

OCCUPATIONAL GENOTOXIC EFFECTS AMONG A GROUP OF NURSES EXPOSED TO ANESTHETIC GASES IN OPERATING ROOMS AT ZAGAZIG UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS

By

Borayek GE¹, Abou El-Magd SA¹, El-Gohary SS¹, El-Naggar AM²
and Hammouda MA¹

¹ *Department of Industrial Medicine and Occupational Health and* ²*Department of Clinical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University.*

Abstract

Introduction: Waste anesthetic gases are small amounts of volatile gases that leak from the patient's anesthetic breathing circuit into the air of operating rooms during delivery of anesthesia. Personnel who are working in operating rooms are most likely to be exposed to waste anesthetic gases with no or bad automatic ventilation or scavenging systems. **Aim of the work:** The current study aimed to assess the level of biological marker of anesthetic gases and identify genotoxic effects among operating room nurses in Zagazig University Hospitals. **Materials and methods:** This study was conducted in Zagazig University Hospitals on 64 nurses who were divided into two groups: operating room nurses as exposed group, matched with outpatient clinic nurses as non exposed group. The data were collected using a questionnaire including demographic data, occupational, medical, family histories and complaints. Laboratory investigations done including Karyotyping of the chromosomes to assess genotoxic effects and assessment of urinary isoflurane. **Results:** Our study showed that there were highly statistical significant difference between both groups regarding occurrence of threatened and spontaneous abortion, repeated abortion > 2 times, congenital anomalies and symptoms during work as headache and dizziness. Also this work showed that chromosomal aberrations were present among about 59% of the exposed group, compared to 12.5% of non-exposed with highly statistically significant difference . The most common form of abnormalities were breaks of chromosomes (31.3%), fragments (18.8%) and polyploidy (6.2%). There were statistical significant difference between exposed and non-exposed in number of abnormal chromosomes and urinary isoflurane.

Conclusion: Exposure to some anesthetic gases is associated with genotoxic effects among operating room personnel, leading to increased morbidity.

Key Words: Inhalational anesthetics, Halogenated anesthetic, Volatile anesthetics and Gene structure.

Introduction

Waste anesthetic gases are small amounts of volatile anesthetic gases that leak from the patient's anesthetic breathing circuit into the air of operating rooms during delivery of anesthesia. Personnel who are working in operating rooms are more likely to be exposed to waste anesthetic gases with no automatic ventilation or scavenging systems, and the latter if present are in poor condition. Also recovery rooms where gases exhaled by recovering patients are not properly vented or scavenged (Al-Ashour et al., 2014).

Volatile anesthetics are the major pollutants in operating rooms, where personnel are exposed to low doses of them, for long periods of time. Nitrous oxide and some of the halogenated anesthetics may pose a hazard to hospital workers like neurotoxic, hepatotoxic, nephrotoxic and carcinogenic effects, as well as fertility alterations, increased incidence of spontaneous abortions and congenital abnormalities have

been observed. Therefore, NIOSH is concerned about workers exposed to these gases and recommends measure of control to minimize the noxious effects of anesthetic gases (NIOSH, 2007)

Experimental and epidemiological studies suggest that genotoxic effects can arise from inhalation of anesthetic gases in operating rooms, there is a great concern that operating room personnel as well as patients might be at health risks from anesthetic gases (El-ebiary et al., 2013).

Halothane (halogenated anesthetics) is used as a potent non-flammable volatile anesthetic agent. It is a haloalkane where as the structural isomers, enflurane and isoflurane, are methylethyl esters. Halogenated anesthetics are rapidly absorbed upon inhalation with a blood gas partition coefficient about 2.4 (Serkan and Calbayram, 2016).

A variable amount is metabolized in the liver by debromination and dechlorination. Up to 20% of a dose may

be excreted in the urine as trifluoroacetic acid and its salts. The bromide ion is slowly excreted in the urine. Halothane, isoflurane and enflurane are described to be modern inhalation anesthetics. However, considerable disadvantages were shown, especially the production of dose-related depression of cardiovascular and respiratory systems (Smith, 2010).

