

Z D R A V S T V E N O

VARSTVO

ZDRAV VAR 2007 • LETNIK 46 • ŠTEVILKA 4

IZVIRNA ZNANSTVENA ČLANKA

Janja Vaupotič, Ivan Kobal

Izpostavljenost radonu na podzemnih delovnih mestih (117)

Janja Vaupotič, Ivan Kobal

Vloga nano aerosolov radonovih razpadnih produktov v dozimetriji radona (128)

PREGLEDNI ZNANSTVENI ČLANKI

Anita Jemec, Damjana Drobne, Kristina Sepčić, Tatjana Tišler
Uporaba biomarkerjev za določanje vplivov nanodelcev (144)

Petra Zupet, Metoda Dodič-Fikfak, Herman Berčič, Katja Ažman-Juvan
Predlog organizacije preventivnega zdravstvenega varstva športnikov v
Sloveniji (151)

Damjana Zupan
Preventiva pred zdravstvenimi okvarami poklicnih
glasbenikov (157)



Inštitut za varovanje zdravja Republike Slovenije
Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Slovenia

Glavni urednik/Editor-in-Chief:
Igor Švab

v. d. odgovorne urednice/Responsible Editor:
Ada Hočevar Grom

Urednika/Deputy Editors:
Tit Albreht, Marija Seljak

Tehnična urednica/Technical Editor:
Petruša Miholič

Izdajatelj/Publisher:
Inštitut za varovanje zdravja Republike Slovenije

Uredniški odbor/Editorial Board:
Tit Albreht, Marjan Bilban, Ivan Eržen, Janko Kersnik, Vesna Kerstin Petrič, Niek Klazinga, Mitja Kos, Alenka Kraigher, Boris Kramberger, Richard Madeley, Jan de Maeseneer, Rado Pišot, Helena Ribič, Marija Seljak, Eva Stergar, Mirjana Ule

Lektor za slovenščino/Reader for Slovenian:
Jože Faganel

Lektor za angleščino/Reader for English:
Maja Dolanc

UDK gesla in ključne besede/UDC and Key words:
Petruša Miholič

Naslov uredništva/Address of the Editorial Office:
Zdravstveno varstvo - Slovenian Journal of Public Health, Trubarjeva 2, 1000 Ljubljana, p.p. 260,
tel.: 01 2441 518, faks: 01 244 15 17

Elektronski naslov uredništva/E-mail Address:
Zdrav.Var@ivz-rs.si

Domača stran na internetu/Internet Home Page:
<http://www.ivz.si/index.php?akcija=novica&n=1093>

Transakcijski račun/Current Account:
01100-6030926242, UJP

Zdravstveno varstvo izhaja praviloma štirikrat letno v nakladi 500 izvodov. Naročnino zaračunavamo z računom za predplačilo v začetku leta. Upoštevamo le pisne odpovedi do 1. decembra za naslednje leto. Vsako spremembo naslova sporočite uredništvu pravočasno.

Naročnina z DDV/Subscription Rates with taxes included:
delovne organizacije/institutions: 37,56 EUR
študenti/students: 18,78 EUR
tujina/for abroad: 50 EUR

Gradivo navaja predvsem poglede avtorjev za katere ni nujno, da se ujemajo z načelnimi stališči stroke oziroma uredniškega odbora.

Naklada: 500
Likovna oprema ovitka: Jurij Kocbek
Tisk: Tiskarna knjigoveznica Radovljica

Revijo Zdravstveno varstvo je na podlagi javnega razpisa finančno podprla Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost Republike Slovenije.

EXPOSURE TO RADON AT UNDERGROUND WORKPLACES

IZPOSTAVLJENOST RADONU NA PODZEMNIH DELOVNIH MESTIH

Janja Vaupotič¹, Ivan Kobal¹

Prispelo: 6. 7. 2007 – Sprejeto: 8. 11. 2007

Original scientific article
UDC 546.296:614.87

Abstract

Aim: The main aim of this contribution is to review the radon (^{222}Rn) surveys carried out over the last two decades at underground workplaces in Slovenia in coal mines, karstic caves, water supply plants, wineries and hospitals.

Methods: Alpha scintillation cells, etched track detectors, an AlphaGuard PQ2000 multiparameter radon monitor and EQF 3020 and EQF 3020-2 radon and radon progeny monitor systems were used to measure concentrations of radon and radon short-lived decay products, equilibrium factor and unattached fraction of radon decay products in air.

Conclusions: (1) Radon levels are low in coal mines; (2) elevated radon levels can be present in karstic caves; prior to a longer stay in a karstic cave, the radon level should be checked and, if necessary, stay in the cave limited; (3) although elevated radon levels are frequently found at water supply plants, attendance times at underground workplaces are short and the effective doses low; care is necessary for longer maintenance works; (4) under normal working regimes in a winery, exposure to radon in underground facilities is low; (5) radon levels are low in the majority of basement rooms in hospitals, but precautions are necessary in old buildings where the floor may not always be a sufficient barrier to Rn entry, and indoor radon levels may be elevated.

Key words: radon, radon short-lived decay products, underground workplaces, effective doses

Izvirni znanstveni članek
UDK 546.296:614.87

Izvleček

Cilj: Glavni namen je bil podati pregled preiskav radona (^{222}Rn) na podzemnih delovnih mestih v zadnjih dveh desetletjih, in sicer v premogovnikih, kraških jamah, vodnih zajetjih, vinskih kleteh in bolnišnicah.

Metode: Uporabljali smo komplementarno merilno opremo, s katero smo merili koncentracijo radona (Rn) in radonovih kratkoživih razpadnih produktov (RnDP), faktor radioaktivnega ravnotežja med Rn and RnDP ter delež prostih RnDP, in sicer: alfa scintilacijske celice, detektorje jedrskih sledi, radonski merilnik AlphaGuard PQ2000 ter kombinirana merilnika EQF 3020 in EQF 3020-2 za Rn in RnDP.

Zaključki: (1) Koncentracije Rn v zraku rudnikov so bile nizke. (2) V kraških jamah lahko naletimo na zelo visoke koncentracije Rn v zraku, zato je potrebno pred daljšim zadrževanjem ali delom v jami predhodno izmeriti radon, delo v jami načrtovati in, če je potrebno, časovno omejiti; (3) v podzemnih prostorih vodnih zajetij lahko naletimo na povišane koncentracije Rn v zraku, ker pa je tu zadrževalni čas delavcev kratek, so dobljene efektivne doze nizke; vendar je potrebno daljša vzdrževalna dela načrtovati in, če je potrebno, omejiti delovni čas; (4) pri normalnem delovnem režimu so v vinskih kleteh koncentracije Rn v zraku nizke; previdnost je potrebna samo pri izvajanju del ob izključenem prezračevanju; (5) na večini delovnih mest v kletnih prostorih bolnišnic je izpostavljenost radonu zadovoljivo nizka – previdnost je potrebna le pri starejših zgradbah, v

¹ Jožef Stefan Institute, Jamova 39, PO Box 3000, 1001 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Correspondence to: e-mail: janja.vaupotic@ijs.si

katerih morda tla niso bila kakovostno izvedena ali pa je prišlo z leti do poškodb talne plošče, s čimer se je radonu olajšal dostop v prostor.

Ključne besede: radon, radonovi kratkoživi razpadni produkti, podzemna delovna mesta, efektivne doze

1 Introduction

Recent epidemiological studies in homes indicate that in Europe (1) the radioactive noble gas radon (^{222}Rn or Rn) together with its short-lived decay products (RnDP) accounts for about 9 % of deaths due to lung cancer and about 2 % of all deaths due to cancer. It originates in rocks and soils by radioactive decay of radium (^{226}Ra) in the uranium (^{238}U) decay chain (2). Because uranium is widely distributed, though at low levels, all over the earth's crust, radon is present everywhere in the environment, the highest activity concentration being in soil gas, i. e., from several hundred kilo Bq m^{-3} to several mega Bq m^{-3} (activity of 1 Bq equals 1 disintegration per second). Radon emanates from its place of origin in a mineral grain, into soil gas or water present in the void space. Then, dissolved in either a carrier geogas or thermal-mineral water and driven by advection, it moves towards the surface and eventually reaches the atmosphere (3). There, it is rapidly diluted and its resulting concentration in the outdoor air is low, in the range of 5–50 Bq m^{-3} . On the other hand, it accumulates in closed underground places (karst caves, mines, tunnels), as well as in basements and ground floors of the living and working environment. In the indoor air of a building, its concentration depends on the geology and pedology of the site, shape, size and quality (less often building material) of the structure, and living habits of residents and the working regime (4). Because of its decay, Rn (α -decay, half-life, $t_{1/2} = 3.82$ days) is always accompanied by its short-lived decay products (RnDP): ^{218}Po (α -decay, $t_{1/2} = 3.05$ min), ^{214}Pb (β/γ -decay, $t_{1/2} = 26.8$ min), ^{214}Bi (β/γ -decay, $t_{1/2} = 19.7$ min) and ^{214}Po (α -decay, $t_{1/2} = 164$ μs). RnDPs are present attached to aerosols or as unattached nanosize clusters. Although theoretically possible, radioactive equilibrium between Rn and RnDP is never reached in the actual environment and activity concentrations of RnDP are lower than that of Rn, as described by the equilibrium factor F , which has a value between 0.40 and 0.60 in indoor air.

While extensive surveys of radon in indoor air in dwellings and workplaces have been carried out in most developed countries, much less attention has

been paid to underground rooms, despite the fact that elevated Rn levels are expected here. However, underground places have not been ignored in Slovenia. In a nationwide indoor radon programme, radon in air has been monitored in 730 kindergartens (5), 890 schools (6) and 1000 randomly selected homes (7) together with a large number of underground workplaces, where elevated radon levels can be expected.

In this paper, we reported radon levels in workplaces in Slovenian non-uranium underground mines, karst caves, water supply plants, wineries and hospitals. The effective doses estimated for the employees are discussed.

2 Experimental

2.1 Survey methods

Different instruments have been used to measure radon concentration in air, the choice depending on the purpose of measurement.

- To obtain instantaneous Rn concentration, different size alpha scintillation cells (8) were used. The cells were calibrated with a standard $^{226}\text{RaCl}_2$ solution (National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST Standard Reference Material 4953D), according to the Rushing procedure (9, 10). Using the same procedure, cells were checked monthly. Cell efficiencies lie around $1.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ Bq}^{-1} \text{ m}^3$, which gives a lower limit of detection of $10\text{--}30 \text{ Bq m}^{-3}$ at a $1\text{--}2 \text{ min}^{-1}$ background and 30 minutes counting time. Air was sampled directly into a cell, which was transported to the laboratory, where gross alpha radiation was counted in PRM 145 counters (AMES, Slovenia) three hours after sampling, when equilibrium between radon and its short-lived decay products was reached.
- Average radon concentration was obtained by exposing etched-track detectors provided by various manufacturers: Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe (Germany), Radonlab (Oslo, Norway), and National Institute of Radiological Sciences (Chiba, Japan). After 1 to 3 months exposure, detectors were

mailed back to the manufacturer for development and evaluation of the results. At these exposure times the lower limit of detection was 3 to 5 Bq m⁻³. The detectors were calibrated by the manufacturers.

- An AlphaGuard PQ2000 multiparameter radon monitor (Genitron, Germany) was used to measure radon concentration, air temperature and barometric pressure continuously, with a frequency of one per hour over a period of 5–20 days in order to determine diurnal fluctuations of Rn concentration. The lower limit of detection was 50 to 100 Bq m⁻³. The instrument was calibrated in the manufacturer's radon chamber before delivery.
- EQF 3020 and EQF 3020-2 radon and radon progeny monitor systems (Sarad, Germany) were used to measure continuously (with a frequency of once every two hours) concentrations of Rn and RnDP, equilibrium factor between Rn and RnDP and unattached fraction (f_{un}) of RnDP together with air temperature and humidity, over a period of 5 to 20 days in order to determine diurnal fluctuations of these parameters. The lower limit of detection was 30 to 80 Bq m⁻³. The instruments were calibrated before delivery and recalibrated every two years in the manufacturer's radon chamber.

In order to comply with the quality assurance - quality control recommendations, the devices were checked regularly at the inter-comparison experiments organized annually by the Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration (11), and at each site, radon concentration was also measured with alpha scintillation cells calibrated with a NIST standard as described above. Results obtained with the cell and the other devices agree within experimental errors.

2.2 Measurement protocol

The survey of radon at underground workplaces was designed and performed with assistance from the Radiation Protection Administration at the Ministry of Health, except for the first measurements in underground mines and karst caves. Places to be monitored were selected jointly, taking into account the elevated radon levels previously found, the radon potential based on geology and our previous experience in indoor radon levels. Prior to our survey, the management of each place was provided with general information about the radon problem at underground workplaces, and the programme of our study was ex-

plained. Underground rooms were selected jointly with the management, giving priority to those attended by larger numbers of persons for longer times. Air was sampled by alpha scintillation cells to obtain a quick and rough estimate of radon levels. Then, at the 2 or 3 points with the highest radon levels, etched track detectors were exposed for 1–3 months. In addition, at representative places, concentrations Rn (C_{Rn}) and RnDP (C_{RnDP}), as well as the equilibrium factor (F) and unattached fraction of RnDP (f_{un}), were recorded continuously for 5–20 days.

3 Results

3.1 Underground non-uranium mines

High radon levels have been found in air of uranium mines and also of other underground workings, especially metal and coal mines (12, 13). Rn concentrations in the air were measured between 1978 and 1986 in the following Slovene mines: Mežica lead-zinc mine, Idrija mercury mine and Velenje-Preloge, Trbovlje, Zagorje, Hrastnik, Laško and Senovo coal mines (14). In total, about a hundred samples were taken with alpha scintillation cells. At several sites in the Mežica and Idrija mines Rn concentrations exceeded the Slovene national limit of 1000 Bq m⁻³ (15). At the time of our survey, both mines started to be shut down and the investigation was therefore not continued. Rn concentrations in all coal mines however were low, never exceeding 500 Bq m⁻³.

3.2 Karst caves

In 1984 and 1985, radon in air was measured with alpha scintillation cells at about five hundred sites in more than fifty Slovene caves (16), where elevated Rn levels were expected (17). Measurable Rn concentrations ranged from 2 to 6 kBq m⁻³, although in many caves it was below the detection limit. At one site in the Postojna Cave off the tourist guided route, it was as high as 22 kBq m⁻³ (18). A further study in this cave, lasting for several years and in which various complementary measuring devices were used to obtain C_{Rn} , F , f_{un} , C_{RnDP} , as well as meteorological parameters, showed (19) that radon concentrations may reach 4–6 kBq m⁻³ in summer. The diurnal variation of the measured parameters in summer is shown in Fig. 1. Rn and RnDP levels were lower in wintertime by a factor of about 2.

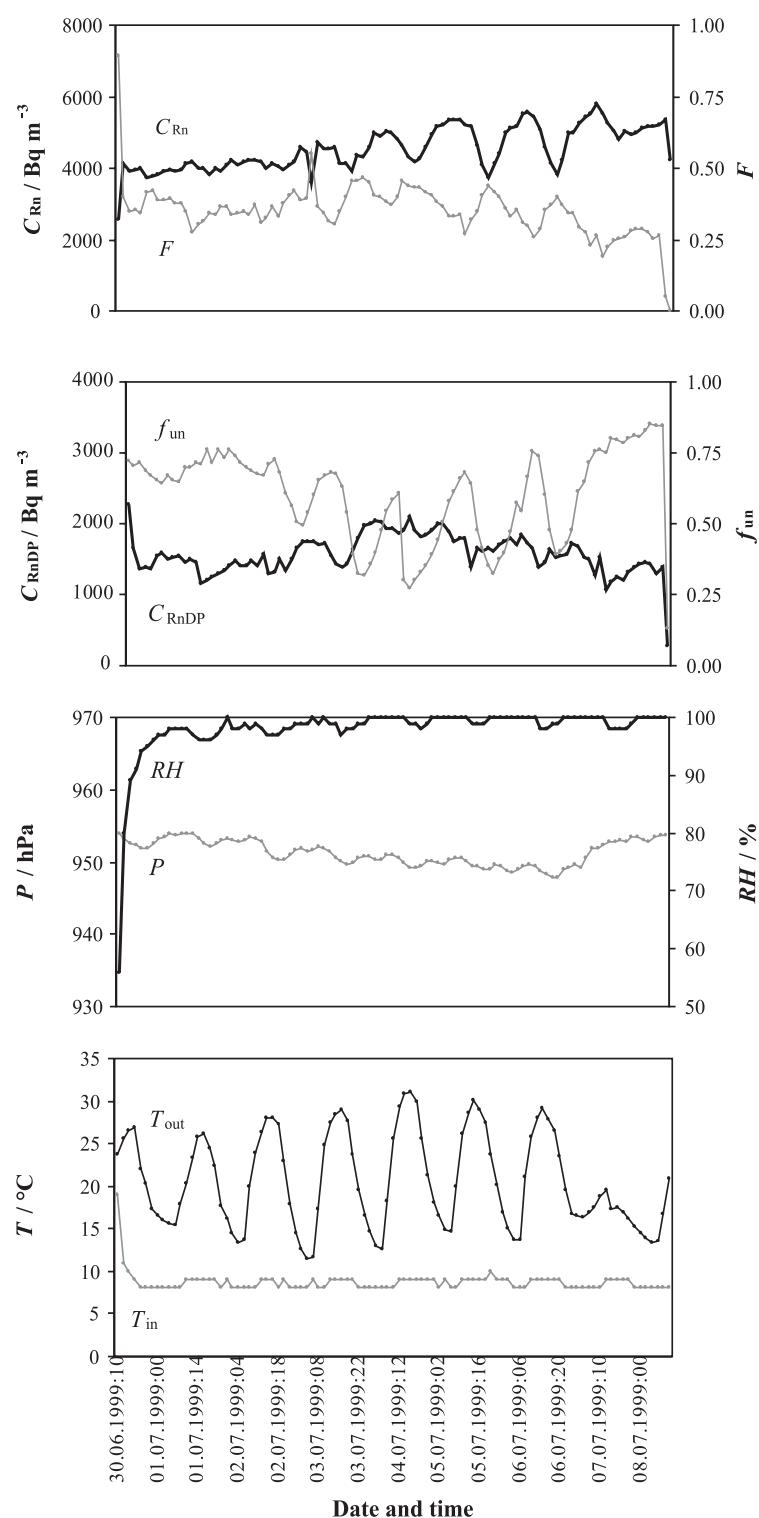


Figure 1. Radioactivity measurements at the lowest point in Postojna Cave, June 30 – July 8, 1999. Concentrations of Rn (C_{Rn}) and equilibrium factor (F); concentrations of RnDP (C_{RnDP}) and unattached fraction of RnDP (f_{un}); relative air humidity in the cave (RH) and barometric pressure (P); air temperature outdoor (T_{out}) and in the cave (T_{in}).

3.3 Water supply plants

Elevated Rn levels may also be found in air at workplaces in water supply plants (20). In 2001, Rn, RnDP and F were monitored at workplaces in 53 underground premises of water plants in Ljubljana, Grosuplje, Kočevje, Maribor, Koper, Ilirska Bistrica, Nova Gorica, Postojna, Sežana and Metlika (21). Both instantaneous and monthly average radon concentrations were found to be relatively low, exceeding 1000 Bq m⁻³ only at 4 places.

3.4 Wineries

Although wine production is an important national industry in many countries reports on radon in air at workplaces in their underground facilities are sparse (21). We focused our attention on this environment in 2002. Rn and RnDP concentrations, F and f_{un} were measured in 22 underground rooms of the larger wineries in the following cities/towns: Sežana, Koper, Vipava, Ptuj, Ormož, Ljutomer, Gornja Radgona and Maribor (23). While 1–2 month average Rn concentrations obtained with etched track detectors were below 150 Bq m⁻³ in all the rooms surveyed, alpha scintillation cells showed an instantaneous value above 1000 Bq m⁻³ in one room of an old winery. The reason for this disagreement is evident from Fig. 2, which shows the diurnal variation of Rn concentration. In the periods June 6–7 and 27–28, the ventilation system was shut down, resulting in high Rn levels. The air sample was taken on June 6, when Rn concentration was highest, while etched track detector showed the average, lower, value. Time runs of the parameters monitored under the normal working regime of a new winery are shown in Fig. 3.

3.5 Hospitals

In many hospitals there are laboratories, shops, kitchens and other facilities in basements where elevated Rn levels may be expected (24, 25). In 2002, a Rn survey was carried out in hospitals in the following cities/towns: Ankaran, Begunje, Brežice, Celje, Golnik, Idrija, Izola, Jesenice, Kranj, Ljubljana, Maribor, Murska Sobota, Nova Gorica, Novo mesto, Ormož, Postojna, Ptuj, Sežana, Slovenj Gradec, Šentvid pri Stični, Topolšica, Trbovlje and Vojnik (26). In each hospital, two to four etched track detectors were exposed. In total, 207 air samples were taken from 186 rooms, and 215 etched track detectors were exposed in 198 rooms. In addition, in 12 rooms of 9 hospitals, concentrations of Rn and RnDP as well as F and f_{un} were recorded continuously for periods of 5 to 11 days.

Monthly average Rn concentrations obtained with etched track detectors were below 100 Bq m⁻³ in more than 70 % of places (Table 1) and only in 7 rooms were they above 400 Bq m⁻³ (Table 2).

Diurnal variations of Rn and RnDP concentrations in two shops with elevated levels are presented in Fig. 4. Variations were very small in the first (Fig. 4a), fluctuating by about ±50 % around the mean value, while they were much more pronounced in the second (Fig. 4b), radon concentrations ranging from several hundred Bq m⁻³ in the morning up to several thousand Bq m⁻³ during the night. Surprisingly, both shops are on the ground floor and not in a basement. While a constantly high concentration is seen for the weekend of October 18–21 (Fig. 4b) this is not so clear for the weekend of September 27–30 (Fig. 4a). Permanent ventilation in the first shop keeps radon concentrations almost con-

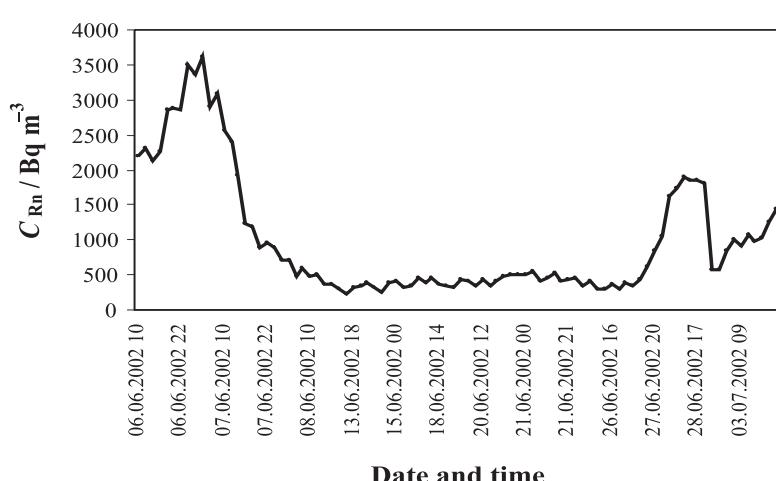


Figure 2. Continuous measurement of concentrations of Rn (C_{Rn}) and RnDP (C_{RnDP}) in an old winery, using the Sarad EQF3020-2 instrument between June 6 and July 3, 2002.

stant, while the second shop is only ventilated naturally by opening doors and windows, and hence a typical diurnal variation of radon concentration occurs (27).

4 Discussion

To relate concentrations of Rn or RnDP to health, the dose conversion factor (DCF) is needed, defined as the ratio of the weighted equivalent dose to the lung (expressed in mSv) to the exposure to RnDP (expressed either in WLM, if RnDP activity concentration in air is known, or Bq m^{-3} h, if Rn activity concentration in air is

known). The old but still widely used unit, 1 WLM (working-level-month), is the exposure resulting from 170 hours breathing air with an activity concentration of short-lived radon decay products of 1 WL (working-level). 1 WL was originally defined as the activity concentrations of RnDP which are in radioactive equilibrium ($F = 1$) with 100 pCi L^{-1} (3700 Bq m^{-3}) of ^{222}Rn , resulting in a potential alpha energy concentration of $1.3 \times 10^5 \text{ MeV L}^{-1}$ (2). DCF values have been obtained from epidemiological studies on uranium miners. At present, the International Commission for Radiological Protection (ICRP) in Publication 65 (28) recommends 5 mSv WLM^{-1} for working and 4 mSv WLM^{-1} for living environments.

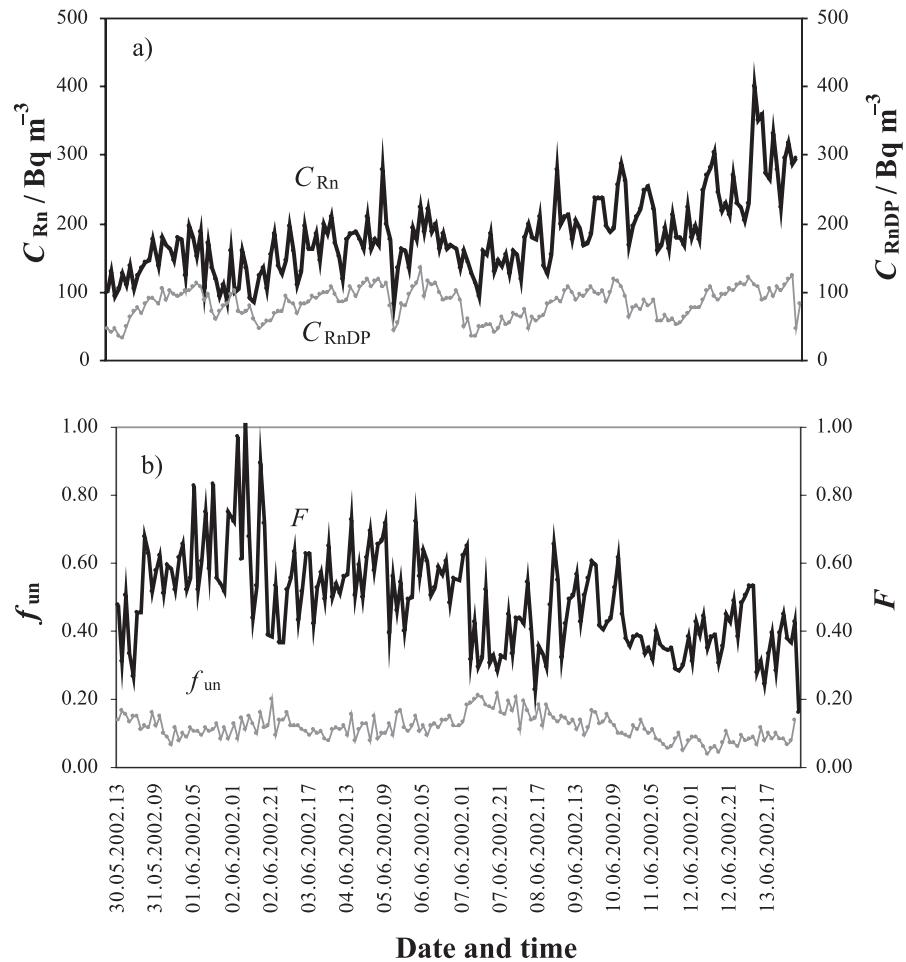


Figure 3. Continuous measurement of concentrations of Rn (C_{Rn}) and RnDP (C_{RnDP}), equilibrium factor (F) and unattached fraction of RnDP (f_{un}) in a new winery, using the Sarad EQF3020-2 instrument in the period from May 30 to June 14, 2002.

