Influence of Metal Welding Fumes on Kidney Function Parameters in Male Albino Rats

Abstract: Background and Aims: Welding is described as one of the most hazardous occupations. The study aims to determine the influence of metal welding fumes on kidney function parameters in blood of the exposed animals. Methods: The fumes were collected from welding sites during the activity by a skilled welder. 130 experimental animals were used and made into 13 groups. 12 groups were given dosages calculated to correspond to real life workers exposure regimes and 1 group served as control. The dosages were administered intratracheally after being anesthetized weekly for 12 weeks. The animals were sacrificed and whole blood samples were taken. Serum was used to determine urea, chloride (Cl), Sodium (Na), Potassium (K) and the activity of creatinkinase (CK). Results: The values of Urea and Creatinine in the treatment groups have exceeded the control values. Values of electrolytes Cl, K and Na in all the treatment groups have exceeded the control. Conclusion: Thus it shows impairment of the kidney by elevated serum levels of the metabolites and probable damage in the kidney function. Benchmark dose and standard limits should be proposed for such occupations in Kano.

Keywords: Effects; Evaluation; Kidney function; Metal welding fumes

Introduction

Welding is an industrial process which is common, and use excessively high temperatures to join metals. Importantly, the process produces metallic fumes and gases that are potentially hazardous (Gordon, 2004; Antonini et al., 2004). Tierney (1977) described welding as one of the most hazardous occupations. There are several reasons why welding is regarded as dangerous occupation: workers suffer excessive heat, burns, radiation, noise, fumes, gases, electrocution, and even the uncomfortable postures involved in the work; the different chemical composition of welding fumes, work piece, method employed, and surrounding environment; and lastly the routes of entry or surface exposed to these harmful agents access the body (Zakhari and Anderson, 1981). There is some suggestion that Manual Metal Arc welding may result in acute decreased lung function compared to other processes (Leonard et al., 2010). Generation of Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) is theorized as one mechanism for welding fume acute adverse health effects, (Taylor et al., 2003) with stainless steels containing chrome and nickel producing more reactive oxygen species (ROS) than mild steel (Leonard et al., 2010). Health authorities in Kano focus more attention on communicable diseases such as malaria, typhoid, etc caused by vectors or water borne as environmental health problems. However, many deaths in the metropolis could be as a result of ailments from hazardous compounds/substances that destroy tissues and organs which existing laboratory practices and techniques cannot diagnose correctly and efficiently. Are the metal fumes toxic? What organ(s) are the most susceptible to the metal fumes? What concentration of the metal
fumes can cause damage to human tissue/organ? Answers to these questions are not only important but necessary in order to broaden the scope of environmental health issues in urban Kano. Thus, the present study was aimed at determining the kidney function parameters (Chloride, Sodium, Potassium, urea, creatinine) of the experimental animal groups.

Materials and Methods

Collection of Welding Fumes

The metal fumes were generated in a cubical open front fume chamber (volume = 1 m$^3$) by a skilled welder performing manual metal welding (shielded manual metal arc welding) process using a stainless steel hard surfacing electrode (Hyundai Welding electrode low hydrogen E 7018 3.2mm) and collected on 0.2-μm nuclepore filters. They were collected in significant amount just before the start of the study. The particle size of the collected fume sample was determined using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and found to be within the respirable size range (Popstojanov et al., 2014).

Experimental Design

Experimental activity requires the use of appropriate lab animals. Albino rats were chosen for this study. The rats were obtained and housed at the Animal house, Department of Pharmacology, Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital, Kano, Nigeria. Randomized block design was adopted for this study. A total of 130 laboratory rats (Rattus norvegicus) were utilized for the study. The animals were maintained in the animal room and were allowed to acclimatize for two weeks before treatment. The animals weigh between 210-250g. The animals were divided into 13 experimental groups with each group composing of 10 albino rats.

