



**The MERCURY-CLEARING EFFECT
of *Sargassum sp.* SEAWEED
in MERCURY-CONTAMINATED WATER
as MEASURED by COLD VAPOR
ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRY**

A 2x3 Prospective Randomized Controlled Lab Trial

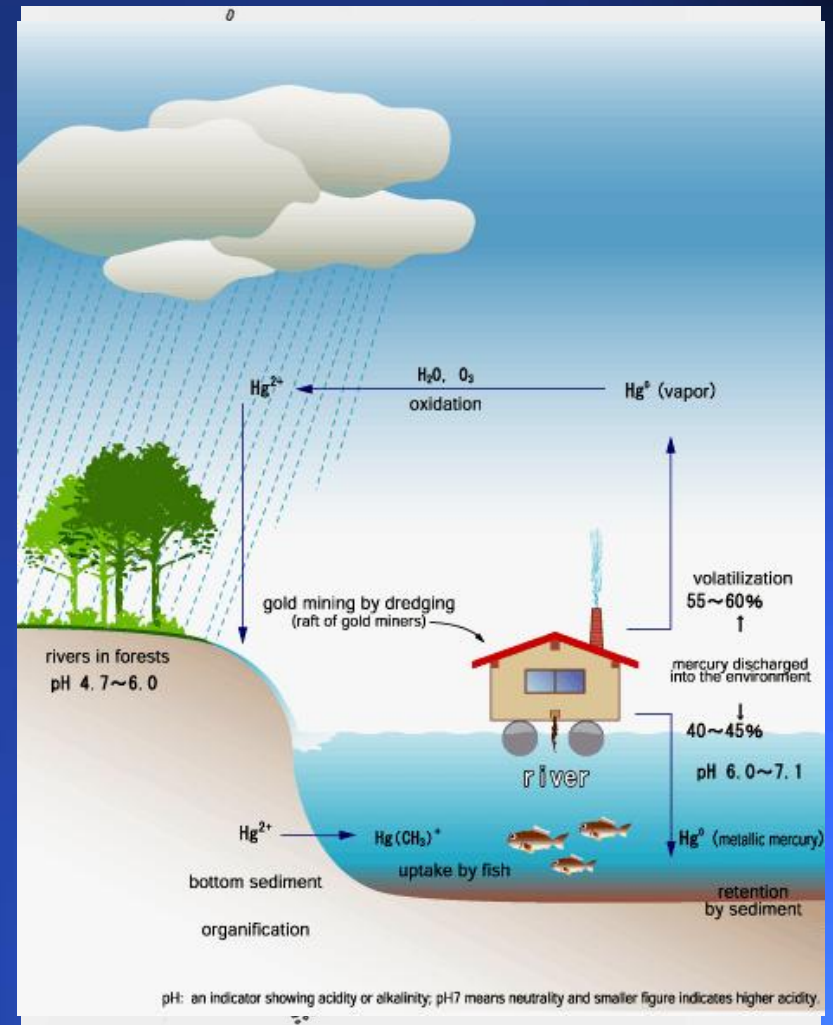
By

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Cebu Doctors' University, College of Medicine, 2009

