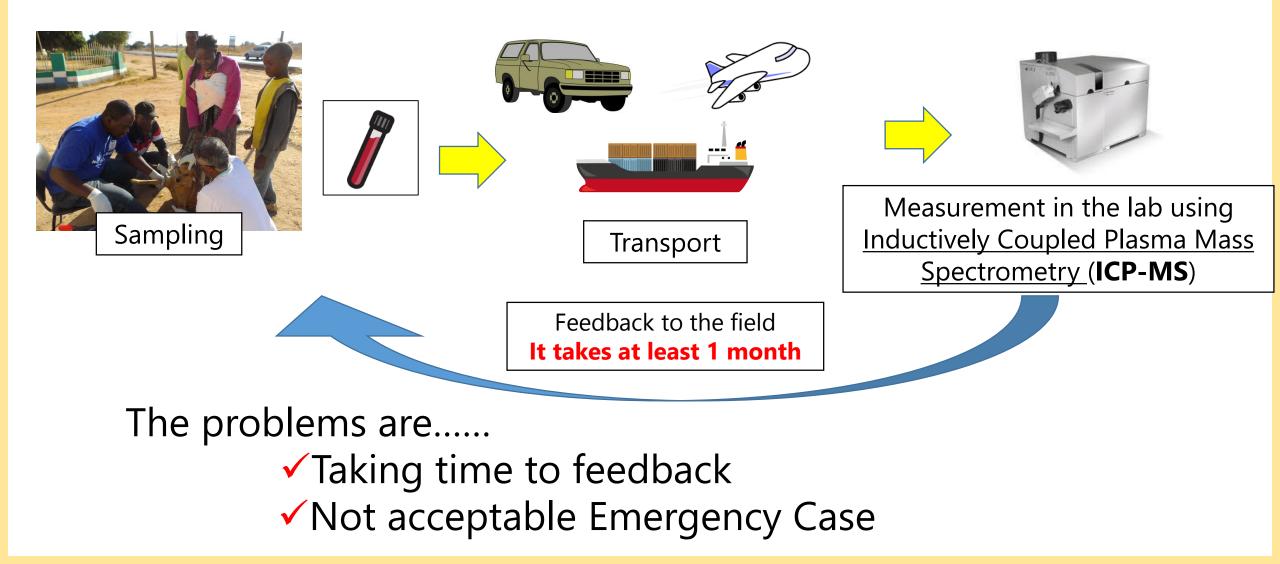
KAMPAI Project Group 2 activities in 2016

Haruya TOYOMAKI

2nd year PhD student in Laboratory of Toxicology, Graduate School of Veterinary Medicine, Hokkaido University

Current Method of Measuring Blood Lead Levels (BLLs)



Measuring BLLs in the field



LeadCare^{II}

•Measure for <u>3 minutes with batteries</u>

Only 50 μl whole blood

Range 3.3 – 65 µg/dL (Limit of detection)
 ✓ Measure more than 65 µg/dL with <u>dilution method</u>

Rapidly measurement of BLLs in the field!

It 's not available in Japan.....

