Documentation, Codebook, and Frequencies

Polyfluoroalkyl Chemicals (NHANES Surplus Serum – Pooled Samples)

Laboratory Surplus Sera

Survey Years: 2001 to 2002

SAS Export File: PFC_Pool.XPT



NHANES 2001-2002 Data Documentation

Laboratory Assessment: Polyfluoroalkyl Chemicals (NHANES Surplus Serum – Pooled Samples)

First Published: October 2008 Last Revised: N/A

Component Description

The primary objective of this study was to characterize serum concentrations of selected polyfluoroalkyl chemicals (PFCs) in pooled serum samples collected from children 3-11 years old participants in NHANES 2001-2002.

PFCs have been used extensively since the 1950s in commercial applications, including surfactants, lubricants, paper and textile coatings, polishes, food packaging, and fire-retarding foams. Some of these PFCs, including perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), persist in humans and the environment and have been detected worldwide in wildlife. Because of the known animal toxicity of several PFCs; their ubiquitous presence; and their persistence in humans, wildlife, and the environment, PFCs research is of interest. Biomonitoring data for these PFCs in the general population are needed to assess human exposures to these compounds. By using a modification of an existing analytical method (Kuklenyik et al. 2005), the following 11 PFCs were measured: perfluorooctane sulfonamide (PFOSA), 2-(N-ethyl-perfluorooctane sulfonamido) acetic acid (Et-PFOSA-AcOH), 2-(N-methyl-perfluorooctane sulfonamido) acetic acid (Me-PFOSA-AcOH), perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBuS), perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), PFOS, perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), PFOA, perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDeA), and perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA).

Eligible Sample

Study participants aged 3-11 years from of NHANES 2001 - 2002 with stored serum available to prepare pooled samples.

Description of Laboratory Methodology

Serum samples from NHANES 2001-2002 were stored frozen before analysis. The eleven PFCs were measured by using on-line solid-phase extraction (SPE) coupled to isotope dilution-high performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (HPLC-MS/MS). The following isotope-labeled internal standards were used for quantification: 18O2-PFOS (PFOS, PFBuS and PFHxS), 13C2-PFOA

(PFOA, PFHpA), 13C5-PFNA (PFNA), 13C2-PFDeA (PFDeA and PFDoA), 18O2-PFOSA (PFOSA), D3-Me-PFOSA-AcOH (Me-PFOSA-AcOH), and D5-Et-PFOSA-AcOH (Et-PFOSA-AcOH). Briefly, 0.25 mL of 0.1 M formic acid and 0.025 mL of internal standard solution were added to 0.1 mL of serum, and the spiked serum was voltex-mixed and sonicated. The samples were placed on a commercial Symbiosis on-SPE system (Spark Holland, Plainsboro, NJ) for preconcentration of the analytes on a Polaris C18 cartridge (7 µm, 10 × 1 mm; Spark Holland). The analytes were transferred onto a Betasil C8 HPLC column (3 × 50 mm, 5 µm; ThermoHypersil Keystone, Bellefonte, PA), separated by HPLC (mobile phase A: 20 mM ammonium acetate in water, pH = 4; mobile phase B: methanol), and detected by negativeion Turbolonspray-MS/MS on an API 4000 mass spectrometer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). The limits of detection ranged from 0.1 ng/mL to 0.4 ng/mL.

Laboratory Quality Control and Monitoring

CDC's laboratory is CLIA '88 certified and practices all quality control (QC) and assurance procedures dictated by this certification. procedures included the daily analysis of characterized serum pools and the periodic analysis of proficiency testing materials. Lowconcentration (QCL; ~3 ng/mL to ~9 ng/mL, depending upon the analyte) and high-concentration (QCH; ~10 ng/mL to ~30 ng/mL, depending upon the analyte) QC materials were prepared from a base calf serum pool, dispensed in 3-mL aliquots and stored at −20 °C. QC materials were characterized through repeated measurements spanning at least 3 weeks, to define the mean concentrations and the 95% and 99% control limits of PFCs. Calibration standards, 2 QCH, 2 QCL, reagent and serum blanks were analyzed with the samples. The concentrations of the two QCH and the two QCL were averaged to obtain one measurement of QCH and of QCL per batch; these concentrations were evaluated using standard statistical probability rules.

Data Processing and Editing

Specimens were processed, stored, and shipped to DLS, NCEH, CDC (Atlanta, Georgia). The analytical approach used, including data processing, was a modification of a method described in detail in a peer-reviewed publication (Kuklenyik et al. 2005). Reported results met the Division of Laboratory Sciences' quality control and quality assurance performance criteria for accuracy and precision (similar to specifications outlined by Westgard (1981)).

Analytic Notes

To prepare the pools, residual serum, collected from the 3–11 year old NHANES 2001–2002 participants and previously analyzed for cotinine, a marker of environmental tobacco smoke, was used. The 1049 individual samples available were categorized in 12 demographic groups, each representing a combination of race/ethnicity, sex, and age (3–5 years and 6–11 years). A total of 937 randomly selected individual samples were used to prepare 24 pools (two per demographic group). To ensure that no individual sample overly influenced the pooled results, all samples included in any one pool were of equal volume (i.e., 0.5 mL). Eleven of the individual serum samples from non-Hispanic black females 3–5 years of age contributed <0.5 mL. All pools included 21 (3–5 year old) or 57 (6–11 year old) individual samples randomly selected.

