

II . Cadmium induced renal effects

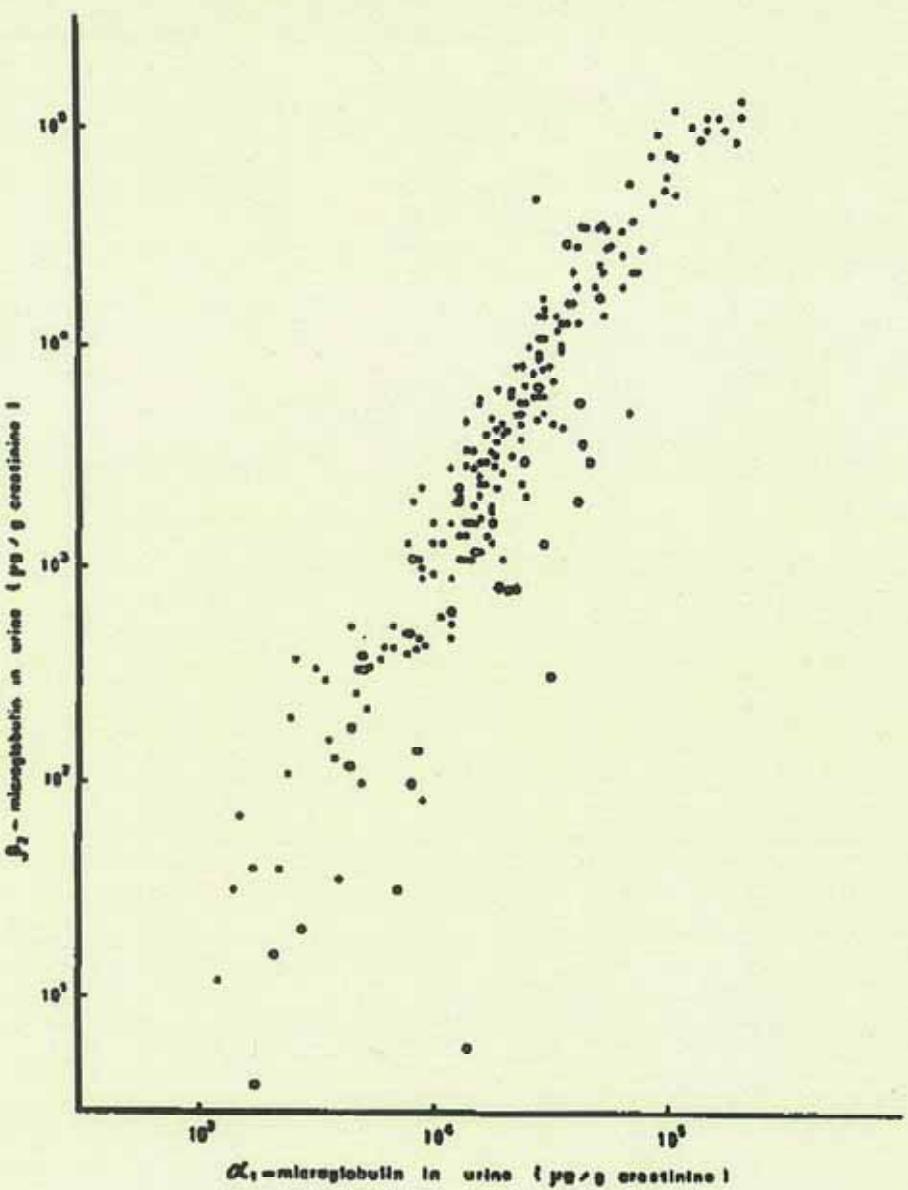


Fig. 5. Relationship between α_1 -m and β_2 -m concentrations of urine from the Cd-polluted subjects.
urine pH > 5.8; O, urine pH < 5.6.

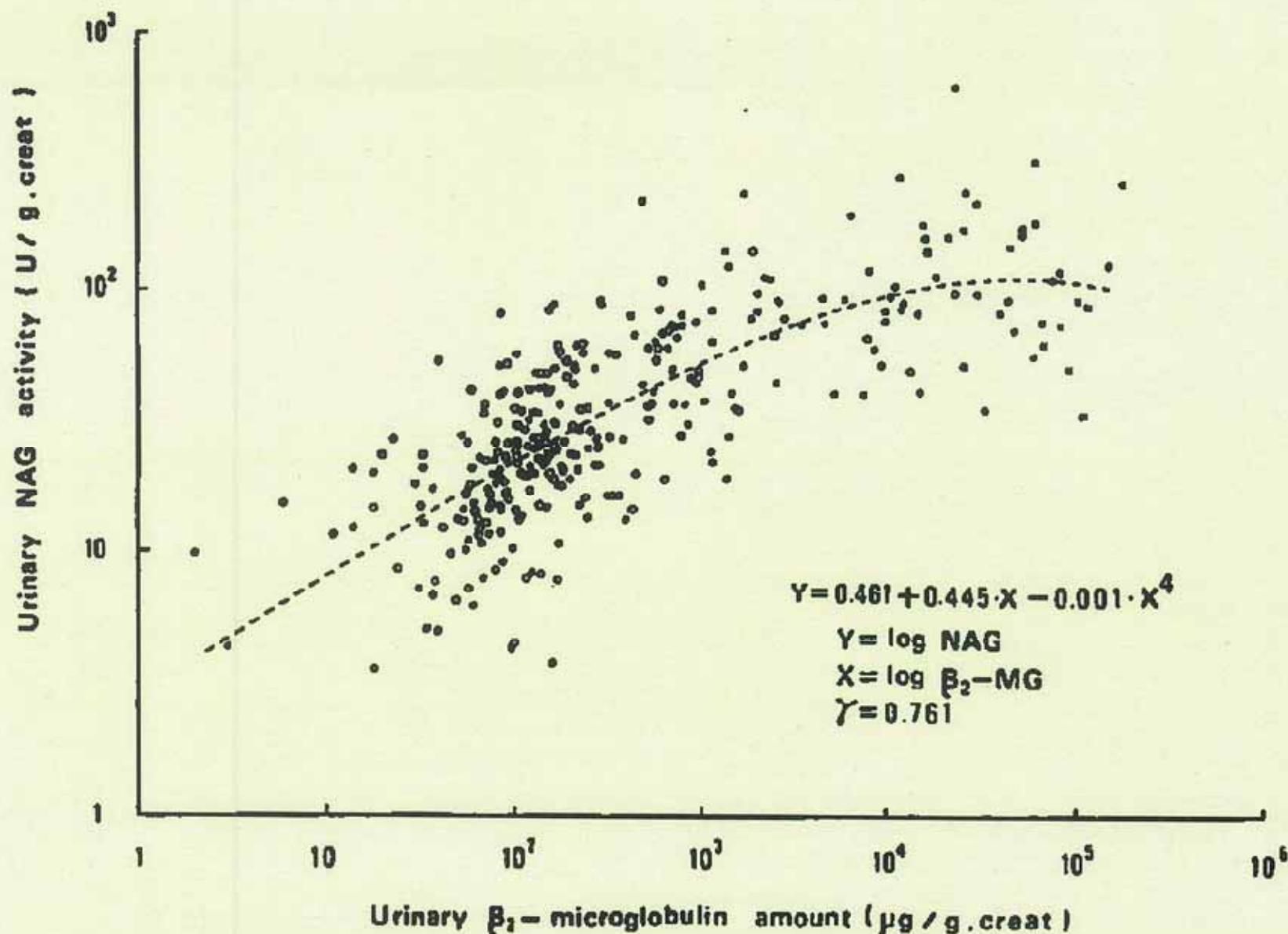


Fig 1. Relationship between urinary β_2 -microglobulin concentrations and NAG activities among people from an area free of cadmium (O), inhabitants of a cadmium-polluted area (●) and itai-itai disease patients and suspected patients (x).

