

PCBs EM ALIMENTOS E TECIDOS HUMANOS: REPERCUSSÕES NA SAÚDE

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APRESENTAÇÃO



UNIVERSIDAD DE CÓRDOBA
1995

**Grupo CNPq: Toxicidade e Resíduos Tóxicos em
Alimentos**



**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL
DE SANTA MARIA**
1999

OBJETIVOS

OBJETIVOS

- Determinar PCBs em **amostras de alimentos** e calcular a ingestão diária estimada dos compostos investigados.
- Determinar PCBs em **amostras de seres humanos** e relacionar com a presença de câncer ou malformação nos doadores.

CÁLCULO DA INGESTÃO DIÁRIA ESTIMADA

$$\text{IDE} = \frac{\text{Concentração do composto na amostra} \times \text{Consumo do alimento}}{\text{Peso corporal}}$$

IDA = Ingestão Diária Admissível

Análises
Entrevistas
IBGE

RESULTADOS

-alimentos-

RESULTADOS

LEITE *IN NATURA*

Table 2

Mean, range, and incidence of organochlorine pesticides and PCBs in milk samples from Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil

Compound	Mean (ng/g fat) ppb	Range (ng/g fat)	Incidence (%)
PCB no. 10	0.78	<LOQ – 5.60	50.0
PCB no. 28	0.26	<LOQ – 2.27	33.3
PCB no. 52	0.95	<LOQ – 4.88	45.8
PCB no. 138	0.05	<LOQ – 1.02	8.3
PCB no. 180	5.31	<LOQ – 45.5	62.5 ←
ΣPCB	7.34	<LOQ – 50.6	91.6

ΣPCB was calculated by the sum of all congeners evaluated.

PCBs: [↓] LMR

(Heck et al., 2007)

RESULTADOS

LIMITES MÁXIMOS DE RESÍDUOS (LMR)

- Instrução Normativa nº 42 de 1999 estabelece limite máximo de resíduos em gorduras de origem animal:
 - ΣPCBs: 3 ppm (0,2 ppm Comunidade Européia)

RESULTADOS

LIMITES MÁXIMOS DE RESÍDUOS

Instrução Normativa SDA nº 13 de 15 de julho de 2015 do Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento, estabelece limite máximo de resíduos em alimentos de origem animal:

Carne: 200 $\mu\text{g Kg}^{-1}$ (somatório dos PCB 101,118,138,153,180) (gordura)

Pescado: 6,5 $\mu\text{g Kg}^{-1}$ (somatório de dioxinas, furanos e 12 PCBs) (músculo)

Leite: 5,5 $\mu\text{g L}^{-1}$ (idem)

Mel e água: não previsto para PCBs
(ppb)

RESULTADOS

LEITE *IN NATURA*, PASTEURIZADO E ESTERILIZADO

Table 4

Mean PCB residues (ng/g fat) in raw, pasteurized, and UHT milk samples from Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil

Compound	Raw milk (<i>n</i> = 12)	Pasteurized milk (<i>n</i> = 8)	UHT milk (<i>n</i> = 4)
PCB no. 10	0.10 ± 0.19 ^b (<LOQ – 0.47)	1.97 ± 1.89 ^a (<LOQ – 5.60)	0.42 ± 0.60 ^b (<LOQ – 1.27)
PCB no. 28	0.32 ± 0.66 (<LOQ – 2.27)	0.29 ± 0.41 (<LOQ – 1.01)	<LOQ
PCB no. 52	0.59 ± 1.29 (<LOQ – 4.52)	1.43 ± 2.09 (<LOQ – 4.88)	1.02 ± 0.90 (<LOQ – 2.19)
PCB no. 138	<LOQ	0.14 ± 0.36 (<LOQ – 1.02)	<LOQ
PCB no. 180	2.50 ± 3.72 (<LOQ – 11.3)	11.7 ± 15.1 (<LOQ – 45.5)	1.00 ± 2.01 (<LOQ – 4.03)
ΣPCB	3.52 ± 3.62 ^b (<LOQ – 11.3)	15.5 ± 15.61 ^a (3.03 – 50.6)	2.45 ± 2.93 ^b (<LOQ – 6.65)

Results are presented as mean ± standard deviation (range).

Values <LOQ were assumed as equal to zero in the statistical analysis.

ΣPCB was calculated by the sum of all congeners evaluated.

Values within the same line that have no common superscript are significantly different (*p* < 0.05).

LOQ = Limit of quantification.

RESULTADOS

INGESTÃO DIÁRIA ESTIMADA & INGESTÃO DIÁRIA ADMISSÍVEL

Table 5

Estimated daily intake (EDI) from milk and acceptable daily intake (ADI) for organochlorine pesticides and PCBs

Compound	EDI (ng/kg) ^a ppt			ADI ^b (ng/kg)
	Raw milk	Pasteurized milk	UHT milk	
HCB	0.89	1.04	1.63	NE
α -HCH	1.44	0.56	0.55	NE
Lindane	2.57	1.21	3.74	8000
Aldrin	1.96	0.50	0.49	100 ^c
\sum DDT	10.4	4.36	6.98	20,000
\sum PCB	1.21	6.41	1.18	NE
All compounds	18.5	14.1	14.6	NE

\sum DDT = pp'-DDE + op'-DDD + pp'-DDD + op'-DDT.

\sum PCB was calculated by the sum of all congeners evaluated.

NE = Not established.

^a Calculated based on the average milk consumption by children of the elementary school from Santa Maria city (Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil), previously reported by Heck et al. (2002).

^b Values established by FAO (1993).

^c Including dieldrin.

(Heck et al., 2007)

RESULTADOS

INGESTÃO DIÁRIA ESTIMADA

Table 3

Estimated exposure to organochlorine (Mean^a \pm Standard Deviation, ng kg⁻¹ day⁻¹) via daily intake by different age groups. ppt

	Children ^b	Adolescents	Adults	Elderly
Weight (kg)	17.0 ^c /26.0 ^d	50.5	61.5	64.9
Age (years-old)	2.5 ^c /6 ^d	10 to 19	20 to 64	65 or more
HCB	0.720a \pm 0.897	0.032b \pm 0.042	0.034b \pm 0.042	0.049b \pm 0.061
α -HCH	0.577a \pm 2.205	0.024b \pm 0.098	0.023b \pm 0.087	0.035b \pm 0.134
Lindane	1.658a \pm 4.547	0.058b \pm 0.202	0.053b \pm 0.177	0.081b \pm 0.273
Aldrin	0.716a \pm 2.741	0.054b \pm 0.145	0.073b \pm 0.189	0.100b \pm 0.257
Σ DDT	4.596a \pm 7.663	0.225b \pm 0.353	0.240b \pm 0.363	0.349b \pm 0.527
Σ OC	8.266a \pm 12.603	0.393b \pm 0.580	0.423b \pm 0.583	0.614b \pm 0.850

Values within the same line that have no common superscript letter are significantly different ($P < 0.05$).