In 1999, threshold limits for environmental levels were published in the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) as doubts about potential adverse health effects persisted. Emphasis was placed on the need for control measures including good anaesthetic practice, good ventilation and scavenging. Despite these precautions, indoor air pollution still occur in some clinical situations, for example inhalation induction, mask ventilation and leaks around un-cuffed pediatric tracheal tubes (NIOSH, 2007).

Anesthetic gases cannot be detected by their odor until concentrations are very high. For example, halothane cannot be detected by 50% of the general population until the concentration is more than 125 times the recommended NIOSH exposure limit. (NIOSH, 2007).

Aim of work

The current study aimed to assess the level of biological marker of anesthetic gases and identify genotoxic effects among operating room nurses in Zagazig University Hospitals.

Materials and methods

- **Study design:** It is a comparative cross sectional study
- **Place and duration of the study:** The study was conducted at Zagazig University Hospitals from October 2014 to December 2016, Sharkia Governorate, Egypt.
- **Study Sample:**
- **Sample frame:** The sample frame was all nurses working in operating rooms and outpatient clinics of hospitals of Zagazig University which equal to 610 nurses.
- **Sample size:** The estimated sample size was calculated to be:
The exposed group: 32 operating room nurses.
The non-exposed group: 32 outpatient clinics nurse.

- **Sample selection:** The sample was selected in 2 stages:

First from all hospitals (5 hospitals) exposed to general anesthesia among Zagazig University Hospitals we selected 2 hospitals by simple random method, the sample selected was:

- Surgery Hospital with total 200 exposed nurses.
- Cardio-thoracic Hospital with total 100 exposed nurses (with total 13 operating rooms), and for the control group, we selected 2 hospitals among all non-exposed.

Second we have a list for all nurses' who are working in these hospitals of both groups, so we selected nurses by simple random method for each group considering proportional allocation technique (selecting 21 nurses from Surgery Hospital and 11 from Cardio-thoracic Hospital).

Subjects criteria:

The study population included two groups:

1-Exposed group

Operating room nurses from the

selected branches of Zagazig University Hospitals. Inclusion criteria:

The selected nurses had been working in Zagazig University Hospitals for more than 2 years.

Nurses who worked in operating rooms spent 6h/day and worked for 6days/week.

Willing to be involved in the study.

Exclusion criteria:

1. Nurses of the pilot were excluded from the study.
2. Nurses worked less than 2 years.
3. Nurses who had undergone medical treatment of any kind, had recent viral or bacterial infections, or worked in a service with exposure to x-rays.
4. Nurses with known family history of genetic defects.
5. Refusing to participate in the study.

2-Non-exposed group:

It consists of nurses not exposed to anesthetic agents. They were taken from medical nurses of outpatient clinics in Zagazig University Hospitals.

Study methods:

I- A pre-designed questionnaire was used to collect information from all participants about the following:

Part one: included questions about personal and socio-demographic data: age, sex and personal habits, as smoking.

Part two: included questions about occupational history:

- Cumulative working period (CWP).
- Position of work in operating rooms
- No. of night shifts per week and No. of working hours in each shift.
- Presence of a side job or previous job.
- Preparation of the operating room as regard anesthetic circuit and quality of scavenging or ventilation systems.
- Use of protective measures.

Part three: included questions about:

1. Any past medical problems

2. Any present medical problems related to pregnancy and labour e.g.:

- Threatened abortion.
- Repeated abortion and how many times occurred.
- Spontaneous abortion.
- Preterm labour.

3. Any present troubles occurred for offspring e.g.:

- Congenital anomalies.
- Still birth.