5-year follow-up study
of Cd-exposed subjects

Table 1. —Sex and Age Distribution of Subjects Examined

Age* (Yr)	Men	Women	Total
50-59	8	19	27
60-69	19	15	34
70-79	5	5	10
80-	0	3	3
Total	32	42	74

***Age in 1981.**

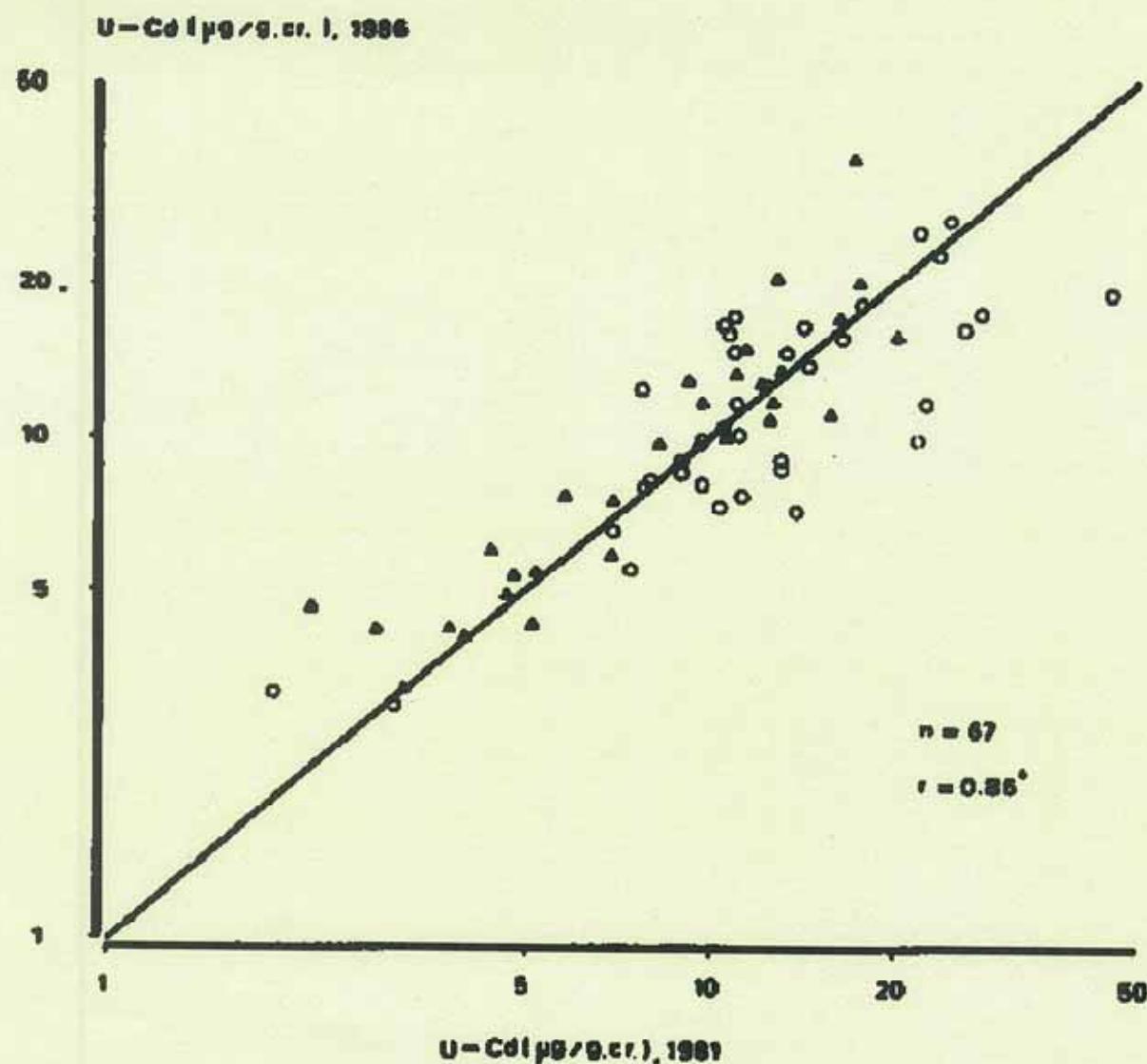


Fig. 5. Urinary excretion of cadmium ($\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine) in 74 cadmium-exposed inhabitants examined in 1981 and 1986; \blacktriangle = males, \circ = females. The r denotes the correlation coefficient.
*Significant r value at $p < .001$.

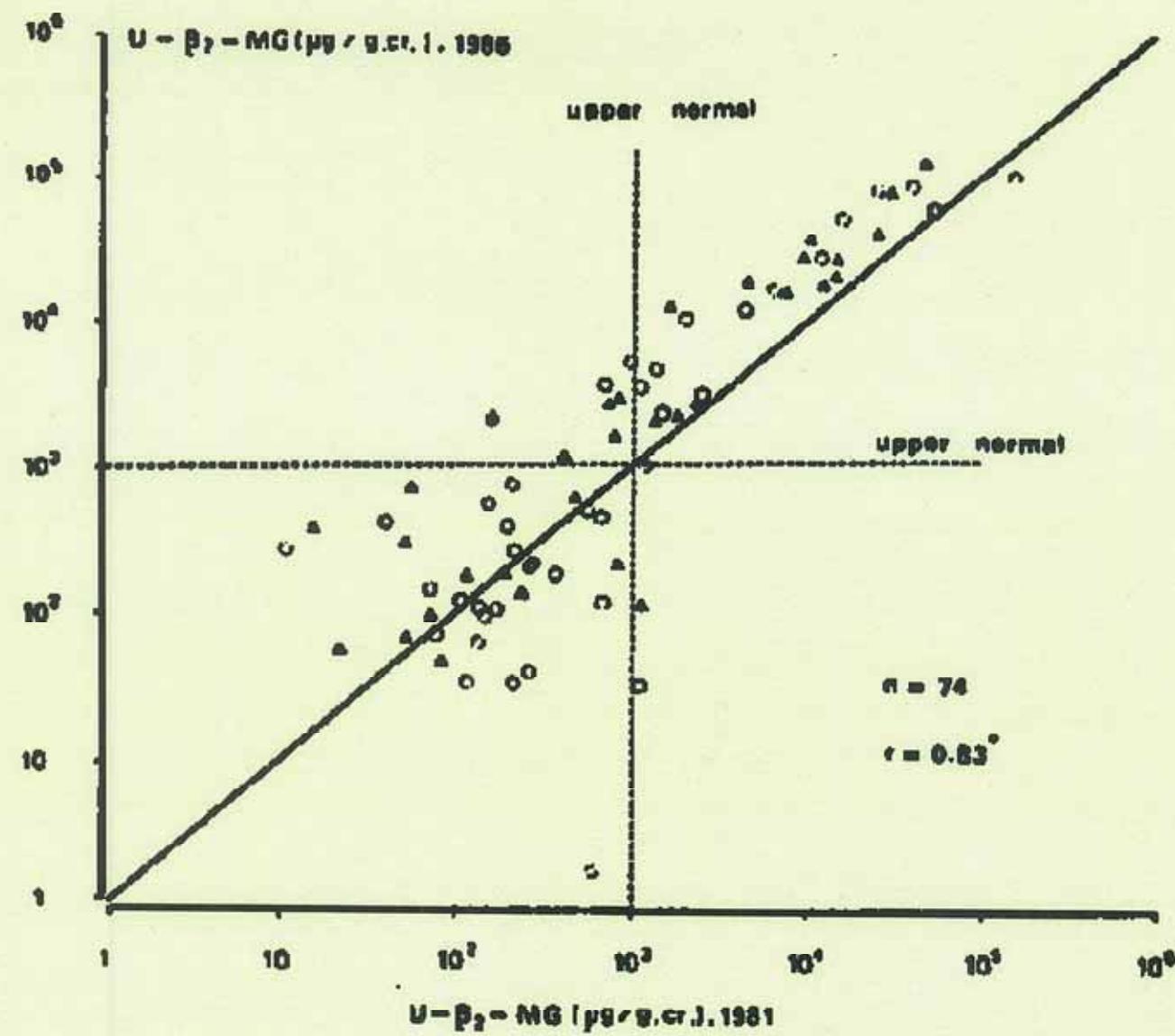


Fig. 1. Urinary excretion of β_2 -microglobulin (β_2 -MG) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ creatinine) in 74 cadmium-exposed inhabitants examined in 1981 and 1986; \blacktriangle = males, \circ = females. The r denotes the correlation coefficient. *Significant r value at $p < .001$.

