The Neurological and Neuropsychological Consequences of Occupational Exposure to PCBs and Lead

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# **Objectives and Rationale**

Objective

 Assess Effects of Occupational Exposure to PCBs and Lead on Nervous System Function in Former Capacitor Workers in Fort Edward and Hudson Falls, NY

Rationale

 Declines in Nervous System Function with Age May Be Exacerbated by Environmental Contaminants

# Identification and Recruitment Plan

6,798 Workers Identified from Records 2,844 Randomly Selected 1,124 Lived Within 100 miles of Albany 484 Agreed to Be Screened and Found to Be Eligible 241 Eligible and Agreed to Participate

# WORKER DESCRIPTION

- Subject population consists of 6,700 former capacitor workers who were employed at Ft. Edward or Hudson Falls, New York capacitor plants for at least three months.
- Average duration of employment was 17.8 years; median age is 65 years; women constitute 44.4 % of the work force.

# WHY STUDY CAPACITOR WORKERS?

- Workers were exposed to extraordinarily high levels of PCBs (geometric mean of serum PCB concentrations ≈ 300 ppb; maximum > 2 ppm); levels in unexposed individuals are 2-4 ppb.
- Workers were also exposed to lead (soldering)
  They are an aging population

## WHAT DID WE MEASURE?

Current and Archived Serum PCB Concentrations (Wolff)

[<sup>123</sup>I]β-CIT SPECT Imaging of Dopamine Transporter (Marek and Seibyl)

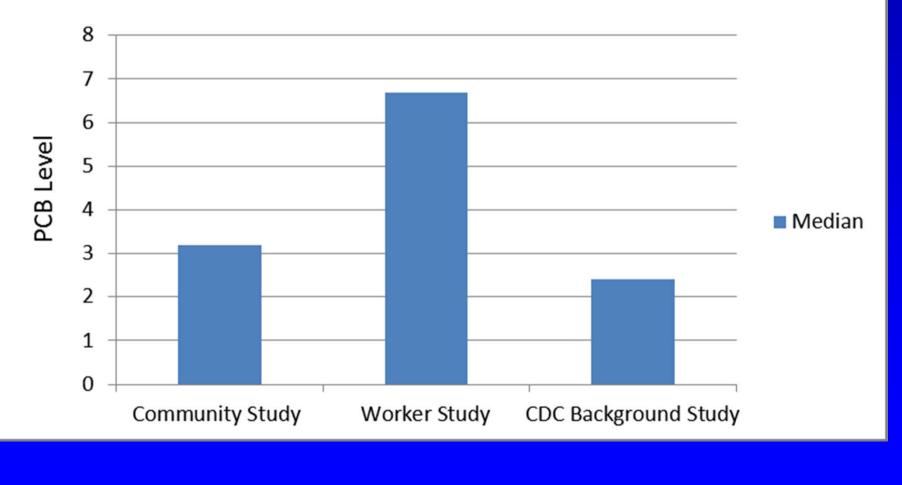
X-Ray Fluoresence Bone Lead Concentrations (Todd, Parsons)

**Neuropsychological** [Motor Function, Memory and Executive Function] (McCaffrey)

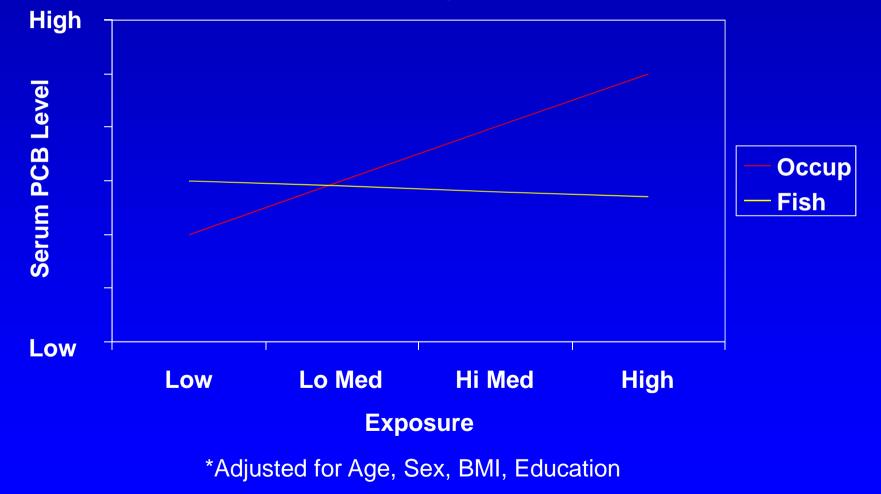
**Neurological** (Factor, Molho and Higgins)

