RESEARCH ARTICLE

Increased Frequency of Micronuclei in Binucleated Lymphocytes among Occupationally Pesticide-exposed Populations: A Meta-analysis

Hai-Yan Yang1&*, Ruo Feng2&, Jing Liu1, Hai-Yu Wang3, Ya-Dong Wang3*

Abstract

Background: The cytokinesis-block micronucleus (CBMN) assay is a standard cytogenetic tool employed to evaluate chromosomal damage subsequent to pesticide exposure. Objectives: To evaluate the pooled levels of total micronuclei (MN) and binucleated cells with micronuclei (MNC) in 1000 binucleated lymphocytes among population occupationally exposed to pesticides and further determine the more sensitive biomarker of CBMN. Materials and Methods: A meta-analysis on the pooled levels of MN and MNC in binucleated lymphocytes among occupationally pesticide-exposed populations was conducted using STATA 10.0 software and Review Manager 5.0.24 in this study. Results: We found significant differences in frequencies of MN and MNC in 1000 binucleated lymphocytes between pesticide-exposed groups and controls, and the summary estimates of weighted mean difference were 6.82 [95% confidence interval (95% CI): 4.86-8.78] and 5.08 (95% CI: 2.93-7.23), respectively. However, when we conducted sensitivity analyses further, only the MN remained statistically different, but not the MNC, the summary estimates of weight mean difference were 2.86 (95% CI: 2.51-3.21) and 0.50 (95% CI: -0.16-1.17), respectively. We also observed pesticide-exposed subjects had significantly higher MN frequencies than controls among smokers and nonsmokers, male and female populations, and American, Asian and European countries in stratified analyses. Conclusions: The frequency of MN in peripheral blood lymphocytes might be a more sensitive indicator of early genetic effects than MNC using the CBMN assay for occupationally pesticide-exposed populations.

Keywords: Cytokinesis-block micronucleus - pesticides - peripheral blood lymphocytes - meta-analysis

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Introduction

Pesticides are a group of natural or synthetic chemical substances, being designated to fight against plagues that generally attack, harm or transmit illness to living organisms including humans. Since they are extensively used throughout the world, large amounts of pesticides are set free into the environment annually. It is reported that many of them have adverse biological effects on non-target organisms including humans. Therefore, concerns for their potential hazard to human health have been increasing. Human exposure to pesticides can occur via dermal contact, inhalation, ingestion, or across the placenta (Gilden et al., 2010). Individuals occupationally exposed to pesticides included farm workers, floriculturists, pesticides applicators and pesticides manufacturing workers, etc (Alavanja, 2009). Most pesticides are of acute and chronic toxicity to humans.

Chronic health effects have been related to environmental exposure to pesticides, including neurological effects, reproductive or developmental dysfunctions and certain cancer. Epidemiological studies have shown that there was an etiologic link between occupational exposure to pesticides and several human neoplastic diseases. In particular, a significant increase was observed in the incidence of multiple myeloma (Rusiecki et al., 2009), Hodgkin’s lymphoma (Orsi et al., 2009), non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (Fritschi et al., 2005; Merhi et al., 2007; Balasubramaniam et al., 2013; Yildirim et al., 2013), soft tissue sarcoma (Hardell et al., 1995), and lung (Lee et al., 2004), pancreas (Andreotti et al., 2009), liver (Weichenthal et al., 2010), colon and rectum (Lee et al., 2007), leukemia (Van Maelle-Fabry et al., 2007; Rajabli et al., 2013; Kumar et al., 2014), prostate (Alavanja et al., 2003; Van Maelle-Fabry et al., 2006) and bladder cancer (Koutros et al., 2009).