Σ DDT = p,p'-DDE + o,p'-DDD + p,p'-DDD + o,p'-DDT.

^a Dairy samples with not detected contamination were assumed as $\frac{1}{2}$ LOD for estimated exposure calculation.

^b For children we assumed only milk powder and fluid milk consumption.

^c Average weight and age of children whose milk powder data consumption was estimated (Coelho, 2010).

^d Average weight and age of children whose fluid milk data consumption was estimated (Heck et al., 2002).

(Santos et al., 2015)

RESULTADOS

CARNE E PRODUTOS CÁRNEOS

Table 2
PCB residues in meat and meat products in ng/g fat

Compound	Frequency of determination (%)	Positive samples ^a		All samples ^b	
		Mean \pm S.D.	Range	Mean \pm S.D.	Range
PCB 10	10.9 (N = 6)	12.61 \pm 11.55	0.68–32.8	1.35 \pm 5.26	0.00–32.8
PCB 28	10.9 (N = 6)	11.09 \pm 6.85	0.95–18.88	1.19 \pm 4.03	0.00–18.88
PCB 52 ←	10.9 (N = 6)	43.33 \pm 98.9	1.00–249.4	5.18 \pm 33.42	0.00–249.40
PCB 153	16.4 (N = 9)	2.90 \pm 2.92	1.21–10.57	0.47 \pm 1.55	0.00–10.57
PCB 138	12.7 (N = 7)	3.41 \pm 2.20	1.39–8.01	0.43 \pm 1.35	0.00–8.01
PCB 180	41.8 (N = 23)	4.12 \pm 2.59	0.62–12.22	1.69 \pm 2.62	0.00–12.22
Σ PCBs	54.5 (N = 30)	19.23 \pm 48.10	0.62–257.54	10.30 \pm 36.25	0.00–257.54

ND = not detected (<LOD).

^a Calculated using values \geq LOQ.

^b Calculated using values found in all samples (N = 55). Values for all non-detected congeners as well as values <LOQ were assumed as equal to zero.

RESULTADOS

CARNE, LINGÜIÇA, SALSICHA HOT DOG, MORTADELA, CARNE ENLATADA E SALAME

Table 3
PCB residues (ng/g fat) in meat, sausage, hot dog sausage, bologna sausage, canned export meat and salami

Compound	Meat (N = 22)	Sausage (N = 3)	<u>Hot dog sausage</u> (N = 13)	Bologna sausage (N = 8)	Canned export meat (N = 5)	Salami (N = 4)
PCB 10	0.68	ND	1.95	4.48	ND	ND
PCB 28	0.41	ND	2.90	1.92	1.19	0.23
PCB 52 ←	0.04	ND	22.65	0.70	1.79	ND
PCB 153	0.29	ND	ND	0.49	2.51	0.73
PCB 138	0.24	ND	0.23	0.64	1.60	0.59
PCB 180	1.15	1.05	3.24	2.19	0.34	1.71
ΣPCBs	2.82	1.05	31.19	10.44	7.45	3.27

ND = not detected (<LOD).

Results are presented as mean of all samples analyzed. Values for all non-detected congeners as well as values <LOQ were assumed as equal to zero.

(Costabeber et al., 2006)

RESULTADOS

INGESTÃO DIÁRIA ESTIMADA

Table 3

ppq

Estimated daily intake of PCBs (pg kg⁻¹ b.w.) from cheese by students in Santa Maria (Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil)^a

Compound	Type of cheese		Region of production	
	Industrialized (n = 12)	Homemade (n = 7)	Mountain/Porto Alegre (n = 8)	Santa Maria/South/Western (n = 11)
PCB 10	0.14 ± 0.12 (0.00–0.37) [0.062–0.213]	0.03* ± 0.03 (0.00–0.06) [0.001–0.050]	0.16 ± 0.13 (0.00–0.37) [0.054–0.263]	0.05** ± 0.07 (0.00–0.20) [0.002–0.100]
PCB 28	0.21 ± 0.20 (0.00–0.56) [0.08–0.33]	0.04* ± 0.03 (0.00–0.09) [0.01–0.07]	0.28 ± 0.20 (0.00–0.56) [0.12–0.45]	0.05** ± 0.04 (0.00–0.13) [0.02–0.08]
PCB 52	0.87 ± 0.83 (0.00–2.18) [0.34–1.40]	0.17* ± 0.10 (0.00–0.28) [0.08–0.27]	1.01 ± 0.80 (0.00–2.18) [0.33–1.68]	0.33** ± 0.56 (0.00–1.07) [0.05–0.71]
PCB 153	0.14 ± 0.08 (0.00–0.28) [0.086–0.193]	0.04* ± 0.04 (0.00–0.11) [0.004–0.070]	0.16 ± 0.09 (0.00–0.28) [0.08–0.24]	0.06** ± 0.05 (0.00–0.18) [0.02–0.09]
PCB 138	0.08 ± 0.10 (0.00–0.30) [0.017–0.144]	0.01 ± 0.01 (0.00–0.03) [0.001–0.023]	0.09 ± 0.11 (0.00–0.30) [0.002–0.189]	0.03 ± 0.04 (0.00–0.14) [0.002–0.057]
PCB 180	0.28 ± 0.26 (0.00–0.82) [0.111–0.442]	0.06* ± 0.06 (0.00–0.14) [0.004–0.109]	0.35 ± 0.28 (0.00–0.82) [0.11–0.58]	0.08** ± 0.11 (0.00–0.34) [0.01–0.16]
ΣPCB ^b	1.71 ± 1.20 (0.00–3.13) [0.95–2.47]	0.34* ± 0.18 (0.11–0.59) [0.18–0.51]	2.05 ± 1.07 (0.00–3.13) [1.15–2.94]	0.60** ± 0.81 (0.05–2.83) [0.06–1.15]

* Significantly different from industrialized cheese (P < 0.05).

** Significantly different from Mountain/Porto Alegre region (P < 0.05)..

^a Results are presented as mean ± standard deviation (range) [95% confidence interval].

^b ΣPCB was calculated by the sum of all congeners evaluated.