# **Current PCB Levels in Blood Comparison**

Median PCB Levels in Blood (wet weight, ppb)

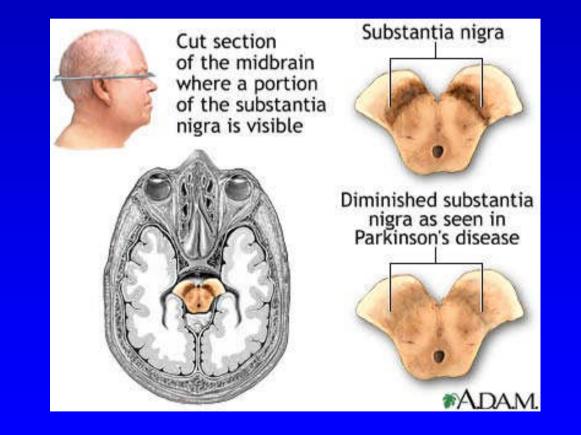


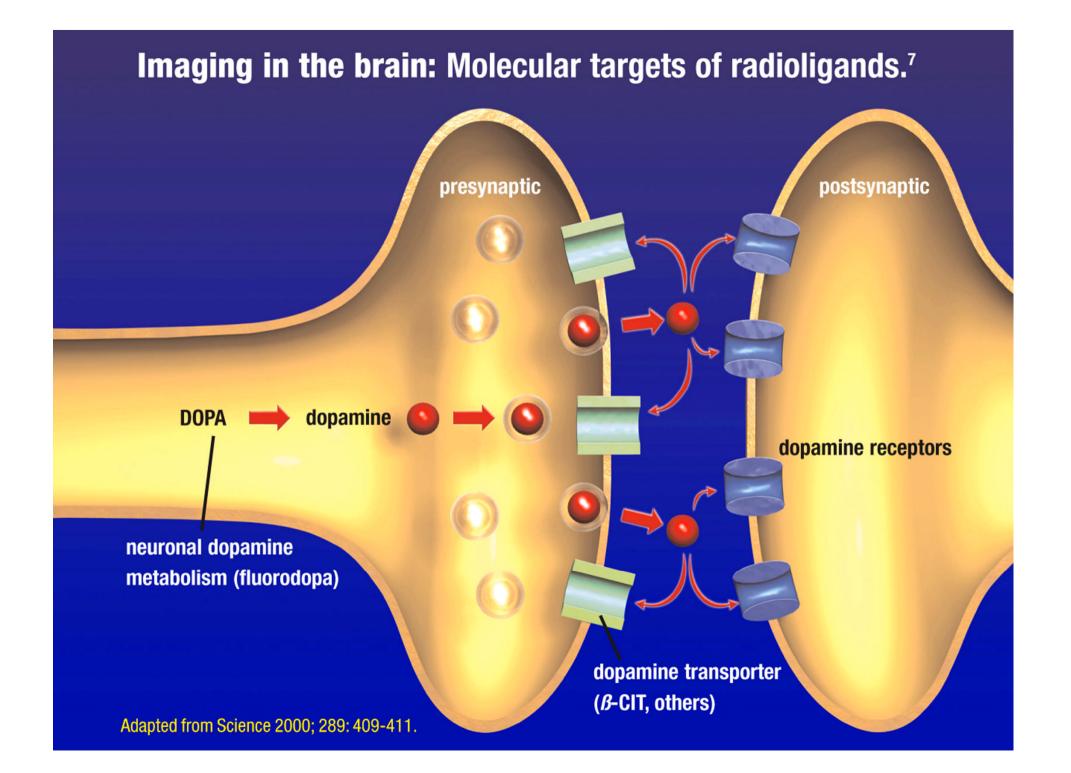
# Relationship of Serum PCB Concentration on Exposure from Occupation and Fish Consumption