KAMPAI Project: KAbwe Mining Pollution Amelioration Initiative

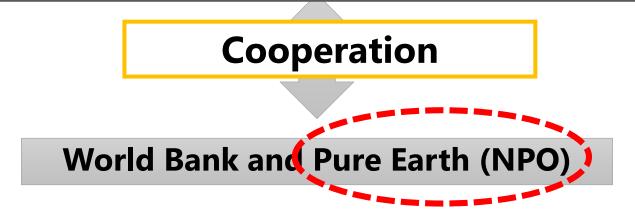
KAMPAI Project

Japanese side: Hokkaido University

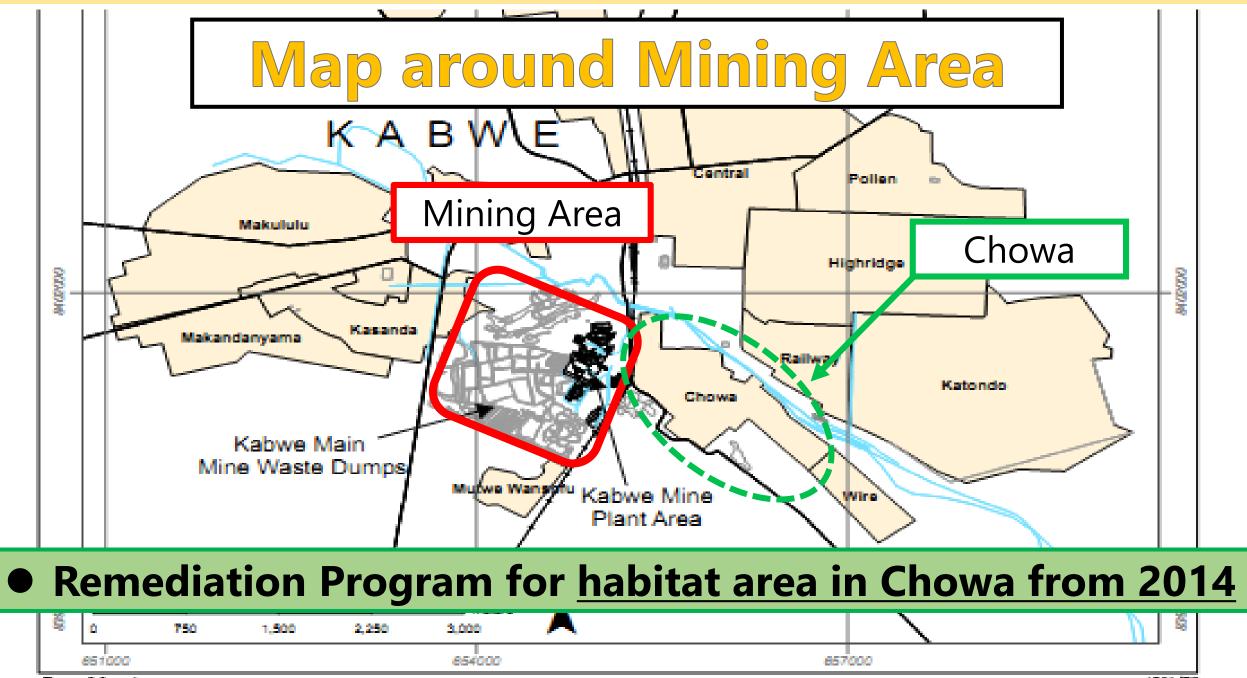


Zambian side: University of Zambia and Ministries

Pure Earth started Remediation Program







Remediation Program by





Laying Water permeability sheets around houses





Covered with **Clean Soil** on the seats



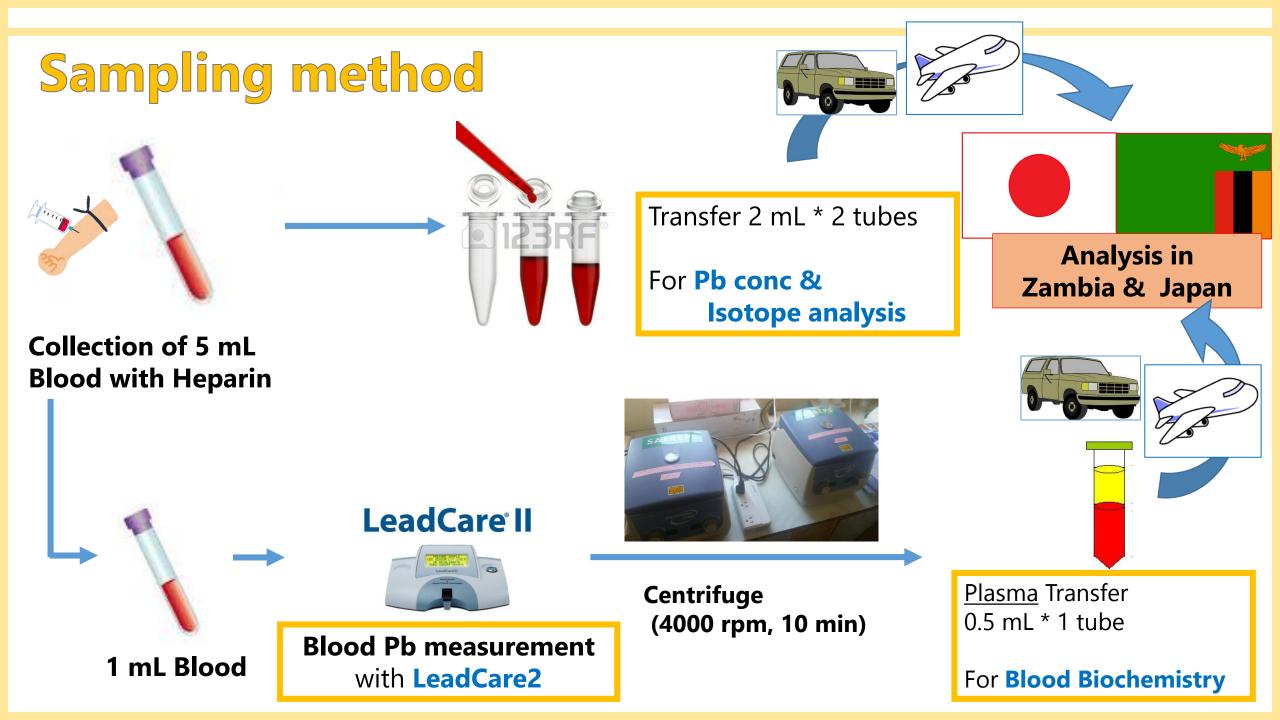
- Our Project collaborates with Pure Earth
 → Measure BLLs to check the effects of Remediation Program
- Pure Earth shares LeadCare II with us

