Pesticide residues in maternal body, in Iasi District, risk in cancer disease

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The presence of many chemical pollutants in the environment and their potential to effect adversely human health creates rather justified anxiety. Many of these pollutants feature such unwelcome characteristics as: persistence in different environmental media, ability to bioaccumulate in adipose tissue and biomagnify in individual food chains. The aim of the present study was to investigate the variation of organochlorine pesticide residues levels in maternal body (serum, placenta, milk), in Iassy district, in 2000-2001 period. Organochlorine pesticide residues were found present in all analysed samples. Generally, a wide variation between samples was observed. The mean concentrations of DDT-sum and HCH-sum found in the serum, placenta and human milk samples. The mean concentration of HCH-sum varied between 14.4983 µg/kg (serum) and 3.0959µg/kg (milk). The mean levels of DDT-sum varied between 21.1638 µg/kg (serum) and 9.0935 µg/kg (placenta) The fact that DDT and HCH are still discovered in placentas may be a signal that babie are exposed to these compounds in initial stages of their fetal lives. The concentrations measured in this study are similar to concentration of DDT- sum and HCH-sum in maternal body raported in other European countries and in the USA