# LEAD IN GAME MEAT AND IMPLICATIONS FOR HUMAN HEALTH

## Pier Mannuccio Mannucci

Scientific Director, IRCCS Ca' Granda Maggiore Policlinico Hospital Foundation, Milano

## **BACKGROUND**

- The primary lead contamination of game meat stems from intake of natural food, water and habitat exposure
- Projectiles used to hunt game may cause secondary lead contamination of their meat
- Is the lead contained in hunted game meat a risk for consumers?
- Blood lead levels are considered a proxy of lead chronic lead intake in the general population

# TIME CHANGES OF ALARM THRESHOLDS FOR BLOOD LEAD LEVELS

YEAR	ALARM THRESHOLD LEAD CONCENTRATIONS (ng/mL)
1971	400
1975	300
1978	300
1985	250
1991	100

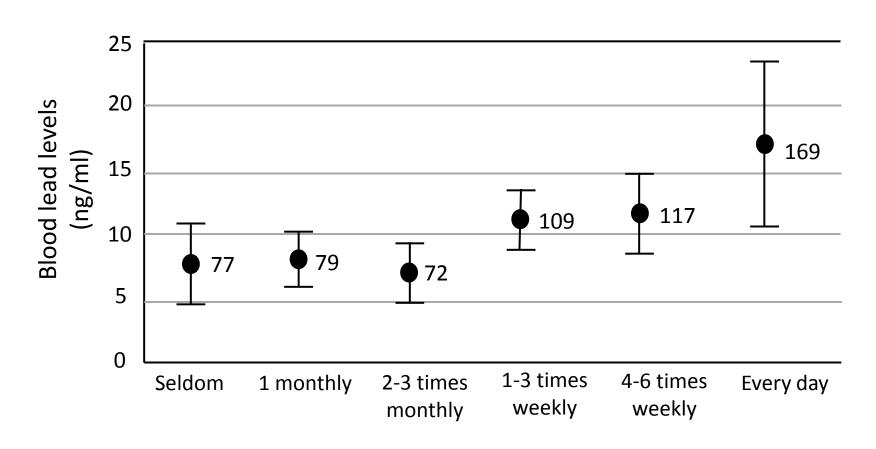
Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2005

# RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOOD LEAD LEVELS AND CLINICAL DISEASE

	CRITICAL BLOOD LEVELS	
Central nervous system (in children)	> 12 ng/mL	
Blood pressure	> 36 ng/mL	
Kidney function	> 15 ng/mL	

**EFSA, 2010** 

## BLOOD LEAD LEVELS AND FREQUENCY OF GAME MEAT CONSUMPTION



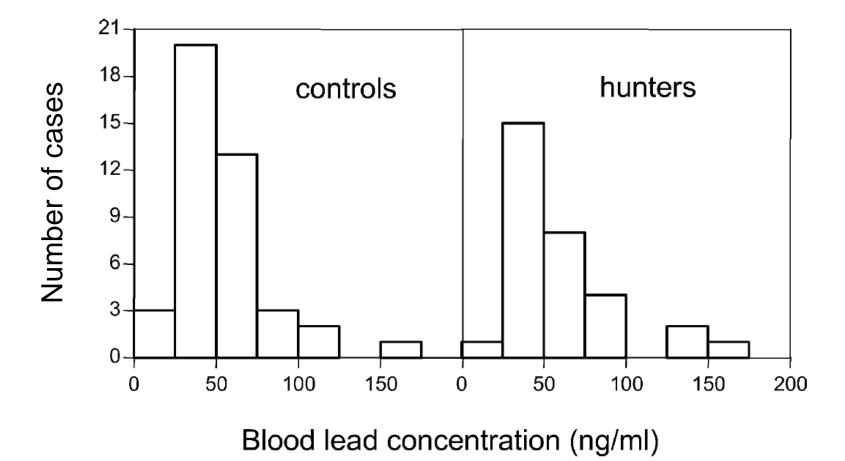
Bjerregaard et al, 2004

Eur Food Res Technol (2002) 215:375–379 DOI 10.1007/s00217-002-0581-3

#### ORIGINAL PAPER

Max Haldimann · Andreas Baumgartner Bernhard Zimmerli

**Intake of lead from game meat – a risk to consumers' health?** 



Haldimann et al. Eur Food Res Technol (2002) 215:375-379

# BLOOD LEAD LEVELS IN HUNTERS AND BLOOD DONORS (CONTROLS)

SUBJECTS	N.	MEDIAN (ng/mL)	RANGE (ng/mL)
Hunters	25	59	21-171
Family members	6	42	31-49
Blood donors (males)	21	58	24-156
Blood donors (females)	21	41	20-104

Haldimann et al. Eur Food Res Technol (2002) 215:375-379

## **CONCLUSIONS**

- The blood concentrations of lead in moderate consumers of wild game meat are not different from people in the general population
- The main sources of lead intake in humans (60%) are the following foods (EFSA, 2012):
  - Cereals (16%)
  - Non-alcohol drinks (12%)
  - Milk and diary products (10%)
  - Vegetables (8%)
  - Alcohol drinks (7%)
  - Water (7%)

## A NEW CASE-CONTROL STUDY

- Sponsored by University of Milan and the Industry and Hunting Associations
- Lead concentration in venous blood collected at least 7 days after the last game meat meal in game meat consumers
- Comparison with control represented by healthy individuals living in the same environment of hunters (friends, relatives) but not consumers of game meat