Background on Mercury Pollution

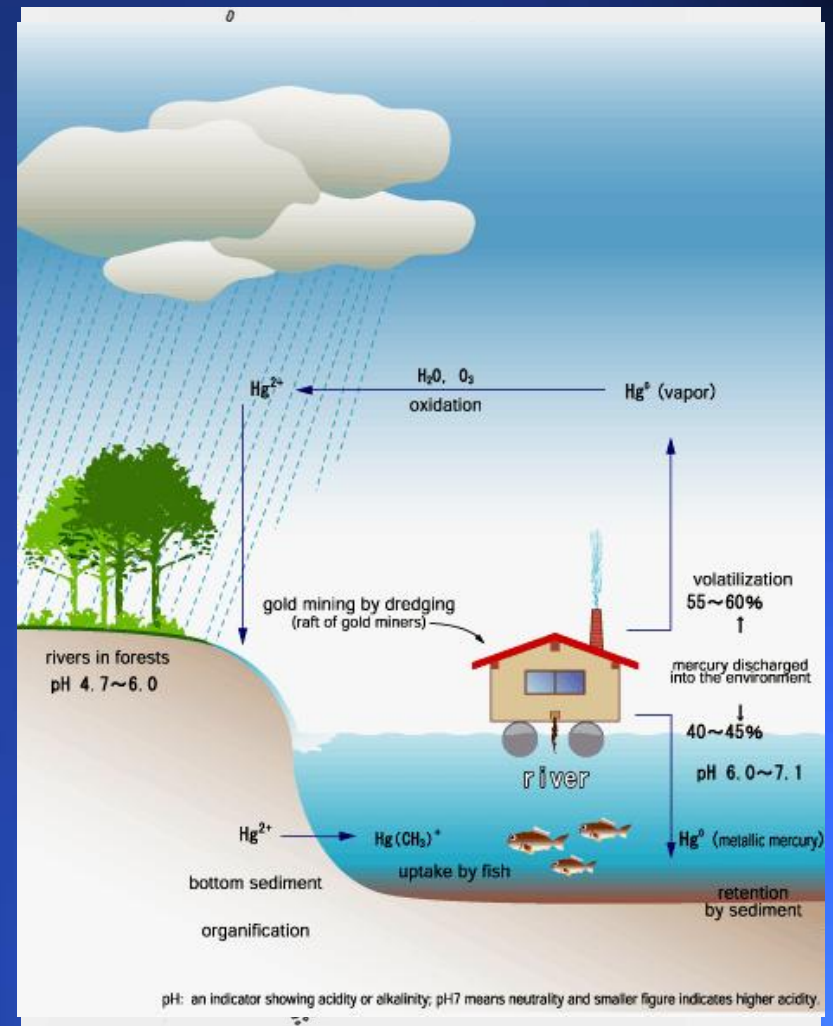
- ✓ In the Philippine setting, Hg pollution is largely associated with **Gold mining**.
- ✓ Hg leaks into the environment due to faulty handling or **intentional disposal into waterways**.
- ✓ Hg discharged into waterways is transformed into **methyl-Hg**, which is eaten by **edible aquatic species**, or is absorbed by humans directly from contaminated **drinking water**.



Daniilo C. Israel and Jasminida P. Asirof. "Mercury Pollution Due to Small-Scale Gold Mining in the Philippines." Philippine Institute For Development Studies, 2002.

Background on Mercury Pollution

- ✓ Hg water pollution levels in the Philippines **were found to be beyond the 2 g / Liter limit** in filtered water samples in some monitoring locations.
- ✓ **~ 13.5 metric tons of toxic Hg is washed yearly into major rivers**
 - o from Naboc to Kinking,.. into the Davao Gulf.
 - o Hg from Compostela Valley drain into Butuan Bay.
 - o Hg-stained stream sediments also threaten the Agusan River.



GreenPeace. "The State of Water Resources in the Philippines." October 2007.

Background on Sargassum Study

- ✓ **Alcordero et al (CDU 2008-09)** found experimental & field basis for using Sargassum seaweed in clearing heavy metals from water.
- ✓ A promising **animal lab trial** was performed, showing potential effects of Sargassum treatment of Hg - contaminated water.
- ✓ **Methodological setbacks & pitfalls** detracted from the applicability of this study . hence the decision to upgrade the entire study the following year.

THE BIO-ABSORBENT EFFECTIVENESS OF *Sargassum Sp.* ON MERCURY CONTAMINATED WATER AS MEASURED BY ALBUMIN LEVELS OF MALE *Mus musculus* (ALBINO MICE)

Melanie Cecilia G. Alcordero, Cyilde O. Bequilla, Miriam D. Giger, Mark Anthony D. Medina, Franz Christian C. Seidenschwarz, Jan Michael V. Yap, Roanne Marie L. Yu
Cebu Doctors' University - College of Medicine

OBJECTIVE:
To indirectly determine the effectiveness of the bio-absorbent property of *Sargassum sp.* as measured by urinary albumin levels of male *Mus musculus* (albino mice).

