

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



-Caron-





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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CYTOKINES ALTERATION AMONG RESEARCHERS OCCUPATIONALLY EXPOSED TO ORGANOPHOSPHORUS PESTICIDES

Submitted By

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M.B.B.Ch., Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, 1999 Master in, Pediatrics Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, 2008

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
Of
The Requirement for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree
In
Environmental Sciences

Department of Environmental Medical Sciences Institute of Environmental Studies and Research Ain Shams University

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APPROVAL SHEET

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Cytokines Alteration Among Researchers Occupationally Exposed To Organophosphorus Pesticides

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Abstract

Background: organophosphorus pesticides (OPs) exposure may be associated with an increased risk of immunotoxicity in the occupational workplace. **Objectives:** the study was designed to investigate cytokines alteration among researchers occupationally exposed to organophosphorus pesticides and comparing them with clinical symptoms and oxidative stress. **Methods:** clinical manifestations associated with pesticide exposure were collected from 49 researchers who were occupationally exposed to OPs (exposed group), and 51 non-exposed researchers (control group). The levels of cholinesterase enzyme (Acetylcholine esterase (AChE) and Butrylcholinesterase (BuChE)) have been estimated as biomarker for pesticide exposure. The oxidative stress status was evaluated by malondialdehyde (MDA) assessment, while total antioxidant capacity (TAC) could be an indicator of the antioxidant mechanism. The investigators used Interleukin – 6 (IL-6) and Interferon– gamma (IFN-γ) as immune biomarkersas well as Tumor Necrosis Factor-Alpha (TNF-α) as a biomarker of cellular immune function. Results: Our results revealed a significant decline in AChE, BuChE, and TAC levels, while there was a significant elevation in MDA in occupationally exposed researchers versus control group. In addition, the levels of IL-6, IFN $-\gamma$, and TNF- α have been increased in exposed researchers. From clinical examination, the chief morbidity was pertained to neurological disorders and bronchial asthma as a result of occupational exposure to OPs pesticides. Muscular weakness was significantly syndicated with the decline in AChE and BuChE levels. Bronchial asthma was closely associated with MDA, IL 6, and TNF-α. Furthermore, in numbness, MDA, IL-6, IFN-γ, and TNF-α, were

significantly higher. This study also indicated that MDA, IL-6, and TNF- α level were significantly boosted up in exposed researchers who were not wearing a mask. This could be a risk factor for some adverse health hazards. **Conclusion:** current study concluded that, the severity of exposure to OPs was associated with consumption rate of antioxidant mechanisms and increased disturbance rate of inflammatory cytokines especially IL-6 and IFN- γ . Also, bronchial asthma and neurological disorders were the most common clinical symptoms across exposed subjects. Furthermore, the use of PPE was observed to play an important in modulating immunotoxicity.

Keywords: Organophosphorus Pesticides, AChE, BuChE, Cytokines, Oxidative stress, MDA, TAC, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

List of contents

List of contents	I-V
List of figures	VI
List of tables	VII
List of abbreviations	VIII- VI
Introduction	2
The rationale of the study	3
The research hypothesis	3
Research questions	3
Aim of the study	4
Review of literature	6
Chapter I: Pesticides overview	7
1. Definition	7
2. Classification	7
3. Epidemiology	8
4. Routes of pesticide exposure	8
4.1 Dermal exposure	9
4.2 Oral exposure	9
4.3 Respiratory exposure	9
4.4 Ocular exposure	9
Chapter II: Organophosphorus Pesticides	11
1.Definition	11

2. Examples of organophosphate	12
3. Uses of organophosphorus pesticides	12
4. Epidemiological studies	12
5. Occupational exposure	13
6. Pharmacokinetics	14
6.1 Absorption	14
6.2 Metabolism	16
6.3 Distribution	16
6.4 Excretion	16
7. Mechanism of action	16
7.1 Cholinesterase inhibition	16
7.2 Reactive Oxidative Damage	18
7.3 Disturbance in the immune mediators	19
8. Toxicity of organophosphorus pesticides	20
8.1 Acute toxicity	20
8.1.1 Cholinergic syndrome	20
8.1.2 Intermediate Syndrome (IMS)	21
8.1.3 Organophosphate- induced delayed neurotoxicity	21
8.2 Chronic toxicity	21
8.2.1 Respiratory disorders	22
8.2.2 Neurological Disorders	23
8.2.3 Hepatic effect	24
8.2.4 Renal effect	24
8.2.5 Cardiovascular diseases	24
8.2.6 Endocrinal Disorders	25
8.2.7 Genotoxic effects of pesticides	25

8.2.8 Carcinogenesis	26			
8.2.9 Effect on immune system				
Potential Mechanism of OPs – induced immunotoxicity				
I- Structural damage to lymphoid organs				
II-Reduced viability and proliferation of immunocytes				
III- Dyshomeostasis of cytokine response	28			
Chapter III: Organophosphorus pesticides and cytokines	30			
1-Cytokines	30			
1.1 Interleukin-6	31			
1.2 Tumor necrosis factor (TNF-α)	32			
1.3 Interferon gamma (IFN-γ)	33			
2. Cytokines secretion induced by OPs exposure	36			
3.Cytokines alteration in chronic pesticides exposure	37			
3.1 Respiratory disorders	37			
3.2 Neurological Disorders	37			
3.3 Musculoskeletal system	38			
3.4 Cardiovascular diseases	39			
3.5 Carcinogenesis	40			
3.6 The immune system disorders	41			
4.Risk assessment biomarkers	42			
4.1 Exposure biomarkers	42			
4.2 Oxidative stress biomarkers	42			
4.3 DNA damage biomarker	43			
4.4 Immunological Profile (detection levels of serum cytokines)	43			