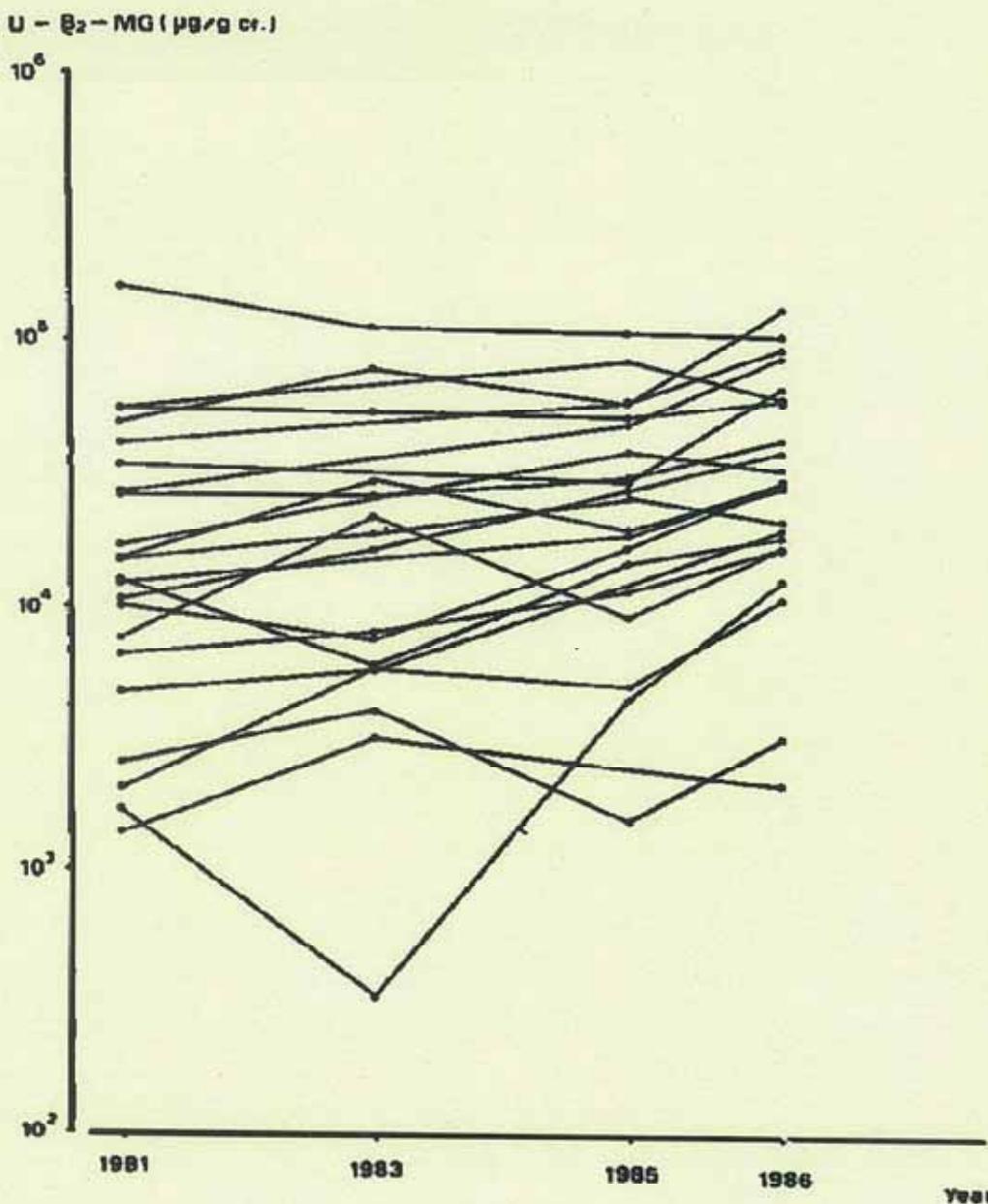


Fig. 2. Urinary excretion of β_2 -microglobulin (β_2 -MG) ($\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine) in 22 cadmium-exposed inhabitants examined between 1981 and 1986.

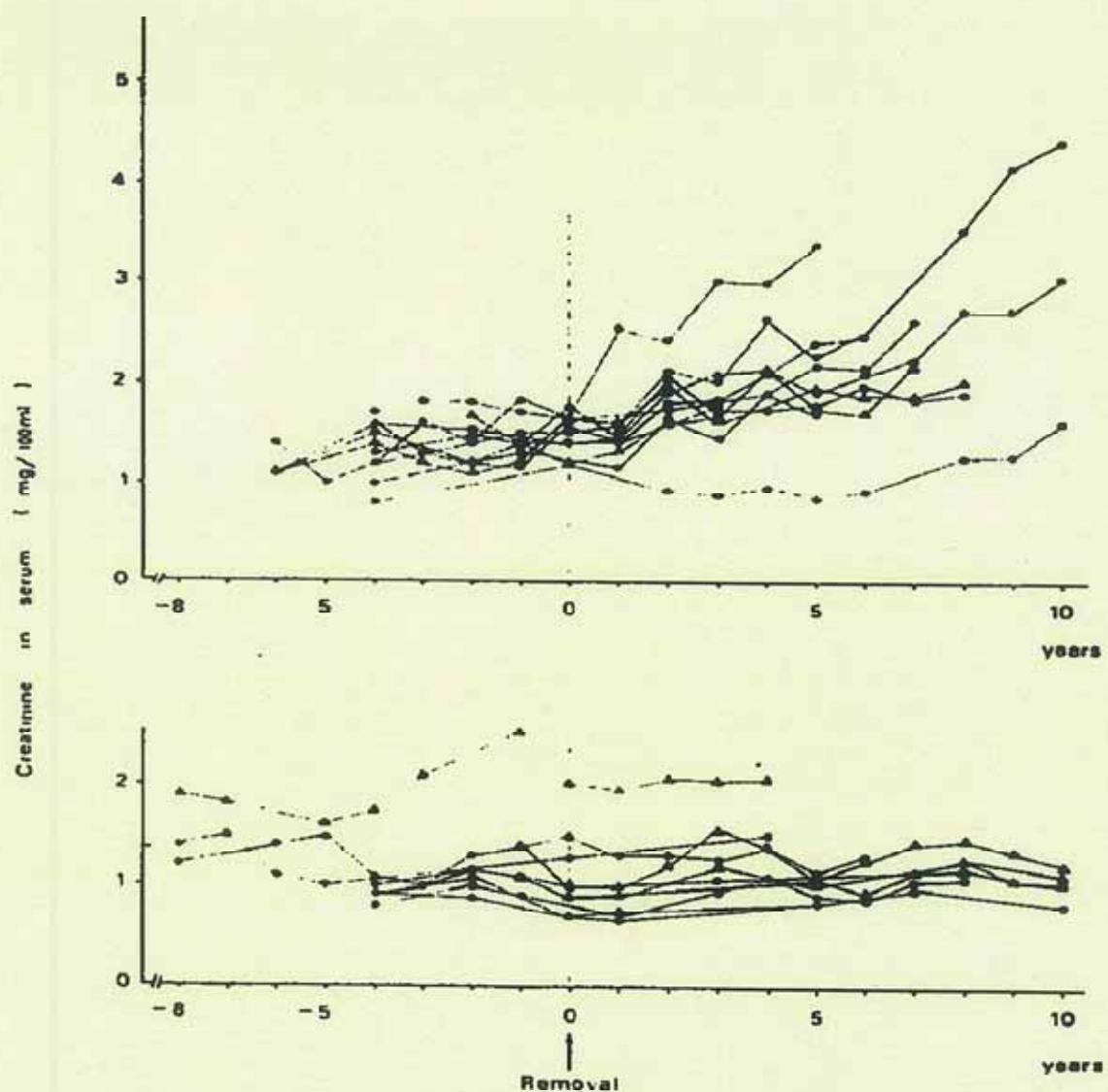


Fig. 1. Annual changes of serum creatinine levels before and after cessation of cadmium exposure. The top figure includes all subjects whose serum creatinine levels at their most recent examination were increased by $> 20\%$ above baseline values. The bottom figure includes subjects whose levels increased $< 20\%$ above baseline levels ($\blacktriangle-\cdots-\blacktriangle$ = males, $\bullet-\cdots-\bullet$ = females).

