

行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫成果報告

馬林固定器官之法醫毒物學研究

Forensic Toxicology Study on Formalin-fixed Organs

計畫編號：NSC 88-2314-B-002-189

執行期限：87 年 08 月 01 日至 88 年 07 月 31 日

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摘要

在法醫鑑定之實際過程中，有時會遇到死者在生前，甚至死後解剖之時，並未認為與中毒有關，而依一般病理解剖之慣例，將器官浸在福馬林溶液中防腐。因此，在經過一段時間之後，如懷疑有中毒之可能時，往往已經無新鮮之器官可供鑑定。

本人過去曾從事由中毒死者之福馬林固定器官定量除草劑巴拉刮(paraquat)。本研究乃是進一步發展另外一種台灣常發生之中毒農藥巴拉松(parathion)，其器官經福馬林固定之後，以硫酸加熱分解，經以 Toluene 與 Ethyl Ether 之混合溶劑萃取後，再以 2N NH₄OH 萃取 pNP。經呈色反應之後，以分光光譜儀掃描 550-750 nm。並以一次微分(1st. Derivative)之光譜，以 574 nm 與 672 nm 波長吸光值之差以計算 pNP 之濃度。

結果顯示 0.2 至 5.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ pNP 之標準曲線，其線性相當良好($r^2 = 0.9999$)。檢出極限為 0.03 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 。

- 1 -

將 pNP 加入水中及老鼠之肝臟，經利用所發展之方法定量之結果，其濃度為 0.2-5.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 時其回收率為 86-91%，其平均值為 89%，相當理想。

由懷疑為巴拉松中毒，且其器官經

福馬林固定之死者，經利用此法定量之結果，其腎臟高達 67.4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ，肝臟為 2.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ，皆可測出 pNP。因此，本新方法證明可以應用於法醫毒物學之鑑定。

關鍵詞：農藥，巴拉松，福馬林固定器官，微分光譜法，微量分析

Abstract

Parathion, o,o-diethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothionate, is a volatile organophosphorous pesticide. The fatal intoxication by parathion is mostly the result of oral ingestion for the purpose of suicide. On the other hand, accidental inhalation and topical exposures to parathion during the formulation or the spray of this pesticide by worker or farmer are the common routes of entry for systemic effects.

It has been known that parathion undergoes P450-dependent oxidative desulfuration, metabolizing to paraoxon which potentially inhibited acetylcholinesterase and resulted in muscarinic and nicotinic symptoms. The main metabolite of parathion was p-nitrophenyl-glucuronide (pNP) making up 85% of the urinary excretion, about 6% was excreted as p-nitrophenyl-sulfate and only 1% as free pNP. Although the severity of intoxication and the time of survival correlated well with the dose of parathion, the potency of paraoxon to inhibit AChE fails to predict the acute toxicity class..

A novel method for the determination

of pNP in formalin-fixed tissues of suspected patient with parathion intoxication has been developed. The method is based on the hydrolysis of conjugated pNP with concentrated sulfuric acid. P-nitrophenol was extracted with toluene-ether mixtures, then back extracted into 2N NH₄OH. After reacting with phenol and reducing with TiCl₃, the indophenol blue was measured by 1st-order derivative spectrophotometry.

The results showed that the linearity of the standard curves measured 1st-order derivative spectrophotometry were excellent in the range of 0.2-5.0 μ g/mL ($r^2 = 0.9999$). Recoveries of 89% were obtained from the spiked formalin-fixed rat liver by 1st-order spectrophotometry. On the other hand, the digestion efficiencies of formalin-fixed tissues with sulfuric acid were better than those of microwave. The assay, which has a limit of detection of 0.03 μ g/mL, is accurate, reproducible and much more sensitive than traditional spectrophotometry.

It has been applied to determine pNP in the formalin-fixed tissues of victim with suspected parathion poisoning. It was found that the concentrations of pNP in formalin-fixed liver and kidney were 2.2 and 67.4 μ g/mL, respectively. It revealed that this proposed method could be used for the purposes of forensic toxicology.

