

Hautexposition und Aufnahme durch die Haut: Grundlagen und aktuelle Bezüge

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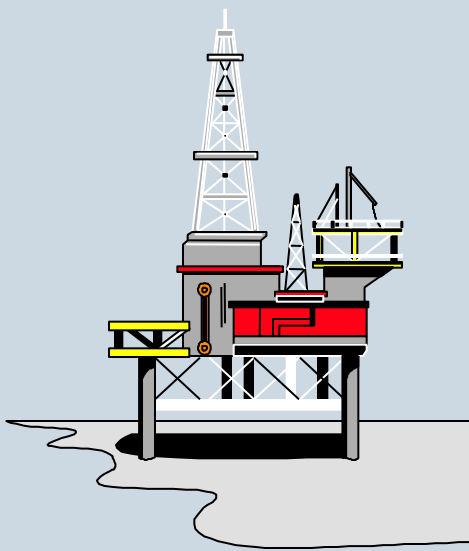
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Belastungspfade des Menschen



inhalativ

oral

dermal



am Beispiel Dimethylformamid

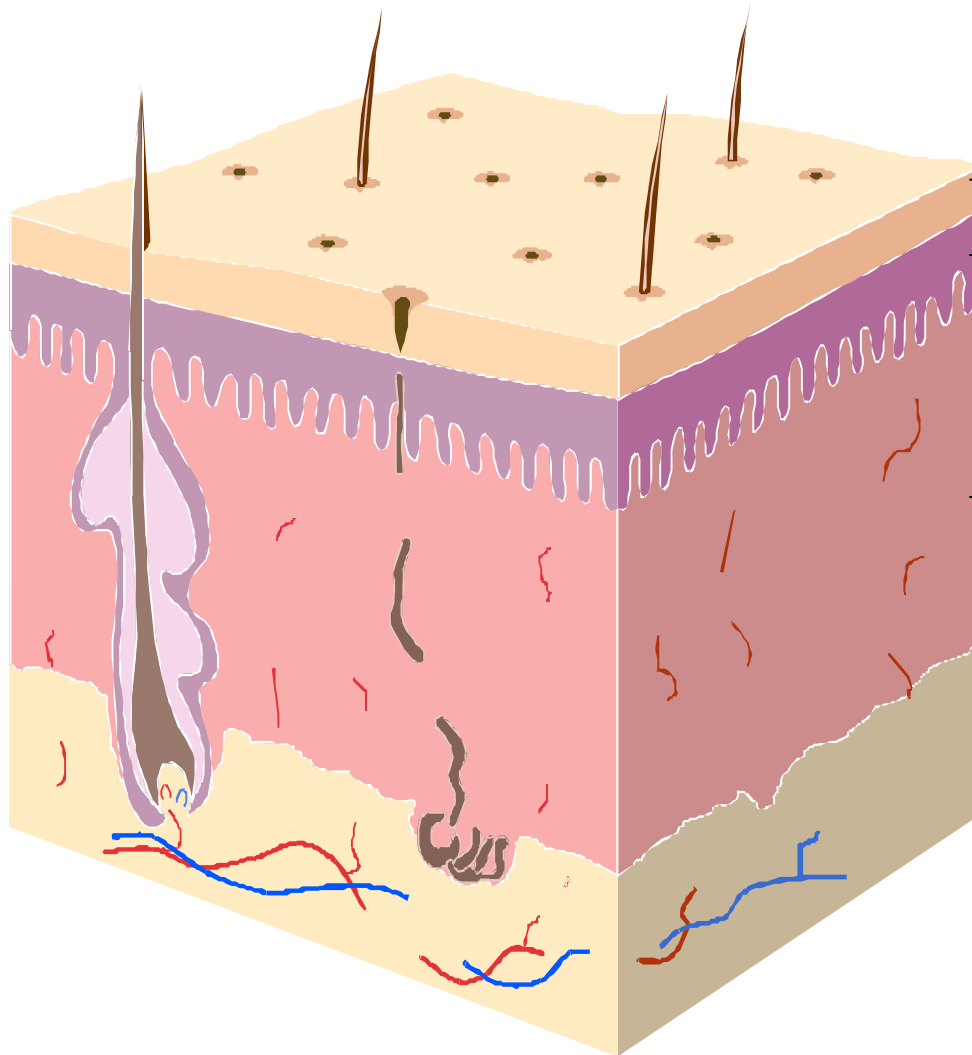
inhalative Aufnahme:

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



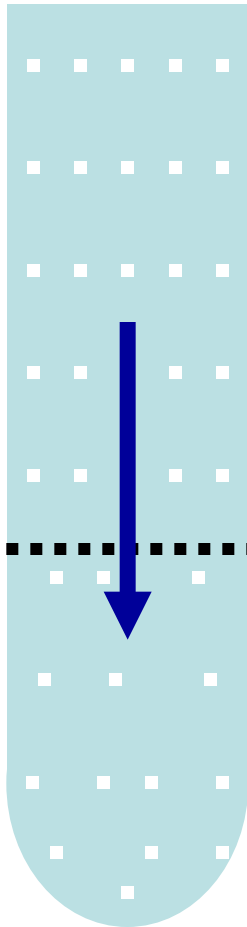
Stratum corneum

Lebende Epidermis

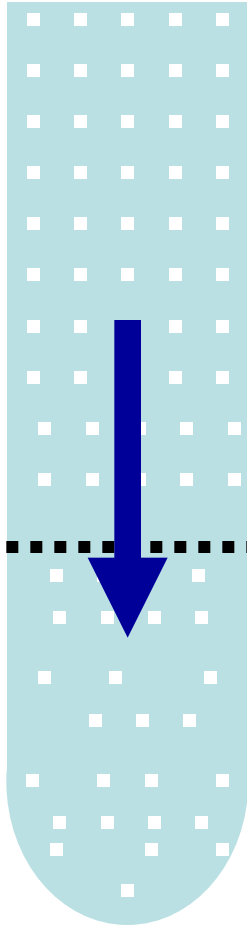
Corium mit Blut- und
Lymphgefäßen

Flux= penetrierte Stoffmenge/Fläche/Zeit

Flux= [mg/cm²/Stunde]