Housing and Feeding Conditions for Experimental Animals

The animal house has restricted access, free from pathogens and other extraneous factors. They were placed in cages with each cage housing 5 animals. The animals were marked on their tails for identification. The temperature in the experimental animal room was maintained at about 22°C (± 3°C) and the relative humidity was at least 30%. For lighting, the sequence was 12 hours light and 12 hours dark. They were given a conventional laboratory diet with water ad libitum. Existing protocols for the use of lab animals were adhered to strictly and ethical approval for the study was obtained from College of Health Sciences Research Ethics Committee (CHS-REC), Bayero University, Kano (OECD, 2018).
The dosing paradigm employed in this study was related to workplace exposures of metal workers. A mathematical calculation was utilized to determine the daily lung burden of a metal worker on a specified number of hours work schedule (Antonini et al., 2010; Sriram et al., 2010). Below are the factors that were taken into consideration during the calculation:

- Fume concentration (5 mg m$^{-3}$, threshold limit value for welding fumes)
- Human minute ventilation volume (20,000 ml min$^{-1}$ × 10$^{-6}$ m$^{3}$ ml$^{-1}$)
- Exposure duration (no. of hr day$^{-1}$ × 60 min h$^{-1}$)
- Deposition efficiency (15%) (ICRP, 1994; Antonini et al., 2006).

With reference to the above factors, metal workers daily burden for various hours per day

1. Metal worker daily burden (2hrs/day) = Fume concentration (5mg/m$^3$) × Human minute ventilation volume (20,000ml/min × 10-6m$^{3}$/ml) × Exposure duration (2hr/day × 60 min/hr) × Deposition efficiency (15%)
   = 1.8mg

   Using surface area of alveolar epithelium (rat = 0.4 m$^2$; human = 102 m$^2$) as dose metric (Stone et al., 1992). Rat daily burden of exposure was taken as 0.0070mg
   Then, similar exposure in rats for 3yrs, 5yrs, 10yrs and 20yrs will be 7.66mg, 12.77mg, 25.55mg and 51.10mg respectively at 365 days per year.
   Each of these concentrations was then divided into 12 which was administered weekly for the period of the study (12 weeks)

2. Metal worker daily burden (4hrs/day) = Fume concentration (5mg/m$^3$) × Human minute ventilation volume (20,000ml/min × 10-6m$^{3}$/ml) × Exposure duration (4hr/day × 60 min/hr) × Deposition efficiency (15%)
   = 3.6mg

   Using surface area of alveolar epithelium (rat = 0.4 m$^2$; human = 102 m$^2$) as dose metric (Stone et al., 1992). Rat daily burden of exposure was taken as 0.0141mg
   Then, similar exposure in rats for 3yrs, 5yrs, 10yrs and 20yrs will be 15.44mg, 25.73mg, 51.46mg and 102.93mg respectively at 365 days per year.
   Each of these concentrations was then divided into 12 which were administered weekly for the period of the study (12 weeks).

3. Metal worker daily burden (8hrs/day) = Fume concentration (5mg/m$^3$) × Human minute ventilation volume (20,000ml/min × 10-6m$^{3}$/ml) × Exposure duration (8hr/day × 60 min/hr) × Deposition efficiency (15%)
   = 7.2mg

   Using surface area of alveolar epithelium (rat = 0.4 m$^2$; human = 102 m$^2$) as dose metric (Stone et al., 1992). Rat daily burden of exposure was taken as 0.0282mg
   Then, similar exposure in rat for 3yrs, 5yrs, 10yrs and 20yrs will be 30.88mg, 51.46mg, 102.93mg and 205.86mg respectively at 365 days per year.
Each of these concentrations was then divided into 12 which was administered weekly for the period of the study (12 weeks).

The table below described the working concentrations (dosage) of metal fumes administered to test animals for 12 weeks. Each concentration was given per animal per week.

**Table 1. Working Values for Test Substances Administered to Groups of Animals used for the Study**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Group IA (0.64mg/animal/week)</td>
<td>Group IIA (1.29mg/animal/week)</td>
<td>Group IIIA (2.57mg/animal/week)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group IB (1.06mg/animal/week)</td>
<td>Group IIB (2.14mg/animal/week)</td>
<td>Group IIIB (4.27mg/animal/week)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group IC (2.13mg)</td>
<td>Group IIC (4.29mg/animal/week)</td>
<td>Group IIIC (8.56mg/animal/week)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group ID (4.26mg)</td>
<td>Group IID (8.58mg/animal/week)</td>
<td>Group IIID (17.16mg/animal/week)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The metal fumes sample was prepared in sterile saline and sonicated for 1 min to disperse the particulates. Rats were anaesthetized with ketamine (0.1ml/100g b.w IP) and after passing out, immediately followed by intratracheal instillation of the respective dose per animal once a week for 12 weeks. Control animals were given 200 μl of sterile saline via intratracheal route after been anaesthetized.