Table 1. *Distribution of average Rn concentrations (C_{Rn}) in Slovene hospitals as obtained by exposing etched track detectors in September and October, 2002.*

Number of rooms	Percentage of rooms %	C_{Rn} Bq m ⁻³
46	23.5	< 50
94	47.9	50 - 100
39	19.9	100 - 200
8	4.1	200 - 300
2	1.0	300 - 400
7	3.6	> 400

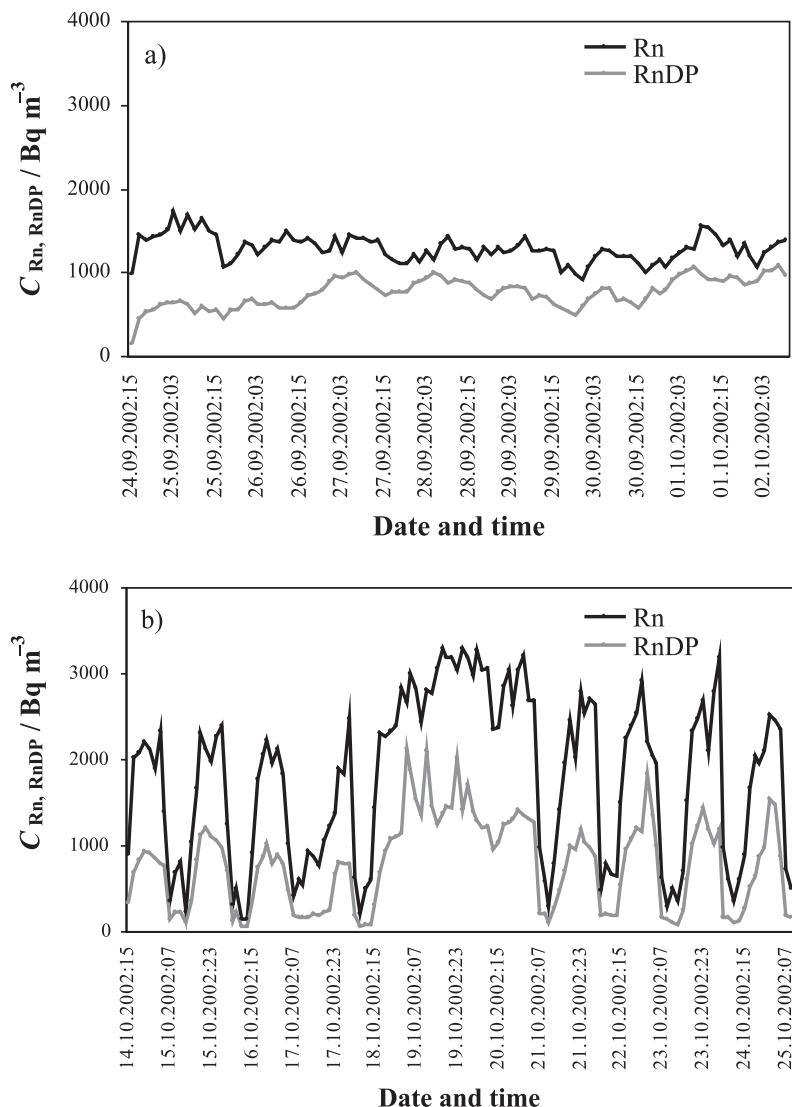


Figure 4. *Continuous measurement of Rn and RnDP concentrations using the Sarad EQF3020-2 instrument: a) in the pharmacy shop of hospital 01-ID-PB between September 24 and October 2, 2002; b) in the pharmacy shop of hospital 07-NM-SB between October 14 and 25, 2002.*

Table 2. *Hospitals (coded names) with indoor air radon concentrations higher than 400 Bq m⁻³. Shown are: number of persons working in the rooms surveyed and their annual exposure times, monthly average radon concentrations (C_{Rn}) obtained with etched track detectors in the periods indicated (in 2002), and monthly effective doses (E) (mo stands for month), received by the personnel in the period from 23 September to 22 October.*

Hospital Code	Period of measurement	C_{Rn} Bq m ⁻³	No. persons	Exposure time h per year	E μSv mo ⁻¹
01-LJ-PK	17.9. – 24.10.	600 ± 35	1	1098	191
	17.9. – 24.10.	2800 ± 140	1	816	664
01-ID-PB	16.9. – 24.10.	1400 ± 85	1	1590	646
	24.9. – 24.10.	1000 ± 50	1	1590	464
02-MB-SB	17.9. – 24.10.	565 ± 35	1	1984	327
05-SE-BS	18.9. – 22.10.	3000 ± 150	4	348	300
07-NM-SB	17.9. – 25.10.	1100 ± 55	7	1984	618

Based on radon concentrations measured at underground workplaces, effective doses (E) received by a worker at these places were calculated applying the general formula (2):

$$E = (C_{Rn} \times F) / 3700 \times (t/170) \times DCF. \quad (4)$$

Here, C_{Rn} is the radon concentration (in Bq m⁻³) and t is the time (in hours) spent by workers at this workplace. According to ICRP-65 (28), $F = 0.40$ and $DCF = 5 \text{ mSv WLM}^{-1}$.

4.1 Underground non-uranium mines

Rn levels in coal mines are low, as the result of the effective ventilation needed to prevent methane explosions. Therefore no precautionary measures are needed from the radiation protection point of view. Effective doses have not been published.

4.2 Karst caves

Radon concentrations in karst caves are higher in summer than in winter due to the so-called "chimney effect". For example, air temperature in the Postojna Cave is between 8.0 and 9.0 °C and is practically constant all the year round. In winter, the air temperature in the cave is higher than outdoors and the cave works as a huge fire place in which the draught drives air from the cave rooms into the atmosphere.

Because of the high radon levels in the Postojna Cave, in 1995 regular and permanent Rn monitoring was required by the Radiation Protection Administration, and has been carried out ever since. The Cave manage-

ment reports the effective doses for their workers in the cave for the first half of every year and for the whole year. If the effective dose for a worker for the first half of the year exceeds 2.0 mSv, that worker would spend a reduced time in the cave in the second half of the year. Based on the annual effective doses, the time to be spent the following year by workers in the cave is planned. The effective dose received by a tourist during one visit is negligible.

4.3 Water supply plants

The attendance time of workers in underground premises of the water plants is short and hence despite the elevated Rn levels, the resulting annual effective doses were acceptably low: they never exceeded 3 mSv (Fig. 5). Therefore under the present working regime no mitigation measures are needed. Nonetheless, the managements were recommended to prepare a time plan prior to every maintenance work underground, which should be accompanied by Rn monitoring and, if necessary, time limited for a given worker.

4.4 Wineries

Based on Rn concentrations obtained with etched track detectors, annual effective doses for the workers in underground rooms of wineries were estimated to range from 0.13 to 1.75 mSv. The latter value slightly exceeds 1.25 mSv, the effective dose a member of the general public receives from Rn and RnDP in a year on a worldwide average (29). Under the present operational regime in Slovene wineries no precautions from the radiation protection point of view are necessary for

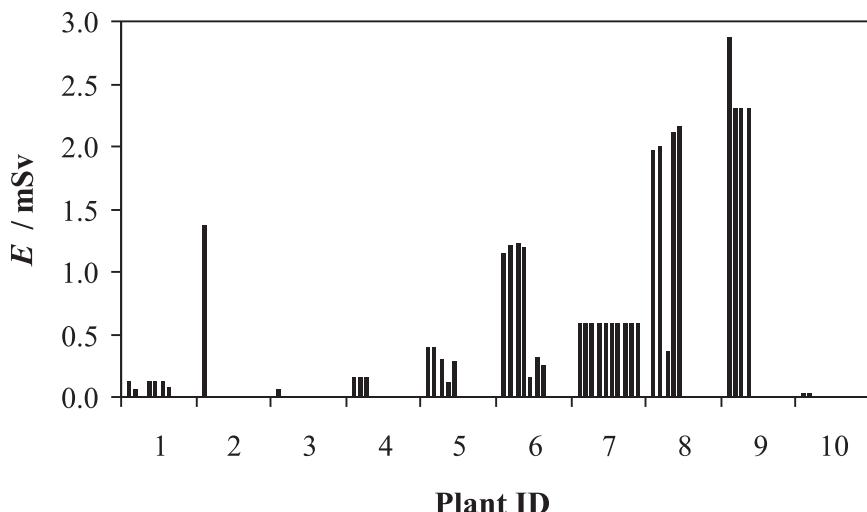


Figure 5. Annual effective doses of workers in underground facilities in Slovene water supply plants in 2001 (PI – plant identity number).

workers and no mitigation measures are foreseen. We have only drawn the attention of the managements to the crucial role of ventilation in keeping low Rn levels, and not to allow works, or at least to limit working times, at underground workplaces during periods when fans are shutdown.

4.5 Hospitals

The reason for elevated indoor Rn levels in hospitals was always that the floor not properly made: either the concrete slab was of bad quality, with cracks appearing with age, or wooden boards were fixed on wooden beams laid directly on a gravel ground.

Annual effective doses were calculated for 1025 persons working in the rooms surveyed. 996 persons (94.2 %) received less than 1 mSv in a year and the remaining 59, between 1.1 and 7.3 mSv. For 16 of the latter, working in rooms with radon concentration more than 400 Bq m⁻³, the monthly effective doses are shown in Table 2. All the rooms with annual effective doses more than 2 mSv were further investigated in order to obtain reliable data on which to decide whether mitigation measures should be undertaken. Some rooms have been already successfully mitigated and the others are in the process of mitigation.

5 Conclusions

This review of the Rn survey carried out at underground workplaces in Slovenia over the last two decades, high-

lights the following main points: (i) because of effective ventilation, no concern is necessary for miners' exposure to radon in coal mines; (ii) prior to a longer stay in a karst cave, Rn level should be checked and, if necessary, the stay in the cave should be limited – as an example: based on the semi-annual and annual effective doses of the workers in the Postojna Cave, their stay in the cave is planned ahead and working time in the cave is limited; (iii) elevated Rn levels are frequently found in underground premises of water supply plants but the effective doses received by the workers are low because of short attendance times; however, maintenance work underground should be accompanied by Rn monitoring, and the management should plan the time needed for each worker, in order to avoid too high exposure; (iv) under normal working regime in a winery, exposure of workers to Rn in underground facilities is low; care is necessary only when work is to be carried out during ventilation shut down; (v) in the majority of basement rooms in hospitals the exposure of personnel to Rn is acceptably low, nevertheless, the occupation safety officer should pay attention to rooms in old buildings where the floor is not always a sufficient barrier to Rn entry, leading to the possibility of elevated indoor Rn levels.

While radon levels cannot be reduced in karst caves because the natural environment should be preserved, at all other places Rn problem can be successfully mitigated by undertaking appropriate technical measures.

Acknowledgements

The authors appreciate fruitful discussions with Dr. Janez Kristan, Dr. Milko Križman and Dr. Tomaž Šutej. The cooperation of managements and personnel of the coal mines, the Postojna Cave, water supply plants, wineries and hospitals is appreciated. The authors also thank Prof. Dr. Roger Pain for his linguistic corrections.

Contributors:

Ivan Kobal participated in field measurements and data evaluation for underground mines and karst caves, while Janja Vaupotič, as the head of the Radon Center at the Jožef Stefan Institute, designed the programme and, together with her co-workers, ran the measurements in the Postojna Cave, water supply plants, wineries and hospitals, evaluated the data obtained and prepared the paper jointly with Ivan Kobal.

Conflict of interest: none.

Sources of support:

This study was financed by the Slovene Research Agency and the Radiation Protection Administration at the Ministry of Health of Slovenia.

List of abbreviations:

- | | |
|------|---|
| ICRP | - International Commission on Radiological Protection |
| Rn | - ^{222}Rn isotope of radon |
| RnDP | - short-lived decay products of ^{222}Rn : ^{218}Po , ^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi and ^{214}Po |

References

1. Darby S, Hill D, Auvinen A, Barros-Dios JM, Baysson H, Bochicchio F, Deo H, Falk R, Forastiere F, Hakama M, Heid I, Kreienbrock L, Kreuzer M, Lagarde F, Mäkeläinen I, Muirhead C, Oberaigner W, Pershagen G, Ruano-Ravina A, Ruosteenaja E, Rosario AS, Tirmarche M, Tomásek L, Whitley E, Wichmann HE, Doll R. Radon in homes and risk of lung cancer: collaborative analysis of individual data from 13 European case-control studies. *BMJ* 2005; 330(7485): 223.
2. Nero AV Jr AV. Radon and its decay products in indoor air: an overview. In: Nazaroff WW, Nero AV Jr, editors. *Radon and its Decay Products in Indoor Air*. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1988: 1-53.
3. Etiope G, Martinelli G. Migration of carrier and trace gases in the geosphere: an overview. *Phys Earth Planetary Interiors* 2002; 129: 185-204.
4. Popit A, Vaupotič J. Indoor radon concentrations in relation to geology in Slovenia. *Environ Geol* 2002; 42: 330-7.
5. Vaupotič J, Križman M, Planinić J, Pezdič J, Adamič K, Stegnar P, Kobal I. Systematic indoor radon and gamma measurements in kindergartens and play schools in Slovenia. *Health Phys* 1994; 66: 550-6.
6. Vaupotič J, Šikovec M, Kobal I. Systematic indoor radon and gamma-ray measurements in Slovenian schools. *Health Phys* 2000; 78: 559-62.
7. Humar M, Šutej T, Skvarč J, Mljač L, Radež M, Ilić R. Indoor and outdoor radon survey in Slovenia by etched track detectors. *Radiat Prot Dosim* 1992; 45: 549-52.
8. Vaupotič J, Ančik M, Škofljanec M, Kobal I. Alpha scintillation cell for direct measurement of indoor radon. *J Environ Sci Health* 1992; A27: 1535-40.
9. Rushing DA, Garcia, WJ, Clark DA. Analysis of effluents and environmental samples. In: IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) Symposium on Radiological Health and Safety in Mining and Milling of Nuclear Materials, 12-16 October 1963. Vienna, International Atomic Energy Agency, 1964, 184-97.
10. Kristan J, Kobal I. A modified scintillation cell for the determination of radon in uranium mine atmosphere. *Health Physics* 1973; 24: 103-4.
11. Križman M. Report on the Intercomparison Experiment for Radon and Progeny in Air. Ljubljana (Slovenia): Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration (Slovenia), 2001. Report No.: URSJV RP 47/2001: 7.
12. Duggan NJ, Howell DM, Soilleux PJ. Concentrations of ^{222}Rn in coal mines in England and Scotland. *Nature* 1968; 219: 1149-50.
13. Nair NB, Eapen CD, Rangarajan C. High airborne radioactivity levels due to radon in some non-uranium mines in India. *Radiat Prot Dosim* 1985; 11: 193-7.
14. Kobal I, Vaupotič J, Udovič H, Burger J, Stropnik B. Radon concentrations in the air of Slovene (Yugoslavia) underground mines. *Environ Int* 1990; 16: 171-3.
15. Slovene Official Journal (Uradni list RS). Regulations for ventilation and air-conditioning of buildings. *Uradni list RS* 2002; 42: 4139-61.
16. Kobal I, Smodiš B, Škofljanec M. Radon-222 air concentrations in the Slovenian karst caves of Yugoslavia. *Health Phys* 1986; 50: 830-4.
17. Field SM. Risk to cavers and cave workers from exposure to low-level ionizing radiation from ^{222}Rn decay in caves. *J Cave Karst Stud* 2007; 69: 207-28.
18. Kobal I, Ančik M, Škofljanec M. Variation of ^{222}Rn air concentration in Postojna Cave. *Radiat Prot Dosim* 1988; 25: 207-11.
19. Vaupotič J, Csige I, Radolić V, Hunyadi I, Planinić J, Kobal I. Methodology of radon monitoring and dose estimates in Postojna Cave, Slovenia. *Health Phys* 2001; 80: 142-7.
20. Trautmannsheimer M, Schindlmeier W, Börner K. Radon concentration measurements and personnel exposure levels in Bavarian water supply facilities. *Health Phys* 2003; 84: 100-10.
21. Vaupotič J. Radon exposure at drinking water supply plants in Slovenia. *Health Phys* 2002; 83: 901-6.
22. Szerbin P, Vaupotič J, Csige I, Kobal I, Hunyadi I, Juhász L, Baradács E. Radioactivity in vine cellars in Hungary and Slovenia. *Int Congress Ser* 2005; 1276: 362-4.
23. Vaupotič J. Exposure to Radon at Underground Workplaces in Wineries. 2007; submitted.
24. Denman AR. The significance of raised radon levels in NHS properties in Northamptonshire. *Radiat Prot Dosim* 1994; 54: 65-8.

25. Mnich Z, Karpinska M, Kapala J, Kozak K, Mazur J, Birula A, Antonowicz K. Radon concentration in hospital buildings erected during the last 40 years in Białystok, Poland. *J Environ Radioact* 2004; 75: 225–32.
26. Vaupotič J, Kobal I. Radon survey and exposure assessment in hospitals. *Radiat Prot Dosim* 2006; 121: 158–67.
27. Vaupotič J, Kobal I. Radon exposure in Slovene kindergartens based on continuous radon measurements. *Radiat Prot Dosim* 2001; 95: 359–64.
28. International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). *Protection Against Radon-222 at Home and at Work*, ICRP Publication 65. Pergamon Press; 1994.
29. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR). *Sources and Effects of Ionizing radiation*. UNSCEAR 2000 Report to the General assembly, with Scientific Annexes; 2000; Vol. 1.

THE ROLE OF NANOSIZED AEROSOLS OF RADON DECAY PRODUCTS IN RADON DOSIMETRY

VLOGA NANO AEROSOLOV RADONOVIH RAZPADNIH PRODUKTOV V DOZIMETRIJI RADONA

Janja Vaupotič¹, Ivan Kobal¹

Prispelo: 6. 7. 2007 – Sprejeto: 8. 11. 2007

Original scientific article
UDC 546.296:614.87

Abstract

Aim: In order to demonstrate the difference in dose conversion factors obtained based on epidemiological studies (DCF_E) and by applying dosimetric models for mouth (DCF_{Dm}) and nasal (DCF_{Dn}) breathing the unattached fraction of nanosize radon short-lived decay products (f_{un}) was measured.

Methods: Portable SARAD EQF3020 and EQF3020-2 devices were used to continuously measure activity levels of radon (Rn) and radon short-lived decay products ($RnDP$), equilibrium factors between Rn and $RnDP$, and unattached fractions of $RnDP$. Measurements were carried out in kindergartens, karst caves and wineries.

Conclusion: In kindergartens, f_{un} ranged from 0.03 to 0.24 with a geometric mean of 0.14. DCF_{Dm} and DCF_{Dn} are higher by a factor of 4.0 and 1.7, respectively, than $DCF_E = 5 \text{ mSv WLM}^{-1}$. At the lowest point of the Postojna Cave, f_{un} values ranged from 0.54 to 0.68 in summer and from 0.12 to 0.14 in winter. DCF_{Dm} is higher than DCF_E by a factor of 11.5–14.2 in summer and 3.6–4.0 in winter, while for DCF_{Dn} , these factors are 3.1–3.5 and 1.6–1.7, respectively. In wineries, f_{un} values ranged from 0.08 to 0.20; DCF_{Dm} and DCF_{Dn} are higher than DCF_E by factors of 2.8–5.1 and 1.5–1.9, respectively.

Key words: radon, radon short-lived decay products, unattached fraction of radon short-lived decay products, air, kindergartens, karst caves, wineries

Izvirni znanstveni članek
UDC 546.296:614.87

Izvleček

Cilj: Meritve deleža prostih radonovih kratkoživih razpadnih produktov (f_{un}) velikosti nanometrov z namenom, da bi prispevali k razlagi razlike med doznimi pretvorbenimi faktorji (DCF), ki jih dobimo na podlagi epidemioloških izsledkov (DCF_E) oziroma izračunamo po dozimetričnem modelu za dihanje skozi usta (DCF_{Dm}) in skozi nos (DCF_{Dn}).

Metode: Za meritve smo uporabljali prenosna merilnika SARAD EQF3020 in EQF3020-2, s katerima smo kontinuirno merili koncentracije radona (Rn) in radonovih kratkoživih razpadnih produktov ($RnDP$), faktor radioaktivnega ravnotežja med Rn in $RnDP$ (F) ter delež prostih $RnDP$ (f_{un}). Meritve smo izvedli v otroških vrtcih, kraških jamaх in vinskih kleteh.

Zaključki: V otroških vrtcih so bile vrednosti f_{un} med 0,03 in 0,24 z geometrično srednjim vrednostjo 0,14. DCF_{Dm} in DCF_{Dn} sta bila za faktor 4,0 oziroma 1,7 večja od $DCF_E = 5 \text{ mSv WLM}^{-1}$. V Postojnski jami je bil f_{un} v območju 0,54–0,68 poleti in v območju 0,12–0,14 pozimi na najnižji točki v jami. DCF_{Dm} je za faktor 11,5–14,2 poleti in faktor 3,6–

¹ Jožef Stefan Institute, Jamova 39, PO Box 3000, 1001 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Correspondence to: e-mail: janja.vaupotic@ijs.si

4,0 pozimi večji od DCF_E , medtem ko sta ta faktorja 3,1–3,5 oziroma 1,6–1,7 za DCF_{Dm} . V vinskih kleteh so bile vrednosti f_{un} v območju 0,08–0,20; DCF_{Dm} je bil za faktor 2,8–5,1, DCF_{Dn} pa za faktor 1,5–1,9 večji od DCF_E .

Ključne besede: radon, radonovi kratkoživi razpadni produkti, prosti radonovi razpadni produkti, zrak, vrtci, kraške Jame, vinske kleti

1 Introduction

Breathing air contaminated with radon and its short-lived decay products contributes about half the total effective dose that a member of the general public receives on worldwide average from all natural radioactive sources (1). It is the second greatest cause of lung cancer, close to cigarette smoking (2). Radon dosimetry, in which nano sized radon decay products play a crucial role, is very complex and a number of questions still remain to be resolved.

Radioactive decay of radon (^{222}Rn : α -decay, half-life, $t_{1/2} = 3.82$ days) results in creating radon short-lived decay products (RnDP) (3): ^{218}Po (α -decay, $t_{1/2} = 3.10$ min), ^{214}Pb (β/δ -decay, $t_{1/2} = 26.8$ min), ^{214}Bi (β/δ -decay, $t_{1/2} = 19.9$ min), and ^{214}Po (α -decay, $t_{1/2} = 164$ μs). Initially, RnDPs are positive free ions which, sooner or later, depending on experimental conditions, are partly neutralised by recombination and form nanosized *clusters* or so-called *unattached* RnDPs with sizes between 0.5 and 3 nm (4). They further attach to aerosol particulates, forming *attached* decay products with an *activity median aerodynamic diameter* (AMAD) of 200 nm (5). Because of plate-out of aerosols on the walls and floor of a room, as well as air movement and entry of fresh air, radioactive equilibrium between decay products and radon is only partly achieved. It is expressed as a fraction between 0 and 1, called the *equilibrium factor*, F (3). Deposition of the short-lived decay products on the walls of the respiratory airways, the critical point in radon dosimetry, depends strongly on the particulate characteristics (6, 7). Therefore the *unattached fraction* (f_{un}) of decay products is an important datum.

In order to convert exposure to Rn and RnDP into dose, the so-called dose conversion factor, DCF is needed. In radon dosimetry, DCF is defined as the ratio of the weighted equivalent dose to the lung (assuming a radiation weighting factor for a particles, w_α , of 20, and a tissue weighting factor for lung, w_{lung} , of 0.12) expressed in mSv, to the expo-

sure to radon progeny expressed either in WLM or $\text{Bq m}^{-3} \text{ h}$. The old but still widely used unit, 1 WLM (working-level-month), is the exposure resulting from 170 hours breathing in air with an activity concentrations of short-lived radon decay products of 1 WL (working-level), which was originally defined as the activity concentration of ^{218}Po , ^{214}Bi and ^{214}Pb (^{214}Po) which are in radioactive equilibrium ($F = 1$) (3) with 100 pCi L $^{-1}$ (3700 Bq m^{-3}) of ^{222}Rn , resulting in an alpha energy concentration of 1.3×10^5 MeV L $^{-1}$ (3).

DCF values may be obtained either based on results of epidemiologic studies (hereafter denoted by DCF_E) or by calculation applying dosimetric models (hereafter denoted by DCF_D). For DCF_E , the ICRP Publication 65 (ICRP, 1994a) recommends 5 mSv/WLM for working, and 4 mSv/WLM for living environments.

The dosimetric approach was elaborated by Birchall and James (8). DCF_D is calculated based on a refined, recently proposed human respiratory tract model (9). One of the parameters that affect DCF_D most is f_{un} (10, 11). DCF_D values in the range 8–32 mSv/WLM were obtained under different conditions, with 15 mSv/WLM as the 'best estimate' for the indoor air conditions in dwellings.

In addition, Porstendorfer (12) has shown that

$$DCF_{Dm} = 101 \times f_{un} + 6.7 \times (1 - f_{un}) \quad (1)$$

for mouth breathing, and

$$DCF_{Dn} = 23 \times f_{un} + 6.2 \times (1 - f_{un}) \quad (2)$$

for nasal breathing

Which can be calculated separately based on the experimental f_{un} values.

While DCF_E values are recommended by the ICRP-65 (ICRP, 1994a) methodology for use in general radon dosimetry, DCF_D (and so DCF_{Dm} , DCF_{Dn}) are suggested to be used for research purposes only (13).

The lack of agreement between DCF_E and DCF_D values has not been fully clarified yet, and the reason for $DCF_D > DCF_E$ most probably originates from too high values being chosen for w_α (14, 15). Challenged by this

problem, our group has recently been studying f_{un} in a range of various environments in order to build up an experimental basis on which the discussion may continue and lead to a better understand the disagreement and, eventually, to diminish the gap between DCF_D and DCF_E .

In this paper, results of Rn, RnDP, F and f_{un} monitoring in air, with emphasis on f_{un} , are presented in three environments in Slovenia: in kindergartens, karst caves (Postojna Cave) and wineries. The influence of air temperature and relative humidity, working regime, and ventilation on f_{un} will be shown. DCF_D values will be calculated and discussed, and compared with values of DCF_E .

2 Survey methods

Portable SARAD EQF3020 and EQF3020-2 devices (manufactured by SARAD, Dresden, Germany) have been used. Every two hours a pump sucks air over a silicon detector on which radon decay products are electro-deposited and counted. The data are stored and later transferred to a personal computer for evaluation. The instruments measure activity concentrations (hereafter simply called concentrations) of Rn and RnDP (i. e., C_{Rn} and C_{RnDP}), the equilibrium factor F between Rn and RnDP and unattached fraction f_{un} of RnDP, together with air temperature and relative air humidity, the two parameters affecting f_{un} (16). The lower limit of detection for C_{Rn} and C_{RnDP} is 50–60 Bq m⁻³ and the experimental errors 10–20 % at low concentrations and less than 10 % for C_{Rn} and C_{RnDP} higher than 200 Bq m⁻³.

The instruments were calibrated by the manufacturer on purchase and are checked regularly at the inter-comparison experiments organized annually by the Slovene Nuclear Safety Administration (17). They are re-calibrated every two years in the manufacturer's radon chamber. In addition, at each measurement site the instruments were regularly checked by taking samples and measuring C_{Rn} with alpha scintillation cells, calibrated annually by a standard ²²⁶RaCl₂ solution (National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST Standard Reference Material 4953D) (18).

The measurements were carried out at places where our previous survey had revealed elevated Rn levels (19). Thus, a device was operated for 10–15 days in one or more rooms of selected kindergartens (in total: 29 rooms in 13 kindergartens), at the lowest point and in the railway station in the Postojna Cave

and in underground premises of four wineries.

3 Results

In Fig. 1, diurnal variations of the measured parameters are shown for the LJ-S2-01b kindergarten. Similar plots were obtained for all kindergartens and average values for each parameter for the whole period of measurement were calculated (20). The values for f_{un} are given in Table 1, and the results of C_{Rn} , C_{RnDP} and F obtained in all kindergartens surveyed are summarised in Table 2.

The results of measurements at the lowest point in the Postojna Cave (21) in summer are shown in Fig. 3. Similar plots were also obtained there in winter, and for both summer and winter at the railway station in the cave. C_{Rn} and C_{RnDP} were lower at the railway station than at the lowest point and lower in winter than in summer at both sites. In Table 3 only average values f_{un} for winter and summer time are shown for the lowest point.

From all measurements in wineries (22), the results for VK-P-02 with low f_{un} values (Fig. 5) and VK-S-05 with high f_{un} values (Fig. 6) are shown and average values are listed in Table 4.