(Santos et al., 2006)

RESULTADOS

MEL

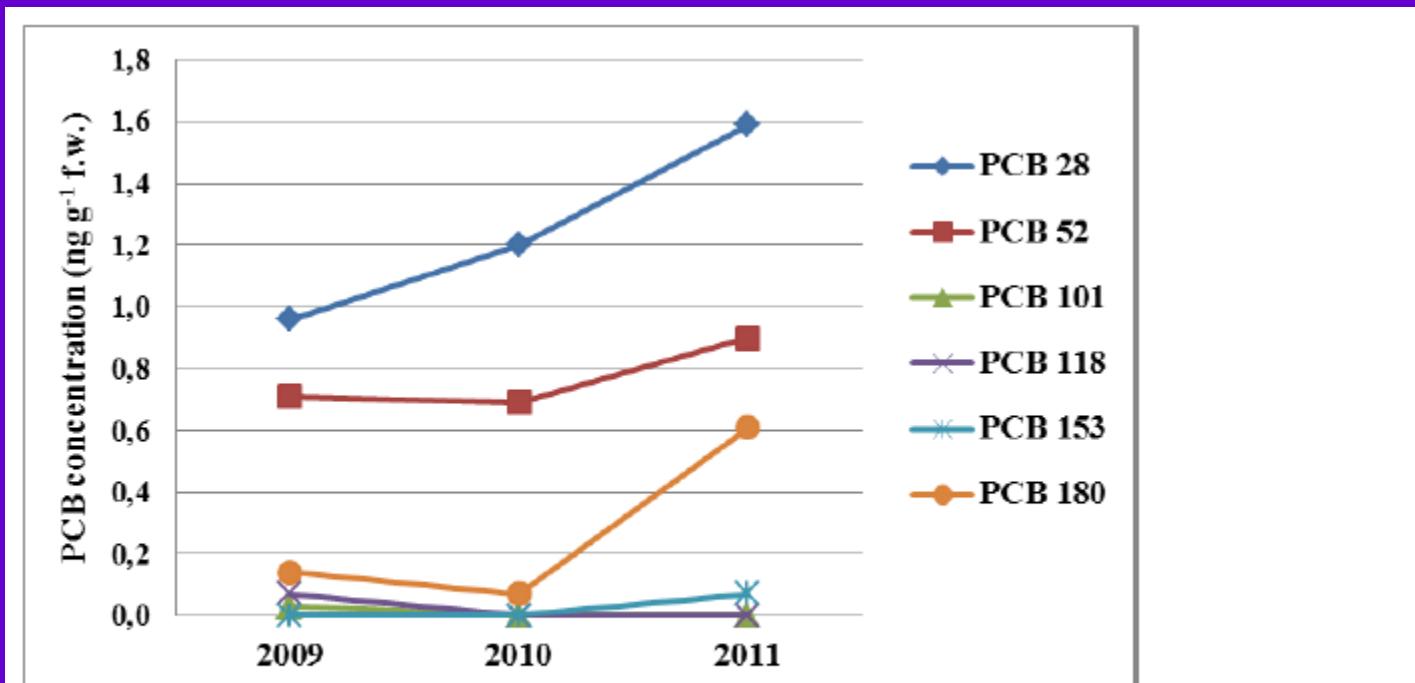


Fig. 1. PCB concentrations (ng g^{-1} f.w.) in honey samples from Brazil according to the harvest year. $N=137$

(Mohr, 2013)

RESULTADOS

MEL

Table 2 – PCB residues (ng g⁻¹ f.w.) in honey samples from Brazil according to the State of origin.

Brazil State	PCB 28	PCB 52	PCB 101	PCB 118	PCB 153	PCB 138	PCB 180	ΣPCBs
Rio Grande do Sul (n=99)								
Mean	0.59	0.43	0.02	0.04	ND	ND	0.17	1.24
SD	1.24	0.74	0.17	0.38	–	–	0.53	1.63
Median	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	ND	ND	0.00	0.95
Range	<LOD-9.56	<LOD-2.71	<LOD-1.74	<LOD-3.83	ND	ND	<LOD-2.11	<LOD-9.56
% Positive (n)	34% (34)	31% (31)	1% (1)	1% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	9% (9)	55% (55)
Santa Catarina (n=20)								
Mean	0.63	1.68**	ND	ND	0.10	ND	0.18	2.59
SD	0.83	1.28	–	–	0.44	–	0.54	1.59
Median	0.00	1.92	ND	ND	0.00	ND	0.00	2.10
Range	<LOD-2.23	<LOD-3.64	ND	ND	<LOD-2.00	ND	<LOD-1.77	<LOD-5.58
% Positive (n)	40% (8)	70% (14)	0% (0)	0% (0)	5% (1)	0% (0)	10% (2)	90% (18)
Paraná (n=5)								
Mean	4.78*	0.19	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.43	5.40
SD	9.94	0.42	–	–	–	–	0.95	9.61
Median	0.00	0.00	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00	1.38
Range	<LOD-22.5	<LOD-0.94	ND	ND	ND	ND	<LOD-2.13	<LOD-22.5
% Positive (n)	40% (2)	20% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	20% (1)	80% (4)
São Paulo (n=13)								
Mean	5.19*	1.86**	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.47	7.52
SD	6.63	1.20	–	–	–	–	0.90	6.72
Median	2.40	2.28	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.00	5.48
Range	<LOD-19.4	<LOD-3.92	ND	ND	ND	ND	<LOD-2.33	<LOD-22.3
% Positive (n)	77% (10)	77% (10)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	23% (3)	92% (12)

Values below the limit of detection (LOD) were set to zero for the calculation of means and medians. SD: standard deviation. ND: not detected.

* Significantly different from Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. ** Significantly different from Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná.

