

Food and Chemical Toxicology

Volume 31, Issue 11, November 1993, Pages 853-855



Brief communication

Preformed volatile nitrosamines in some Nigerian foodstuffs

S.E. Atawodi. Author links open the author workspace.^{a. Numbers and letters correspond to the affiliation list. Click to expose these in author workspace <u>E.N. Maduagwu. Author links open the author workspace.*</u> Numbers and letters correspond to the affiliation list. Click to expose these in author workspace <u>R. Preussmann. Author links</u> <u>open the author workspace</u>.^{†. Numbers and letters correspond to the affiliation list. Click to expose these in author workspace <u>Author links</u> <u>workspace</u> <u>B. Spiegelhalder. Author links open the author workspace</u>.^{†. Numbers and letters correspond to the affiliation list. Click to expose these in author workspace <u>Author links</u> <u>open the author workspace</u>.^{†. Numbers and letters correspond to the affiliation list. Click to expose these in author workspace <u>Author links</u> <u>open the author workspace</u>.^{†. Numbers and letters correspond to the affiliation list. Click to expose these in author workspace <u>Author links</u> <u>open the author workspace</u>.^{†. Numbers and letters correspond to the affiliation list. Click to expose these in author workspace}}}}}}

Toxicology Section, National Veterinary Research Institute, Vorn, Plateau State, Nigeria

Biochemistry Department, University of Ibadan, Nigeria

German Cancer Research Centre, Institute for Toxicology and Chemotherapy, Im Neuenheimer Feld, 280 Heidelberg, Germany http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/0278-6915(93)90224-MGet rights and content

Abstract

Some common Nigerian foodstuffs were assessed for their content of preformed volatile nitrosamine by chemiluminescence detection following gas chromatographic separation.

Nitrosodimethylamine levels of between 0.4 and 4.6 ppb were detected in 75% of the samples analysed. The highest value was found in *Brassica oleraceae*, while *Vernonia amygdalina* contained the lowest detectable level. These data suggest that Nigerians may be exposed to chronic but very low levels of carcinogenic nitrosamines in their foods.