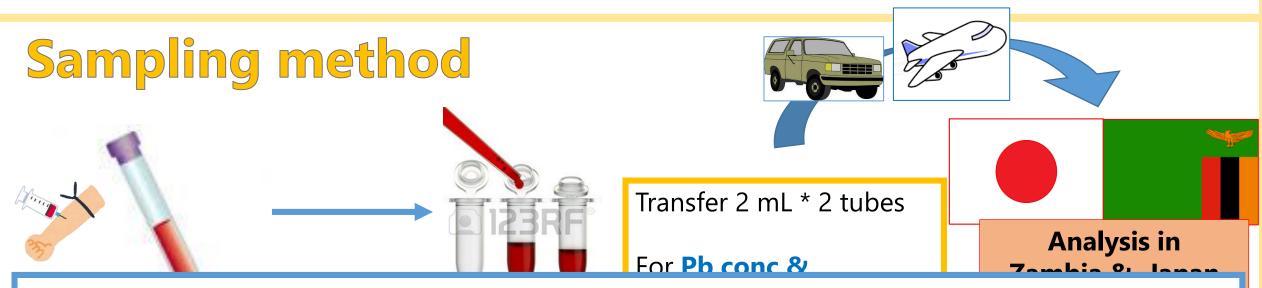
Now we can measure BLLs in the filed!



Picture with Prof. Jack Caravanos from Pure Earth







●LeadCare II can measure BLLs quickly, it's for clinics →Necessary accurately to measure BLLs by ICPMS

Correspond to the field quickly using LeadCare II
 Feedback the accurate results using ICPMS