RESULTADOS

ARROZ E FEIJÃO

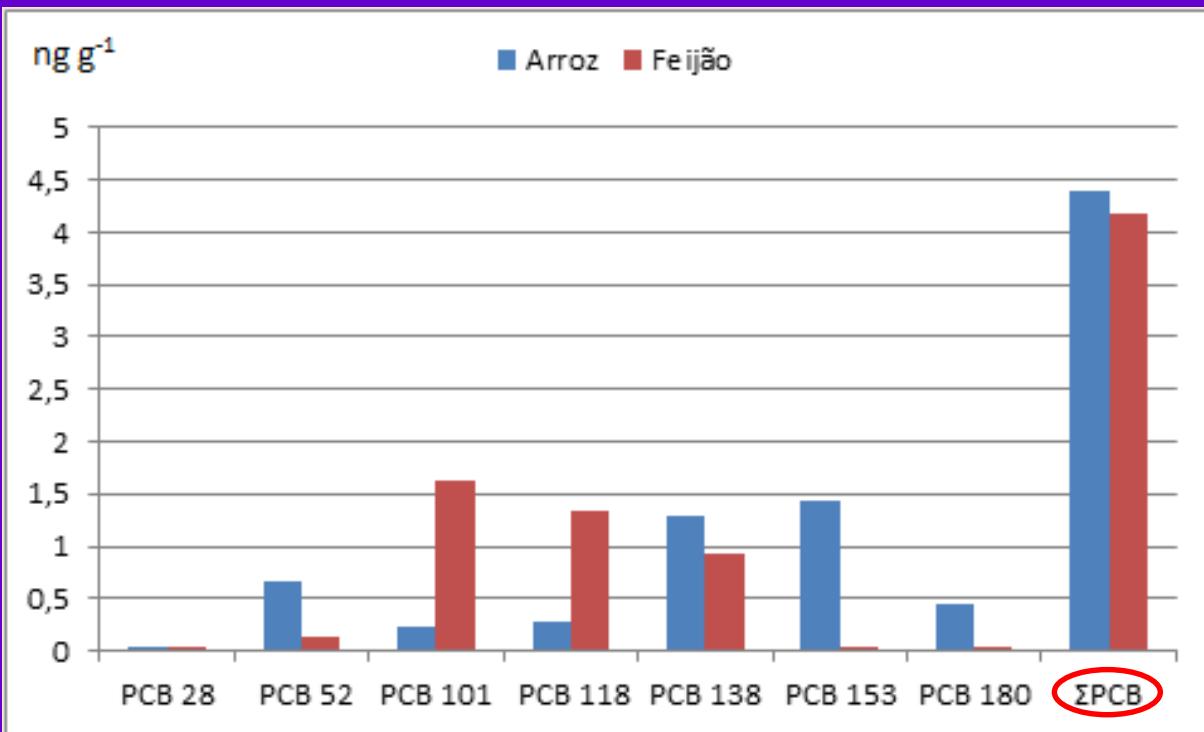


Gráfico 01 – Frequência de determinação e concentrações dos congêneres de PCBs (média, desvio-padrão, mediana, mínimo e máximo) em ng g⁻¹ de arroz ($n=22$) e em ng g⁻¹ de feijão ($n=18$).

(Cocco et al., 2014)

RESULTADOS

ARROZ E FEIJÃO

Tabela 01 – Frequência de determinação e concentrações dos congêneres de PCBs (média, desvio-padrão, mediana, mínimo e máximo) em ng g^{-1} de arroz ($n=22$) e em ng g^{-1} de feijão ($n=18$).

PCBs	Cereal	$n \geq \text{LOQ}$	$\% \geq \text{LOQ}$	Média	DP	Mediana	Mínimo	Máximo
PCB 28	Arroz	0	0,0	0,05	0,00	0,05	0,05	0,05
	Feijão	0	0,0	0,05	0,00	0,05	0,05	0,05
PCB 52	Arroz	16	72,7	0,67	0,45	0,73	0,05	1,60
	Feijão	1	5,5	0,14	0,37	0,05	0,05	1,41
PCB 101	Arroz	3	13,6	0,24	0,52	0,05	0,05	
	Feijão	1	5,5	1,63	6,71	0,05	0,05	
PCB 118	Arroz	2	9,0	0,27	0,77	0,05	0,05	
	Feijão	4	22,2	1,33	2,59	0,05	0,05	
PCB 138	Arroz	11	50,0	1,28	1,27	1,15	0,05	
	Feijão	2	11,0	0,92	2,53	0,05	0,05	
PCB 153	Arroz	12	54,5	1,43	1,31	2,27	0,05	
	Feijão	0	0,0	0,05	0,00	0,05	0,05	
PCB 180	Arroz	3	13,6	0,45	1,02	0,05	0,05	
	Feijão	0	0,0	0,05	0,00	0,05	0,05	
ΣPCBs	Arroz			4,39		4,35		
	Feijão			4,17		0,55		

n: Número de amostras. DP: desvio padrão. Valores abaixo do LOQ foram considerados como LOD/2 para o cálculo da média e mediana. LOD: 0,1 ng g^{-1} de arroz e 0,1 ng g^{-1} de feijão. LOQ: 0,5 ng g^{-1} de arroz e 0,5 ng g^{-1} de feijão.

INGESTÃO DIÁRIA ESTIMADA

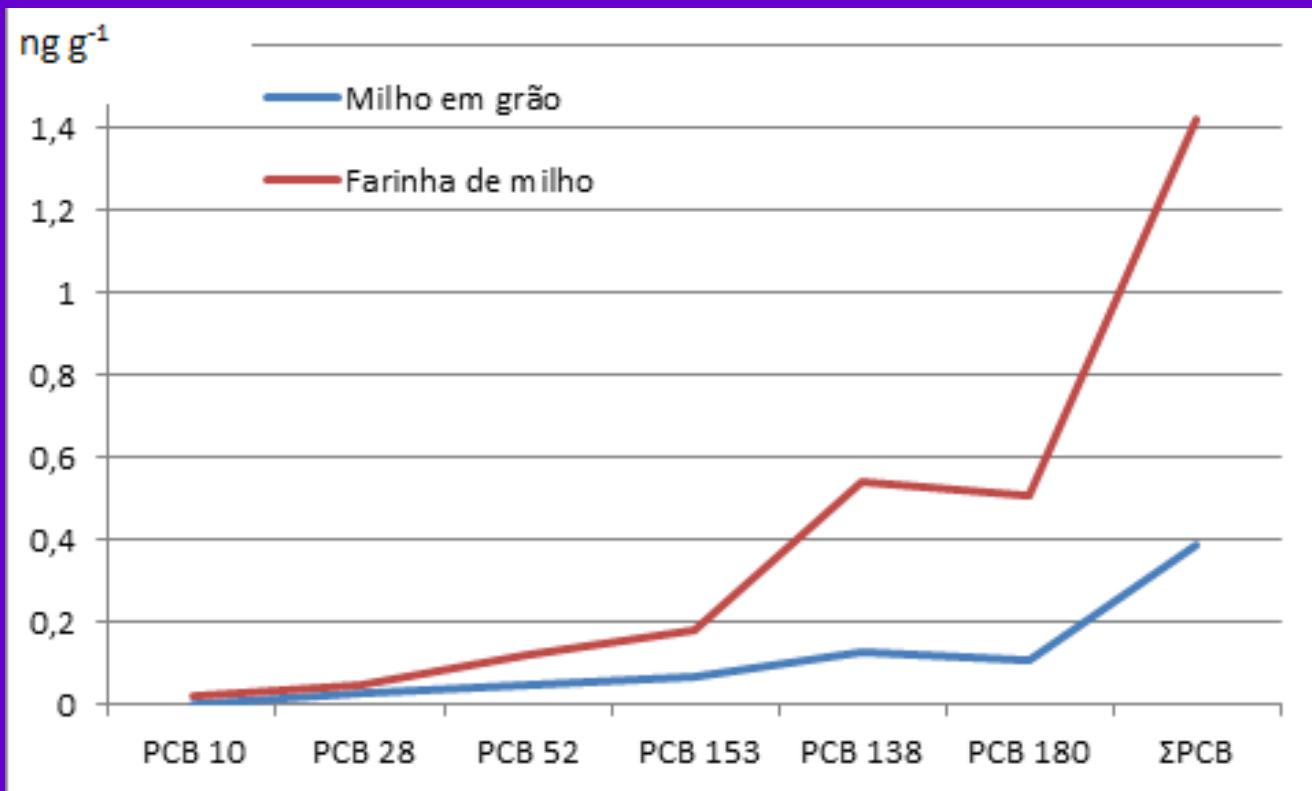
A partir do cálculo da ingestão diária estimada, os consumidores de arroz e de feijão do estado do Rio Grande do Sul estão tendo uma ingestão de PCBs de 7,82 ng kg^{-1} (0,00782 ng g^{-1}) de peso corporal por dia a partir do arroz e de 3,14 ng Kg^{-1} (0,0034 ng g^{-1}) de peso corporal por dia a partir do feijão. No entanto, cabe salientar que a ingestão de PCBs não é apenas devido ao consumo de arroz e feijão, mas também ao consumo de outros alimentos como leite e produtos lácteos, carne e derivados (TÖRNKVIST et al., 2011) e, principalmente, de peixes (MIKLAVCIC et al., 2011), sendo que a IDE total de PCBs a partir dos alimentos consumidos ao dia é superior à relatada nesse estudo. Diversos trabalhos