**Administration and Dosage of test Substances**

The study involved chronic toxicity testing of the metal fumes in albino rats which lasted for 12 weeks and treatment was administered weekly by intratracheal instillation (Antonini *et al.*, 2013).

**Collection of Blood Samples of Treated Animals**

Animals were euthanized 1 week after the 12 weekly treatments. Blood samples were collected from jugular vein into an EDTA container for biochemical analysis. However, the blood sample was centrifuged to obtain the serum for subsequent analysis (Hoff & Rlagt, 2000; Antonini *et al.*, 2013).
Kidney Function tests

Biochemical parameters were determined in serum photometrically. Concentrations of urea, chloride (Cl), Sodium (Na), Potassium (K) and the activity of creatinkinase (CK) were determined using Pliva Lachema test kits (Czech Republic).

Data Analysis

Relevant statistical tools were employed to analyze data or results obtained from the study. Means of various parameters were analyzed statistically to test for statistical difference by one way analysis of variance (ANOVA).

Results

Table 2, 3, & 4 show the kidney function parameters in blood of experimental animals in groups I (A, B, C, D), II (A, B, C, D) & III (A, B, C, D). The parameters include Urea, creatinine and electrolytes which are potassium, chloride and sodium.

Table 2. Mean Values of Kidney Function Parameters of Blood Samples of Animals Exposed to Metal Welding Fumes for 12 Weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test animal Groups</th>
<th>Urea (mg/dl)</th>
<th>Creatinine (µmol/l)</th>
<th>Potassium (mmol/l)</th>
<th>Chloride (mEq/l)</th>
<th>Sodium (mEq/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>222.5±12.58</td>
<td>31.37±4.25</td>
<td>4.16±0.33</td>
<td>93.92±5.51</td>
<td>50.95±3.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>268.35±11.21</td>
<td>30.94±3.91</td>
<td>4.25±0.41</td>
<td>99.6±5.84</td>
<td>58.15±5.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>313.35±15.27</td>
<td>34.85±4.53</td>
<td>4.41±0.52</td>
<td>102.77±6.36</td>
<td>60±4.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>327.77±14.04</td>
<td>45.73±4.33</td>
<td>4.47±0.43</td>
<td>116.98±6.76</td>
<td>90.3±4.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>183.35±10.37</td>
<td>28.02±2.40</td>
<td>4.1±0.42</td>
<td>97.2±5.44</td>
<td>49.6±4.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P value</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
<td>&gt;0.05</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

p<0.05: there is significant difference
p>0.05: there is no significant difference
Means±SD values with same letters as superscript indicate significance
Table 3. Mean Values of Kidney Function Parameters Blood Samples of Animals Exposed to Metal Welding Fumes for 12 Weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test animal Groups</th>
<th>Urea (mg/dl)</th>
<th>Creatinine (µmol/l)</th>
<th>Potassium (mmol/l)</th>
<th>Chloride (mEq/l)</th>
<th>Sodium (mEq/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IIA</td>
<td>295±11.02</td>
<td>34.35±2.88</td>
<td>4.84±0.31</td>
<td>107.31±8.04</td>
<td>59.56±3.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIB</td>
<td>320.85±14.75</td>
<td>36.1±3.55</td>
<td>4.79±0.24</td>
<td>121.77±7.22</td>
<td>76.45±4.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIC</td>
<td>361.1±13.33</td>
<td>39.73±4.01</td>
<td>4.51±0.30</td>
<td>122.98±7.64</td>
<td>80.85±4.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IID</td>
<td>386.65±18.21</td>
<td>46.1125±4.44</td>
<td>4.56±0.26</td>
<td>132.99±7.08</td>
<td>98.1±4.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>183.35±10.37</td>
<td>28.02±2.40</td>
<td>4.1±0.42</td>
<td>97.2±5.44</td>
<td>49.6±4.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P value >0.05 >0.05 >0.05 >0.05 <0.05