4. Any present symptoms that occurred during working day e.g.:

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Fatigue
- Syncopal attack

Part Four: included questions about:

- Family history of congenital anomalies or any genetic defects
- Consanguinity

II-Laboratory investigation:

1. Urine analysis.
2. Genotoxicity assessment.

A sample of 2 ml of peripheral blood was generally adequate for cytogenetic analysis. Samples were heparinized to prevent clotting, and were kept under sterile conditions until further analysis. Analysis of chromosomes aberrations was done to detect cytogenetic damage according to the method of Verma (1998).

Consent

The study group was informed about the nature and the purpose of the study and verbal consent was taken before the interview. The study group was not exposed to any harm or risk.

Ethical Consideration

The Scientific Ethical Committee of Faculty of Medicine, Zagazig University was respected (Institutional Review Board).

Data management

- The collected data were computerized and statistically analyzed using SPSS program (Statistical Package for Social Science) version 18.0.
- Qualitative data were represented as frequencies and relative percentages.
- Chi square test was used to calculate difference between qualitative variables in different groups.
- Quantitative data were expressed as Mean \pm SD (Standard deviation), median and range.
- Independent T test was used to calculate difference between quantitative variables in 2 groups in normally distributed data.
- Mann Whitney test was used to calculate differences between quantitative variables in 2 groups in not normally distributed data.

Results

Table (1): Socio-demographic characteristics and occupational history of the two studied groups:

	Group I (exposed) (No = 32)		Group II (non-exposed) (No = 32)		Test	P value
Age (years) Mean \pm SD Range	34.9 \pm 6.5 27 – 53		36.6 \pm 7.4 25 – 53		0.97#	0.34
Sex Female Male	32 (100%) 0		32 (100%) 0		---	----
Working years: Mean \pm SD Range	17.75 \pm 5.3 8 – 32		16.91 \pm 6.7 8 – 31		0.56^	0.58
Cumulative working period: (hours) Mean \pm SD Median Range	46703 \pm 17735 46928 14080–101000		24799 \pm 11557 22056 6720-54000		^ 5.002	<0.001**
	No	%	No	%	χ^2	P
Job description : Chief Specified nurse Nurse Assistant nurse	3 10 16 3	9.4 31.2 50 9.4	2 0 23 7	6.2 0.0 71.9 21.9	13.06\$	<0.001**
Night shifts/week: NO < 4 \geq 4	3 6 23	9.4 18.7 71.9	16 13 3	50 40.6 9.4	\$ 25.91	<0.001**
	(No =29)		(No =16)			
Night shift hours: 12 h 24 h	21 8	72.4 27.6	12 4	75 25	\$ 1.0	0.57

#: Independent t test

\$: Chi square test (χ^2)

^: Mann Whitney test

**: Highly significant

Table (1) shows that both Group I and Group II were matched in socio-demographic characters and there was no statistical significant difference between the two groups as regards age and sex (100% of our sample of both groups were female), also showed that there were no statistical significant difference between both groups as regards No. of working years but there were highly statistical significant difference between them in cumulative working period (CWP) and number of night shifts worked /week with marked increase among Group I 9 the exposed group).

Table (2): Medical history and health status of the two studied groups:

