

Hautexposition und Aufnahme durch die Haut: Grundlagen und aktuelle Bezüge

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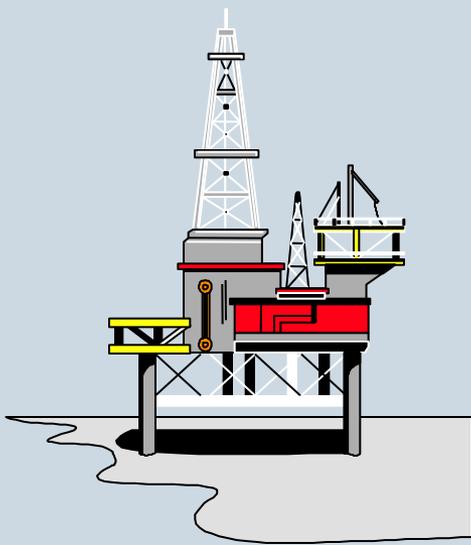


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Belastungspfade des Menschen



inhalativ

oral

dermal



am Beispiel Dimethylformamid

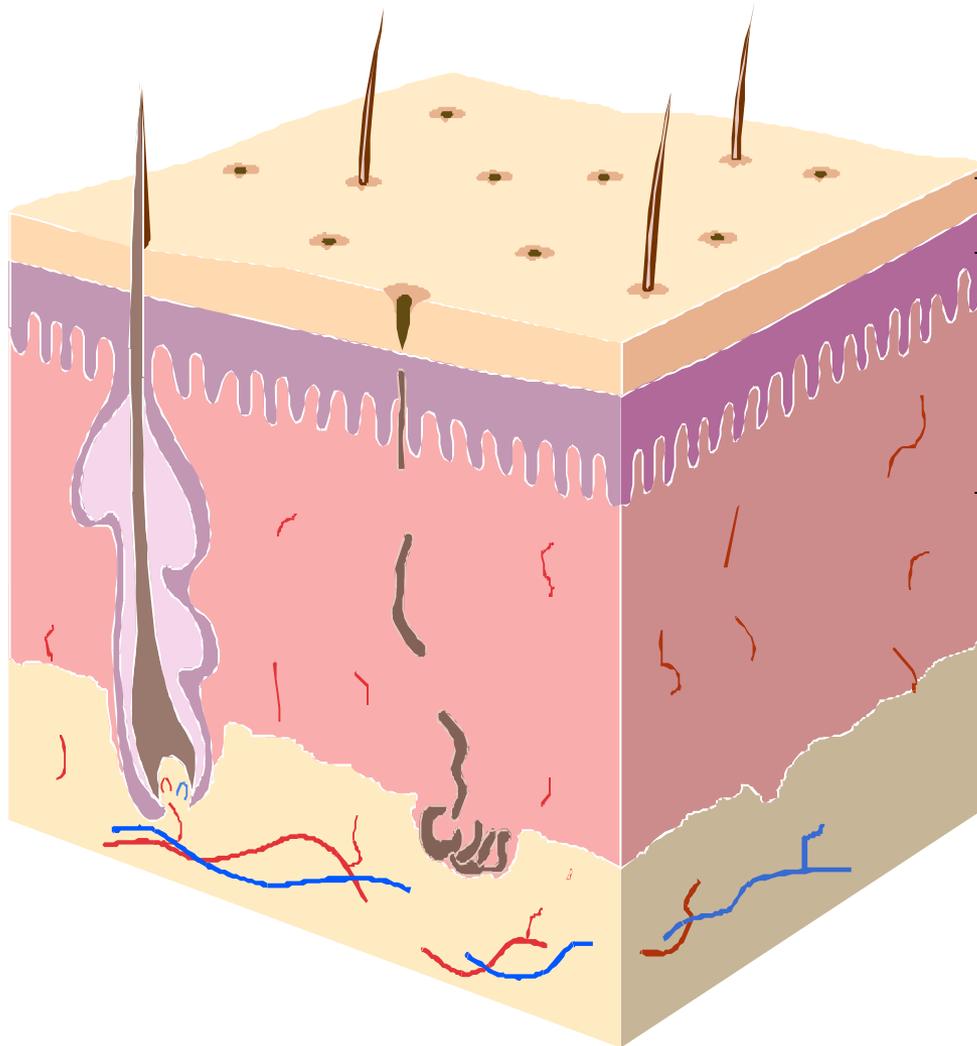
inhalative Aufnahme:

MAK 15 mg/m³, 8 h, 10 m³ (> 20 l/min)
=> maximale Aufnahme: 150 mg

dermale Aufnahme:

1 Tropfen ~ 50 mg => 3 Tropfen
=> Aufnahme: 150 mg

Barriere = Stratum corneum



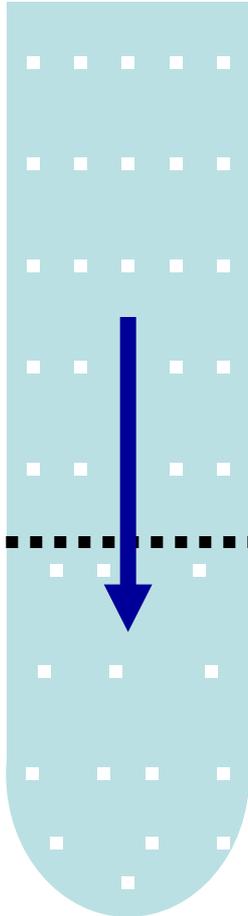
Stratum corneum

Lebende Epidermis

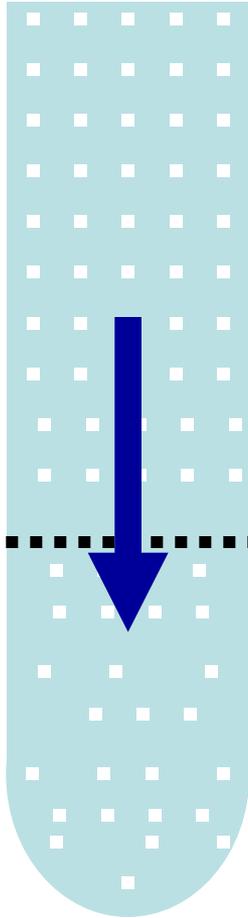
Corium mit Blut- und
Lymphgefäßen

Flux= penetrierte Stoffmenge/Fläche/Zeit

Flux= [mg/cm²/Stunde]