Means±SD values with same letters as superscript indicate significance

Table 4. Mean values of kidney function parameters of blood samples of animals exposed to metal welding fumes for 12 weeks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test animal Groups</th>
<th>Urea (mg/dl)</th>
<th>Creatinine (µmol/l)</th>
<th>Potassium (mmol/l)</th>
<th>Chloride (mEq/l)</th>
<th>Sodium (mEq/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IIIA</td>
<td>339.35±13.30a</td>
<td>36.56±3.61ab</td>
<td>5.52±0.31</td>
<td>117.43±4.41</td>
<td>68.23±4.54ac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIB</td>
<td>361.1±11.10b</td>
<td>39.73±2.15c</td>
<td>4.61±0.22</td>
<td>142.98±4.55</td>
<td>84.3±4.88abd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIC</td>
<td>392.65±12.36ad</td>
<td>48.61±3.41a</td>
<td>4.56±0.19</td>
<td>152.99±3.99</td>
<td>101.5±5.05bc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IID</td>
<td>430.83±15.27abc</td>
<td>57.36±3.68bcd</td>
<td>5.07±0.34</td>
<td>199.09±6.71</td>
<td>112.43±5.04d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>183.35±10.37</td>
<td>28.02±2.40</td>
<td>4.1±0.42</td>
<td>97.20±5.44</td>
<td>49.60±4.73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P value <0.05 <0.05 >0.05 >0.05 <0.05

Means±SD values with same letters as superscript indicate significance

Discussion

The mean values of Urea for groups IA, IB, IC & ID range from 222.5 to 327.77 mg/dl as shown in table 2. Group IA has the least mean value of 222.5mg/dl while Group ID has the highest mean value of 327.77 mg/dl. The mean values are increasing across the groups. The values of all the groups have exceeded the control mean value of 183.35 mg/dl. There is no significant difference statistically between the groups (p>0.05).

The mean values of Urea for groups IIA, IIB, IIC & IID range from 295 to 386.65 mg/dl as shown in table 3. Group IIA has the least mean value of 295mg/dl while Group IID has the highest mean value of 386.65 mg/dl. The mean values are increasing across the groups. The values of all the groups have exceeded the control mean value of 183.35 mg/dl. There is no significant difference statistically between the groups (p>0.05).
The mean values of Urea for groups IIIA, IIIB, IIIC & IID range from 339.35 to 430.83 mg/dl as shown in table 4. Group IIIA has the least mean value of 339.35 mg/dl while Group IIID has the highest mean value of 430.83 mg/dl. The mean values are increasing across the groups. The values of all the groups have exceeded the control mean value of 183.35 mg/dl. There is a significant difference statistically between the groups (p<0.05). Similarly, in another study, treatment with the mixture of metals arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd) or lead (Pb) in rats has resulted in a significant increase in urea and a significant decrease in protein and albumin levels, indicating a systemic toxic effect of the treatment (Choudhuri et al., 2016).

The mean values of Creatinine for groups IA, IB, IC & ID range from 30.94 to 45.73 µmol/l as shown in table 2. Group IA has the least mean value of 30.94 µmol/l while Group ID has the highest mean value of 45.73 µmol/l. The mean values are increasing across IB, IC & ID. The values of all the groups have exceeded the control mean value of 28.02 µmol/l. There is a significant difference statistically between the groups (p<0.05).

The mean values of Creatinine for groups IIA, IIB, IIC & IID range from 34.35 to 46.11 µmol/l as shown in table 3. Group IIA has the least mean value of 34.35 µmol/l while Group IID has the highest mean value of 46.11 µmol/l. The mean values are increasing across the groups. The values of all the groups have exceeded the control mean value of 28.02 µmol/l. There is no significant difference statistically between the groups (p>0.05).