Variables	Group I (No = 32)		Group II (No = 32)		P ^s	OR
	No	%	No	%		
Previous diseases:						
NO	32	100	30	93.8	0.15	-----
Yes	0	0	2	6.2		
Threatened abortion:					<0.05*	2.89 (1.07 – 8.84)
NO	21	65.6	28	87.5		
Yes	11	34.4	4	12.5		
Spontaneous abortion:					<0.001**	4.57 (1.83 – 33.2)
NO	17	53.1	31	96.9		
Yes	15	46.9	1	3.1		
Repeated abortion>2 times:					<0.05*	2.76 (1.1 – 6.51)
NO	26	81.2	32	100		
Yes	6	18.8	0	0.0		
Congenital anomalies of offspring:	23	71.9	31	96.9	<0.001**	2.62 (1.04 – 7.23)
NO	9	28.1	1	3.1		
Yes						
Types of anomalies:	5	55.6	1	100	0.39	0.844(0.58-1.19)
Congenital heart	3	33.3	0	0.0	0.49	1.17(0.86-1.58)
Congenital Hydrocephalus	1	11.1	0	0.0	0.73	1.13(0.89-1.42)
Congenital brain tumor						
Suffering from symptoms during working:						
NO	7	21.2	29	90.6	<0.001**	4.88 (1.83 – 30.1)
Yes	25	78.1	3	9.4		
Headache	23	92	1	33.3	<0.05*	4.24 (1.28 – 14.8)
Dizziness	22	88	1	33.3	0.45	2.85 (1.09 – 9.36)
Fatigue	21	84	2	66.4	0.59	1.66 (0.55 – 5.04)
Syncopal attack	5	20	0	0.0		2.09 (0.31 – 7.36)

** Highly statistically significant

*Significant

\$ test of significance is fisher exact

Table (2) showed that there was no statistical significant difference between Group I and Group II as regards previous diseases (as recent viral or bacterial infections). But there was highly statistical significance difference between them in occurrence of threatened and spontaneous abortion, repeated abortion > 2 times, congenital anomalies and symptoms during work (headache, dizziness, fatigue and syncopal attacks) with marked increase among Group I.

Table (3): Types of chromosomal abnormalities detected among the two studied groups:

Variables	Group I (No = 32)		Group II (No = 32)		Test	p value	OR
	No	%	No	%			
Chromosomal abnormalities:							
NO	13	40.6	28	87.5	15.27[#]	<0.001^{**}	4.52 (1.8 – 11.49)
Yes	19	59.4	4	12.5			
Type of abnormalities:					Fisher exact	<0.05[*]	2.47 (1.86 – 7.23)
Breaks	10	31.3	4	12.5			
Fragments	6	18.8	0	0.0			
Polyploidy	3	6.2	0	0.0		0.301	1.43 (1.22-3.65)
Number of chromosomes:							
Mean ±SD	3.2 ± 1.2		2 ± 0.82		2.9[^]	<0.05[*]	
Median	3		2				
Range	1 – 5		1 – 3				
Urinary isoflurane (µg/L)							
Mean ±SD	3.4 ± 1.07		0.28 ± 0.24		6.8[^]	<0.001^{**}	
Median	3.3		0.2				
Range	2– 6.4		0.11 – 1.1				

** Highly statistically significant

*Significant

Chi square test (χ^2)[^]: Mann Whitney test

Table (3) showed that chromosomal aberrations were present among about 59% of Group I (exposed), compared to 12.5% of Group II (non-exposed) with highly statistically significant difference. The most common form of abnormalities were breaks of chromosomes followed by fragments and polyploidy which was present only among Group I. There was statistical significant difference between both groups as regards number of abnormal chromosomes and urinary isoflurane with marked elevation of the latter among Group I.

Table (4): Correlation between chromosomal aberrations and urinary isoflurane with age and items of occupational history among Group I:

	Chromosomal aberrations		Urinary isoflurane	
	r	p value	r	p value
Age/ years	0.322	0.179	0.296	0.101
Working years	0.891	<0.001**	0.250	0.167
Cumulative working period/ years	0.698	<0.001**	0.474	<0.001**
No of shifts/week	0.734	<0.001**	0.412	<0.001**
Hours of shift	0.665	<0.001**	0.406	<0.05*

** Highly statistically significant

*Significant

Table (4) showed a positive correlation between chromosomal aberrations, urinary isoflurane and age but it didn't reach a significant level. Chromosomal aberrations showed a highly statistically significant positive correlation with working/ years, cumulative working period, No of shifts/week and hours of shift. Urinary isoflurane showed a statistically significant positive correlation with cumulative working period, No of shifts/week and hours of shift.