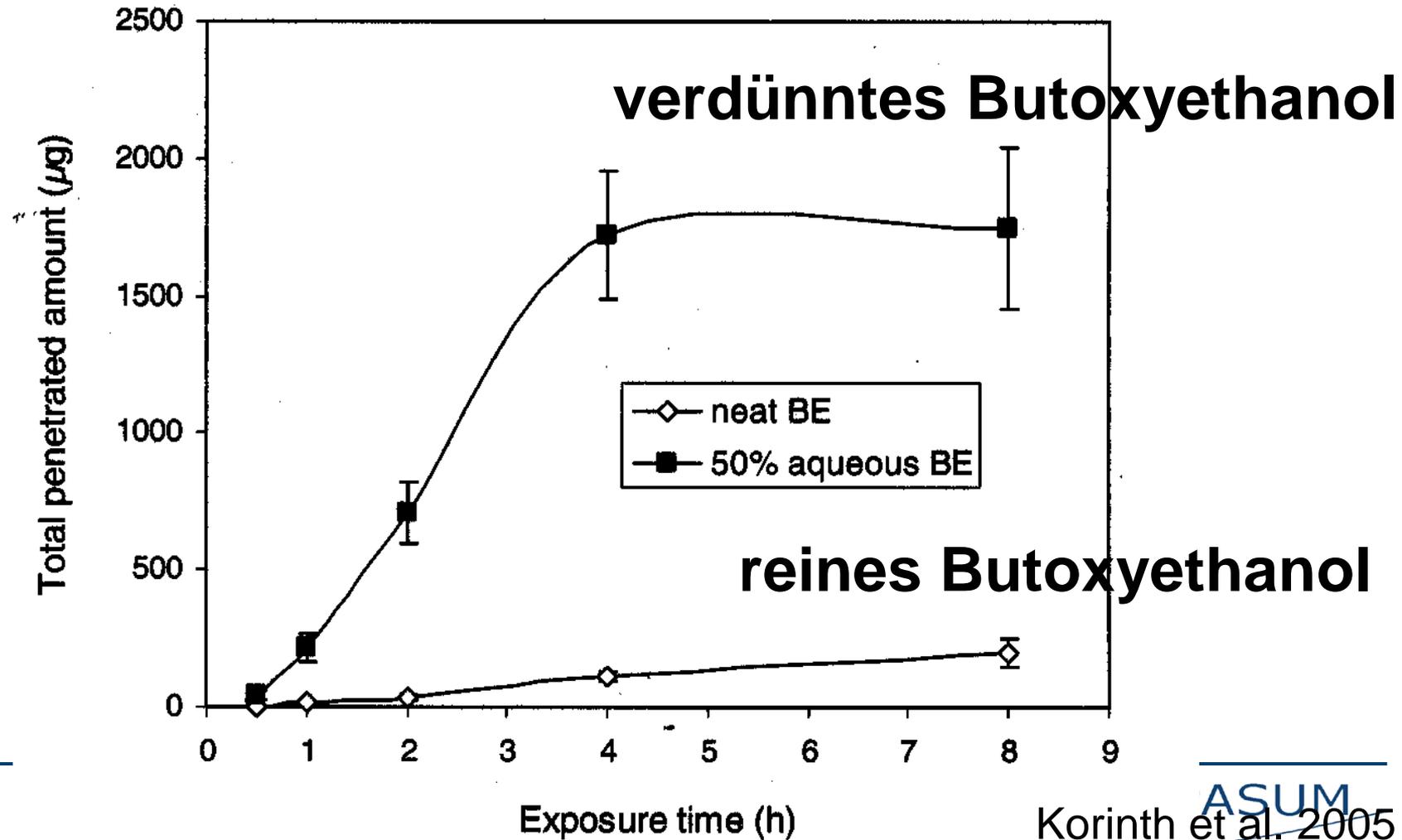


Flux [mg/cm²/Stunde]



Flux [mg/cm²/Stunde] ~ Konzentration

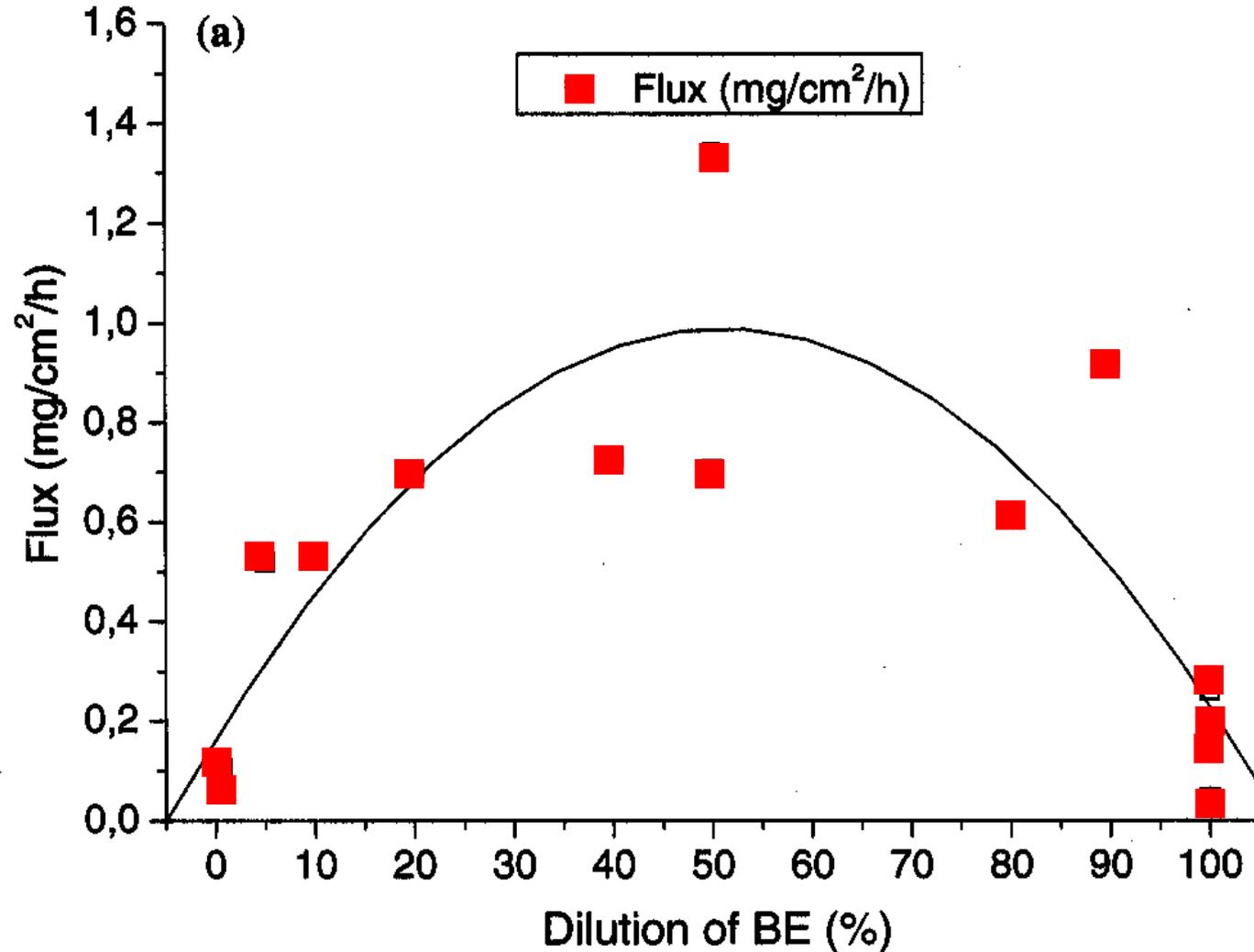
$$\frac{\text{Flux}}{\text{Konzentration}} = \text{konstant} = K_p$$