1 mL BloodBlood Pb measurement
with LeadCare2

Centrituge (4000 rpm, 10 min) 0.5 mL * 1 tube

For Blood Biochemistry

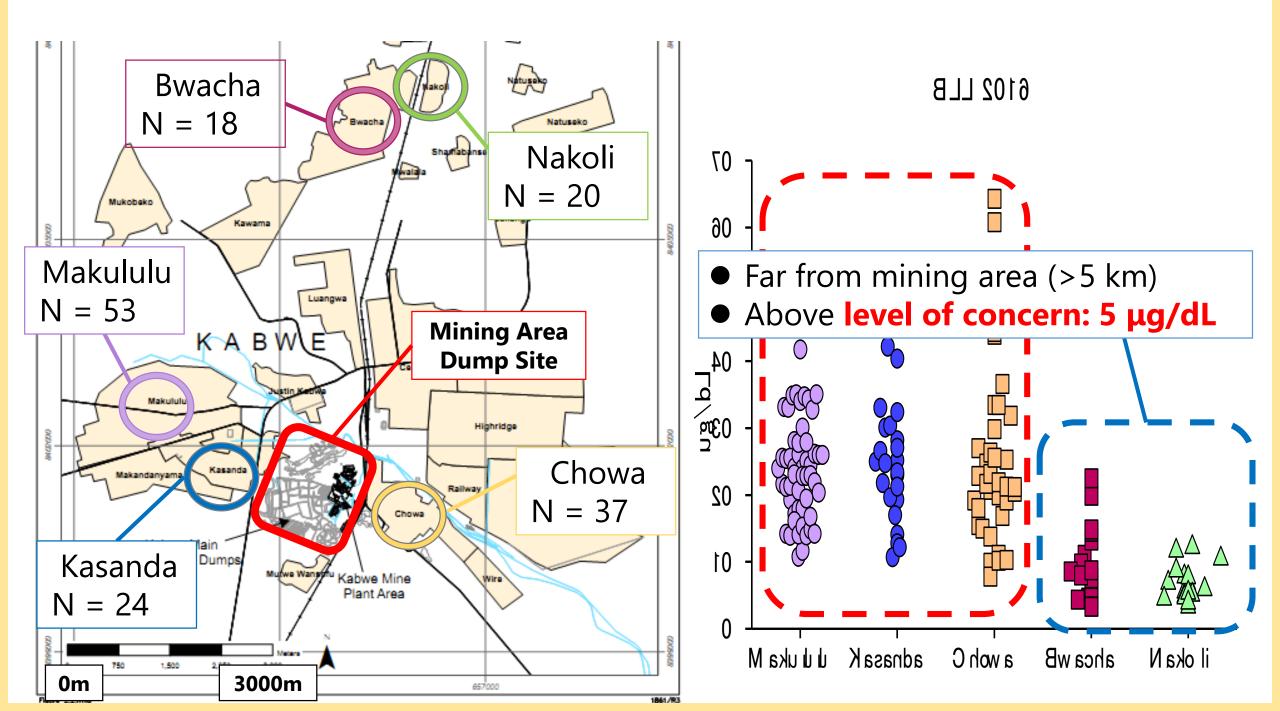
Last Sampling in October and November



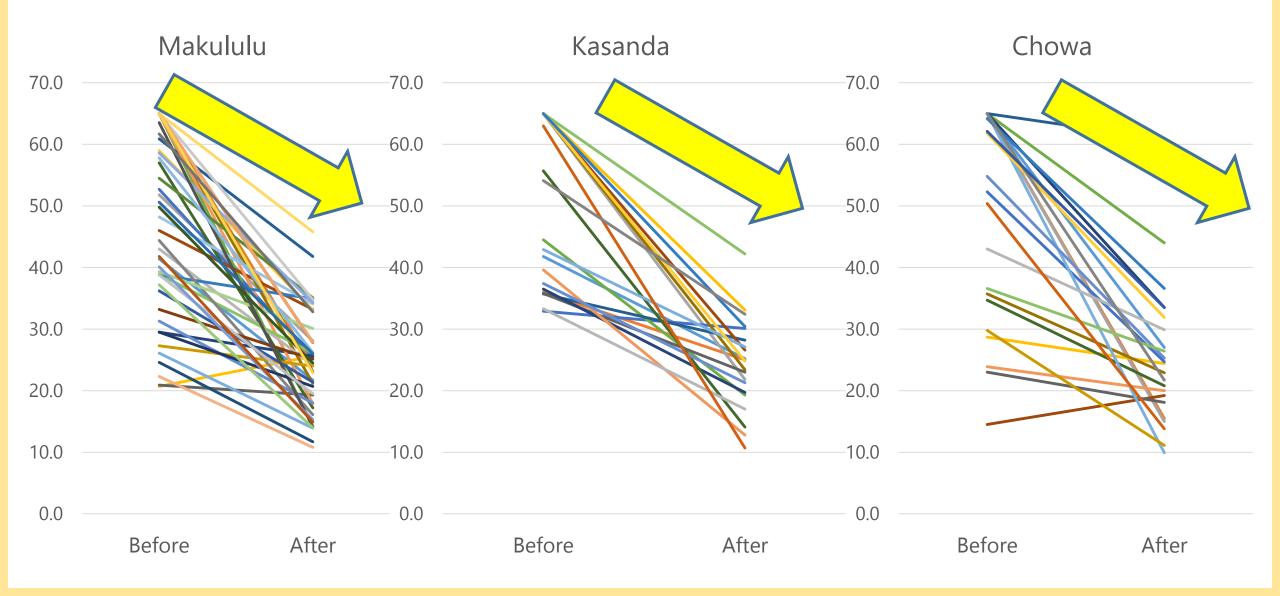
Measuring BLLs using Lead Care II in Kabwe Health Centers

Collecting blood samples of children

- → <u>Recruited in 2014 by Pure Earth</u>
- → Including children who <u>live in</u> <u>Remediation Area</u>



Comparing BLLs before (2014) and after (2016)

