BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON EGYPTIAN WOOD WORKERS EXPOSED TO SAW DUST AND WOOD SPIRIT

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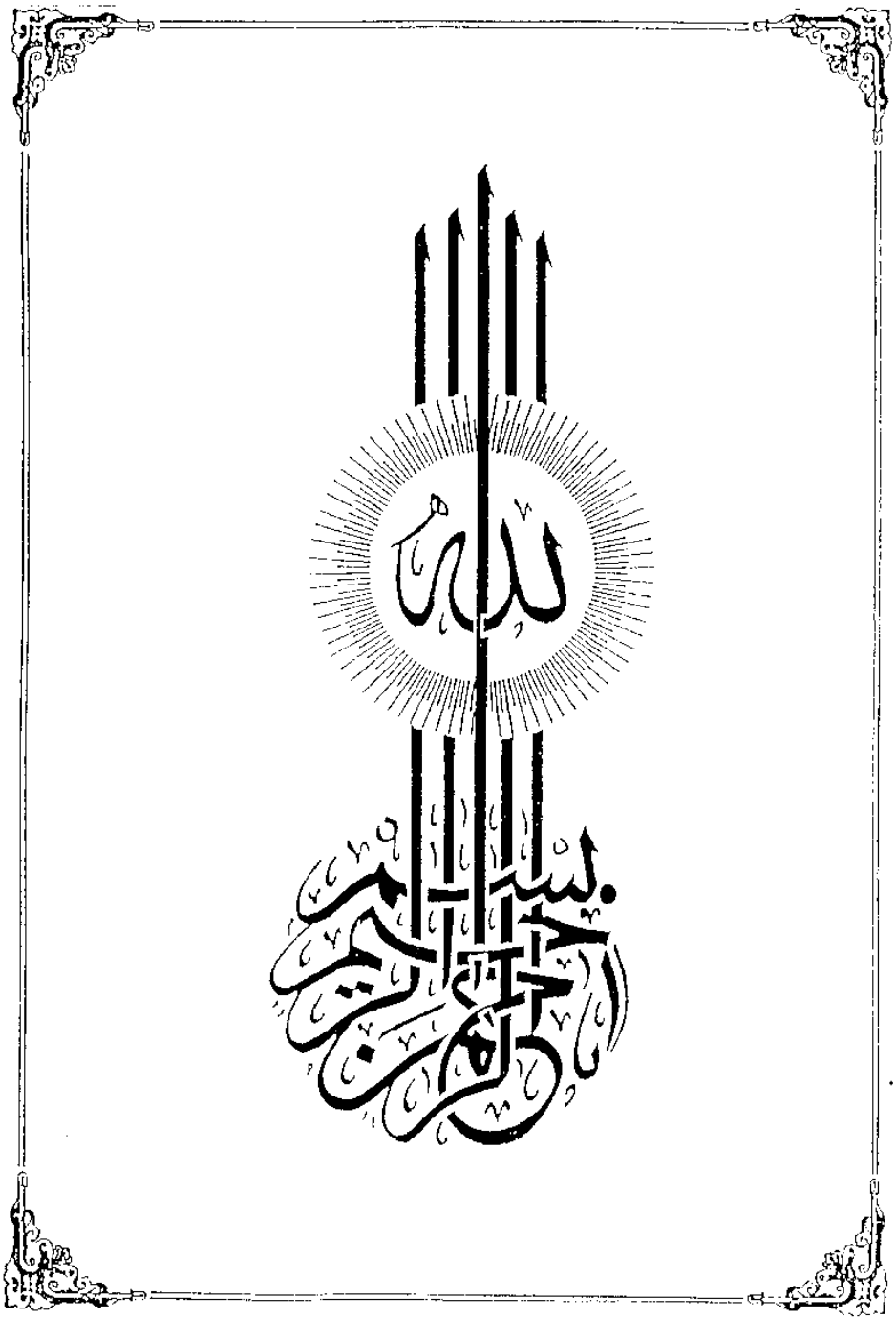

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ABBREVIATIONS

A/G.	Albumin/Globulins ratio
b.p.	Boiling Point
C°.	Degree Centrigate
dl.	100 ml
DNA.	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DNPh.	Dinitrophenyl Hydrazine
EDTA.	Ethylenediamine Tetra acetic Acid
g.	Gram
in^2.	$Inch^2$
I.U.	International Unit
lb.	pound
m^3.	Cubic meter
mg.	milligram
min.	minute
mm^3.	cubic millimeter

Pi.	Inorganic Phosphorus
ppm.	part per million
RNA.	Ribonucleic Acid
S.E.	Standard error
SGOT.	Serum glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase
SGPT.	Serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase
St.	Standard
TCA.	Trichloracetic acid
TIBC.	Total iron binding Capacity
UIBC.	Unsaturated iron binding Capacity

CONTENTS

AIM OF THE WORK

Among different individuals there are a multiplicity of similar factors capable of responding to the environment, but in each individual, the capacity of these factors differ widely in degree. The best monitor of individual susceptibility is man himself, this mode of thinking inspired the choice and the aim of the present research.

Our aim is to detect through biochemical studies, certain abnormalities which coincide to/or denote the extent and severity of affection among Egyptian wood workers exposed to wood dust and wood spirit.

In this work, some investigations, which are known to play an important role in this field such as, hemoglobin, blood cells count, serum alkaline phosphatase, serum transaminases, total serum proteins and serum protein fractions, serum iron and total iron binding capacity as well as serum copper and zinc, were studied.

At present nearly 8000 workers are engaged in this industry. (Ministry of Industry, 1963 and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistic Report, 1966).

2 - Many of chemicals used as raw materials in this industry are well known hazardous to man.