

%100

%97

40 > 36 -

(0.42 ± 2.97)

(0.54 ± 3.23)

200

.(P< 0.01)

)

100

)

100 (

10)

(

0.558± 3.64

(

10

/

0.433 ± 1.94

/

.(P< 0.01)

:

.(P< 0.01)

(%46)

(P< 0.01)

%12

.(P< 0.01)

(%94)

%48

0.71- 0.72- 0.64- 0.75- 0.64- 0.75-) r

(P< 0.01)

(%8)

(0.23-

(%49)

(P< 0.01)

(0.878 0.44 0.50) r

(101.09 ± 248.87 337.58 ± 608.65)

.(P< 0.01)

- () -

.(2012 CDC)

Trasande)

.(2010 Trotz 2005

Mina 2006 Wong Cheuk)

.(2009 2006)

.(2010 Trotz

2013

Kim 2011

Mahmoud)

.(2014 Gold %70

(2010) El-baz

Rahbar

(2013)

Freire 2010 Trotz)

(2010) Sparks

.(2010

()

2005 Trasande)

.(2008 Mielke

(Amalgam)

(2011) Bates

%50

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity *
:(ADHD) Disorder

) .
(2013

(Contaminated areas) *

(Non- contaminated areas) *

Preschool age) *
(children
4-5

200 4-5
100 100

10) Sub Sample

(10

-
-
-
-

%46)

(%12

50

(%4 %21)

(2-2)

Atomic Absorption

Spectrophotometer

(%0 %12)

.(P< 0.01)

(SAS Institute,Cary,NC 2004)

Kim (2006)

Montuori

(2013)

Carman (2010)

()

(2-3)

(r)

(%94)

(%48)

.(P< 0.01)

(1998)

Walkowiak

(2-1)

(3.91± 32.53)

(4.32± 32.85)

%28 (2-4)

%33

40 > -35

%25 45 > -40

%37

()
%27 %30

282

- () -

(P<0.01)

6.82 ± 40.12

5.80 ± 38.81

(289.67 ± 1105.00)

(1284.29 ± 2482.50)

(2-8)

(2-5)

%28

%38

%8

%49

.(P< 0.01)

.(P< 0.01)

608.65)

(101.09 ± 248.87)

(337.58 ±

(-)

.(P< 0.01)

%20

%48

(2008)

%76

%38

.(P< 0.01)

.(P< 0.01)

(2-7)

(2-10)

(%46) (5-6)

(0.39±4.80)

%21

(0.46± ,)

(1.24 ±4.74)

.(P< 0.01)

(0.70 ± 4.18)

.(P< 0.01)

(2-11)

(2008)

%61

%38

%10

%21

7

%30

%32

	(200)	(100)	(100)	
	%	%	%	
2.00	4	3.00	1.00	>-
21.00	42	16.00	26.00	>-
51.50	103	59.00	44.00	>-
18.50	37	17.00	20.00	>-
6.00	12	4.00	8.00	>-
1.00	2	1.00	1.00	+
		3.91 ± 32.53	4.32 ± 32.85	() ±
		0.55		
12.50	25	4.00	21.00	-
6.00	12	2.00	10.00	
4.00	8	1.00	7.00	
14.00	28	8.00	20.00	
28.50	57	27.00	30.00	
29.00	58	46.00	12.00	
6.00	12	12.00	0.00	
		** 58.62		(6)
71.00	142	48.00	94.00	()
29.00	58	52.00	6.00	
		** 51.38		(1)
3.00	6	2.00	4.00	>-
18.50	37	14.00	23.00	>-
30.50	61	33.00	28.00	>-
31.00	62	37.00	25.00	>-
17.00	34	14.00	20.00	+
		6.82 ± 40.12	5.80 ± 38.81	() ±
		1.46		
11.00	22	2.00	20.00	-
5.00	10	-	10.00	
5.50	11	5.00	6.00	
14.00	28.00	8.00	20.00	
32.00	64	28.00	38.00	
28.50	57	49.00	8.00	
4.00	8	8.00	-	
		** 68.45		()
34.00	86	48.00	20.00	-
5.00	10	10.00	0.00	
57.00	114	38.00	76.00	
3.50	7	4.00	3.00	
0.50	1	-	1.00	
		** 35.34		(4)