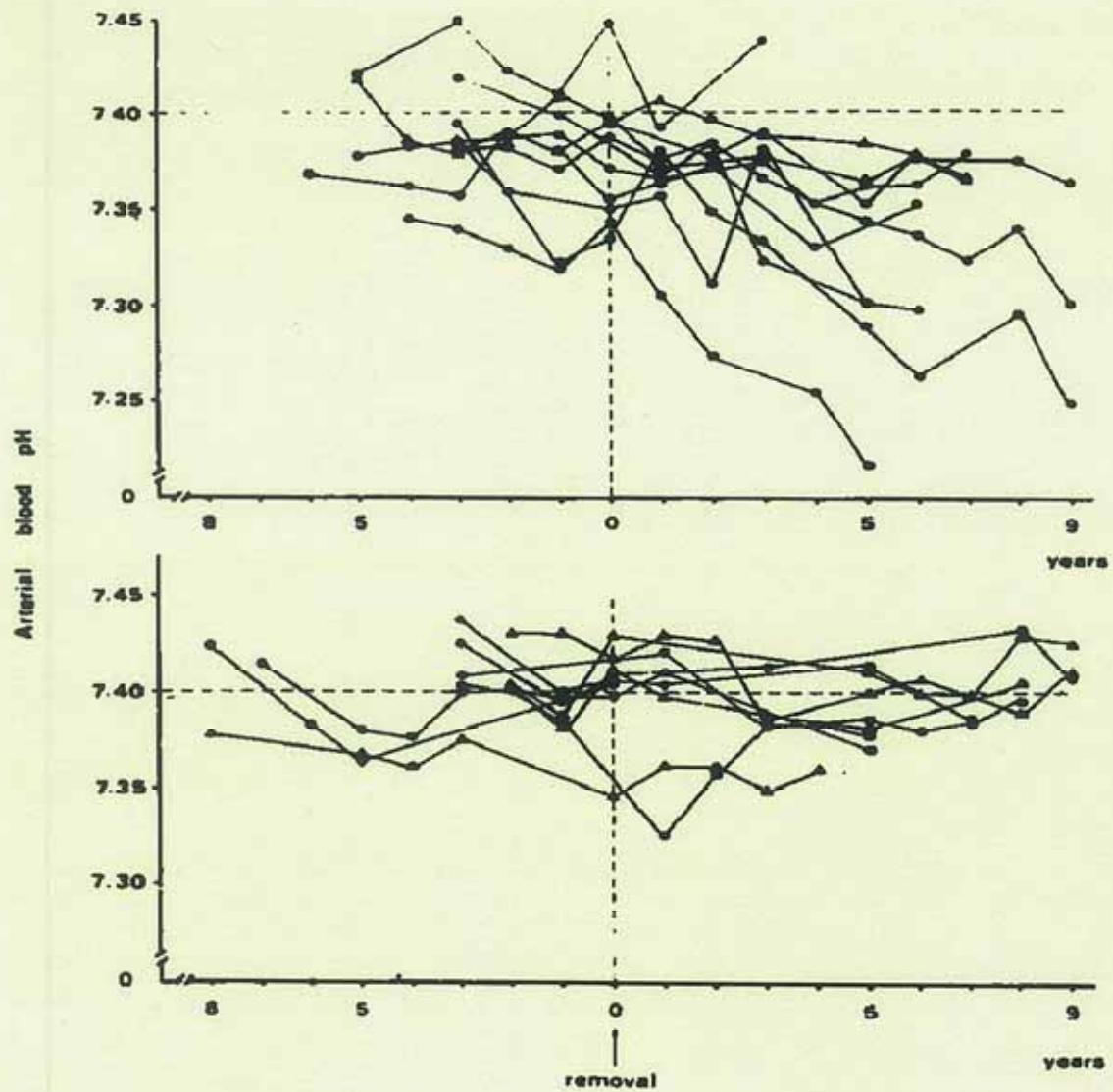
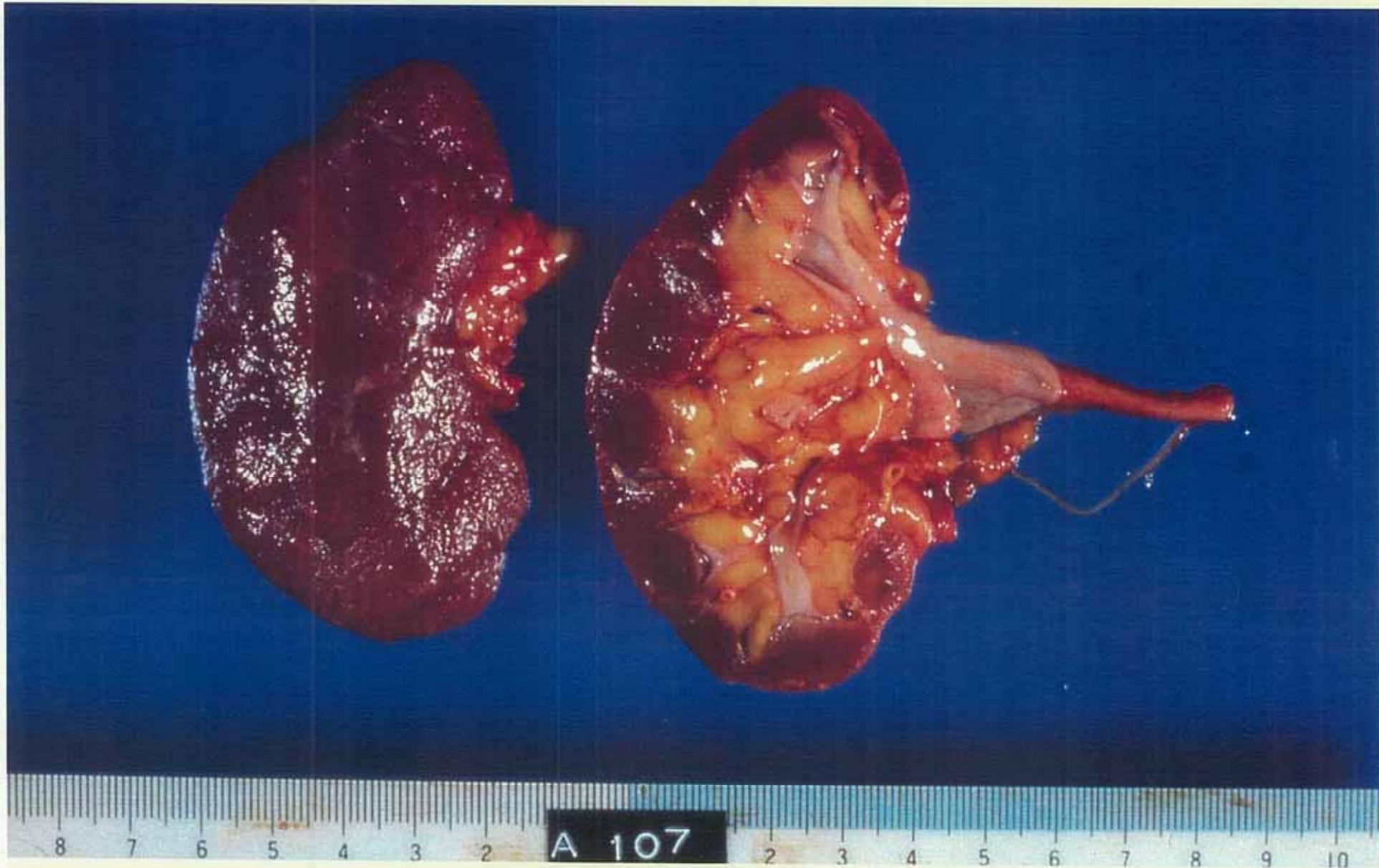


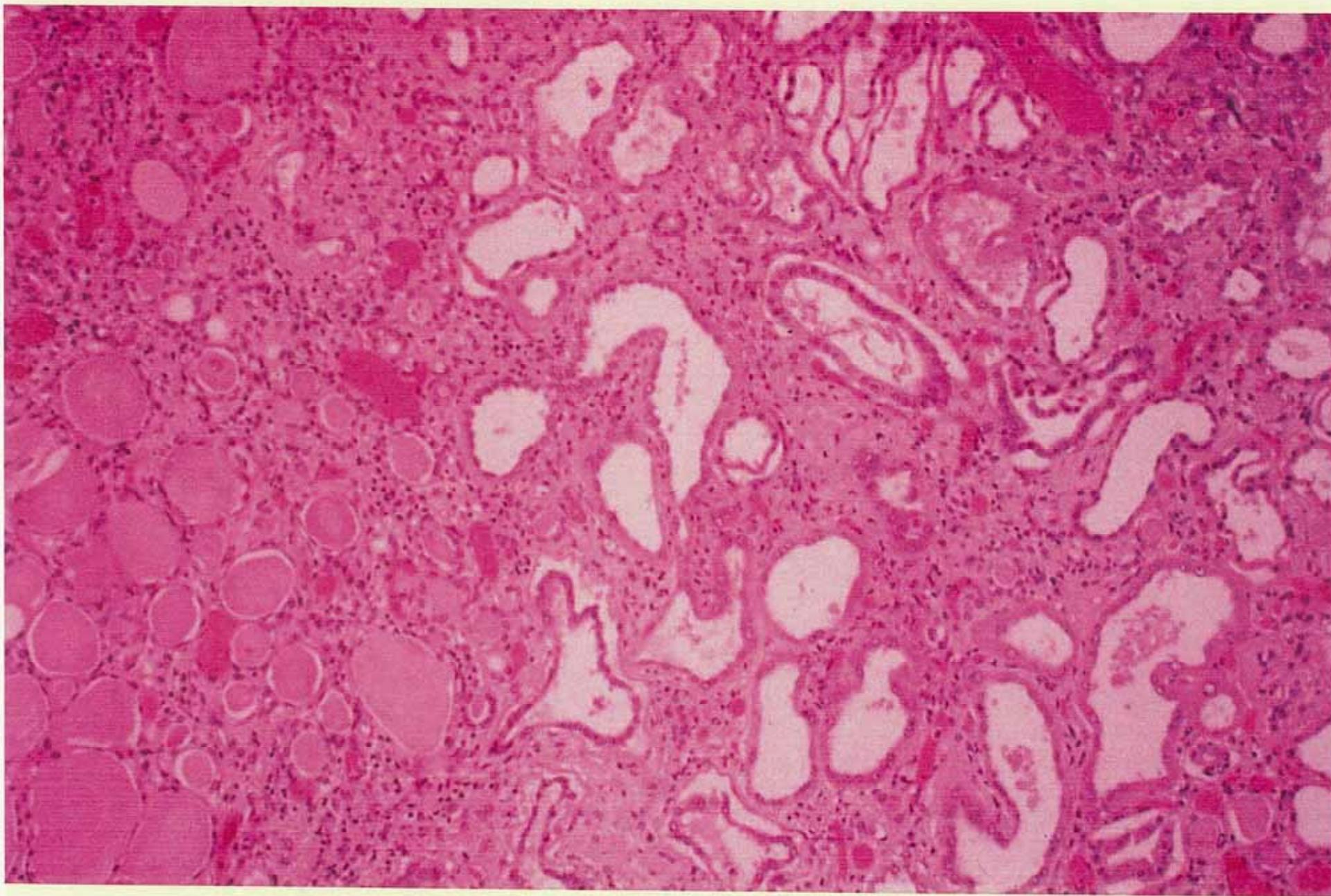
Fig. 2. Annual changes of arterial blood pH values before and after cessation of cadmium exposure. The top figure includes all subjects whose serum creatinine levels at their most recent examination were increased by > 20% above baseline values. The bottom figure includes subjects whose levels increased < 20% above baseline levels (\blacktriangle — \blacktriangle = males, \bullet — \bullet = females).