(Cocco et al., 2014)

RESULTADOS

MILHO E FARINHA

Gráfico 1. Frequência de determinação e concentrações dos PCBs (ng g^{-1}) em amostras de milho em grão ($n=51$) e farinha de milho ($n=100$), e seu significado.

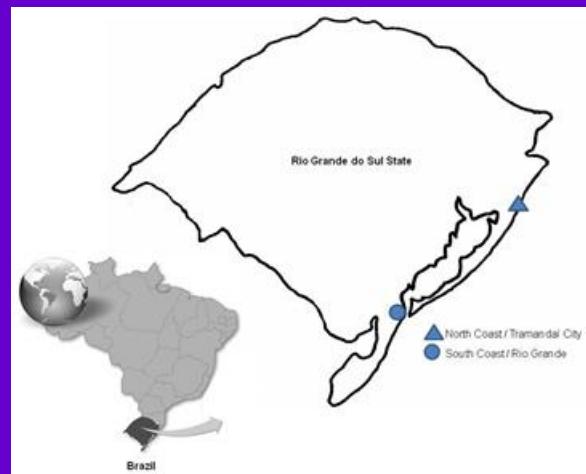
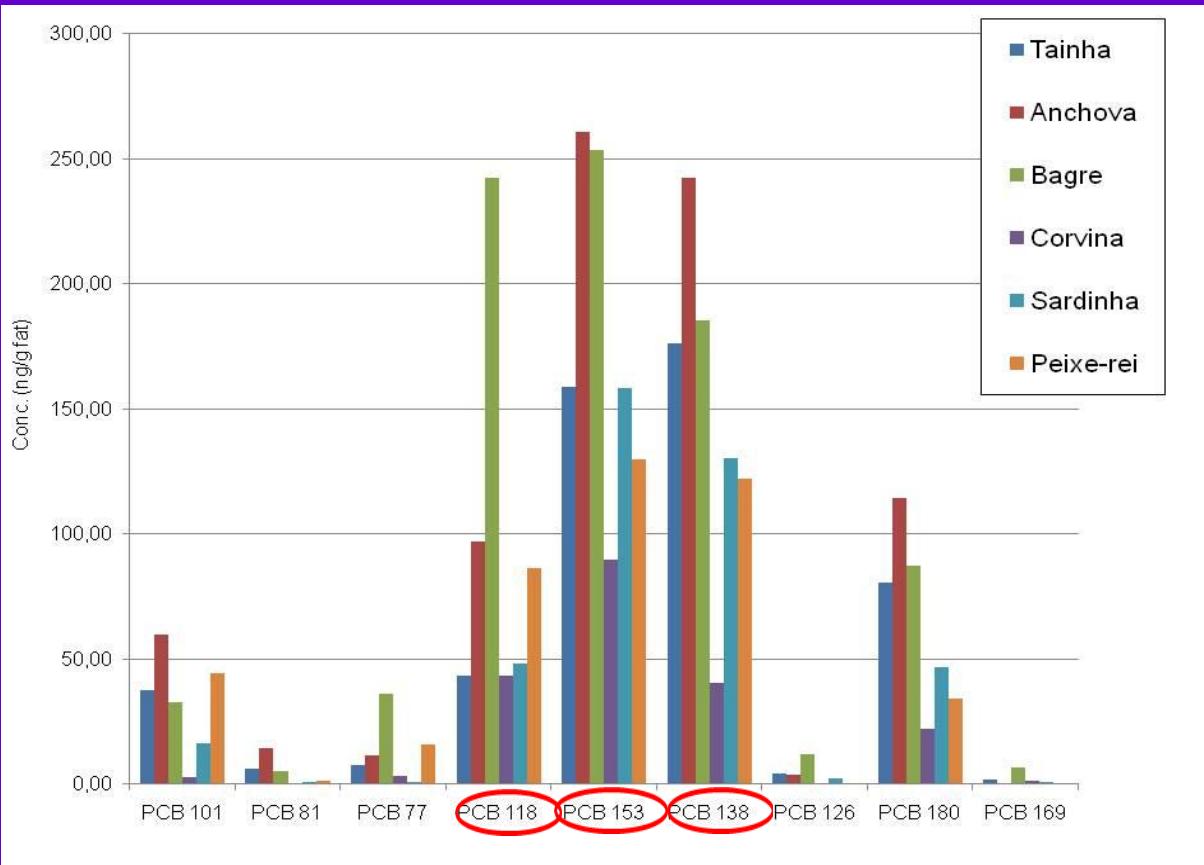


(Schwanz, 2011)