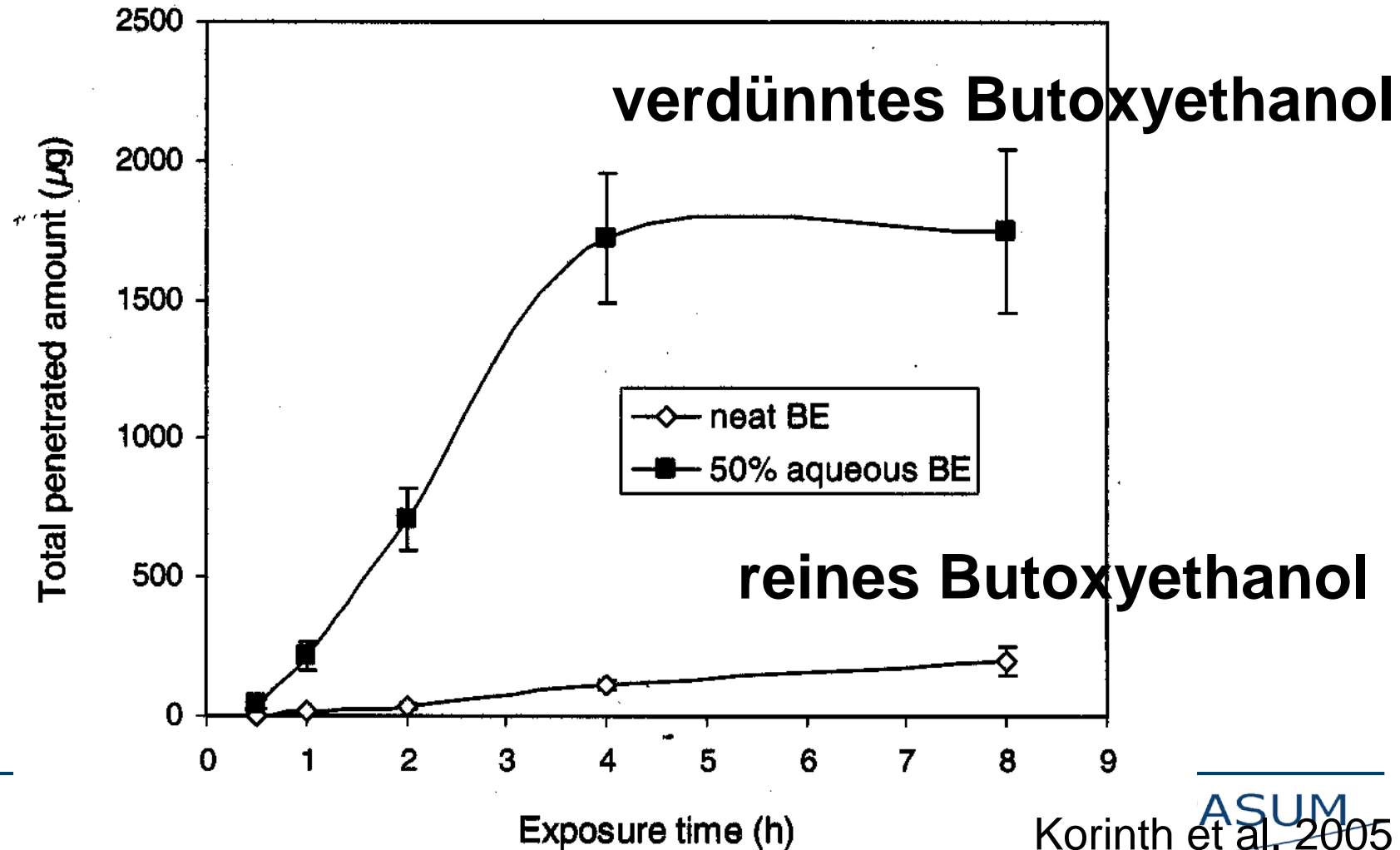


Flux [mg/cm²/Stunde]



Flux [mg/cm²/Stunde] ~ Konzentration

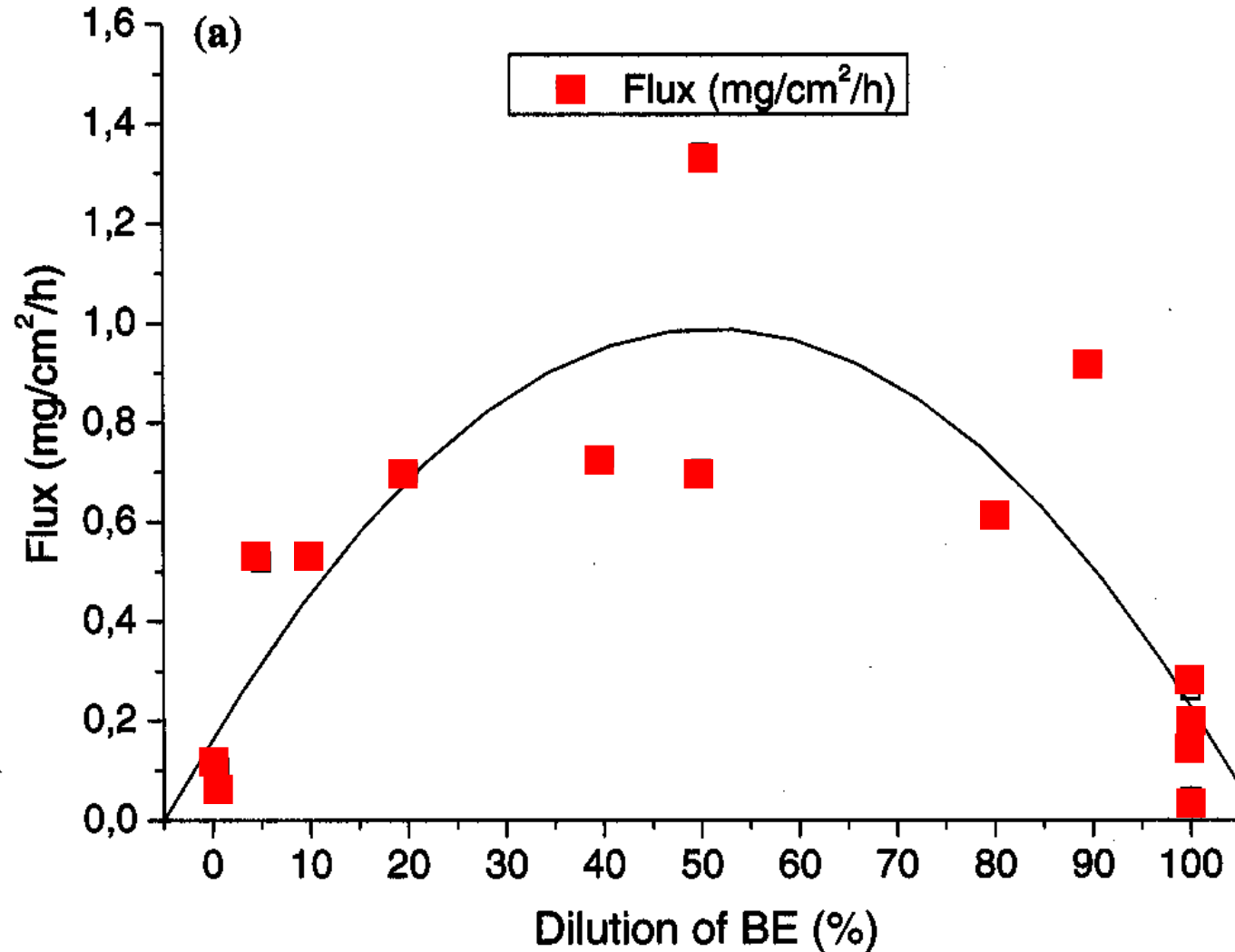
$$\frac{\text{Flux}}{\text{Konzentration}} = \text{konstant} = K_p$$

