Abstracts

51.7 mcg/dL. BPb. Subjects who went to practice 12 or more times a year reported a greater percentage of miscarriages in their partners (24% vs 0%). Twelve percent (8) showed an increase in neuropsychiatric symptoms. The BPb multiple linear regression model explains $R^2 = 44.15\%$, as follows: those who had ≥ 12 practice sessions per year $\beta = 0.5339$ and use of PbGC $\beta = 0.3651$.

Conclusions Using firearms and PbGC contribute to increasing BPb in the studied personnel. The BPb concentrations found, despite being low, are a health risk, as evidenced by the prevalence of neuropsychiatric symptoms. The caretakers at the shooting range are at a higher risk.

10 THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PARAOXONASE (PON1) POLYMORPHISMS AND CARDIOVASCULAR INJURIES AMONG NANOWORKERS

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Objectives The market of nanomaterials products is rapidly expanding. The lack of scientific evidence describing accompanying exposure and cardiovascular health risks regarding its guidance and regulation. The objectives of this study was to examine (1) the association between different nanomaterials exposure and cardiovascular biomarkers and (2) effect of PON1 Q192R genetic polymorphism on cardiovascular biomarkers among nanoworkers.

Methods In this cross-sectional study, we recruited 258 workers exposed to nanomaterials and 200 non-exposed controls from 14 nanomaterial handling plants in Taiwan from 2009 to 2011. The non-exposed controls were selected from the same plants, but they did not handle nanomaterials. We used the control banding matrix to categorize the risk level of nanoworkers. For each participant, we collected blood specimens to measure cardiovascular biomarkers and genotyping of PON1 (Q192R). In addition, heart rate variability (HRV) was tested.

Results PON1 Q192R genetic polymorphism associated with PON1 activity and HRV (SDNN, rMSSD, and TP). We also found that different nanomaterials exposure affected particular cardiovascular biomarkers by controlling PON1 Q192R genetic polymorphism. Such as nano-carbon tube exposure resulted in a decrease in fibrinogen. Nano-SiO$_2$, nano-TiO$_2$ and nano-Ag exposure separately resulted in an increase in fibrinogen, VCT and RMSSD.

Conclusion This study adopted comprehensive cardiovascular examinations to establish the association between different nanomaterials exposure and cardiovascular injuries. We also found possible causal associations that NPs may activate the autonomic nervous system and result in alterations of heart rate variability. Additionally, PON1 Q192R genetic polymorphisms were significant variables for PON1 activity and HRV.

12 MORTALITY AND ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN RCS EXPOSED WORKERS AT A SWEDISH PORCELAIN FACTORY

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Objectives Exposure to silica dust is a health hazard in the ceramic industry. The Swedish porcelain factory Gustavsvärd started production in 1827, and have since 1971 performed occupational measurements of respirable crystalline silica dust (RCS). We have studied mortality and incidence of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) among workers at the factory.

Methods Exposure data from 436 personal measurements of RCS and respirable dust from 1971–2006 were processed and annual average of exposure levels were calculated. Exposure before 1971 was estimated. Analyses of mortality included 648 men and 315 women, employed for at least one year at the factory in 1958–2009. Forty three different causes of death were studied. Separate analyses of incidence of first time event of AMI included 358 men and 217 women.

Analyses were performed for all workers and for men and women separately. We also studied the effect of latency, duration and cumulative exposure to RCS and respirable dust.