

The Nutritional Characteristics of Greenhouse Workers Exposed to Intensive Pesticides and Determining the Levels of Xanthine Oxidase, Nitric Oxide and Arylesterase in Their Blood

Yoğun Pestisit Maruz Kalan Sera İşçilerinin Kanlarındaki Ksantin Oksidaz, Nitrik Oksit ve Arilesteraz Seviyelerinin ve Beslenme Alışkanlıklarının Belirlenmesi

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Keywords

Arylesterase, greenhouse workers, nitric oxide, nutritional habits, pesticide, xanthine oxidase

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Abstract

Objective: Agricultural spraying in greenhouses may cause workers be exposed to the adverse effects of pesticides more than outdoor land workers. High dose application and spraying of pesticides without prevention may increase risks of harmful effect remarkably. In this study, influence of greenhouse workers from pesticides was investigated.

Materials and Methods: For this study 74 people were chosen, including 44 workers who have been exposed to pesticides and 30 people who have never been directly exposed pesticides. To compare continuous variables, the Student's t-test was used where appropriate.

Results: According to nutritional habits 52.5% of greenhouse workers consumed their production of tomatoes and also other fruits and vegetables without washing. In addition, 59% of greenhouse workers have consumed water and 54.5% of them have consumed some food while spraying pesticides. The statistics showed that levels of xanthine oxidase (XO) and nitric oxide (NO) in pesticides-exposed workers were significantly higher in comparison to non-exposed group and the level of ARE was significantly lower in pesticides-exposed workers when compared with non-exposed group, respectively (p<0.05).

Conclusion: The results of study revealed that levels of XO and NO in study group were significantly (p>0.05) higher than control group and the level of arylesterase was significantly (p<0.05) lower than control group, respectively.

Öz

Amaç: Sera işçileri açık alan tarım işçilerine kıyasla pestisitlerin zararlı etkilerine daha fazla maruz kalabilirler. Gerekli koruma önlemleri alınmadan yapılan pestisit uygulamaları, uygulayıcılarda dikkate değer şekilde sağlık problemlerini artırmaktadır. Bu çalışmada sera işçilerinin pestisitlerden etkilenme durumu araştırılmıştır.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Bu araştırmada, en az 3 senedir seralarda zirai ilaçlama yapan işçilerin kanlarında ksantin oksidaz (XO), nitrik oksit (NO) ve arilesteraz enzim

seviyeleri araştırılmıştır. Buna ek bu işçilerin beslenme alışkanlıkları da değerlendirilmiştir. Bu amaçla 74 kişi çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Bu kişilerden 44'ü seralarda çalışan tarım işçilerinden oluşturulan araştırma grubu, 30'u ise hayatlarının hiçbir döneminde doğrudan pestisit maruz kalmamış kişilerden oluşturulan kontrol grubudur.

Bulgular: Yapılan analizler sonucu tarım işçilerinden oluşan araştırma grubunun XO, NO değerlerinin kontrol grubuna göre anlamlı arttığı, arilesteraz enzim seviyelerinin ise anlamlı azaldığı belirlenmiştir ($p<0,05$). Tarım işçilerinin beslenme alışkanlıkları değerlendirildiğinde ise; işçilerin %52,5'inin tükettikleri meyve ve sebzeleri yıkamadan tükettikleri belirlenmiştir. Buna ek olarak işçilerin pestisit uygulaması yaparken %59'unun su tükettiği, %54,5'inin ise bazı besinler tükettiği belirlenmiştir.

Sonuç: Çalışma sonuçları değerlendirildiğinde, deney grubunun XO ve NO seviyeleri kontrol grubundan anlamlı ($p<0,05$) yüksek, arilesteraz seviyeleri ise anlamlı ($p<0,05$) düşük bulunmuştur.

Introduction

Organophosphate pesticides (OPs), synthetic pyrethroid and carbamates are the most commonly used insecticides worldwide for the pest control of crops. With the green revolution and industrialization, they have become household items of agriculturists (1,2). Pesticides are mainly used in the agricultural sector in Turkey, too. While OPs are commonly used in Turkey, the use of organochlorines is not allowed because of their high toxicity, compose of endosulfan and dicofol. Considering the research, consumption of pesticide has increased 45% between 1979 and 2012 in this country. And forty percent of annual pesticide used takes place in the Mediterranean and Aegean regions (3,4).

Exposed to pesticides cause harmful effect on agriculture and agricultural spraying workers. The most affected parameters in oxidant and antioxidant systems within agriculture and greenhouse workers are the levels of xanthine oxidase (XO), nitric oxide (NO), catalase and superoxide dismutase and arylesterase (ARE). ARE, is related to increased susceptibility to low density lipoprotein oxidation and development of atherosclerosis (5-12).