RESULTADOS

PESCADO

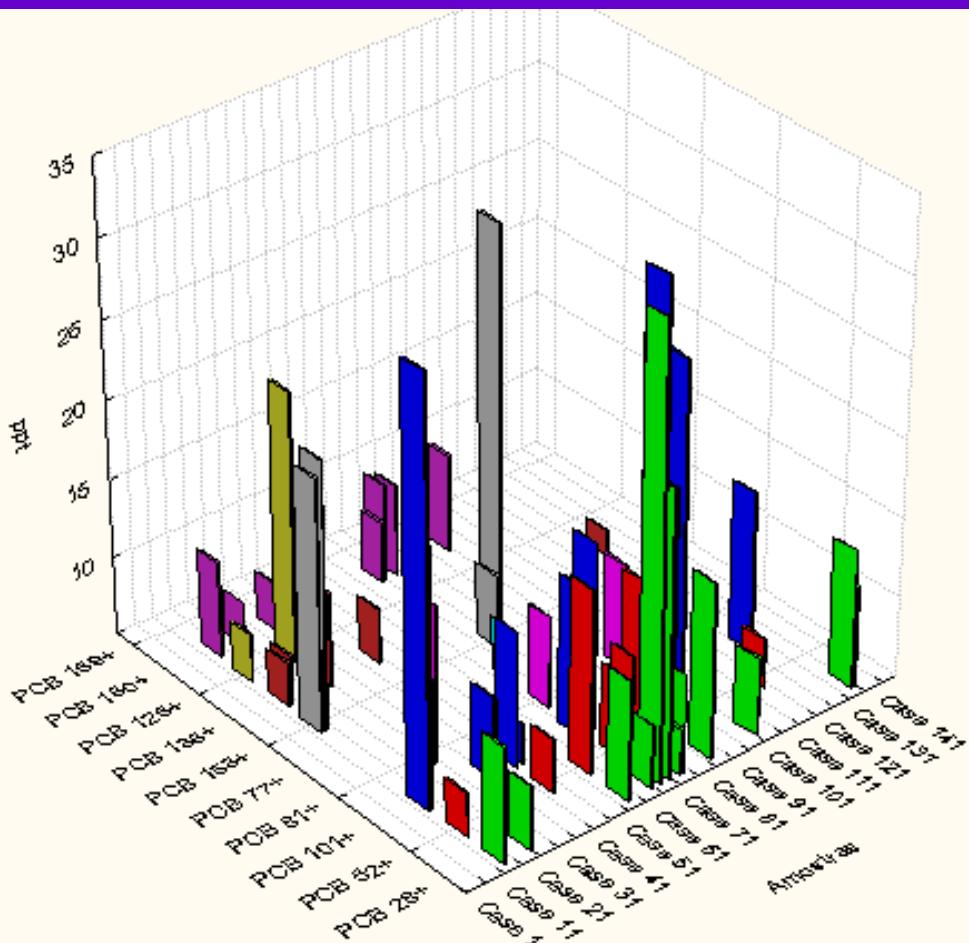
Figura 2. Concentrações de PCBs (média e desvio-padrão) em ng/g de gordura de pescados marinhos do estado do RS.



(Pigatto, 2013)

RESULTADOS

ÁGUA (potável) (Resultados preliminares)



N = 138

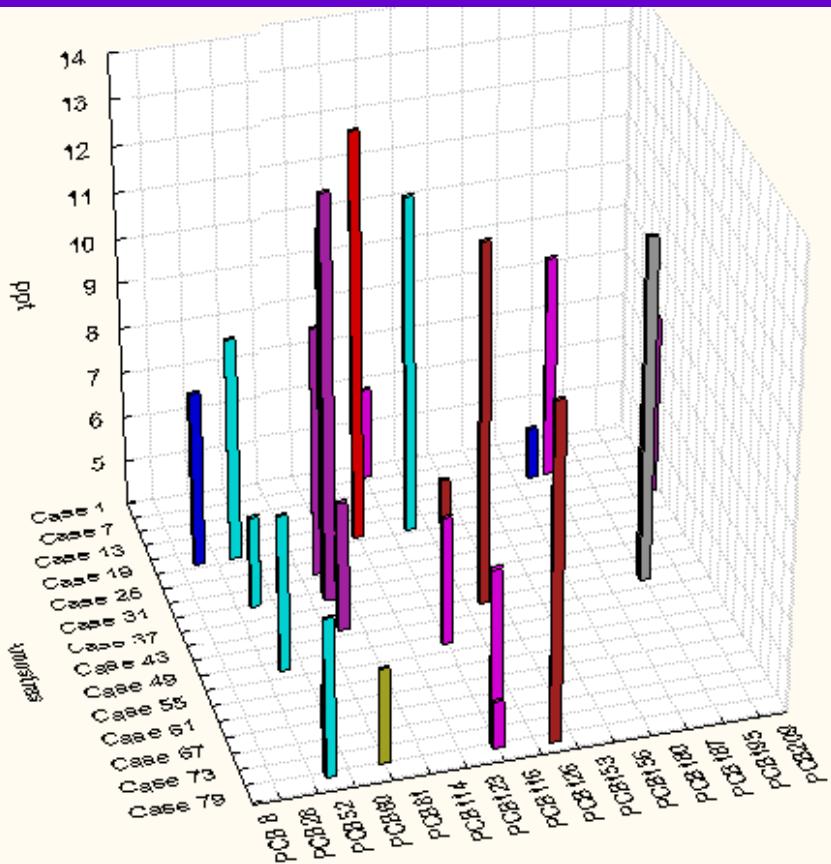
Frequências:

- PCBs 28 e 101: 12 amostras
- PCB 52: 8 amostras
- PCB 180: 7 amostras
- Demais < frequência

RESULTADOS

ÁGUA (não potável)

(Resultados preliminares)



N = 78

Frequências:

- PCB 81: 6 amostras
 - PCB 52: 5 amostras
 - Demais < frequênci

RESULTADOS

-tecido adiposo e sangue-

RESULTADOS

TECIDO ADIPOSO

Table 4
Levels of PCBs in adipose tissue samples from mammary glands ($N=123$)

Compounds	Frequency of determination (%)	Mean level ($\mu\text{g/g}$ ppm)	Standard deviation	Minimum value ($\mu\text{g/g}$)	Maximum value ($\mu\text{g/g}$)
PCB 28	64.2 ($N=79$)	0.039	0.050	ND	0.225
PCB 52	67.5 ($N=83$)	0.011	0.014	ND	0.088
PCB 101	51.2 ($N=63$)	0.002	0.004	ND	0.022
PCB 118	92.7 ($N=114$)	0.023	0.022	ND	0.132
PCB 138	100.0 ($N=123$)	0.102	0.057	0.004	0.250
PCB 153	100.0 ($N=123$)	0.121	0.066	0.003	0.329
PCB 170	100.0 ($N=123$)	0.046	0.028	0.002	0.167
PCB 180 	100.0 ($N=123$)	0.134	0.083	0.017	0.504
PCB 183	95.1 ($N=117$)	0.020	0.010	ND	0.050
PCB 187	100.0 ($N=123$)	0.047	0.027	0.006	0.158
PCB 188	96.7 ($N=119$)	0.011	0.009	ND	0.041

ND = not detected.

