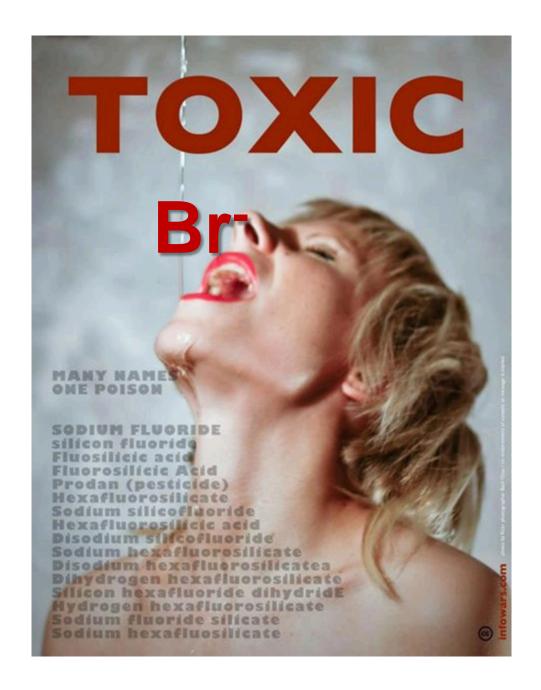
ความเป็น พิษของ อนุมูล โบรไมด์



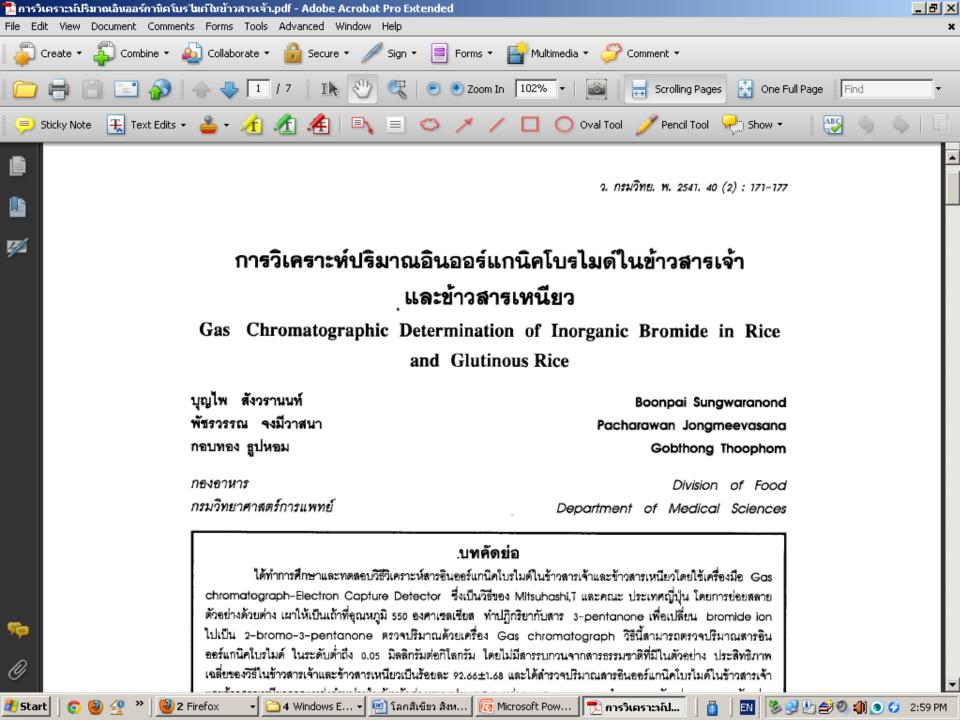
## Bromine

Br เป็นฮาโลเจนเหมือน Cl, I, F
รูปแบบที่เป็นพิษ HCl, HI, HF, HBr
รูปแบบที่ไม่เป็นพิษ (ในระดับหนึ่ง) คือ
อนุมูลของเกลือ KBr, NaBr