Human biomonitoring is a useful tool of great interest in cancer risk assessment once it allows estimating genetic risks deriving from environmental exposure to chemicals (Costa et al., 2006). The genotoxic effects of pesticides are

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primary factors for carcinogenesis, and thus, cytogenetic biomonitoring will become useful in human population occupationally exposed to pesticides. Recently, many biomonitoring studies have investigated biomarkers of cytogenetic damage including chromosomal aberrations (CA), sister chromatids exchange (SCE) and cytokinesis-block micronucleus (CBMN) among pesticide-exposed population. Among them, CBMN in human peripheral blood lymphocytes is one of the most extensively studied biomarkers of cytogenetic damage (Bolognesi et al., 2011). However, a single study with relatively small sample may not be sufficient to present a robust evidence of the relationship between pesticides exposure and increased frequencies of CBMN in human peripheral blood lymphocytes. Moreover, various types of study populations and study designs may also have contributed to diversify the findings. Meta-analysis represents the ideal statistical tools for calculating pooled estimates of a biomarker using data from different studies, which seems to be one of the most informative ways to extract information from different studies on biomarkers when the evidence from single study is too sparse to provide definite conclusions (Taioli et al., 2002). Therefore, we collected the published data to evaluate the validation of CBMN in human peripheral blood lymphocytes as cytogenetic biomarkers of occupationally pesticide-exposed population comprehensively.

Materials and Methods

Literature source and analytical methods

We searched the databases of Medline/PubMed, EMBASE and web of science, using the combinations of the following key words: “micronucleus”, “pesticide”, “insecticide”, “fungicide”, “herbicide”, “farmer”, “floriculturist” and “lymphocyte”, the ending date of searched publications was December 31, 2013. A cited reference search of the retrieved papers was conducted, and further publications were also identified by retrieving the bibliographies of the retrieved papers.

Criteria of literature inclusion: (1) The papers should be published in English; (2) The genetic damage was assessed by CBMN assay in human peripheral blood lymphocytes; (3) The papers should include occupational exposure to pesticides and the frequency of MN or MNC in peripheral blood lymphocytes; (4) The paper must offer the exposed group and control group; (5) The paper must offer the size of the sample, arithmetic means and standard deviations (SD) or the information that can help infer the results; (5) When more than one article was identified for the same study population, we included the most recent population or publication including more information. Accordingly, reviews and repeated or overlapping literatures were excluded.

In total, 36 published studies were identified with the frequencies of CBMN in peripheral blood lymphocytes of occupationally pesticide-exposed population. We reviewed all papers in accordance with the criteria defined above and excluded ten overlapping articles, one review and two papers that did not offer full information. Therefore, twenty-three studies were determined to enter our study. Among them, twenty-two studies focused on MN and twelve studies focused on MNC.

Data extraction

Two data managers tabulated the data first, and then inputted them to an electronic database, independently. The following information was extracted from the studies: authors, publishing year, arithmetic means and standard deviations, sample size of exposed group and control group, origin of country, study design, statistical test, duration and stratified factors.

We calculated the summary arithmetic means and standard deviations, if the study provided stratum information. Several characteristics of individual study were summarized in Table 1.

Quantitative data synthesis

To evaluate the association between CBMN frequency and occupational exposure to pesticides, we performed a meta-analysis of identified studies. Data were combined using either a fixed-effects model or a random-effects model (DerSimonian et al., 1986). The Cochrane Q statistics test was carried out for the assessment of heterogeneity. A fixed-effects model is employed when the effects are assumed to be homogenous, while a random-effects model is employed when they are heterogeneous. We computed the weighted mean difference and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) for each study. Publication bias was concerned in this meta-analysis. The presence of publication bias signified that non-significant or negative finding remained unpublished. The funnel plot was drawn to evaluate publication bias and Egger’s test was used to test the funnel plot symmetry (DerSimonian et al., 1986; Egger et al., 1997). Begg’s rank correlation test was employed to check the publication bias as well (Begg et al., 1994).

All of the statistical analyses were conducted with STATA 10.0 software package (Stata Corporation, College Station, Texas) and Review Manager (Version 5.0.24, The Cochrane Collaboration). All the tests were two-sided, and a P value of less than 0.05 for any test or model was considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Meta-analysis databases

We established a database according to the extracted information from each article. General information of included studies was listed in Table 1. It indicates first author, year of publication, exposure of pesticides, duration, outcome measure, origin of country, study design, covariate accounted for and statistical test. There were a total of 22 studies with 1278 exposed individuals and 1026 controls concerning MN frequency (Figure 1A) and 12 studies with 880 exposed individuals and 560 controls concerning MNC frequency (Figure 1B).

