HEALTH EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION

Presented to the New Brunswick Environmental Network Fredericton, NB November 28, 2013

Objectives:

• To determine whether the health of First Nations people who live on reserves where environmental contaminants, particularly lead, mercury, cadmium and dioxins have been detected is significantly worse than the health of First Nations people who live on reserves where there has been less evidence of environmental contamination.

First Nations Sample:



Woodstock
Eel River Bar
Pabineau
Kingsclear

Data collection:

 The nurse working in the community or nursing student from the community gathered a health history using the Behavioural Risk Surveillance Survey

 Questions were added to identify symptoms that would indicate health effects of contaminants e.g. History of stillbirths or miscarriages.

Data:Blood pressure

Blood glucose

HDL Cholesterol

• Weight and height = BMI

Traditional foods Moose Fiddleheads Berries • Trout Lobster Salmon • Smelts

Measurement of trace metals Measured in mg/kg

Minimum risk levels> mg/kg/day

Amount commonly eaten at a time = $\frac{1}{4}$ kg

Amount in food intake by an 80 kg person in ¼ kg of food item = 80 x number of mg/kg of element x ¼ kg

Woodstock daily intake of metals for 80 kg. Person with 3 traditional foods

Element	MRL	Fiddlehe ads	Trout	Liver	Sum of metal	Interpret ation
Cadmium	.008	.007	.0005	.0005	.008	Max.
Chromium	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15	2 x MRL
Copper	0.80	0.775	0.150	0.550	1.475	Almost 2 x MRL
Nickel	0.016	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15	10 x MRL

Pabineau daily intake of metals for 80 kg. person with 3 traditional foods

Element	MRL	Fiddle heads	Cranb erries	Moose steak	Sum	Inter p.
Cadmium	.008	.06425	.00425	.00375	.07225	9x MRL
Chrom.	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15	2 x MRL
Copper	0.89	1.6	0.15	0.35	2.1	3 x MRL
Nickel	0.016	0.525	0.05	0.05	0.625	39 x MRL

Eel River Bar daily intake of metals for 80 kg. person with 3 traditional foods

Element	MRL	Fiddlehe ads	Strawbe rries	Lobste r	Sum of metal	Interpret ation
Cadmium	.008	.00375	.0005	.1375 0	.14175	17.7 x MRL
Chromium	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15	2 x MRL
Copper	0.80	.05	.05	4.675	4.775	Almost 6 x MRL
Nickel	0.016	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15	9 x MRL

 Obesity: More than 50% of the known contaminant group had a BMI in > 29 category – i.e. Obese level

 Significantly more of the known contaminants group were obese than the unknown contaminant group.

• Those in the known contaminants group were significantly more likely to be physically active, more often, for longer periods of time than those in the unknown contaminant group.



Environmental links to obesity:

- Cadmium has endocrine disrupting effects and is obesogenic – i.e. causes increased obesity.
- Many of the heavy metals, e.g. Cadmium attach to fat cells and are stored in the body for long periods of time.
- The only way Cadmium is expended by the body is when a mother breastfeeds her baby.

Known contaminants group were more likely to have a family history of cholesterol problems and to have had their cholesterol checked.



• Known contaminant group had more gastrointestinal problems in their family and more suffered from pain in their stomach or gas after eating fried foods.

Those in known contaminant group were more concerned about their environment and its effects on their health and less likely to donate fiddleheads or see them as important.



Health variable	Ever dx'd with cancer	N	Mean	Т	df	Sig.
Allergy	No	132	1.6667	-2.668	145	.008
	Yes	15	2.8667			
Health	No	138	15.9493	2.433	151	.016
Perception	Yes	15	13.1333			
Cholesterol	No	134	4.7463	-3.043	147	.003
	Yes	15	7.2000			
Spiritual	No	135	1.6000	-3.226	148	.002
practices	Yes	15	2.2667			
Children born	No	68	.1912	-2.104	80	.039
with anomalies	Yes	14	.5000			
Concerned about	No	138	5.3986	-1.900	150	.059
Environment	Yes	14	6.4286			

Health issues for the whole sample:

• Cancer:



The link between Environmental contaminants and Cancer

• Cadmium, dioxins, PCBs, lead, Arsenic,

Disrupt the endocrine system increasing obesity
Stimulate the development of an enzyme that activates carcinogens

Diabetes:



Diabetes:

• Majority diagnosed before 31 years of age

51% of Diabetics in this sample had numbness in toes

• 31% had a blood glucose that would cause long term complications if not addressed.

Significantly related to obesity, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and gastrointestinal disease.

Chronic	Other health scale	Pearson	Sig.
illness		correlation	
Cardio	Perception of health status	170	.031
vascular			
disease			
	Allergies	.253	.001
	Diabetes	.311	.000
	Gastro-intestinal problems	.346	.000
	Cholesterol	.225	.005
	Hypertension	·344	.000
	Women's health	.302	.004

Chronic illness	Other health scale	Pearson correlation	Sig.
Gastro- intestinal disease	Perception of health status	159	.043
	Depression	.174	.033
	Child development	.243	.024
	Cardiovascular disease	.346	.000
	Cholesterol	.195	.014
	Hypertension	.283	.000
	Nutrition	.083	.296

Women's health:

• Sample:

 44% had at least one miscarriage or stillbirth

• 8% had 3-5 miscarriages

 15% had a baby with abnormalities at birth General population of women
 10-20% miscarriages or stillbirths

1-2% have repeated miscarriages

Abnormalities are more common among women with Gestational Diabetes.

Recommendations:

Findings of the study be reported in each community.

A study be conducted in which people are tested for the presence of heavy and other trace metals in their bodies; blood tests, hair samples; urine tests.

A health program be developed to teach people how to manage their diet in order to decrease the effects of environmental contaminants.

Recommendations:

- Smoking cessation programs be made more accessible.
- A project that gathers and documents the ecological knowledge of the Mi'kmaq and Maliseet elders about how to care for the land be undertaken.
- A program that focuses on maternal health, especially a diet that minimizes exposure to environmental contaminants and smoking be developed.

Recommendations:

 A data base of persons with documented heavy metals and Dioxins and PCBs contamination of their bodies needs to be developed.

 Consultation with government, industry and First Nations peoples needs to be focused on the health effects of environmental contamination and approaches to decreasing such contamination. The NB Government with its Mercury Strategy has decreased the levels of mercury to within normal ranges throughout the province. This success needs to be used as a model.