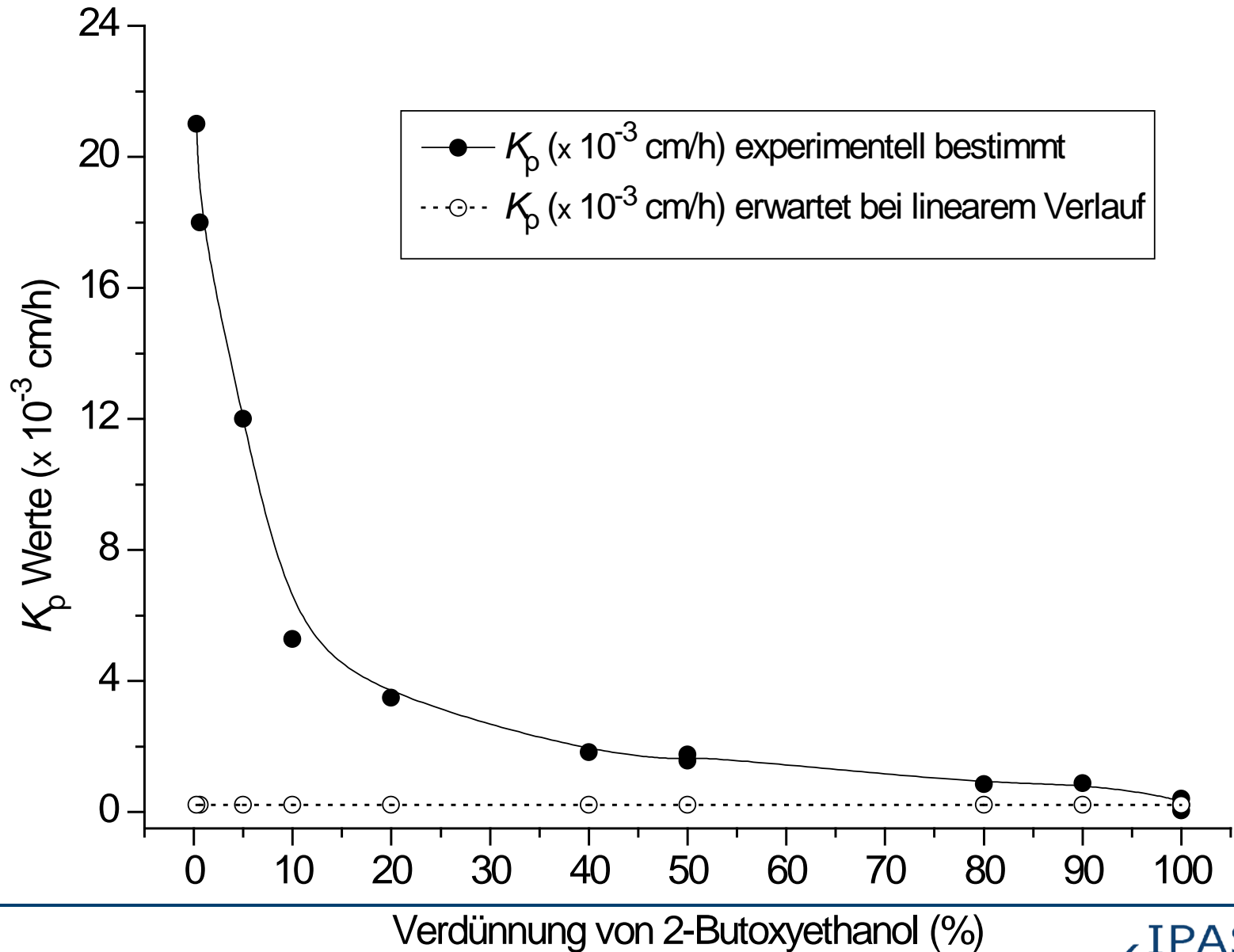


| Study | Concentration | Study design | Type of skin | Flux (mg/cm ² /h) | K_p (x 10 ⁻³ cm/h) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Dugard et al. (1984) | Neat (ca. 100%) | DC | Human skin | 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.

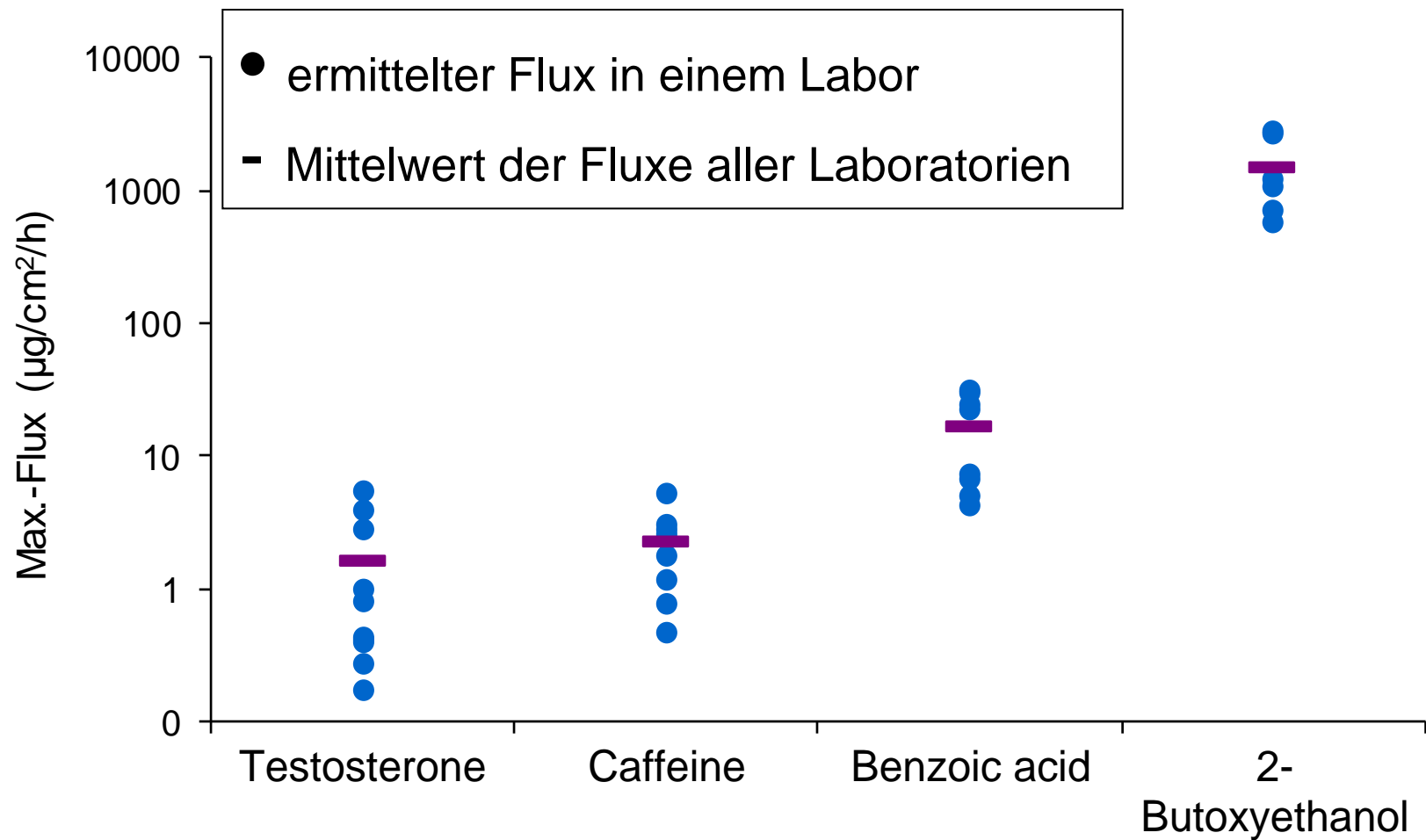
^bThese values for this study were obtained from the literature (Corley et al. 1994).