4 Discussion

4.1 Kindergartens

Fig. 2 shows the dependence of f_{un} on F , relative air humidity (HR) and air temperature (T) in the rooms surveyed. As expected (23–28), a negative correlation between f_{un} and F was observed in all kindergartens and, for the measurement in the LJ-S2-01b kindergarten, may be approximated by a power expression (29) $f_{un} = 0.056 F^{0.875}$ (Fig. 2a). During working hours, the plate-out of aerosols is enhanced, resulting in reduced aerosol concentration in the air (30) and thus lowering F and increasing f_{un} . Also the $f_{un} - RH$ correlation is expected to be negative (31): increasing RH causes an increase in size of aerosol particulates, thus increasing the attachment rate of RnDPs and decreasing f_{un} . This kind of $f_{un} - RH$ relationship was observed in some kindergartens but not in others. Thus, for example, in the LJ-S2-01b kindergarten (Fig. 2b) even a positive, though very weak, correlation was found, which cannot be explained based on the data obtained so far. The $f_{un} - T$ relationship was neither expected (26) nor observed, as shown for the LJ-S2-01b kindergarten in Fig. 2c.

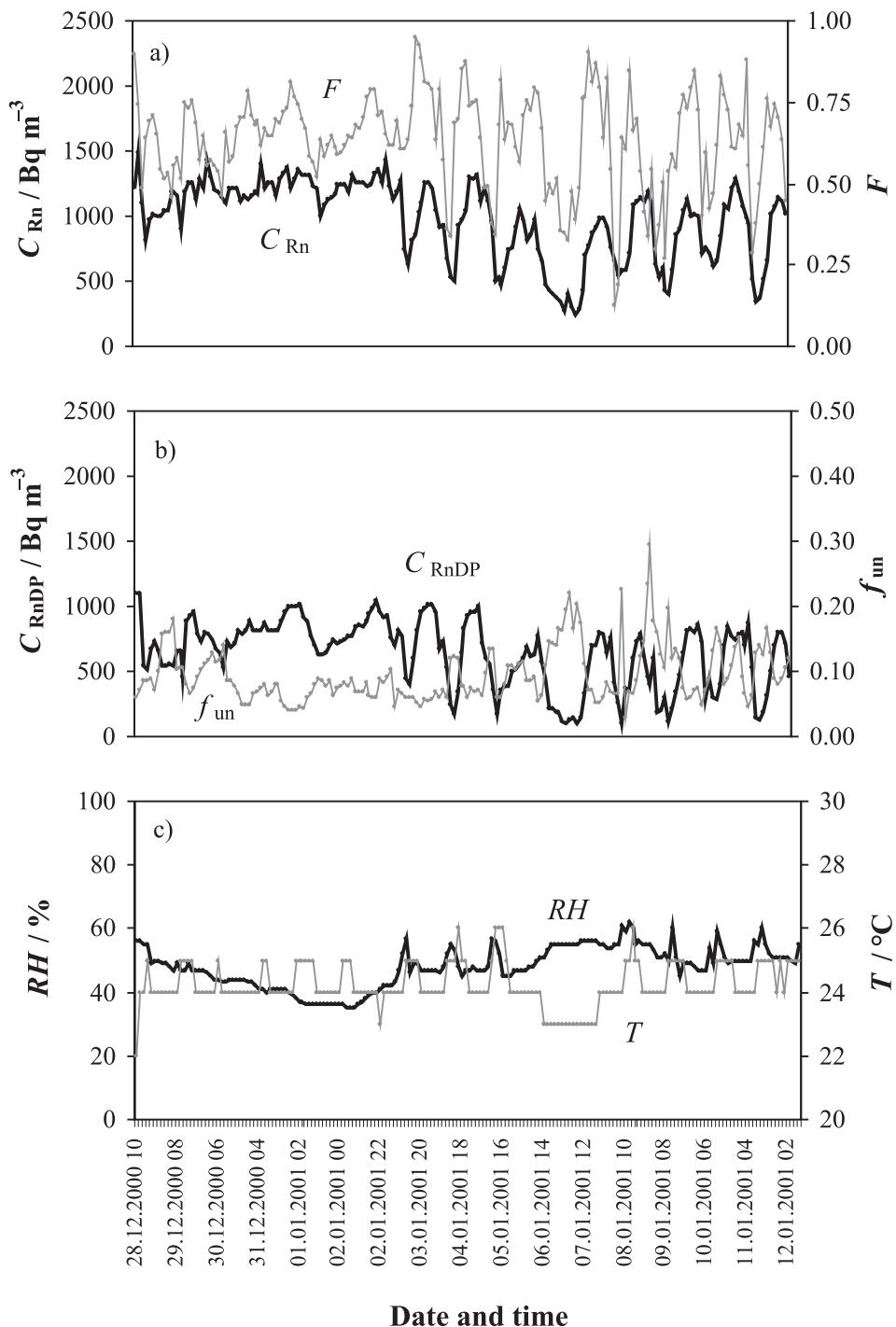


Figure 1. Time dependence of the parameters measured in kindergarten LJ-S2-01b during the period from December 28, 2000 to January 12, 2001: a) Rn concentration (C_{Rn}) and equilibrium factor (F), b) RnDP concentration (C_{RnDP}) and unattached fraction of short-lived radon decay products (f_{un}), c) relative indoor air humidity (RH) and indoor air temperature (T).

Table 1. Dose conversion factors (in mSv/WLM) for mouth breathing (DCF_{Dm}) and nasal breathing (DCF_{Dn}) calculated from f_{un} values (obtained from the continuous measurements), together with $DCF_m/5$ and $DCF_n/5$, in Slovenian kindergartens (names are coded) in 1998-2002.

kindergarten code	f_{un}	DCF_{Dm}	DCF_{Dn}	$DCF_{Dm}/5$	$DCF_{Dn}/5$
DI-S2-03	0.19	24.6	9.4	4.9	1.9
DV-S3-02	0.16	21.8	8.9	4.4	1.8
GH-S2-02	0.24	29.3	10.2	5.9	2.0
GR-S2-02	0.15	20.8	8.7	4.2	1.7
ID-S2-11a	0.10	16.1	7.9	3.2	1.6
ID-S3-11a	0.12	18.0	8.2	3.6	1.6
ID-S2-11b	0.11	17.1	8.0	3.4	1.6
ID-S3-11b	0.14	19.9	8.6	4.0	1.7
LJ-S2-01a	0.08	14.2	7.5	2.8	1.5
LJ-S3-01a	0.13	19.0	8.4	3.8	1.7
LJ-S2-01b	0.10	16.1	7.9	3.2	1.6
LJ-S3-01b	0.17	22.7	9.1	4.5	1.8
LJ-S2-01c	0.12	18.0	8.2	3.6	1.6
LJ-S3-01c	0.20	25.6	9.6	5.1	1.9
LJ-S1-01a	0.17	22.7	9.1	4.5	1.8
LJ-S1-01b	0.17	22.7	9.1	4.5	1.8
LJ-S1-02	0.17	22.7	9.1	4.5	1.8
LJ-S3-02	0.03	9.5	6.7	1.9	1.3
LS-S2-01	0.24	29.3	10.2	5.9	2.0
NM-S3-03a	0.22	27.4	9.9	5.5	2.0
NM-S2-03b	0.13	19.0	8.4	3.8	1.7
PZ-S2-11	0.18	23.7	9.2	4.7	1.8
PZ-S3-11	0.19	24.6	9.4	4.9	1.9
RI-S2-09	0.10	16.1	7.9	3.2	1.6
SZ-S2-10	0.16	21.8	8.9	4.4	1.8
ST-S2-11	0.17	22.7	9.1	4.5	1.8
VD-S2-03	0.19	24.6	9.4	4.9	1.9
VD-S2-02	0.11	17.1	8.0	3.4	1.6
VD-S3-02	0.23	28.4	10.1	5.7	2.0

Table 2. Minimum (min.) and maximum (max.) values, geometric means (GM) and their standard deviations (GSD) of the parameters studied in Slovenian kindergartens in 1998-2002.

parameter	min.	max.	GM	GSD
$C_{Rn} / \text{Bq m}^{-3}$	128	1473	458	2.09
$C_{RnDP} / \text{Bq m}^{-3}$	37	1118	238	2.45
F	0.20	0.81	0.50	1.40
f_{un}	0.03	0.24	0.14	1.55
$RH / \%$	27.0	77.4	40.6	1.25
$DCF_{Dm} / \text{mSv WLM}^{-1}$	9.5	29.3	20.7	1.28
$DCF_{Dm} / 5$	1.9	5.9	4.1	1.28
$DCF_{Dn} / \text{mSv WLM}^{-1}$	6.7	10.2	8.8	1.10
$DCF_{Dn} / 5$	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.10

Table 3. Dose conversion factors for mouth (DCF_{Dm}) and nasal (DCF_{Dn}) breathing calculated using f_{un} in Eqs. 2 and 3 for summer and winter at the lowest point in the Postojna Cave.

season, year	f_{un}	DCF_{Dm} mSv WLM ⁻¹	$DCF_{Dm} / 5$	DCF_{Dn} mSv WLM ⁻¹	$DCF_{Dn} / 5$
winter, 1998	0.12	18.0	3.6	8.2	1.6
summer, 1998	0.54	57.6	11.5	15.3	3.1
winter, 1999	0.14	19.9	4.0	8.6	1.7
summer, 1999	0.61	64.2	12.8	16.5	3.3
summer, 2000	0.56	59.5	11.9	15.6	3.1
summer, 2001	0.68	70.8	14.2	17.6	3.5
summer, 2002	0.67	69.9	14.0	17.5	3.5

Table 4. Average values of unattached fraction of radon short-lived decay products (f_{un}) in selected Slovenian wineries measured in spring of 2002, together with dose conversion factors for mouth (DCF_{Dm}) and nasal (DCF_{Dn}) breathing.

winery	f_{un}	DCF_{Dm} mSv WLM ⁻¹	$DCF_{Dm} / 5$	DCF_{Dn} mSv WLM ⁻¹	$DCF_{Dn} / 5$
VK-S-05	0.20	25.6	5.1	9.6	1.9
VK-P-02	0.12	18.0	3.6	8.2	1.6
VK-L-02	0.08	14.2	2.8	7.5	1.5
VK-R-02	0.09	15.2	3.0	7.7	1.5

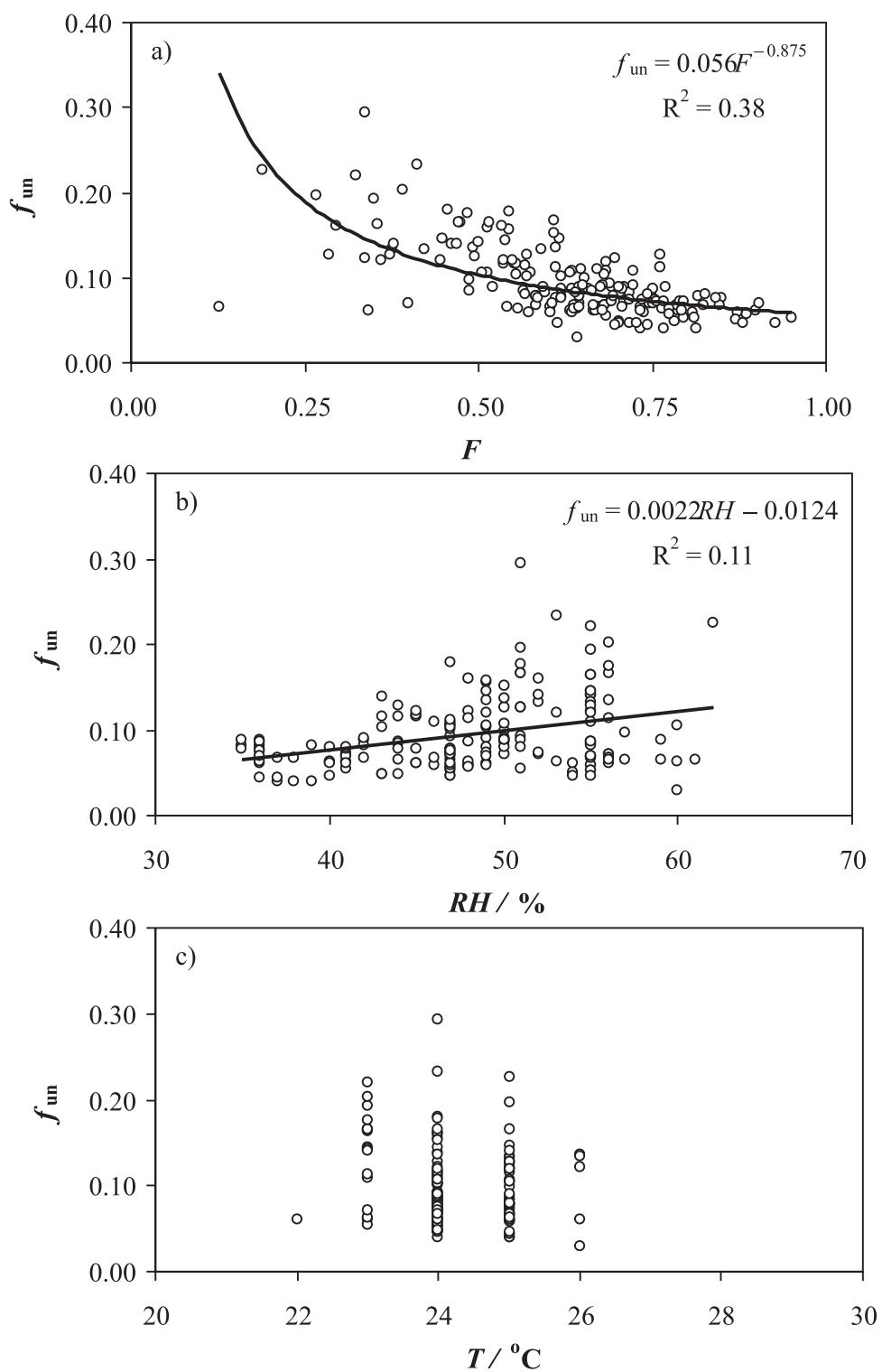


Figure 2. Dependence of f_{un} on a) equilibrium factor (F), b) relative humidity of indoor air (RH) and c) indoor air temperature (T) in the LJ-S2-01b kindergarten.

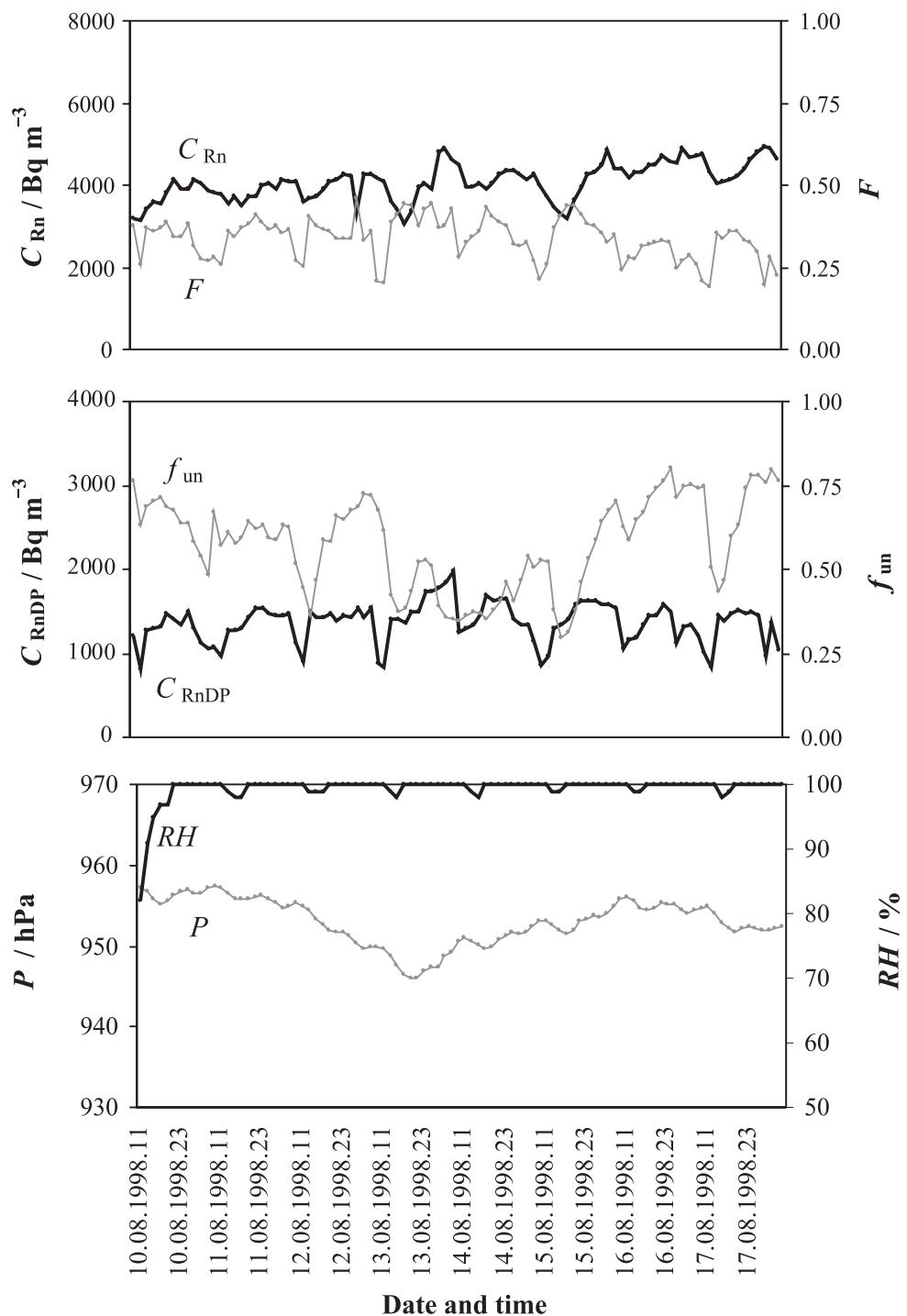


Figure 3. $Rn (C_{Rn})$ and $RnDP (C_{RnDP})$ concentrations, equilibrium factor (F), unattached fraction of $RnDP (f_{un})$, barometric pressure (P) and relative air humidity in the cave (RH) measured at the lowest point in Postojna Cave, August 10–18, 1998.

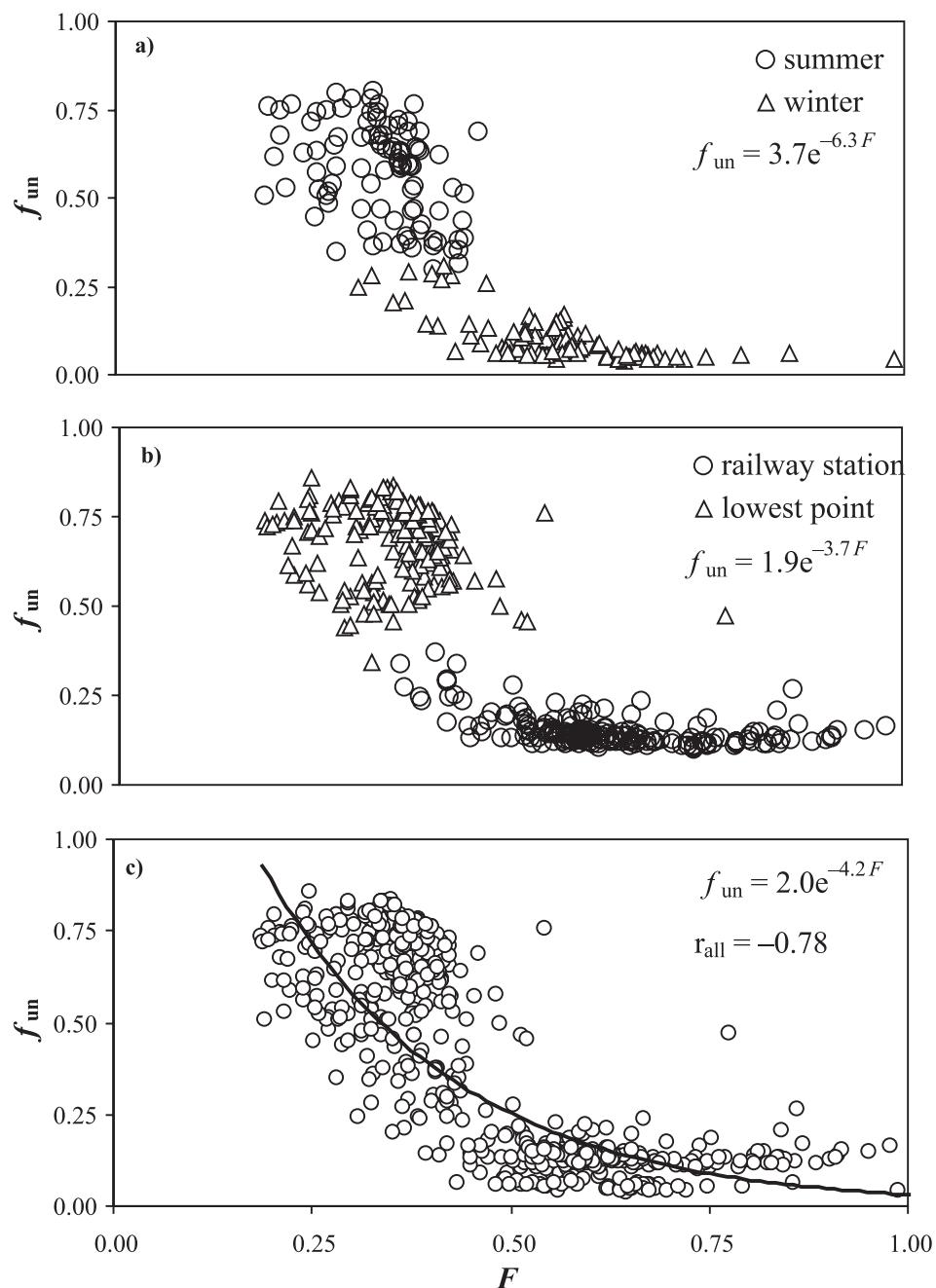


Figure 4. The relationship between the unattached fraction of RnDP (f_{un}) and the equilibrium factor (F): a) at the lowest point in Postojna Cave, in summer (August 10–17) and in winter (December 14–22, 1998), b) in summer, at the lowest point (July 17 – August 2, 2001) and railway station (July 17–18, 2001), c) general exponential correlation for all points from plots a and b above.

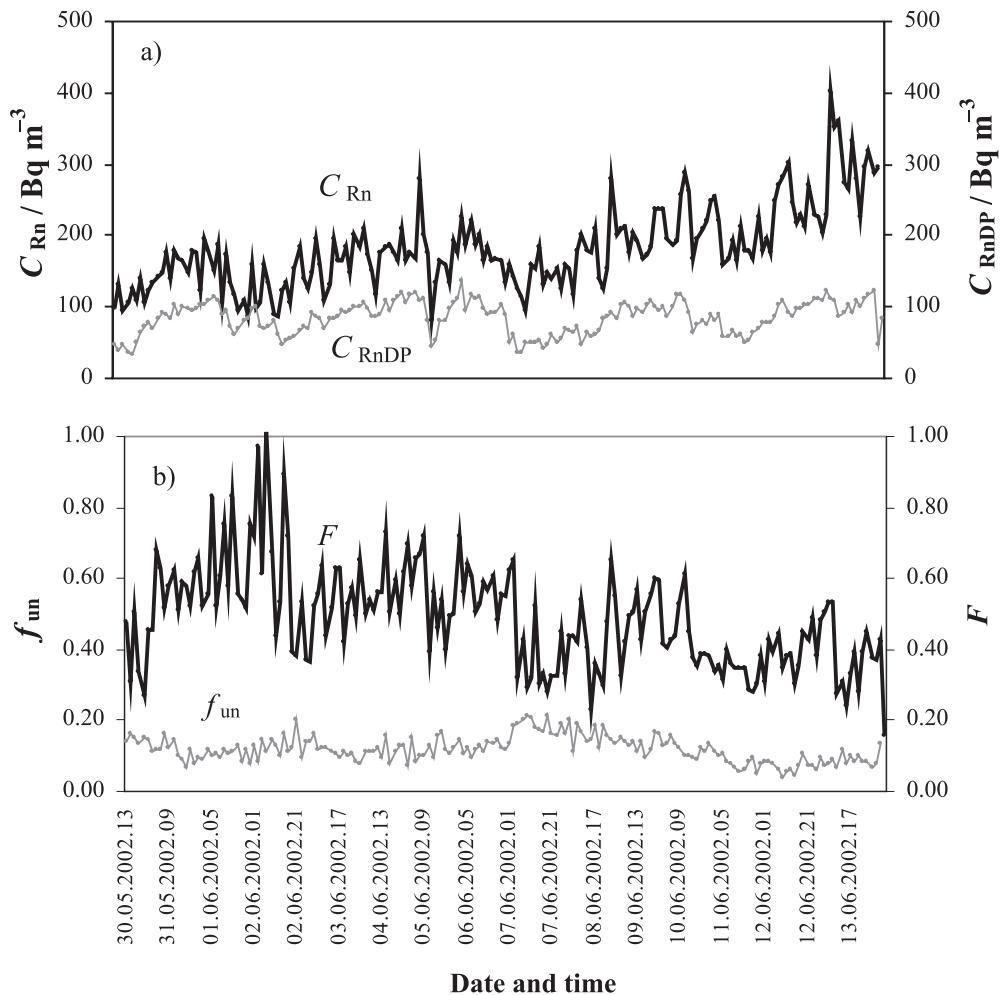


Figure 5. Continuous measurement of concentrations of Rn (C_{Rn}) and RnDP (C_{RnDP}), equilibrium factor (F), and unattached fraction of RnDP (f_{un}) in the winery at VK-P-02, using the Sarad EQF3020-2 instrument in the period from May 30 to June 14, 2002.

Based on f_{un} values in Table 1 and using equations 1 and 2, DCF_{Dm} and DCF_{Dn} were calculated together with their values divided by 5 (Table 1). Table 2 summarises the results obtained in all kindergartens surveyed and shows that, on average, DCF_{Dm} is higher than DCF_E by a factor of 4.0 and DCF_{Dn} by a factor of 1.7. According to ICRP criteria (9), all persons in kindergartens, both personnel and children, are considered as nasal breathers.

4.2 Postojna Cave

As expected, higher F values are accompanied by lower f_{un} values (24, 28). While Fig. 4a shows the $f_{un} - F$ relationship for summer and winter at the *lowest point* (together described as $f_{un} = 3.7e^{-6.3F}$) and this relationship is compared at the *railway station* and *lowest point* (together described as $f_{un} = 1.9e^{-3.7F}$) (Fig. 4b), Fig. 4c shows the best fit of all the points from Figs. 2a and 2b, approximated by $f_{un} = 2.0e^{-4.2F}$. Due to the *chimney effect* the air draught from the cave to the outdoor atmosphere is stronger in winter than in summer, thus we would expect the cave air to be more stagnant, and thus f_{un} lower, in summer than in winter. Nonetheless, the opposite was observed, with much higher f_{un} values in summer ($f_{un} = 0.58$) in the period August 10–18, 1998 than in winter ($f_{un} = 0.10$) in the period December 14–22, 1998. The *chimney effect* appears to be dominated by the air mixing produced by the visitors moving through narrow corridors. A low f_{un} value in a stagnant air (32) during the night was rapidly increased at the start of the visits in the morning, and started to decrease in the afternoon. Fluctuations of f_{un} are much more pronounced in summer than in winter, most probably because of much larger number of visitors in summer.

Dose conversion factors are summarized in Table 3 which shows that average f_{un} values are much higher than in kindergartens. The resulting DCF_{Dm} is higher by factors of 11.5–14.2 in summer and 3.6–4.0 in winter than DCF_E ($= 5 \text{ mSv WLM}^{-1}$), and similarly, DCF_{Dn} is higher by factors of 3.1–3.5 and 1.6–1.7, respectively. According to the ICRP criteria (9), only maintenance workers carrying out heavy physical work in the cave may be considered as mouth breathers, while all the others are nasal breathers.

