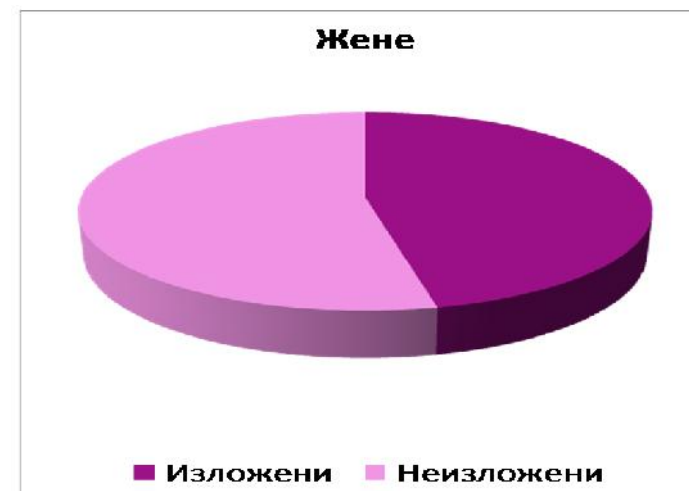
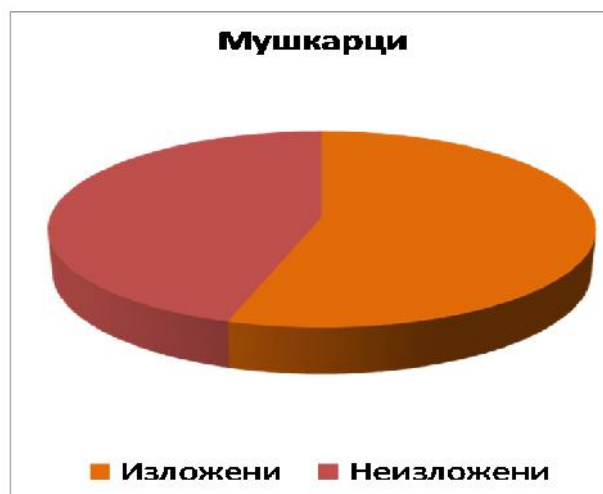
Популација:  
OR=1,31  
(1,17-1,48)

Мушкарци:  
OR=1,31  
(1,11-1,56)

Жене:  
OR=1,23  
(1,05-1,45)



