

번호 15-5

제 목	국문	HPLC를 이용한 요중 2-naphthol 측정법			
	영문	Assay of 2-naphthol in human urine by high performance liquid chromatography			
저 자 및 소 속	국문	김현 <sup>1)</sup> , 김용대 <sup>1)</sup> , 이호익 <sup>1)</sup> , 양미희 <sup>2)</sup> , 가와모토 도시히로 <sup>2)</sup> 1) 충북대학교 의과대학 예방의학교실 2) 일본 산업의과대학 위생학교실			
	영문	Heon Kim <sup>1)</sup> , Yong-Dae Kim <sup>1)</sup> , Holik Lee <sup>1)</sup> , Mihi Yang <sup>2)</sup> , Toshihiro Kawamoto <sup>2)</sup> 1) Dept. of Prev. Med., College of Med., Chungbuk National Univ. 2) Dept. of Environmental Health, UOEH, Japan			
분 야	보건관리 ( ) 역 학 ( ) 환 경 (○)	발 표 자	일반회원 (○) 전 공 의 ( )	발표 형식	구 연 (○) 포스터 ( )
진행 상황	연구완료(○), 연구중( ) → 완료 예정 시기 :    년    월				
<p>1. 연구 목적</p> <p>This study is to develop a novel liquid chromatographic method for the quantitation of 2-naphthol in human urine.</p> <p>2. 연구 방법</p> <p>The level of urinary 2-naphthol in 100 Korean shipyard workers was analyzed using this new method. Urine samples were extracted after enzymatic hydrolysis of glucuronides and sulfates; 2-naphthol was then separated using reversed phase high-performance liquid chromatography.</p> <p>3. 연구 결과</p> <p>The corresponding detection limits were 0.04 ng/ml for the standard sample in acetonitrile and 0.13 ng/ml for urine samples. The level urinary 2-naphthol of the workers of ranged from 0.21 ng/ml (0.26 mol/mol creatinine) to 34.19 ng/ml (59.11 mol/mol creatinine), and the mean ± standard deviation was 5.08 ng/ml (6.60 mol/mol creatinine) ± 5.75 ng/ml (9.22 mol/mol creatinine). The mean ± standard deviation of urinary 2-naphthol level of smokers, 7.03 ng/ml (8.49 mol/mol creatinine) ± 6.16 ng/ml (10.23 mol/mol creatinine), was significantly higher than that of non-smokers, 2.49 ng/ml (4.10 mol/mol creatinine) ± 3.92 ng/ml (7.03 mol/mol creatinine).</p> <p>4. 고찰</p> <p>In conclusion, it can be stated that our proposed method for determining 2-naphthol levels in urine, using HPLC and fluorescence detection, is sensitive, simple, and useful for monitoring the inhalation exposure to naphthalene.</p>					