Test of heterogeneity

Table 2 shows the association between CBMN frequency and exposure to pesticides. The heterogeneity of studies on MN and MNC was analyzed for the 23 studies.
The results showed that there was not heterogeneity for meta-analysis on MN in female population. Thus, we computed the summary estimate of weighted mean difference for it with a fixed-effects model. The rest had heterogeneity with P value being less than 0.05. Therefore, we analyzed the summary estimates of weighted mean difference for them with a random-effects model.

**Quantitative data synthesis**

Table 2 indicates the summary estimates of weighted mean difference of the frequencies of MN and MNC, There were statistically significant differences in the frequencies of MN and MNC in peripheral blood lymphocytes between pesticide-exposed group and control, and the summary estimates of weighted mean difference were 6.82 (95% 

**Table 1. General Information of the Studies Included in this Meta-analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Exposure to pesticide</th>
<th>Outcome measure</th>
<th>Duration (Mean ± SD)</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Study design</th>
<th>Covariates accounted for</th>
<th>Statistical test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ali et al</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Carbamate, pyrethroid, and</td>
<td>MN and MNC</td>
<td>10.2±6.14 years</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Age and duration</td>
<td>Mann-Whitney U tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhal et al</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Herbicides and Acaricides</td>
<td>MN and MNC</td>
<td>13.4±8.34 years</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Smoking and duration</td>
<td>Mann-Whitney U test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolognesi et al 1993</td>
<td>Complex mixture of compounds</td>
<td>MN and MNC</td>
<td>25.3±13.23 years</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Age, sex, smoking and</td>
<td>Mann-Whitney test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolognesi et al 2004</td>
<td>Complex mixture of pesticides</td>
<td>MNC</td>
<td>26.5±14.46 years</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Sex, age and smoking</td>
<td>Mann-Whitney test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolognesi et al 2009</td>
<td>Glycophosphate and other pesticides</td>
<td>MN and MNC</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td>Region, sex and age</td>
<td>One-way ANOVA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coskun et al 2011</td>
<td>Mixing of pesticides</td>
<td>MN and MNC</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Age and sex</td>
<td>Student’s t-test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa et al 2006</td>
<td>Insecticides, Rodenticide,</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>15±13 years</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Sex and smoking</td>
<td>Analysis of variance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa et al 2011</td>
<td>Insecticides, Hericides and</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>23±16.1 years</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Sex and smoking</td>
<td>Mann-Whitney tests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davies et al 1998</td>
<td>Farmworkers</td>
<td>MN and MNC</td>
<td>7.3±33 years (range:1-24)</td>
<td>British</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Duration, age, folate,</td>
<td>ANOVA and Student’s t-test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figg et al 2000</td>
<td>2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>t-test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garaj-Vrhovac et al 2002</td>
<td>Atrazine, alachlor, cyanazine, 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and malathion</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>22.25 years (range:4-30)</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>Chi-squared test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joksic et al 1997</td>
<td>Herbicide and Fungicide</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>12±16±6.02 years</td>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Wilcoxon rank-sum test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kehdy et al 2007</td>
<td>Several pesticides</td>
<td>MN and MNC</td>
<td>5.2±6.23 years</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Age, smoking, drinking</td>
<td>Analysis of covariance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucero et al 2000</td>
<td>Complex mixture of pesticides</td>
<td>MN and MNC</td>
<td>9.2±8.0 years</td>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Age, smoking and duration</td>
<td>One-way analysis of variance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquez et al 2005</td>
<td>Insecticides, Fungicide and</td>
<td>MN and MNC</td>
<td>8.0±4.8 years</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Smoking and duration</td>
