

**THE TOXIC EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF
ORGANOPHOSPHORUS INSECTICIDES ON INTOXICATED
PATIENTS FROM DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTAL AREAS**

By

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B.Sc. Ain Shams University, 2002

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Of

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التأثيرات السامة لأنواع المختلفة من المبيدات الفسفورية

العضوية على حالات التسمم من مناطق بيئية مختلفة"

رسالة مقدمة من الطالبة

أميرة هريدي عبد العال

بكالوريوس علوم — جامعة عين شمس

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لاستكمال متطلبات الحصول على درجة الماجستير

في العلوم البيئية

قسم العلوم الأساسية البيئية

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ABSTRACT

Organophosphorus compounds are most commonly used as insecticides in Egypt. There are more than 40 different types known and used today either individually or in mixed forms between more than one type.

This study aims to detect various types of organophosphorus insecticides from poisoned patients admitted to Poison Control Center, Ain Shams University (PCCASU). Sixty acutely intoxicated patients and ten workers chronically exposed to OPI were admitted to (PCCASU), Ten healthy adults served as control .The study found that 15 out of 60(26%) acute patients were from age group (10-20) and 15 out of 60 (26%) were from age group (30-40). 46% of the total number of patients (n=70) were exposed due to suicidal attempts, 40% were accidentally exposed and 14% were due to occupational hazard.

56% of the studied cases were from urban residents. 23% of total numbers of suicidal cases were unemployed, where 50% of them are from low socio-economic status.

The study detected 7 different OPI (Malathion, Dimethoate, Chloropyrofois, Phenthoate, Prothiphos, Profenfos, and Ethion). 45.7% of total detected where combination of more than one type (mixed form). 54.3% were intoxicated due to a single form of OPI of which the Malathion showed highest prevalence with 17.2%, While Chloropyrofis showed highest frequency (55.7%) of cases in both mixed and single forms of OPI.

Blood random glucose level significantly increased in deceased and severe groups in comparison to control, while serum sodium level showed no significant difference. Potassium level significantly decreased in severe and moderate group. Amylase was significantly high in severe and deceased group, while urea slightly elevated in sever group only. Creatinine level

significantly high in severe group. Significant increase on both AST, ALT was also noticed. The study also revealed that pseudocholinestrase level was decreased significantly in deceased, severe and moderate group with no significant difference among three previous groups.

❧ List of Contents ❧

	<u>Page</u>
CONTENTS	
I. Introduction & Aim Of The Work	1
1.1 Aim of the work	4
II REVIEW OF LITERATURE	5
1- Uses of OP compounds-	6
2- Epidemiology and incidence of OP poisoning	8
3- Chemistry and classifications	11
4- Pharmacokinetics of OPC	17
4.1 Absorption	17
4.2-Distribution	18
4.3-Metabolism	18
4.4- Elimination	19
5-Toxicity	19
5.1-Mode of poisoning.	20
5.2-Route of poisoning	20
5.2.1- Dermal exposure	20
5.2.2-Oral exposure	21
5.2.3 Respiratory exposure	21
5.3-Clinical manifestations	22
5.4- Grading of severity of OP poisoning	22
5.4.1- Central nervous system manifestations	22
5.4.2.1Respiratory failure in acute OP toxicity	23
5.4.3- Cardiovascular system (CVS) manifestations	23
5.4.4- Gastrointestinal tract (GIT) manifestations	23
5.4.5- Ocular manifestations	23
5.4.6- Urinary system manifestations	23
5.4.7-Dermatological manifestations	24
5.4.8- Metabolic manifestations	24
5.5-Teratogenic effects	24
5.6-Causes of death from OP poisoning	25
5.6.1- Neuropsychiatric manifestations	25
5.6.2- Respiratory manifestations	25
5.6.3-Cardiac manifestations	25
5.6.4-Ocular manifestations	26
5.6.5-Renal manifestations	26
5.6.6- Hepatic manifestations	26
5.6.7- Genetic toxicity	26
5.6.8 Immunotoxicity	26
5.6.9-Carcinogenicity	26
6-Monitoring of Organophosphate Intoxicated Patients	28