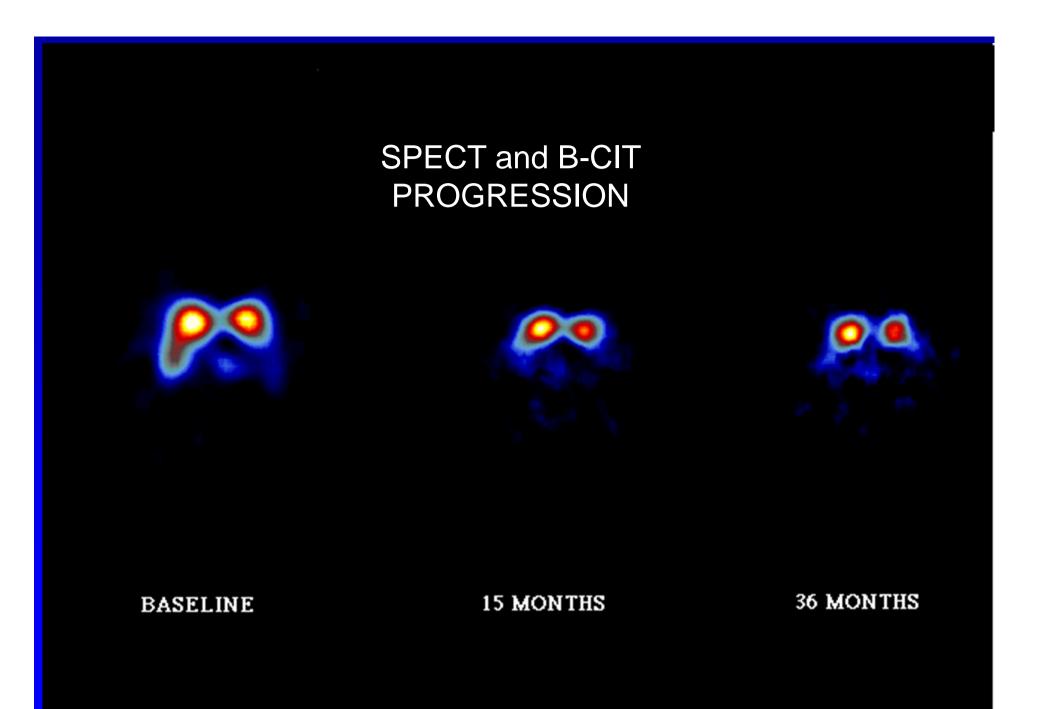


# Part I: PCBs and Brain Function

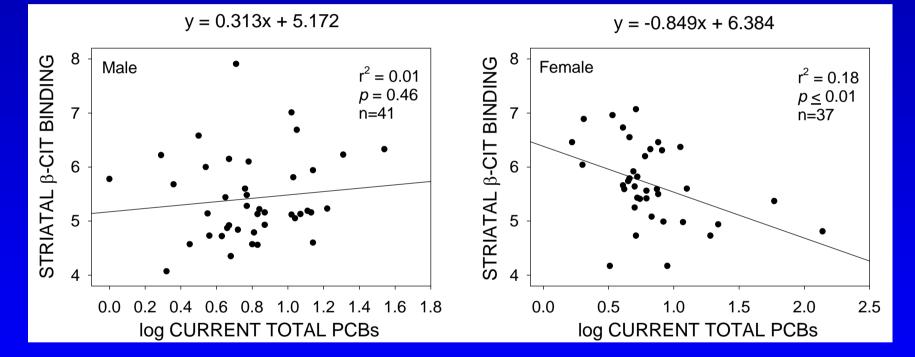
## Parkinson's disease Neuropathology







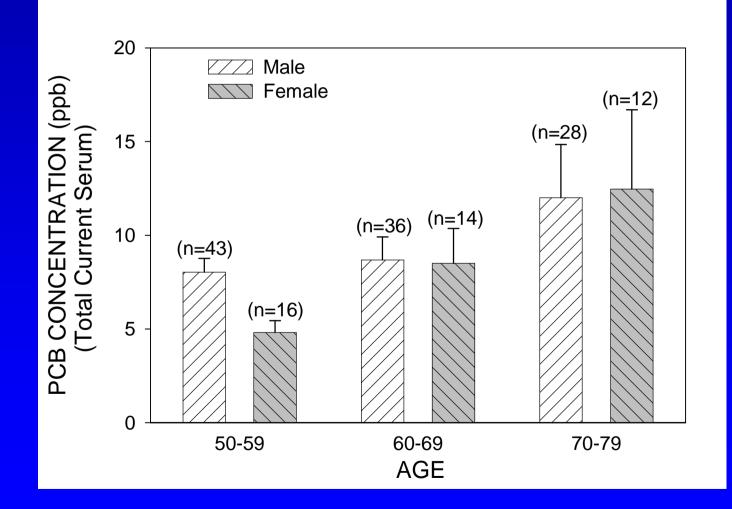
### β-CIT SPECT Binding as a Function of Current Serum PCB Concentrations Adjusting for Potential Confounders\*



\* Age, BMI, Education, Bone Lead Body Burden, Income, Caffeine Consumption, Alcohol, Smoking, Cardiovascular Medication Use

Seegal et al., Neurobiol. Dis., 38, 219, 2010

# Total Current PCB Levels (mean + SEM)



## Parkinson 's Disease Mortality is Seen Only in Women Occupationally Exposed to PCBs

GROUP	LOW EXPOSURE	HIGH EXPOSURE <sup>a</sup>	TOTAL
Men – PD Underlying Cause	1.34 (0.43 - 3.12) (5)	1.09 (0.13 - 3.93) (2)	1.25 (0.50 - 2.58) (7)
Women – PD Underlying Cause	0.42 (0.01 - 2.32) (1)	2.98 (1.09 - 6.49) (6)*	1.59 (0.64 - 3.27) (7)

<sup>a</sup>High-exposure is defined as >500,000 cumulative exposure units, using a job-exposure matrix. \*  $p \le 0.05$ 