II



287 испитаника: 151 изложених и 136 неизложених



	N	SD	*	p
	151	53,56	10,41	
	136	57,37	9,91	
	287	55,36	10,34	
			-3,167	0,002

\*

-

## Процена изложености арсену преко воде за пиће

$$СИ (\mu g) = ВП \times As_{(ВП)} + ВК \times As_{(ВК)} + ВН \times As_{(ВК)}$$

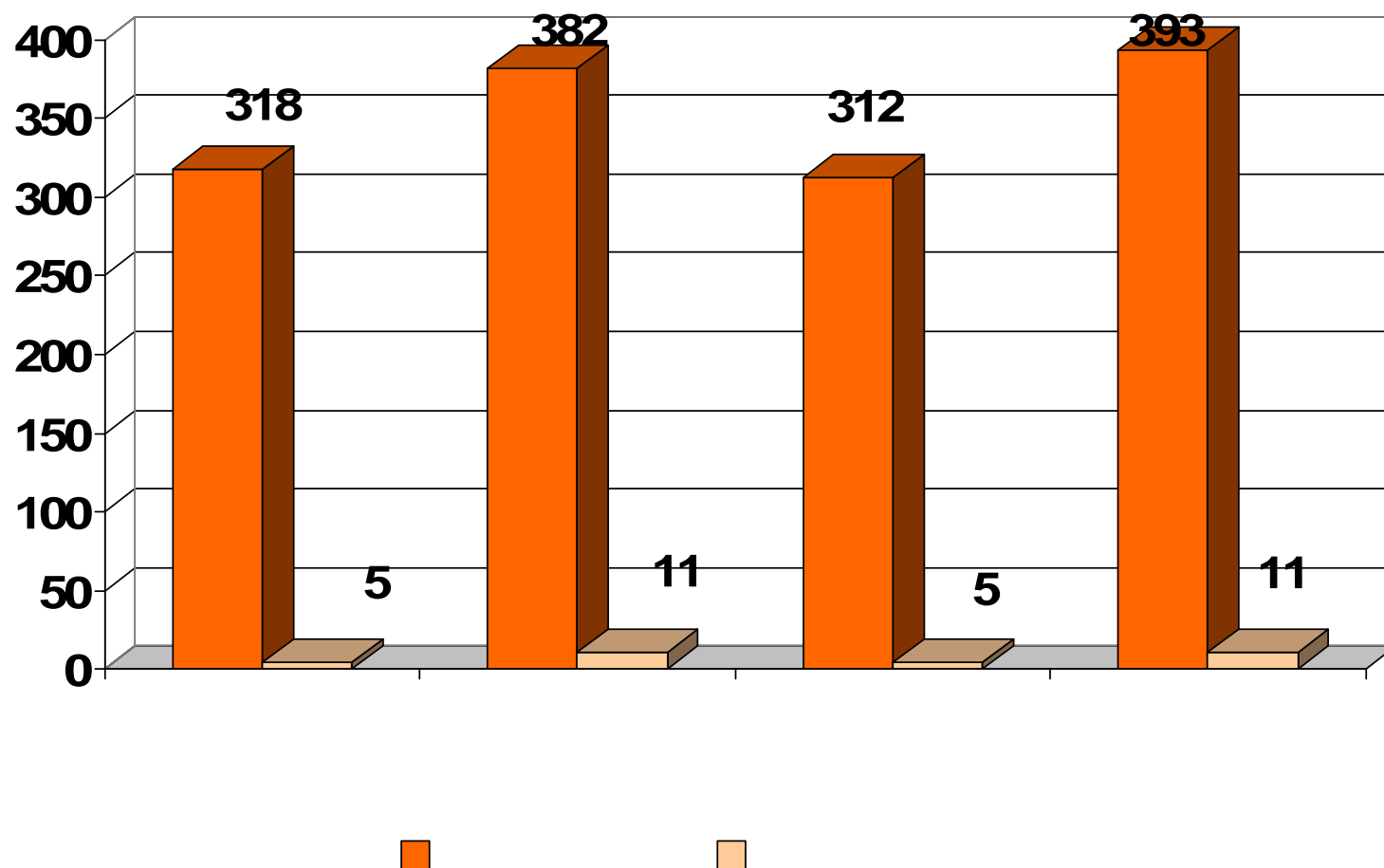
$$КИ(mg) = ВП \times As_{(ВП)} \times \Gamma \times 365 + ВК \times As_{(ВК)} \times \Gamma \times 365 + ВК \times As_{(ВК)} \times \Gamma \times 365$$

