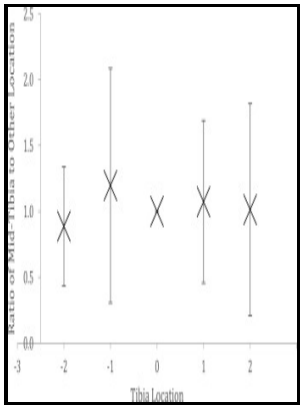
In-vivo measurement of tibia lead levels by X-ray fluorescence

University of Birmingham - Factors influencing uncertainties of in vivo bone lead measurement using a 109Cd K X



Description: -
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In vivo measurement of lead in bone using X

Normal energy dispersive XRF uses larger sample sizes, 1—10 g, and the detection limit is orders of magnitude larger 0.

In vivo measurement of lead in bone using X

Chronic exposure did not result in any statistically significant differences in adverse pregnancy outcomes. Thus, the release of bone lead into blood can maintain increased blood lead concentrations for years after the end of occupational exposure.

Factors influencing uncertainties of in vivo bone lead measurement using a 109Cd K X

Assuming that exposure to lead has been constant, this model can be used to assess retroactive exposure if the current bone and blood lead concentrations are known. In recent years few studies have been reported that associated blood lead levels with antisocial behaviour such as aggressive and violent behaviour in South Africa. Weight gain and maturity in fetuses exposed to low levels of lead.

X

X-Ray fluorescence XRF is discussed as a method to obtain in vivo bone lead measurements. Mercury has been measured in vivo in heavily exposed workers from the thermometer and chlor-alkali industry.

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