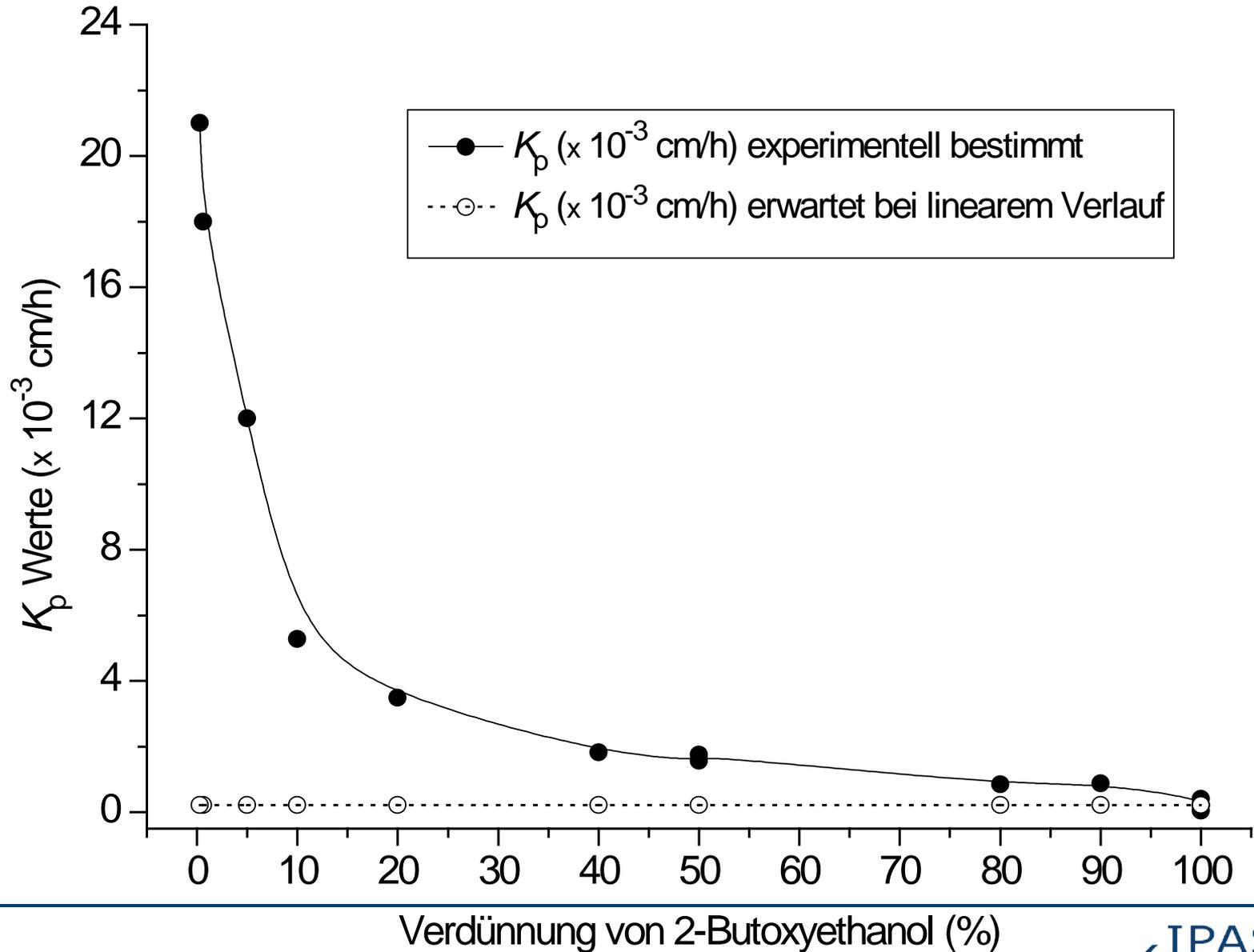


Study	Concentration	Study design	Type of skin	Flux (mg/cm ² /h)	K_p (x 10 ⁻³ cm/h)
Dugard et al. (1984)	Neat (ca. 100%)	DC	Human skin	0.198	0.214
Jakasa et al. (2004)	Neat (ca. 100%)	BM	Human skin	0.26	n.c.
Johanson et al. (1988)	Neat (ca. 100%)	BM	Human skin	0.142	0.202 ^b
Johanson and Fernström (1986)	Neat (ca. 100%)	BM	Guinea pig	1.773 ^a	1.963 ^{a,b}
Johanson and Fernström (1988)	Neat (ca. 100%)	BM	Guinea pig	0.273	0.4
Korinth et al.	Neat (ca. 100%)	DC	Human skin	0.045	0.050
Jakasa et al. (2004)	90%	BM	Human skin	0.92	0.88
Johanson and Fernström (1988)	80%	BM	Guinea pig	0.61	0.844 ^b
Jakasa et al. (2004)	50%	BM	Human skin	1.34	1.75
Korinth et al.	50%	DC	Human skin	0.704	1.563
Johanson and Fernström (1988)	40%	BM	Guinea pig	0.73	1.823 ^b
Johanson and Fernström (1988)	20%	BM	Guinea pig	0.699	3.487 ^b
Johanson and Fernström (1988)	10%	BM	Guinea pig	0.528	5.275 ^b
Johanson and Fernström (1988)	5%	BM	Guinea pig	0.521	12 ^b
Wilkinson and Williams (2002)	0.6%	DC	Human skin	0.106	17.6
Wilkinson and Williams (2002)	0.3%	DC	Human skin	0.064	21.4

^aThis value differs considerably from other studies for the same dilution.