Table 4.—Biological Parameters of the Case Showing Renal Failure

Date of examination	1998
Sex	Female
Age(y)	80
Serum creatinine (mg/dl)	4.38
Blood urea nitrogen (mg/dl)	44.8
Red blood cell ($\times 10^4/\text{mm}^3$)	191
Hemoglobin (g/dl)	6.4
Hematocrit (%)	20
Urinalysis	
Glucose (mg/g cr)*	9016
Protein (mg/g cr)	1934
β_2 -microglobulin ($\mu\text{g/g cr}$)	137892
Retinol binding protein (mg/g cr)	167.9
Lysozyme (mg/g cr)	475.7
Cadmium ($\mu\text{g/g cr}$)	7.9
Creatinine clearance (ml/min)	10.9
Tubular reabsorptive phosphorus (%)	29.9

*g creatinine





18-year follow-up study
of Cd-exposed subjects

研究目的

カドミウム(Cd)汚染土壤の改善がなされて18年が
経過した石川県梯川流域の1汚染地区住民で、
その経過を観察し得た25名の尿中指標の推移を
明らかにし、腎機能の可逆性について検討する。
また、Cd非汚染地域住民についても、尿中
 β_2 -microglobulin(β_2 -MG)の推移を検討する。

研究方法

対象1：

石川県梯川流域Cd汚染地住民：

最も汚染の強かった1地区住民のうち、
1981年時点50才以上で、その年の健康調査を
受診し、その後1986, 91, 99年の検診にも参加
した25名（男11名、1999年の平均年齢75.7才；
女14名、72.6才）

対象2：

Cd非汚染地域住民：

1986年と2000年に尿検査を実施した
16名

(男7名、2000年の平均年齢80.7才；
女9名、79.0才)