RESEARCH DESIGN:
True Experimental Design

RESEARCH SETTING:
Cebu Doctors' University Hospital, Osmena Boulevard, Cebu City

METHODOLOGY:

```

    graph TD
      A[30 Male Mus musculus (Albino mice)] --> B[CONTROL GROUP (15 mice)]
      A --> C[EXPERIMENTAL GROUP (15 mice)]
      B --> D[BASELINE TESTING for 24 hour urinary albumin]
      C --> D
      D --> E[Drank water without mercury]
      E --> F[Urine collected every 5pm for 5 days]
      F --> G[Drank water + 60 uL mercury without Sargassum plant]
      F --> H[Drank water + 60 uL mercury with Sargassum plant]
      G --> I[24 hour urinary albumin tested every 5pm for 5 days for 4 weeks]
      H --> I
      I --> J[Collection of data]
      J --> K[Analysis and Interpretation of Data]
  
```

RESULTS:
The following graphs show the weekly urinary albumin level changes of each group during the course of the entire study

Figure 1. Baseline Urinary Albumin Levels of the Control and Experimental Groups

Figure 2. Comparison of Urinary Albumin Levels for the 20-day test period

Table 1.0 T-test comparison of the urinary albumin levels of the control and the experimental group throughout the course of the entire study.

Paired Mean Changes	P value
BC vs CG Week 1	-1.0300 > 0.05 No significant difference
BC vs CG Week 2	-54.3380 < 0.05 With Significant difference
BC vs CG Week 3	-122.3980 < 0.05 With Significant difference
BC vs CG Week 4	-159.3440 < 0.05 With Significant difference
BE vs EG Week 1	2.3820 > 0.05 No significant difference
BE vs EG Week 2	0.4020 > 0.05 No significant difference
BE vs EG Week 3	-13.6780 < 0.05 With Significant difference
BE vs EG Week 4	-21.8240 < 0.05 With Significant difference

BC = mean baseline albumin level of control group
BE = mean baseline albumin level of experimental group
CG = mean albumin level of control group
EG = mean albumin level of experimental group
P value at 95% confidence

Table 2.0 Paired Sample test of the Urinary Albumin levels of the control and experimental group for the 20-day test period

Pre-mercury exposure	At week 1	At week 2	At week 3	At week 4
Control Group	56.7000	58.7000	113.0000	151.0000
Experimental Group	58.8000	57.3000	59.2000	71.6000
P value	> 0.05	> 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05

P value at 95% confidence

CONCLUSION:
Sargassum showed to have an effect as a bio-absorbent material, as shown by the significant differences of the urine albumin level between the control group and the experimental group when compared weekly and when the baseline results were compared with the post-mercury urine albumin level. Although there was a significant difference in the urinary albumin output, it would not at present be advisable to use Sargassum sp. as a filter, further testing would have to be done on its effect in the ecosystem, other effects in the health and other benefits of Sargassum.

Alcordero MC et al. "The Bio-absorbent Effectiveness of Sargassum sp. On Mercury-contaminated Water, as measured by Albumin Levels of Male *Mus musculus* (Albino Mice). CDU College of Medicine, Cebu Doctors' University, May 2009.

Background on Sargassum Study

OUR MAIN GOALS? ð

- ✓ ð Re-visit & adequately answer the original research question;
- ✓ ð Use valid outcome measures ;
- ✓ ð Use an adequately powered study design;
- ✓ ð Eliminate / control confounders;
- ✓ ð Teach & apply CORRECT statistical research principles ;
- ✓ **...Do clinically relevant, student-level, consultant-driven research work !**

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30 Male *Mus musculus* (Albino mice)

CONTROL GROUP (15 mice) EXPERIMENTAL GROUP (15 mice)

BASELINE TESTING for 24 hour urinary albumin

Drank water without mercury

Urine collected every 5pm for 5 days

Drank water + 60 uL mercury without Sargassum plant Drank water + 60 uL mercury with Sargassum plant

24 hour urinary albumin tested every 5pm for 5 days for 4 weeks

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Analysis and Interpretation of Data

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The following graphs show the weekly urinary albumin level changes of each group during the course of the entire study

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P value at 95% confidence

Table 2.0 Paired Sample test of the Urinary Albumin levels of the control and experimental group for the 20-day test period

Pre-mercury exposure	Post-mercury exposure				
Baseline	At week 1	At week 2	At week 3	At week 4	
Control Group	58.7000	58.7000	113.0000	161.0000	218.0000
Experimental Group	58.8000	57.3000	59.3000	71.6000	61.0000
P value	> 0.05	> 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05