Occupation: 68% housewife

(Costabeber e Emanuelli, 2003)

RESULTADOS

PCBs & CÂNCER DE MAMA

Concentraciones medias de los PCBs ($\mu\text{g/g}$) según los grupos control y con patología maligna

Compuestos	Valores Medios	
	Control	Patología Maligna
PCB nº 28	0,016	0,059
PCB nº 52	0,007	0,014
PCB nº 101	0,002	0,003
PCB nº 118	0,024	0,022
PCB nº 188	0,011	0,011
PCB nº 153	0,126	0,119
PCB nº 138	0,107	0,099
PCB nº 187	0,050	0,045
PCB nº 183	0,021	0,019
PCB nº 180	0,142	0,131
PCB nº 170	0,048	0,045
TOTAL	0,55	0,57

(Costabeber, 1999)

RESULTADOS

PCBs & CÂNCER DE MAMA

Prueba t de Student de diferenciación entre las muestras del grupo control y grupo con patología maligna, de las concentraciones de PCBs

Compuestos	Prueba t	Grados libertad	Probabilidad
PCB nº 28	5,423	132	0,00000
PCB nº 52	2,993	132	0,00300

(Costabeber, 1999)

RESULTADOS

PCBs & CÂNCER DE MAMA

Environ Health Perspect 110, 1013-1018 (2002). © 2002 The Authors. Environ Health Perspect is published quarterly by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, NIH, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and is a peer-reviewed journal.

SHORT COMMUNICATION

Breast cancer risk factors: PCB congeners

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The chronic effects of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a public health concern, and a potential relationship with breast cancer has been postulated. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the association between PCBs and breast cancer. All women (104) examined by breast cancer screening program by mammogram, calculated total concentration of breast tissue and chemical estimation of PCBs in different samples were from 90 (84%) women with benign lesions and 14 women with malignant lesions. The variables associated with malignant lesions on univariate analysis were PCB n-28 and PCB n-52. On the multivariable analysis PCB n-28 was the factor (OR 9.59, 95% CI 2.12-45.0). Other variables identified as significant (OR 1.59, 95% CI 1.01-2.17) were lactation period in months and overweight.

Key words: breast cancer, environmental chemicals, polychlorinated biphenyls

Introduction
The World Health Organization (WHO) seeks to make a balance between an adequate protection of public health and decreased of environmental contamination, among them polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). PCBs are organochlorines with different degrees and positions of substitution, which determine their persistence and toxicity. They are lipophilic and difficult to metabolize and are environmental reservoirs of long duration as they remain in the environment and persistence in the human body due to biotransformation (Aro et al., 1995). The toxic action of some compounds, possibly due to estrogenic activity, manifest itself in the form of altered hepatic, gynecomastia, nervous and immunological disorders. In addition, they are potential endocrine disrupters (Gibson and Chesser, 1998) and cause toxicity (Carcamo, 1998). The carcinogenesis by induction of individual PCB congeners in the adipose tissue of female rats has been demonstrated (Aro et al., 1995).

Materials and Methods
All women who were examined in the breast cancer screening program of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIH) were included in our study. The women were grouped by age of breast cancer diagnosis and examined for the following variables: age, lactation period in months, overweight, and total concentration of PCBs in breast tissue. All the women were examined together with chemical estimation of the different PCB congeners.

Chemical analysis
All PCBs were analyzed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) using a Varian 3300 instrument (Varian, Walnut Creek, CA) equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID) and a 30 m × 0.25 mm column (Varian, Walnut Creek, CA) with a 0.25 µm film thickness. The detector temperature was 250°C, and the injector temperature was 280°C. The carrier gas was helium at a flow rate of 1.5 ml/min. The oven temperature was 100°C for 1 min, then increased to 250°C at a rate of 10°C/min. The mass spectrometer was operated at 70 eV. The reference compounds used were purchased from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the National Research Council (NRC).

Statistical analysis
Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS 10.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL) using the chi-square test for categorical variables and the Student's *t* test for continuous variables. The variables associated with malignant lesions on univariate analysis were PCB n-28 and PCB n-52. On the multivariable analysis PCB n-28 was the factor (OR 9.59, 95% CI 2.12-45.0). Other variables identified as significant (OR 1.59, 95% CI 1.01-2.17) were lactation period in months and overweight.

Conclusion
The variables most highly associated with malignant lesions on univariate analysis were age, lactation periods in months, overweight, PCB n-28 and PCB n-52. The risk factors possibly associated with malignant lesions in the final multivariable analysis model are presented in Table 1. The most important risk factor identified by the model was PCB n-28 (OR 9.59).

Câncer de mama associado a presença de PCBs

The variables most highly associated with malignant lesions on univariate analysis were age, lactation periods in months, overweight, **PCB n-28** and **PCB n-52**. The risk factors possibly associated with malignant lesions in the final multivariable analysis model are presented in Table 1. The most important risk factor identified by the model was PCB n-28 (OR 9.59).

(Lucena et al., 2001)

RESULTADOS

SANGUE DE UMA POPULAÇÃO MASCULINA

ppb

Tabela 01: Frequência de determinação e concentração dos PCBs em ng mL⁻¹ (média, desvio-padrão, média geométrica, mediana, mínimo e máximo) em soro de homens (*n* = 67).

Congênere	<i>n</i> > LQ	% > LQ	Média	DP	Média geométrica	Mediana	Mínimo	Máximo
PCB 28	0	0,0	0,05	0,00	0,05	0,05	<LQ	<LQ
PCB 52	3	4,47	0,66	3,11	0,06	0,05	<LQ	21,83
PCB 153	31	46,26	0,87	1,32	0,23	0,05	<LQ	6,01
PCB 138	52	77,61	2,18	1,78	1,00	1,97	<LQ	6,25
PCB 180	33	49,25	1,30	1,84	0,30	0,05	<LQ	7,37
Σ PCBs			5,06		1,64	2,17		

n: Número de amostras. DP: Desvio Padrão. Valores abaixo do Limite de Quantificação (LQ) foram considerados como metade do Limite de Detecção (LD) para o cálculo da média e mediana. LD: 0,1 ng mL⁻¹ de soro. LQ: 0,25 ng mL⁻¹ de soro (PCB 28) e 0,5 ng mL⁻¹ de soro (PCBs 52, 153, 138 e 180).