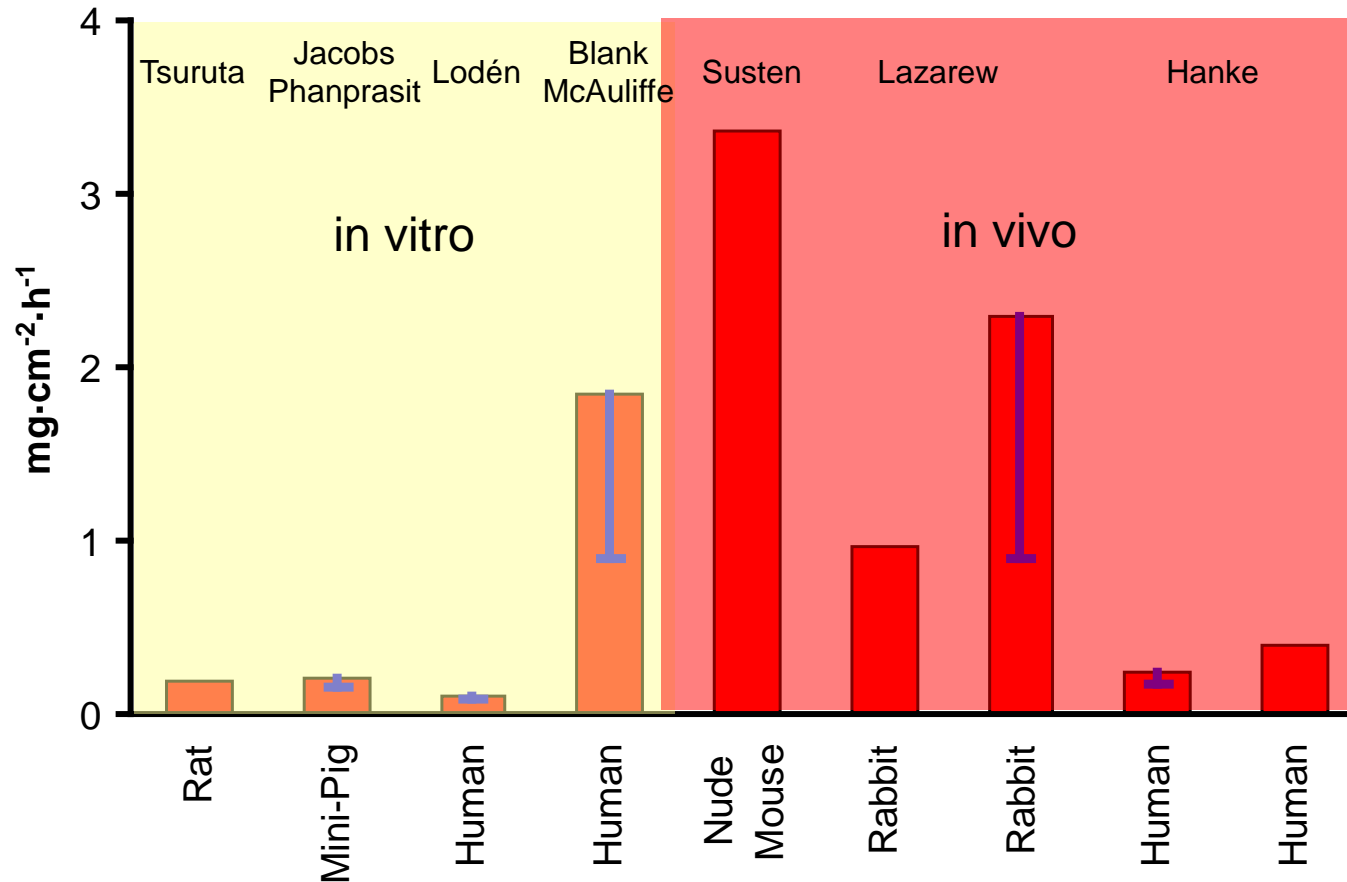


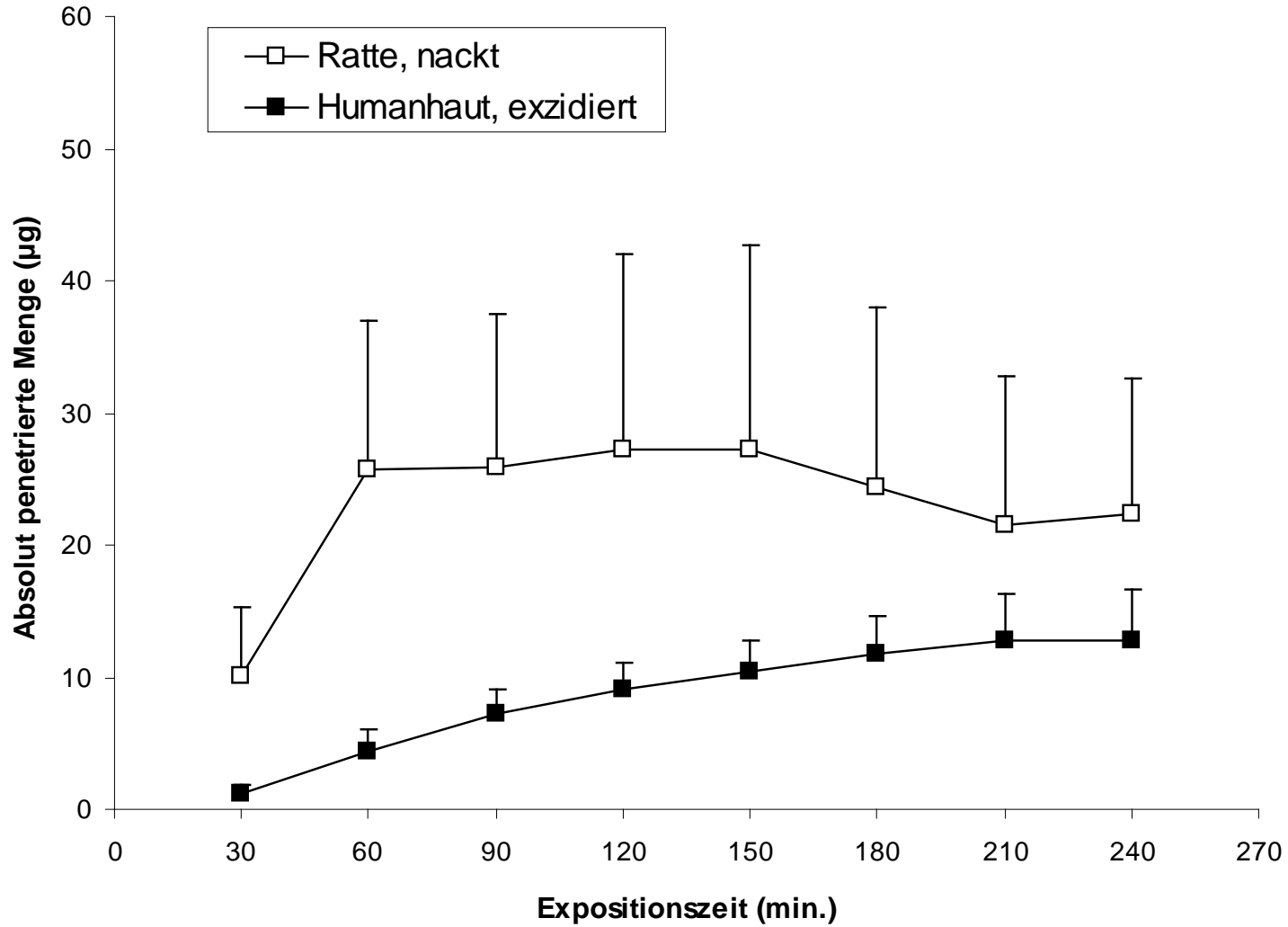
Die Haut ist keine Membran

Flux-Unterschiede von Labor zu Labor