Nutritional habits and diet style have great importance in every age and every occupational group. Intensive nutrition becomes even more important in workers exposed to pesticides (9).

In this study the workers who are so heavily exposed to pesticides while spraying in greenhouses and the XO, ARE and NO levels in their blood were investigated, and nutritional characteristics were determined.

Materials and Methods

This experimental study was conducted between 2010 and 2011 in Isparta, Turkey. Forty-four greenhouse workers who have worked at greenhouse

(applying insecticides on tomato and carnation agriculturally) at least 3 years were taken as models for this research. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Süleyman Demirel University (20.02.2008 date, 01-17 number). All participants gave their verbal and written consents. In this study 74 individuals (44 subjects, 30 control group) were selected. The results of a power analysis, with power 84.9% and a significance level (alpha) of 0.050 suggested that a selection of 74 patients was sufficient for the sample. The control group consisted of persons who were not directly exposed to pesticide. Demographic characteristics (gender, age, BMI etc.) were calculated with descriptive statistics (Student's t-test). The characteristics of the control group and the study group were chosen to be similar ($p>0.05$) (Table 1).

Detection of XO, NO, ARE Level: The blood samples of each group were collected and the levels of XO, NO and ARE in blood samples were analyzed. Blood samples of the study group were obtained 30 minutes after the pesticide application into the ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid tubes. Blood samples were transferred to the laboratory in appropriate cold boxes.

Blood samples centrifuged (Nüve brand NF-400 model centrifuge) at 3000 g for 15 minutes. First of all erythrocytes were filtered by taking into the eppendorf tubes after the end of centrifuge. Then erythrocytes were washed by serum physiological for 3 times and stored at -80 °C in deepfreeze until operation day. Analogously, plasma samples which were taken into eppendorf tubes stored at -80 °C in deep freeze until operation day. The blood samples of control group who have never been exposed to pesticides were prepared analogously and stored. Then, all blood samples were diluted 10 times with cold deionizes water. All spectrophotometric analyses were carried out by Perkin Elmer marked UV/Vis model lamb 20 spectrophotometer.

Table 1. Socio-demographic characteristics of study and control groups

	Study n=44		Control n=30	
Age	39.4±8.7		38.4±7.5	
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.3±3.2		25.6±3.6	
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female
n (%)	36 (81.8)	8 (18.2)	36 (81.8)	8 (18.2)
Smoking	Yes	No	Yes	No
(Ten or more smokers a day)	24	20	16	14
Alcohol	Yes	No	Yes	No
(Consuming alcohol at least once a week)	8	36	7	23
BMI: Body mass index				

Table 2. Nutrition questionnaire in green house workers

Questions	Options	n	%
How many times do you eat meal for a day?	1 meal	0	0.0
	2 meals	6	13.8
	3 meals	30	68.1
	>3 meals	8	18.1
Do you skip breakfast?	Yes	12	27.2
	No	32	72.8
Do you skip lunch?	Yes	8	18.1
	No	36	71.9
Do you skip dinner?	Yes	2	4.5
	No	42	95.5
Do you eat snacks?	Yes	4	9
	No	40	91
Do you eat fruits without peeling or washing during application of pesticides to apples/cherries or after application of pesticides?	Yes	22	50
	No	22	50
Do you eat tomatoes before application of pesticides without washing?	Yes	23	52.2
	No	21	47.8
Do you eat other food/fruits during application of pesticides?	Yes	24	54.5
	No	20	45.5
Do you drink water during application of pesticides?	Yes	26	59
	No	18	41
How many times do you eat meat per week?	No	4	9
	1-3 times	31	70.4
	4-6 times	9	20.6
	6 times	0	0.0
How many times do you eat vegetables per week?	No	0	0.0
	1-3 times	32	72.7
	4-6 times	8	18.1
	>6 times	4	9.2

Table 2. continued

How many times do you eat fruits per week?	No	0	0.0
	1-3 times	7	15.9
	4-6 times	15	34.1
	>6 times	22	50
How many times do you drink milk per week?	No	18	40.9
	1-3 times	18	40.9
	4-6 times	8	18.2
	>6 times	0	0.0
How many times do you eat milk products such as yogurt, cheese, and butter vs per week?	No	0	0.0
	1-3 times	6	13.7
	4-6 times	20	45.4
	>6 times	18	40.9
How do you eat fruits? (%)	After wash	15	34.1
	After peel	7	15.9
	Both wash and peel	2	4.5
	Without wash or peel	20	45.5

Assessment of XO activity is based on the principle of producing uric acid from xanthine in XO environment by accepting the presence of XO in the sample (13-15).