Table (5): Relation between chromosomal aberrations, occupational history and medical problems among Group I:

Variables	Present (No = 19)		Absent (No = 13)		Test	p value
Working years: Mean \pm SD Range	21.1 \pm 5.84 12 – 32		13.38 \pm 2.84 8 – 18		4.37 [#]	<0.001**
Cumulative working period/hours Mean \pm SD Median Range	49867 \pm 19457.5 459360 25800–101000		25171 \pm 9934.3 21840 14080–47040		3.86 [^]	<0.001**
	No	%	No	%	test	p
Night shifts/week: NO < 4 \geq 4	2 0 17	10.5 0.0 89.5	1 6 6	7.6 46.2 46.2	10.85 ^s	<0.001**
Using PPE: Yes No	12 7	63.2 36.8	10 3	76.9 23.1	***	0.34
	(No =17)		(No =12)			
Shift hours: 12 h 24 h	9 8	52.9 47.1	12 0	100 0.0	***	<0.05*
Spontaneous abortion: NO Yes	6 13	31.6 68.4	11 2	84.6 15.4	***	<0.001**
Repeated abortion >2 times: NO Yes	13 6	68.4 31.6	13 0	100 0.0	***	<0.05*
Congenital anomalies of offspring: NO Yes	11 8	57.9 42.1	12 1	92.3 7.7	***	<0.05*
Types : Congenital heart diseases Congenital hydrocephalus Congenital brain tumor	4 3 1	50 37.5 12.5	1 0 0	100 0.0 0.0	***	0.343 0.453 0.708
Suffering from symptoms during work: NO Yes	4 15	21.1 78.9	3 10	23.1 76.9	***	0.28

#: Independent t test \$: Chi square test (χ^2) ^: Mann Whitney test ***: fisher exact test

** : Highly significant

*: statistical significant

Table (5) showed a statistical significant difference between nurses with chromosomal aberrations and nurses without chromosomal aberrations as regards working years, cumulative working period (CWP), No of night shifts and night shift hours with increase all among nurses with chromosomal aberrations. Also, there was statistical significant difference between both groups as regards occurrence of repeated abortion > 2 times, spontaneous abortion and congenital anomalies.

Discussion

There is a great concern that the operating room personnel might be exposed to health risks due to exposure to anesthetic gases. However, whether chronic exposure to these gases is hazardous to the health of anesthetic room personnel is still controversial (Dittmar et al., 2015).

This study was conducted in Zagazig University Hospitals on 64 nurses who were divided into two groups: operating room nurses (32) and outpatient clinic nurses (32).

Our study showed that both groups were matched in sociodemographic data with mean age 35 years in Group I and 37 years in Group II and with no statistical significant difference. Regarding sex both groups were 100% females, this is may be because females represent more than 95% of nursing sector of Zagazig University Hospitals (Table 1).

Our study found that there was no statistical significant difference between Group I and Group II as regards the presence of previous diseases (as viral or bacterial infections). But there was

highly statistical significant difference between them in occurrence of threatened and spontaneous abortion, abortion>2 times, congenital anomalies and symptoms during work as headache and drowsiness with marked increase among Group I (Table 2). The present study showed that 92% of exposed nurses were suffering from headache during work in contrast to 33.3 % among the non exposed group, and 88% of operating room nurses (ORP) were complaining of dizziness (Table 2). This is consistent with a study carried out by Al-Ashour et al. (2014) who detected that (55.2%) of his studied group were suffering from headache and (69%) were suffering from dizziness.

In another study carried out on operating room personnel, Abd El-Aal et al. (2008) revealed higher prevalence of dizziness, headache, irritability, decreased concentration, anxiety and easy fatigability compared to controls.

Occupational Safety and Environmental Health (OSEH) (2007) reported that workers exposed to excess amounts of anesthetic gas can experience symptoms of drowsiness, headache, nausea, poor judgment and loss of coordination.

