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Could Argentina Racing Rules use an urinary threshold of Arsenic of 300ng/mL?

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INTRODUCTION

In Argentina, like in other regions of the world, there are extensive areas with high levels of arsenic in groundwater. Arsenic, which is naturally present in groundwater has a geological origin. Arsenic-rich soils transfer this element to groundwater (1). The intake of this element from drinking water or food con increase arsenic levels in of exposed individuals (2), (3).

The aim of this work was define if the Arsenic International Threshold of 300ng/mL in urine could be use in Argentine Racing Rules.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Arsenic analysis was performed by diluting each urine sample 1/10 with Nitric acid 1% (Suprapur® Merck, Germany) and measured in a coupled plasma emission spectrometer, ICPE-9820, Shimadzu Corporation. The analytical parameters are summarized in table 1.

SAMPLES COLLECTION

In 2019, before the introduction of the Arsenic International Threshold of 300ng/mL to the Argentinian rules of racing, 101 out-of-competition samples from stabled equines from different areas of the country were collected. The distribution of these samples by province is described in Table2.

	Province	Number	%	
Bu	uenos Aires	45	44.6	
	Entre Ríos	25	24.8	
	Santa Fe	18	17.8	
	AMBA	8	7.9	
	Córdoba	3	2.9	
	La Pampa	2	2.0	
	TOTAL	101	100.0	

 Table 2: Distributions of samples by province

Race day collection of urine:

Additional, between September 2019 to March 2020, 1,130 post-race samples of San Isidro racecourse were analysed.

Analytical Parameter			
RF Power (W)	1200		
Carrier Gas (L/min)	0.7		
Plasma (L/min)	10		
Exposure Time (s)	30		
Direction	Axial		
Wavelength (nm)	193.759		

Table 1: ICPE-OES Analytical Parameters

With each group of samples, a calibration curve and a QC of 300ng/mL were analysed (Curve: negatives urine added at 0-1500ng/mL with arsenic solution 1000ug/mL Chem-Lab, Belgium). The arsenic concentration of samples and QC was determined by interpolation on the calibration curve.

The validated method to analyse arsenic in equine urine by ICP-OES, has a repeatability within days and between days of 8.16% and 8.48%, bias of 0.8ng/mL, LoD 70ng/mL and LoQ 240ng/mL, linearity (0-1,500ng/mL) with R2 \geq 0.99.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With the results of the 101 samples analysed from different areas of the country, we defined 4 groups considering the LOD (70ng/mL), the LOQ (240ng/mL) and the threshold (300ng/mL). Table 3.

Groups	%		
<70 ng/mL	73.3		
70 - 240 ng/mL	23.8		
240 - 300 ng/mL	0.0		
> 300 ng/mL	3.0		
TOTAL	100.0		
Table 3: Distribution of results.			

We can see that 97% have arsenic values below the quantification limit. Only 3% of the samples presented arsenic values above the regulatory threshold of 0.3ug/mL (300ng/mL). There were not samples with arsenic levels between 240 and 300 ng/mL.

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Regarding the findings, 98 out of 101 out-of-competition samples tested, were under the threshold. The highest arsenic value found in this negative samples was 163ng/mL. The three cases in which the urinary concentration exceeding the 300ng/mL were studied and it was confirmed they belonged to equines that had received medication containing arsenic.

Race day collection of urine:

Out of the 1,130 post-race samples analysed, 98.7% were under the threshold. Only in 15 of them, arsenic was found above the threshold. The analysis of the origin of these samples does not allow to define an affected geographical region, while the presence of medication containing arsenic was confirmed in each of the positive cases.

CONCLUSIONS

Although high arsenic levels are present in groundwater of many Argentinean regions, the intake of this water

is not enough for the levels of arsenic in urine to surpass the threshold.

With these results we conclude that the international threshold of 0.3ug/mL is adequate, even for horses stabled in areas with high levels of arsenic in groundwater in our country. And that the determination of arsenic by ICPE-OES is adequate to discriminate between negative and positive samples for this element with this regulatory threshold.

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