(200)		(100)		(100)	
%		%		%	
63.00	126	77.00		49.00	4 - 3
33.50	67	21.00		46.00	6 - 5
2.00	4	2.00		2.00	8 - 7
1.50	3	-		3.00	+ 8
		0.70 ± 4.18		1.24 ± 4.74	±
		3.92			
7.00	14	1.00		13.00	-
58.00	116	30.00		86.00	
21.50	43	42.00		1.00	
6.50	13	13.00		-	
7.00	14	14.00		-	+
		1284.29 ± 2482.50		289.67 ± 1105.00	±
		10.46			
65.00	130	34.00		96.00	500
28.50	57	53.00		4.00	1000 500
6.00	12	12.00		-	2000 1000
0.50	1	1.00		-	+
		337.58 ± 608.65		101.09 ± 248.87	±
		10.21			
38.00	76	54.00		22.00	-
62.00	124	46.00		78.00	-
		0.46 ± 4.54		0.39 ± 4.80	±
		4.12			
49.50	99	61.00		38.00	-
31.00	62	30.00		32.00	
13.00	26	7.00		19.00	
4.50	9	1.00		8.00	
2.00	4	1.00		3.00	
		17.72			()
1.00	2	-		2.00	32->32
0.50	1.00	-		1.00	36 ->32
98.50	197	100.00		97.00	40 >36
		3.04			(2)
10.50	21	7.00		14.00	2.5
25.50	51	20.00		31.00	3 > 2.5
41.00	82	44.00		38.00	3.5 > 3
23.00	46	29.00		17.00	+ 3.5
		0.54 ± 3.23		0.42 ± 2.97	±
		3.83			

...

: .

(2013) Al-nimer

:

(1) (3)

0.99 ± 8.15

0.433 ±1.94

/

0.558± 3.64

/

/

(P<0.01)

. /

0.94 ±3.53

0.7-0.4

(2009

Schulz (/

/

(4.62 - 2.85)

(2014)

Chen

/

(2.55 - 1.20)

1072

Walkowiak

6 -

384

(1998)

- 4

6

. /

(2.55 -0.13)

6

1.10 - 0.02

/

2.83

0.02

/

(2002)

Zimmer

± 2.24

/

2.80 ± 2.33

/

1.93

(2009)

Schulz

14

6

/

3.1

/

0.7 - 0.4)

.(

- () -

(/)

(20)		(10)		(10)	
%		%		%	
10.00	2	80.00	-	/	1.5
50.00	10	20.00	20.00	/	3 >1.5
40.00	8	-	80.00	/	3
		**20.00			()
		0.433±1.94	0.558±3.64		±
		**7.64			
		2.55 - 1.20	4.62 - 2.85		

0.01 **

: :

(4)

: 2.09 ± 53.84

6.99 ± 37.31

() .(P< 0.01)

(5)

(P< 0.01)

-0.64 -0.75 -0.64 -0.75) r

(-0.71 -0.72

(2010)

El-baz

Levy (1998)

Walkowiak

2-11

(2010)

Freire (2004)

32

32

	(100)	(100)	
	±	±	
***	4.07	6.99 ±37.31	2.09 ±53.84
	**0.18		-1
	**0.75-		-
	**0.70-		-
	**0.32		-
	**0.64-		-
	**0.67-		-
	**0.21		-
	**0.72-		-
	**0.71-	/	-
	0.102		-
	**0.504		-
	**0.442		-
	**0.235-		-
	**0.446-		-
		0.01	**

(P< 0.01)

(2013) Rahbar

r

(0.44 0.50)