Our results revealed that about 28% of exposed group had congenital anomalies of their offspring compared to 3.1% among their controls with OR 2.6 95% CI (1.04-7.23) higher among exposed (Table 2). This is similar with a retrospective cohort study carried out by Teschke et al. (2011) which proved that anomalies were associated maternal exposure to halogenated gases (ORs: 1.49, 95% CI: 1.04-2.13; and 2.61, 95% CI: 1.31-5.18, respectively). Anomalies most frequently associated with exposure were those of the heart (OR, halogenated gases: 2.31, 95% CI: 1.07-4.97) and skin integumentary system (epidermis and dermis e.g.: ichthyosis) (OR, halogenated gases: 3.56, 95% CI: 1.53-8.32; OR, nitrous oxide: 3.02, 95% CI: 1.37-6.64).

Also the current study showed that the most frequent anomaly was that of the heart and the risk among nurses exposed to halogenated anaesthetics was (OR, 0.84, 95% CI: 0.58-1.19), but the risk was higher for congenital hydrocephalus (OR, 1.17, 95% CI: 0.86-1.58) (Table 2).

The higher risk of congenital anomalies among our group may

be explained as we depend only on medical history from the nurses and not confirm the results with karyotyping for offsprings to prove the presence of congenital anomalies.

Our work was in agreement with a study carried out by Mohammed and Khalid (2016), who found that the prevalence of congenital anomalies among offspring of female workers exposed to waste anesthetic gases was 3.3%, while among their controls was 0% with relative risk (0.81, 95%CI: 0.75-1), also they found that 46.7% of exposed females suffered from abortion.

Our study showed that chromosomal aberrations were present among about 59% of exposed group, compared to 12.5% among non-exposed with highly statistical significant difference. The most common form of abnormalities were breaks of chromosomes (31.3%), followed by fragments (18.8%) and polyploidy (6.2%) which were present only among the exposed group (Group I) (Table 3).

This is consistent with the results obtained by Abd El-Aal et al. (2008) on his study on DNA fragmentation which revealed statistically significant

increase in the mean value of optical density of DNA fragment in leukocytes of operating room personnel (ORP), compared to controls. Also the current results were similar with the study done by Rozgaj et al. (2009) who found that the group exposed to anesthetic gases revealed significant increase in genome damage in both the comet assay test and micronucleus frequency test compared to their controls.

On his study on chromosomal aberrations (CA) among nurses exposed to anesthetic gases, Aldrieny et al. (2013) found that the control group showed four types of the (CA), however, the exposed personnel metaphases showed many types of structural aberrations that appeared singly or in combination inside the same cell. All types of chromosomal aberrations showed a statistically significant increase among the exposed group with respect to controls except for dicentric chromosomes as the difference was not significant. Chromosome gaps were the most frequent chromosomal aberrations observed in both groups with mean (4.923 ± 2.682 and 0.846 ± 0.128) for the exposed and control

groups respectively, followed by the second frequent chromosomal aberration which was the acentric fragments. Chromosome breaks were also detected to be significantly higher among the exposed group compared to their controls (1.269 ± 1.282 and 0.769 ± 1.230 respectively).

Izdes et al. (2009) assessed the possible genotoxic risk, by the alkaline comet assay, in the peripheral blood lymphocytes of nurses who are exposed to waste anesthetic gases. He pointed to the potential risk of DNA damage in nurses who are exposed to waste anesthetic gases

In our study, there was statistical significant difference between exposed and non-exposed in number of abnormal chromosomes (3.2 ± 1.2 versus 2 ± 0.82 respectively) and urinary isoflurane with marked elevation of urinary isoflurane among the exposed group (Table 3).

This is in agreement with Shaker et al. (2011) who revealed that there was a significant increase in total chromosomal aberrations among the operating room nurses, indicating chromosomal damage when compared with controls (4.3 ± 3.3 versus 2.3 ± 1.4 ; $p < 0.05$).