Steenland, et al., Epidemiology, 17, 8, 2006

CONCLUSIONS: I PCB Effects on Dopamine/ Parkinson's Disease

### PCBs DIFFERENTIALLY AFFECT:

 DOPAMINE TRANSPORTER DENSITIES IN MEN AND WOMEN CAPACITOR WORKERS

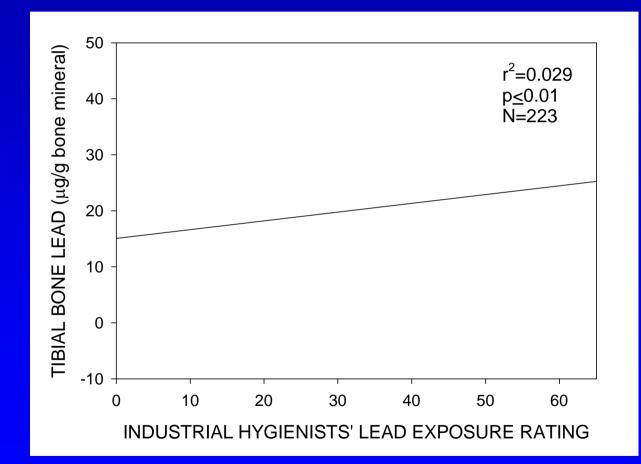
> POST MENOPAUSAL WOMEN SHOW GREATER PD-ASSOCIATED MORTALITY THAN DO MEN

• ESTROGEN WITHDRAWAL (MENOPAUSE) MAY CONTRIBUTE TO THIS GENDER DIFFERENCE

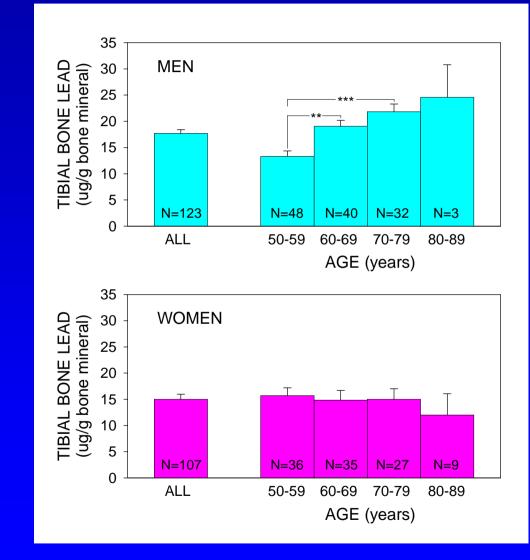
# Part II: Effects of Bone Lead on Neuropsychological Performance

**Manuscript in Preparation** 

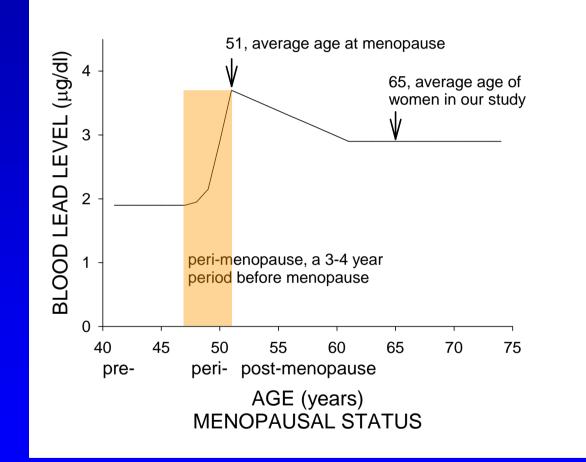
### Tibial Bone Lead Levels Correlate with Industrial Hygienists' Rating of Lead Exposure



### TIBIAL BONE LEAD VARIES BY SEX AND AGE



### Blood Lead Levels in Women Vary Across Menopausal Status

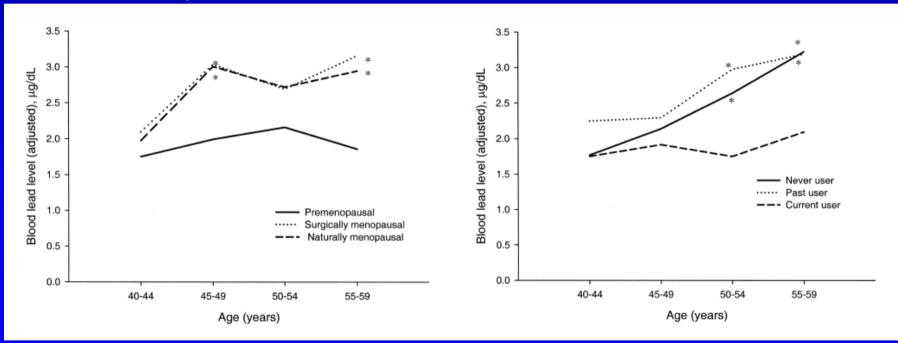


Model based on data from Nash et al., Am. J. Epidemiol., 160, 901, 2004

### Blood Lead Levels in Women Based on Age, Menopausal Status and the Use of Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT)