方法：

各年度、早朝尿を採取し、尿中の糖、アミノ窒素、 β_2 -MG、Cdを測定した。

但し、尿中Cdについては1981年に2名分が尿量不足のため未測定であったので、その他の年度も23名について解析した。

**Fig. 1 Change of Urinary Findings
between 1981 and 1999**

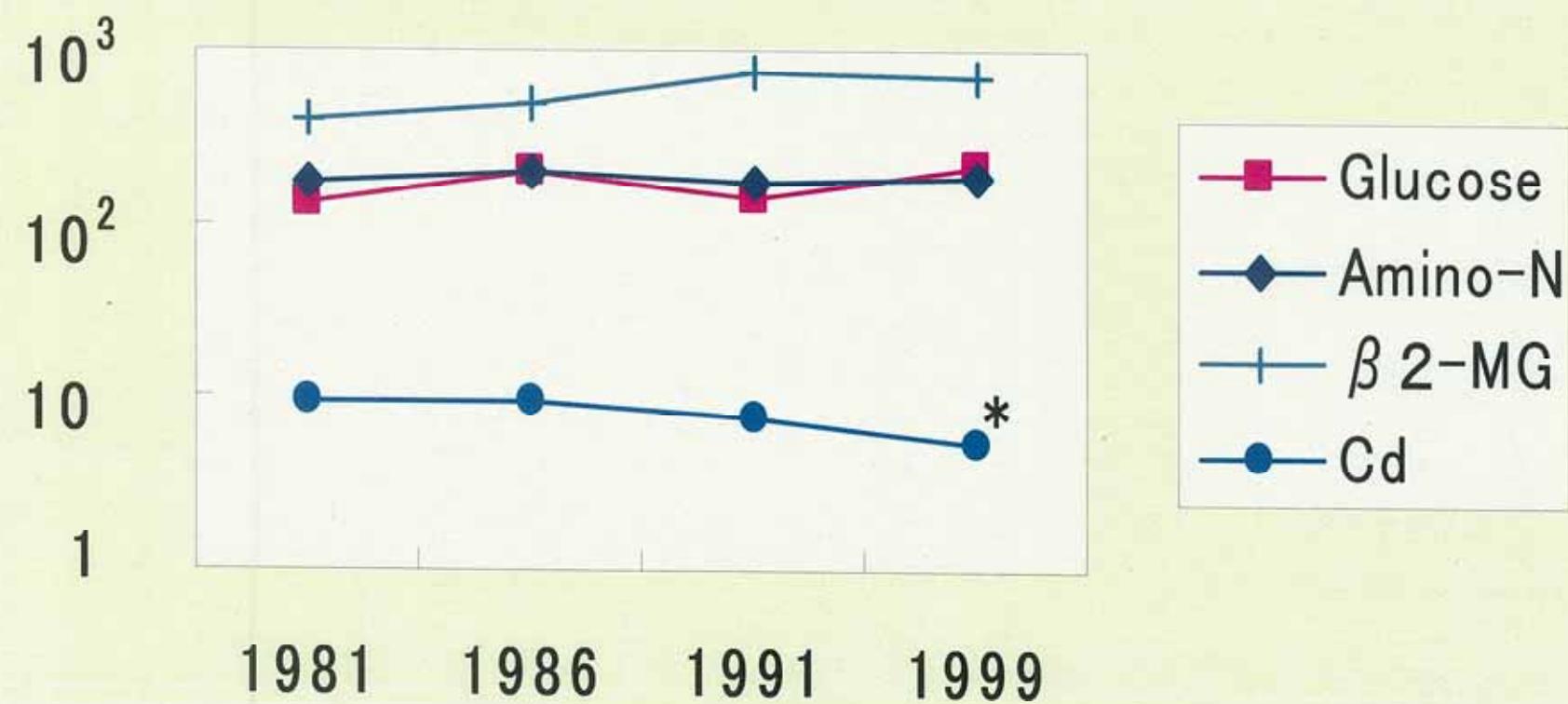


Fig. 2 Relationship between Urinary Glucose in 1981 and 1999