(5)

(P< 0.01)

(2015) Villalba

(0.21 0.32 0.18) r

Freire

(0.23 0.44) r

Rahbar (2013)

Deroma (2010)

Walkowiak

(2013)

- () -

(2014) Chen Freire (2004) (2015) Levy (1998) Villalba (2010)

7

1072

(0.28 ± 0.79 0.31 ± 0.83)

Diez

(2010)

Kim (2009)

Villalba

(2015)

(6)

/

6.18±11.16 5.60±7.36

± 1.94 0.580 ± 2.61

0.508

(5.48)

(0.01)

()

0.520 ±2.44

0.403 ± 1.93

(7)

(P<0.01)

(P<0.01)

(0.468) r

(0.403 ±1.93 0.508 ±1.94)

		±
**5.48	0.508 ± 1.94	0.580 ± 2.61
**5.16	0.403 ± 1.93	0.520 ±2.44
	0.05	1.10
	**0.468	(0.01)

Mina

Boucher (2010)

El-baz (2009)

.()

:()

:()

(2013)

Rahbar

:()

Al-nimer, T.; Abu Hamila, N.; Oreby, M.; Hibishy, H. and Seleem, M. (2013): Urinary Mercury Level, Neurobehavioral Performance And Some Biochemical Markers In Children with Amalgam Restorations. *Ain Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology.*, 18: 45-50.

Bates, M.N. (2011): Dental Amalgam Fillings: A Source of Mercury Exposure. *Encyclopedia of Environmental Health.*, 11-20.

Boucher, O.; Jacobson, S.W.; Plusquellec, P.; Dewailly, E.; Ayotte, P.; Forget-Dubois, N.; Jacobson, J.L. and Muckle, G.(2012): Prenatal methylmercury, postnatal lead exposure, and evidence of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder among Inuit children in Arctic Québec. *Environ Health Perspect.* 120(10):1456-61.

Carman,K.B; Tutkun,E.; Yilmaz ,H. ; Dilber, C. ; Dalkiran, T.; Cakir, B.; Arslantas, D.; Cesaretli, Y. and Aykanat,S.A. (2013): Acute mercury poisoning among children in two provinces of Turkey. *Eur J Pediatr.* , 172: 821-827.