NO assessment was performed by the Moshage et al. (15) method. Measurements were done in 545 nm and the results were evaluated as $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (16,17).

ARE measurement have been realized by the help of ARE kits spectrophotometrically which were developed by Aslan et al. (18).

Questionnaire: In order to learn nutrition qualities of agriculture workers, nutrition questionnaires were applied (Table 2). The questionnaires were prepared by the study group. The data in this research was collected by questionnaire form which was prepared by possibility nutritional habits about changing some parameters in blood related with pesticides. Especially habits of washing fruits and vegetables and consuming of food while working were asked to workers. The data in this research was collected by questionnaire form which was prepared by surveying all the related literature by the researcher. Data were evaluated using correlation, crosstab, percentage and frequency distributions on the computer program SPSS statistical package program (17.0)

Table 3. The levels xanthine oxidase, arylesterase and nitric oxide in blood samples of each groups

	Study group (n=44)	Control group (n=30)	p
XO (U/mL)	2.01 $\pm$ 0.26	0.83 $\pm$ 0.36	0.0372
NO ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	8.25 $\pm$ 1.69	5.87 $\pm$ 2.13	0.0458
ARE (U/L)	7.25 $\pm$ 1.22	10.25 $\pm$ 1.63	0.0354

XO: Xanthine oxidase, ARE: Arylesterase, NO: Nitric oxide

Statistical Analysis

All statistical analyses were performed using commercially available software (SPSS version 17.0; SPSS, Inc, Chicago, Illinois). The datas were evaluated by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test because they did not show a normal distribution. In evaluation of nutrition questionnaires frequencies were used. The data are provided as median (min-max). To compare continuous variables, the Student t-test was used. Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

Socio-demographic characteristics of each group were shown in Table 1. The results of greenhouse workers' nutritional habits were shown in Table 2. The levels of XO, ARE and NO in blood samples of each groups were shown in Table 3. The statistics showed

that levels of XO and NO in pesticides-exposed workers were significantly higher compared to non-exposed group and the level of ARE was significantly lower in pesticides-exposed workers when compared with non-exposed group, respectively ($p < 0.05$).

The results of study showed that workers eat fruits without washing (45.5%). Another important result in this research is that workers are feeding during application of pesticides (45.5%). Workers skip breakfast compared to other meals (27.2%).

Discussion

Recently, Isparta has become one of the most important provinces known for its productions of greenhouse vegetable cultivation and greenhouse carnation besides over production of apples and cherries (19). Therefore, greenhouse workers have adverse effects as a result of spraying pesticides in these regions. The most harmful toxicological impacts of these pesticides are over balance of oxidant-antioxidant, and several studies also support this (4-9,20-22). Greenhouse workers and other workers in this area are more susceptible to harmful effects of pesticides as a result of spraying. Because pesticides are not diffused during spraying and after spraying they fold over there a long time. So, greenhouse workers are exposed to harmful effects of pesticides.

In this study, the blood of greenhouse workers was taken just after spraying. According to the results, increase of XO and NO levels, and significantly decrease of ARE level which is one of the antioxidant defense system enzymes are detected, respectively.

To examine role of oxidative/nitrosative stress in human, measurement of cellular lipid peroxidation, total antioxidant capacity, concentration of total thiol group, and determination of total NO in blood are recommended (23,24).

El-Gohary et al. (23) have been examined kind of pyrethroid on rats NO production and its effect. And as a result, effects of pesticides on NO production have been determined.

Ayub et al. (24) determined that malathion which is OPs has effected NO production on rats. At present study activity of NO has been found about 8.25 ± 1.69 in workers and control groups 5.87 ± 2.13 . Activity of NO shows a significant increase in workers group than control group ($p < 0.05$).

Terzi et al. (25) have examined rotenone's effects which is plant origin pesticide on NO levels of Wistar

albino rats. They have given rotenone three different dose to three different group and they haven't given any rotenone to last group. The results of study showed that there have been no differences between control group and other group in XO activity (25).

XO catalyzes the conversion of hypoxanthine to xanthine and that of xanthine to uric acid, which are the last steps in purine catabolism; product of these processes is a toxic superoxide radical. This reaction is, therefore, considered to be an important potential source of oxygen free radicals *in vivo* (26,27).

