
IS10. EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN POTTERY AND CERAMIC WORKERS

Nursen BASARAN, Hatice Gul ANLAR, Merve BACANLI, Mohammed SHUBAIR, Ceylan BAL, Engin TUTKUN, Hinc YILMAZ

Department of Pharmaceutical Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Hacettepe University, 06100, Ankara, Turkey

Department of Pharmaceutical Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Çukurova University, 01330, Adana, Turkey
Al-Azhar University, Gaza, Palestine

Ankara Occupational Diseases Hospital, 06100, Ankara, Turkey

During the last decade, the production and hence, the amount and the types of exposure of hazardous chemicals have been increased in the occupationally exposed workers. Most of these chemicals have deleterious effects in the living systems. The level of chemical exposure in the occupational settings and the biomonitoring of workers and also establishing the regulatory endpoints are very important. The exposures of chemicals in the workplaces have been associated with the increase in allergy, organ and system disorders and cancer. Therefore, the removal of these hazardous substances or the substitutions of them with non-toxic ones are necessary for the protection of workers' health. In a large variety of occupations such as pottery and ceramic industry, workers may be exposed to the many chemicals mainly to crystalline silica. Occupational exposure to crystalline silica dust is related to an increased risk for pulmonary diseases such as silicosis, tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis and lung cancer. The genotoxic changes as assessed by comet assay in foundry and ceramic workers will be given. In the presentation, the effects of age, smoking, alcohol and protective equipment usage on the genotoxicity parameters will also be discussed.

This study was funded by a grant from The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (Project number: 115S079 and 199S200).

* nbasaran@hacettepe.edu.tr