The limits of detection (LODs) were 0.1 ng/mL (PFOSA, PFBuS, PFHxS, PFOA, and PFNA), 0.2 ng/mL (PFOS, Me-PFOSA-AcOH, Et-PFOSA-AcOH, PFDeA, PFUA, and PFDoA), and 0.4 ng/mL (PFHpA). The detection limit divided by the square root of 2 is the value provided for results that are below the limit of detection.

Variables

PFCANA

Et-PFOS-A, 2-(N-ethyl-perfluorooctane sulfonamido) acetic acid Me-PFOS-A, 2-(N-methyl-perfluorooctane sulfonamido) acetic acid

PFBuS, perfluorobutane sulfonic acid

PFDeA, perfluorodecanoic acid

PFDoA, perfluorododecanoic acid

PFHpA, perfluoroheptanoic acid

PFHxS, perfluorohexane sulfonic acid

PFNA, perfluorononanoic acid

PFOA, perfluorooctanoic acid

PFOS, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid

PFOSA, perfluorooctane sulfonamide

PFCRACE

1= non-Hispanic white

2=non-Hispanic white

3=Hispanic

PFCGENDER

1=male

2=female

PFCAGE

3= 2-5 years

6= 6-11 years

PFCPOOL

1=Pool#1

2=Pool#2

PFCMNT

0= at or above the detection limit

1=below the detection limit

Please refer to the Analytic Guidelines for further details on the use of sample weights and other analytic issues.

References

Kuklenyik Z, Needham LL, Calafat AM (2005) Measurement of 18 Perfluorinated Organic Acids and Amides in Human Serum Using On-Line Solid-Phase Extraction. Anal Chem 77:6085-6091.

Westgard JO, Barry PL, Hunt MR, Groth T. 1981. A multi-rule Shewhart chart for quality control in clinical chemistry. Clin Chem 27: 493-501.

Locator Fields

Title: Measurement of polyfluoroalkyl compounds (NHANES 2001 - 2002 surplus serum pools)

Contact Number: 1-770-488-7891 Years of Content: 2001–2002 First Published: October 2008

Last Revised: N/A

Access Constraints: None
Use Constraints: None

Geographic Coverage: National
Subject: Polyfluoroalkyl compounds
Record Source: NHANES 2001–2002

Survey Methodology: NHANES 2001–2002 is a stratified multistage probability sample of the civilian

non-institutionalized population of the U.S.

Medium: NHANES Web site; SAS transport files

National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey Codebook for Data Production (2001-2002)

Polyfluoroalkyl Chemicals (NHANES Surplus Serum - Pooled Samples) (PFC_Pool) Person Level Data

October 2008



PFCANA	Target
	B(3 Yrs. to 11 Yrs.)
Hard Edits	SAS Label
	Analyte Abbreviated Name

English Text: Analyte Abbreviated Name

English Instructions:

Code or Value	Description	Count	Cumulative	Skip to Item
Et-PFOSA-AcOH	Et-PFOSA-AcOH	24	24	
Me-PFOSA-AcOH	Me-PFOSA-AcOH	24	48	
PFBuS	PFBuS	24	72	
PFDeA	PFDeA	24	96	
PFDoA	PFDoA	24	120	
PFHpA	PFHpA	24	144	
PFHxS	PFHxS	24	168	
PFNA	PFNA	24	192	
PFOA	PFOA	24	216	
PFOS	PFOS	24	240	
PFOSA	PFOSA	24	264	
< blank >	Missing	0	264	

PFCRACE	Target
	B(3 Yrs. to 11 Yrs.)
Hard Edits	SAS Label
	Race
English Text: Race	
English Instructions:	

Code or Value	Description	Count	Cumulative	Skip to Item
1	non-Hispanic white	88	88	
2	non-Hispanic black	88	176	
3	Hispanic	88	264	
	Missing	0	264	

PFCGENDR	Target
TTCGENDA	B(3 Yrs. to 11 Yrs.)
Hard Edits	SAS Label
	Gender
English Text: Gender	
English Instructions:	

Code or Value	Description	Count	Cumulative	Skip to Item
1	male	132	132	
2	female	132	264	
	Missing	0	264	

PFCAGE		Target		
Trende		B(3 Yrs.	to 11 Yrs.)	
Hard Edits		SAS Label		
		A	Age	
English Text: Age	: Age			
English Instructions:				
Code or Value	Description	Count	Cumulative	Skip to Item
3	3-5 years	132	132	
6	6-11 years	132	264	
	Missing	0	264	

PFCPOOL	Target
1101002	B(3 Yrs. to 11 Yrs.)
Hard Edits	SAS Label
	Pool Number
English Text: Pool Number	
English Instructions:	

Code or Value	Description	Count	Cumulative	Skip to Item
1	Pool #1	132	132	
2	Pool #2	132	264	
	Missing	0	264	

PFCAMNT	Target		
	B(3 Yrs. to 11 Yrs.)		
Hard Edits	SAS Label		
	Amount (ng/ml)		
English Text: Amount (ng/ml)			
English Instructions:			

Code or Value	Description	Count	Cumulative	Skip to Item
0.1 to 52.4	Range of Values	264	264	
	Missing	0	264	

PFCCMT	Target
	B(3 Yrs. to 11 Yrs.)
Hard Edits	SAS Label
	Comment Code
English Text: Comment Code	

English Instructions:

Code or Value	Description	Count	Cumulative	Skip to Item
0	at or above the detection limit	195	195	
1	below the detection limit	69	264	
	Missing	0	264	