Quantitative Analysis of Uranium Isotopes in the Civilians of Iraq after Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF)*

Asaf Durakovic[†], Axel Gerdes[‡], Frank Klimaschewski[†], Isaac Zimmerman[†]

This study determines the concentration and precise isotopic ratios of 4 uranium isotopes in the urine specimens of civilians of Iraq following OIF.

Twenty-two symptomatic Iraqi civilians were selected from sites of military conflict in Baghdad, Basra, and Nasiriyah. Symptoms included headaches, fatigue, intermittent fever, and affect disorders. Urine specimens were collected under controlled conditions. The samples were analyzed by a double-focusing Thermo Finnigan Neptune multi-collector ICP-MS.

Fourteen subjects had natural ²³⁸U:²³⁵U ratios of 138.05 ± 1.24. Eight subjects had a ²³⁸U:²³⁵U ratio of 141.73 ± 1.00 indicative of contamination with depleted uranium (DU). The ²³⁴U:²³⁸U ratio was 6.72 x 10⁻⁵ ± 3.65 x 10⁻⁶ in DU positive subjects and 7.09 x 10⁻⁵ ± 8.45 x 10⁻⁶ in DU negative subjects. ²³⁶U was present in the urine of all DU positive subjects with a mean ²³⁶U:²³⁸U ratio of 7.39 x 10⁻⁷ ± 4.39 x 10⁻⁷. A detectable presence of ²³⁶U was also found in three DU negative subjects ²³⁶U:²³⁸U ratio of 2.30 x 10⁻⁷ ± 2.20 x 10⁻⁷. The mean concentration of total uranium was 30.68 ± 19.67 ng/L in DU positive subjects and 22.08 ± 13.35 ng/L in DU negative subjects.

Our results demonstrate the presence of DU and ²³⁶U in the civilians of Baghdad, Basra, and Nasiriyah after OIF. This may be consistent with our previous reported findings in civilians after Operation Enduring Freedom and Allied Forces veterans of Gulf War I and II by inhalation of uranium containing aerosols.

^{* 9}th World Congress of the International Federation of Environmental Health, Dublin, Ireland, June 18 - 23, 2006

[†] Uranium Medical Research Centre

[‡] Institute for Mineralogy, JW Goethe University, Frankfurt, Germany