Bestimmte Penetrationsraten für Benzol



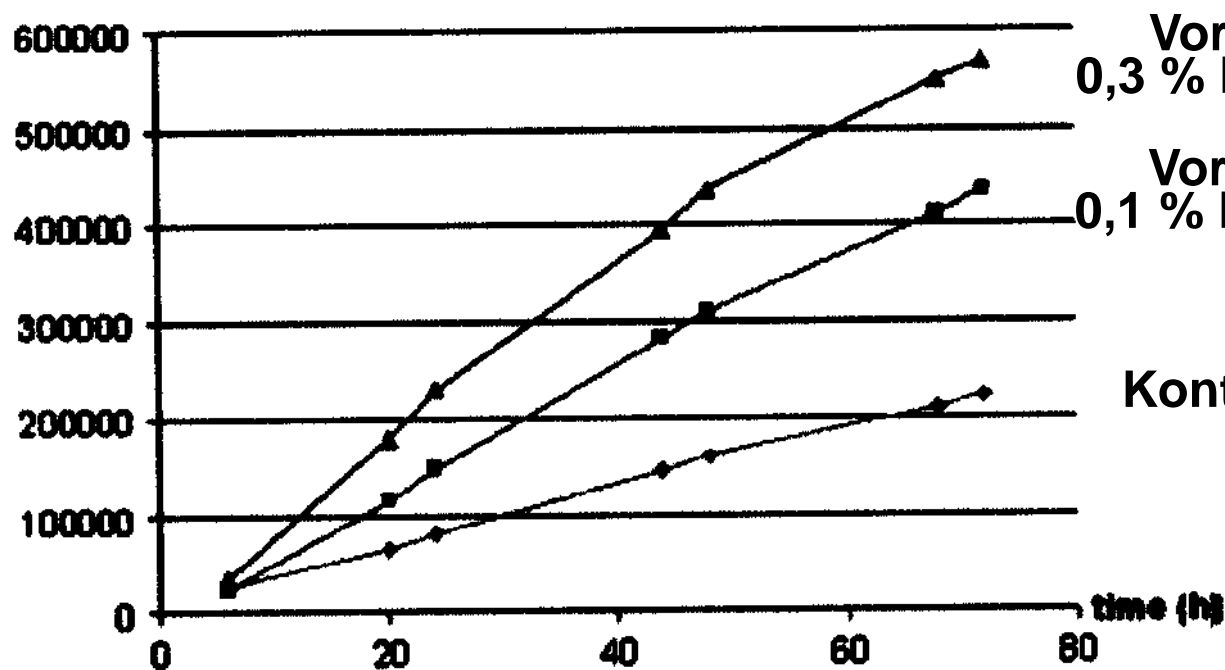


Der Flux hängt nicht nur von
den Stoffeigenschaften ab
sondern auch von der Methode