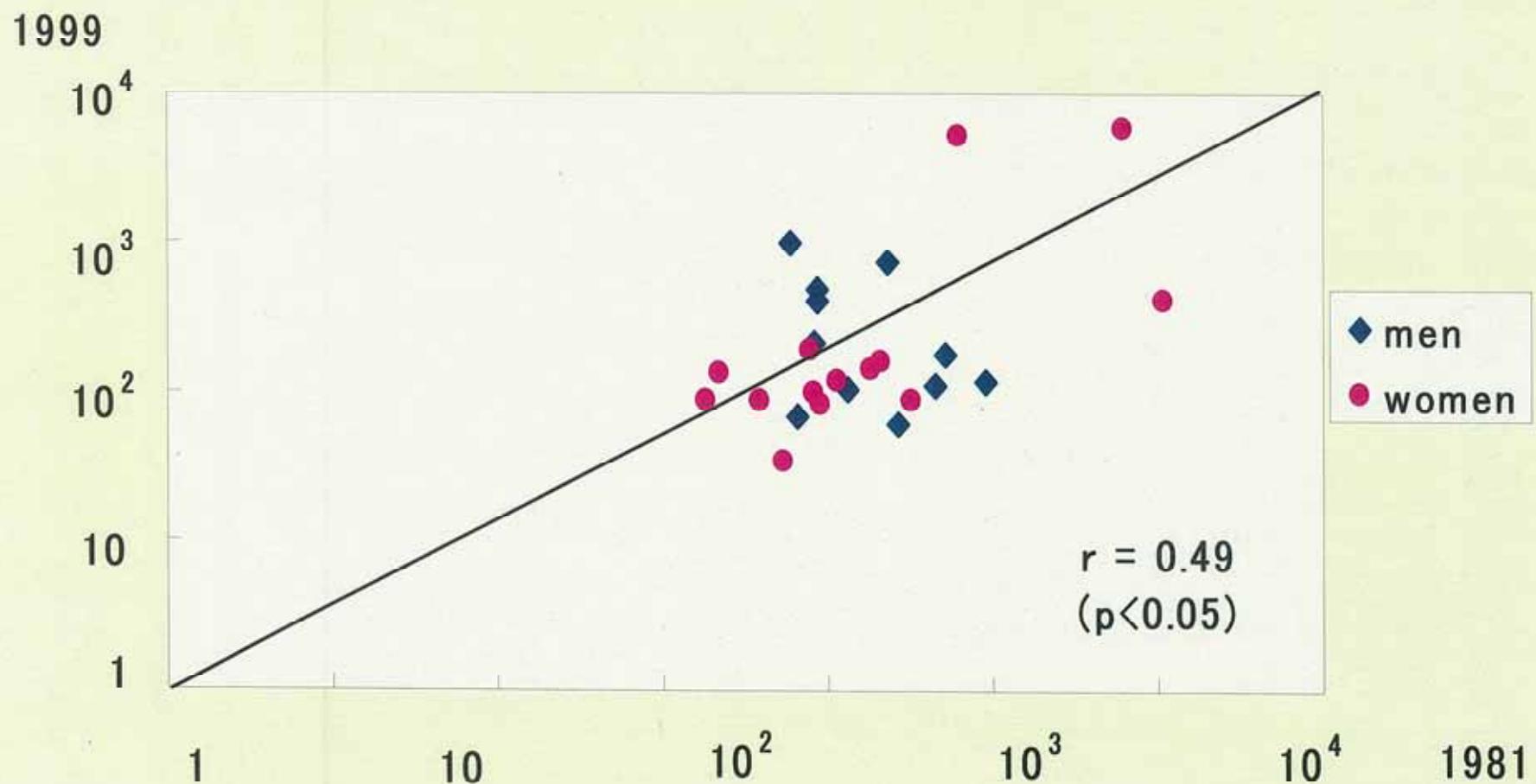


Fig. 3 Relationship between Urinary Amino-N in 1981 and 1999

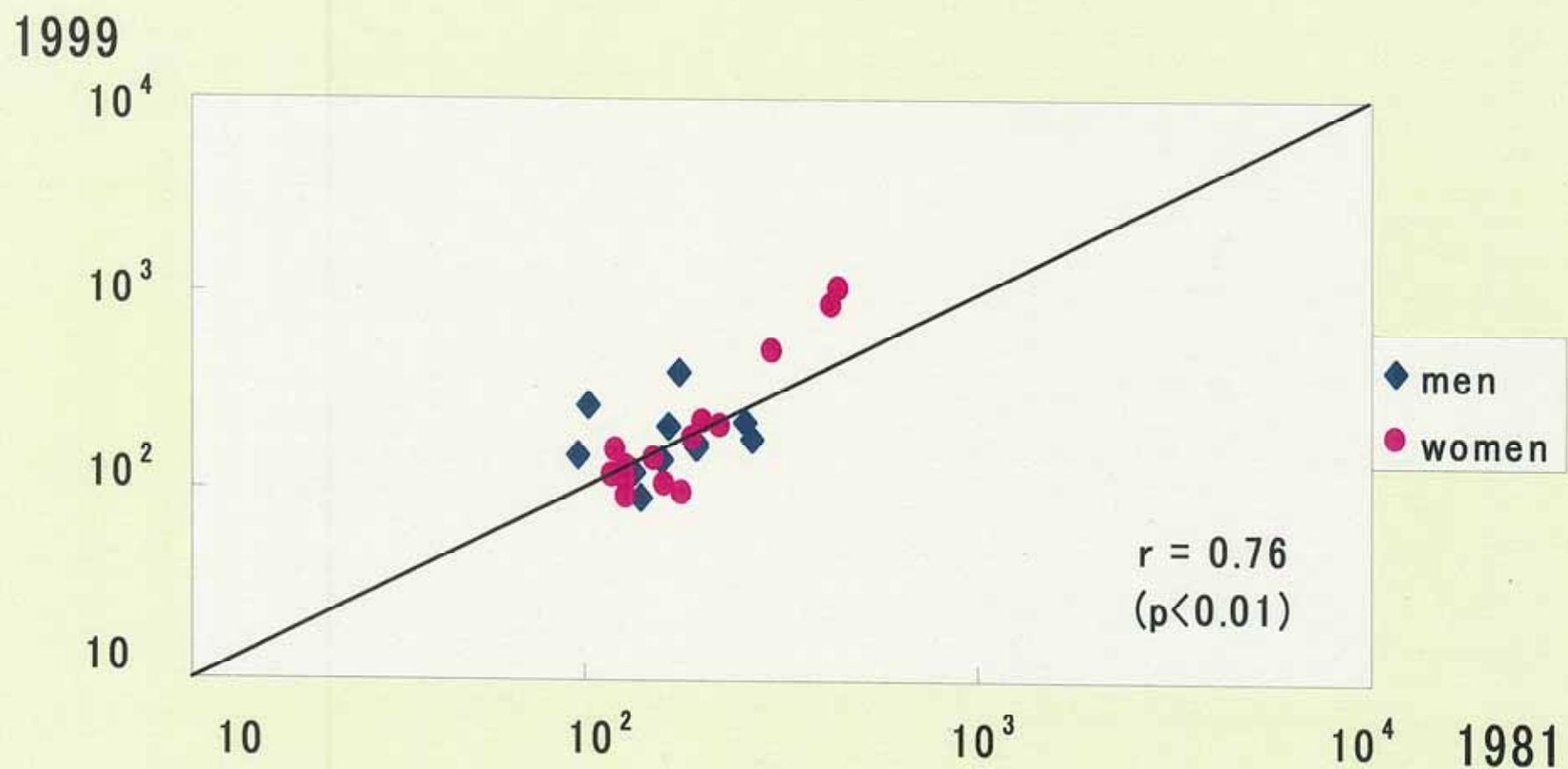


Fig. 4 Relationship between Urinary β_2 -MG in 1981 and 1999

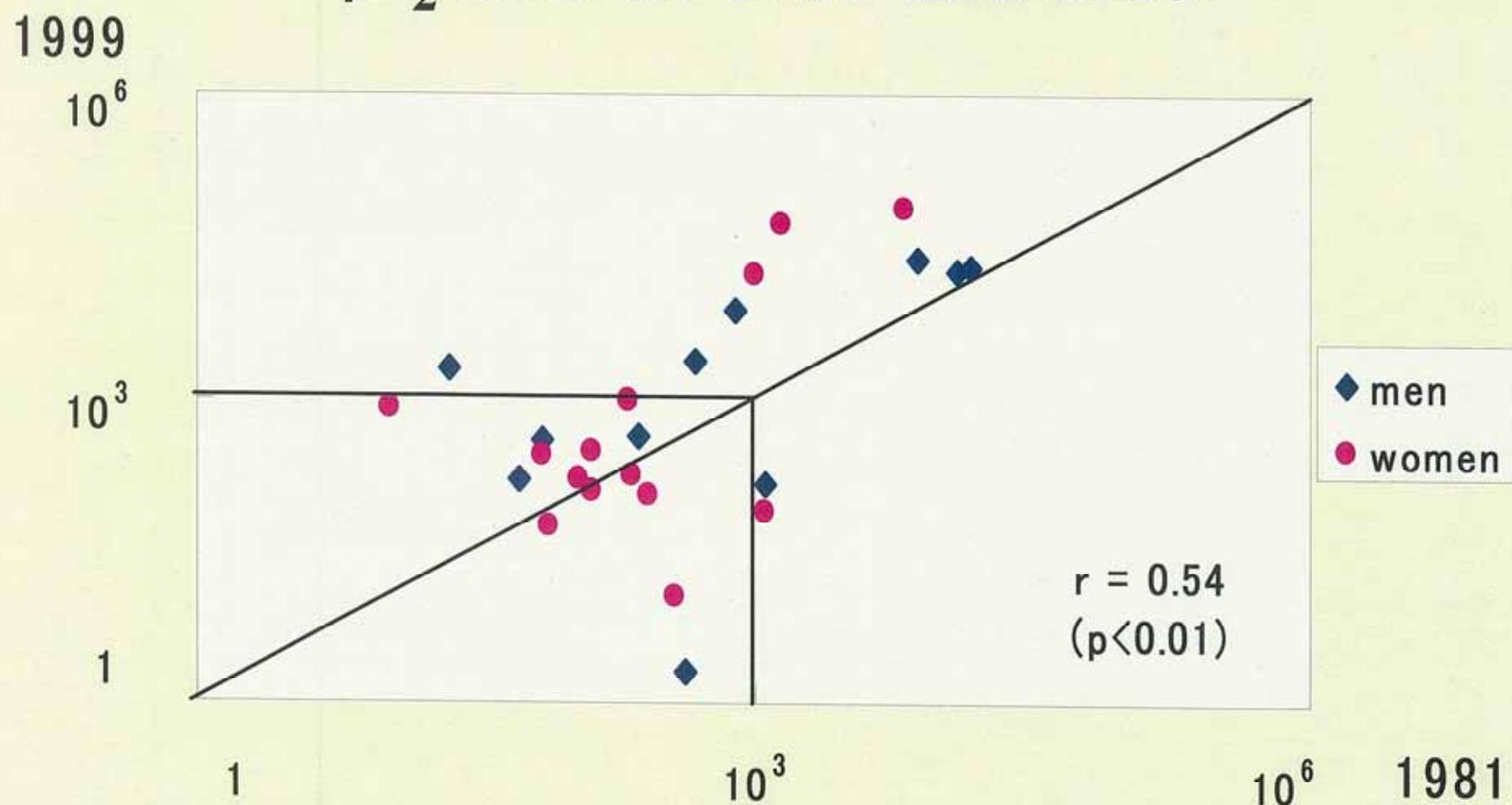
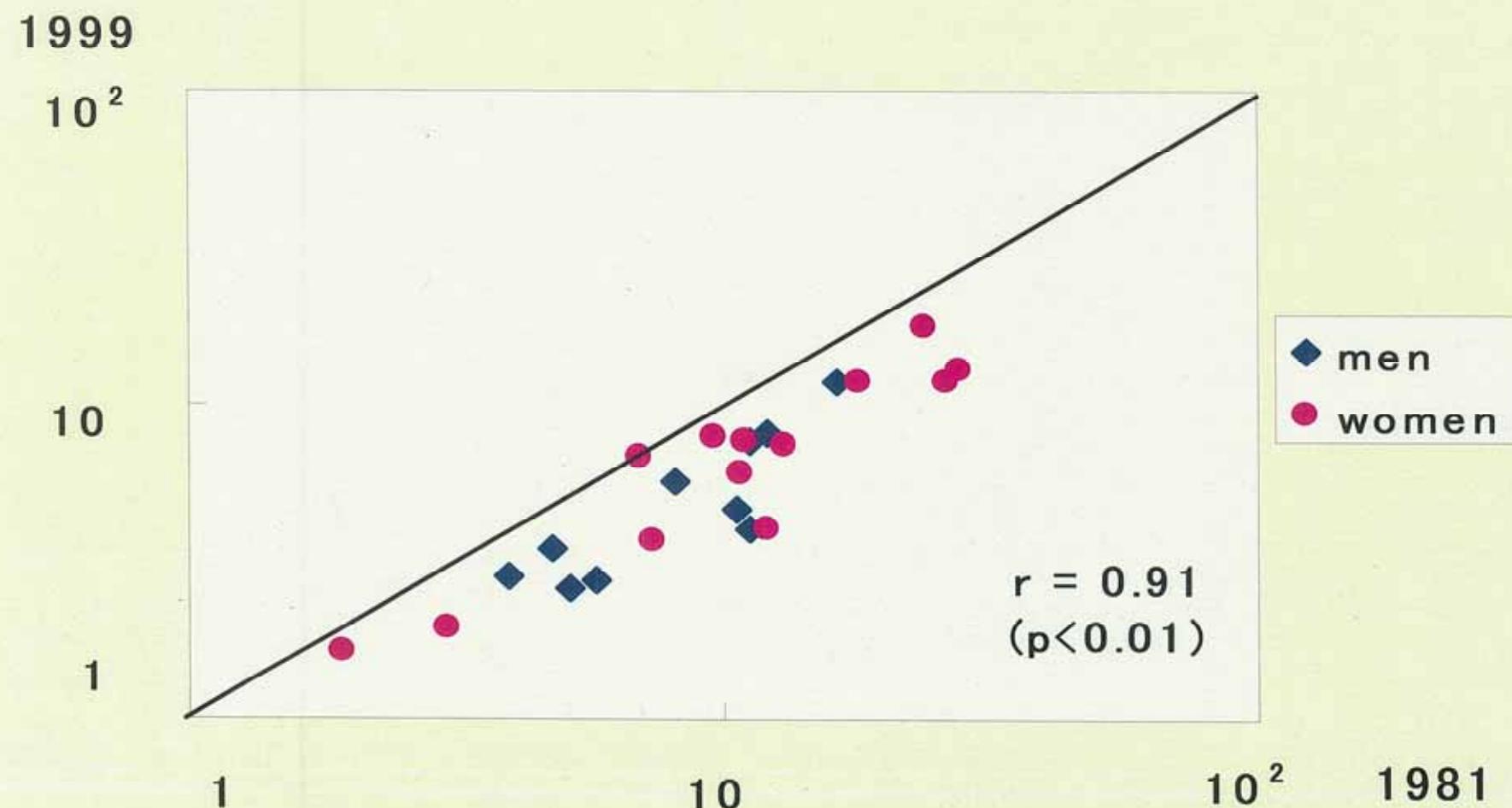