Key words: Pesticide, Parathion, Formalin-fixed tissues, Derivative spectrophotometry, Quantification

緣由與目的

台灣由於地狹人多，為提高單位面積之生產量，一年間使用之農藥，即高達約五萬公噸。因此，台灣由農藥所引起之急性中毒，以及因環境污

染所造成之慢性危害乃是相當嚴重之問題。所以無論是臨床、法醫、環境毒物之偵測、以及毒理之研究，皆需要快速、準確、微量之定量方法。

台灣目前使用之農藥約四百多種，其中毒性最強的乃是有機磷殺虫劑巴拉松(Parathion)。台灣在 1970-1980 年間因巴拉松發生之意外、自殺、他殺之案例相當多，甚至目前在中南部及東部有關巴拉松中毒例仍時有所聞。巴拉松為劇毒，其致死量(LD)由 20-100 mg (1)。巴拉松在體內被代謝為 Paraoxon, diethyl phosphorothionate, diethyl phosphate, p-nitrophenol (pNP), 4-nitrocatechol (1-3)，而由尿液排出，但其排出體外之速度與服用之量有關(4)。巴拉松之主要作用機轉乃是抑制膽酯酶之活性(5,6)，而紅血球及血漿之膽酯酶活性，亦常被用於判斷是否為有機磷中毒(7-10)。但是卻無法用來評估巴拉松中毒之嚴重性，因為服用稍為較大量之有機磷農藥，其血中之膽酯酶活性皆無法測出(活性為零)(11-12)，必需等到其體內之有機磷農藥 大都被排出之後，其活性才會開使恢復(13-14)。

在法醫鑑定之實際案例，有時會遇到在案發之前並未被懷疑與中毒有關，而依一般病理解剖之慣例，將器官浸在福馬林溶液中防腐。因此，在經過一段時間之後，如懷疑有中毒之可能時，往往已經無新鮮之器官可供鑑定(15-16)。

根據法醫學之教科書及法醫毒物學之研究，經福馬林處理過之檢體，除了許多毒物不易被萃取出來之外，由於福馬林為一相當活潑之化學物質，會和某些物質發生化學反應，以至找不到原來之毒物。另外，也會和某些測試之試劑發生化學作用，而無法證明毒物之存在。因此，由福馬林處理或固定之檢體，從事毒物之鑑

定，在法醫毒物學界，乃是公認為高難度之領域(17)。

為解決此難題，本研究乃發展以硫酸加熱分解檢體，一方面將檢體溶解，一方面將巴拉松分解為水溶性之 pNP，再利用有機溶劑萃取之後，經還原為 Aminophenol，再經呈色反應，利用微分光譜法 (Derivative Spectroscopy) 來克服雜質之干擾及達到微量之定量。

結果與討論

表一 顯示將 pNP 加入水中及老鼠之肝臟，經利用所發展之方法定量之結果，其回收率由 0.2-5.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 為 86-91%，其平均值為 89%，相當理想。

由懷疑為巴拉松中毒，且其器官經福馬林固定之死者，經利用此法定量之結果，其腎臟為 67.4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ，肝臟為 2.2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ，皆可測出 pNP。

另外，也探討微波爐加熱分解，是否可以增加回收率。由表二發現結果反而不好。尿液之濃度約為直接加熱之 70%，而肝臟及腎臟則僅為 50%而已。因此仍以直接加熱較好。

由於 pNP 為巴拉松分解後之代謝物，且 parathion/pNP 分子量之比約為 2 : 1，因此，將 pNP 之濃度 $\times 2$ 即可換算出福馬林固定器官中巴拉松之濃度。

計畫成果自評

研究內容與原計畫相符程度：相符。

達成預期目標情況：相符。

研究成果的學術或應用價值：由福馬林固器官定量毒物之研究寥寥無幾，且尚無由福馬林固器官定量巴拉松之研究報告。此新方法可應用於法醫中毒之鑑定。

是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利：可

發表於期刊。

主要發現：以微分光譜法開發由福馬林固器官定量巴拉松之方法。

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Table 2. P-nitrophenol in tissues of patient with parathion intoxication.

Tissue	P-nitrophenol Concentration (μ g/mL or g)	
	Reflux Digestion	Microwave Digestion
Kidney	67.4	33.6
Liver	2.2	1.1

Table 1. Recovery of p-nitrophenol from spiked liver.

Recovery, %	Concentration. (μ g/mL), n=8		
Mean \pm SD	0.2	1.0	5.0
(n=10)			
0-order			
Water	125.8 \pm 2.2	100.2 \pm 0.7	96.4 \pm 0.5
Rat Liver	141.9 \pm 2.5	100.0 \pm 0.6	93.3 \pm 0.6
1 st .-order			
Water	92.5 \pm 2.8	93.6 \pm 1.3	95.2 \pm 0.4
Rat Liver	85.9 \pm 2.8	87.9 \pm 0.7	90.9 \pm 0.1