- group of Egyptian children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. *Italian Journal of Pediatrics*, 37:60.
- Mielke, W.; Howard, B. and Gonzales, C. (2008): Mercury (Hg) and lead (Pb) in interior and exterior New Orleans house paint films. *Chemosphere*, 72: 882–885.
- Mina, H.; Kwona, J.; Limb, M.; Jeed, Y.; Honge, Y.; Leemf, J.; Sakongg, J.; Hongi, J. and Roh, Y. (2009) : Low blood levels of lead and mercury and symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity in children: A report of the children's health and environment research (CHEER). *NeuroToxicology*, 30(1):31-36 .
- Montuori, P.; Jover, E.; Díez, S.; Ribas, N.; Sunyer, J.; Triassi, M. and Bayona, M. (2006): Mercury speciation in the hair of pre-school children living near a chlor-alkali plant . *Science of the Total Environment* , 369 : 51–58 .
- Rahbar, M.H.; Vaughan, M.S. ; Loveland, K.A.; Hessabi, M.A ; Chen, Z.; Sydonnie, J.B.; Pellington, S.; Grove, M.L.; Bloom, B.; Pearson, D.A.; Lalor, G.C. and Boerwinkle, E. (2013): Seafood Consumption and Blood Mercury Concentrations in Jamaican Children With and Without Autism Spectrum Disorders . *Neurotox Res* ., 23:22–38.
- SAS Institute Inc. 2004. SAS/ETS 9.1 User's Guide. Cary, NC.
- Schulz C., Angerer J., Ewers U., Heudorf U. and Wilhelm M. (2009): Human Biomonitoring Commission of the German Federal Environment Agency. *Int J Hyg Environ Health*; 212:637–647.
- Sparks, H. (2010): Benefits Of Seafood Consumption Versus Risks Of Methylmercury: Does Consumption Warrant Concern . Masters Thesis, College of Arts and Sciences, University of South Carolina .
- Trasande, L.; Landrigan, P.J. and Schechter, C. (2005): Public Health and Economic Consequences of Methyl Mercury Toxicity to the Developing Brain. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 113(5):590-596.
- Trotz, M. (2010): Mercury In The Environment: Field Studies From Tampa, Bolivia, And Guyana. Doctor Thesis, College of Engineering , University of South Florida .
- Villalba, I.M.; Lacasa, M. Barranco, M.R.; Antonio, F.; Alzaga, B.G.; Gardu, C.A. and Fernando, G. (2015): Biomonitoring of arsenic, cadmium, lead, manganese and mercury in urine and hair of children living near mining and industrial areas. *Chemosphere*, 124:83–91.
- Walkowiak, J.; Altmann, L.; Kramer, U.; Sveinsson, K.; Turfeld, M.; Houben, W. and Winneke, G. (1998) : Cognitive and Sensomotor Function In 6 Year Old Child In Relation To Lead and Mercury Levels: Adjustment For Intelligence and Contrast Sensitivity In Computerized Testing. *Neurotoxicology and Teratology* ., 20 (5): 511 – 521.
- Zimmer, H.; Ludwiga, H.; Bader, M.; Bailer, J.; Eickholz, P.; and Triebiga, S.G. (2002): determination Of Mercury in blood, urine and saliva For the Biological Monitoring Of an Exposure From amalgam fillings In a Group With Self – reported adverse Health Effects. *Int. J. Hyg. Environ. Health*, 205: 205 -211.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2012) : Mercury exposure among household users and nonusers of skin-lightening creams produced in Mexico - California and Virginia, 2010. *Mmwr Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*, 61(2):33-36.
- Chen, G.; Chen, X.; Yan, C.; Wu, X. and Zeng, X. (2014): Surveying Mercury Levels in Hair, Blood and Urine of under 7-Year Old Children from a Coastal City in China. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health*, 11: 12029-12041.
- Cheuk, D.K. and Wong, V. (2006): Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and blood mercury level: a case-control study in Chinese children. *Neuropediatrics*, 37(4):234-40.
- Deroma, L.; Parpinela, M.; Togninc, V. L.; Channoufia, J. Tratnik, M. Horvat, F. Valenta, F. and Barbonea, K. (2013): Neuropsychological assessment at school-age and prenatal low-level exposure to mercury through fish consumption in an Italian birth cohort living near a contaminated site. *International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health*, 216: 486–493.
- Diez, S. Delgado, S. Aguilera, I. Astray, J. Beatriz, P. Torrent, M. Sunyer, J. and Bayona, J.M. (2009): Prenatal and Early Childhood Exposure to Mercury and Methylmercury in Spain, a High-Fish-Consumer Country. *Arch Environ Contam Toxicol*, 56:615–622.
- El-baz, F.; Elhossiny, R.M.; Elsayed, A. and Gaber, G.M. (2010): Hair mercury measurement in Egyptian autistic children. *The Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics*, 11: 135–141.
- Freire, G.; Ramos, R.; Lopez, M. J.; Diez, S. and Fernandez, M. F. (2010): Hair Mercury Level Fish Consumption and Cognitive Development In Preschool Children From Granada. *Environmental Research*, 110 (1) : 96 – 104 .
- Gold, M.S.; Blum, K.; Oscar, B. and Obraverman, E.R. (2014): Low dopamine function in attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder: should genotyping signify early diagnosis in children? . *Postgrad Med*, 126(1):153-77.
- Hibblen, J.; Davis, J. M.; Steer, C. and Emmette, P. (2007): Maternal seafood consumption in pregnancy and neurodevelopment outcomes in childhood (ALSPAC study): an observational cohort study. *The Lancet*, 369 (9561): 578 – 585.
- Hong, C.J.; Tasi, J.L. and Lin, S.R. (1999): Determination of Urinary Arsenic, Mercury, and Selenium in Steel Production Workers. *Biological Trace Element Research*, 70:29-40.
- Kim, D.S.; Kim, J.H.; Yang, W.H.; Moon, J.S. and Son, B.S. (2010): Biomonitoring of urinary mercury in Korean school children . *Mol Cell Toxicol*, 6:353-360.
- Levy, M.; Schwartz, S.; Djak, M.; Weber, J.; Tardif, R. and Rouah, F. (2004): Childhood urine mercury excretion: dental amalgam and fish consumption as exposure factors . *Environmental Research*, 94 : 283–290.
- Mahmoud, M.M.; El-Mazary, A.M.; Maher, R.M. and Saber, M.M. (2011): Zinc, ferritin, magnesium and copper in a