<td>Mann-Whitney test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasquini et al 1996</td>
<td>Insecticides, Hericides and Fungicides</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>18.3±12.42 years</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Age, smoking and duration</td>
<td>Variance analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastor et al 2003</td>
<td>Insecticides, Fungicides,</td>
<td>MN and MNC</td>
<td>13±9.1 years</td>
<td>Greece, Spain</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Generalized linear model</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohr et al 2010</td>
<td>Pesticides</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>29.8±14.2 years</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Genotype</td>
<td>Mann-Whitney U test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarpato et al 1996</td>
<td>Greenhouse floriculturalists</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Smoking and sex</td>
<td>Multiple linear or Poisson Regression analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Titenko-Holland et al 1997</td>
<td>Malathion and MNC</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Prospective</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Chi-square test for trend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tope et al 2006</td>
<td>Complex mixture of pesticides</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>18±5 years</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>One-way ANOVA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venegas et al 1998</td>
<td>Mixtures of pesticides</td>
<td>MN and MNC</td>
<td>About 7 years</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Age and drinking</td>
<td>t-test</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeljesic et al 2007</td>
<td>Carbocuran</td>
<td>MN</td>
<td>15.7±7 years (range:1-29)</td>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Retrospective</td>
<td>Sex, age, smoking, drinking and X-ray exposure</td>
<td>Multivariate analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 2. Summary Results of Meta-analysis on Cytokinesis-block Micronuclei Induced by Pesticide Exposure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biomarker</th>
<th>Exposure to pesticide</th>
<th>Heterogeneity test</th>
<th>Analysis Model</th>
<th>Summary estimate of weighted mean difference (95%CI)</th>
<th>Hypothesis test</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Egger’s test</th>
<th>Begg’s test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MN</td>
<td>Stratification by smoking</td>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>Random-effects</td>
<td>6.82 (4.86-8.78)</td>
<td>6.82 ±0.00001</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.93 0.068</td>
<td>1.80 0.071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smokers</td>
<td>Carcinogen</td>
<td>Random-effects</td>
<td>10.09 (4.11-16.07)</td>
<td>3.31 ±0.001</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.51 0.205</td>
<td>1.13 0.260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-smokers</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Random-effects</td>
<td>6.65 (3.32-9.98)</td>
<td>3.91 ±0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.74 0.156</td>
<td>0.75 0.452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Stratification by sex</td>
<td>Carcinogen</td>
<td>Random-effects</td>
<td>2.73 (1.29-4.17)</td>
<td>3.71 ±0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.99 0.380</td>
<td>0.75 0.452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Stratification by sex</td>
<td>Carcinogen</td>
<td>Fixed-effects</td>
<td>4.76 (2.94-6.57)</td>
<td>5.14 ±0.0001</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.06 0.954</td>
<td>0.00 1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>Stratification by origin of country</td>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>Random-effects</td>
<td>5.89 (2.86-8.92)</td>
<td>3.8 ±0.0001</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.88 0.413</td>
<td>0.12 0.902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>Carcinogen</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Random-effects</td>
<td>8.82 (4.80-12.85)</td>
<td>4.29 ±0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.58 0.668</td>
<td>0.00 1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Carcinogen</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Random-effects</td>
<td>7.28 (4.03-10.54)</td>
<td>4.38 ±0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.19 0.057</td>
<td>0.56 0.119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MNC</td>
<td>Carcinogen</td>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>Random-effects</td>
<td>5.08 (2.93-7.23)</td>
<td>4.63 ±0.0001</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.98 0.350</td>
<td>0.75 0.451</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DOI:http://dx.doi.org/10.7314/APJCP.2014.15.16.6955