6.1-Toxin specific findings	28
6.2Biological effect monitoring (BEM).	28
8-Strategies for Management of OPC Toxicity-	33
8.1-Prevention	33
8.2-Decontamination	34
III Methodology	36
1-Design and setting	36
2-Patients' selection criteria	37
3-Number of subjects under study	37
4-Studied data	37
4.1- Sociodemographic data	37
4.2-Poisoning data	37
4.3- Clinical evaluation	37
5-Investigational parameters	38
5.1 –Laboratory investigations	38
5.1.1-Arterial blood gases analysis	38
5.1.2-Biochemical profile	39
5.1.2.1-Determination of serum electrolytes (sodium and potassium levels	39
5.1.2.2-Determination of serum glucose level 5.1.2.3- Determination of serum AST	39
5.1.2.4-. Determination of blood urea nitrogen (BUN)	40
5.1.2.5- Determination of serum creatinine level	41
5.1.2.6-. Determination of serum α -amylase activity	41
5.1.2.6-. Determination of serum lipase activity	42
6-Toxicological analysis	43
6.1- Determination of serum cholinesterase activity	43
7-Organophosphrus Insecticide residues analysis.	43
7.1- Extraction of serum samples	44
7.2- Clean -up Procedure-	44
7.3- Determination of opc residues using gas chromatography	45
7.3.1-Rate of recovery experiment	45
CHAPTER IV- Results	48
I Sociodemographic parameters-	48
II Biochemical paramaters	65
III Toxicological parameters	78
CHAPTER V- DISCUSSION	91
Summary	98
Conclusions and recommendations	102
References	104

❧ List of Tables ❧

Table 1: age groups and modes of toxicity in both sexes of studied cases	48
Table 2: Chi square statistical analysis showing the sex distribution in relation to mode of exposure in the studied cases.	51
Table 3: Chi square statistical analysis showing the distribution of OPC types in relation to residence.	54
Table 4: Chi square statistical analysis showing the distribution of different occupations of intoxicated patients in relation to the mode of toxicity	56
Table 5: Chi square statistical analysis showing the distribution of route of exposure in relation to different modes of toxicity in the intoxicated patient	59
Table 6: Chi square statistical analysis showing the distribution of modes of exposure in relation to social class of the studied cases	61
Table 7: Chi square statistical analysis showing the distribution of organophosphate types among the different groups under study	63
Table 8: ANOVA one-way statistical analysis showing biochemical parameters in the studied groups	66
Table 9 ANOVA one-way statistical analysis of arterial blood gases values in the studied groups	74
Table 10: ANOVA one-way statistical analysis showing hematological parameters in the studied	77
Table 11: ANOVA one -way statistical analysis showing the mean organophosphate concentration in the moderate, severe and died groups	78