The mean values of Creatinine for groups IIIA, IIIB, IIIC & IIID range from 36.56 to 57.36 µmol/l as shown in table 4. Group IIIA has the least mean value of 36.56 µmol/l while Group IIID has the highest mean value of 57.36 µmol/l. The mean values are increasing across the groups. The values of all the groups have exceeded the control mean value of 28.02 µmol/l. There is a significant difference statistically between the groups (p<0.05). Similarly, treatment with the mixture of metals arsenic (As), cadmium (Cd) or lead (Pb) in rats has resulted in a significant increase in serum cholesterol and creatinine levels (Choudhuri et al., 2016).

The values of Urea and Creatinine in the treatment groups have exceeded the control values thus it shows impairment of the kidney by elevated serum levels of these metabolites. Similarly, Afify et al., (2007) found a statistically significant correlation between the level of blood chromium and renal insult represented by the affection of urinary beta2microglobulin, urea, and creatinine. An increase in serum urea and creatinine level in the animals, treated with mixture of heavy metals (As, Cd and Pb), relative to control animal and animal treated with individual metal As, Cd or Pb indicated nephrotoxic effect of metals treatment. In addition, Samir et al., (2015) revealed also an increase in serum creatinine concentration in cadmium group and no changes was signalized in the others treated groups, while serum urea concentration was increased in cadmium and combined treated rats and no change was observed in mercury treated rats.

Kareem et al., (2015) showed that renal parameters in terms of serum creatinine level and proteinuria were deranged evident on biochemical analysis.
When the Control group A on normal diet was compared with the experimental
group B and C, statistically significant difference (p<0.05) was noticed in
terms of renal parameters.

Serum levels of creatinine increased as a result of copper exposure in
comparison to the control group. These observed changes are in accordance
with other authors’ results (Wang et al., 2014; Onwuka, 2005). Both urea and
creatinine are excreted through kidney. In fact, urea is the first acute renal
marker which increases during any kind of kidney injury. But, creatinine is
the most trustable renal marker which increases only due to loss of major renal
function (Peres et al., 2013).

The mean values of Potassium (K) for groups IA, IB, IC & ID range from
4.16 to 4.47 mmol/l as shown in table 2. Group IA has the least mean value of
4.16 mmol/l while Group ID has the highest mean value of 4.47 mmol/l. The
mean values are increasing across the groups. The values of all the groups have
exceeded the control mean value of 4.1mmol/l. There is no significant
difference statistically between the groups (p>0.05).

The mean values of Potassium (K) for groups IIA, IIB, IIC & IID range
from 4.51 to 4.84 mmol/l as shown in table 3. Group IIA has the least mean
value of 4.51 mmol/l while Group IID has the highest mean value of 4.84
mmol/l. The mean values are decreasing across the groups. The values of all the
groups have exceeded the control mean value of 4.1mmol/l. There is no
significant difference statistically between the groups (p>0.05).

The mean values of Potassium (K) for groups IIIA, IIIB, IIIC & IIID range
from 4.56 to 5.52 mmol/l as shown in table 4. Group IIIC has the least mean
value of 4.56 mmol/l while Group IIIA has the highest mean value of 5.52
mmol/l. The mean values have decreased from IIIA, IIIB, IIIC. The values of all
the groups have exceeded the control mean value of 4.1mmol/l. There is no
significant difference statistically between the groups (p>0.05). Similarly, the
results have shown that levels of potassium increased as a result of Cu
exposure in comparison to the control group.

The mean values of Chloride (Cl) for groups IA, IB, IC & ID range from
93.92 to 116.98 mEq/l as shown in table 2. Group IA has the least mean value
of 93.92 mEq/l while Group ID has the highest mean value of 116.98 mEq/l.
The mean values are increasing across the groups. The values of all the groups
have exceeded the control mean value of 97.2 mEq/l. There is no significant
difference statistically between the groups (p>0.05).

The mean values of Chloride (Cl) for groups IIA, IIB, IIC & IID range
from 107.31 to 132.99 mEq/l as shown in table 3. Group IIA has the least mean
value of 107.31 mEq/l while Group IID has the highest mean value of 132.99
mEq/l. The mean values are increasing across the groups. The values of all the
groups have exceeded the control mean value of 97.2mEq/l. There is no
significant difference statistically between the groups (p>0.05).