Jesper B. Nielsen

Percutaneous penetration through slightly damaged skin

DPM/cm²



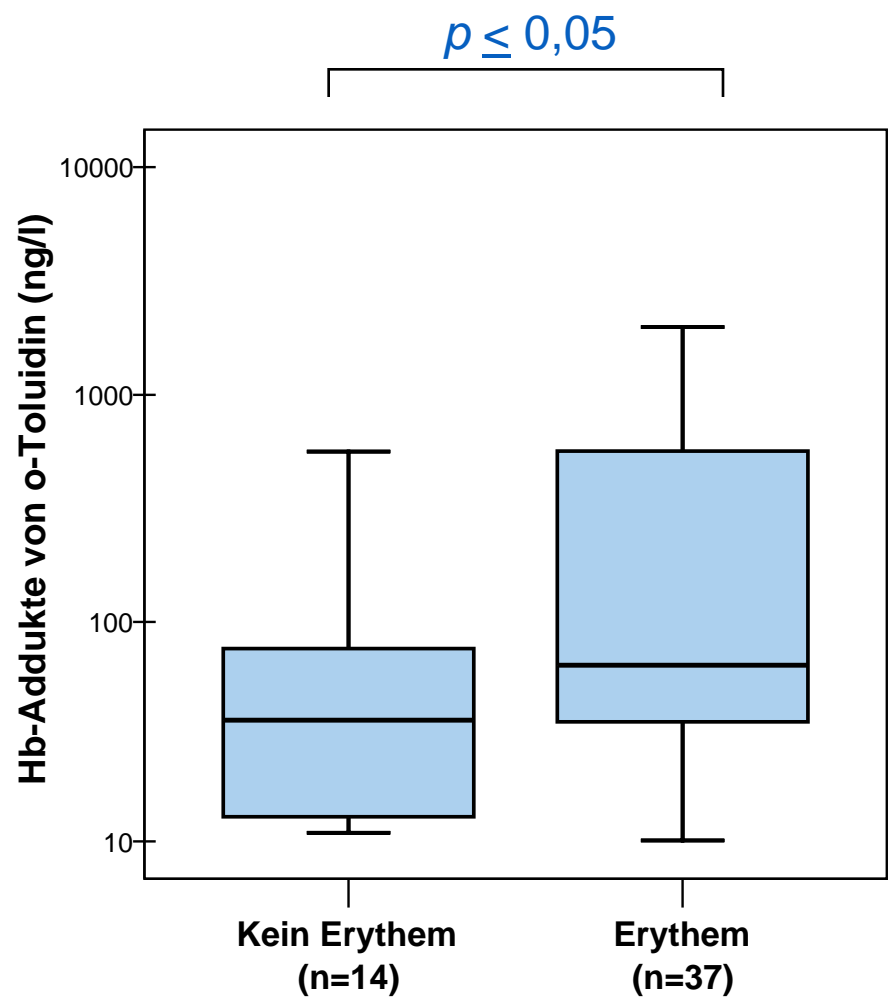
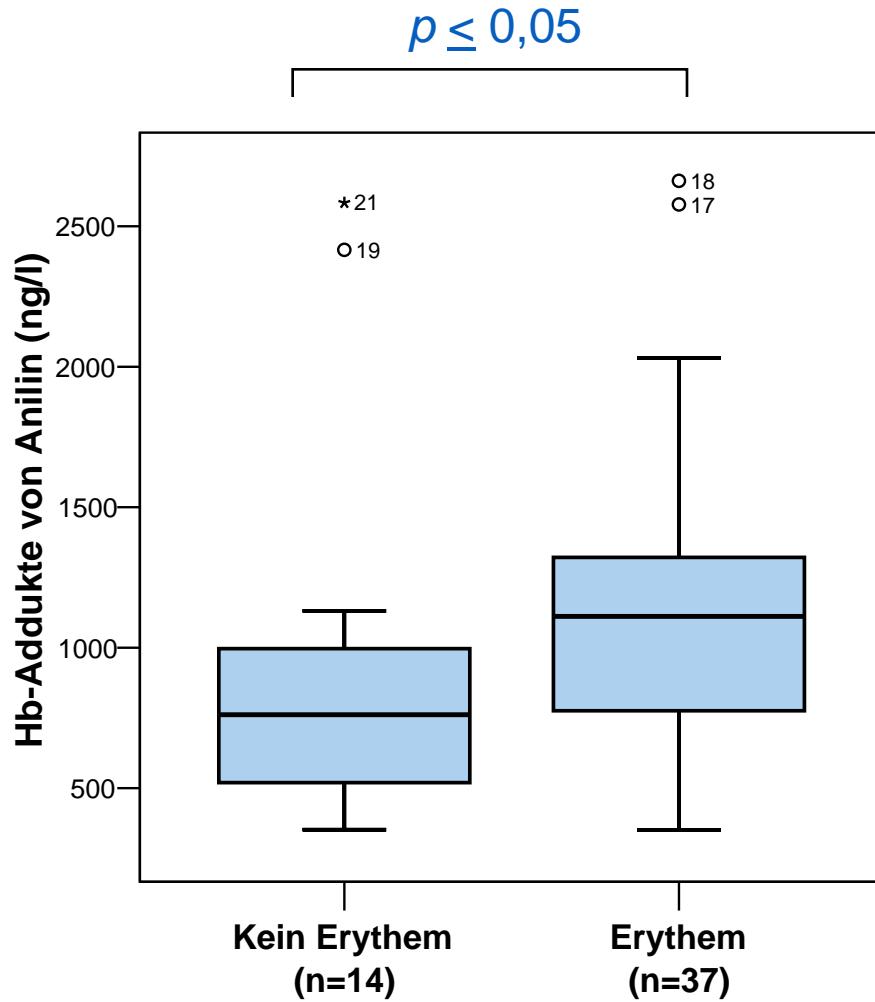
Vorbehandlung mit
 0,3 % Natriumlaurylsulfat

