Indoor carbonyl compounds in some allergy patient's homes

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Background

In indoor air, some carbonyl compounds could be released from building materials, furniture and consumer products and through reaction between indoor ozone and alkenes.

This study was undertaken to determine the concentrations of 15 carbonyls in air samples to taken in 21 homes included 9 allergy patient's homes and to assess the extent of exposure and risk for an individual due to inhalation.

Method

The whole method was based on EPA method TO-11A. The sampling medium was a 2,4-DNPH(2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine) cartridge. The samples were extracted with acetonitrile and analyzed by HPLC.

Results and discussion

Of all the carbonyl levels identified in both indoor and outdoor environment, formaldehye and acetaldehyde were the most abundant aldehydes, which were occupied with 60%, 17% of total amount, respectively. The geometric mean concentration of formaldehyde and acetaldehyde in indoor air were 170.5±1.9 µg/m² and 47.3±1.5 µg/m², respectively, and there existed a strong correlation between formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and other aldehydes. And the ratio of indoor and outdoor concentrations(I/O) exceeded 1.0 for almost every pair of samples measured except m-tolualdehyde(Table 1)

No associations were found between the level of carbonyls and either housing characteristics or living habits in most of the samples with only a few exception. And the differences of the concentrations of all aldehydes in indoor air between allergy patient's homes and some normal homes did not show in this study(p>0.05)(Table 2).

Table 1. Indoor and Outdoor concentrations(µg/m²) of carbonyl compounds.

	indoor	outdoor	I/O	
Compounds -	(N=21)	(N=21)	1/0	p-value
	GM±GSD	GM±GSD	CM	
	(range)	(range)	GM	
formaldehyde	170.5±1.9	28.7±2.1	r ,	0.000
	(43.9~403.6)	(3.4 ~ 76.4)	5 4	0.000
acetaldehyde	47.3±1.5	20.0±1.6	2.8	0.000
	(23.6~89.0)	(8.3~51.5)		0.000
acrolein	nq	pri	_	-
acetone	nq	nq	-	-
propionaldehyde	7.6 ± 1.7	5 6±2.6	2.0	0.126
	(3.2~26.5)	(1.6~40.6)		
crotonaldehyde	2.8 ± 4.5	1.9 ± 2.9	3 1	0.093
	(nd~31.8)	(0.1~10.0)		0.093
butylaldehyde	12.1±2.1	4.3±2.3	3 9	0.002
	(2.7~24 6)	(0 6~21.7)		0.002
benzaldehyde	5.5 ± 1.9	1.3±3.4	3.8	0.001
	(2.1~195)	(0.1~7.3)		0.001
isovaleraldehyde	nd	nd	-	-
valeraldehyde	3.9 ± 3.3	0.6 ± 4.3	6 7	0.000
	(nd~14.7)	(0.1~6.3)	0 1	
o-tolualdehyde	nd	nd	-	~
<i>m</i> -tolualdehyde	9.8 ± 7.8	14.0±37	0.7	0.983
	(nd~54.7)	(0.3~72.5)	0.7	
<i>p</i> -tolualdehyde	2.0 ± 11.1	0.9 ± 11.4	2.3	0.352
	(nd~40.2)	(nd~18.9)		
hexaldehyde	3.1±9.9	0.2±3.6	15.4	0.001
	(nd~31.8)	(nd~4.2)		
2,5-dimethylbenzaldehyde	19.2±58	7.5 ± 7.7	0.6	0.125
	(nd~92.5)	(nd~59.4)	2.6	0.125

N: number of samples

Nq: not quantify nd: not detected (below method detection limits)

GM: geometric mean GSD: geometric standard deviation

I/O: indoor/outdoor ratio

Table 2. Comparision of Indoor carbonyls concentrations(µg/m²) with allergy patient's homes and normal homes.

Compounds	allergy patients control			
	(N=9)	(N=12)	p-value	
	GM±GSD	GM±GSD		
	(range) (range)			
formaldehyde	184.9±1.9	150.9±2.0	0.550	
	(74.0~403.6)	(43.9~336.1)	0.556	
. 11 1 1	41.2±1.5 58.2±1.5		0.515	
acetaldehyde	(23.6~82.6)	(34.9~89.9)	0.517	
acrolein	nq	nq	-	
acetone	nq	nq		
propionaldehyde	7.5 ± 1.5	7.9 ± 2.1	1.000	
	(4.0~14.7)	(3.2~26.5)		
	1.8±5.1	5.5±2.9	0.695	
crotonaldehyde	(nd~5.9)	(2.1~31.8)	0.637	
butylaldehyde	9.3±2.3	18.0±1.5	0.077	
	(2.7~23.1)	(10.7~24.6)		
1	5.9 ± 1.9	4.9±2.2	0.480	
benzaldehyde	(2.3~17.2)	(2.1~19.5)		
isovaleraldehyde	nd	nd	_	
valeraldehyde	3.5±4.3 4.7±2.1		0.000	
	(nd~14.7)	(1.7~12.8)	0.906	
o-tolualdehyde	nd	nd	_	
4-113-11-	12.8±7.3	6.6±9.8	0.516	
<i>m</i> -tolualdehyde	(nd~54.7)	(nd~54.7) (nd~46.4)		
<i>p</i> −tolualdehyde	1.1±10.5 4.7±11.3 (nd~13.2) (nd~40.1)		0.187	
				hoveldehude
hexaldehyde	(nd~22.2)	(nd~31.8)	0.812	
2 and mothylly anguld-lands	19.2±5.8	19.2±5.8 19.2±7.7		
2.5-dimethylbenzaldehyde	(nd~69.2)	(2.2~92.6)	0.556	

N: number of samples

Nq: not quantify nd: not detected (below method detection limits)

GM: geometric mean GSD: geometric standard deviation