SUMMARY

The Relationship Between the Mercury Level in urine and Hyperactivity of Children in Preschool Age

Laila Mohamed El- Khodary, Sohier Fouad Nour, Gamal Eldin Abd- ElRahim Hassan, Amal Hassanein Mahmoud, Maha Ibrahim Kamal Ali

The present study aimed to investigate the relationship between the level of mercury in urine and the hyperactivity of children in preschool age in Alexandria city. A random sample included 200 children (100 from contaminated areas, and 100 from non-contaminated areas) was taken in the study. Also subsample have been chosen (10 For each area) to estimate the concentration of mercury in the urine of children.

Data were collected through personal interview questionnaire with children mothers.

The most important results could be summarized as follows:

Personal and Household Characteristics:

- 1- 46 % of the mothers from non-contaminated areas had high institute education, compared with 12% only of the mothers at contaminated areas, the differences were significant ($P \leq 0.01$)
- 2- 94% of the mothers in contaminated areas were house wives, compared with 48% in non-contaminated areas, the differences were significant ($P \leq 0.01$).
- 3- Only 8% of the fathers in contaminated areas have high level of education, compared with 49% of the fathers in non-contaminated areas.
- 4- Income per capita (average of the monthly income) in non-contaminated areas was higher than contaminated areas (608.65 ± 337.58 , 248.87 ± 101.09) LE respectively, the differences was significant ($P \leq 0.01$).
- 5- 100% of the mothers in non-contaminated areas said gestational age of the child ranged between 36> 40 weeks, compared with 97% in contaminated, the differences were not significant between the two groups.
- 6- The average birth weight in contaminated areas was ($2.97 \text{ kg} \pm 0.42$) compared to ($3.23 \text{ kg} \pm 0.54$) in non-contaminated areas, the differences was highly significant ($P \leq 0.01$). Income per capita (average of the monthly income) in non-contaminated areas was high her than contaminated areas (110.14 ± 61.14 , 77.4 ± 58.23)LE respectively, the differences was significant ($P \leq 0.01$).
- 7- The concentration mean of urine mercury was $3.64 \pm 0.558 \mu\text{g/l}$ in contaminated areas, compared with $1.94 \pm 0.433 \mu\text{g/l}$ in non-contaminated areas. The differences were highly significant ($P \leq 0.01$).
- 8- For ADHD the results revealed that children in contaminated areas had high scores than children in non-contaminated areas; the differences were highly significant ($P \leq 0.01$).
- 9- The results of the correlation coefficients among some variables indicated that there were a negative significant correlation ($P \leq 0.01$) between educational status of the Parents and Professions, income per capita, the Gestational age of the child and urine mercury concentration.
- 10- Also, there was a positive highly significant correlation ($P \leq 0.01$) between the child's age, the order of the child and the concentration of mercury in the urine of children.

Therefore it is recommended to held awareness programs to mother about sources of pollutants especially mercury, and how to avoid exposure to these sources in order to keep their children healthy.