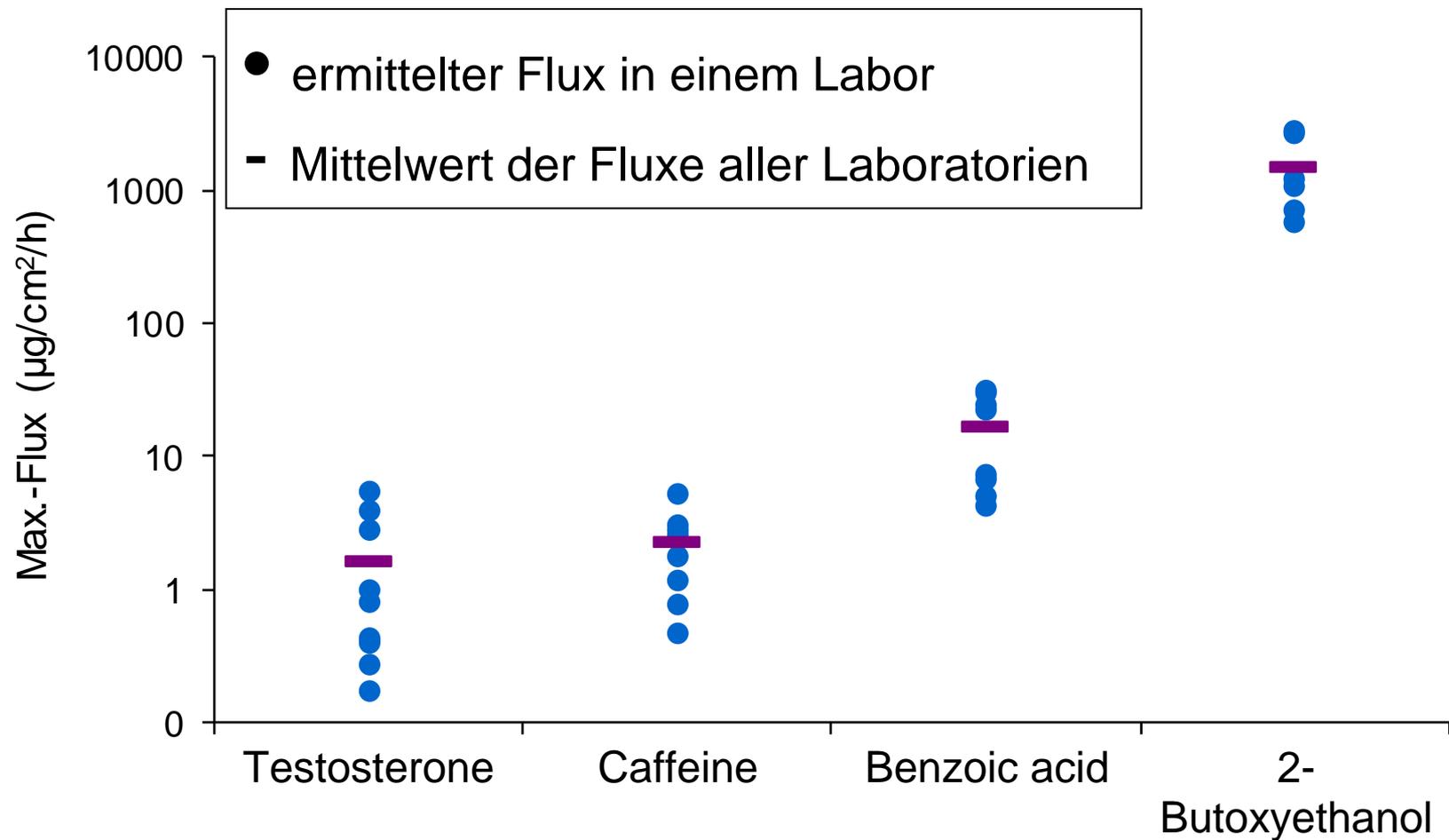
^bThese values for this study were obtained from the literature (Corley et al. 1994).