4.3 Wineries

At VK-P-02, the cellar system is more than 200 years old and is very complex, composed of hundreds of metres of underground tunnels vaulted with stone and clay brick. The C_{Rn} run (Fig. 5a) does not show the

typical diurnal variations, with maxima during nights and minima during days, as observed at other workplaces (33). Neither are the values constantly higher during weekends (June 1–2 and June 8–9). Similarly, at VK-S-05, neither typical diurnal C_{Rn} fluctuations nor elevated values during non-working days (First May holiday: May 1–5 and weekend: May 11–12) were observed (Fig. 6a). This winery is composed of several large underground halls, vaulted with stone. It is located in the karst region where the majority of elevated indoor Rn levels have been observed within the national radon programme (34), due to underground cracks, fissures and faults which enable Rn to travel long distances and accumulate in closed rooms (35). Elevated Rn levels in this winery were therefore expected but not observed, because of effective ventilation. Similar C_{Rn} runs have also been observed in other wineries, not presented here. In the VK-P-02 winery, the $C_{Rn} - F$ relationship can be approximated by $C_{Rn} = 302e^{-1.14F}$, though with a low correlation coefficient (Fig. 7a). Although expected (29) no dependence of f_{un} on F could be seen (Fig. 7b). In contrast, in the VK-S-05 winery no dependence of C_{Rn} on F was observed (Fig. 8a) while the $f_{un} - F$ relationship was described, though with low correlation coefficient, by $f_{un} = 0.13F^{0.25}$ (Fig. 8b). In the majority of wineries the situation resembles that of the VK-S-05 winery.

Average f_{un} values and dose conversion factors are summarized in Table 4. Both are similar to those in kindergartens, although workplaces surveyed were underground and therefore values similar to those in the Postojna Cave were expected. Clearly, the concentration of aerosols in the cave air is much lower than in a winery (26). The resulting DCF_{Dm} is higher than DCF_E ($= 5 \text{ mSv WLM}^{-1}$) by a factor of 2.8–5.1 and DCF_{Dn} by a factor of 1.5–1.9. According to the ICRP criteria (9), all workers in the wineries may be considered as nasal breathers.

5 Conclusions

The measurements of f_{un} in the three environments have shown the following situation. In kindergartens, f_{un} ranged from 0.03 to 0.24 with a geometric mean of 0.14. The resulting dose conversion factors for mouth (DCF_{Dm}) and nasal breathing (DCF_{Dn}) are higher than DCF_E ($= 5 \text{ mSv WLM}^{-1}$) by factors of 4.0 and 1.7, respectively. f_{un} values in the Postojna Cave were much higher than in kindergartens, ranging from 0.54 to 0.68 in summer and from 0.12 to 0.14 in winter at the lowest point. The resulting DCF_{Dm} is higher than DCF_E by fac-

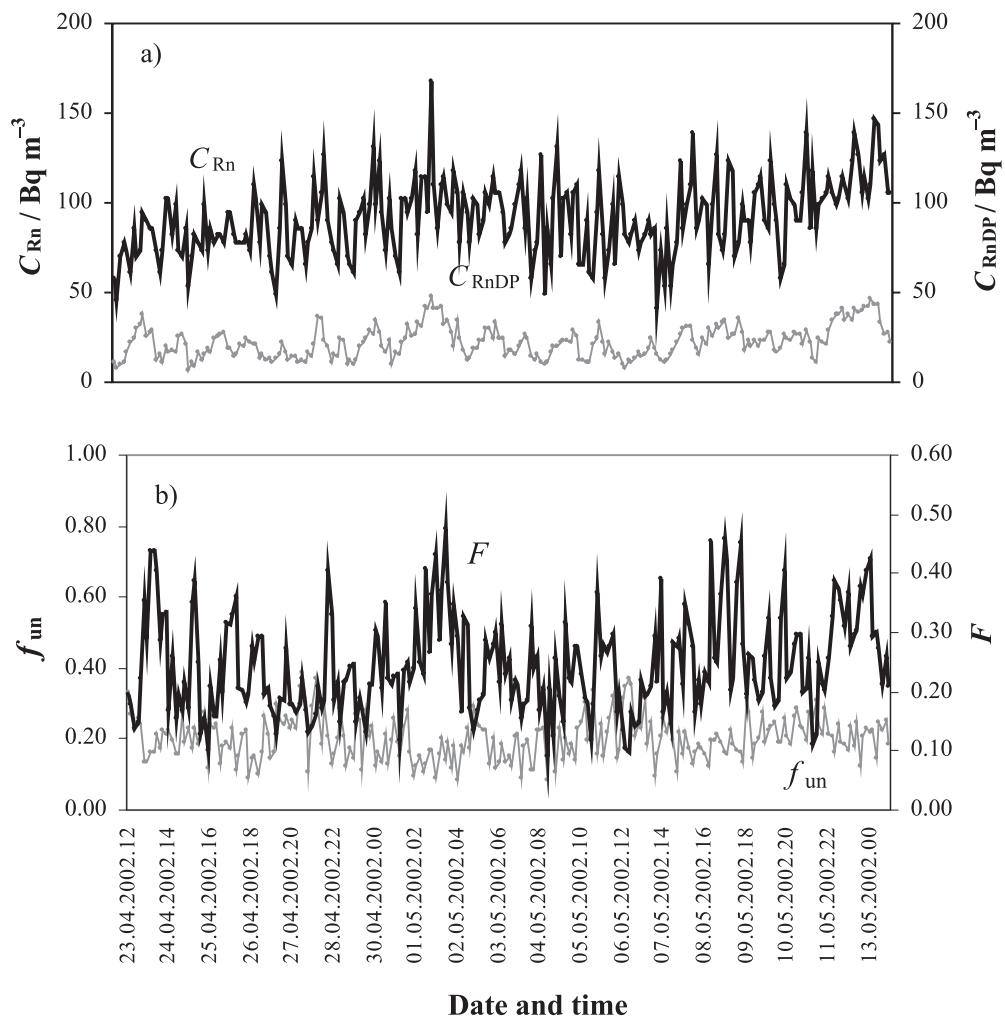


Figure 6. Continuous measurement of concentrations of Rn (C_{Rn}) and RnDP (C_{RnDP}), equilibrium factor (F), and unattached fraction of RnDP (f_{un}) in the winery at VK-S-05, using the Sarad EQF3020-2 instrument in the period from April 23 to May 13, 2002.

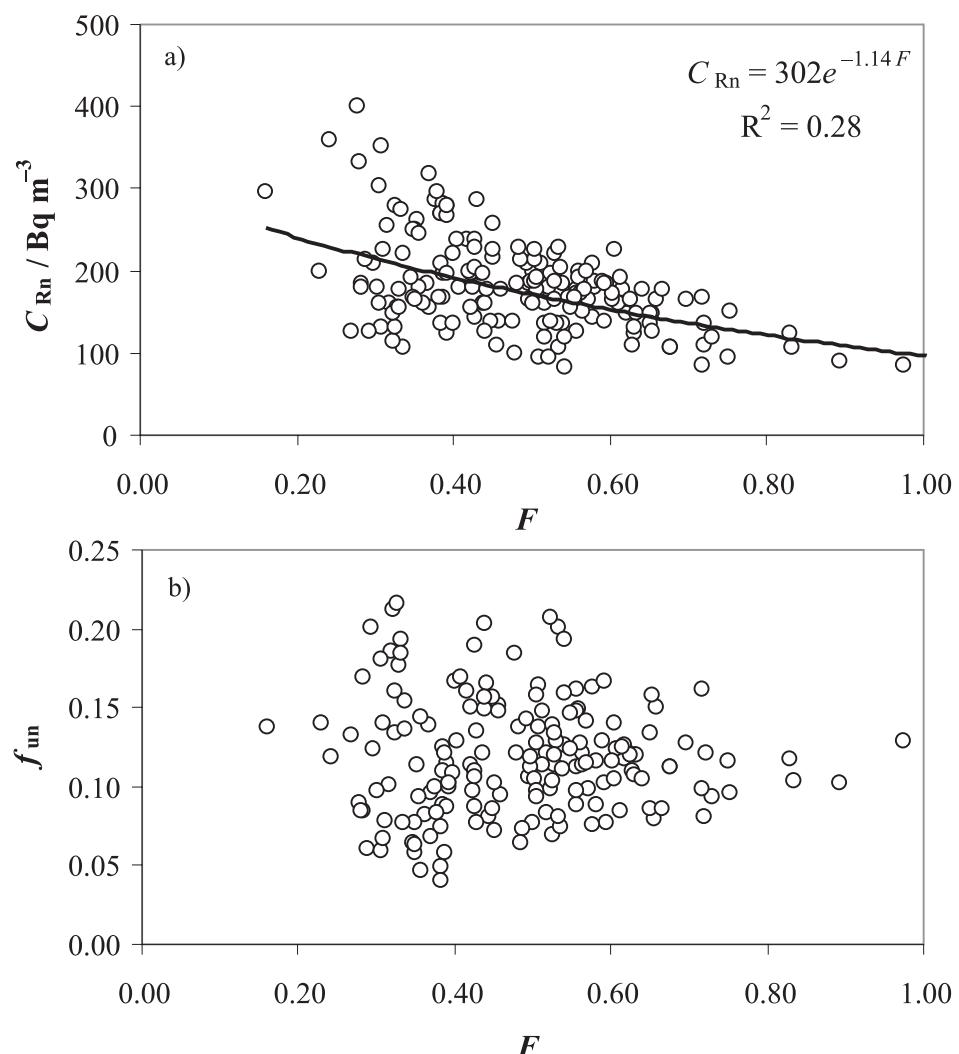


Figure 7. Dependence of: a) Rn concentrations (C_{Rn}) on equilibrium factor (F), and b) unattached fraction of RnDP (f_{un}) on equilibrium factor (F), in the winery at VK-P-02, using the Sarad EQF3020-2 instrument in the period from May 30 to June 14, 2002.

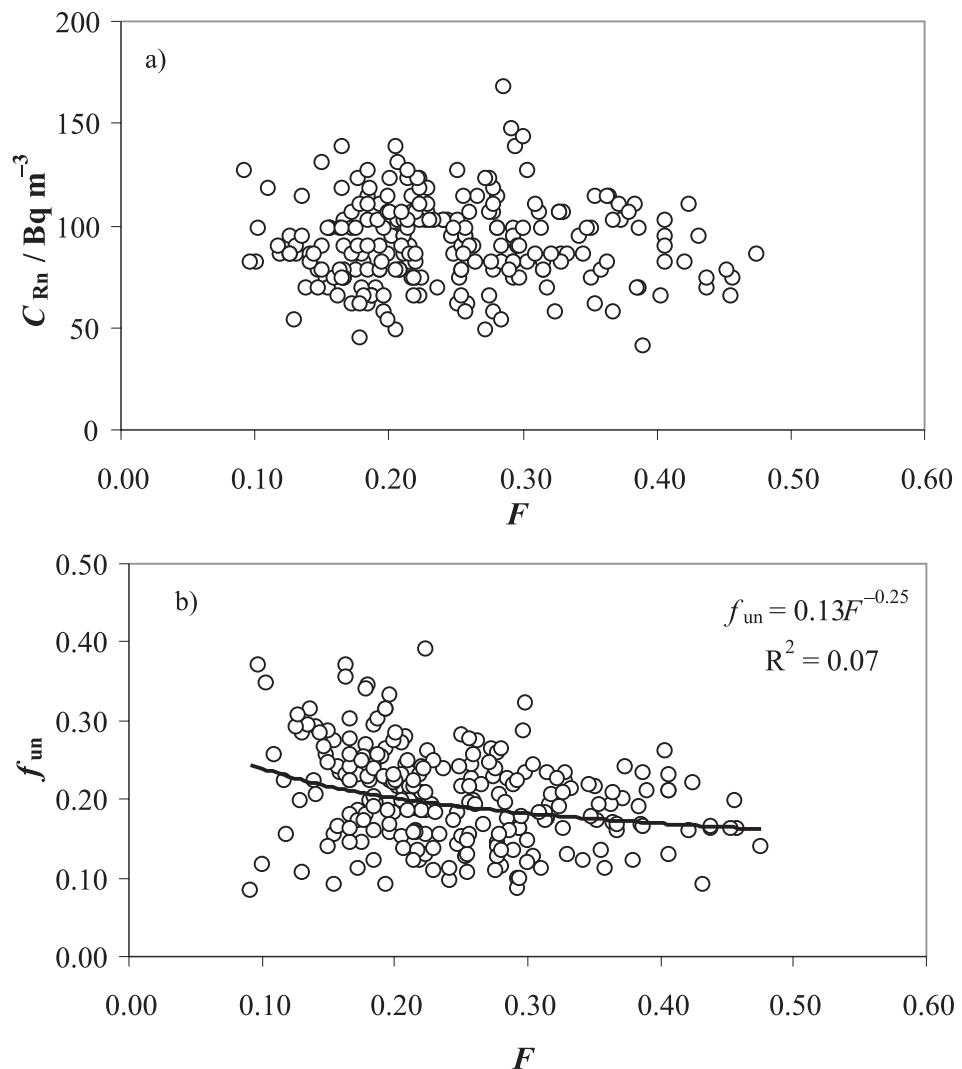


Figure 8. Dependence of: a) Rn concentrations (C_{Rn}) on equilibrium factor (F), and b) unattached fraction of RnDP (f_{un}) on equilibrium factor (F), in the winery at VK-S-05, using the Sarad EQF3020-2 instrument in the period from April 23 to May 13, 2002.

tors of 11.5–14.2 in summer and 3.6–4.0 in winter, while these factors are 3.1–3.5 and 1.6–1.7 respectively for DCF_{Dn} . f_{un} values in wineries are similar to those in kindergartens, ranging from 0.08 to 0.20. The resulting DCF_{Dm} and DCF_{Dn} are higher than DCF_E by factors of 2.8–5.1 and 1.5–1.9, respectively. These results provide experimental evidence for the disagreement between dose conversion factors (and hence effective doses) suggested by the epidemiologic studies and those calculated applying the dosimetric approach for the above environments, and as such provide a good basis for continuing the discussion as to how to tackle this problem and eventually solve it.

Acknowledgement

The authors thank Dr. Thomas Streil for fruitful discussions. The cooperation of managements and personnel of kindergartens, the Postojna Cave, and wineries is appreciated.

The authors also thank Prof. Dr. Roger Pain for his linguistic corrections.

Contributors:

Janja Vaupotič, as the head of the Radon Center at the Jožef Stefan Institute, designed the programme and, together with her co-workers, ran the measurements, evaluated the data obtained and prepared the paper. Ivan Kobal contributed to data evaluation and writing the paper.

Conflict of interest: none.

Sources of support:

This study was financed by the Slovene Research Agency and the Radiation Protection Administration at the Ministry of Health of Slovenia.

List of abbreviations:

DCF	- dose conversion factor (in mSv WLM ⁻¹)
ICRP	- International Commission on Radio logical Protection
Rn	- ²²² Rn isotope of radon
RnDP	- short-lived decay products of ²²² Rn: ²¹⁸ Po, ²¹⁴ Pb, ²¹⁴ Bi and ²¹⁴ Po
UNSCEAR	- United nations Scientific Committee on Effects of atomic Radiation

References

- United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR). Sources and Effects of Ionizing radiation. UNSCEAR 2000 Report to the General assembly, with Scientific Annexes, Vol. 1.
- Leenhouts HP, Brugmans MJP. Calculation of the 1995 lung cancer incidence in the Netherlands and Sweden caused by smoking and radon: risk implication for radon. Radiat Environ Biophys 2001; 40: 11–21.
- Nero AV Jr. Radon and its decay products in indoor air: an overview. In: Nazaroff WW, Nero AV Jr, editors. Radon and its Decay Products in Indoor Air. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1988: 1–53.
- Pagekopf P, Porstendörfer J. Neutralisation rate and the fraction of the positive ²¹⁸Po-clusters in air. Atmos Environ 2003; 37: 1057–64.
- Butterweck G, Porstendörfer J, Reineking A, Kesten J. Unattached fraction and the aerosol size distribution of the radon progeny in a natural cave and mine atmosphere. Radiat Prot Dosim 1992; 45: 167–70.
- Porstendörfer J. Influence of physical parameters on doses from radon exposures. Int Congr Ser 2002; 1225: 149–60.
- Winkler-Heil R, Hofmann W. Comparison of modeling concepts for radon progeny – lung dosimetry. Int Congress Ser 2002; 1225: 169–77.
- Birchall A, James AC. Uncertainty analysis of the effective dose per unit exposure from radon progeny and implication for ICRP risk-weighting factor. Radiat Prot Dosim 1994; 53: 133–40.
- International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). Protection against Radon-222 at Home and at Work, ICRP Publication 65. Oxford, Pergamon Press, 1994.
- Marsh JW, Birchall A. Sensitivity analysis of the weighted equivalent lung dose per unit exposure from radon progeny. Radiat Prot Dosim 2000; 87: 167–78.
- Marsh JW, Birchall A, Butterweck G, Dorrian M-D, Huet C, Ortega X, Reineking A, Tymen G, Schuler Ch, Vargas A, Vezza G, Wendt J. Uncertainty analysis of the weighted equivalent lung dose per unit exposure from radon progeny in the home. Radiat Prot Dosim 2002; 102: 229–48.
- Porstendörfer J. Radon: Measurements related to dose. Environ Int 1996; 22 (Suppl. 1): S563–S583.
- International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). Human Respiratory Tract Model for Radiological Protection, ICRP Publication 66. Oxford, Pergamon Press, 1994.
- Hofmann W, Fakir H, Aubineau-Laniec I, Pihe P. Interaction of alpha particles at cellular level – implications for the radiation weighting factor. Radiat Prot Dosim 2004; 112: 493–500.
- Stather JW. Dosimetric and epidemiologic approach to assessing radon doses – can the difference be reconciled? Radiat Prot Dosim 2004; 112: 487–492.
- Streil T, Holfeld G, Oeser V, Feddersen C, Schönfeld K. Sarad EQF 3020 a new microsystem based monitoring system for the continuous measurement of radon and the attached and unattached fraction of the radon progeny. In: IRPA (International Radiological Protection Association) Regional Congress on Radiation Protection in Neighbouring Countries in Central Europe. Portorož, 1996: 334–41.
- Križman M. Report on the Intercomparison Experiment for Radon and Progeny in Air. Ljubljana (Slovenia): Slovenian Nuclear Safety Administration (Slovenia); 2001. Report No.: URSJV RP 47/2001: 7.
- Vaupotič J, Ančik M, Škofljanec M, Kobal I. Alpha scintillation

- cell for direct measurement of indoor radon. *J Environ Sci Health* 1992; A27: 1535–40.
- 19. Vaupotič J. Indoor radon in Slovenia. *Nucl Technol Radiat Prot* 2003; 2: 36–43.
 - 20. Vaupotič J. Nano-size radon short-lived progeny aerosols in Slovenian kindergartens in wintertime. *Chemosphere* 2007; 69: 856–63.
 - 21. Vaupotič J, Csige I, Radolić V, Hunyadi I, Planinić J, Kobal I. Methodology of radon monitoring and dose estimates in Postojna Cave, Slovenia. *Health Phys* 2001; 80: 142–7.
 - 22. Szerbin P, Vaupotič J, Csige I, Kobal I, Hunyadi I, Juhász L, Baradács E. Radioactivity in vine cellars in Hungary and Slovenia. *Int Congress Ser* 2005; 1276: 362–4.
 - 23. James AC. The basis for health concern. In: Nazaroff WW, Nero, Jr AV, editors. *Radon and its Decay Products in Indoor Air*. New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1988: 259–309.
 - 24. Tokonami S, Iimoto T, Kurosawa R. Continuous measurement of the equilibrium factor and the unattached fraction f_p of radon progeny in the environment. *Environ Int* 1996; 22 (Suppl. 1): S611–S616.
 - 25. Ortega X, Vargas A. Characteristics and temporal variation of airborne radon decay progeny in the indoor environment in Catalonia (Spain). *Environ Int* 1996; 22 (Suppl. 1): S149–S159.
 - 26. Chen C-J, Liu C-C, Lin Y-M. Measurement of equilibrium factor and unattached fraction of radon progeny in Kaohsiung, Taiwan. *Appl Radiat Isot* 1998; 49: 1613–8.
 - 27. Huet C, Tymen G, Boulaud D. Size distribution, equilibrium ratio and unattached fraction of radon decay products under typical indoor domestic conditions. *Sci Total Environ* 2001; 272: 97–103.
 - 28. Vaupotič J, Kobal I. Effective doses in schools based on nanosize radon progeny aerosols. *Atmos Environ* 2006; 40: 7494–507.
 - 29. Huet C, Tymen G, Boulaud D. Long-term measurements of equilibrium factor and unattached fraction of short-lived radon decay products in a dwelling – Comparison with Pradro Model. *Aerosol Sci Technol* 2001; 35: 553–63.
 - 30. El-Hussein A. Unattached fraction, attachment and deposition of radon progeny in indoor air. *Appl Radiat Isot* 1996; 47: 515–23.
 - 31. Chu T-C, Liu H-L. Simulated equilibrium factor studies in radon chamber. *Appl Radiat Isot* 1996; 47: 543–50.
 - 32. Morlier JP, Bisson M, Fritsch P, Monchaux G, Janot M, Pineau JF. Deposition of ^{214}Pb and nuclear aberration in respiratory tract of rats after exposure to radon progeny under different aerosol conditions. *Environ Int* 1996; 22 (Suppl. 1): S927–S930.
 - 33. Vaupotič J, Kobal I. Radon exposure in Slovene kindergartens based on continuous radon measurements. *Radiat Prot Dosim* 2001; 95: 359–64.
 - 34. Popit A, Vaupotič J. Indoor radon concentrations in relation to geology in Slovenia. *Environ Geol* 2002; 42: 330–7.
 - 35. Žvab P, Vaupotič J, Dolenc T. Reasons for elevated radon levels inside the building in Divača. *Geologija (Ljubljana)* 2006; 49: 409–15.

UPORABA BIOMARKERJEV ZA DOLOČANJE VPLIVOV NANODELCEV

THE USE OF BIOMARKERS FOR ASSESSING EFFECTS OF NANOPARTICLES

Anita Jemec¹, Damjana Drobne², Kristina Sepčič², Tatjana Tišler¹

Prispelo: 20. 6. 2007 – Sprejeto: 17. 9. 2007

Pregledni znanstveni članek
UDK 577.1:615

Izvleček

V zadnjem desetletju smo priča izrednemu napredku nanotehnologij, ki so nam in nam bodo v prihodnosti prinesle celo vrsto pridobitev za vsakdanje življenje. Poleg tega pa se moramo zavedati dejstva, da se bodo v našem okolju v velikih količinah pojavljali novi nanomateriali (velikost vsaj 1-100 nm v eni dimenziji), ki imajo zaradi majhnosti drugačne fizikalno-kemijske in toksikološke lastnosti kot njihove večje oblike. O vplivih teh materialov na ljudi in okolje vemo zelo malo, zato je potrebno raziskati njihove morebitne vplive na različnih ravneh biološke organizacije. V prispevku smo predstavili testni sistem z mokrico *Porcellio scaber* za proučevanje vplivov nanomaterialov na organizme. Pri živalih, izpostavljenih 15 nm nanodelcem titanovega dioksida (TiO_2), smo opazovali biokemijske biomarkerje, tj. aktivnosti encimov glutation S-transferaze in katalaze, ter fiziološke biomarkerje (stopnja prehranjevanja, iztrebljanje, asimilacijska učinkovitost, sprememba mase živali). Opazili smo manjše vplive TiO_2 na stopnjo prehranjevanja mokric in signifikantne spremembe aktivnosti obeh encimov. Menimo, da je predstavljeni pristop testiranja hiter in ponovljiv ter nudi veliko informacij o mehanizmih delovanja nekega nanomateriala. Priporočamo nadaljnje nano(eko)toksikološke študije, ki nam bodo omogočile uporabo nanomaterialov s čim manjšimi posledicami za človeka in naše okolje.

Ključne besede: nanomateriali, titanov dioksid, biokemijski biomarkerji, prehranjevanje, kopenski rak *Porcellio scaber*

Review article
UDC 577.1:615

Abstract

During the last decade, an enormous development of nanotechnologies has resulted in numerous improvements for our everyday lives. Nanomaterials (size at least 1-100 nm in one dimension) are new chemical forms of common chemical elements and exhibit unique physico-chemical and toxicological properties that may differ greatly from those of larger particles of the same materials. Until now, not many studies have focused on the effects of nanomaterials on humans and environment, so it is important to investigate their effects at several levels of organization. This paper presents our test system using terrestrial isopod *Porcellio scaber* as a model organism for the evaluation of the nanomaterials' effects on organisms. Animals were exposed to 15 nm titanium dioxide (TiO_2) nanoparticles, and afterwards biochemical biomarkers, e.g. the activities of glutathione S-transferase and catalase, and physiological end-points (feeding rate, faeces production, food assimilation efficiency and animal mass change) were evaluated. An insignificant effect of TiO_2 on feeding and significant effects on the activities of both enzymes were noticed. The test system presented in this work proved to be quick, reliable and

¹ Kemijski inštitut Ljubljana, Hajdrihova 19, 1000 Ljubljana

² Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za biologijo, Večna pot 111, 1000 Ljubljana

Kontaktni naslov: e-pošta: anita.jemec@ki.si

very informative. Further nano(eco)toxicological studies are recommended to enable the safe use of new nanomaterials.

Key words: nanomaterials, titanium dioxide, biochemical biomarkers, feeding, terrestrial isopod *Porcellio scaber*

1 Uvod

Smo v obdobju izredno razvijajočega se področja nanotehnologije, t.j. tehnološkega razvoja v nanometrskem merilu, ali po eni izmed prvih definicij: »*the design, characterisation, production and application of structures, devices, and systems by controlling shape and size at nanometre scale*« (»načrtovanje, določanje lastnosti, produkcija in uporaba struktur, sredstev in sistemov s kontrolo oblike in velikosti v nanometrskem merilu«) (1). Po mnogih napovedih bo imela izreden vpliv na industrijo, zdravstvo, proizvodnjo hrane in kozmetike, medicino, transport, energijo ter informacijske in komunikacijske tehnologije (2). Nekateri njen potencial primerjajo z industrijsko revolucijo in z odkritjem elektrike in komunikacijskih tehnologij (3). Proizvodi nanotehnologije so nanomateriali (t.j. materiali, ki imajo vsaj eno dimenzijo v območju 1-100 nm) in so različnih oblik, npr. nanodelci, cevke, filmi in površine. Zaradi izredne majhnosti imajo popolnoma drugačne fizikalno-kemijske lastnosti kot njihove večje oblike, zato jih v mnogih ozirih lahko obravnavamo kot nove kemikalije. Slednje pomeni, da imajo tudi drugačne toksikološke lastnosti od znanih kemikalij, zato njihov morebitni vpliv na ljudi in okolje v veliki meri ni znan. Veliko nanomaterialov se že danes uporablja v vsakdanjem življenju (npr. v sončnih kremah, kozmetičnih proizvodih, materialih s samočistilno sposobnostjo, barvah, senzorjih za detekcijo onesnaževal, čiščenju onesnaženja vod in tal, ...), zato so študije o njihovih toksikoloških vplivih nujno potrebne (1). Kot predlagajo mnogi avtorji, mora toksikologija usmerjati pot nanotehnologiji (4).

V prispevku predstavljamo naš pristop k študiju mehanizma toksičnega delovanja nanomaterialov. Kot modelni organizem proučujemo kopenskega enakonožnega raka mokrica (*Porcellio scaber*). Le-ta ima pomembno vlogo v talni favni, in sicer so začetni dekompozitorji organskega materiala, pri čemer mehansko razgradijo material in ga pripravijo za nadaljnjo mikrobno razgradnjo. Naseljujejo se v bližini človeških bivališč in so primeren indikatorski organizem za onesnaženje tal (5). Prednost študij z mokrico je v tem, da zaradi večletnih izkušenj dela z njim zelo dobro

poznamo njegove odzive na različne fiziološke in kemijske stresne dejavnike. To nam omogoča t.i. »primerjalni pristop« k ovrednotenju delovanja neke neznanе kemikalije/nanomateriala s primerjanjem delovanja znane kemikalije.