$$ИТД (mg) = \Gamma \times 365 \times СИ (mg)$$

$$(mg) = (mg) - ( ) (mg)$$

## зложеност арсену преко воде за пиће

µg/



$p < 0,001$



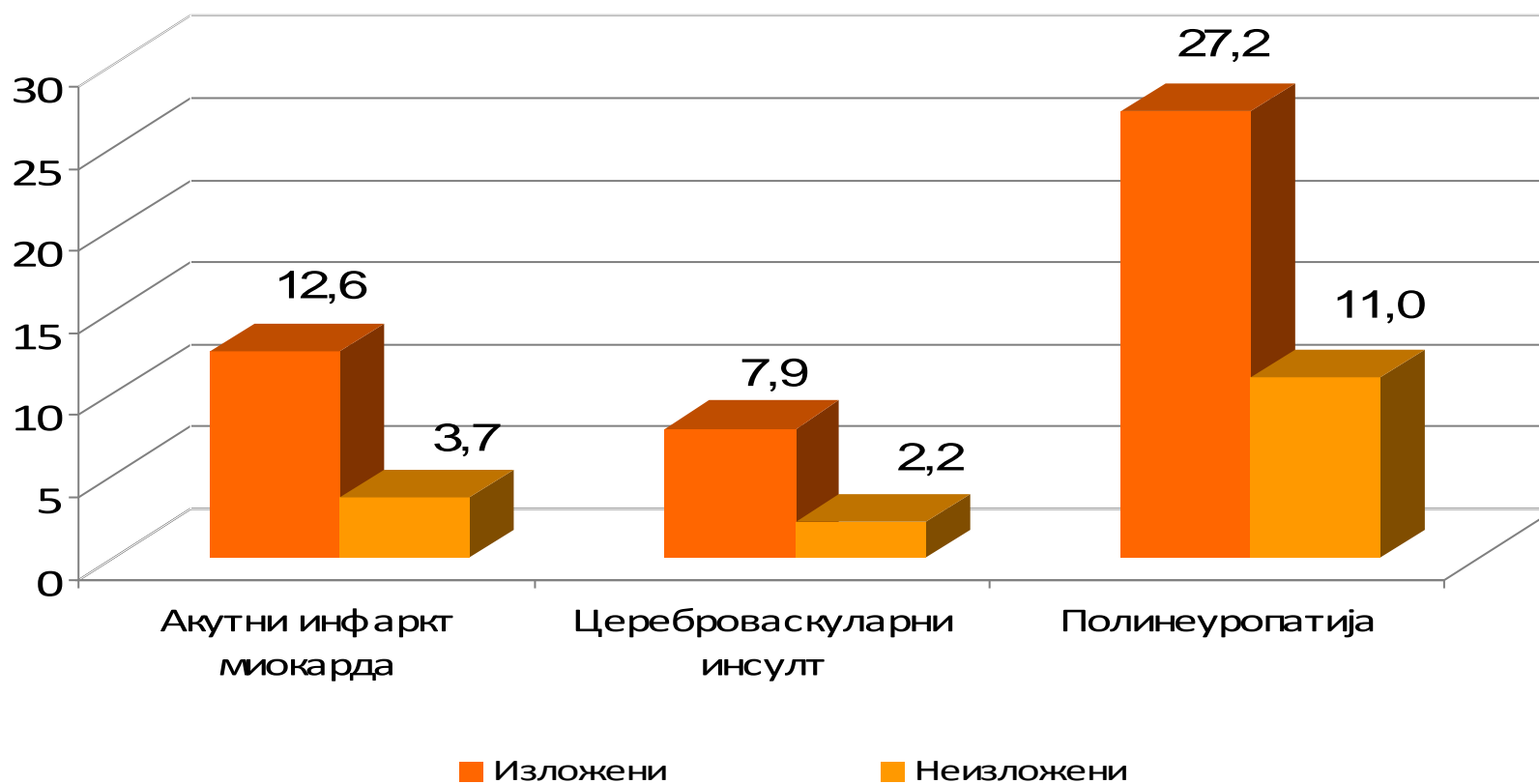
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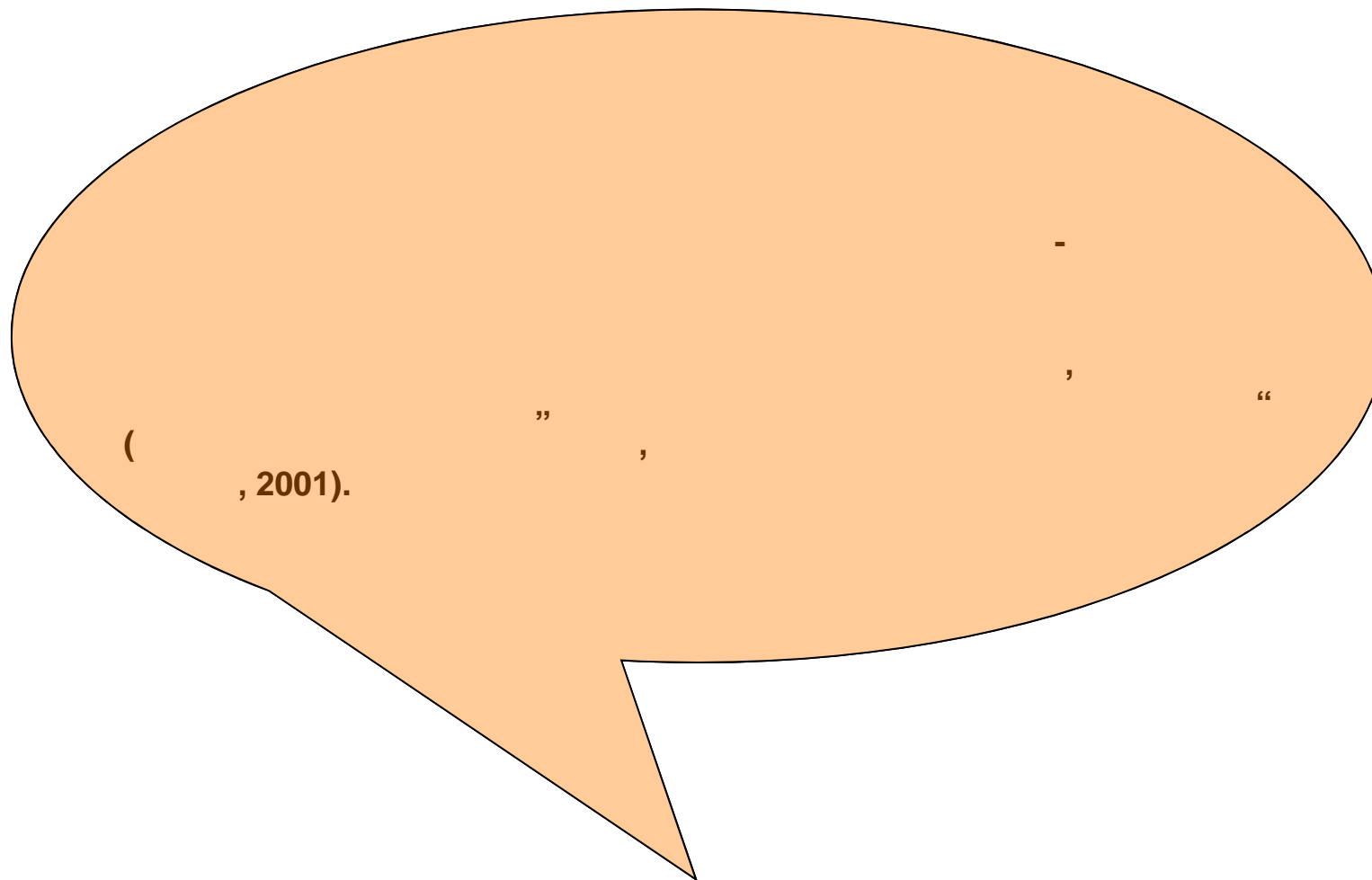