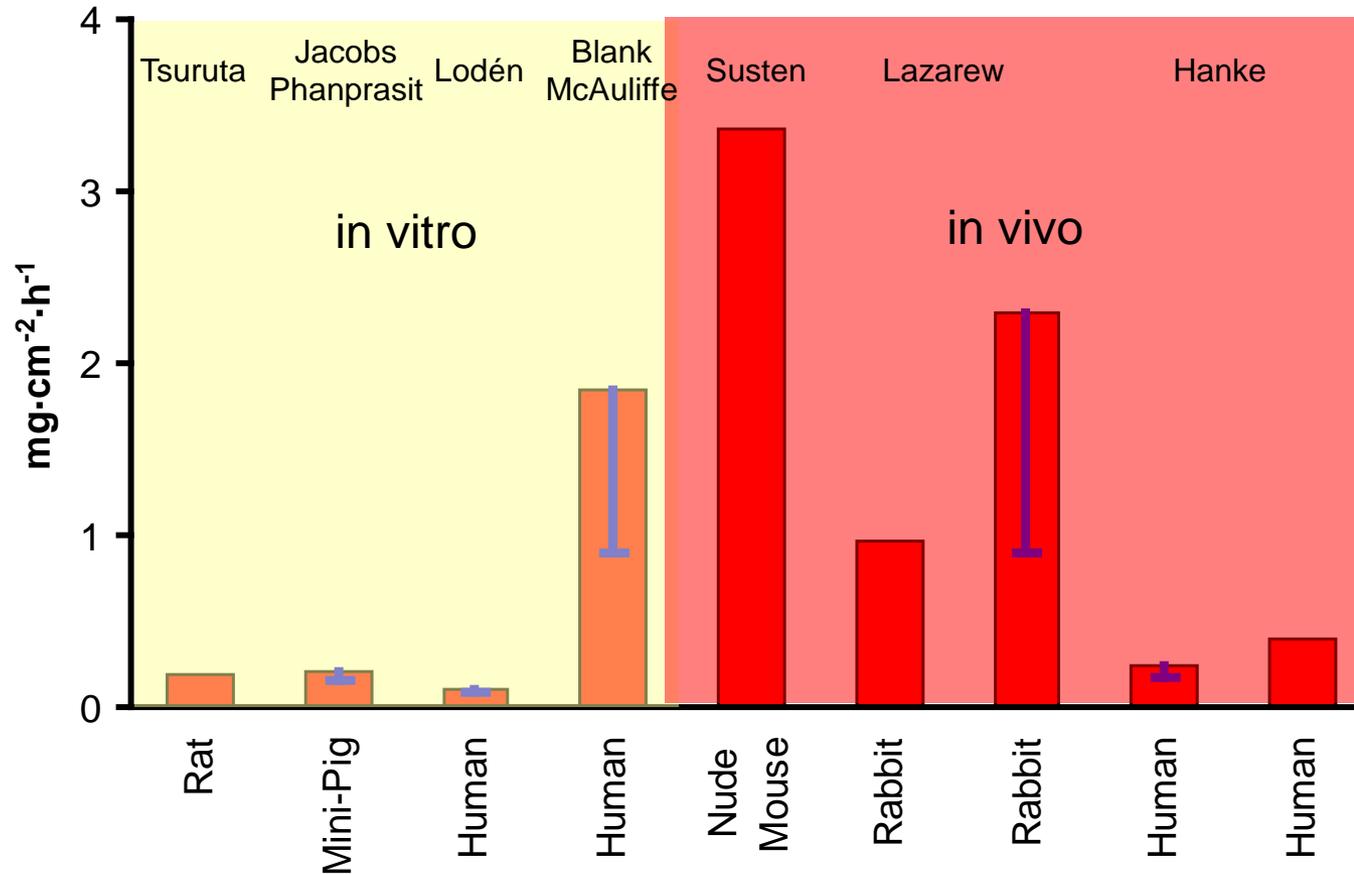


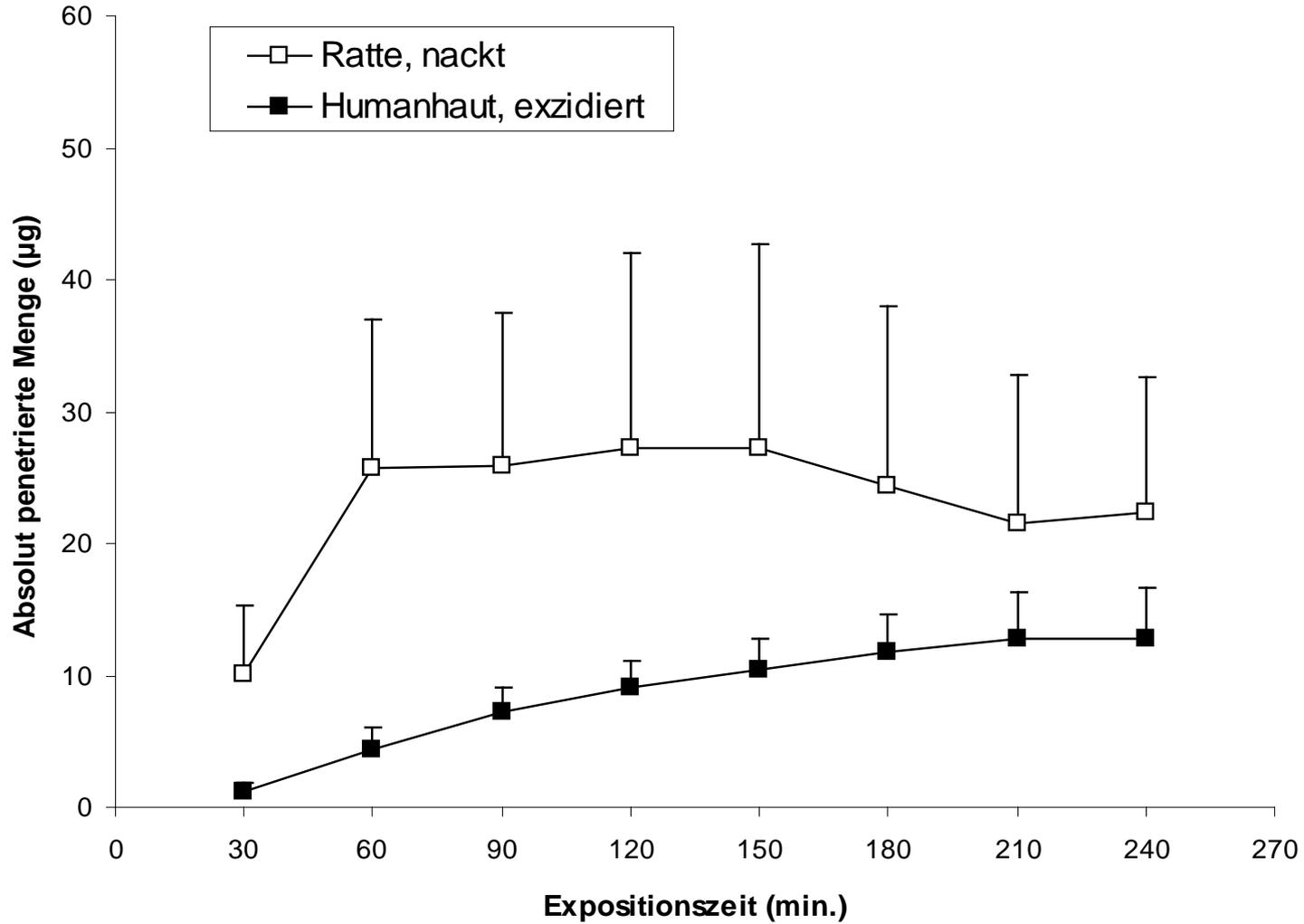


Die Haut ist keine Membran

Flux-Unterschiede von Labor zu Labor



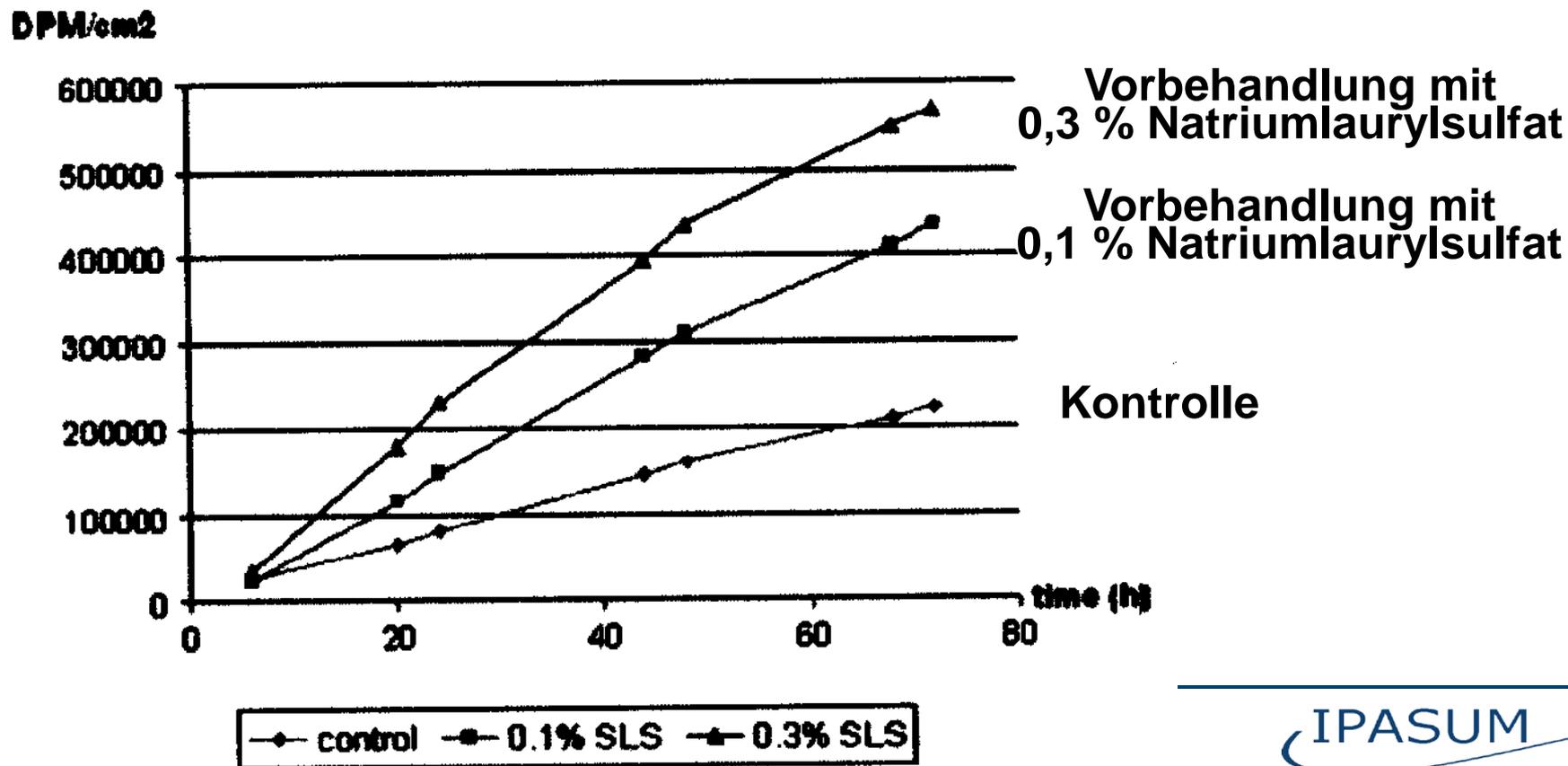