Zaradi velike kompleksnosti naravnega sistema je za najbolj stvarno oceno potrebno proučiti spremembe na več različnih ravneh biološke organizacije. Pri tem se ocenjujejo t.i. biomarkerji, ki so merilo biološkega odziva na izpostavljenost in/ali učinek okoljskemu stresoru na suborganizemski (molekularni, biokemijski) stopnji in na ravni organizma (6). Biokemijski biomarkerji so velkokrat bolj občutljivi in specifični kazalci izpostavljenosti in učinka kemikalij kot odzvi na višjih ravneh biološke organizacije, npr. smrtnost. V našem laboratoriju smo kot dodatek standardnim testom optimizirali metode za merjenje dveh biokemijskih biomarkerjev, glutation S-transferaze (GST) in katalaze (CAT). Omenjena encima sta del skupine antioksidativnih encimov, ki v celici sodelujejo pri uravnavanju ravnovesja med oksidanti in antioksidanti. To se namreč lahko poruši, če v celico vstopijo kovine ali ksenobiotiki (7). Katalaza odstranjuje presežke nastalega vodikovega peroksida, GST pa odstranjuje produkte poškodovanih lipidov in veže ksenobiotike, ki so vstopili v celico. Poleg GST in CAT pri uravnavanju ravnovesja reaktivnih kisikovih zvrsti (ROS) sodelujejo tudi drugi encimi, vendar pa smo se za omenjena dva odločili zato, ker sta zelo razširjena, tako med prokarionti kot evkarionti. Poleg tega se je na osnovi naših predhodnih izkušenj izkazalo, da je njuno merjenje enostavnejše kot določanje drugih biokemijskih biomarkerjev, npr. glutationa in glutation peroksidaze.

Izbrana biokemijska biomarkerja sta primerna za proučevanje vplivov nanomaterialov, ker naj bi le ti zaradi izredne površinske reaktivnosti pozročali nastanek ROS (8,9). Predlaganih je bilo več mehanizmov nastanka ROS na površini nanomaterialov, med njimi npr. ob indukciji z UV, poškodbi nanomaterialov in reakcijami ovojev delcev z okolico (10). Vodikov peroksid je eden izmed ROS, ki nastane kot rezultat nastanka drugih kisikovih radikalov, ki primarno nastanejo zaradi TiO_2 , npr. superoksidnega radikala in hidroksilnega radikala. Na ravni organizma

smo spremljali prehranjevanje, in sicer stopnjo hranjenja, stopnjo iztrebljanja, asimilacijsko učinkovitost ter spremembo mase živali.

Proučevali smo vplive nanodelcev titanovega dioksida (TiO_2 , 15 nm). Titanov dioksid se že nekaj desetletij uporablja v pigmentih in kozmetiki, vendar so bile prve toksikološke študije o vplivih različnih velikosti teh delcev na pljučno tkivo objavljene še leta 1990 (11). Te študije so med prvimi pokazale, da je poleg vrste kemikalije pri strupenosti pomembna tudi velikost delcev. O strupenih vplivih nanodelcev TiO_2 je bilo objavljenih kar nekaj študij, vendar pa je bila velika večina opravljenih na celičnih kulturah pljučnih tkiv glodalcev, večinoma podgan (11, 12). Znano je, da nanodelci TiO_2 povzročajo nastanek ROS, vendar pa mehanizem nastanka v teh študijah ni bil raziskan. Ob stiku nanodelcev TiO_2 z UV je nastanek ROS večji, vendar pa le ti nastanejo tudi brez prisotnosti UV (13). Nanodelci naj bi bili v telo sposobni prehajati tudi preko prebavne cevi (14), zato je prehranjevalni poskus z izpodnim kopenskim rakom primeren testni sistem za toksikološke študije nanodelcev. Poleg tega pa je potrebno omeniti, da s stališča varovanja okolja vemo zelo malo o vplivih nanodelcev na kopenske in vodne organizme. Pred kratkim je bilo objavljenih le nekaj raziskav o vplivih na vodne organizme (15, 16).

2 Metode

2.1 Priprava testne suspenzije TiO_2

Uporabili smo komercialno dostopni TiO_2 z velikostjo delcev 15 nm, tipa anataza in s povprečno površino delca 200–220 m^2/g (kataloška številka sigma 637254). Nanodelce smo zatehtali in dodali v destilirano vodo. Suspenzije nismo sonicirali, kot je to priporočeno za nanodelce v vodni suspenziji, ker smo v preliminarni študiji ugotovili, da s tem procesom še dodatno pospešimo agregacijo delcev.

2.2 Prehranjevalna študija

V poskusih smo uporabili odrasle živali obeh spolov, ki smo jih nabrali na neonesnaženem kraju v Lukovici pri Domžalah in gojili v laboratoriju do začetka poskusov. V poskusih smo izbrali kontrolno in testno populacijo, ki sta bili primerljivi po spolu, masi in levitvi organizmov. Poleg tega smo na osnovi naših predhodnih raziskav prepričani, da te lastnosti živali ne vplivajo na aktivnost testiranih encimov.

Predhodno smo herbarizirali liste leske (*Corylus avellana*), jih stehtali in navlažili zaradi laže aplikacije nanodelcev. Suspenzijo TiO_2 smo nanesli na liste po standardnem postopku, ki ga uporabljamo v našem laboratoriju (17). Suspenzijo smo odpipetirali na spodnjo stran lista in jo s čopičem enakomerno porazdelili po celotni površini. Na ta način smo zagotovili homogenost nanosa testne snovi na liste. Tak način aplikacije je v preteklosti pokazal, da so dejanske izmerjene koncentracije nanešene kemikalije (npr. kovine) enake tistim, ki smo jih prvotno želeli nanesti. Po nanosu TiO_2 smo liste sušili en dan in suhe ponudili živalim.

Pripravili smo kontrolo in 3 različne koncentracije TiO_2 (1000, 2000 in 3000 $\mu g TiO_2/g$ lista). Te koncentracije smo izbrali na osnovi preliminarnih študij, kjer se je izkazalo, da imajo nižje koncentracije (1000 $\mu g TiO_2/g$ lista) po 14 dneh izpostavljanja že učinek na iste encime v izopodnem raku. Zato smo v 3 dnevnih poskusih testirali višje koncentracije. Za vsako koncentracijo smo izpostavili 10 živali, in celoten poskus trikrat ločeno ponovili. Ves čas poskusa smo vzdrževali primerno vlažnost v testnem sistemu.

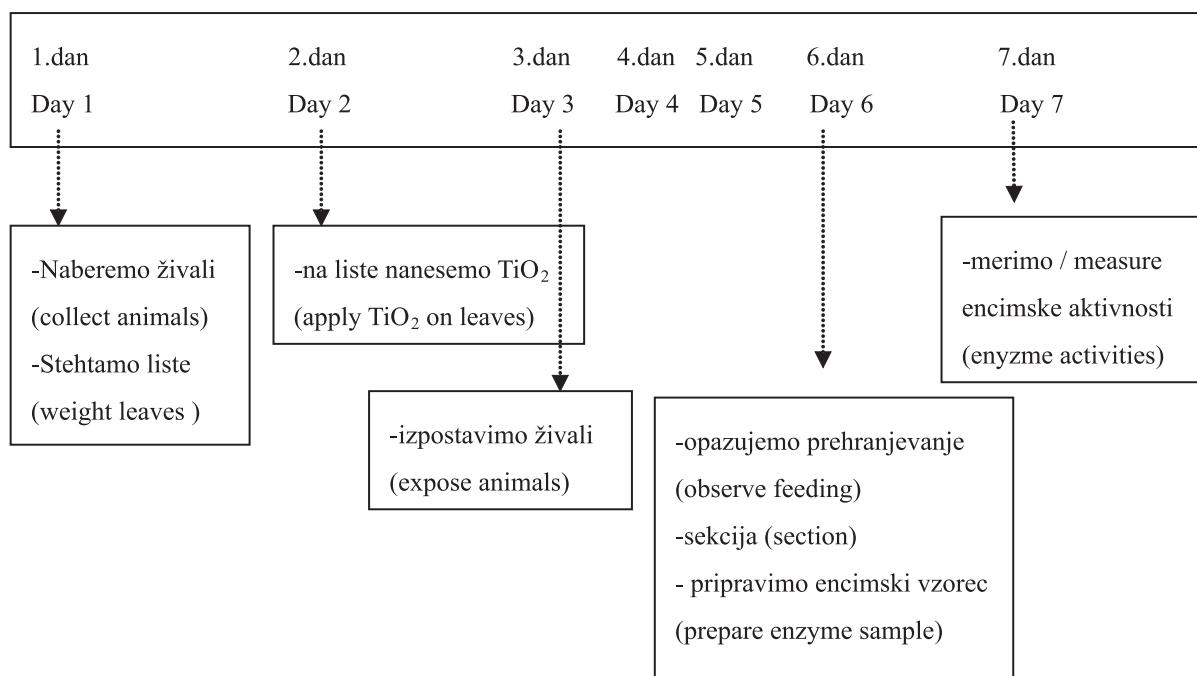
Po 3 dneh smo prešteli število iztrebkov in jih po 3-dnevni sušenju v eksikatorju stehtali. Stehtali smo maso listov in živali. Iz dobrijih podatkov smo izračunali maso zaužitega lista, maso iztrebljene hrane in iz razlike teh dveh parametrov določili asimilacijsko učinkovitost, tj. koliko hrane je žival asimilirala. Živali smo secirali in izolirali prebavno žlezo, iz katere smo pripravili vzorec za encimske analize (Slika 1).

Kot referenca za dobro opravljen poskus in ustrezno populacijo testiranih živali so nam služile kontrolne vrednosti biomarkerjev po koncu poskusa, ki smo jih primerjali z že znanimi vrednostmi, ki smo jih v preteklosti dobili za zdravo populacijo živali. Tako smo zagotovili, da je bila testirana populacija primerena za uporabo v testu, in da je bil poskus izveden korektno.

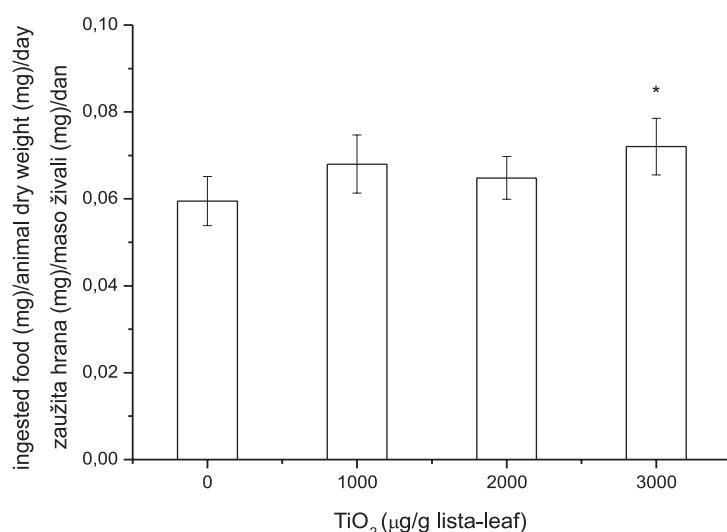
2.3 Merjenje encimskih aktivnosti

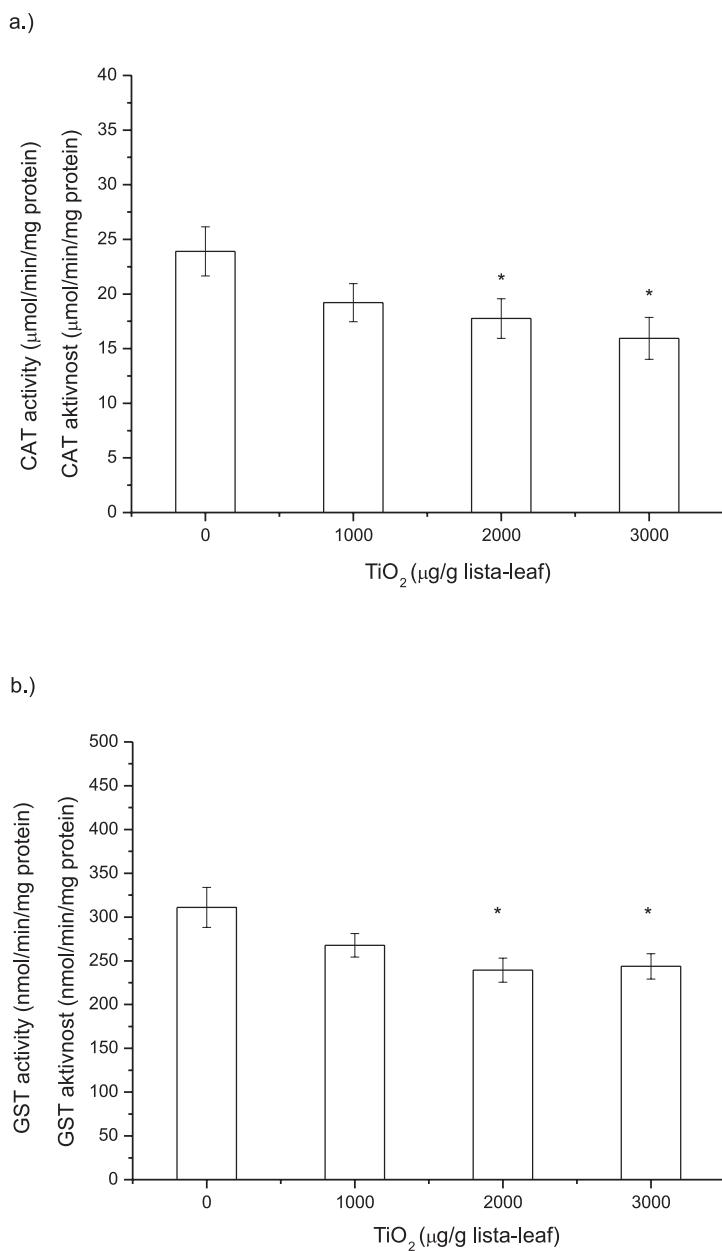
Prebavno žlezo smo s steklenim Elvehjem-Potterjevim homogenizerjem 3 minute homogenizirali v 0,8 mL 50 mM kalijevega fosfatnega pufra pH 7,0. Vzorce smo centrifugirali 25 min pri obratih 15000 g in temperaturi 4 °C. Aktivnosti encimov smo merili v sveže pripravljenih vzorcih.

Aktivnost GST smo določali z 1-kloro-2,4-dinitrobenzenom (CDNB) kot substratom (18) s



Slika 1. Shema 3-dnevnega prehranjevalnega poskusa z mokrico.

Figure 1. Experimental set-up of 3-days feeding of the terrestrial isopod *Porcellio scaber*.Slika 2: Vpliv TiO₂ na dnevno stopnjo hranjenja mokric (srednja vrednost ± standardna napaka). Simbol (*) pomeni statistično signifikantno razliko glede na kontrolo (Mann Whitney test, P<0.05).Figure 2. The effect of TiO₂ on the daily feeding rate of isopods. Symbols on the box plot represent maximum and minimum value (-), mean value (|), median value (-) and significant changes compared to control (*) (Mann Whitney test, P<0.05).



Slika 3: Vpliv TiO_2 na aktivnosti encimov CAT (a) in GST (b) (srednja vrednost \pm standardna napaka). Simbol (*) pomeni statistično signifikantno razliko glede na kontrolo (Mann Whitney test, $P<0.05$).

Figure 3. The effect of TiO_2 on catalase (a) and glutathione S-transferase (b). Symbols on the box plot represent maximum and minimum value (-), mean value (!), median value (-) and significant changes compared to control (*) (Mann Whitney test, $P<0.05$).

pomočjo čitalca mikrotitrskih plošč Bio-Tek® Instruments, USA; PowerWave™ XS. 50 µL 100 mM kalijevega fosfatnega pufra pH 6.5 smo zmešali z 50 µL 4 mM reducirane glutatione, 50 µL 4mM CDNB in 50 µL vzorca. Reakcijo smo spremljali 3 min pri 340 nm in 25 °C.

Katalazno aktivnost smo merili na spektrofotometru (Shimadzu UV-2101PC spectrophotometer, Japan) (18). 100 µL vzorca smo dodali k 700 µL 11,5 mM raztopine H₂O₂ pripravljene v 50 mM kalijevem fosfatnem pufru pH 7.0. Reakcijo smo spremljali 2 minuti pri 240 nm in 25 °C.

Koncentracijo proteinov smo določali s komercialnim setom BCA™ Protein Assay Kit (Pierce, Rockford, IL, USA).

Encimske aktivnosti smo izrazili kot število molov nastalega produkta/razgrajenega substrata na minuto in jih podali na mg proteina.

3 Rezultati in razprava

3.1 Prehranjevanje

Po statistični obdelavi podatkov smo ugotovili, da testirane koncentracije TiO₂ nimajo očitnega vpliva na prehranjevanje mokric. Statistično značilno razliko smo opazili le pri dnevni količini zaužite hrane, ki je bila pri najvišji koncentraciji TiO₂ rahlo povečana glede na kontrolne organizme. Nesignifikantno povečanje je opaziti tudi pri koncentraciji 1000 µg TiO₂/g lista (Slika 2). Navadno pri izpostavitvi kemikaliji pričakujemo zmanjšano prehranjevanje živali, vendar pa pojav povečanja prehranjevanja tudi ni izključen. Podoben rezultat smo v preteklosti dobili pri izpostavljanju nekaterim pesticidom (Drobne et al., neobjavljeni rezultati).

3.2 Aktivnosti encimov

Pri najvišjih koncentracijah TiO₂ sta bili aktivnosti obeh encimov zmanjšani (Slika 3). Aktivnosti izbranih encimov sta lahko pod vplivom kemikalije zmanjšani ali povečani, odvisno od koncentracije. Pri nizkih koncentracijah kemikalije sta navadno aktivnosti povečani, ker se inducira obrambni sistemi, pri visokih koncentracijah pa kemikalija sama po sebi inhibira aktivnost encima ali pa je le ta zmanjšan posredno zaradi splošno slabega stanja celice. V našem primeru sta bili aktivnosti obeh encimov signifikantno zmanjšani, na osnovi česar zaključujemo, da imajo testirane koncentracije vpliv na celične sisteme prebavne žleze mokrice, vendar

pa učinek ni bil opazen na višjih ravneh razen pri prehranjevanju.

Potrebne so nadaljne študije z višjimi koncentracijami, kjer bi študirali predvsem vpliv nanodelcev na višjih organizacijskih ravneh, ter poskus z nižjimi koncentracijami, kjer nas zanima predvsem, če se omenjena encima inducira zaradi nastanka ROS. Predlagamo tudi nadaljnje študije z različnimi časi izpostavljanja.

Trenutno o ekološki relevantnosti naših rezultatov težko razpravljamo, saj ni na voljo nobenih podatkov o koncentracijah nanodelcev TiO₂ v okolju. Dobrijih rezultatov tudi ne moremo primerjati z drugimi študijami, saj je ta študija ena imed redkih opravljenih na kopenskih nevretečarjih. Možna je primerjava z nekaterimi našimi neobjavljenimi rezultati, kjer smo enake učinke na aktivnost obeh encimov v enakem testnem sistemu dobili, ko smo živali izpostavili 100 µg Cd/g lista in 1000 µg Zn/g lista (naš laboratorij, neobjavljeno). Ti dve koncentraciji kovin sta glede na koncentracije v okolju zelo visoke, saj so mejne vrednosti za vnos v tla 0,5–1 µg Cd/g suhe mase in 160–200 µg Zn/g suhe mase (19). Le ena študija je na voljo o učinkih zaužitih nanodelcev TiO₂ na miši, kjer so po oralnem zaužitju 5 g teh nanodelcev/kg telesne teže opazili histopatološke učinke na jetrih in ledvicah (20).

4 Zaključek

V prispevku smo predstavili testni sistem z mokrico *Porcellio scaber* za proučevanje vplivov nanomaterialov na organizme. Menimo, da je predstavljeni pristop testiranja hiter, ponovljiv in nudi veliko informacij o mehanizmih delovanja neke kemikalije/nanomateriala, saj nam omogoča proučevanje vplivov na več ravneh biološke organizacije. Zavedamo se, da so kakršne koli korelacije med vplivi nanomaterialov na mokrice in človekom nemogoče, vendar pa so v začetni fazi fazi proučevanja neznanih kemikalij bazične študije zelo dobrodošle. Poleg tega ne smemo pozabiti dejstva, da bo velika uporaba nanomaterialov rezultirala v njihovem pojavljanju v naravnem okolju, kar bo imelo velik vpliv na organizme, ki žive v tem okolju in posledično tudi na nas. Opozoriti želimo, da se bomo v prihodnosti srečali s posledicami izrednega razvoja nanotehnologij, med katerimi bodo mnoge za nas zelo koristne, s pospešenimi nanotoksikološkimi študijami pa moramo poskrbeti, da bo tistih

negativnih čimmanj. To bo prav gotovo velik izviv javnemu zdravstvu v tretjem tisočletju.

Zahvala

Želimo se zahvaliti za financiranje s strani Javne agencije za raziskovalno dejavnost RS (P2-0150) ter Slovenski znanstveni fundaciji za štipendiranje Anite Jemec (štipendija s strani World Federation of Scientists).

Literatura

1. The Royal Society & The Royal Academy of Engineering. Nanoscience and nanotechnologies, julij 2004. Pridobljeno 20.5.2007 s spletno strani: <http://www.nanotec.org.uk/finalReport.htm>.
2. Friedrichs S, Schulte J. Environmental, health and safety aspects of nanotechnology-implications for the R&D in (small) companies. *Sci Technol Adv Mat* 2007; 8: 12-18.
3. Nel A, Xia T, Mädler L, Li N. Toxic potential of materials at the nanolevel. *Science* 2006; 311: 622-7.
4. Holsapple MP, Lehman-McKeeman LD. Forum Series:Research Strategies for Safety Evaluation of Nanomaterials. *Toxicol Sci* 2005; 87: 315.
5. Drobne D. Terrestrial isopods- a good choice for toxicity testing of pollutants in the terrestrial environment. *Environ Toxicol and Chem* 1997; 16: 1159-64.
6. Adams SM. Biological indicators of aquatic ecosystem stress. American Fisheries Society, Bethesda, Maryland, 2002.
7. Halliwell B, Gutteridge JMC. Free radicals in biology and medicine. 3 rd edition. Clarendon, Oxford, 1999.
8. Stone V, Shaw J, Brown DM, Macnee W, Faux SP, Donaldson K. The role of oxidative stress in the prolonged inhibitory effect of ultrafine carbon black on epithelial cell function. *Toxicol in Vitro* 1998; 12: 649-59.
9. Oberdörster G, Stone V, Donaldson K. Toxicology of nanoparticles:A historical perspective. *Nanotoxicology* 2007; 1: 2-25.
10. Gould P. Nanomaterials face control measures. *Nanotoday* 2006; 1: 34-9.
11. Oberdörster G, Ferin J, Finkelstein G, Wade P, Corson N. Increased pulmonary toxicity of ultrafine particles? II. Lung lavage studies. *J Aerosol Sci* 1990; 21: 384-7.
12. Afaq F, Abidi P, Matin R, Rahman Q. Cytotoxicity, pro-oxidant effects and antioxidant depletion in rat lung alveolar macrophage exposed to ultrafine titanium dioxide. *J Appl Toxicol* 1998; 18: 307-12.
13. Gurr JR, Wang ASS, Chen, CH, Jan KY. Ultrafine titanium dioxide particles in the absence of photoactivation can induce oxidative damage to human bronchial epithelial cells. *Toxicology* 2005; 213(1/2): 66-73.
14. Borm PJA, Robbins D, Haubold S, Kuhlbusch T, Fissan H, Donaldson K, et al. The potential risks of nanomaterials: a review carried out for ECETOC. *Part Fibre Toxicol* 2006; 3: 11.
15. Lovern SB, Klaper R. *Daphnia magna* mortality when exposed to titanium dioxide and fullerene (C_{60}) nanoparticles. *Environ Toxicol Chem* 2006; 25: 1132-7.
16. Hund-Rinke K, Simon M. Ecotoxic effect of photocatalytic active nanoparticles (TiO_2) on algae and daphnids. *Environ Sci & Pollut Res* 2006; online first 1-8.
17. Stanek K, Drobne D, Trebše P. Linkage of biomarkers along levels of biological complexity in juvenile and adult diazinon fed terrestrial isopod (*Porcellio scaber*, Isopoda, Crustacea). *Chemosphere* 2006; 64: 1745-52.
18. Jemec A, Drobne D., TišlerT, Trebše P, Roš M, Sepčić K. The applicability of acetylcholinesterase and glutathione S-transferase in *Daphnia magna* toxicity test. *Comp Biochem Physiol* 2007; 144 C: 303-9.
19. Pravilnik o obremenjevanju tal z vnašanjem odpadkov, Uradni list RS 3/2003, str.25.
20. Wang J, Zhou G, Chen C, Yu H, Wang T, Ma Y, et al. Acute toxicity and biodistribution of different sized titanium dioxide particles in mice after oral administration. *Toxicology Letters* 2007; 168:176-85.

PREDLOG ORGANIZACIJE PREVENTIVNEGA ZDRAVSTVENEGA VARSTVA ŠPORTNIKOV V SLOVENIJI

PROPOSAL FOR THE ORGANISATION OF PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE OF ATHLETES IN SLOVENIA

Petra Zupet¹, Metoda Dodič-Fikfak¹, Herman Berčič², Katja Ažman-Juvan³

Prispelo: 2. 7. 2007 – Sprejeto: 9. 10. 2007

Pregledni znanstveni članek
UDK 617.7:616-057

Izvleček

Bolezni med športniki je potrebno iskati aktivno. To je mogoče le z izvajanjem ustreznih presejalnih testov v okviru preventivnega zdravstvenega varstva. Protokoli preventivnih zdravstvenih pregledov športnikov žal po svetu niso poenoteni, obstajajo pa smernice za njihovo izvajanje. V Sloveniji preventivno zdravstveno varstvo opredeljujejo Navodila za izvajanje preventivnega zdravstvenega varstva na primarni ravni. Z novimi predlogi želimo postaviti temelje za njegovo izboljšanje ter ga tako približati evropskim smernicam.

Ključne besede: preventivno zdravstveno varstvo, športniki

Review article
UDC 614.2:796.071

Abstract

Diseases in athletes must be searched for actively using appropriate screening tests. Prevention protocols of medical check-up for athletes vary from one country to another, yet some guidelines for these health services have been formulated in the USA and Europe. In Slovenia, a protocol of medical check-ups has been defined in the document »Guidelines for implementing prevention programmes in primary health care«. We believe that the proposed strategies will contribute considerably to improved disease prevention and health care of athletes, and bring these guidelines more into line with the well-established European norms.

Key words: preventive medical care, athletes

1 Uvod

Problematika ugotavljanja, spremljanja in vrednotenja zdravstvenega stanja športnikov je vselej aktualna. Dosedanje tovrstne obravnave so bile usmerjene predvsem v sistematično ugotavljanje in spremljanje zdravstvenega stanja vrhunskih športnikov, bistveno manj pa je bilo storjenega na področju zdravstvenega varstva športnikov kakovostnega razreda in rekreativnih športnikov. Razlogov za to je več. Večina strokovnjakov s področja športa in tudi zdravnikov

– specialistov s področja medicine športa navaja velike obremenitve, ki so jim po pravilu izpostavljeni vrhunski športniki tako med treningi kot tudi na tekmovanjih. Zato je povsem logično, da je bila večina raziskav s področja medicine športa usmerjena v preučevanje vplivov zahtevnih treningov vrhunskih športnikov v različnih športnih panogah na njihovo celovito zdravstveno stanje. Športna stroka pa se je ukvarjala z iskanjem odgovorov na vprašanja pravilnega izbora in učinkovitosti treningov, ki naj bi posledično na tekmovanjih dajali visoke rezultate. Ob tem pa se

¹ Klinični center Ljubljana, Klinični inštitut za medicino dela, prometa in športa, Poljanski nasip 58, 1000 Ljubljana

² Univerza v Ljubljani, Fakulteta za šport, Katedra za športno rekreacijo in zdravje, Gortanova 22, 1000 Ljubljana

³ Klinični center Ljubljana, Klinični oddelok za kardiologijo, Zaloška cesta 7, 1000 Ljubljana

Kontaktni naslov: e-pošta: petra.zupet@guest.arnes.si

na treningih in tudi tekmovanjih ni bilo mogoče izogniti različnim poškodbam in boleznim, ki so jim bili in so jim vrhunski in potencialno vrhunski športniki še posebej izpostavljeni. Tovrstna izpostavljenost je na področju kakovostnega in rekreativnega športa manjša. Vendar pa se v praksi kljub temu dogajajo odkloni v smislu preobremenjevanja oz. neustreznega izvajanja športnorekreativne vadbe ali treninga. V zvezi s tem je snovalec področja »športnorekreacijske medicine« (1) že pred več kot dvema desetletjem zapisal, da na področju vrhunskega športa vrhunskim športnikom vselej ne moremo jamčiti za njihovo zdravje, na področju rekreativnega športa pa smo to dolžni za vsako ceno zagotoviti. Pri tem je posebej poudaril smiselnost povezovanja strokovnjakov in raziskovalcev s področja športa in medicine. Nasprotno je tesnejše povezovanje medicinske in športne stroke ter znanosti še posebej aktualno tudi danes (2). Vedno bolj je namreč očitno, da prihaja pri športnikih vseh kategorij do neustrezne intenzivnosti in pogostosti vadbe ter do napačne izbire trajanja in vrste vadbe glede na njihovo zdravstveno stanje in glede na njihov psihosomatski status. S preventivnimi zdravstvenimi pregledi lahko zmanjšamo tveganje za morebitne poškodbe ali bolezni (3), zato bi jim morali posvetiti bistveno več pozornosti ne le pri vrhunskih športnikih, temveč pri športnikih vseh kategorij.