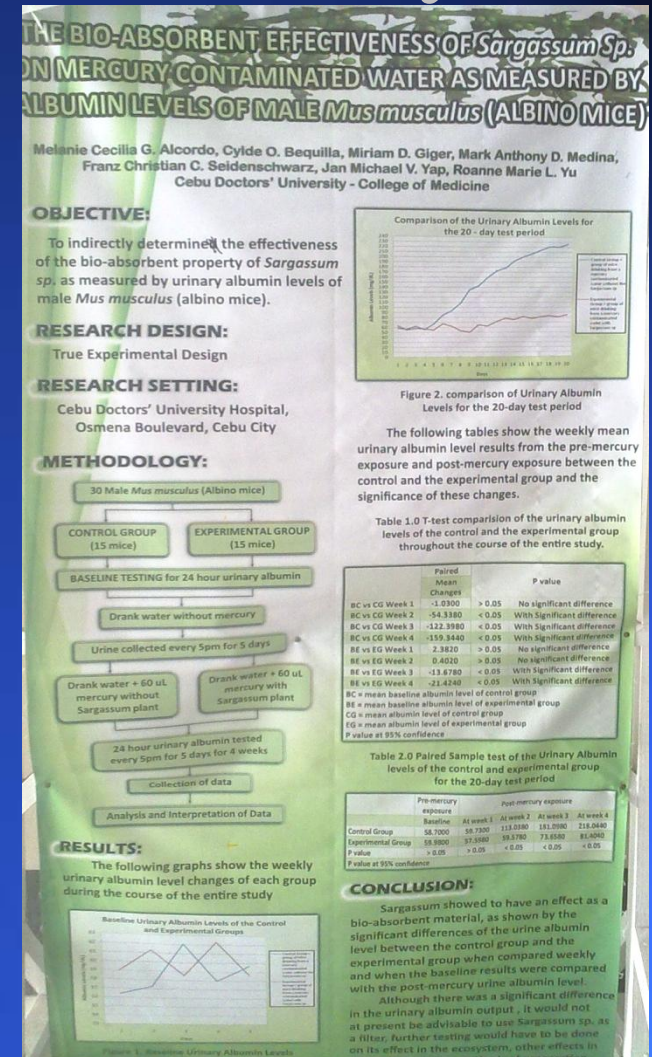
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Background on Sargassum Study

- ✓ Can Sargassum seaweed lower Hg content of contaminated water?
- ✓ Instead of an **INDIRECT APPROACH** at measurement (e.g., an animal study), why not measure contaminated water itself?.. **And DIRECTLY COMPARE** post-treatment Hg levels of water samples!
- ✓ Processed Sargassum sp. showed **BIO-ABSORBENCY** properties on other heavy metals like Cd, Co, Cr & Al (Voelkel, 2001; Davis, 2003 & 2004).

Alcordero MC et al. "The Bio-absorbent Effectiveness of Sargassum sp. On Mercury-contaminated Water, as measured by Albumin Levels of Male Mus musculus (Albino Mice). CDU College of Medicine, Cebu Doctors' University, May 2009.



Sargassum Bio-absorbency Study

- ✓ Distilled water stock = 4 Liters.
- ✓ Original 4-liter stock was divided into TWO 2-liter treatment stocks.
- ✓ Contamination was achieved using elemental Hg → [> 2 g / Liter].
- ✓ The treatment stock assigned for experimental exposure was then given **6 grams of dried Sargassum weed** after an hour of Hg contamination.
- ✓ Fifteen **100 mL random-sequence samples** were taken from each of the 2-liter stocks (N=30, 15 per group).