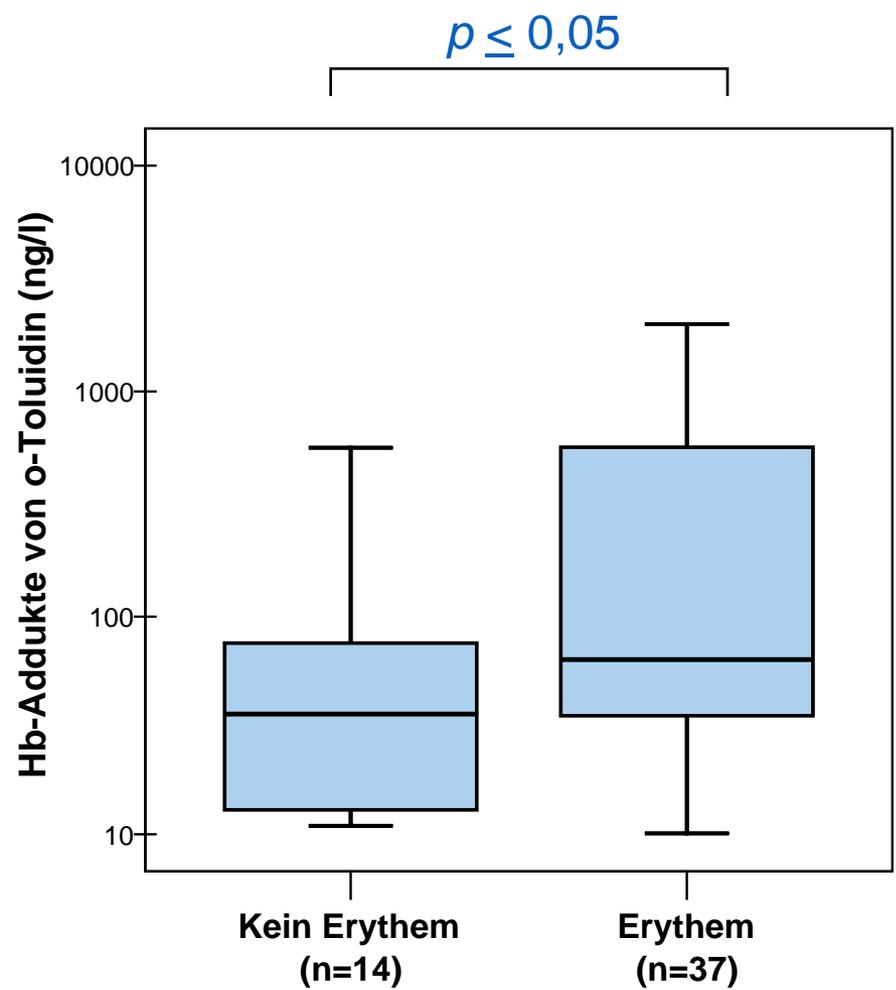
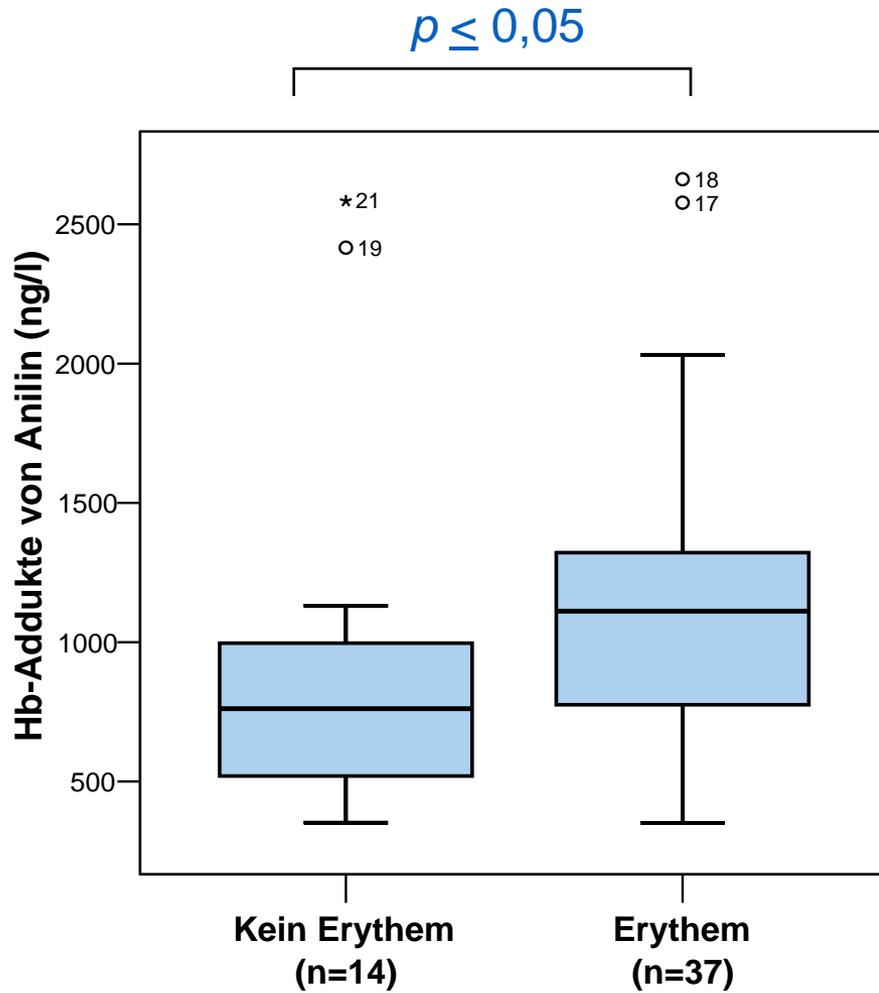
Der Flux hängt nicht nur von den Stoffeigenschaften ab sondern auch von der Methode

