[Jpn. J. Toxicol. Environ. Health, 42, 101-109 (1996)]

[Lab. of Public Health]

Rapid screening method for the cause pesticides of acute toxicosis patient by TLC.

HIROMI MORI, TAKAHIKO SATO\*, HISAMITSU NAGASE, MISA ANDOU, YOSHIMICHI SAKAI, SACHIKO YAMAGUCHI, FUTOSHI YAMAZAKI

We have investigated a rapid and simple screening method for the identification of pesticides in the case of toxicosis in general hospitals using thin layer chromatography. We used the silicagel plate mixed with a fluorescent substance (FM plate, WAKO), on which the pesticide spots emited a peculiar color by UV irradiation. Among thirty common pesticides, nineteen pesticides were detected with small detection limits of less than  $0.5~\mu \, g$  and eleven pesticides were with those of  $2.5\text{-}25~\mu \, g$ . Standard deviation of Rf values were very small. Pesticides added to water or synthetic gastric juice were efficiently recovered.

[Jpn. J. Toxicol. Environ. Health, 42, 136-141 (1996)]

[Lab. of Public Health]

The effect of several antipyretic analgesics on mitomycin C-induced mutagenesis using the wing spot test in *Drosophila melanogaster* 

Takahiko Sato\*, Kouiti Nagaoka, Hisamitsu Nagase, Miki Niikawa,

## HIDEAKI KITO

The effect of several antipyretic analgesics on mitomycin C-induced mutagenesis was investigated using the wing spot test in *Drosophila melanogaster*. Aspirin, ibuprofen and indomethacin showed strong antimutagenicity, while the antimutagenicity of acetaminophen and ethenzamide were weaker. Aspirin inhibited chromosome recombination. A considerable part of the antimutagenicity of aspirin, ibuprofen and indomethacin can be explained by bioantimutagenicity.

[Toxicol. Environ. Chem, 55, 159-171 (1996)]

[Lab. of Public Health]

Toxicity of the brominated flame retardant (tetrabromobisphenol-A)

Takahiko Sato\*, Kazushi Watanabe, Hisamitsu Nagase, Hideaki Kito, Miki Niikawa

The toxicity of tetrabromobisphenol-A (TBBPA), which is a brominated flame retardant and used in large quantities, was investigated. The threshold for the decrease of body weight was from 0.3 to 3.0 mg/kg/day, and the weight ratio of kidney to body increased from 10 mg/kg/day. The hematocrit value and clotting time decreased, and the cholesterol concentration, blood urea nitrogen (BUN) concentration and choline esterase activity increased. Hemolysis occurred from low concentration (0.5 mg/L) and decreased by metabolization with hepatic microsomal enzyme system. When 500 mg/kg of TBBPA was administrated, TBBPA concentration increased rapidly, but decreased after 4hr and remained still at 20 hr.