Sargassum Bio-absorbency Study

4 Liters H₂O Stock

2 Liters H₂O Stock

2 Liters H₂O Stock



2L H₂O + Hg

2L H₂O + Hg + Sarg



5 samples
on DAY 1

5 samples
on DAY 2

5 samples
on DAY 3

CV AAS on
DAY 1

CV AAS on
DAY 2

CV AAS
on DAY 3

5 samples
on DAY 1

5 samples
on DAY 2

5 samples
on DAY 3

CV AAS on
DAY 1

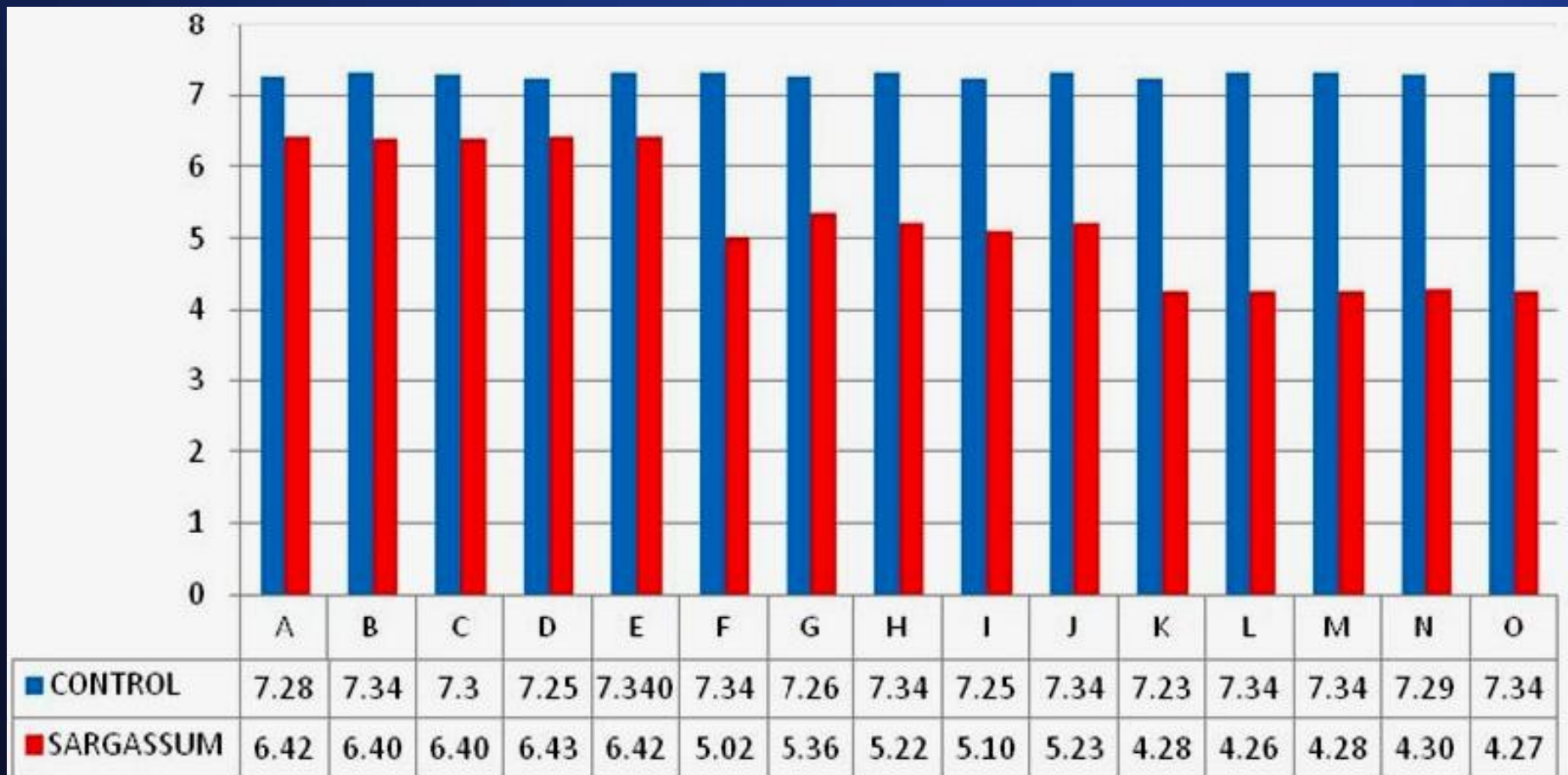
CV AAS on
DAY 2

CV AAS
on DAY 3

STATISTICAL METHODS: 2x3 ANOVA w/ all pair-wise adjusted t-Tests & *post-run* power analyses