Jesper B. Nielsen

Percutaneous penetration through slightly damaged skin

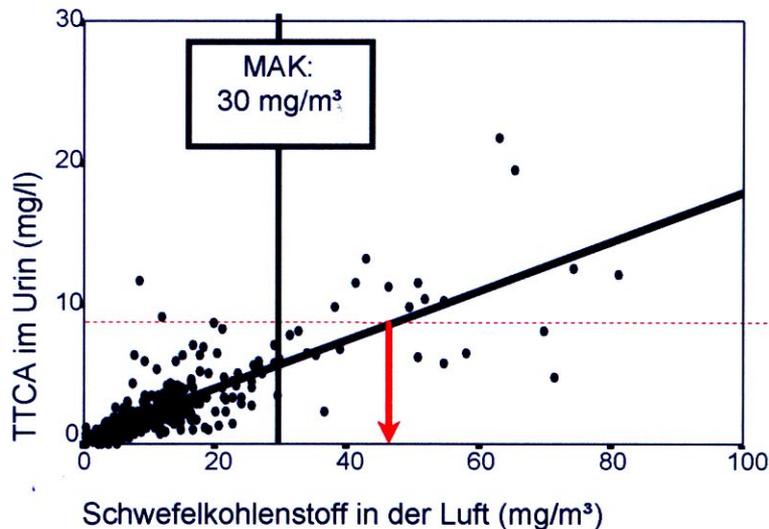


Anilin/o-Toluidin – kumulative innere Belastung in Abhängigkeit vom Hautzustand



Hautreizung und perkutane Resorption

für Personen mit intakter Haut

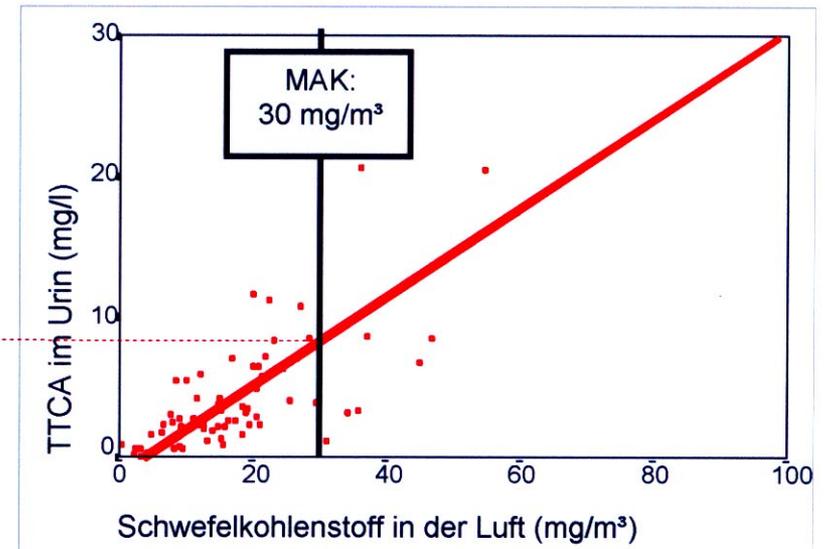


Personen mit intakter Haut: n = 277

$$TTCA = 0,52 * CS_2 + 0,51$$

(r = 0,798; p < 0,0001)

für Personen mit gestörter epidermaler Barriere

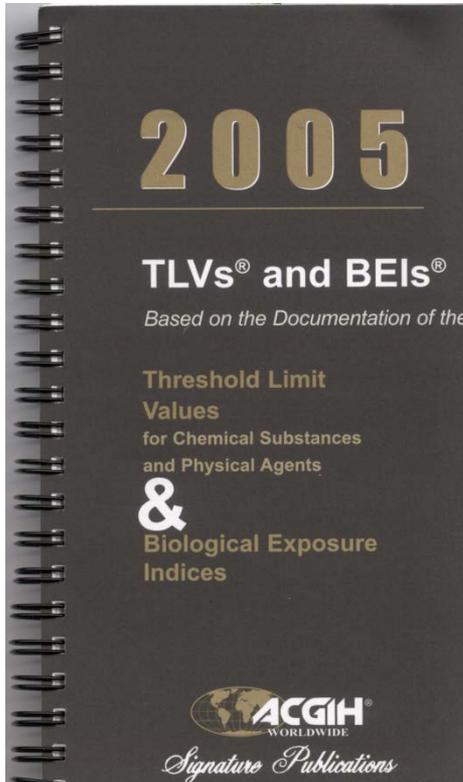


Personen mit Hautreizungen: n = 69

$$TTCA = 0,94 * CS_2 - 0,81$$

(r = 0,812; p < 0,0001)

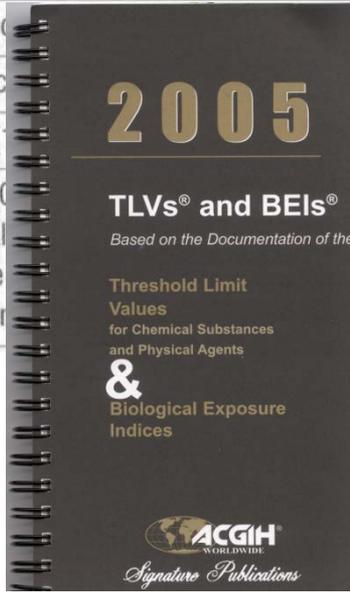
Der Flux bezieht sich auf gesunde Haut



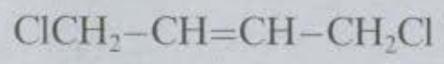
$$S(\text{kin}) = H(\text{aut})$$



Thallium [7440-28-0] and soluble compounds, as TI	0.1 mg/m ³	—	Skin	204.37 Varies	Irritation; CNS; CVS
4,4'-Thiobis(6-tert-butyl-m-cresol) [96-69-5]	10 mg/m ³	—	A4	358.52	Liver; kidney
Thioglycolic acid	1 ppm	—	Skin	92.12	Irritation
Thionyl chloride	—	C 1 ppm	—	118.98	Irritation
Thiram [2628-51-4]	1 mg/m ³	—	A4	240.44	Irritation
Tin [7440-50-9]	—	—	—	118.69	—
Metallic tin	2 mg/m ³	—	—	Varies	—
Oxide of tin	2 mg/m ³	—	—	Varies	—
Organotin hydride	0.1 mg/m ³	0.2 mg/m ³	Skin; A4	Varies	—

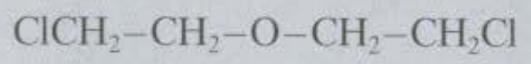


1,4-Dichlor-2-buten
[764-41-0]



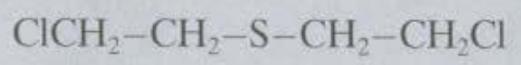
—	—	—	H	2
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2,2'-Dichlordiethylether
[111-44-4]



10	59	I(1)	H	—
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2,2'-Dichlordiethylsulfid
[505-60-2]



—	—	—	H	1
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1. Kennzeichnung aufgrund von Untersuchungen am Menschen
2. Kennzeichnung aufgrund von Untersuchungen am Tier
3. Kennzeichnung aufgrund von In-vitro-Untersuchungen
4. Kennzeichnung aufgrund theoretischer Modelle

Fiserova-Bergerova et al. (1990):

$$Flux = \frac{C_{ges.}}{15} \times (0,038 + 0,153 \times P_{ow}) \times e^{-0,016 MG}$$