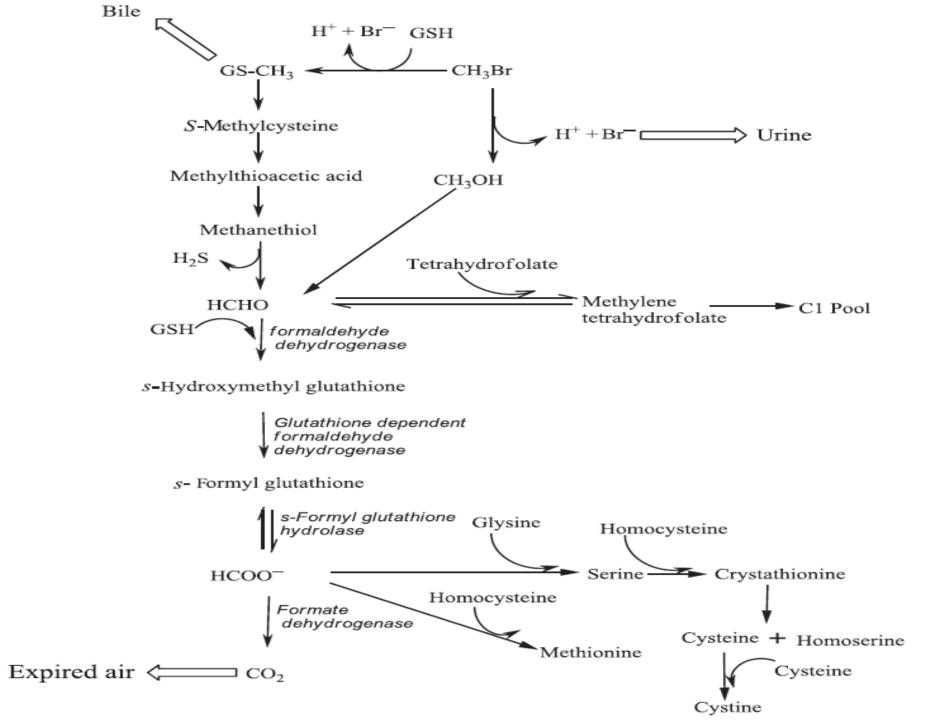


Methylbromide or Bromomethane
เป็นรูปแบบของสารอินทรีย์เคมีของฮาโลเจน ซึ่งส่วนมาก
เป็นสารพิษในลักษณะ
ก่อมะเร็ง: US.EPA, OSHA
กดภูมิต้านทาน (น่าจะ)
ก่อลูกวิรูป (???)





<u>จากการตรวจปริมาณสารอินออร์แกนิคใบรไมด์</u> ในข้าวสารเจ้าและข้าวสารเหนียวจากแหล่งจำหน่ายใน ประเทศ ทุกตัวอย่างพบการตกค้างในระดับต่ำซึ่ง ปลอดภัยต่อการบริโภคแต่ยังไม่ได้สำรวจข้าวที่ส่ง จำหน่ายต่างประเทศ จากข้อมูลของกระทรวง อุตสาหกรรมแจ้งว่าในปี พ.ศ. 2537 ประเทศสวีเดน ตรวจพบการตกค้างสารอินออร์แกนิคใบรไมด์ในข้าวไทย ที่ส่งจำหน่ายยังประเทศสวีเดนเกินค่ากำหนดของคณะ กรรมาธิการอาหารระหว่างประเทศ (Codex Maximum Residue Limit)<sup>(ว2)</sup> ซึ่งกำหนดในข้าวมีค่าเท่ากับ 50 มิลลิกรัมต่อกิโลกรัม จำนวน 12 ตัวอย่าง จากทั้งหมด 90 ตัวอย่าง เป็นผลให้ข้าวไทยถูกปฏิเสธการนำเข้าประ เทศสวีเดนในส่วนที่ตรวจพบเกินค่ากำหนด สาเหตุที่ ตรวจพบเกินอาจเป็นเพราะมีการรมควันข้าวระหว่างการ ขนส่งหลายครั้งทำให้สารอินออร์แกนิคใบรไมด์ตกค้าง ละสมอยู่จนเป็นปัญหา ดังนั้นหน่วยงานของรัฐที่ เกี่ยวข้องควรร่วมมือกับภาคเอกชนจัดให้ความรู้แก่ผู้ ประกอบการให้ตระหนักถึงความสำคัญของการใช้สารนี้ อย่างถูกวิธี ซึ่งจะทำให้ลดปัญหาดังกล่าวลงได้ อันจะ เป็นการสนับสนุนการส่งออกของประเทศ