Vorbehandlung mit
 0,1 % Natriumlaurylsulfat

Kontrolle

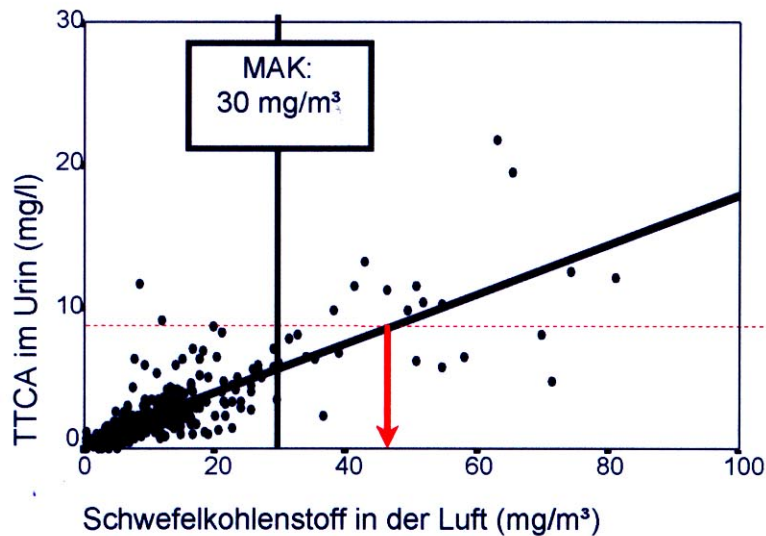
—◆— control —■— 0.1% SLS —▲— 0.3% SLS

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



Hautreizung und perkutane Resorption

für Personen mit intakter Haut

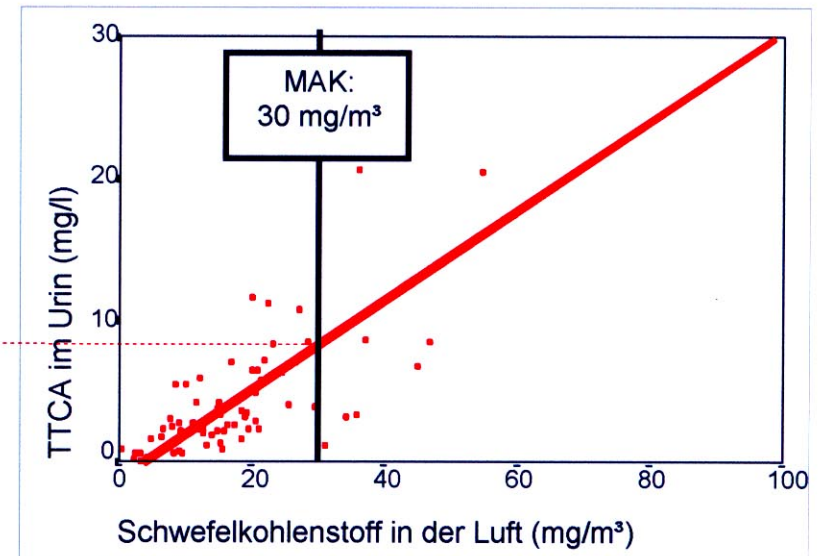


Personen mit intakter Haut: n = 277

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

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

für Personen mit gestörter epidermaler Barriere

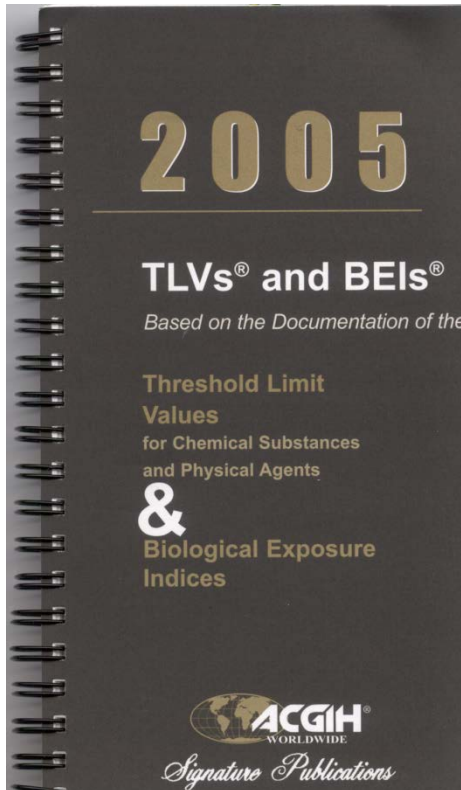


Personen mit Hautreizungen: n = 69

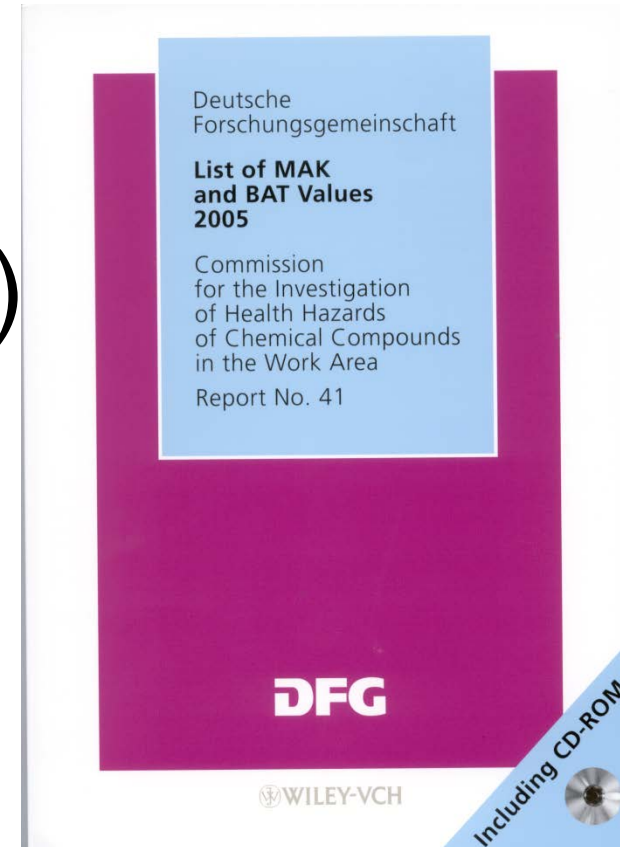
$$TTCA = 0,94 * CS_2 - 0,81$$

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

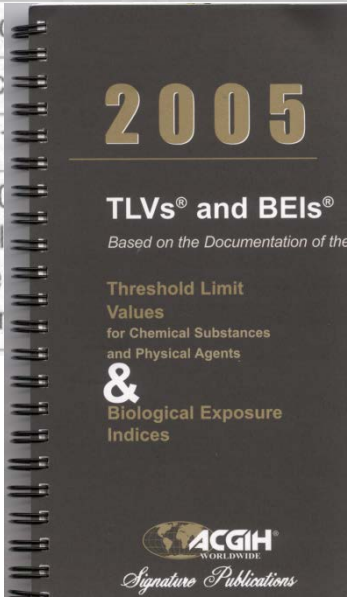
Der Flux bezieht sich auf gesunde Haut



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



| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|----------------------|
| 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 [137-26-8] | 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] | <chem>ClCH2-CH=CH-CH2Cl</chem> | — | — | — | H | 2 |
| 2,2'-Dichlordiethylether [111-44-4] | <chem>ClCH2-CH2-O-CH2-CH2Cl</chem> | 10 | 59 | 1(1) | H | — |
| 2,2'-Dichlordiethylsulfid [505-60-2] | <chem>ClCH2-CH2-S-CH2-CH2Cl</chem> | — | — | — | H | 1 |

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):