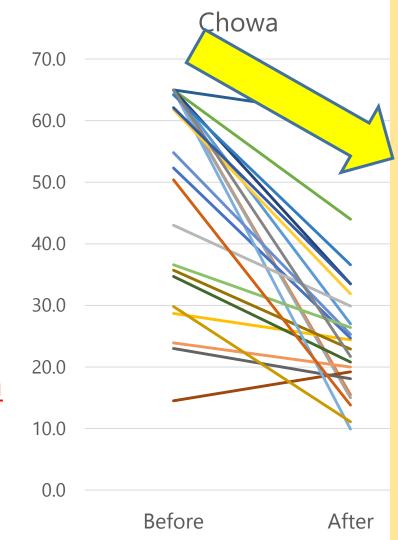


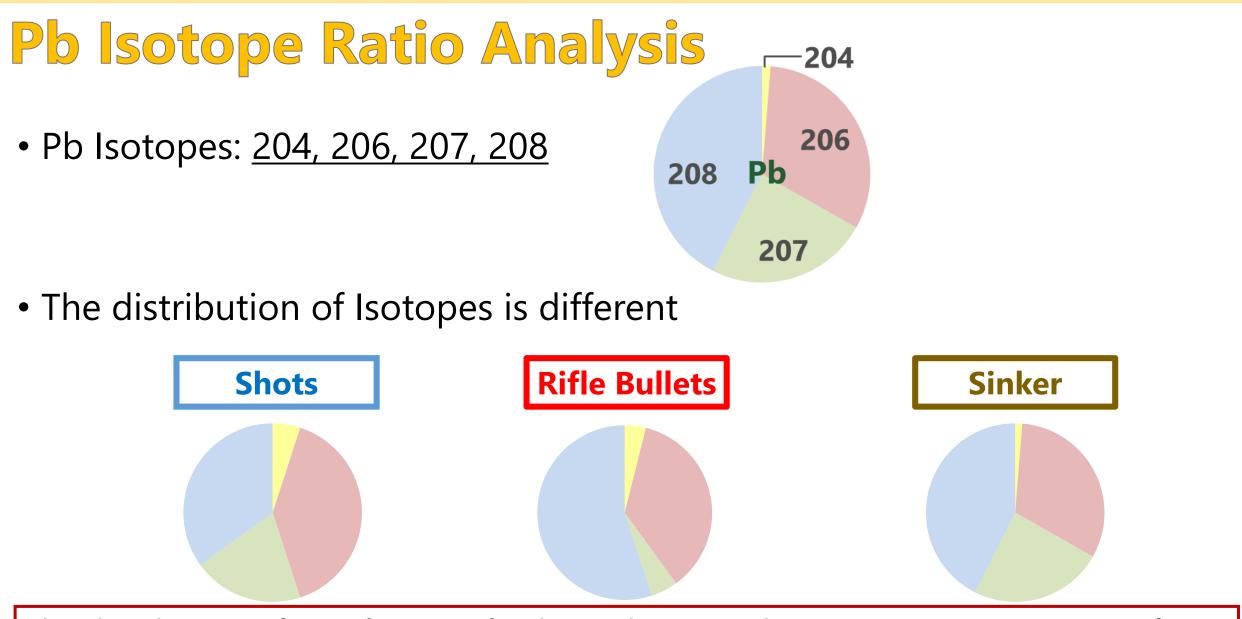
Comparing BLLs before (2014) and after (2016)

• All areas show <u>decline of BLLs</u>

Not by Remediation, because of Age effect?