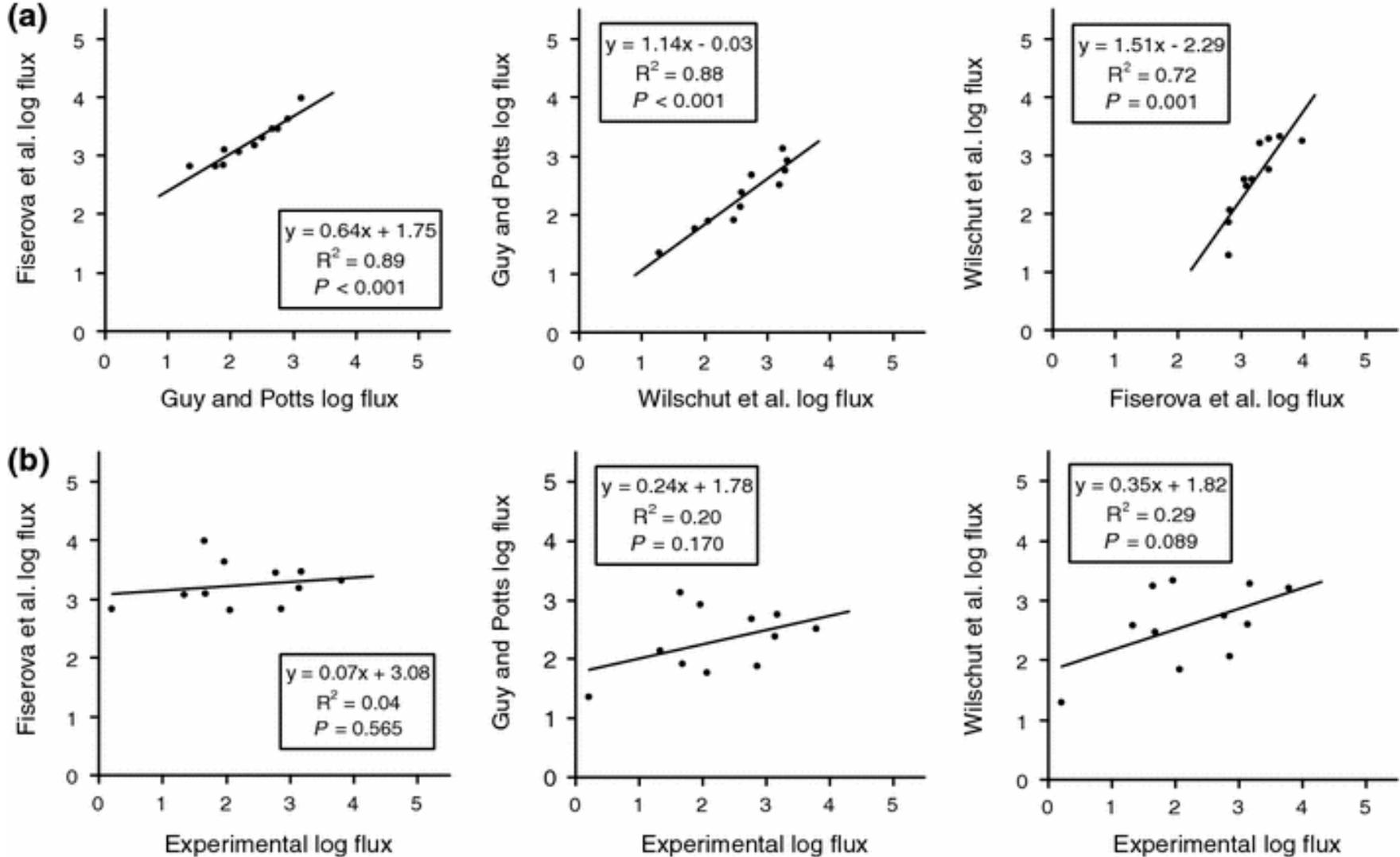
Guy und Potts (1993):

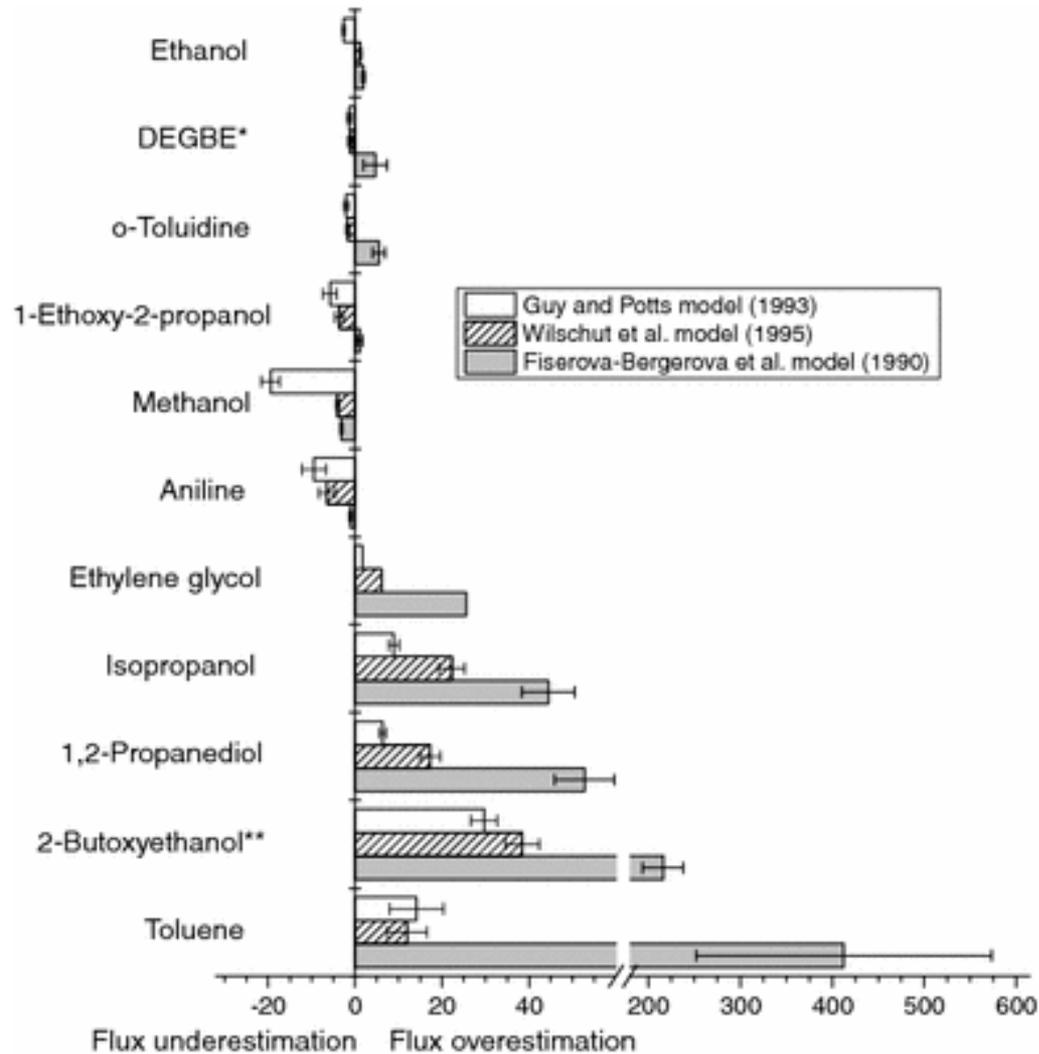
$$Flux = \frac{C_{ges.}}{1000^{-2,74 + 0,71 \times \log P_{ow} - 0,0061 \times MG}}$$

Wilschut et al.

$$Flux = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Kp_{sc} + \frac{0,0001519}{\sqrt{MG}}} + \frac{1}{2,5}} \times C_{ges.}$$

$$-\log Kp_{sc} = -1,326 + 0,6097 \times \log P_{ow} - 0,1786 \times MG^{0,5}$$





Die Hautresorption ist bedeutsam

Versuche und Modelle lassen
semiquantitative Aussagen zu

Kranke Haut verhält sich anders

Einsatz von Biomonitoring, wenn
dies möglich ist (Analytik, Werte)