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中国居民成人饮酒者DEHP的风险评估

Risk assessment of DEHP of adult drinkers in Chinese population

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作者	单位
隋海霞	国家食品安全风险评估中心 卫生部食品安全风险评估重点实验室,北京 100021
蒋定国	国家食品安全风险评估中心 卫生部食品安全风险评估重点实验室,北京 100021
张磊	国家食品安全风险评估中心 卫生部食品安全风险评估重点实验室,北京 100021
刘兆平	国家食品安全风险评估中心 卫生部食品安全风险评估重点实验室,北京 100021
李宁	国家食品安全风险评估中心 卫生部食品安全风险评估重点实验室,北京 100021

E-mail

suihaixia@cfsa.net.cn

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中文摘要:

评估中国居民成人饮白酒者(以下简称饮酒者)DEHP膳食摄入水平及其健康风险。方法 利用2011—2013年间收集的24类食品中DEHP含量数据(9 284条),结合2002年中国居民营养与健康状况调查数据,采用简单分布评估的方法,对我国居民成人饮酒者全人群以及18~59岁(男、女)、60岁以上(男、女)4个不同年龄组人群DEHP膳食摄入水平及其健康风险进行评估。结果 各类食品DEHP平均含量为0.12 mg/kg。成人饮酒者全人群DEHP膳食平均摄入量为2.23 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}$,占TDI(50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}$)的4.45%,最高摄入量为10.04 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}$ 。其中18~59岁的男性饮酒者的DEHP平均摄入量最高,且最高摄入量均高于其他性别年龄组。对成人饮酒者全人群而言,大米是成人饮酒者贡献率最高的食品,达26.97%,远高于其他类别食品。其次是白酒,为15.89%。结论 中国居民成人饮酒者DEHP膳食摄入水平低于健康指导值,健康风险较低。

Abstract:

To assess the dietary exposure of DEHP and its health risk among Chinese adult drinkers, including general drinkers population, male and female adults aged 18-59 as well as male and female elderly aged 60 and above. Methods 9 284 food samples were collected during 2011-2013 and categorized into 24 food groups which covered major diets in China. Food consumption data were taken from China National Nutrition and Health Survey performed in 2002 including 68 959 subjects. Mean concentrations of DEHP were combined with individual food consumption data to estimate dietary exposure. The exposure was compared with the tolerable daily intake (TDI) of DEHP. Results It was found that mean DEHP level in foods was 0.12 mg/kg. Mean dietary intakes of DEHP in general adult drinkers population was 2.23 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}$, accounting for 4.45% of TDI (50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}$), and the maximum dietary intake was 10.04 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg BW}$. The mean and maximum DEHP intake of male adult aged 18-59 was higher than other gender and age groups. Main food sources of DEHP for general adult drinkers were rice (26.97%), much more higher than other kinds of food, followed by liquor which was 15.89%. Conclusion It was suggested that dietary exposure to DEHP among Chinese adult drinkers population was lower than the tolerable daily intake of DEHP and there was no health concern based on generally accepted exposure limits.

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地址:北京市朝阳区广渠路37号院2号楼501室 邮编:100022

E-mail: spws462@163.com 电话/传真: 010-52165456/5441 (编辑室) 010-52165556 (主编室)

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