**Menopausal Status** 

Use of HRT

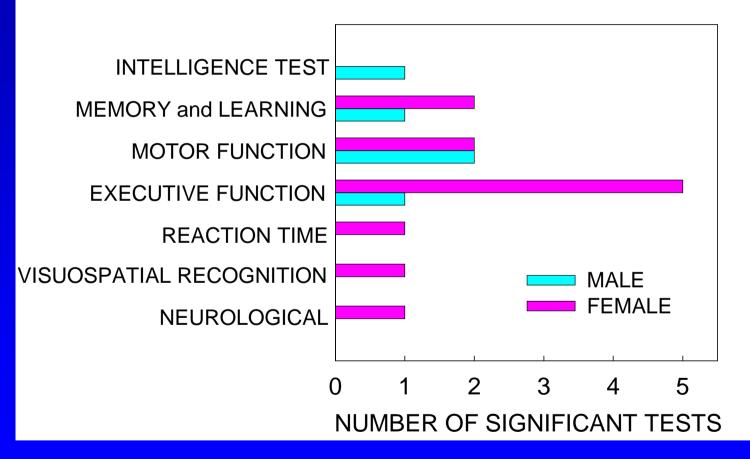


Nash et al., Am. J. Epidemiol., 160, 901, 2004

# ARE THESE BLOOD LEAD LEVELS OF CONCERN FOR ADULTS?

• THEY WOULD BE OF CONCERN ONLY FOR TODDLERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

 •WHAT ELSE HAPPENS DURING MENOPAUSE?
 •A LOSS OF OVARIAN HORMONES (ESTROGEN AND PROGESTERONE) - BOTH OF WHICH HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO BE NEUROPROTECTIVE Significant Neuropsychological/ NeurologicalTests with Bone Lead



### Significant Neuropsychological/Neurological Tests with Bone Lead

#### Men

#### MEMORY and LEARNING

Wechsler Memory Scale (logical memory delayed recall)

#### **MOTOR FUNCTION**

Static Motor Steadiness Test #6 (non-dominant hand) Static Motor Steadiness Test #6 (non-dominant hand, contacts) EXECUTIVE FUNCTION Wisconsin Card Sorting Test (number of trials)

#### INTELLIGENCE TEST New Adult Reading Test-Revised

#### Women

#### MEMORY and LEARNING

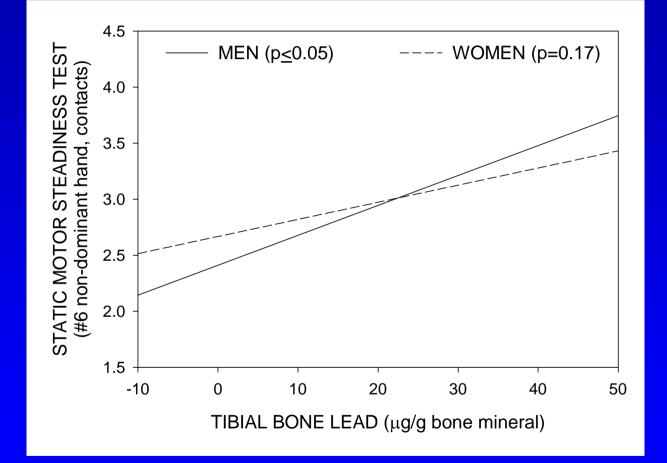
California Verbal Learning Test (list A short delay free recall) Wechsler Memory Scale (logical memory immediate recall) MOTOR FUNCTION Finger Tapping (non-dominant hand)

#### Grooved Pegboard (non-dominant hand)

#### **EXECUTIVE FUNCTION**

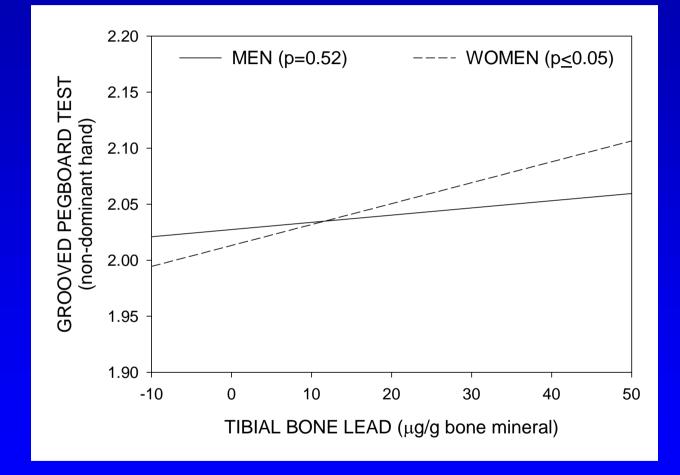
Trail Making Part A *(time to complete)* Wisconsin Card Sorting Test *(number of correct responses)* Wisconsin Card Sorting Test *(number of errors)* Wisconsin Card Sorting Test *(percentage of conceptual responses)* Wisconsin Card Sorting Test *(number of categories completed)* **REACTION TIME** Mean Reaction Time *(dominant hand)* **VISUOSPATIAL RECOGNITION** Block Design *(total score)* **NEUROLOGICAL** Tremor

### STATIC MOTOR STEADINESS TEST



No covariates/confounders

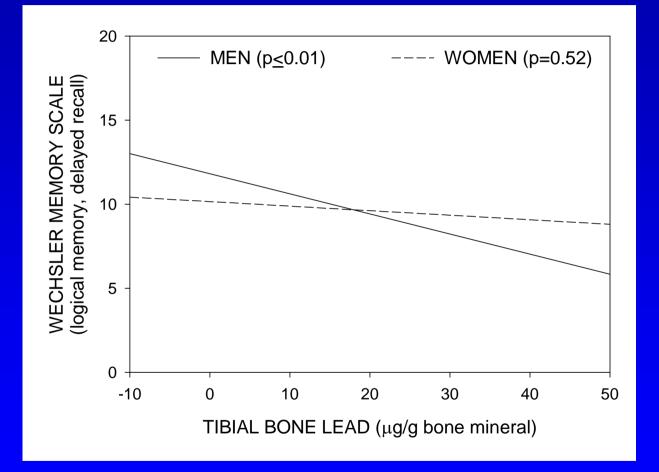
### **GROOVED PEGBOARD TEST**



Adjusted for age, hypertension, state anxiety, diuretics, hypoglycemic agents

Executive Function describes mental processes that helps connect past experience with present action. We use executive function when we perform such activities as planning, organizing, strategizing and paying attention to and remembering details.

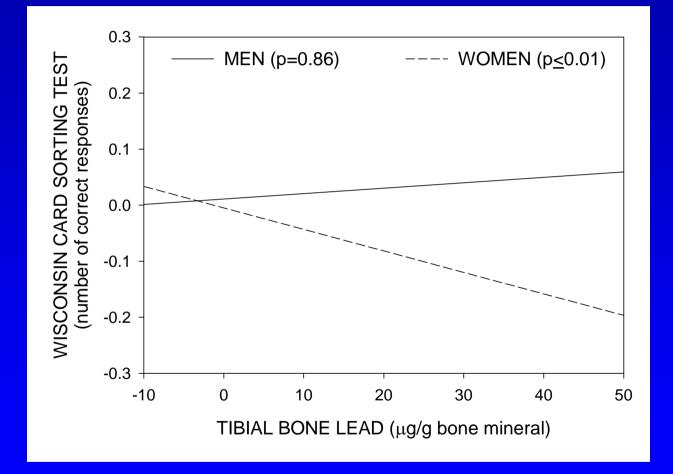
### WECHSLER MEMORY SCALE



Adjusted for age, education, smoking in the past year, occupational exposure to solvents, state anxiety

## WISCONSIN CARD SORTING TEST

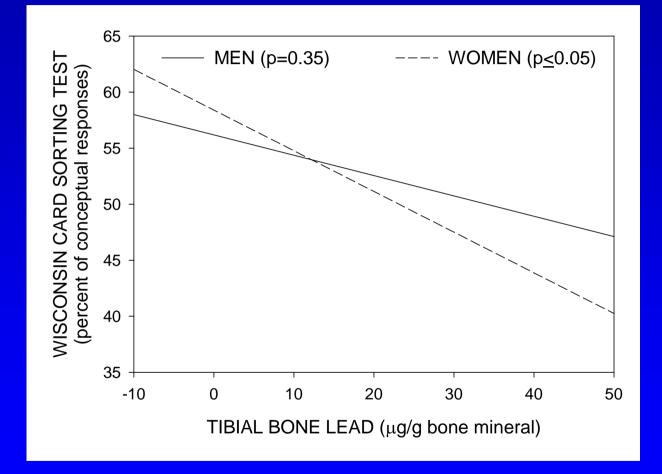
(number of correct responses)



Adjusted for education, smoking in the past year

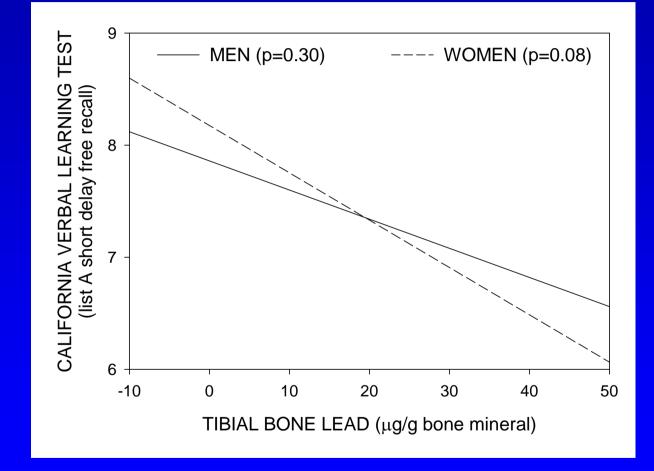
# WISCONSIN CARD SORTING TEST

(understanding the sorting principle)



Adjusted for age, education, state anxiety, other NSAIDs

### CALIFORNIA VERBAL LEARNING TEST



Adjusted for age, education

## WHY ARE PCBs NOT ASSOCIATED WITH NEUROCOGNITIVE DEFICITS?

- HEALTHY WORKER EFFECT
  - PCB Exposure was so high that some workers may have chosen not to participate
- PCBs MAY BE LESS NEUROTOXIC IN ADULTS THAN IN INFANTS AND CHILDREN
- OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE WAS ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY TO PCBs
- CONTAMINATED FISH CONTAIN MANY NEUROTOXICANTS (MERCURY, PESTICIDES) THAT INTERACT TO AFFECT BRAIN FUNCTION

# TAKE HOME MESSAGES

- PCBs are persistent serum levels today are two times higher in the worker population than in the general population
- 2. Occupational PCB exposure may be associated with increased Parkinson's disease mortality in women
- Bone lead levels in the worker population are similar to those in the general population, but are correlated with IH ratings for job categories with high lead exposure
- Bone lead levels are associated with deficits in performance on motor, memory and executive function, with a greater number of findings for women

## **THANKS!**

FOR YOUR ATTENTION

• TO THE STUDY PARTICIPANTS •Especially Ed Bloch and the IBEW

•TO THE STUDY INVESTIGATORS

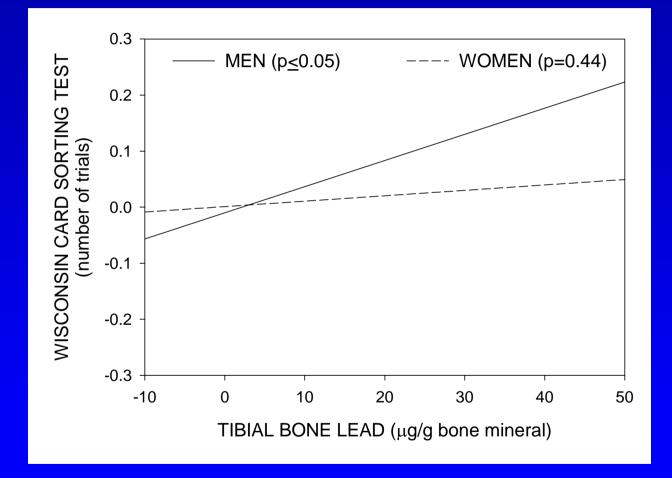
•THE FUNDING AGENCIES

### THE EPI STUDY STAFF



SUPPORT United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command NIH/NIEHS USEPA

### WISCONSIN CARD SORTING TEST (number of errors)



Adjusted for age, other NSAIDs, psychotherapeutic agents

Results Suggest that Only Women are at Risk For Parkinson's disease Following Occupational Exposure to PCBs

Only Women Show Inverse Relationship Between PCB Body Burden and Dopamine Terminal Densities (Our study)

Highly Exposed Women Show Greater Mortality From PD than do Men (Steenland *et al.*)