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androgen-independent tumor cell lines (Ge
K, 2000; Sakamuro D, 1996; Schmidt EV).

Subjects with Bin-1 LOH are likely to be more vulnerable to Cadmium oncogenicity.

Conclusion

Cadmium is a risk factor in a PK subgroup; 3 high-quality studies of toenail selenium and PK risk indicated a reduction in PK risk (Relative Risk = 0.29) with a toenail selenium concentration 0.85-0.94 µg/g (Hurst R, 2012).

TheUS Selenium and Vitamin E Cancer Prevention Trial (SELECT) showed that a long term supranutritional supplemental dose of selenomethionine (200 µg/d) in a selenium-replete population did not significantly reduce the risk of developing prostate cancer. However no data on the cadmium level were presented (Lippman SM, 2009).

ALA, thiocctic acid) are Cadmium chelators (El-Maraghy SA,2011). Some soils are rich in Cadmium: in the surrounding area of discharges, gold mines (Orbiel valley, where snails have a Cadmium level 30 times the normal value), dams funds (Sauviat); professionally, workers at risk are those of Cadmium-Nickel battery

(Sahmoun AE, 2005)

, anti-corrosion coating, plastic paints, luminescent materials, metalworking

(INRS toxicological card, 1992)

A systematic study of toenail Cadmium levels by graphite-furnace atomic absorption spectrometer is advocated in PK. For this subgroup, Cadmium chelation by Selenium (+ vitamine E) and ALA is logical. Heavy metal detoxification by parsley, coriander, garlic (allium ursinum) may be useful (Willem JP, 2014).

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