					번호:	PO-EM-009
제	목	소각장 근로자들의 림프구 및 정자의 DNA손상 INCREASED DNA DAMAGE OF LYMPHOCYTES AND SPERM IN WASTE INCINERATION WORKERS				
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Waste incineration workers were exposed to polyaromatic hydrocarbons(PAHs) and dioxin.

We investigated six male waste incineration workers to evaluate DNA damage of sperm and blood lymphocytes. They were exposed to dioxin from 0.299 to 90.45 ng-TEQ/Sm3 at the same incineration company. They were also exposed to PAH and their urinary 1-OH-pyrene (0.42 vs. 0.04 μ Mol/mol Cr) and 2-naphthol (7.21 vs 1.59 μ Mol/mol Cr) were higher than control subjects (N=26). The count, motility and DNA damage of sperms among six workers were compared to eight healthy subjects.

The sperm count $(42.9 \times 106/\text{ml}\pm 17.97 \text{ vs.} 56.1 \times 106/\text{ml}\pm 44.51)$ and motility of sperm $(57.81\%\pm 3.35 \text{ vs.} 69.7\%\pm 7.44)$ in workers were lower than control healthy subjects with borderline significance (p<0.1). The tail moment of sperm $(1.40\pm 0.08 \text{ vs.} 1.26\pm 0.03)$ was higher than control healthy subjects with statistical significance (p<0.001). The tail moment of T-lymphocytes and B-lymphocytes in workers were compared to control subjects (N=26). The tail moment of T-lymphocytes $(1.47\pm 0.12 \text{ vs.} 1.42\pm 0.32)$ in workers was higher than control subjects with borderline statistical significance (p<0.1), and that of B-lymphocytes $(2.21\pm 0.18 \text{ vs.} 1.37\pm 0.27)$ with statistical significance (p<0.05).

In present study, we found increased DNA damage of both sperms and blood lymphocytes in waste incineration workers.