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

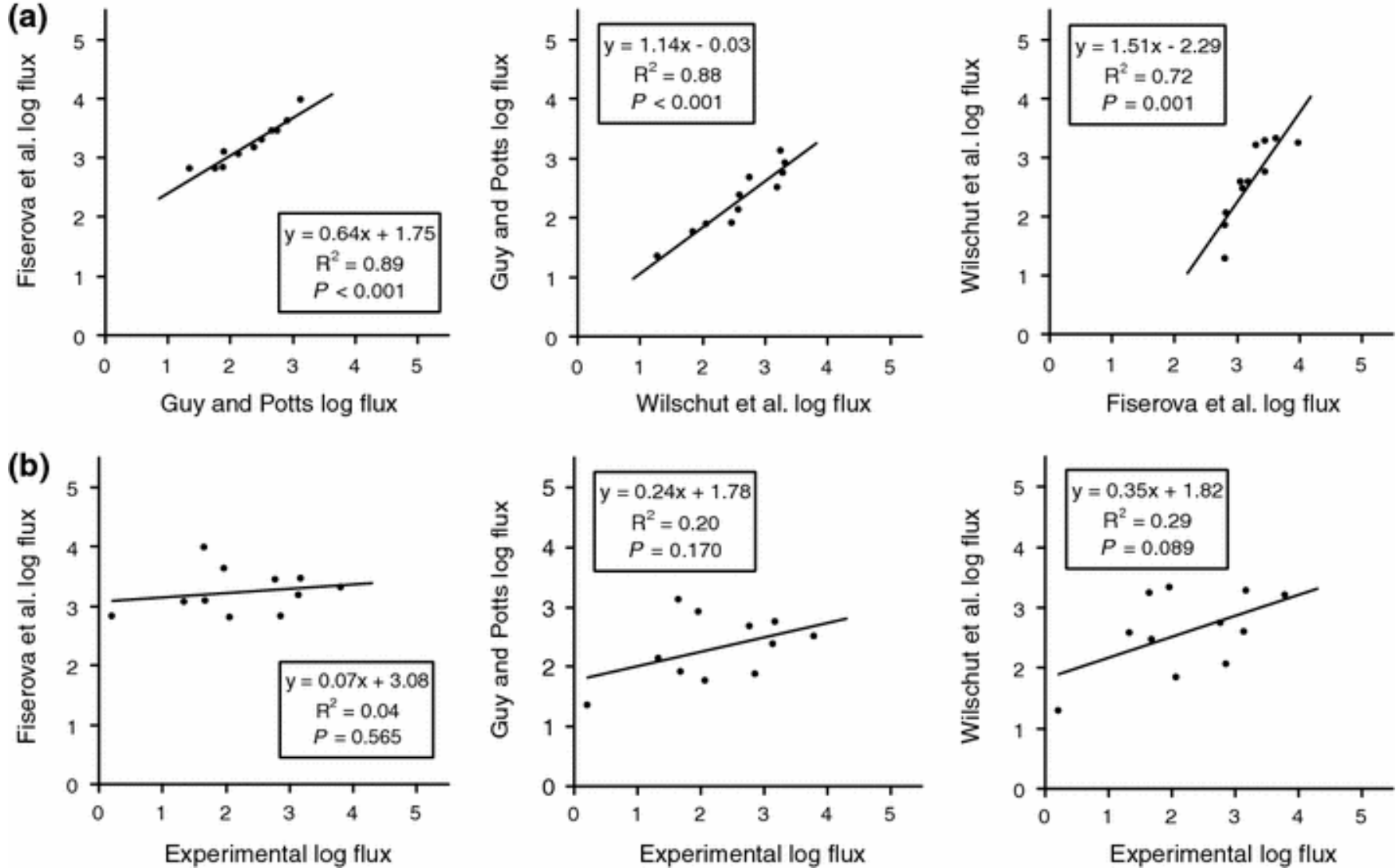
Guy und Potts (1993):

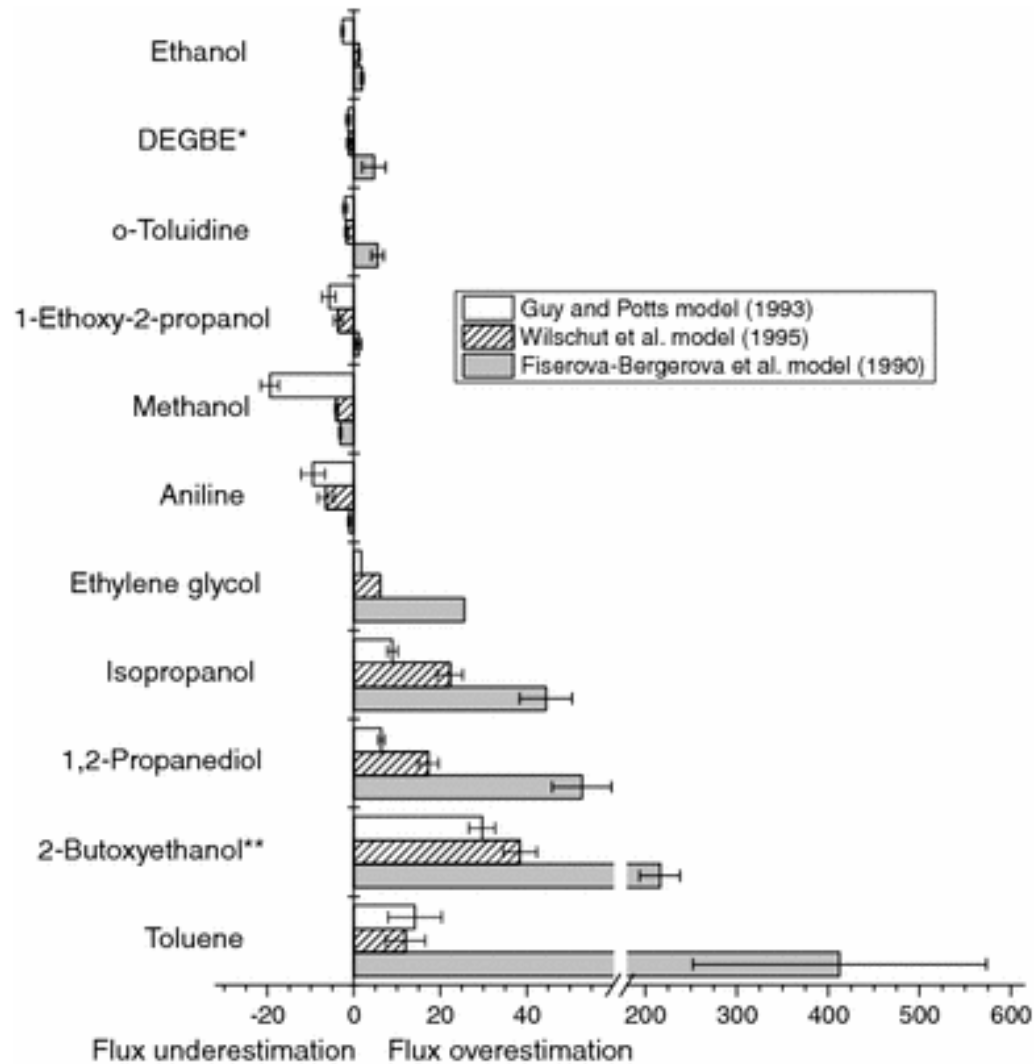
$$Flux = \frac{C_{ges.}}{1000^{-2,74 + 0,71 \times \log P_{ow} - 0,0061 \times MG}}$$

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)