Figure 1. Meta-analysis of Total Micronuclei (MN) (1A) and Binucleated Cells with Micronuclei (MNC) (1B) in 1000 Binucleated Lymphocytes Among Total Population. Each estimate of weighted mean difference on MN and MNC was designated by a solid square, and the 95% confidence interval (95% CI) of each subgroup was shown by transverse line. The blank rhombus at the bottom was the pooled estimate of weighted mean difference by random-effects model.
Discussion

Micronuclei originate mainly from chromosome breaks or whole chromosomes that fail to engage with the mitotic spindle and therefore lag behind when cells divide. It is the only biomarker that permits the assessment of both clastogenic and aneugenic effects in a vast range of cells, since they are determined in interphase. CBMN assay in human peripheral blood lymphocytes was firstly established by Fenech in 1985, which had several advantages such as speed and ease of analysis, no requirement for metaphase cells and reliable identification of cells that have completed only one nuclear division, comparing with chromosomal aberrations and the conventional micronucleus (Fenech, 1997). Frequencies of CBMN in peripheral blood lymphocytes were the most frequent cytogenetic biomarkers of occupational population exposed to pesticides. Recently, El-zein has reported that CBMN assay might be a good predictor of lung cancer risk (El-Zein et al., 2006).

Several studies have shown that certain pesticide induced an increase frequency of MN and MNC in assays performed in vitro. Zeljezic et al found that the total number of micronuclei was significantly increased in cytokinesis-blocked lymphocytes treated with 0.4μg/ml and 4μg/ml 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, compared to the negative controls (Zeljezic et al., 2004). A significant increase in micronucleated cells was found in isolated lymphocytes at high dose levels (75-100μg/ml) of malathion in comparison with negative controls (Titenko-Holland et al., 1997). The total number of micronuclei observed in binuclear peripheral blood lymphocytes of the p,p′-DDT-exposed samples (ranging from 32 to 47) was significantly greater than that detected in the unexposed control sample, where the total number of micronuclei was 7 (Garaj-Vrhovac et al., 2008). Surralles et al reported that significantly increased frequencies of micronuclei and micronucleated binucleated cells in cultured human lymphocytes were induced by a 48-hour treatment with alachlor, compared with negative controls (Surralles et al., 1995).

Our meta-analysis showed that the frequency of MN in peripheral blood lymphocytes was significantly higher in the pesticide-exposed group than that in control group evidenced by a random-effects model, where the summary estimate of weighted mean difference was 6.82 (95% CI: 4.86-8.78). A significantly increased frequency of MNC in peripheral blood lymphocytes was also observed in the pesticide-exposed group compared with control group, the summary estimate of weighted mean difference was 5.08 (95% CI: 2.93-7.23), but the summary estimate of weighted mean difference was 0.50 (95% CI: -0.16-1.71) in sensitivity analysis. Our findings indicated that exposure to pesticides could induce significantly increased levels of chromosome damage in peripheral blood lymphocytes measured by MN, which might be a more sensitive indicator of early genetic effects than MNC by using CBMN assay for occupationally pesticide-exposed population.

There are some limitations inherent in this present meta-analysis. Firstly, only published literatures were included in this study. Therefore, publication bias may have occurred. To address this issue, both Egger’s test and Begg’s test were conducted simultaneously. Our results showed that the likelihood of key publication bias was negligible in this present study. Secondly, several factors such as sex, age, duration, smoking status, category of pesticide and levels of environmental exposure to pesticides might affect the frequency of MN in peripheral blood lymphocytes. Bolognesi et al observed an age-related increase of MN in human lymphocytes (Bolognesi et al., 1997); Bonassi et al reported that sex had an influence on MN evidenced from a large sample and review of the literature (Bonassi et al., 1995). Smoking status and sex were stratified in this meta-analysis for MN frequency further, and we also observed a significantly higher frequency of MN in peripheral blood lymphocytes among smokers and nonsmokers, male and female population exposed to pesticides in comparison with their corresponding control group, respectively. However, other confounders were not stratified in this meta-analysis, since only a few investigators reported such results and stratified range was not uniform for some factors. Thirdly, since both studies on MN and MNC were heterogeneous, we performed sensitivity analysis further, and found that the studies were homogenous for MN and MNC, when some articles were excluded.

Considering that the origin of studied population might have effects on the MN frequency among subjects exposed to pesticides, country of studied population was stratified in this meta-analysis further. We observed that there were significantly increased frequencies of MN in exposed group among American, Asian and European country, compared with their corresponding control group.

It is acknowledged that there is the main limitation of the classification of pesticides. Pesticides encompass many distinct chemicals and chemical classes including herbicides, insecticides, acaricides, rodenticides and fungicides. Some of them are used to kill weeds, while others kill insects and other pests via a variety of mechanisms of action. Perhaps, different pesticides had different cytogenetic effects on organisms. Stratification on category of pesticides should be performed in this meta-analysis. However, almost all of studies included in this study reported complex pesticides exposure rather than single pesticide exposure. Therefore, we could not perform sub-analysis on pesticides classification.

In summary, results from this current meta-analysis showed a significant increase in MN frequency in peripheral blood lymphocytes among pesticide-exposed population. MN might be a more sensitive biomarker than MNC while being used to evaluate the genetic damage induced by occupational exposure to pesticides. However, our meta-analysis was performed on population-based study, meta-analysis based on individual data might provide more precise and reliable results. When sufficient individual data are available, it may be likely to deal with the issue of confounders including sex, age, duration, smoking status, category of pesticides and levels of exposure to pesticides.
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