The mean values of Chloride (Cl) for groups IIIA, IIIB, IIIC & IIID range
from 117.43 to 199.09 mEq/l as shown in table 4. Group IIIA has the least
mean value of 117.43 mEq/l while Group IIID has the highest mean value of
199.09 mEq/l. The mean values are increasing across the groups. The values of
all the groups have exceeded the control mean value of 97.2 mEq/l. There is no significant difference statistically between the groups (p>0.05).

The mean values of Sodium (Na) for groups IA, IB, IC & ID range from 50.95 to 90.30 mEq/l as shown in table 2. Group IA has the least mean value of 50.95 mEq/l while Group ID has the highest mean value of 90.30 mEq/l. The mean values are increasing across the groups. The values of all the groups have exceeded the control mean value of 49.6 mEq/l. There is significant difference statistically between the groups (p<0.05).

The mean values of Sodium (Na) for groups IIA, IIB, IIC & IID range from 59.56 to 98.1 mEq/l as shown in table 3. Group IIA has the least mean value of 59.56 mEq/l while Group IID has the highest mean value of 98.1 mEq/l. The mean values are increasing across the groups. The values of all the groups have exceeded the control mean value of 49.6 mEq/l. There is significant difference statistically between the groups (p<0.05).

The mean values of Sodium (Na) for groups IIIA, IIIB, IIIIC & IIIID range from 68.23 to 112.43 mEq/l as shown in table 4. Group IIIA has the least mean value of 68.23 mEq/l while Group IIIID has the highest mean value of 112.43 mEq/l. The mean values are increasing across the groups. The values of all the groups have exceeded the control mean value of 49.6 mEq/l. There is significant difference statistically between the groups (p<0.05). However, the results have shown that levels of urea, sodium and protein decreased as a result of Cu exposure in comparison to the control group. Significant effects were seen already at a dose and Cu toxicity on serum parameters related to renal function (Babaknejad et al., 2015).

The values of these electrolytes (Cl, K, Na) in all the treatment groups have exceeded the control which indicates probable damage in the kidney function. In another study, predominant renal injury among welders is tubular, and this injury is correlated with the blood chromium level (Afify et al., 2007). Powers et al., (1986) said that glomerular injury has been noted in chromium workers, the predominant renal injury is tubular, with low doses acting specifically on the proximal convoluted tubules and this injury is correlated with the blood chromium level as low-dose, chronic chromium exposure typically results only in transient renal effects. They also reported that elevated urinary B2-microglobulin levels (an indicator of renal tubular damage) have been found in chrome platters, and higher levels have generally been observed in younger persons exposed to higher Cr (VI) concentrations. As the kidneys are highly sophisticated transport organs, they excrete metabolic waste. Such a function is optimised by a special circulatory structure in the kidney, which has a remarkable ability to adjust the haemodynamic inputs in order to maintain renal circulation (Burkitt et al., 2000).

Some studies have shown that recurrent exposure to metal fumes could result in the urinary excretion of low molecular weight proteins (Wedeen & Qian, 1991; Petersen et al., 1994; Ding et al., 2011) although this state might be reversible at the onset unless there is already established renal impairment as evident by decreasing glomerular filtration rate. Chronic exposure to heavy metals like lead, chromium and cadmium may produce insidious, yet
progressive tubulointerstitial nephropathy often leading to renal failure (Petersen et al., 1994; Garcon et al., 2007). In contrast to tubular proteinuria in which low molecular weight proteins are seen, glomerular proteinuria is readily detected by testing for urinary albumin using albustix (Wedeen & Qian, 1991).

Among possible target organs of heavy metals liver, kidney and neural systems appear to be the most sensitive one (Flora and Pachauri, 2010). Chronic exposure to Pb showed nephropathy, including nephromegaly and dysfunction of proximal tubules in animal studies (Liu et al., 2012).

Conclusion

The values of Urea and Creatinine in the treatment groups have exceeded the control values thus it shows impairment of the kidney by elevated serum levels of these metabolites. The values of the electrolytes Cl, K and Na in all the treatment groups have exceeded the control which indicates probable damage in the kidney function. Benchmark dose and standard limits should be proposed for such occupations in Kano.

References