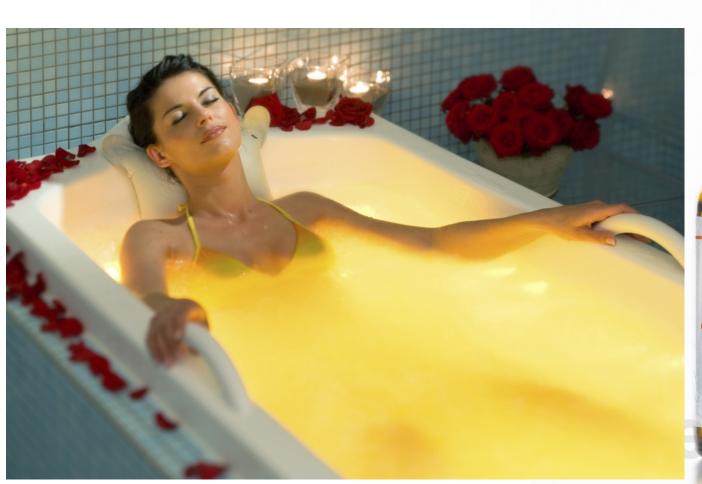
Bromide liberated from MeBr in cells is very unlikely to have a role in MeBr's mechanism of toxicity because cellular bromide concentrations are unlikely to reach toxic levels, but it is possible that S-methylcysteine (produced by reaction between MeBr and cysteine) might contribute to MeBr's mechanism of neurotoxicity via its interaction with the GABA receptor.



### **HEALTH EFFECTS OF BROMIDE ION**

Serum bromide levels are usually below 15 ppm in unexposed people. In bromomethane-exposed people, levels up to 80 ppm may occur without any obvious clinical signs, while levels of 150-400 ppm are observed in people with moderate to severe symptoms. Bromide is cleared from blood with a halflife of about 12 days in healthy people, and half-lives of 3-15 days have been observed in bromomethane-exposed people (Alexeeff and Kilgore 1983). Consequently, the correlation between serum bromide levels and severity of effects is most apparent within the first I-2 days of exposure, and there may be little correlation later. Bromide ion is cleared mainly by excretion in the urine, but no studies were located on the use of urinary bromide levels as a biomarker of bromomethane exposure.

### **HEALTH EFFECTS OF BROMIDE ION**







## Masaryk University, Czech Republic



# Masaryk University, Czech Republic Publications:

2003

Excessive bromide intake in the rat markedly influences its metabolism of iodine. In Proceedings, 7th Workshop of Biochemists and Molecular Biologists. Brno: Masaryk University, 2003. ISBN 80-210-3053-4, pp. 54-55. 2003,

High bromide intake in the rat dam affects transfer of both iodide and bromide. In Proceedings, 7th Workshop of Biochemists and Molecular Biologists. Brno: Masaryk University, 2003. ISBN 80-210-3053-4, pp. 63-64. 2003.

2002

A survey of effects of excessive bromide intake on iodine metabolism in the rat. In Macro and Trace Elements/Mengen- und Spurenelemente (Anke M., Müller R., Schäfer U., Stoeppler M., eds.) Leipzig: SCHUBERT-Verlag, 2002. Agricult., Biological, Environmental, Nutrit., 21, ISBN 3-929526-73-5, pp. 567-574.

Bromide affects transfer of iodine through mother's milk to rat sucklings. Chemické Listy ISSN 0009-2770, 2002, vol. 96, no. 6, pp. 431-432.

Determination of the biological half-life of bromine in the rat in dependence on the physiological state of the animals. 2002.

Effects of a high bromide intake in the lactating rat. 2002.

Effects of high bromide intake on various aspects of iodine metabolism in the rat. In Proceedings, 6th Workshop of Biochemists and Molecular Biologists. Brno: Masaryk University, 2002. ISBN 80-210-2777-0, pp. 60-61. 2002,

Excess bromide in the lactating rat is transferred through mother's milk to the suckling. In Macro and Trace Elements/Mengen- und Spurenelemente (Anke M., Müller R., Schäfer U., Stoeppler M., eds.) Leipzig: SCHUBERT-Verlag, 2002. Agricult., Biological, Environmental, Nutrit., 21, ISBN 3-929526-73-5, pp. 575-583.

Exogenous bromide influences iodine metabolism in the rat. 2002.

High bromide intake in the lactating rat reduces transfer of iodine to the young and adversely affects their development. In Proceedings, 6th Workshop of Biochemists and Molecular Biologists. Brno: Masaryk University, 2002. ISBN 80-210-

2777-0, pp. 56-57. 2002.

Impact of high bromide intake in the rat dam on iodine transfer to the sucklings. Food and Chemical Toxicology Great Britain. 2002, vol. 40, pp. 1041-1045.

Production and composition of rat mother's milk are influenced by excess bromide. Chemické Listy 2002, vol. 96, no. 6, pp. 431-432.

Toxicological effects of bromide ion in the rat. Chemické Listy ISSN 0009-2770, 2002, vol. 96, no. 6,, pp. 519-521.

