


A cytogenetic study of individuals consuming drinking water with high vanadium content

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RESUMEN

Subjects which had been consuming drinking water with a high vanadium content, namely, 0.34 mg/l (0.34 ppm), for at least 10 years were investigated. Research was aimed at correlating the frequency of sister chromatid exchange (SCE) and chromosomal aberrations (CA) in human lymphocytes with vanadium values in water and urine. A questionnaire was administered to each subject to find any other vanadium-related symptom. Data collected on both SCE and CA suggest that vanadium at concentrations affecting population under study (i.e. 0.34 mg/l) does not induce a significantly higher response.

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