V Sloveniji se z rekreativnim športom redno (najmanj dvakrat tedensko) ukvarja približno 30 % odraslega prebivalstva obeh spolov, prav toliko pa tudi občasno (1– do 2–krat mesečno).

2 Pregled zdravstvenega stanja športnikov

Športniki veljajo za zdravo populacijo, vendar pa raziskave kažejo, da zaradi pogostosti in intenzivnosti treningov nemalokrat trpijo zaradi različnih zdravstvenih težav (4). Pri analizi zdravstvenega stanja naših športnikov v letih 2002 in 2003 (5) smo ugotovili, da je zdravih le približno tretjina športnikov (32 %). Pri okvarah so na prvem mestu okvare kostno-mišičnega sistema (42 %), sorazmerno pogoste pa so tudi okvare dihalnega (9 %) in srčno-žilnega sistema (6 %). Naše ugotovitve se ujemajo z izsledki raziskav o zdravstvenem stanju športnikov v drugih razvitih državah (6-13). Žal v Sloveniji nimamo natančnih podatkov o nenadni srčni smerti športnikov in tudi ne o klinično

nemih boleznih srčno-žilnega sistema, ki so po dosedanjih raziskavah eden glavnih vzrokov nenadne srčne smrti pri športnikih vseh kategorij (14). Nenadna srčna smrt je pri športnikih sicer redka, je pa zato toliko bolj odmevna. Podatki so znani za ZDA, v Evropi pa le za Italijo. V ZDA je incidenca nenadne srčne smrti 0,5/100.000 športnikov srednješolcev na leto in 1/3500 profesionalnih športnikov na leto (15, 16). Najpogostejši vzroki za nenadno srčno smrt pri mladih tekmovalcih v ZDA so hipertrofična kardiomiopatija in kongenitalne anomalije koronarnih arterij (17). V Italiji so med vodilnimi vzroki aritmogena displazija desnega prekata, kongenitalne anomalije koronarnih arterij in prezgodnja ateroskleroza koronarnih arterij (18). Če bi prenesli ameriške podatke na našo populacijo športnikov (v Sloveniji imamo približno 70.000 registriranih športnikov), lahko pričakujemo eno nenadno srčno smrt v treh letih med športniki vseh starosti in kategorij in skoraj eno srčno smrt na leto med športniki, ki po športnih rezultatih izpolnjujejo merila za kategorizacijo pri Olimpijskem komiteju Slovenije.

3 Namen preventivnih zdravstvenih pregledov športnikov

Preventivni zdravstveni pregled (PZP) športnika je namenjen zgodnjemu odkrivanju patoloških sprememb, ki bi lahko negativno vplivale na varno ukvarjanje s športom. To po opisu United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) pomeni, da moramo biti s pregledom sposobni ugotoviti ciljno patologijo prej, kot bi bilo to mogoče opaziti brez pregleda (testa), ob tem pa mora biti test zadovoljivo zanesljiv (ne preveliko število lažno pozitivnih in lažno negativnih rezultatov). Presejanje je seveda učinkovito le, kadar ima zgodnje odkrivanje in zgodnje zdravljenje bolezni večji uspeh kot zdravljenje pozno odkrite bolezni (19).

4 Preventivno zdravstveno varstvo športnikov v Sloveniji

V Sloveniji preventivno zdravstveno varstvo športnikov opredeljuje 43. člen Zakona o športu (Ur.l. RS 22/98) (20). Po tem členu so predhodni in obdobni zdravstveni pregledi, ki jih financira Zavod za zdravstveno zavarovanje Slovenije, obvezni za

športnike, ki nastopajo na uradnih tekmovanjih nacionalnih panožnih športnih zvez. Natančnejši pogoji za njihovo izvajanje so navedeni v Navodilu za izvajanje preventivnega zdravstvenega varstva na primarni ravni (Ur.l. RS 19/98) (21). Le-ta določa, da se iz obveznega zdravstvenega zavarovanja financirajo pregledi športnikov, ki so razvrščeni v skupine vrhunskih in potencialno vrhunskih športnikov, športnikov panog z večjim tveganjem poškodb, perspektivnih športnikov in športnikov, vključenih v programe kakovostnega športa (republiški razred), ki jih je skupno v Sloveniji okrog 3500. Izvajalci pregledov so specialisti medicine dela, prometa in športa z usmeritvijo v medicino športa (licenca A). Obseg pregleda vključuje pregled medicinske dokumentacije z anamnezo in kliničnim statusom, antropometrijo, spirometrijo, inštrumentalni pregled vida, EKG v mirovanju, funkcionalno oceno srčnopljučnega sistema (spiroergometrijo) in osnovne laboratorijske preiskave krvi in urina. Fakultativno se pregled razširi še na psihološki pregled, ADG in vestibulogram, Flackov test, perimetrijo in niktometrijo, testiranje razpršene pozornosti in redkih signalov, teste evrofit in stomatološki pregled. Obdobni pregledi se pri navedenih skupinah športnikov opravljam enkrat letno. Pregledanih je le slaba polovica športnikov, in sicer zato, ker nekateri športniki o pregledih niso ustrezno obveščeni, drugi pa menijo, da pregledi niso potrebni. Nadzor nad opravljanjem pregledov, ki je v pristojnosti Inšpektorata za šport, zaenkrat še ni zadosten.

Ker sta Navodilo in Zakon glede financiranja pregledov neuskrajena, sledi, da ostali športniki, ki nastopajo na uradnih tekmovanjih nacionalnih panožnih športnih zvez, niso dolžni opraviti preventivnega zdravstvenega pregleda. Med njimi so izjeme le športniki, včlanjeni v športne zveze, ki pregled za prisotnost na treningih in tekmovanjih zahtevajo, le-te pa so redke. Ti športniki opravijo pregled samoplačniško ali pa jim jih plačajo klubi ali športne zveze. Pogostnost pregleda je na eno leto, obseg pregleda pa je enak kot pri prvih štirih skupinah, razen funkcionalne ocene srčnopljučnega sistema. Tudi vse ostale skupine športnikov, to so športniki rekreativci, invalidi, trenerji in sodniki na športnih tekmovanjih, opravijo pregled samoplačniško oziroma jim pregled plačajo društva ali organizacije. Preglede naj bi

opravljali pri specialistih medicine dela, prometa in športa. Obdobni zdravstveni pregledi, katerih obseg je opredeljen v Navodilu, se za sodnike opravljajo na 12 mesecev, za rekreativne športnike na 24 do 36 mesecev, za športnike invalide na 6 do 12 mesecev, za trenerje pa na 36 mesecev.

5 Priporočila za preventivne zdravstvene preglede športnikov v drugih državah

Priporočila za preventivne zdravstvene preglede športnikov se od države do države razlikujejo. Prikazana so priporočila nekaterih vodilnih držav na tem področju, vključno z pozitivnimi učinki uvedbe obveznih preventivnih zdravstvenih pregledov športnikov.

Priporočila za preventivne zdravstvene preglede športnikov v ZDA

Priporočila Ameriškega kardiološkega združenja (AHA) (22) so dokaj skopa. Vsebujejo 12 točk in temeljijo na osebni zdravstveni anamnezi, družinski anamnezi in kliničnem pregledu. EKG v mirovanju posnamejo le vrhunskim športnikom, obremenitveni EKG in lipidogram pa šele po 35. letu (23). Preventivne preglede opravljajo športnikom od vstopa v srednjo šolo dalje, mlajšim športnikom pa ne. Priporočena pogostost pregledov je vsaki dve leti.

Z omenjenimi priporočili se večina panožnih zvez ne strinja, zato imajo posamezne panožne zveze določen poseben obseg pregleda za svoje profesionalne športnike.

Profesionalni športnik mora pred vstopom v National Football League (NFL) opraviti pregled, ki obsega anamnezo in klinični status (upoštevajoč 7 priporočil AHA), 12–kanalni EKG, RTG pljuč in srca in laboratorijske preiskave krvi (vključno z določitvijo lipidograma in glukoze v krvi). Pregled se v enakem obsegu opravi enkrat letno, UZ srca in obremenitveno testiranje pa opravljajo po potrebi. National Basketball Association (NBA) ima še nekoliko strožje zahteve. Športnik mora opraviti pregled, ki obsega anamnezo in klinični status (9 priporočil AHA), 12–kanalni EKG, UZ srca, RTG pljuč in srca, obremenitveno testiranje in laboratorijske preiskave krvi vključno z lipidogramom. Večjemu obsegu preventivnih

zdravstvenih pregledov je botrovala nenadna srčna smrt enega od igralcev v letu 2006.

Večina drugih profesionalnih klubov zahteva preventivni zdravstveni pregled, ki ob izčrpni anamnezi in kliničnem statusu vsebuje tudi 12-kanalni EKG po zgledu Italijanskega nacionalnega preventivnega programa za vse tekmovalne športnike. Z 12-kanalnim EKG se lahko odkrijejo srčne bolezni zaradi okvare ionskih kanalčkov, pomembno pa lahko prispeva tudi pri diagnozi aritmogene displazije desnega prekata, miokarditisa in aterosklerotične bolezni koronarnih arterij.

Ker tveganje za nenadno srčno smrt pri profesionalnih športnikih močno presega tveganje pri športnikih srednješolcih, si deluječi na področju medicine športa prizadevajo za uvedbo standardizacije preventivnih pregledov, ki bi vključevali usmerjeno anamnezo, klinični pregled, EKG v mirovanju in UZ srca pri vstopu v ligo (24). To bi omogočilo zgodnje odkrivanje klinično nemih srčnih bolezni, kot so lahko hipertrofična ali dilatativna kardiomiopatija, prolaps mitralne zaklopke ali dilatacija začetnega dela aorte, kar so na primer pred kratkim odkrili pri treh igralcih NBA. Ob tem pa še ni popolnoma jasno, kako pogosto naj bi to presejanje dalo lažno pozitivne ali lažno negativne rezultate in kako pogosto je potrebno dodatno testiranje.

Evropska priporočila za preventivne zdravstvene preglede športnikov

Evropska priporočila delovne skupine za športno kardiologijo pri evropskem kardiološkem združenju iz leta 2005 (25) temeljijo na italijanskem modelu preventivne zdravstvene oskrbe športnikov in so v primerjavi z ameriškimi nekoliko strožja, glavna razlika pa je, da ob izčrpni osebni in družinski anamnezi, kliničnem pregledu in meritvah krvnega tlaka zagovarjajo rutinsko snemanje 12-kanalnega EKG (18). Delovna skupina namreč zagovarja tezo, da je EKG za odkrivanje klinično nemih srčnih bolezni bistveno bolj občutljiv kot le anamneza in klinični pregled, saj so pri športnikih, ki so umrli zaradi nenadne srčne smrti, na osnovi anamneze in kliničnega pregleda posumili na klinično nemo srčno bolezen le v 3 % (26). V nasprotju s tem je EKG patološki pri 75 do 95 % bolnikov s hipertrofično kardiomiopatijo, pogosto pa je patološki tudi pri ostalih boleznih, pri katerih lahko pride do nenadne srčne smrti (27).

Evropska priporočila se nanašajo na športnike med

dvanajstim in 35. letom, ki redno trenirajo in/ali sodelujejo na športnih tekmovanjih. Priporočena pogostost pregledov je vsaj vsaki dve leti (25).

V primeru pozitivnih rezultatov pri presejalnih testih se opravijo še preostale preiskave, kot so UZ srca, obremenitveno testiranje, monitoriranje s holterjem, magnetno-resonančno slikanje srca ali angiografija. Žal tudi evropska priporočila niso popolna, saj ne vsebujejo nobenih navodil za izvajanje preventivnih zdravstvenih pregledov za športnike, ki so starejši od 35 let. Pri teh je najpogostejši vzrok nenadne srčne smrti aterosklerozna koronarna arterij (25).

Primer dobre prakse – Italija

Najboljšo preventivno zdravstveno oskrbo športnikov imajo v Italiji, kjer imajo že 25 let uzakonjeno sistematično pregledovanje športnikov vseh kategorij, tako rekreativnih kot tekmovalnih. Stroške tega programa krije država. Pregled vključuje izčrpano anamnezo, klinični pregled, vključno z meritvijo krvnega tlaka, in 12-kanalni EKG. Preglede opravljajo specialisti medicine športa s 4-letno specializacijo. Najboljših 500 tekmovalnih športnikov v državi mora enkrat letno opraviti še razširjeni pregled v osrednjem Inštitutu za športno medicino in znanost v Rimu (28). Za ostale športnike se dodatne preiskave opravijo ob indikaciji, nekateri športniki pa se za doplačilo odločijo za razširjeni obseg pregleda, ki tako vsebuje še oceno vida, spirometrijo in 3-minutni test step.

Po uvedbi sistematičnega pregledovanja športnikov leta 1981 se je letna incidenca nenadnih srčnih smrti športnikov v 25 letih znižala za 89 % - iz 3,6/100.000 oseb letno na 0,4/100.000 oseb letno, medtem ko se incidenca nenadnih srčnih smrti nepregledane populacije mladih, ki se ne ukvarjajo s športom, ni bistveno spremenila. V primerjavi z obdobjem pred sistematičnim pregledovanjem (1979-81) je bilo relativno tveganje (RT) za nenadno srčno smrt športnikov v zgodnjem obdobju presejanja le nakazano nižje, ($RT = 0,56$, 95% IZ 0,29 – 1,15; $p = 0,04$), občutno nižje pa v pozinem obdobju presejanja ($RT = 0,21$, 95% IZ 0,09 – 0,48; $p = 0,001$). Zmanjšalo se je predvsem število smrti zaradi kardiomiopatije (iz 1,5/100 000 oseb letno v obdobju pred sistematičnim pregledovanjem na 0,15/100 000 oseb letno v pozinem obdobju pregledovanja; $p=0,002$). V 25-letnem obdobju je bilo zaradi različnih srčno-žilnih vzrokov iz tekmovanja izključenih 879 športnikov (2 %).

Po uvedbi nacionalnega sistematičnega presejanja

je tako pogostost nenadne srčne smrti pri mladih športnikih pomembno upadla, predvsem na račun zgodnjega odkrivanja kardiomiopatij ob vstopu v tekmovalni proces (29).

6 Naši predlogi za izboljšanje preventivne zdravstvene oskrbe športnikov

Naši predlogi za izboljšanje preventivne zdravstvene oskrbe športnikov temeljijo na ugotovljenem dejanskem zdravstvenem stanju športnikov v Sloveniji (5), podatkih, povzetih po tujih raziskavah, priporočilih evropskega združenja za športno kardiologijo ter na primeru dobre prakse iz Italije.

Prvi predlog za spremembo je bil podan na Ministrstvo za zdravje že leta 2004. Preventivni zdravstveni pregledi športnikov šolarjev do 19. leta in športnikov študentov bi se priključili rednim sistematičnim pregledom pri specialistih pediatrih in specialistih šolske medicine, ki bi se v ta namen dodatno izobrazili in tako pridobili licenco C iz medicine športa. Tako bi sistematičnim pregledom, ki se izvajajo vsako drugo leto, dodali le nekaj vsebin, kot so osebna anamneza o športni dejavnosti in obremenitvah, o športnih uspehih in poškodbah, klinični pregled, usmerjen v gibalni, srčno-žilni in dihalni sistem, EKG v mirovanju, pri zdravstveni vzgoji pa bi poudarili še prehrano športnika, pitje tekočin in vpliv športnih obremenitev na zdrav telesni razvoj v obdobju odraščanja. Ob ugotovitvi morebitne patologije bi športnika napotili k specialistu medicine športa (30). S predlogom je soglašala tudi ZZZS.

Priklicučitev preventivnih zdravstvenih pregledov športnikov šolarjev in študentov rednim sistematičnim pregledom v okviru šolske medicine se tudi danes še vedno zdi smiselna. Tako bi rešili problem preventivnih zdravstvenih pregledov velikega dela športnikov, predvsem kakovostnega razreda. Ostali športniki kakovostnega razreda, ki niso v rednem procesu šolanja, bi pregled v enakem obsegu enkrat na dve leti opravili pri specialistu medicine dela, prometa in športa z ustreznim znanjem iz medicine športa.

Športniki, ki se po uspehih uvrstijo v enega od razredov za kategorizacijo, ki jih določa Olimpijski komite Slovenije, bi preventivne zdravstvene preglede še naprej opravljali pri specialistih medi-

cine dela, prometa in športa, usmerjenih v medicino športa, potrebno bi bilo dodati le, da se v okviru PZP ob indikaciji lahko opravi tudi UZ srca ali 24-urno snemanje EKG in merjenje krvnega tlaka. UZ srca bi moral biti tudi sestavni del PZP svetovnega, mednarodnega in perspektivnega razreda športnikov.

Dodati bi bilo potrebno tudi, da se ob indikaciji lahko v sklopu pregleda odredijo razširjene laboratorijske preiskave krvi, pri športnikih po 35. letu pa rutinsko določi lipidogram in krvni sladkor.

Dodaten predlog spremembe v Navodilih je tudi obvezni preventivni zdravstveni pregled vseh rekreativnih športnikov, ki se želijo organizirano ukvarjati s športom ali nastopati na tekmovanjih. Pregled bi obsegal anamnezo (glede na AHA priporočila), status z meritvijo krvnega tlaka in 12-kanalni EKG. Dodatne preiskave bi se opravile ob indikaciji. Priporočena pogostost pregledov je vsaki 2 leti. Preglede bi opravili specialisti medicine dela, prometa in športa z ustreznim znanjem iz medicine športa.

7 Zaključek

Z navedenimi spremembami bi lahko ustrezno uredili predvsem preventivno oskrbo tistih športnikov, pri katerih je le-ta najslabše opredeljena. Sem sodijo športniki do 19. leta starosti in rekreativni športniki. Z manjšimi spremembami bi lahko olajšali tudi izvajanje preventivnih zdravstvenih pregledov kategoriziranih športnikov.

Literatura

1. Štuka K. Rekreacijska medicina – Medicinske osnove kinezioprofilakse, aktivnih odmora i rane rehabilitacije predpatoloških stanja organizma. Zagreb: Sportska tribuna, 1985.
2. Berčič H. Tesnejše povezovanje medicinske in športne stroke ter znanosti – mit ali stvarnost ? Šport 2004; 42 priloga: 3-10.
3. Fras Z. Telesna aktivnost – varovalni dejavnik za srce in ožilje. V: 2. slovenski kongres športne rekreacije, Rogla: Športna unija Slovenije, 2001: 41-59.
4. Van Mechelen W, Twisk J, Molendijk A, Blom B, Snel J, Kemper HC. Subject-related risk factors for sports injuries: a 1-yr prospective study in young adults. Med Sci Sports 1996; 28: 1171-9.
5. Zupet P, Vuga V, Zadnik V, Oblak V. Preventive medical check-ups : the analysis of health hazards to top athletes in Slovenia. V: 4th European Sports Medicine Congress, Lemesos: 2005: 104.

6. Bennell KL, Crossley K. Musculoskeletal injuries in track and field: incidence, distribution and risk factors. *Aust J Sci Med Sport* 1996; 28: 69-75.
7. Meeuwisse WH, Tyreman H, Hagel B, Emery C. A dynamic model of etiology in sport injury: the recursive nature of risk and causation. *Clin J Sport Med* 2007; 17:215-9.
8. Hopkins WG, Marshall SW, Quarrie KL, Hume PA. Risk factors and risk statistics for sports injuries. *Clin J Sport Med* 2007;17: 208-10.
9. Fuller CW, Bahr R, Dick RW, Meeuwisse WH. A framework for recording recurrences, reinjuries, and exacerbations in injury surveillance. *Clin J Sport Med* 2007;17:197-200.
10. Fuller CW. Managing the risk of injury in sport. *Clin J Sport Med.* 2007; 17: 182-7.
11. Fernandez WG, Yard EE, Comstock RD. Epidemiology of lower extremity injuries among U.S. high school athletes. *Acad Emerg Med* 2007; 14: 641-5.
12. Storms WW. Review of exercise-induced asthma. *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 2003; 35:1464-70.
13. Rundell KW, Wilber RL, Szmedra L, Jenkinson DM, Mayers LB, Im J. Exercise-induced asthma screening of elite athletes: field versus laboratory exercise challenge. *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 2000; 32: 309-16.
14. Van Camp SP, Bloor CM, Mueller PO, Cantu RC, Olson HG. Nontraumatic sports death in high school and college athletes. *Med Sci Sports Exerc* 1995; 27: 641-7.
15. Maron BJ, Shirani J, Poliac LC, Mathenge R, Roberts WC, Mueller FO. Sudden death in young competitive athletes. *JAMA* 1996; 276: 199-204.
16. Maron BJ, Gohman TE, Aepli D. Prevalence of sudden cardiac death during competitive sports activities in Minnesota high school athletes. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1998; 32: 1881-4.
17. Maron BJ. Sudden death in young athletes. *New Engl J Med* 2003; 349: 1064-75.
18. Corrado D, Bassi C, Schiavon M, Thiene G. Screening for hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in young athletes. *N Engl J Med* 1998; 339: 364-9.
19. United States Preventive Services Task Force. Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. Alexandria: International Medical Publishing, 1996.
20. Zakon o športu. *Uradni list RS* št. 22/98.
21. Navodilo za izvajanje preventivnega zdravstvenega varstva na primarni ravni. *Uradni list RS* št. 19/98; 1280-2 in 1268.
22. Paterick TE, Paterick TJ, Fletcher GF, Maron, BJ. Medical and legal issues in the cardiovascular evaluation of competitive athletes. *JAMA* 2005; 294: 3011-8.
23. Maron BJ, Araujo CG, Thompson PD, Fletcher GF, de Luna AB, Fleg JL, et al. Recommendations for preparticipation screening and the assessment of cardiovascular disease in masters athletes: an advisory for healthcare professionals from the Working Groups of the World Heart Federation, the International Federation of Sports Medicine, and the American Heart Association Committee on Exercise, Cardiac Rehabilitation, and Prevention. *Circulation* 2001;103: 327-34.
24. Harris KM, Sponsel A, Hutter AM Jr., Maron BJ. Brief Communication: Cardiovascular Screening Practices of Major North American Professional Sports Teams. *Ann Intern Med.* 2006; 145: 507-11.
25. Corrado D, Pelliccia A, Bjornstad HH, Thiene G. Cardiovascular pre-participation screening of young competitive athletes for prevention of sudden death: proposal for a common European protocol. *Eur Heart J* 2005; 26: 516-24.
26. Maron BJ, Shirani J, Poliac LC, Mathenge R, Roberts WC, Mueller FO. Sudden death in young competitive athletes: clinical, demographic, and pathological profiles. *JAMA* 1996; 276: 199 –204.
27. Maron BJ, Douglas PS, Graham TP, Nishimura RA, Thompson PD. Task Force 1: Preparticipation screening and diagnosis of cardiovascular disease in athletes, *J. Am Coll.Cardiol* 2005; 45; 1322-6.
28. Pelliccia A, Di Paolo FM, Corrado D, Buccolieri C, Quattrini FM, Pisicchio C, Spataro A, et al. Evidence for efficacy of the Italian national pre-participation screening programme for identificationof hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in competitive athletes. *Eur Heart J* 2006; 27: 2196–200.
29. Corrado D, Basso C, Pavei A, Michieli P, Schiavon M, and Thiene G. Trends in sudden cardiovascular death in young competitive athletes after implementation of a preparticipation screening program. *JAMA* 2006; 296: 1593 - 601.
30. Brčar P, Dodič-Fikfak M, Vuga V. Vsebina in organizacija sistematičnega pregleda šolarja - športnika. *Sanitas et Labor* 2002; 2: 25-33.

PREVENTIVA PRED ZDRAVSTVENIMI OKVARAMI POKLICNIH GLASBENIKOV

PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL DISORDERS IN MUSICIANS

Damjana Zupan¹

Prispelo: 4. 7. 2007 – Sprejeto: 26. 10. 2007

Pregledni znanstveni članek
UDK 613.65

Izvleček

Veliko poklicnih glasbenikov ima resne zdravstvene težave, zaradi česar trpi kakovost njihovega nastopa. Večina težav nastane zaradi čezmernih fizioloških in duševnih obremenitev in obremenjenosti (telesni in psihosenzorni stres) s posledično okvaro mišično-skeletnega sistema, kot so: bolečinski sindrom hrbtnice, ramenskih obročev, fokalna distonija, poklicni preobremenitveni sindrom, utesnitvene nevropatije (zapestje, komolec, torakalni izhod), okvara sluha, tenzijski glavoboli, depresija, živčni zlom ipd. Te težave so posledica specifičnih obremenitev in kariernih zahtev glasbenikov, kot sta stresno življenje in nefiziološka drža telesa ob igranju instrumenta in sedenju. Strokovnjaki glasbene medicine poskušajo razumeti specifične težave glasbenikov, jim pomagajo preventivno ter se lotevajo že nastalih poklicnih bolezni. Zelo pomembno je, da glasbeniki že med šolanjem ob začetku glasbene kariere pridobijo ustrezne optimalne in racionalne motorične modele igranja na instrument. Le ob ustremnem ravnanju s telesom so glasbeniki sposobni prepoznati tako negativne kot pozitivne napetosti, ki spremljajo njihovo igranje in nastopanje.

Ključne besede: glasbena medicina, zdravstvene okvare glasbenikov, trema, tehnike zavedanja telesa, Grindeajina tehnika

Review article
UDC 613.65

Abstract

Many professional musicians have severe health problems. Most of these ailments are caused by excessive physiological and mental loads and strains (physical and psychosensory stress) resulting in malfunction of the musculoskeletal system, which may be manifested as pain syndrome of the spine and shoulder girdles, focal dystonia, occupational overuse syndrome, wrist, elbow and thoracic outlet entrapment neuropathies, hearing damage, tension headaches, depression, nervous breakdown and others. These problems are due to specific demands of the musician's career, and originate from stressful lifestyle and misuse of the body while playing. The goal of music medicine specialists is to identify and help prevent health problems in musicians, and to treat performance-related injuries once they occur. It is important to learn appropriate rational motor patterns of playing an instrument at the earliest stage of musical training. Only if a musician develops body awareness, is he/she able to recognize negative and positive tensions associated with musical performance.