#### 2001

Accumulation of iodide in rat thyroid and skin is reduced by high bromide intake. In Industrial Toxicology '2001 (Romančík V., ed.) Bratislava: Slovak Society for Industrial Chemistry, 2001. ISBN 80-968011-5-5, pp. 212-216.

Effect of high bromide levels in the organism on the biological half-life of iodine in the rat. Biological Trace Element Research, USA. ISSN 0163-4984, 2001, vol. 82, no. 1-3, pp. 125-132.

Effects of exogenous bromide on iodine metabolism in the rat: An overview. In Industrial Toxicology '2001 (Romančík V., ed.) Bratislava: Slovak Society for Industrial Chemistry, 2001. ISBN 80-968011-5-5, pp. 138-144.

Effects of high bromide intake in the lactating rat on iodide accumulation in the mammary glands and its transfer to the sucklings. In Proceedings, 5th Workshop of Biochemists and Molecular Biologists. Brno: Masaryk University, 2001. ISBN 80-210-2538-7, pp. 38-39.

High bromide intake affects the accumulation of iodide in the rat thyroid and skin. Biological Trace Element Research, USA. 2001, vol. 82, no. 1-3, pp. 133-142.

High bromide intake in the rat dam reduces iodine transfer to the sucklings. In Industrial Toxicology '2001 (Romančík V., ed.) Bratislava: Slovak Society for Industrial Chemistry, 2001. ISBN 80-968011-5-5, pp. 217-222. 30.5.-1.6.2001, Bratislava.

High bromide intake in the rat changes the kinetics of iodide uptake and elimination by the

thyroid and skin. In Sborník, XVI. Biologické dny. Olomouc : Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci, 2001. ISBN 80-244-0327-7, p. 125-125.

Interference of exogenous bromide with iodine metabolism in the rat. In Sborník, XVI. Biologické dny. Olomouc : Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci, 2001. ISBN 80-244-0327-7, p. 124-124.

Kinetics of accumulation of iodide in rat thyroid and skin is influenced by high bromide intake. In Proceedings, 5th Workshop of Biochemists and Molecular Biologists. Brno: Masaryk University, 2001. pp. 37-38. 14.2.2001, Brno.

Transfer of iodine through mother's milk is influenced by high bromide intake in the rat dam. In Sborník, XVI. Biologické dny. Olomouc: Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci, 2001. ISBN 80-244-0327-7, p. 126-126.

#### 2000

Distribution and kinetics of exogenous bromide in the rat. Chemické Listy (1999) 2000, vol. 94, no. 8,, pp. 720-721.

Effect of high bromide intake on the kinetics of accumulation of iodide in rat thyroid and skin. In Mengen- und Spurenelemente 2000 (Anke M. et al., eds.) Leipzig: Verlag Harald Schubert, 2000. ISBN 3-929526-61-1, pp. 211-219.

Effect of very high bromide intake on iodine metabolism in the rat. Chemické Listy (1999). 2000, vol. 94, no. 8, pp. 697-698.

Impact of enhanced bromide intake on iodide accumulation in the mammary gland of the lactating rat. In Mengen- und Spurenelemente 2000 (Anke M. et al., eds.) Leipzig: Verlag Harald Schubert, 2000. pp. 205-210.

Metabolism of iodine in rat tissues is markedly influenced by excessive bromide intake. In Mengenund Spurenelemente 2000 (Anke M. et al., eds.) Leipzig: Verlag Harald Schubert, 2000. pp. 196-204.

