بسمه تعالی

**فرم چکیده سخنرانی ژورنال کلاب دانشجویان دکترا ورودی**

دانشکده بهداشت – گروه مهندسی بهداشت محیط

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| **نام و نام خانوادگی دانشجو : محبوبه قوچانی**  **شماره دانشجویی: 9221150004**  C:\Users\student\Desktop\photo_2016-12-28_22-07-14.jpg  **استاد راهنمای آموزشی: جناب آقای دکتر مصداقی نیا عکس دانشجو:**  **تاریخ : 24/9/1395 ساعت: 13** |
| **عنوان مقاله :**  **Health risk assessment of cadmium via dietary intake by adults in China** |
| **چکیده : 222لغت**  BACKGROUND: Cadmium in human diet constitutes a potential chronic hazard to health. The objective of this study was to make a health risk assessment of dietary cadmium intake by adults of the 31 provinces (excluding Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macau) in China.  RESULTS: The cadmium levels in the total of 2629 individual food samples ranged from not detected (below the limit of detection) to 17.32 mg kg-1, and the highest concentration was found in an offal sample. The food group ‘‘meat’’ showed the highest mean level of 0.129 mg kg-1, whereas the lowest concentration of 8.0×10-4 mg kg-1 was measured in the food group ‘‘fruit’’. The mean cadmium intakes, hazard quotient and annual excess lifetime cancer risks for national, Northern and Southern adult populations in China were 3.67 μg kg-1 bw week-1, 0.52, 4.56×10-5 a -1, 2.63 μg kg-1 bw week-1, 0.38, 3.27×10-5 a -1, 4.56 μg kg-1 bw week-1, 0.65 and 5.67×10-5 a -1, respectively.  CONCLUSION: The results of risk characterization for national adult population were lower than safety risk levels of hazard quotient (1) and annual excess lifetime cancer risk (5.0×10-5 a -1). The mean annual excess lifetime cancer risk for Southern adult populations was higher than the safety risk level. Therefore, the carcinogenic risk for the Southern population is of concern.  Keywords: Cadmium; China; Dietary intake; Health risk assessment |