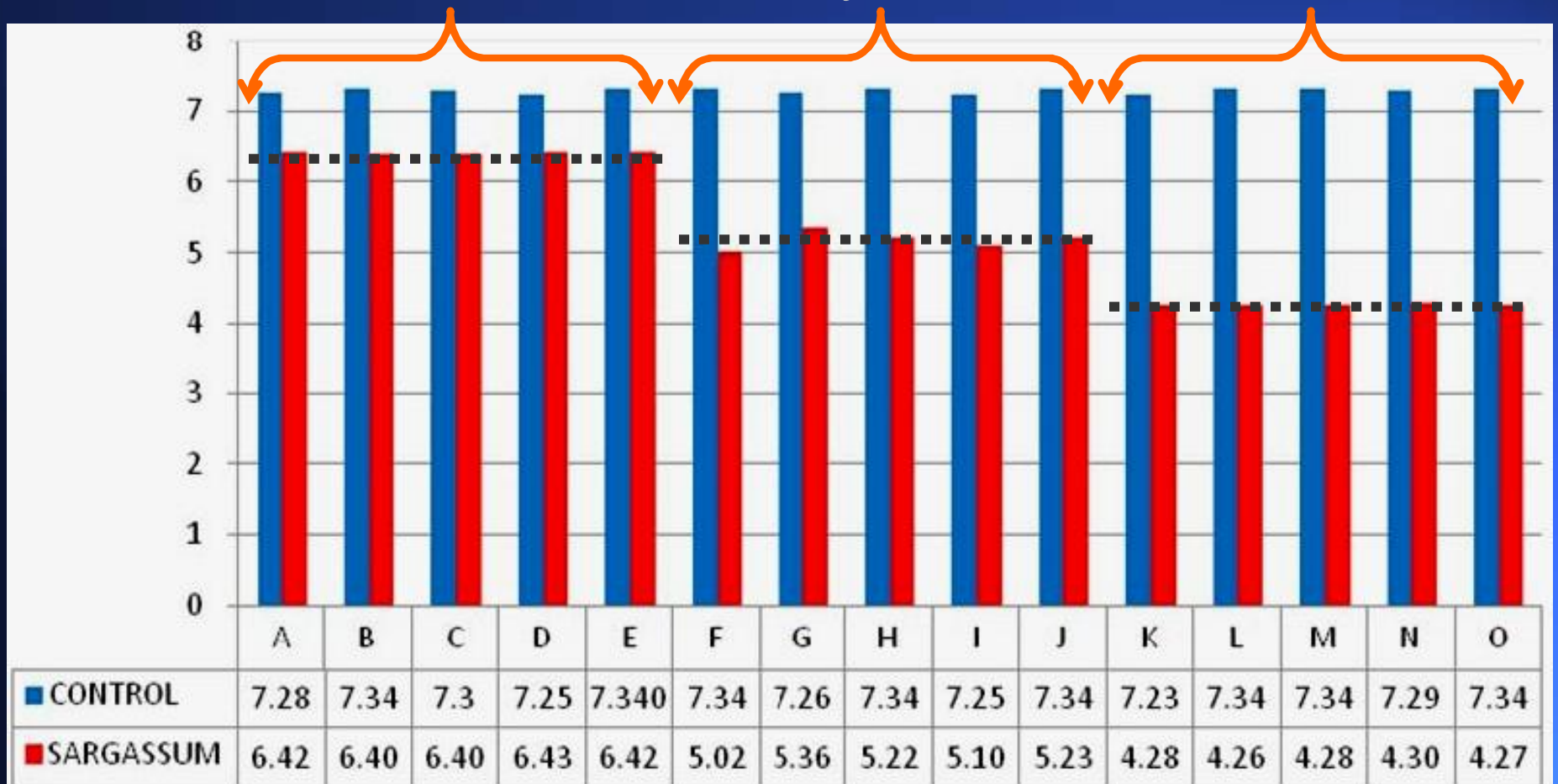
Sargassum Bio-absorbency Study

- ✓ Testing of each 100 mL sample (N=30)
- ✓ Original plan was a **one-day run**.