### Metabolism of Bromide and Its Interference with the Metabolism of Iodine

#### S. PAVELKA

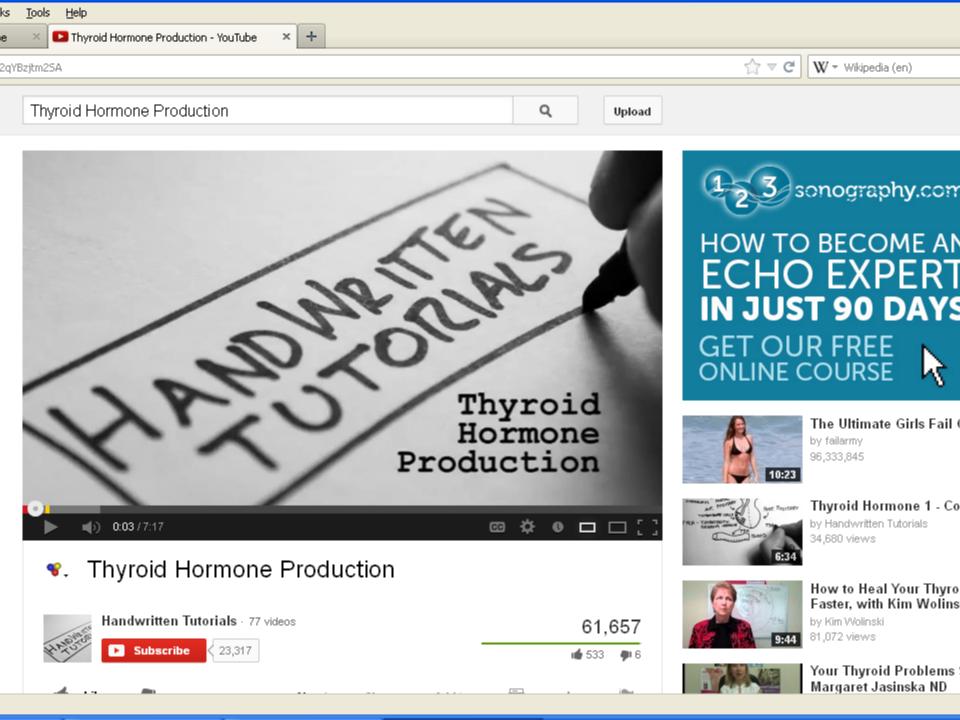
<u>Department of Radiometry</u>, <u>Institute of Physiology</u>, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague and Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

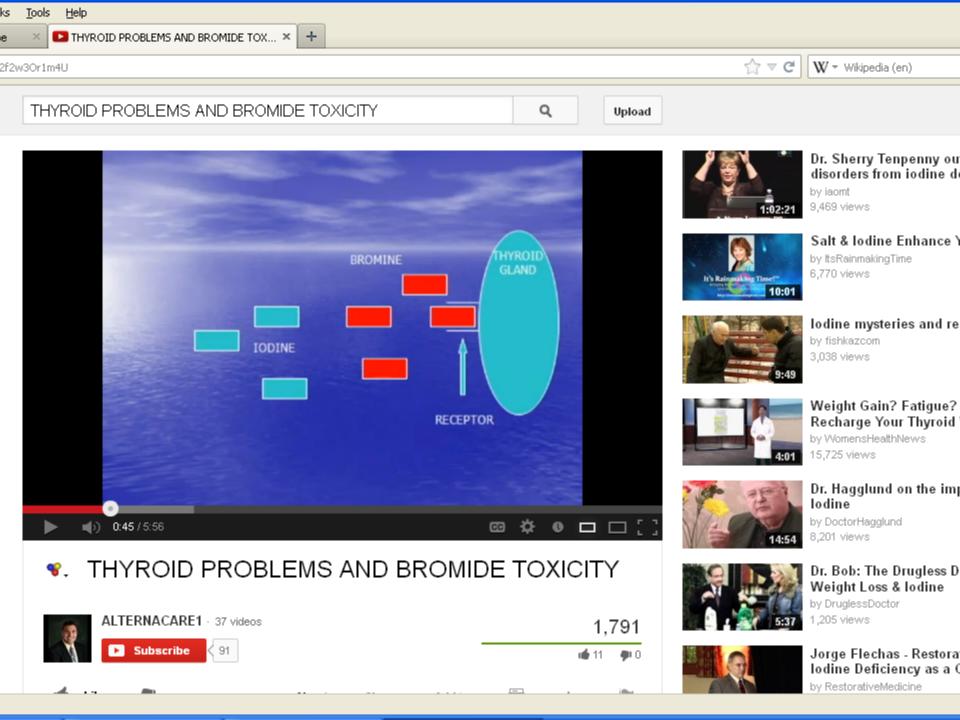
Received December 22, 2004 Accepted March 1, 2004

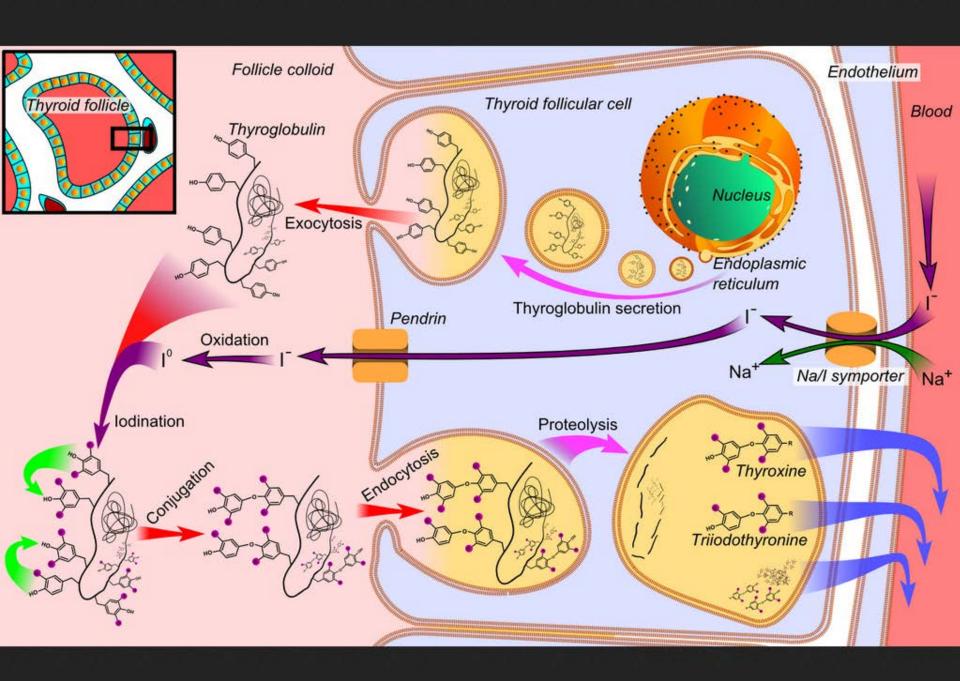
#### Summary

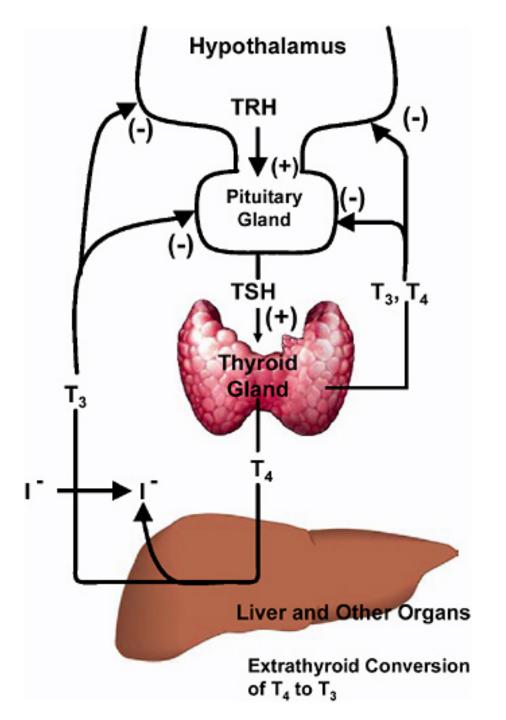
The present knowledge about the metabolism of bromide with respect to its goitrogenic effects, including some conclusions drawn from our recent research on this subject, is reviewed. Firstly, the biological behavior of bromide ion is compared with that of chloride and iodide. Secondly, the details about distribution and kinetics of bromide ions in the body and in 15 different organs and tissues of the rat are given. Significant correlation between the values of the steadystate concentration of bromide in the respective tissue and of the corresponding biological half-life was found in most tissues examined. A remarkably high concentration of radiobromide was found in the skin, which represents, due to its large mass, the most abundant depot of bromide in the body of the rat. Thirdly, the effects of excessive bromide on the rat thyroid are summarized, along with the interference of exogenous bromide with the whole-body metabolism of jodine. It is suggested that high levels of bromide in the organism of experimental animals can influence their jodine metabolism in two parallel ways: by a decrease in iodide accumulation in the thyroid and skin (and in the mammary glands in lactating dams), and by a rise in iodide excretion by kidneys. By accelerating the renal excretion of iodide, excessive bromide can also influence the pool of exchangeable iodide in the thyroid. Finally, our recent results concerning the influence of high bromide intake in the lactating rat dam on iodine and bromide transfer to the suckling, and the impact of seriously decreased iodine content and increased bromide concentration in mother's milk on the young are discussed. We must state, however, that the virtue of the toxic effects of excessive bromide on the thyroid gland and its interference with the biosynthesis of thyroid hormones, as well as the exact mechanism of bromide interference with postnatal developmental processes remains to be elucidated.