Key words: music medicine, injuries in musicians, stage fright, body awareness techniques, Grindea Technique

¹ Srednja glasbena in baletna šola Ljubljana, Vegova 7, 1000 Ljubljana
Kontaktni naslov: e-pošta: damjana.zupan@siol.net

1 Uvod

Glasbena medicina je del medicine, ki se je razvil šele potem, ko so glasbeniki dolgo časa zaman iskali skupni jezik z medicinsko stroko, ki ni razumela njihovih specifičnih zdravstvenih problemov. Potem ko so si glasbeniki upali tudi javno spregovoriti o svojih težavah – ne da bi se ob tem bali, da se bodo iz njih norčevali kolegi ali bodo zaradi tega izgubili vir zaslужka, je nastal tudi večji interes za iskanje vzrokov težav in njihovo zdravljenje tako med medicinsko stroko kot med samimi glasbeniki. Prav zato so se oblikovala združenja, v katerih sodelujeta obe stroki: v začetku 70. let prejšnjega stoletja je najprej nastalo Avstralsko medicinsko združenje nastopajočih umetnikov – Australian Performing Artists Medical Society (PAMS) (1). Eden od soustanoviteljev, prof. Earl Owen, oče mikrokirurgije in tudi pianist, je takrat napisal prvi članek o poškodbah, ki jih povzroča igranje instrumenta ("Music Induced Injuries") (1). Leta 1974 se je v Nemčiji, v Hannovru, oblikovala zasnova kasnejšega Inštituta za glasbeno fiziologijo in medicino odrskih umetnosti – Institut für Musikphysiologie und Musiker-Medizin. Sledila so razna združenja v ZDA (International Arts Medicine Association v Philadelphiji, 1985, PAMA – Performing Arts Medicine Association v Chicagu, 1985), Veliki Britaniji (BPAMT – The British Performing Arts Medicine Trust, 1984, BAPAM – British Association of Performing Arts Medicine, AMABO – Association of Medical Advisers to British Orchestras), na Nizozemskem ipd. (2, 3). V Sloveniji sicer že nekaj let glasbeniki v sodelovanju z medicinsko stroko aktivno iščemo vzroke svojih težav, bolj organizirano pa od 1. decembra 2006, ko je EPTA, Društvo klavirskih pedagogov Slovenije, ustanovilo sekcijo ISSTIP – Mednarodnega društva za proučevanje napetosti med nastopom (International Society for the Study of Tension in Performance), ki je bilo ustanovljeno že leta 1981 v Londonu (3, 4, 5). Kot ISSTIP Slovenia deluje tudi pod okriljem organizacije "ISSTIP International Institute of Performing Arts Medicine" s sedežem v Londonu (direktorica: prof. Carola Grindea, svetovalec: prof. Earl Owen).

2 Namen prispevka

Vse več glasbenikov ima težave, ki so posledica specifičnih zahtev njihovega poklica. Potrebno jim je dati spodbudo, da o svojih težavah spregovorijo, in zaupanje, da njihove specifične težave razumejo

strokovnjaki, jih znajo uspešno ozdraviti, obenem pa skrbijo tudi za to, da do takih težav sploh ne pride. Tako spodbudo in zaupanje vse bolj potrebujejo tudi slovenski glasbeniki. Ob opredelitvi zdravstvenih težav poklicnih glasbenikov, ponazoritvi s primeri vrhunskih glasbenikov, ki so morali zaradi težav spremenjati tok svoje kariere, ter predstavitev tehnike zavedanja telesa, ki pomaga ne le reševati že nastale okvare, temveč deluje predvsem preventivno, želim tako vzpostaviti še bolj dejaven, predvsem pa organiziran odnos med medicinsko stroko in poklicnimi glasbeniki v Sloveniji. Cilj takega odnosa je ne le razviti prepoznavnost dejavnosti v Sloveniji in na tujem, temveč predvsem omogočiti glasbenikom, da lahko čim dlje in kakovostno izvajajo glasbo in jih obenem na ta način spodbujati pri njihovem ustvarjalnem delu.

3 Opredelitev zdravstvenih težav glasbenikov

Da imajo glasbeniki zares poklicne in nepoklicne zdravstvene težave, dokazujejo tudi podatki številnih epidemioloških in biomehanskih raziskav (6–18). Ena prvih takšnih epidemioloških raziskav je bila narejena leta 1986 v organizaciji ICSOM, International Conference of Symphony and Opera Musicians (6, 7). Na vprašalnik je odgovorilo 2212 glasbenikov iz 47 orkestrov (le eden od povabljenih orkestrov ni sodeloval). 82 % je priznalo vsaj eno zdravstveno težavo, zaradi katere trpijo med igranjem, 76 % je imelo resne zdravstvene težave, zaradi katerih je trpela kakovost nastopa, 12 % je celo moralno prenehati igrati, ker so bile težave tako resne, 21 % glasbenikov je priznalo, da zaradi čezmernega stresa in treme čezmerno pijejo alkohol, 24 % je bilo zaradi izvajalske anksioznosti nenehno v skrbeh in 27 % je tešilo težave z jemanjem beta-blokatorjev.

Izkazalo se je, da imajo zdravstvene težave tudi slovenski orkestrski glasbeniki. V raziskavi, ki jo je naredil mag. Rajko Črnivec s Kliničnega inštituta za medicino dela, prometa in športa, objavljeni leta 2004, je bilo zajetih 70 izmed 115 zaposlenih v orkestru Slovenske filharmonije (15). Vsi sodelujoči glasbeniki so priznali zdravstvene težave, od tega je imelo 47,14 % manjše, 40 % srednje in 12,86 % resne zdravstvene težave. V raziskavi je bilo tudi ugotovljeno, da je 62,86 % glasbenikov sposobnih za delo, manj sposobnih je bilo 30 %, 5,71 % je bilo nesposobnih za delo, pri 1,43 % pa ni bilo možno oceniti sposobnosti za delo.

Tabela 1. Pogostost zdravstvenih težav med 2212 orkestrskimi glasbeniki ICSOM, 1986 (6, 7).
Table 1. Incidence of health problems in 2,212 orchestra musicians ICSOM 1986 (6,7).

VRSTA TEŽAVE / HEALTH PROBLEM	DELEŽ PRIZADETIH / PERCENTAGE OF AFFECTED MUSICIANS
Vsaj ena zdravstvena težava, zaradi katere trpijo med igranjem / <i>At least one health problem experienced during music performance</i>	82 %
Resne zdravstvene težave, zaradi katerih trpi kakovost nastopa / <i>Serious ailments interfering with the quality of performance</i>	76 %
Tako resne težave, da so morali prenehati igrati / <i>Serious problems that made the musician quit his/her music career</i>	12 %
Preveč alkohola zaradi stresa in trem / <i>Too much alcohol because of stress and stage freight</i>	21 %
Zaradi izvajalske anksioznosti nenehno v skrbeh / <i>Constant worry and performance anxiety</i>	24 %
Jemanje blokatorjev beta / <i>Use of beta-blocking agents</i>	27 %

Resda se rezultati raziskav, narejenih med nastopajočimi, v odstotkih včasih nekoliko razlikujejo, dejstvo pa je, da velik delež glasbenikov trpi med igranjem instrumenta in nastopanjem zaradi težav, ki se lahko tako stopnjujejo, da mora glasbenik celo prenehati igrati. Težav je več vrst, od mišično-skeletnih, nevroloških do psihičnih, se pa velkokrat prepletajo (3, 6–21). Med najbolj izrazitimi mišično-skeletnimi težavami so bolečine in napetosti v predelu vrata in ramen ter v lumbalnem predelu. V raziskavi med glasbeniki ICSOM je bilo 20 % takih, ki so potrdili težave z desnim ramenskim sklepom, prav tolikšen delež težav je bil z levim, 21 % jih je imelo težave na desni strani vrata, 22 % na levi strani vrata, 22 % glasbenikov je imelo težave v desni polovici spodnjega dela hrbtnice in 22 % v levi polovici spodnjega dela hrbtnice (7). V raziskavi, narejeni med zaposlenimi v Slovenski filharmoniji, je 33 % glasbenikov potrdilo bolečine v ramenih in zgornjih udih, 30 % jih je imelo bolečine v lumbosakralnem delu, 13 % v zapestju, zlasti v desnem, in 3 % v podlakti, 27 % violinistov in violistov pa je imelo težave zaradi bolečin v predelu vrata (15). Poseben problem je tudi trema, nemir in napetost neposredno pred nastopom in med njim, z vzporednimi

dejavniki, kot so mrzle, potne roke, plitvo dihanje, razbijanje srca, suho grlo ipd., kar lahko v veliki meri vpliva na kakovost nastopa.

Dolgotrajna izpostavljenost psihosenzornemu in telesnemu stresu med poklicnim muziciranjem, ki pomeni zdravju škodljivo dejavnost, pomeni povečano tveganje za nastanek poklicnih mišično-skeletnih bolezni hrbtnice in sicer okvare medvretenčne ploščice hrtnice pod zaporedno številko 62, kroničnih bolezni hrtnice zaradi stalnih obremenitev v nefiziološkem položaju pri delu pod zaporedno številko 63, poklicnega preobremenitvenega sindroma v okviru poklicnih bolezni zaradi prevelikega obremenjevanja kit, kitnih ovojnici in mišičnih oziroma kitnih narastič pod zaporedno številko 60, utesnitvene nevropatije medianega živca v zapestju, ulnarnega živca v komolcu in brahialnega pleteža v ramenu z možno posledično ohromitvijo pod zaporedno številko 64, poklicne okvare sluha zaradi hrupa pod zaporedno številko 35 Pravilnika o seznamu poklicnih bolezni, Ur. list RS štev. 85/03, ter fokalne distonije (22). Posledično so možne tudi z delom povezane psihosomatske, duševne, srčno-žilne in endokrine motnje z začasno ali s trajno omejeno možnostjo za delo ali celo z invalidnostjo.

4 Glasbeniki s težavami

Izvrstni kanadski pianist Glenn Gould (1932–1982) je imel vrsto (tudi izmišljenih) zdravstvenih problemov, ki si jih je zdravil tako, da je dobival recepte od več zdravnikov, ki niso vedeli drug za drugega (23). Pianist je do danes ohranil sloves zaradi izjemnih interpretacij – predvsem J. S. Bacha, zaradi genialnosti, pa tudi zaradi diverzij v obnašanju – delal je v glavnem ponoči. Ni maral koncertiranja in bil od svojega 33. leta fasciniran nad moderno tehnologijo, snemal je le še v lastnem studiu; z ljudmi je najraje komuniciral po telefonu, običajno jih je zbudil sredi noči in nadaljeval z dolgimi, a filozofsko zanimivimi monologi ... Manj znano je dejstvo, da je pianist več mesecev trpel zaradi zmanjšane kontrole nad prstom desne roke in posledično neizenačenega tona pri igranju, o čemer je vodil tudi dnevnik. Strokovnjaki, ki danes berejo ta dnevnik, sumijo, da je šlo za fokalno distonijo (21, 24). Za isto boleznijo sta mnogo bolj trpela tudi ameriška pianista Leon Fleisher in Gary Graffman, ki sta s svojo izpovedjo pravzaprav vplivala na nastanek in razvoj glasbene medicine v ZDA (20, 25, 26). Sicer pa je fokalna distonija najverjetneje najhujše zlo, ki resda prizadene le majhen odstotek glasbenikov, izraža pa se v nekontroliranem spodvijanju prstov na roki,

oziroma v problemih ambažure (omrtvičenost mišic okrog ust in obraznih mišic, ki lahko sega celo do prsnih in trebušnih mišic) pri pihalcih in trobilcih (11). Zaradi tega je deloma ali povsem onemogočeno igranje, običajno pa mine tudi po več let preizkušanja raznih metod zdravljenja, preden se stanje vsaj deloma popravi.

Glenn Gould je imel to srečo, da je imel tovrstne težave le nekaj mesecev in da jih je znal nadzorovati z natančnim opazovanjem in s korigiranjem tehnike igranja klavirja. Njegova tehnika je bila zelo nevsakdanja, a je ni želel korenito spremeniti; med igranjem je visoko dvigoval prste, kar je zahtevalo dodaten napor mišic, in obenem sedel zelo nizko, kar mu je še bolj onemogočalo nadzor nad klaviaturo in povečevalo napetosti v predelu ramen in vratu, ki je že tako ali tako pereč problem večine glasbenikov. Taka tehnika mu je sicer zadostovala pri igranju predklasične glasbe in nekaterih modernih skladateljev, mu je pa onemogočala igranje romantične literature, ki zahteva veliko zvoka; najverjetneje pa je, kot je sam slutil, ta tehnika bila najmočnejši dejavnik, ki je vplival na spremenjen in nezaželen način igranja.

Težave prizadenejo vrsto glasbenikov, med njimi veliko število vrhunskih koncertantov. Znano je, da so v preteklosti imeli težave zaradi bolečin v rokah vrhunski



Slika 1. Kanadski pianist Glenn Gould (27).
Figure 1. Canadian pianist Glenn Gould (27).

pianisti: Chopin, Clara Schumann, Rahmaninov, Paderewski ... (20). Robert Schumann je moral opustiti pianistično kariero, ne toliko zaradi psihičnih težav kot zaradi poškodbe prsta na roki, današnji strokovnjaki predvidevajo celo, da je trpel zaradi fokalne distonije. Pomagal si je z opornicami za prste, a brez večjega uspeha (20, 28). Podobno je tudi Skrjabin moral preusmeriti koncertiranje na kompozicijo (20). Mnogi glasbeniki iz sveta klasične in popularne glasbe so priznali, da so se zaradi težav zatekli k Aleksandrovi tehniki: violinist Yehudi Menuhin, pop pevca Paul McCartney in Sting, kitarist Julian Bream, flautist James Galway, dirigent Sir Adrian Boult in pianist Leif Ove Andsnes, da jih naštetjem samo nekaj (29, 30). Pravzaprav so, po besedah prof. Earla Owena, "vsi glasbeniki, od dneva, ko se začnejo učiti instrument, do dneva, ko se upokojijo, v resnični nevarnosti, da bodo zaradi predanosti svoji umetnosti in karieri trpeli zaradi hudih telesnih težav zaradi instrumenta, na katerega igrajo". Prof. Earl Owen, ki se je v mladosti učil klavir pri slavnem pianistu Solomonu, je tudi sam občutil težave, ki jih povzroči igranje instrumenta. Svojo kariero je okronal kot mikrokirurg, obenem pa je – skupaj z dr. Hunterjem Fryem – vodilni specialist glasbene medicine glasbe v Avstraliji. Obravnaval je težave glasbenikov vodilnih orkestrov na svetu; v svoji ordinaciji hrani je približno 1000 kartotek glasbenikov, med njimi so tudi slavni ... (31).

5 Preventivni ukrepi

Dolgo časa (ali pa tako še vedno počnejo) so poklicni glasbeniki po svoje reševali probleme, ki nastajajo zaradi psihosenzornega in telesnega stresa (zdravju škodljiva poklicna dejavnost), kajti poleg stresogenega dela in nefiziološkega sedenja so dodatno obremenjeni z instrumentom, ki ni ergonomsko oblikovan, torej prilagojen glasbeniku, temveč je bil "narejen zato, da bo iz njega prišel lep zvok" (31). Povrh vsega so vse kretnje in misli usmerjene v note, za katere glasbenik, publika in kritiki pričakujejo, da bodo zaigrane ob pravem času, z lepim zvokom, stilno dovršeno in z občutji ugodja.

Danes vemo, da so težave glasbenikov posledica psihofizičnih okoliščin igranja instrumenta (oz. petja) ter nastopanja. Ure vaj in nastopanja v neugodni in prisilni drži telesa, ob ponavljanju istih ali podobnih kretanj ter ob slabih tehnikah, ki je v veliki meri odvisna od prej naštetege, so vzrok teh problemov, ti pa se stopnjujejo tudi zaradi stresnega načina življenja, ki zahteva veliko odgovornosti zaradi pričakovanj drugih,

pa tudi lastnih pričakovanj; obenem pa so vsi našteti problemi vsota še drugih dejavnikov, kot so socialni, kulturni, značajski in podobno.

5.1 Tehnike zavedanja telesa

Pristop k reševanju problemov glasbenikov je zelo kompleksen; vendar vse več zagovornikov izhaja iz razumevanja telesa kot sredstva za igranje instrumenta oziroma glasbenega izvajanja, obenem pa tudi kot zunanjji pojavi fizioloških (telesnih, senzornih) in duševnih procesov, ki omogočajo naše delovanje. Ta struktura pa ima zaradi pomanjkanja zavestne kontrole poleg funkcij za vzdrževanje ravnotesja našega življenja in delovanja tudi neomejene možnosti za ustvarjanje negativnih napetosti v telesu; produkt teh napetosti so sprva blokade, ki pa se sčasoma razvijejo v že omenjena bolezenska stanja (19, 32).

Glasbeniki so v sodelovanju z medicinsko stroko ugotovili, da dejavno pozitiven odnos do telesa in njegovih funkcij ne le pomaga pozdraviti telesne in duševne okvare (preobremenjenosti), temveč je to lahko celo boljši način zdravljenja za razliko od standardnih medicinskih postopkov. Obenem pa tehnikе zavedanja telesa, kot so Aleksandrova tehnika, Feldenkraisova metoda, Grindeajina tehnika ipd., pomagajo razviti optimalno in racionalno tehniko igranja instrumenta (petja) in nastopanja in tako nimajo zgolj funkcije zdravljenja, temveč je nihov učinek predvsem v preprečevanju ter obenem v spodbujanju razvijanja glasbenih potencialov (19, 33–41). Nujna podlaga vsem tem oblikam preventive pa je urejen način življenja in ustrezna telovadba.

5.1.1 Grindeajina tehnika (37, 40–45)

Ozaveščeni glasbeniki danes skrbijo za kakovost svojega instrumenta in primernost sedeža, ki ga uporabljajo med igranjem, ter se v času, ko vadijo poudarjeno posvečajo tehniki igranja instrumenta, zavedanju mišično skeletnih struktur in njihovih pozitivnih napetosti, ki omogočata gibčnost kretanj, ter prepoznavanju negativnih napetosti, ki so vzrok naštetim težavam. Številni glasbeni kolidži in akademije na zahodu imajo imenovane tehnikе zavedanja telesa že vključene v svoj učni program, vse bolj pa se uveljavlja vadba Grindeajine tehnikе. Temeljni cilj vseh teh tehnik je zavedanje mišično-skeletalne strukture telesa ter vzpostavljanje ravnotežja v telesu tako v mirujočem stanju kot v gibanju.

Pianistka **Carola Grindea**, avtorica Grindeajine tehnikе, je po rodu Romunka, ki že od leta 1939 živi v Londonu. Sprva je koncertirala in kasneje postala profesorica

klavirja na Guildhall School of Music and Drama (1968–1989). Leta 1978 je ustanovila Evropsko združenje klavirskega pedagogov (EPTA), ki ima danes že okrog 40 članic; bila je tudi prva urednica revije Piano Journal, ki jo izdaja EPTA. Leta 1981 je ustanovila še ISSTIP, Mednarodno združenje za proučevanje napetosti med nastopom (International Society for the Study of Tension in Performance). Je urednica in soavtorica knjige "Tensions in the Performance of Music – a Symposium", ki je doslej izšla že šestkrat (predgovor h knjigi je napisal Yehudi Menuhin). O napetosti med igranjem instrumenta in nastopanjem je napisala že vrsto knjig in člankov ter predavala v različnih državah (Velika Britanija, ZDA, Kanada, Japonska, Avstralija, Izrael, Irska, Rusija, ipd.). Leta 1990 je osnovala Performing Arts' Clinic na London College of Music and Media (LCMM). Od leta 2002 je direktorica tečajev za terapevte glasbene medicine, v organizaciji ISSTIP in LCMM, Thames Valley University. Je urednica revije ISSTIP Journal, organizatorica ter predavateljica seminarjev ISSTIP ter mednarodnih konferenc Instituta ISSTIP za medicino odrskih umetnosti. Ves čas je prisotna v britanskih in mednarodnih radijskih in televizijskih programih. Prejela je več nagrad, leta 2001 je bila med finalistkami za "Evropsko nagrado za ženske dosežke".

Grindeajina tehnika je – za razliko od ostalih tehnik in metod – prilagojena posebej glasbenikom, z željo, da z razvijanjem zavedanja telesa in z utrjevanjem zdrave tehnike igranja instrumenta in petja ozdravijo že nastale težave, po drugi strani pa razvijajo sebe v zdrave in uspešne glasbenike. Gre za dva sklopa vaj: prvi sklop je fizična vaja, ki pomaga razbremeniti napetosti v mišicah ramenskih obročev in vratnem delu hrbtnice. Drugi sklop je prav tako fizična vaja, ki pa je ne izvajamo s fizičnim premikanjem telesa, temveč s t. i. mentalnimi direktivami. Najprej najdemo ravnotežje med glavo, vratom in ostalimi deli hrtnice, se nato usmerimo na umirjeno, ritmično dihanje ter nazadnje najdemo ravnotežje celiemu telesu ob popuščanju negativnih napetosti v predelu nog. Posledica izvajanja te vaje je ne le uravnoteženost fizičnih struktur telesa, temveč tudi večja osredotočenost in umirjenost misli in duha, ob čemer se naučimo tudi umiriti neprijetne fiziološke in psihološke procese, ki spremljajo nastop.

Grindeajina tehnika – postopki drugega sklopa vaj (40, 41):

1. korak: Stojimo sproščeno, zelo mirno, z nogami rahlo narazen in z zaprtimi očmi. Mislimo na svojo hrtnico in ji dovolimo, da se podaljša, da se začne gibati navzgor, proti nebu (ne premikamo se, to so samo t. i.

mentalne direktive). Pustimo svojemu "računalniku" v možganih, da uredi, katere mišice vrati se bodo skrčile, katere se bodo sprostile in katere bodo ostale v ravnotežju. Glava se bo nežno pomaknila navzgor in bo postavljena na prvo vratno vretence (atlas), medtem ko bo vrat popolnoma sproščen. V tem trenutku so glava, vrat in hrbet popolnoma poravnani.

2. korak: Počasi in karseda dolgo izdihujemo zrak, medtem šepetamo "haaaaaaa". Pozorni smo na svoja ramena, ki so spuščena. Dih pošljemo v notranjost svojega telesa, proti trebušni preponi, ki jo obenem sproščamo. Po izdihu telo začuti potrebo po vdihu. Pustimo, da se to zgodi, in medtem smo pozorni, kako se širi naš hrbet.

3. korak: Svojo pozornost usmerimo na kolena in gležnje in jim omogočimo, da so mehki, prožni; občutimo jih kot milnico. Doživljamo nenavadno občutje, kot da bi lebdeli, telo postane lahko in je v popolnem ravnotežju.

5.1.2 Apliciranje Grindeajine tehnike

Grindeajina tehnika je zelo kratka in enostavna, vendar je učinkovita le ob vztrajni vadbi po njenih načelih. V začetku traja nekaj minut, kasneje, ob vztrajni vsakodnevni vadbi, pa lahko njene učinke dosežemo že v nekaj trenutkih. Njene pozitivne učinke lahko preskusijo tudi neglasbeniki. Pomaga namreč prepozнатi negativne napetosti v telesu, ki se postopno nabirajo v nas takrat, ko smo v situacijah, ob katerih se neugodno počutimo. Vendar tudi ko zapustimo tako situacijo, se telo že navadi nove, nepravilne drže in si jo prisvoji; žal se v vsakdanjem življenju zelo malo zavedamo nepotrebnih napetosti v telesu, še manj pa se zavedamo njihovih negativnih posledic.

Ob učenju Grindeajine tehnike zavedanja telesa glasbeniki ne prepoznavajo zgolj napetosti, ki jih ovirajo; prav tako pomembno je prepozнатi in usvojiti tiste gibe, ki najbolj ekonomično in učinkovito omogočajo igranje instrumenta. Ta tehnika je tudi idealno izhodišče za prepoznavanje optimalne orientacije telesa v prostoru, za izvajanje vaj, ki krepijo fizično kondicijo (napor glasbenikov večkrat primerjajo z naporom atletov!), prav tako pomembne komponente zdravja pri glasbenikih. Glasbeniki namreč ob izvajaju glasbe uporabljajo le določene gibe in tako obremenjujejo le določene dele telesa in določene mišice. Zato se morajo nujno zavedati, kateri gibi in mišice so zapostavljeni in jih morajo za naravno vzpostavitev ravnovesja celiemu telesu in za preprečevanje bolečin v predelu obremenjenih mišično skeletnih struktur uporabljati in krepiti.



Slika 2. Prizor s srečanja slovenske sekcije ISSTIP: utrjevanje mišic, ki jih pri igranju instrumenta zanemarjamo.

Figure 2. Meeting of the Slovene ISSTIP section: exercises to strengthen the muscles that performing musicians tend to neglect.

6 Zaključek

Dejavno pozitiven odnos do telesa in telesnih aplikacij, prav tak odnos v razmerju do instrumenta in publike ter utrjevanje fizioloških in mentalnih občutkov, ki ta razmerja spremljajo, so se že večkrat izkazali za učinkovite. Ob doslednem zavedanju in ustrezni uporabi telesa, v skladu z njegovimi naravnimi značilnostmi, se glasbenik tudi v mejnih stanjih kmalu zave, da je kos izjemnim obremenitvam. Na tej podlagi se vzpostavi skladno poenotenje telesa z instrumentom, kar vpliva na kakovost glasbene izvedbe. Izpiljenost vseh pogojev nastopanja zelo vpliva tudi na publiko, ki ugodno verificira izvajalsko vzdušje, to pa nadalje samodejno odpravlja nezaželenе stranske učinke (tremo, negativno napetost, vznemirjenost, ipd.). Ustrezna telesna in umska osredotočenost na trenutno dogajanje in končni cilj, ki je potreben za dovršeno glasbeno izvedbo, prinašajo zadovoljstvo glasbenikom in posledično tudi njihovi publiki.

O pozitivnem vplivu ob izvajanju tehnik zavedanja telesa poročajo vsi, ki jih vadijo, tudi za reševanje težav v drugačnih okoliščinah. Poudariti pa je potrebno, da

ne glede na to, katero tehniko zavedanja telesa izberemo (Aleksandrova tehnika, Feldenkraisova metoda, Grindeajina tehnika, gimnastika, joga ipd.), je ob pravilnem in rednem izvajjanju ravno tako učinkovita kot ostale tehnike. Najboljše pa je preudarno kombiniranje različnih tehnik.

Zahvala

Avtorica se zahvaljuje mag. Rajku Črnivcu s Kliničnega inštituta za medicino dela, prometa in športa, za strokovno pomoč pri nastajanju prispevka.

Literatura

1. Clarey F. Professor Earl Owen in Conversation with Dr. Fiona Clarey. ISSTIP Journal 2005; 13: 4-6.
2. Fletcher M. The Performing Arts Medicine Association. Pridobljeno 10. 10. 2007 s spletno strani: http://www.artsmed.org/links_index.htm#org.
3. Zupan D. Av, bolil Zakulisja glasbenih odrov, 2.del. Muska 2003; 34(3/4): 30-1.
4. Grindea C. International Society for the Study of Tension in Performance. Pridobljeno 10. 10. 2007 s spletne strani: <http://www.isstip.org/>.