This is also consistent with Aldrieny et al. (2013), who stated that in the operating room personnel, there was a significant increase in the total chromosomal aberrations, when compared with controls ($P < 0.05$) with mean of 10.7 ± 4.99 total chromosomal aberrations compared to 4 ± 4.39 among their controls.

Our study showed a positive correlation between chromosomal aberrations and age but it did not reach a significant level. Also, chromosomal aberrations showed statistically significant positive correlation with working years, cumulative working period, No of shifts/week and hours of shift. Urinary isoflurane showed a statistically significant positive correlation with cumulative working period, No of shifts\week and hours of shift (Table 4). This is consistent with Shaker et al. (2011) who detected a positive correlation between chromosomal aberrations and age but it did not reach a significant level, and also years of exposure which did not reach a significant level on contrary to our results.

Also, in agreement with our results, Abd El-Aal et al. (2008) who revealed a significant positive correlation between DNA fragmentation and duration of exposure to volatile anesthetics and Rozgaj et al. (2009) who reported significant correlation between duration of exposure and genetic damage induced by anesthetic gases in occupationally exposed populations.

In our study, there was statistical significant difference between nurses with and without chromosomal aberrations as regards working years, CWP, No of night shifts and shift hours with increase in all these parameters among nurses with abnormal chromosomes (Table 5). Also there were statistical significant difference between nurses with and without chromosomal aberrations as regard occurrence of spontaneous abortion, repeated abortion > 2 times and congenital anomalies (Table 5).

Dittmar et al. (2015) confirmed that there was a genetic damage due to exposure to inhaled anesthetics which was significant in woman and not in men. Also, Rozgaj et al. (2009) reported that there was a significant increased

relative risk values for chromosomal aberrations and micronucleus for woman.

Shaker et al. (2011) estimated the genotoxic risk of occupational exposure to anesthetic gases in a group of operating room nurses who were examined by conventional cytogenetic methods: Chromosomal aberrations analysis and Sister Chromatid Exchange analysis, and investigations for the possible relation of these findings with age and duration of exposure. They concluded that exposure to even low concentrations of waste anesthetic gases may result in an increased risk of genetic damage which may lead to increased morbidity.

Musak et al. (2017) quantified the association between the occupational exposure of physicians and nurses employed in operating rooms (exposure to volatile anesthetics), and the occurrence of chromosomal aberrations (CA) compared with sex- and age-matched controls. They indicated that the presence of genotoxic compounds in operating rooms, results in a significant increase of chromosomal damage (impairment of chromosomal integrity)

among the medical workers employed in these facilities.

de Araujo et al. (2013) verified the frequency of mono-nucleated lymphocytes among professionals who were occupationally exposed to anesthetic gases in operating rooms and compared with professionals non-exposed in other hospital areas of the same hospital. They detected an increase in micronucleus (MN) frequency in bi-nucleated (BN) cells among the exposed group compared to the control. Therefore, the age and period of working time in an operating room influenced the micronucleus (MN) frequency only in women professionals (de Araujo et al., 2013).

Conclusion

The results obtained from this study indicated that occupational exposure to halogenated anesthetic agents induced an increase in the level of genotoxicity which was significant in the frequency of chromosomal aberrations.

Besides the genotoxic damage seen in the operating room personnel, some other effects of exposure to waste anesthetic gases were reported

such as dizziness, headache, fatigue and irritability, as well as miscarriages among operating room nurses and congenital abnormalities in their offspring. This outcome associated with our poorly equipped operating rooms (not having a central high-flow scavenging system and low leakage anesthesia machines, and not having facilities to use low-flow and closed-circuit anesthesia).

We concluded that exposure to some anesthetic gases is associated with genotoxic effects among operating room personnel, leading to increased morbidity.

Conflict of interest

Authors have declared that no conflict of interest exists.

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