#### Key words

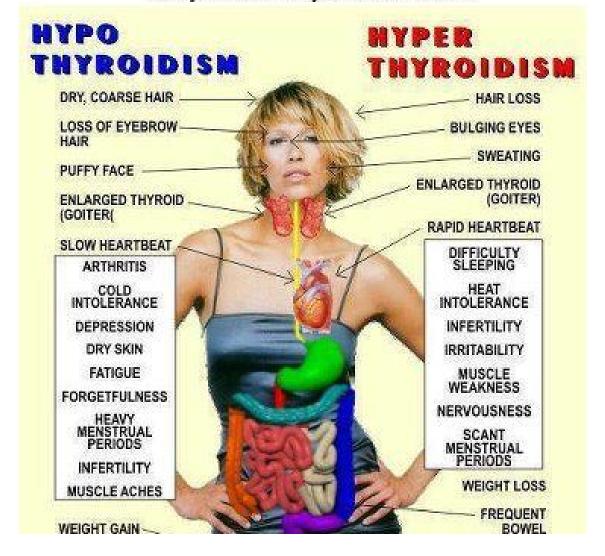








## Thyroid Dysfunction



High levels of bromide in the Organism of experimental animals can influence their iodine metabolism by: 1. a decrease in iodide accumulation in the thyroid and skin 2. and by a rise in iodide excretion by kidneys

• The impacts of seriously decreased iodine content and increased bromide concentration in mother's milk are on the lactating rat dam. .

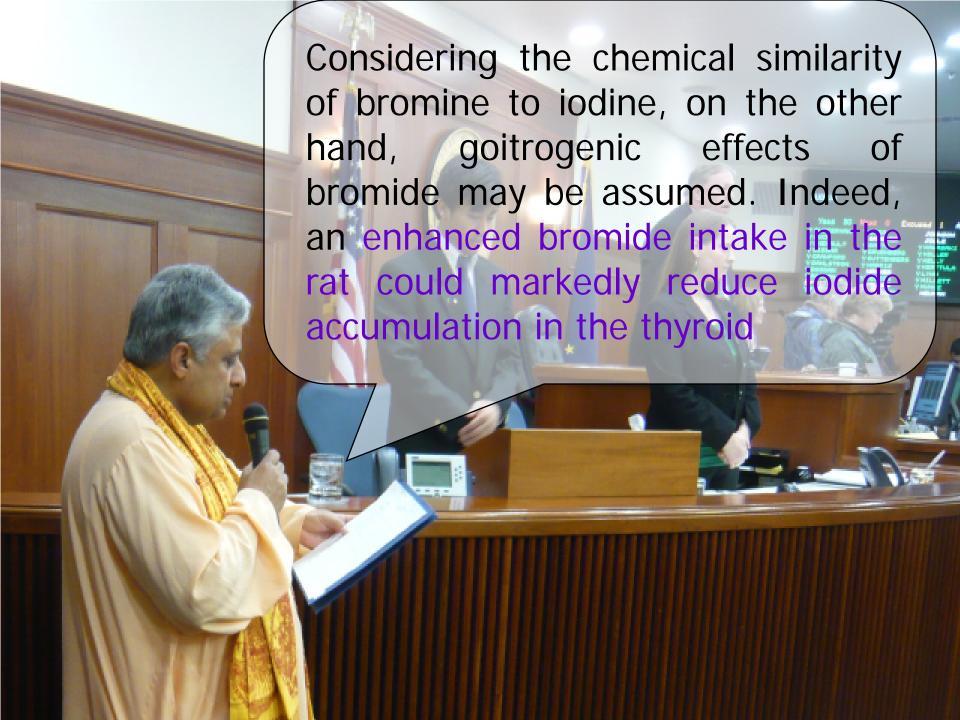
•The virtue of the toxic effects of excessive bromide are on the thyroid gland and its interference with the biosynthesis of thyroid hormones.