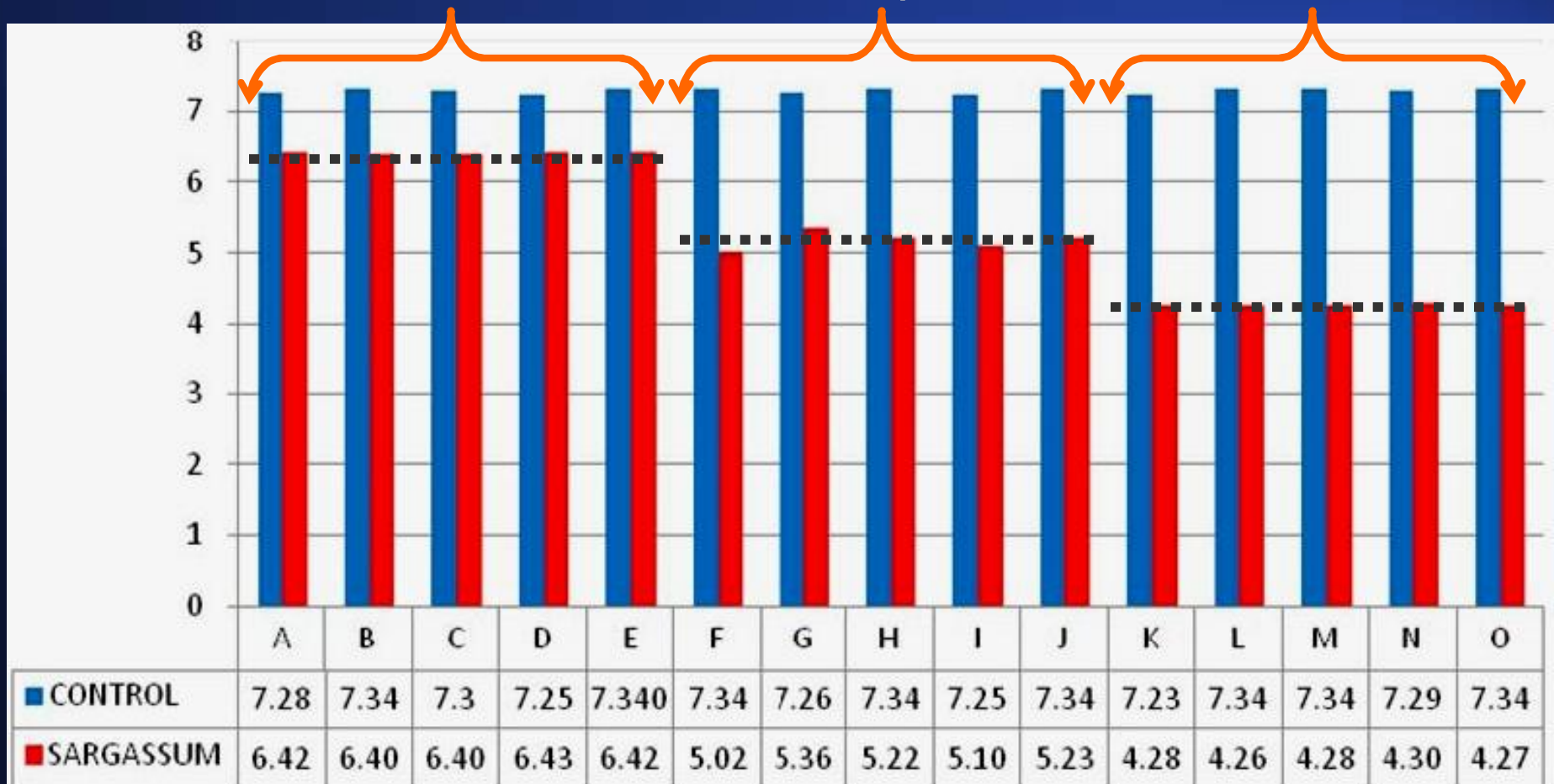
Sargassum Bio-absorbency Study

- ✓ Testing of each 100 mL sample (N=30)
- ✓ Lab schedule conflicts → **3-day run!**



Sargassum Bio-absorbency Study

- ✓ In order to remove the **confounding effect of TIME OF RUN ...**
- ✓ Convert %TIME+ into a **second independent variable!**



Sargassum Bio-absorbency Study

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- ✓ Convert %**TIME**+into a **second independent variable!**

Table 2B. Pair-wise Comparison for Day of Testing*

Group	# of samples	Mean Hg ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	this group is significantly different from ...
<i>Batch Day #1</i>	10	6.877	<i>Batch Day #2, Batch Day #3</i>
<i>Batch Day #2</i>	10	6.308	<i>Batch Day #1, Batch Day #3</i>
<i>Batch Day #3</i>	10	5.809	<i>Batch Day #1, Batch Day #2</i>

*significant at $\alpha=0.05$

Sargassum Bio-absorbency Study

- ✓ Dried Sargassum seaweed is a viable means of clearing Hg-contaminated water (via BIO-ABSORBENCY).

Table 2B. Pair-wise Comparison for Day of Testing*

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*significant at $\alpha=0.05$

Sargassum Bio-absorbency Study

- ✓ Hg-clearing effect of Sargassum is **TIME-dependent** . i.e., the longer the exposure, the greater the Hg clearance.

Figure 2B. Mean Plots of the Treatment Groups per Batch Date

Group		Day #3
Batch 1		Day #3
Batch 2		Day #2



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