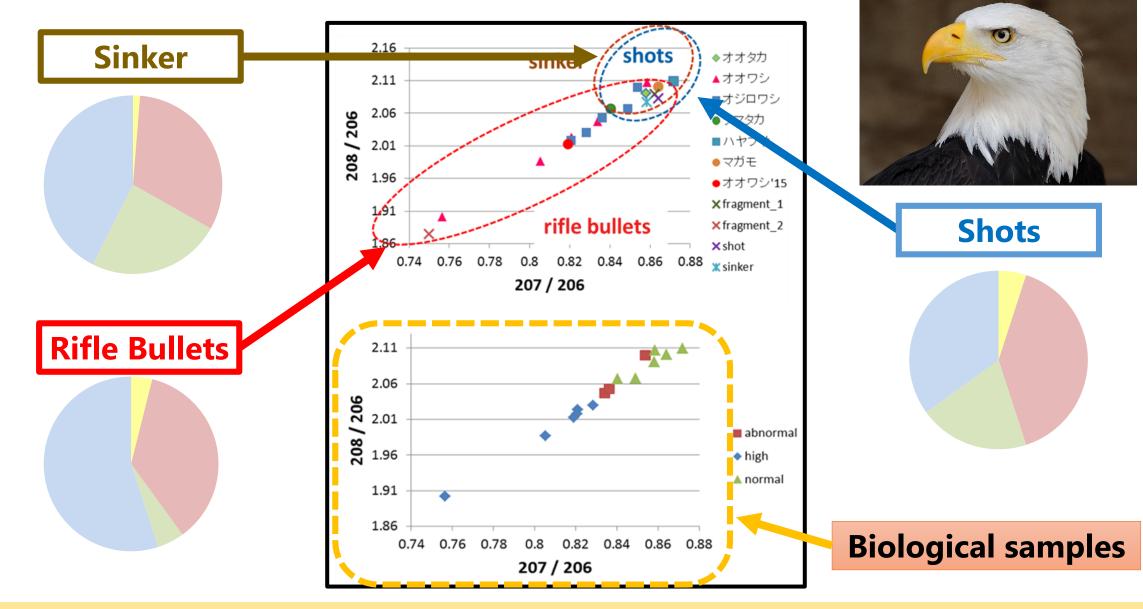
- ✓ Decline of BLLs by growing
- \checkmark Only some houses in Chowa were remediated
- Using different method
 - ✓ Prick in 2014: <u>high possibility of contamination</u>
 - ✓ Using syringe in 2016: low possibility
- BLLs are still high: level of concern: 5 μg/dL



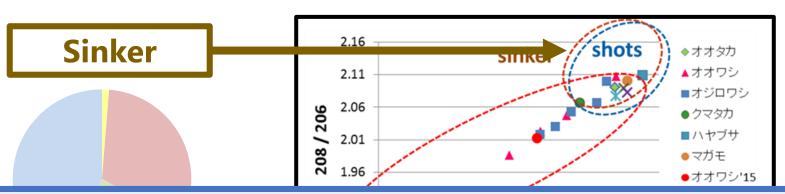


The distribution of metal materials depends on production areas: USA, Japan, Africa

Pb Isotope Ratio Analysis: Lead Pollution Raptors



Pb Isotope Ratio Analysis: Lead Pollution Raptors





- Comparing Isotope ratio of biological and environmental samples
 → Determining the source of lead exposure
- In KAMPAI Project
 - → Group 1: Environmental Samples
 - → Group 2: **Human Samples**



Multi Collector ICPMS (MC-ICPMS) in Hokkaido University

MC-ICPMS: Neptune Plus

• ICPMS for <u>BLLs</u>

MC-ICPMS for <u>Isotope analysis</u>

<u>The latest version</u> of MC-ISPMS
 High accuracy

Multi Collector ICPMS (MC-ICPMS) in Hokkaido University

- ICPMS for BLLs
 MC-ICPMS for Isotope analysis
- The latest version of MC-ISPMS
 High accuracy
 → It is necessary to use <u>clean room</u>
- Using for <u>determining the source of</u> <u>exposure</u> (soils, air, vegetables, etc.)



Clean room

Future Plan

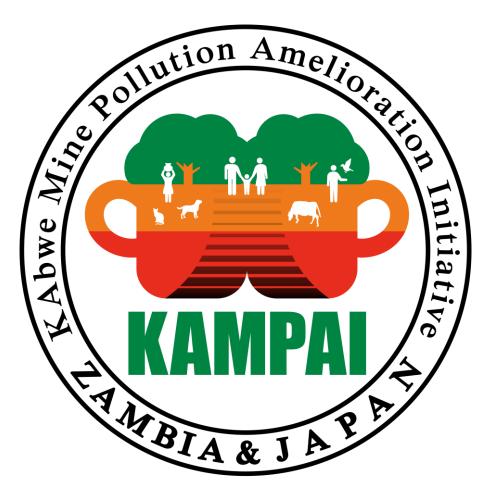
•Big survey in <u>Next August</u>

Health Risk Assessment

- → <u>Exposure Assessment</u>
- → <u>Neurodevelopment Analysis</u>
- →<u>IQ Analysis</u>
- → Quality Of Life (QOL) Analysis
- Economic Assessment

● Same households will be recruited for all analysis →Analyzing the effects of lead exposure from various angles

Thank you for your attention



KAMPAI Project Logo (Provisional)