❧ List of Figures ❧

Fig. 1: Histogram showing age groups and modes of toxicity in the studied cases	49
Fig. 2: Pie chart showing age groups in the studied cases	49
Fig. 3: Histogram showing modes of exposure and sex in the studied cases	51
Fig. 4: Pie chart showing distribution of sex in the studied cases	52
Fig. 5: Pie chart showing distribution of modes of exposure in the studied	52
Fig. 6: Histogram showing distribution of OPC types and residence of the studied	55
Fig. 7: Pie chart showing residence distribution in the studied cases	55
Fig. 8: Histogram showing distribution of different occupations of intoxicated patients in relation to the mode of toxicity	57
Fig. 9: Pie chart showing distribution of occupation in the intoxicated cases under study	57
Fig.10: Histogram showing distribution of route of intoxication and mode of exposure in the studied cases	60
Fig.11: Pie chart show distribution of route of exposure in the studied cases	60
Fig. 12 Pie chart showing the distribution of social class in the studied cases	62
Fig. 13: Histogram showing distribution of mode of exposure and social class in the studied cases	62
Fig. 14 Histogram shows frequency of different types of organophosphorus compounds in relation to degree of severity in the studied cases	64
Fig. 15: Histogram showing the mean serum blood glucose level in the studied groups	67
Fig.16: Histogram showing the mean plasma sodium level in the studied groups	68
Fig.17: Histogram showing the mean plasma potassium level in the studied groups	68
Fig. 18 Histogram showing the mean serum urea level in the studied groups	69
Fig. 19: Histogram showing the mean serum creatinine level in the studied groups	69
Fig. 20: Histogram showing the mean serum AST in the studied groups	71
Figure (21): Histogram showing the mean serum ALT in the studied groups	71
Figure (22): Histogram showing the mean serum amylase and lipase in the studied groups n=80	72
Figure (23): Histogram showing the mean plasma pseudo cholinesterase in the studied groups n=80	73
Figure (24):Histogram showing The mean blood pH in the studied groups	75
Figure (25): Histogram showing the mean blood Paco2 in the studied groups.	75
Figure (26): Histogram showing the mean blood HCO3in the studied groups	76
Figure (27): Histogram showing the mean WBCs in the studied groups	77
Figure (28): Histogram showing (Hb %) concentrations in the different groups	78
Figure (29): Histogram showing the mean organophosphate the concentration in moderate, severe and died groups	79

Figure (30): Diagram showing the correlation between serum pseudo cholinesterase level and total organophosphate concentration in the studied groups	79
Figure (31) :Diagram showing the correlation between pseudocholinestrace level and hemoglobin concentration.	80
Figure (32)diagramme showing correlation between pseudocholinestrace And HB concentration	81

❧ **List of Abbreviations** ❧

ABG	: Arterial blood gases
AChE	: acetyl cholinesterase enzyme
ALT	: Alanine transaminase
AMS	: Amylase
AQAC	: official methods of analysis
AST	: Aspartate transaminase
BBB	: blood brain barrier
Beta-G	: beta-glucuronidase
BUN	: Blood urea nitrogen
CBC	: complete blood picture
ChE	: cholinesterase enzyme
CNS	: central nervous system
DAP	: Dialkyl phosphate
DDT	: dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
EPA	: Environmental protection agency
FPD	: Flame photometric detector
GC	: gas chromatography
GIT	: Gastrointestinal tract
LPS	: lipase
NMDA	: N-methyle-D-asparte
NTE	: Neuropathy target estrase
Opc	: organophosphorus compound
PCC	: poision control center
PChE	: pseudocholinestrane enzyme
PPM	: part per million
RBCs	: red blood cells
RES	: reticuloendothelial system
RF	: respiratory failure

I-Introduction

Organophosphorus compounds (OPC) are the most widely used group of insecticides in the world. Their acute toxicity causes hazardous to both professional and amateur users. **(Dippenaar and Diedericks, 2005)**

OPC also have become the most frequently used pesticides because of their rapid breakdown into environmentally safe products. However, they have far more acute toxicity than DDT, and other related products. **(Cocker *et al.*, 2005)**

WHO (2009) estimated that the yearly death 200,000 people worldwide due to pesticides poisoning mainly in developing countries. This is can be attributed to their easy availability and wide occupational exposure altogether with inadequate protective procedure.

Since the mid-1960s, the quantity of pesticides used in Africa and Egypt has increased about five folds. About 1 million tones have been injected into Egyptian environment during the last 40 years. **(Amr ,1999).**

In spite of increasing numbers of insecticides used in agriculture, there are serious concerns regarding their potential risk of exposure .many reports described the acute toxicity resulting from insecticides exposure particularly to individuals who are occupationally exposed to these chemicals. OPC are used in agriculture ,domestics ,gardens, and veterinary practice. They all act through inhibiting acetylcholinesterase enzyme (ACHE) and cause poisoning symptoms include excessive sweating ,salivation, lacrimation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, general weakness, constricted pupil, poor concentration and tremors. In serious cases respiratory failure and death can occurs. **(Katz *et al.*, 2006)**