

Topic: Aflatoxin exposure in Nepal and Bangladesh

Title: Aflatoxin Exposure During the First 1000 Days of Life in Rural South Asia Assessed by Aflatoxin B₁-lysine Albumin Biomarkers

Conclusion: Aflatoxin B₁-lysine adducts in cord blood samples demonstrated that the fetus had the capacity to convert aflatoxin into toxicologically active compounds and the detection in the same 2-year-old children illustrates exposure over the first 1000 days of life.

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Abstract:

Aflatoxin B₁ is a potent carcinogen, occurring from mold growth that contaminates staple grains in hot, humid environments. In this investigation, aflatoxin B₁-lysine albumin biomarkers were measured by mass spectrometry in rural South Asian women, during the first and third trimester of pregnancy, and their children at birth and at two years of age. These subjects participated in randomized community trials of antenatal micronutrient supplementation in Sarlahi District, southern Nepal and Gaibandha District in northwestern Bangladesh. Findings from the Nepal samples demonstrated exposure to aflatoxin, with 94% detectable samples ranging from 0.45 to 2939.30 pg aflatoxin B₁-lysine/mg albumin during pregnancy. In the Bangladesh samples the range was 1.56 to 63.22 pg aflatoxin B₁-lysine/mg albumin in the first trimester, 3.37 to 72.8 pg aflatoxin B₁-lysine/mg albumin in the third trimester, 4.62 to 76.69 pg aflatoxin B₁-lysine/mg albumin at birth and 3.88 to 81.44 pg aflatoxin B₁-lysine/mg albumin at age two years. Aflatoxin B₁-lysine adducts in cord blood samples demonstrated that the fetus had the capacity to convert aflatoxin into toxicologically active compounds and the detection in the same 2-year-old children illustrates exposure over the first 1000 days of life.

Keywords: aflatoxin, child