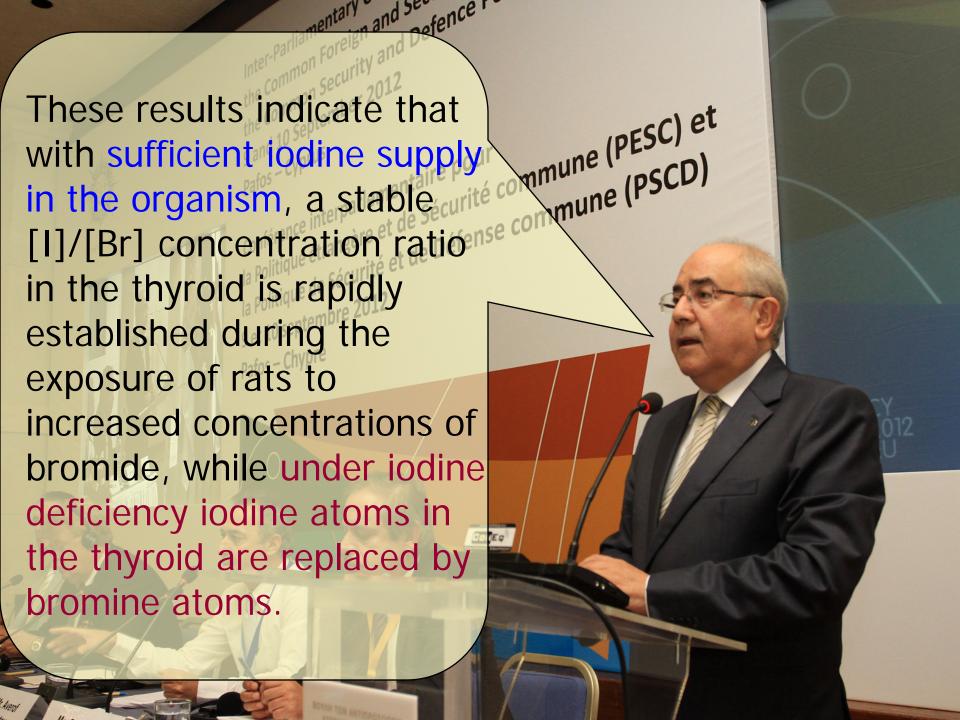


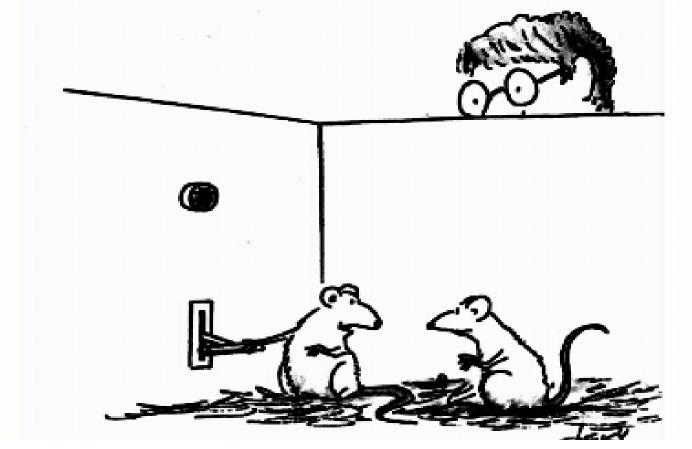


It is estimated that there are about 1.6 billion people on our planet whose average iodine intake is insufficient (Delange 1995) and who are, therefore, at risk of health problems connected with iodine deficiency (Hetzel 1983). These include about 650 million people afflicted by goiter.





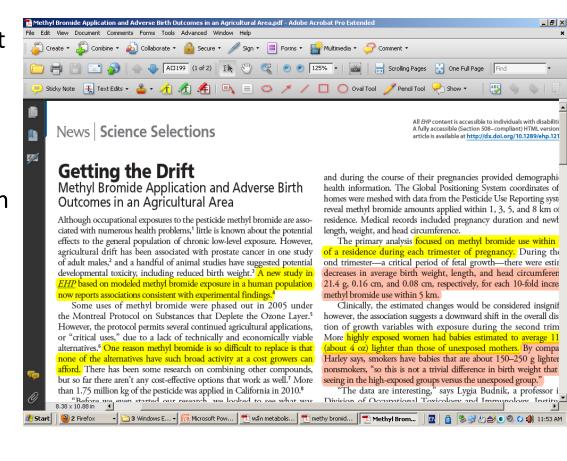




Under the experimental conditions up to 40 % of the amount of iodine in the thyroid was replaced by bromine. Most probably, bromine in the thyroid remains in the form of bromide ion and, in proportion to its increasing concentration, the production of iodinated thyroxines decreases.

High levels of bromide in the organism of experimental animals can influence their iodine metabolism in two parallel ways: by a decrease in iodide accumulation in the thyroid, and by a rise in iodide excretion by kidneys.

The observed reduction of the food intake and consequently of the body weight gain and development in rats drinking water with the addition of the highest amount of bromide could be explained by the assumption that under the conditions of high bromide levels in the organism a disturbance in the physiological function of the stomach could arise. Because bromide is also concentrated in gastric mucosa and secreted into the stomach lumen (Gross 1962), possible changes in the composition of the digestive juice (e.g. production of hydrobromic acid) could disturb the digestive processes or could produce an organic disorder of the gastrointestinal system.



VOLUME 121 | NUMBER 6 | June 2013 · Environmental Health Perspectives