Fig. 5 Relationship between Urinary Cadmium in 1981 and 1999



14-year follow-up study
of non-exposed subjects

Fig.6 Urinary β_2 -MG in Cd-nonexposed Subjects in 1986 and 2000

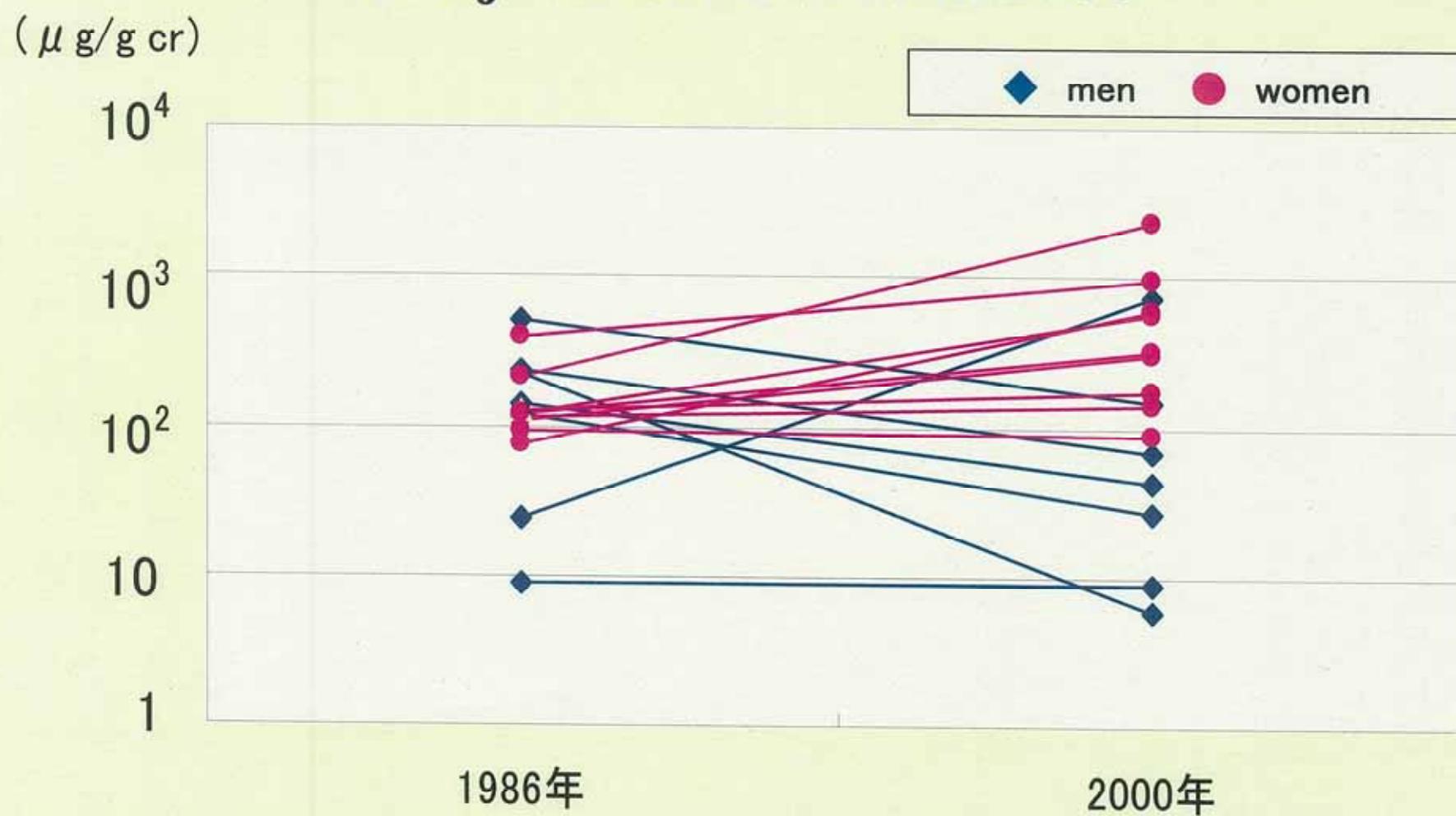


Fig. 7 Urinary Cadmium in Cd-nonexposed Subjects in 1986 and 2000

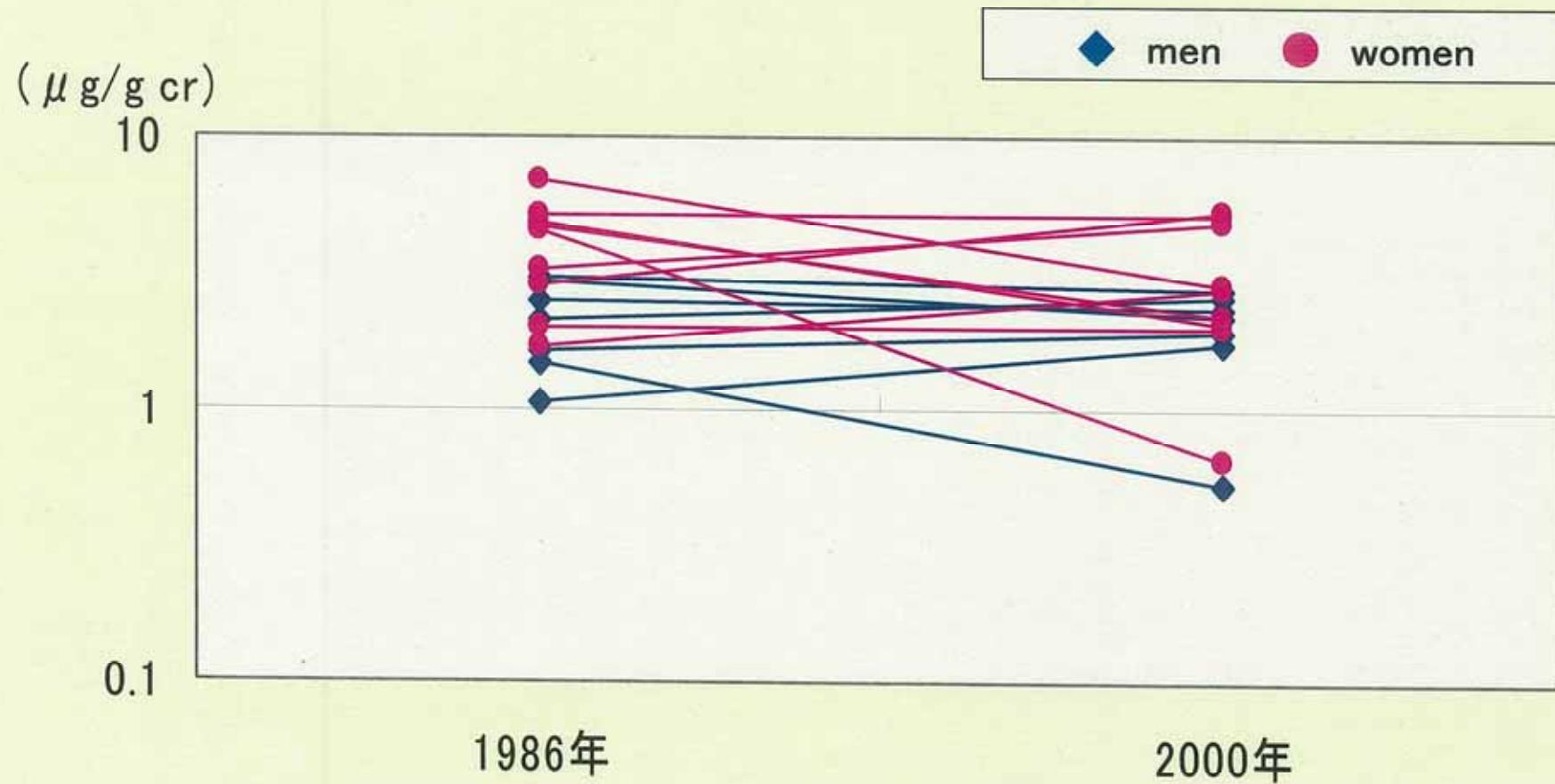


Fig. 8 Relationship between Urinary β_2 -MG in 1986 and Cd in 1986

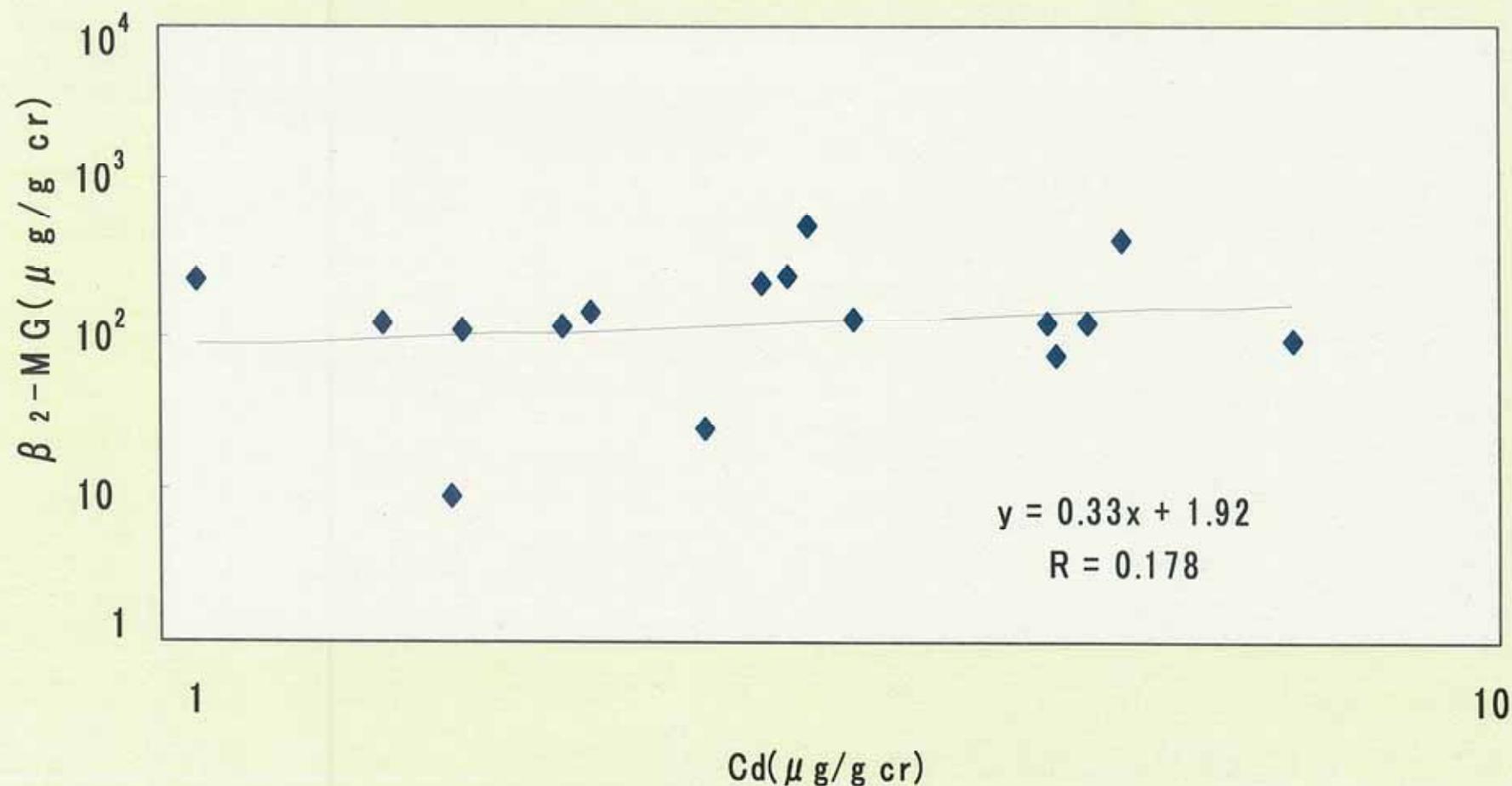


Fig. 9 Relationship between Urinary β_2 -MG in 2000 and Cd in 1986

