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제목	국문	우리나라 일반인구집단에서 혈중납 농도와 관련한 노출변수			
	영문	Exposure factors on blood lead levels in the Korean general population			
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1. 목적

The objective of the present study was to investigate the effect of lifestyle and risk factors on blood lead levels of the Korean general population.

2. 방법

The study participants were total 726 persons they were randomly selected aged19-75 years from the 7 areas of Korea. The blood samples were collected for the analysis of blood lead level. They also completed a detailed questionnaire about their personal information, lifestyle and exposure factors. Exposure factors in a questionnaire were related to several exposure routes, i.e.,air inhalation, drinking water and fluid intake, and food consumption.

3. 결과

The geometric mean of blood lead level was 3.25 ㎍/dℓ for males and 2.35 ㎍/dℓ for females and their difference was significant. Lifestyle factors as gender, age, and alcohol consumption are associated with the blood lead level. Also fluid and food consumption pattern as milk, coffee, yogurt, fruit juice,some rice and dishes are also associated with blood lead level(p

After regression analysis, gender, age are the main risk factors of blood lead levels in general population of Korea. Also the herbal medicine is associated with blood lead levels. A further important factors that has an impact on blood lead concentration was found. Food consumption pattern as Lettuce, roasted pork and beef and rice soup was associated with blood lead level.

4. 고찰

The study was carried out to identify the exposure factors and food consumption patterns influencing on the blood lead levels. Gender, age, taking herbal medicine, lettuce, roasted pork, beef and rice soup were the factors that could increase the blood lead levels by the multiple regression analysis. Although the food consumption was not measured quantitatively, the study results suggest that food consumption habits also related to blood lead levels significantly.