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Triazine Herbicide Exposure and Breast Cancer Incidence: An Ecologic Study of Kentucky Counties

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- Ecologic study (120 counties in Kentucky, mix of urban and rural area)
- 70% use of surface water, 30% wells or other sources
- Focus on organochlorines, such as the triazine herbicides, and their possible role in the initiation or promotion of human breast cancer
- Exposure to triazines estimated by use of water contamination data, corn crop production, pesticide use data

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Methods (exposure 1 - groundwater):

- Data gathered from a survey report (1990-1991)
- 4859 wells tested (2,3% of total wells)
- Multiple samples from each well in different periods
- Triazines measured by immunoassay (only 10% gas chromatography)
- Average measure of exposure for each county

Methods (exposure 2 – surface water):

- Reports of Kentucky Environmental Protection Cabinet
- Tests for triazines every 4 months (1993-1996)
- Tests at the faucets (sample of selected homes)
- Triazines measured by gas chromatography

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Methods (exposure 3 - pesticides):

- Two surrogate measures of pesticide exposure:
 - 1 acres of corns planted in each county
 - 2 survey of the amount of pesticide used by applicators in each county (1979)

Methods (exposure 4 – exposure status):

• Based on the water contaminant, corn planted, and pesticide use variables, counties were categorized by exposure status.

Methods (health data):

 Data on county breast cancer rates from the state registry (1991-1994)

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Data analysis:

- Adjusting variables: age, race, age at first live birth, income and level of education
- Results revealed a statistically significant increase in breast cancer risk with medium and high levels of triazine exposure OR = 1.14; p < 0.0001 (medium level) OR = 1.2; p < 0.0001 (high level)