

## PROCJENA RIZIKA PO ZDRAVLJE DJECE OD TEŠKIH METALA U HRANI NAMIJENJENOJ ZA DOJENČAD I MALU DJECU

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Osim majčinog mlijeka, formule za dojenčad i malu djecu imaju važnu ulogu u ishrani jer su oni glavni izvor nutrienata. Dojenčad su djeca mlađa od 12 mjeseci, dok mala djeca su u dobi od jedne do tri godine. Industrija dječije hrane danas nudi širok raspon proizvoda koji pokušavaju zadovoljiti promjenljive potrebe novorođenčadi i male djece u ranoj fazi života, a globalna briga jeste kontaminacija lanca ishrane kao velike prijetnje ljudskom zdravlju i djeci kao grupi naše populacije koja je podložnija bolestima i toksinima. Na primjer, industrijalizacija, urbanizacija i upotreba agrohemikalija su među glavnim uzrocima kontaminacije teškim metalima u lancu ishrane. Zbog toga cilj ovog rada je da se utvrde količine teških metala i potencijalnih zdravstvenih rizika povezanih sa teškim metalima u određenim kategorijama hrane za dojenčad i malu djecu, uključujući: instant pahuljice na bazi žita, formule za dojenčad od 0-6 mjeseci, formule za dojenčad od 6-12 mjeseci, formule za malu djecu od 1-2 godine, formule za malu djecu od 2-3 godine, voćne sokove i voćne kašice, uz napomenu da se potencijalni rizici vjerovatno razlikuju u zavisnosti od vrste hrane i prisustva kontaminanata u njoj. Količine teških metala analizirane su u Institutu za javno zdravstvo Republike Srpske pomoću atomske apsorpcione spektrofotometrije prema evropskim standardima EN 14082 i BAS EN 14546, a zatim je izvršena procjena rizika po zdravlje korištenjem EPA metodologije (United States Environmental Protection Agency). Izračunati su: procijenjeni dnevni unos (EDI), ciljni koeficijent opasnosti (THQ), rizik od raka (CR) i relativni rizik (RR). Ukupno je analizirano 357 uzoraka. Nakon utvrđene koncentracije teških metala (olovo, kadmijum, arsen), dobijeni rezultati su upoređeni sa maksimalno dozvoljenim vrijednostima (MDK) prema Pravilniku o maksimalno dozvoljenim količinama za određene kontaminante u hrani (Službeni glasnik BIH, br. 68/14). Rezultati su pokazali da su dobijene vrijednosti manje u odnosu na MDK-a. Statistička obrada podataka vršena je u Microsoft Excel-u.

**Ključne riječi:** dojenčad, djeca, hrana, teški metali, procjena rizika

## **HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT FOR CHILDREN OF HEAVY METALS IN INFANTS'S AND YOUNG CHILDREN'S FOODS**

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Besides breast milk, formulas for infants and young children have an important role in the diet because they are the main source of nutrients. Infants are children under 12 months, while young children are between one and three years old. The baby food industry today offers a wide range of products that try to suit the needs of children, and global concern is food chain contamination as a major threat to children as a group of our population more susceptible to disease. For example, industrialization, urbanization and agrochemicals are between the main causes of heavy metal contamination in food chain. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine the heavy metals amounts and potential health risks associated with heavy metals in certain categories of foods for infants and young children, including: instant cereal-based flakes, formulas for infants 0-6 months, formulas for infants from 6-12 months, formulas for small children from 1-2 years, formulas for small children from 2-3 years, fruit juices and purees, noting that the potential risks are depending on the food type and the contaminants presence in it. Heavy metals quantities were analyzed at the Institute of Public Health of Republika Srpska using atomic absorption spectrophotometry according to European standards EN 14082 and BAS EN 14546, and then health risk assessment was performed by EPA methodology (United States Environmental Protection Agency) and the following were calculated: estimated daily intake (EDI), target hazard quotient (THQ), cancer risk (CR) and relative risk (RR). 357 samples were analyzed. After determining the concentration of heavy metals (lead, cadmium, arsenic), the obtained results were compared with the maximum allowable values (MDK) according to the Rulebook on maximum allowable quantities for certain contaminants in food (Official Gazette of BiH, No. 68/14). The results showed that the obtained values were lower than the MDK. Statistical data processing was performed in the Microsoft Excel.

**Key words:** infants, children, food, heavy metals, risk assessment