5. Beauchamp R. Report on ISSTIP Course held at the London College of Music. Pridobljeno 10. 10. 2007 s spletnne strani: <http://musicandhealth.co.uk/ISSTIP1998.html>.
6. Paul B & Harrison C. The Athletic Musician – a guide to playing without pain. Lanham, Md., & London: The Scarecrow Press, 1997.
7. Fishbein M, Middlestadt SE, Ottati V, et al. Medical problems among ICSOM musicians: Overview of a national survey. Med Probl Perform Art 1988; 3: 1-8.
8. Lederman RJ. Occupational Cramp in Instrumental Musicians. Med Probl Perform Art 1988; 3: 45-51.
9. Lederman RJ. Focal Dystonia in Instrumentalists: Clinical Features. Med Probl Perform Art 1996; 6: 132-6.
10. Brandfonbrener AG. Musicians with Focal Dystonia: A Report of 58 Cases seen during a Ten-year Period at a Performing Arts Medicine Clinic. Med Probl Perform Art 1995; 10: 121-127.
11. Schuele S, Lederman RJ. Focal Dystonia in Woodwind Instrumentalists: Long-term Outcome. Med Probl Perform Art 2003; 18: 15-20.
12. Lim VK, Altenmüller, E. Musician's Cramp: Instrumental and Gender Differences. Med Probl Perform Art 2003; 18: 21-6.
13. Jabusch HC, Altenmüller, E. Anxiety as an Aggravating Factor During Onset of Focal Dystonia in Musicians. Med Probl Perform Art 2004; 19: 75-81.
14. Schuele S, Lederman RJ. Occupational disorders in instrumental musicians. Med Probl Perform Art 2004; 19: 123-8.
15. Črnivec R. Assessment of Health Risks in Musicians of the Slovene Philharmonic Orchestra, Ljubljana, Slovenia. Med Probl Perform Art 2004; 19: 140-5.
16. Furuya S, Nakahara H, Aoki T, Kinoshita H. Prevalence and Casual Factors of Playing-Related Musculoskeletal Disorders of the Upper Extremity and Trunk among Japanese Pianists and Piano Students. Med Probl Perform Art 2006; 21: 112-7.
17. Yoshimira E, Paul PM, Aerts C, Chesky K. Risk Factors for Piano-related Pain among College Students. Med Probl Perform Art 2006; 21: 118-25.
18. Abréu-Ramos AM, Micheo WF. Lifetime Prevalence of Upper-body Musculoskeletal Problems in a Professional-level Symphony Orchestra: Age, Gender, and Instrument-specific Results. Med Probl Perform Art 2007; 22: 97-104.
19. Grindea C. Tensions in the Performance of Music – A Symposium (6th ed.). London: Kahn & Averill, 2006.
20. Sen J. Playing the Piano: Playing with Fire? A Study of the Occupational Hazards of Piano Playing. Magistrska disertacija. London, City University, 1991. Pridobljeno 26. 12. 2002 s spletnne strani: <http://www.isstip.org/>. <http://eeshop.unl.edu/text/musicmed.txt>.
21. Winspur I & Parry W. The Musician's Hand – A Clinical Guide. London: C. B., Martin Dunitz, 1998.
22. Pravilnik o seznamu poklicnih bolezni, Uradni list RS št. 85/03.
23. Zupan D. Genij ob geniju: Gouldove interpretacije J. S. Bacha. Saga o pianistih, 12. del. Muska 2000; 31(8/9): 25-7.
24. Zupan D. Boleči intermezzi v Gouldovi karieri. Zakulisja glasbenih odrov, 4. del. Muska 2003; 34(7/8): 23-5.
25. Graffman G. Doctor, Can You Lend an Ear? Med Probl Perform Art 1986; 1: 3-6.
26. Zupan D. Najbolj ogroženi: pianisti. Zakulisja glasbenih odrov, 3. del. Muska 2003; 34(5/6): 24-5.
27. Pridobljeno 3. 7. 2007 s spletnne strani: <http://www.tygodnik.com.pl/numer/279001/kurkiewicz.jpg>.
28. Altenmüller E, Robert Schumann's Focal Dystonia. Bogousslavsky J, Boller F (eds). Neurological Disorders in Famous Artists. Front Neurol Neurosci. Basel: Karger, 2005, 19: 1-10.
29. Rickover R. The Complete Guide to the Alexander Technique. Musicians and the Alexander Technique. Pridobljeno 10. 10. 2007 s spletnne strani: <http://www.alexandertechnique.com/musicians.htm>.
30. Tommasini A. Counting his Sabbatical's Blessings. 8. 3. 2002, The New York Times. Pridobljeno 10. 10. 2007 s spletnne strani: <http://query.nytimes.com/gstfullpage.html?res=9D01EFDA1330F93BA35750C0A9649C8B63&sec=&spon=&pagewanted=2>.
31. Earl Owen v elektronski korespondenci z avtorico, 22. 9. 2007.
32. Mark T. What Every Pianist Needs to Know about the Body. Chicago: GIA Publications, Inc., 2003.
33. Masters R. The way to awaken – Exercises to Enliven Body, Self, and Soul. Wheaton, Madras: Quest Books, 1978.
34. Maunder A. Let Your Life Flow: The Physical, Psychological and Spiritual Benefits of the Alexander Technique. Saffron Walden: C. W. Daniel Company, 2002.
35. Feldenkrais M. The Potent Self – A Study of Spontaneity and Compulsion. San Francisco: Harper & Row, 1985.
36. Triebel-Thome A. Feldenkrais, Gib – pot k sebi. Uvod v metodo. Ljubljana: Domus, 1997.
37. Fraser A. My "Conversion Experience" With Arm Weight. ISSTIP Journal 2005; 13: 41-3.
38. Kropff K. A Symposium for Pianists and Teachers – Strategies to Develop the Mind and Body for Optimal Performance. Dayton: Heritage Music Press, 2002.
39. Zupan, D. Sprosti svoje telo, da osvobodiš svoj potencial. Glasba v šoli 2004; 9(4): 18-21.
40. Zupan D. Free Your Neck to Release Your Potential. ISSTIP Journal 2005; 13: 23-8.
41. Grindea C. Healthy Piano Technique – To prevent Physical Problems and Injuries and to reduce Stress and Anxiety in Performance. London: Richard Schauer, 2001.
42. Grindea C. In touch and in tune with your own body and mind – Grindea Technique. ISSTIP Journal 2004; 12: 18.
43. Peake E. Meeting the "Grindea Technique" for the first time. ISSTIP Journal 2004; 12: 17.
44. Zupan D. Carola Grindea: pogovor z ustanoviteljico društva EPTA Bilten 2004; 8: 12-6.
45. Zupan D. Grindeajina tehnika. Zakulisja glasbenih odrov, 9.del. Muska 2004; 35(5/6): 30-1.

V letu 2007 so članke za Zdravstveno varstvo ocenjevali naslednji recenzentje:

Tit Albreht, Marjan Bilban, Polona Brcar, Milan Čižman, Rajko Črnivec, Branko Družina, Ivan Eržen, Sonja Jeram, Janko Kersnik, Irena Klavs, Vojko Kmetec, Marko Kolšek, Mitja Kos, Alenka Kraigher, Boris Kramberger, Brina Malnar, Dorjan Marušič, Mojca Matičič, Pavel Mihelčič, Aleš Mlinarič, Jadranka Mustajbegovič, Petra Ogrin Rehberger, Metka Paragi, Dražigost Pokorn, Borut Poljšak, Janez Preželj, Gregor Serša, Marjan Simčič, Janez Stare, Eva Stergar, Janko Strel, Damijan Škrk, Martina Tomori, Martin Toth, Mirjana Ule, Blaž Valič, Ludvik Vidmar, Bojan Zalar, Lijana Zaletel Kragelj.

Za njihovo vestno in ažurno delo se jim uredništvo iskreno zahvaljuje!



IZŠEL JE

ZDRAVSTVENI STATISTIČNI LETOPIS, SLOVENIJA 2005 (CD-ROM)

Spoštovani!

S pomočjo številnih zunanjih sodelavcev in organizacij smo na Inštitutu za varovanje zdravja RS zbrali ter nato obdelali in uredili zdravstvene statistične podatke in informacije o zdravju in zdravstvenem varstvu v Sloveniji v letu 2005 in jih izdali v redni letni publikaciji, ki tokrat že četrtič izhaja na CD-ROMu.

Zdravstveni statistični letopis za leto 2005 na CD-ROMu prinaša pregled gibanja prebivalstva, vitalne statistike, najrazličnejših kazalcev zdravja in zdravstvenega varstva ter organizacije zdravstvene dejavnosti.

Publikacija obsega 650 strani in več kot tristo tabel.

Vabimo Vas, da čim prej naročite svoj izvod letopisa.

Inštitut za varovanje zdravja RS

NAROČILNICA

Naročam(o).....izv. ZDRAVSTVENEGA STATISTIČNEGA LETOPISA, SLOVENIJA 2005 (CD-ROM),
po ceni 21 EUR (cena vključuje DDV)

Ime in priimek (delovna organizacija):.....

.....

Davčna številka:..... Davčni zavezanec: da ne

Ulica, kraj, poštna številka:.....

Ime in priimek kontaktne osebe:.....

Datum: Podpis in žig ustanove:

Naročilnico pošljite na naslov: Inštitut za varovanje zdravja RS, Služba za založništvo, dokumentacijska in arhivska gradiva, Trubarjeva 2, 1000 Ljubljana, ali po faksu na št.: 01 244 15 17.

Za veselje v srcu in za srečo v duši ni treba daleč.
Le z mislio malo vase, pa malo k sodelavcem,
znancem in prijateljem, k svojim najdražjim.
Počem je svet majšen in velik likrat, predvsem pa lepši.
Naj bo tak tudi v letu 2008, ki je pred nami.

V letu 2008 Vam želimo trdnega zdravja in
zaupanja vase.

Naj se toplina, modrost in preudarnost zligejo v
prijazno in zadovoljstva polno leto 2008.

Uredništvo

NAVODILA SODELAVCEM REVIE ZDRAVSTVENO VARSTVO

Navodila so v skladu z **Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals**. Popolna navodila so objavljena v *N Engl J Med* 1997; 336: 309-15 in v *Ann Intern Med* 1997; 126: 36-47.

Uredništvo sprejema v obdelavo samo članke, ki še niso bili in ne bodo objavljeni drugje. Dele članka, ki so povzeti po drugi literaturi (predvsem slike in tabele), mora spremniti dovoljenje avtorja in založnika prispevka, da dovoli naši reviji reprodukcijo. Pri znanstvenih in strokovnih prispevkih morajo biti naslov, izvleček, ključne besede, tabele in podpisi k tabelam in slikam prevedeni v angleščino.

Če prispevek obravnava raziskave na ljudeh, mora biti iz besedila razvidno, da so bile raziskave opravljene v skladu z načeli Helsinško-Toksijske deklaracije.

Če delo obravnava poskuse na živalih, mora biti iz besedila razvidno, da so bili opravljeni v skladu z etičnimi načeli.

Avtorji, ki so v objavo poslano raziskovalno delo opravili s pomočjo nekega podjetja, naj to navedejo v spremnem pismu.

Tipkopis

Prispevke pošljite na naslov uredništva: **Inštitut za varovanje zdravja, Zdravstveno varstvo, Trubarjeva 2, SI 1000 Ljubljana**. Pošljite 3 kopije tipkanega besedila z različico na disketi in originalne slike. Besedila naj bodo napisana z urejevalnikom Word for Windows. Prispevek naj bo natisnjen na belem pisarniškem papiru z dvojnim razmikom. Robovi naj bodo široki najmanj 25 mm. Znanstveni članki naj imajo naslednja poglavja: uvod, metode, rezultati, razpravljanje in zaključek. Ostale oblike člankov in pregledni članki so lahko zasnovani drugače, vendar naj bo razdelitev na poglavja in podpoglavlja jasno razvidna iz velikosti črk naslovov. Poglavlja in podpoglavlja naj bodo številčena dekadno po standardu SIST ISO 2145 in SIST ISO 690 (npr. 1, 1.1, 1.1.1 itd.). Prispevku naj bo priloženo spremno pismo, ki ga morajo podpisati vsi avtorji. Vsebuje naj izjavo, da članek še ni bil objavljen ali poslan v objavo kakšni drugi reviji (to ne velja za izvlečke in poročila s strokovnih srečanj), da so prispevek prebrali in se z njim strinjajo vsi avtorji. Naveden naj bo odgovorni avtor (s polnim naslovom, telefonsko številko in elektronskim naslovom), ki bo skrbel za komunikacijo z uredništvom in ostalimi avtorji.

Naslovna stran

Obsega naj slovenski in angleški naslov članka. Naslov naj bo kratek in natančen, opisan in ne trdilen (povedi v naslovih niso dopustne). Navedena naj bodo imena piscev z natančnimi akademskimi in strokovnimi naslovi ter popoln naslov ustanove, inštituta ali klinike, kjer je delo nastalo. Avtorji morajo izpolnjevati pogoje za avtorstvo. Prispevati morajo k zasnovi in oblikovanju oz. analizi in interpretaciji podatkov, članek morajo intelektualno zasnovati oz. ga kritično pregledati, strinjati se morajo s končno različico članka. Samo zbiranje podatkov ne zadostuje za avtorstvo.

Izvleček in ključne besede

Druga stran naj obsega izvleček v slovenščini in angleščini. Izvleček znanstvenega članka naj bo strukturiran in naj ne bo daljši od 250 besed, izvlečki ostalih člankov naj bodo nestrukturirani in naj ne presegajo 150 besed. Izvleček naj vsebinsko povzema in ne le našteva bistvene vsebine dela. Izogibajte se kraticam in okrajšavam. Napisan naj bo v 3. osebi. Kadar je prispevek napisan v angleškem jeziku, bo izvleček objavljen v slovenskem jeziku.

Izvleček znanstvenega članka naj povzema namen dela, osnovne metode, glavne izsledke in njihovo statistično pomembnost ter poglavitev skelepe. Navedenih naj bo 3-10 ključnih besed, ki nam bodo v pomoč pri indeksiranju. Uporabljajte izraze iz *MeSH - Medical Subject Headings*, ki jih navaja *Index Medicus*. Praviloma naj bo izvleček oblikovan v enem odstavku, izjemoma v večih. Kategorijo prispevka naj predlaga avtor, končno odločitev pa sprejme urednik na osnovi predloga recenzenta.

Reference

Vsako navajanje trditev ali dognanj drugih morate podpreti z referenco. Reference naj bodo v besedilu navedene po vrstnem redu, tako kot se pojavljajo. Referenca naj bo navedena na koncu citirane trditve. Reference v besedilu, slikah in tabelah navedite v oklepaju z arabskimi številkami. Reference, ki se pojavljajo samo v tabelah ali slikah, naj bodo oštrevilčene tako, kot se bodo pojavile v besedilu. Kot referenc ne navajajte izvlečkov in osebnih dogоворov (slednje je lahko navedeno v besedilu). Seznam citirane literature dodajte na koncu prispevka. Literaturo citirajte po priloženih navodilih, ki so v skladu s tistimi, ki jih uporablja ameriška *National Library of Medicine* v *Index Medicus*. Imena revij krajšajte tako, kot določa *Index Medicus* (popoln seznam na naslovu URL: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov>).

Navedite imena vseh avtorjev, v primeru, da je avtorjev šest ali več, navedite prvih šest avtorjev in dodajte *et al.*

Primeri za citiranje literature:

primer za knjigo:

1. Premik M. Uvod v epidemiologijo. Ljubljana: Medicinska fakulteta, 1998.
2. Mahy BWJ. A dictionary of virology (2nd ed.). San Diego, Academic Press, 1997.

primer za poglavje iz knjige:

3. Urlep F. Razvoj osnovnega zdravstva v Sloveniji zadnjih 130 let. In: Švab I, Rotar-Pavlič D, editors. Družinska medicina, Ljubljana, Združenje zdravnikov družinske medicine, 2002: 18-27.
4. Goldberg BW. Population-based health care. In: Taylor RB, editor. Family medicine. 5th ed. New York: Springer, 1999: 32-6.

primer za članek iz revije:

5. Barry HC, Hickner J, Ebelle MH, Ettenhofer T. A randomized controlled trial of telephone management of suspected urinary tract infections in women. *J Fam Pract* 2001; 50: 589-94.

primer za članek iz revije, kjer avtor ni znan:

6. Anon. Early drinking said to increase alcoholism risk. *Globe* 1998; 2: 8-10.

primer za članek iz revije, kjer je avtor organizacija:

7. Women's Concerns Study Group. Raising concerns about family history of breast cancer in primary care consultations: prospective, population based study. *BMJ* 2001; 322: 27-8.

primer za članek iz suplementa revije z volumnom, s številko:

8. Shen HM, Zhang QF. Risk assessment of nickel carcinogenicity and occupational lung cancer. *Environ Health Perspect* 1994; 102 Suppl 2: 275-82.
9. Payne DK, Sullivan MD, Massie MJ. Women's psychological reactions to breast cancer. *Semin Oncol* 1996; 23 (1 Suppl 2): 89-97.

primer za članek iz zbornika referatov:

10. Sugden K. et al. Suicides and non-suicidal deaths in Slovenia: Molecular genetic investigation. In: 9th European Symposium on Suicide and Suicidal Behaviour. Warwick : University of Oxford, 2002: 76.

primer za magistrske naloge, doktorske disertacije in Prešernove nagrade:

11. Bartol T. Vrednotenje biotehniških informacij o rastlinskih drogah v dostopnih virih v Sloveniji. Doktorska disertacija. Ljubljana, Biotehniška fakulteta, 1998.

primer za elektronske vire:

12. Mendels P. Textbook publishers extend lessons online. Pridobljeno 23.9.1999 s spletnne strani: <http://www.nytimes.com/library/tech/99/09>.

Tabele

Naj bodo natipkane v besedilu prispevka na mestu, kamor sodijo. Tabelo naj sestavljajo vrstice in stolpci, ki se sekajo v poljih. Tabele oštevilčite po vrstnem redu, vsaka tabela mora biti citirana v besedilu. Tabela naj bo opremljena s kratkim naslovom. Pojasnjene naj bodo vse kratice, okrajšave in nestandardne enote, ki se pojavljajo v tabeli.

Slike

Morajo biti profesionalno izdelane. Pri pripravi slik upoštevajte, da gre za črno-beli tisk. Slikovno gradivo naj bo pripravljeno:

- črno-belo (ne v barvah!);
- brez polnih površin, namesto tega je treba izbrati šrafure (če gre za stolpce, t. i. tortice ali zemljevide);
- v linijskih grafih naj se posamezne linije prav tako ločijo med samo z različnim črtkanjem ali različnim označevanjem (s trikotniki, z zvezdicami...), ne pa z barvo;
- v grafih naj bo ozadje belo (tj. brez ozadja).

Črke, številke ali simboli na sliki morajo biti jasni, enotni in dovolj veliki, da so berljivi tudi na pomanjšani sliki. Ročno ali na pisalni stroj izpisano besedilo v sliki je nedopustno. Oddajte originale slik oz. fotografije. Prosimo, da slik ne skenirate sami. Na zadnji strani fotografije naj bo napisana zaporedna številka fotografije, ime pisca in naslov članka, v dvomljivih primerih naj bo označeno, kaj na sliki je zgoraj oz. spodaj. Slike, narisane v računalniških programih, naj bodo posnete v originalnem programu na disketu. Fotografije iz rentgenogramov in diapozitivov naj priskrbi avtor sam. Vsaka slika mora biti navedena v besedilu. Besedilo k sliki naj vsebuje naslov slike in potrebno razlago vsebine. Slika naj bo razumljiva tudi brez branja ostalega besedila. Pojasniti morate vse okrajšave s slike. Uporaba okrajšav v besedilu k sliki je nedopustna. Besedila k slikam naj bodo napisana na mestu pojavljanja v besedilu.

Fotografijam, na katerih se lahko prepozna identiteta bolnika, priložite pisno dovoljenje bolnika.

Merske enote

naj bodo v skladu z mednarodnim sistemom enot (SI).

Kraticam in okrajšavam

se izogibajte, izjema so mednarodno veljavne oznake merskih enot. V naslovih in izvlečku naj ne bo kratic. Na mestu, kjer se kratica prvič pojavi v besedilu, naj bo izraz, ki ga nadomešča, polno izpisan, v nadalnjem besedilu uporabljano kratico navajajte v oklepaju.

Uredniško delo

Prispelo gradivo daje uredništvo v strokovno recenzijo in jezikovno lekturo. Po končanem uredniškem delu vrnemo prispevek avtorju, da popravke odobri in upošteva. Popravljeni čistopis vrne v uredništvo. Med redakcijskim postopkom je zagotovljena tajnost vsebine prispevka. Avtor dobi v pogled tudi prve, t. i. krtačne odtise, vendar na tej stopnji upoštevamo samo še popravke tiskovnih napak. Krtačne odtise je treba vrniti v treh dneh, sicer menimo, da avtor nima pripomb.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE AUTHORS OF THE SLOVENIAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Instructions are in accordance with the **Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals**. Complete instructions are published in *N Engl J Med* 1997; 336: 309-15 and in *Ann Intern Med* 1997; 126: 36-47.

Editorial board accepts only articles, that have not been and will not be published elsewhere. Parts of the article, summarized after other sources (especially illustrations and tables) should include the author's and publisher's permission to reproduct them in our Journal. If the contribution deals with experiments on humans it should be evident from the text that the experiments were in accordance with the ethical standards of the Helsinki-Tokio Declaration.

When the work deals with experiments on animals it should be evident from the text that they were performed in accordance with the ethical principles.

Authors whose submitted research work was performed with the support of a company, should indicate this in the accompanying letter.

Manuscript

Send the manuscripts to the editorial address: **Zdravstveno varstvo, Inštitut za varovanje zdravja, Trubarjeva 2, SI 1000 Ljubljana**. Send 3 copies of typed or printed text with a copy in electronic form (on a disk) and original illustrations.

Manuscripts should be written in Word for Windows word processor.

Contribution should be typed or printed on white bond paper and double-spaced with margins of at least 25 mm. Scientific articles should be divided into following headings: Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion and Conclusions. Other types of articles and review articles can be designed differently, but the division in headings and subheadings should be clearly evident from the size of characters in the titles. Headings and subheadings should be numbered decadally by standard SIST ISO 2145 and SIST ISO 690 (e. g. 1, 1.1, 1.1.1 etc.). Manuscript should be accompanied by an accompanying letter signed by all authors. It should include the statement that the article has not yet been published or sent for publication to some other journal (this is not required for abstracts and reports from professional meetings), and that the manuscript has been read and approved by all the authors. Name, address, telephone number and e-mail address of the responsible author, who will be responsible for communication with the editors and other authors should be cited.

Title page

The title page should carry the Slovene and English title of the article, which should be short and concise, descriptive and not affirmative (statements are not allowed in the title). Names of authors with concise academic and professional degrees and full address of the department, institution or clinic where the work has been performed should be cited. Authors be should qualified for authorship. They should contribute to the conception and design resp. analysis and interpretation of data, they should intelectualy draft resp. revise the article critically and approve the final version of the contribution. The collecting of data solely does not justify the authorship.

Abstract and Key Words

The second page should carry the abstract in Slovene and English. The abstract of the scientific article should be structured and of no more than 250 words, the abstracts of other articles should be unstructured and of no more than 150 words. The abstract should summarize the content and not only enumerate the essential parts of the work. Avoid abbreviations. Abstract should be written in third person. When the paper is written in English language, the abstract will be published in Slovene. The abstract of a scientific article should state the purpose of the investigation, basic procedures, main findings together with their statistical significance, and principal conclusions. 3 - 10 key words should be cited for the purpose of indexing. Terms from the *MeSH - Medical Subject Headings* listed in *Index Medicus* should be used. The abstract should normally be written in one paragraph, only exceptionally in several. The author should propose the cathegory of the article, but the final decision is adopted by the editor on the base of the suggestion of the professional reviewer.

References

Each mentioning of statements or findings by other authors should be supported by reference. References should be numbered consecutively in the same order in which they appear in the text. Reference should be cited at the end of the cited statement. References in text, illustrations and tables should be indicated by Arabic numerals in parentheses. References, cited only in tables or illustrations should be numbered in the same sequence as they will appear in the text. Avoid using abstracts and personal communications as references (the latter can be cited in the text). The list of the cited literature should be added at the end of the contribution. Literature should be cited according to the enclosed instructions that are in accordance with those used by U. S. *National Library of Medicine* in *Index Medicus*. The titles of journals should be abbreviated according to the style used in *Index Medicus* (complete list on the URL address:<http://www.nlm.nih.gov>). List the names of all authors, if there are six authors or more, list first six authors than add *et al.*

Examples for literature citation:

example for a book:

1. Premik M. *Uvod v epidemiologijo*. Ljubljana: Medicinska fakulteta, 1998.
2. Mahy BWJ. *A dictionary of virology* (2nd ed.). San Diego, Academic Press, 1997.

example for the chapter in a book:

3. Urlep F. Razvoj osnovnega zdravstva v Sloveniji zadnjih 130 let. In: Švab I, Rotar-Pavlič D, editors. *Družinska medicina*, Ljubljana, Združenje zdravnikov družinske medicine, 2002: 18-27.
4. Goldberg BW. Population-based health care. In: Taylor RB, editor. *Family medicine*. 5th ed. New York: Springer, 1999: 32-6.

example for the article in a journal:

5. Barry HC, Hickner J, Ebelle MH, Ettenhofer T. A randomized controlled trial of telephone management of suspected urinary tract infections in women. *J Fam Pract* 2001; 50: 589-94.

example for the article in journal with no author given:

6. Anon. Early drinking said to increase alcoholism risk. *Globe* 1998; 2: 8-10.

example for the article in journal with organization as author:

7. Women's Concerns Study Group. Raising concerns about family history of breast cancer in primary care consultations: prospective, population based study. *BMJ* 2001; 322: 27-8.

example for the article from journal volume with supplement, with number:

8. Shen HM, Zhang QF. Risk assessment of nickel carcinogenicity and occupational lung cancer. *Environ Health Perspect* 1994; 102 Suppl 2: 275-82.

9. Payne DK, Sullivan MD, Massie MJ. Women's psychological reactions to breast cancer. *Semin Oncol* 1996; 23 (1 Suppl 2): 89-97.

example for the article from collection of scientific papers:

10. Sugden K, et al. Suicides and non-suicidal deaths in Slovenia: Molecular genetic investigation. In: 9th European Symposium on Suicide and Suicidal Behaviour. Warwick : University of Oxford, 2002: 76.

example for master theses, doctor theses and Prešeren awards:

11. Bartol T. Vrednotenje biotehniških informacij o rastlinskih drogah v dostopnih virih v Sloveniji. Doktorska disertacija. Ljubljana, Biotehniška fakulteta, 1998.

example for electronic sources:

12. Mendels P. Textbook publishers extend lessons online. Source from website 23.9.1999: <http://www.nytimes.com/library/tech/99/09>.

Tables

Type or print on the place in the text where they belong. Tables should be composed by lines and columns which intersect in fields. Number tables consecutively. Each table should be cited in the text and supplied with a brief title. Explain all the abbreviations and non-standard units in the table.

Illustrations

Illustrations should be professionally drawn. When preparing the illustrations consider the black-and-white print. Illustration material should be prepared:

- In black-and-white (not in color!);
- Surfaces should have no tone-fills, hatchings should be chosen instead (in case of bar-charts, so called pie-charts or maps);
- In linear graphs the individual lines should also be separated by various kinds of hatching or by different markers (triangles, asterisks...), but not by color;
- Graphs should have white background (i. e. without background).

Letters, numbers or symbols should be clear, even and of sufficient size to be still legible on a reduced illustration. Freehand or typewritten lettering in the illustration is unacceptable. Submit original drawings resp. photographs. You are requested not to scan the illustrations by yourself. On the back of the photograph the consecutive number of photograph, author's name and the title of article should be written, and in unclear cases the top resp. the bottom should be indicated. Figures, drawn in computer programmes should be copied in original programme (software) on a disk. Photographs of X-ray films and slides should be provided by author himself. Each figure should be cited in the text.

Accompanying text to the illustration should contain its title and the necessary explanation of its content. Illustration should be intelligible also without reading the article. All the abbreviations from the figure should be explained. The use of abbreviations in the accompanying text to the illustration is unacceptable. Accompanying texts to illustrations should be written in the place of their appearing in the text.

If the identity of the patient can be recognized on the photograph, a written permission of the patient for its reproduction should be submitted.

Units of Measurement

Should be in accordance with International System of Units (SI).

Abbreviations

Avoid abbreviations, with the exception of internationally valid signs for units of measurement. Avoid abbreviations in the title and abstract. The full term for which an abbreviation stands should precede its first use in the text, abbreviation used in further text should be cited in parentheses.

Editorial work

The received material is submitted by the editorial board to professional reviewer and reader (language editor). After this editorial procedure, the contribution is sent to the author for approval and consideration of corrections. The final copy is than again submitted to the editorial board. During the editorial procedure, the secrecy of the contribution content is guaranteed. Author receives in consideration also the first print, but at this stage corrigenda (printing errors) only are to be considered. Proofreadings should be returned in three days, otherwise it is considered that the author has no remarks.

BELEŽKE

ORIGINAL SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

Janja Vaupotič, Ivan Kobal
Exposure to radon at underground workplaces (117)

Janja Vaupotič, Ivan Kobal
The role of nanosized aerosols of radon decay products in radon dosimetry (128)

REVIEW ARTICLES

Anita Jemec, Damjana Drobne, Kristina Sepčić, Tatjana Tišler
The use of biomarkers for assessing effects of nanoparticles (144)

Petra Zupet, Metoda Dodič-Fikfak, Herman Berčič, Katja Ažman-Juvan
Proposal for the organisation of preventive health care of athletes in Slovenia (151)

Damjana Zupan
Prevention of occupational disorders in musicians (157)

CODEN ZDVAFY • UDK 613 / 614 + 628 • ISSN 0351 - 0026



INŠtitut za varovanje zdravja
REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE