CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this study, three parameters including urinary lead, urinary ALA and urinary CP were used to evaluate the magnitude of lead absorption in comparison with the control group (not occupationally exposed to lead). The results showed that there was a higher lead absorption in the exposed group than in the control group. The differences in urinary lead concentrations among the groups of different durations of exposure were also observed. The group with longer time of exposure had significantly higher concentration of lead in urine than the group with shorter time of exposure.

It was also found that both urinary ALA and urinary CP showed satisfactory correlations with urinary lead. Therefore, either ALAU or CPU may be recommended to be used in screening of lead workers depending upon availability of chemicals and specificity required. The results also suggested that in the screening of lead worker, expression reference to creatinine had no advantage over the simple expression in unit per volume of urine. However the difference appeared between the two ways of expressions in the case of control group. This may require further investigation for better understanding of the result.