Occupational Renal & Reproductive Diseases

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Occupational Renal Diseases

• Acute renal dysfunction:

Acute tubular necrosis Organic solvent – heavy metals – arsine

• Chronic renal dysfunction:

Chronic interstitial nephritis heavy metals - Organic solvent – silica

 Nephrotic syndrome: mercury

Important nephrotoxins

• Metals:

Lead – mercury – cadmium – chromium

• Solvents:

Halogenated hydrocarbon CCI4, trichloroethylene Non Halogenated hydrocarbon Toluene , phenol , monoethylether Others: Arsine , silica , phosphors



 BUN, Cr: is inadequate do not become abnormal

until significant renal damage

- High molecular weight proteinuria: Albumin, ferritin
- *Low molecular weight proteinuria*: B2 microglobuline , Retinol binding protein
 Enzymuria:

N-acetyl glucose aminidase, LDH

Reproductive Toxicity

 First occupational reproductive hazard Percival Pott but not taken seriously until

 1975 lead exposed male workers in Romania 1977 DBCP in exposed male workers in California

Reproductive Toxicity REPRODUCTIVE FUNCTION

Women Who Are Pregnant

Women of Child Bearing Age

Men

Reproductive Toxicity

Difficulty in studying repro toxicity in women

nature of the female cycle

relative frequency spontaneous abortions

 common occurrence of birth defects in general population

Adverse Male Reproductive Effects of Selected Agent

Agent	Out come	Strength
Alcohol	azoospermia	+
Boron	oligospermia	+
chloroprene	asthenospermia	++
Lead	Oligospermia	++
Mercury	Decrease libido	+
Microwave	oligospermia	+
Excessive heat	oligospermia	÷
Ion-radiation	oligospermia	++

Adverse Female Reproductive Effects of Selected Agent

Agent	Out come	Strengt h
Arsenic	SAB-LBW	÷
Carbon monoxide	SAB- menstrual dis	+
Mercury	SAB-LBW CNS malformation	++
Lead	SAB-infertility	++
Organic solvent	SAB- menstrual dis	+/?
VDT	SAB - BDs	
Physical stress	Preterm LBW-SAB-	+/?