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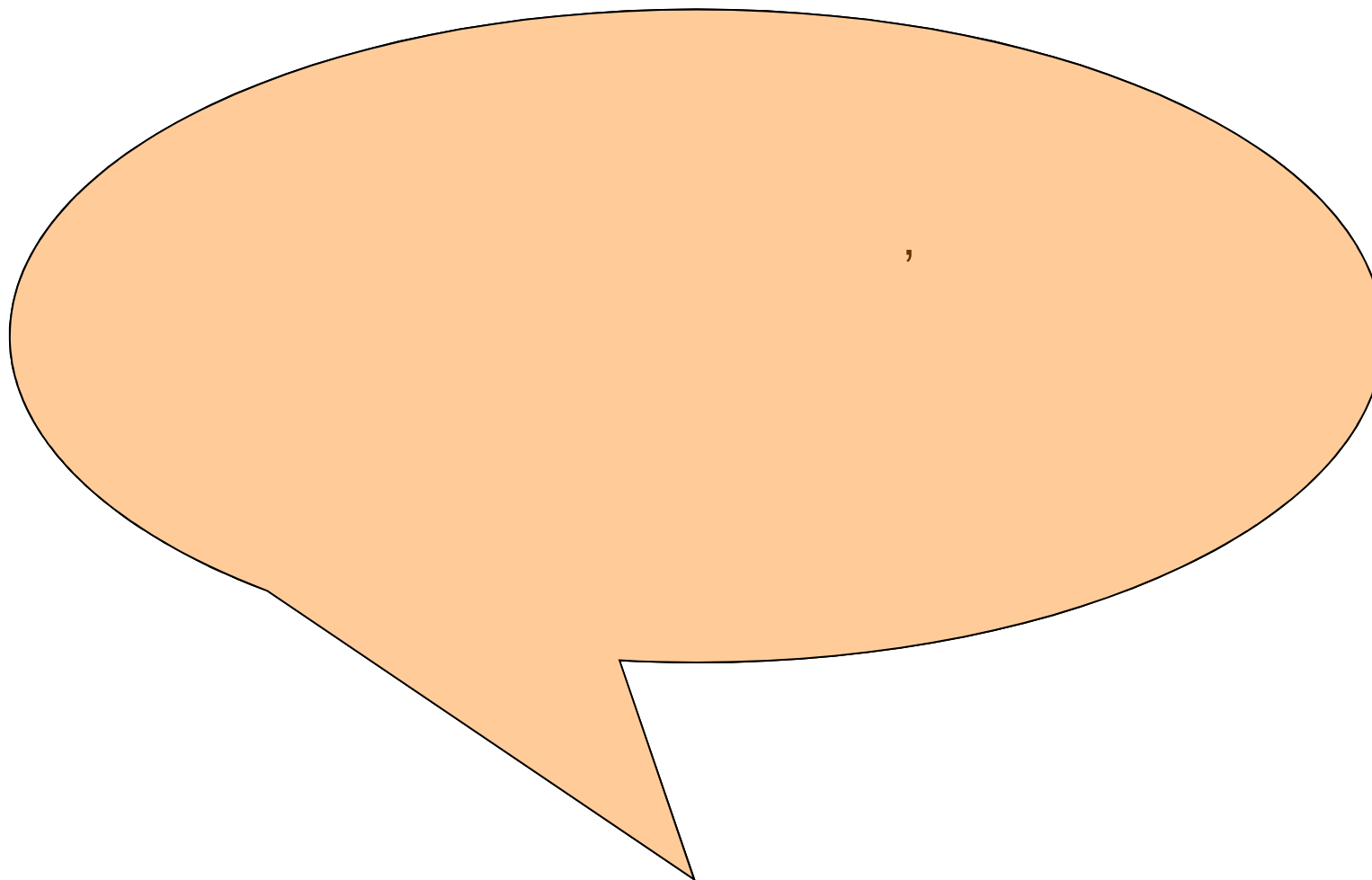


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ГОДИНА  
1924-2014



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