At present study while XO activity was identified average in worker group as 2.01 ± 0.26 , in control group this rate was identified average as 0.83 ± 0.36 . XO activity increased considerably in worker group as compared to control group. Investigations applied in this study region showed that the most intense usage of Ops came true in this region and each in turn synthetic pyrethroid group and insecticides and carbamate group insecticides followed it. Besides these results, it was identified in this research that workers were not protected or they take a bit measures during application of drug. A great deal of study applied in this region and country support it (28-30). So agrarian drug enforcers and producers considered not enough warning of authorities. Therefore environment and health problems occur of course (31,32).

Human serum ARE [(ARE, EC 3.1.1.2, also known as paraoxonase1 (PON1)] originates from liver with two subtypes. PON1 activity in serum was associated with plasma lipid peroxidation and cardiovascular diseases (33). PON-1 and ARE (ARY) are considered two separate enzymes in spite of their marked biological similarities. Plasma PON-1 catalyzes the hydrolysis of the bioactive organophosphate metabolite paraoxon to nontoxic products as p-nitrophenol and diethyl-phosphoric acid. At the same time, ARE is another aromatic esterase that inactivates the same organophosphate pesticide but unlike PON-1 is not inhibited by cholinesterase inhibitors as phosostigmine (eserine) (34). In this research, ARE levels were determined low levels of workers. The decline in blood levels may be due to chronic pesticide exposure. Workers eat fruits without washing (if fruits are washed, pesticides remove largely).

In this paper while evaluating XO, NO and ARE level of pesticides exposure works at the same time some questions about nutritional habitual were

asked. Because not only application of pesticides but also wrong habits while working can cause exposure of pesticides. And according to the results of questionnaire, greenhouse workers made some mistakes about their nutrition. Especially, consuming food/fruits during application of pesticides is the worst mistake. Since workers eat any food, pesticides can get into the body (via the digestive tract). And eating vegetables or fruits without washing is another significant mistake.

As given in Table 2, workers are fed three meals a day largely (68.1%). This is a condition required and recommended. Workers generally do not skip meals. They do not have breakfast because workers start to work early in the morning. Workers skip the dinner meal minimal. The reason for this, all family members want to get together at dinner time. Another remarkable point in Table 3 is that workers feed during application of pesticides. This is an extremely dangerous situation because workers may be exposed to pesticides through skin and respiratory tract.

One point that is salient in nutrition surveys is that half of agricultural workers eat foods without cleaning and peeling, when they eat fruit. Also, agricultural workers eat tomatoes in greenhouse during their production without cleaning. Up taking of pesticide through digestive system by agricultural workers may derive from tomatoes that are eaten during and afterwards pest control, therefore parameters in this research may be impressed from it. Research carried out in this region show us that agricultural workers eat fruits during pest control and don't take measures efficiently (35,36). Also agricultural workers eat, drink during pest control, therefore quantity of pesticide uptake may go up; it may give rise to several health problems. Also levels of XO, NO and ARE may be impressed negatively.

Conclusion

All in all pesticide usage is urgent in modern agriculture. But while using pesticide against diseases in crops, human health should be considered also. And negative impressions of agricultural pesticides on humans are very big social issue. This research is aimed to determine whether the pesticides are indeed negative impressions of oxidant- antioxidant balance of agricultural workers. And this oxidant- antioxidant imbalance can be increased hazard of atherosclerosis,

abiotrophy and cancer in agricultural workers. Avoiding and reducing exposures to pesticides will reduce the harmful effects from pesticides. Some taking sample measurement can be provided protection. In order to avoid exposures, safety systems can be used- such as closed systems and enclosed cabs, and wearing appropriate personal protective equipment. And also washing exposed areas often may be another solution for this problem. Researchers must be sensitive above this issue and to try to find new solutions. As we can see from workers nutritional habits, they don't wash their fruits and vegetables and they drink water while working. If they don't do these habitual actions while working they may reduce harmful effect of pesticides, too. We believe that these problems can be reduced with the application of necessary precautions and pest control with stated doses.

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Ethics

Ethics Committee Approval: The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Süleyman Demirel University (date: 20.02.2008, no: 01-17).

Informed Consent: All participants gave their verbal and written consents.

Authorship Contributions

Surgical and Medical Practices: S.Ö., E.Ö., F.G., E.K., Concept: S.Ö., E.Ö., F.G., E.K., Design: S.Ö., E.Ö., F.G., E.K., Data Collection or Processing: S.Ö., E.Ö., F.G., E.K., Analysis or Interpretation: S.Ö., E.Ö., F.G., E.K., Literature Search: S.Ö., E.Ö., F.G., E.K., Writing: S.Ö., E.Ö., F.G., E.K.

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