(Mozzaquatro et al., 2012)

RESULTADOS

PCBs & PSA

Tabela 3. Concentrações médias dos PCBs (ng.mL⁻¹) em soro de homens que apresentaram índices de antígeno prostático específico (APE) < 2,6 ng.mL⁻¹, entre 2,6 e 4,0 ng.mL⁻¹ e > 4,0 ng.mL⁻¹

PCBs	APE < 2,6 (n=16)		APE 2,6 < x < 4,0 (n=3)		APE > 4,0 (n=5)	
	Média	DP	Média	DP	Média	DP
28	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
52	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
153	0.40	1.51	0.59	0.94	1.04	0.68
138	0.89	1.76	2.57	2.16	1.85	1.78
180	0.35	1.65	0.47	0.74	1.31	1.20
ΣPCBs	1.74		3.73		4.30	

DP: Desvio-padrão

p>0,05

(Mozzaquattro et al., 2012)

RESULTADOS

SANGUE DE CORDÃO UMBILICAL

Table 2

Levels of PCBs in umbilical cord serum (ng/ml) (n = 148).

RS

Congener	All samples ^a		Positive samples ^b			
	Mean \pm S.D.	Md	n (%)	Mean \pm S.D.	Md	Range
PCB 28	0.18 \pm 0.40	0.05	28 (18.9)	0.75 \pm 0.69	0.47	0.26–3.40
PCB 52	1.71 \pm 4.49	0.59	81 (54.7)	3.08 \pm 5.73	1.11	0.50–35.15
PCB 153	0.82 \pm 1.04	0.55	76 (51.4)	1.55 \pm 1.01	1.18	0.52–5.39
PCB 138	2.45 \pm 3.07	0.94	94 (63.5)	3.83 \pm 3.11	3.03	0.50–16.62
PCB 180	1.49 \pm 1.77	0.73	82 (55.4)	2.64 \pm 1.63	2.17	0.53–8.04
\sum PCB	6.65 \pm 7.45	4.84	137 (92.6)	7.04 \pm 7.54	4.95	0.35–55.17

\sum PCB was calculated as the sum of PCB congeners.

S.D. = Standard deviation.

Md = Median.

^a Samples with non-detectable levels of PCB congeners were considered as half limit of detection (1/2 LOD) on statistical analysis.

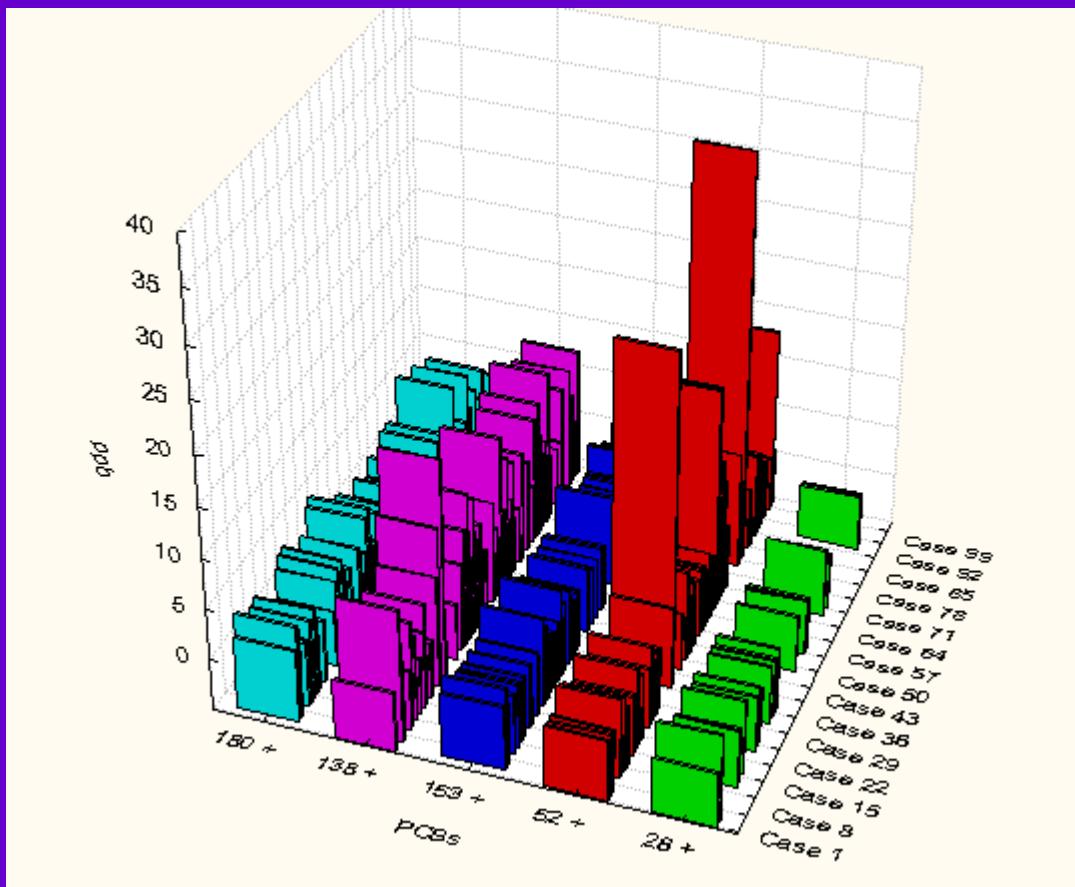
^b Positive samples were calculated for samples with levels above limit of detection.

Occupation: 60% housewife

(Mohr et al., 2015)

RESULTADOS

SANGUE DE CORDÃO UMBILICAL (Resultados Preliminares)



N=104, SM (RS)

Frequência (%):

- PCB 28 = 18
- PCB 52 = 57
- PCB 153 = 44
- PCB 138 = 58
- PCB 180 = 55

RESULTADOS

MALFORMADOS/CONTROLES (Resultados preliminares)

- PCB 28: 5,1 X > no grupo malformados que controles;
- PCB 52: 4,8 X > idem
- PCB 153: 2,6 X > idem
- PCB 138: 2,2 X > idem
- PCB 180: 2,6 X > idem

p entre 0,0003 e 0,03
(N=104, MF=8, SM)

Palato ogival
Auricular
Peniana
Renal
Osteoarticular
Anal
Cardíaca
Hidrocefalia
...

Hidrocefalia



CONCLUSÕES

CONCLUSÕES

RESULTADOS DE PESQUISAS

- Dados obtidos:
 - PCBs → Alimentos
 - Alimentos → Homem
- Logo:
 - PCBs → Humanos
 - No homem → PSA
 - Na mulher → Câncer de mama
 - Nos recém-nascidos → Malformações

OBRIGADA!

Apoio financeiro: CNPq
CAPES
FAPERGS

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