

CONTENTS

NOTE TO THE READER.....	1
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS.....	3
PREAMBLE	9
1. Background.....	9
2. Objective and Scope	9
3. Selection of Topics for Monographs	10
4. Data for Monographs	11
5. The Working Group	11
6. Working Procedures	11
7. Exposure Data.....	12
8. Studies of Cancer in Humans	14
9. Studies of Cancer in Experimental Animals	17
10. Other Data Relevant to an Evaluation of Carcinogenicity and its Mechanisms	20
11. Summary of Data Reported	22
12. Evaluation.....	23
13. References.....	28
GENERAL REMARKS.....	33
THE MONOGRAPHS.....	39
SOME TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINES.....	41
A. Introduction.....	43
1. History of use of traditional herbal medicines	43
1.1 The role of herbal medicines in traditional healing.....	43
1.2 Introduction of traditional herbal medicines into Europe, the USA and other developed countries	44
2. Use of traditional herbal medicines in developed countries	46
2.1 Origin, type and botanical data	46
2.2 Medicinal applications, beneficial effects and active components ..	46
2.3 Trends in use	46
3. Awareness, control, regulation and legislation on use	50
3.1 WHO guidelines for herbal medicines.....	50

3.2	The European Union	51
3.3	Individual countries	55
4.	References	66
B.	<i>Aristolochia</i> species and aristolochic acids	69
1.	Exposure data.....	69
1.1	Origin, type and botanical data	69
1.2	Use	76
1.3	Chemical constituents	76
1.4	Active components.....	78
1.5	Sales and consumption.....	79
1.6	Components with potential cancer hazard: aristolochic acids.....	79
2.	Studies of cancer in humans	84
2.1	Case reports	85
2.2	Prevalence of urothelial cancers among patients with Chinese herb nephropathy	86
3.	Studies of cancer in experimental animals	87
3.1	Oral administration.....	87
3.2	Intraperitoneal administration	88
3.3	Subcutaneous administration	88
4.	Other data relevant to an evaluation of carcinogenicity and its mechanisms	89
4.1	Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion	89
4.2	Toxic effects	91
4.3	Reproductive and developmental effects	94
4.4	Genetic and related effects.....	96
4.5	Mechanistic considerations	115
5.	Summary of data reported and evaluation	116
5.1	Exposure data	116
5.2	Human carcinogenicity data.....	117
5.3	Animal carcinogenicity data	117
5.4	Other relevant data	117
5.5	Evaluation.....	118
6.	References	118
C.	<i>Rubia tinctorum</i> , <i>Morinda officinalis</i> and anthraquinones	129
1.	Exposure data.....	129
1.1	Origin, type and botanical data	129
1.2	Use	130
1.3	Chemical constituents	131
1.4	Sales and consumption.....	132
1.5	Component(s) with potential hazard (1-hydroxyanthraquinone; 1,3-dihydroxy-2-hydroxymethylantraquinone (lucidin)).....	132

2. Studies of cancer in humans	135
Case-control studies	136
3. Studies of cancer in experimental animals	138
3.1 1-Hydroxyanthraquinone	138
3.2 1,3-Dihydroxy-2-hydroxymethylanthraquinone (lucidin)	139
4. Other data relevant to an evaluation of carcinogenicity and its mechanisms	139
4.1 Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion	139
4.2 Toxic effects	140
4.3 Reproductive and developmental effects	142
4.4 Genetic and related effects	142
4.5 Mechanistic considerations	145
5. Summary of data reported and evaluation.....	146
5.1 Exposure data	146
5.2 Human carcinogenicity data.....	146
5.3 Animal carcinogenicity data	146
5.4 Other relevant data	147
5.5 Evaluation	147
6. References	147
D. <i>Senecio</i> species and riddelliine	153
1. Exposure data.....	153
1.1 Origin, type and botanical data	153
1.2 Use	153
1.3 Chemical constituents	153
1.4 Sales and consumption.....	154
1.5 Component(s) with potential cancer hazard (riddelliine)	154
2. Studies of cancer in humans	155
3. Studies of cancer in experimental animals	156
4. Other data relevant to an evaluation of carcinogenicity and its mechanisms	157
4.1 Absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion	157
4.2 Toxic effects	158
4.3 Reproductive and developmental effects	160
4.4 Genetic and related effects	160
4.5 Mechanistic considerations	163
5. Summary of data reported and evaluation.....	163
5.1 Exposure data	163
5.2 Human carcinogenicity data.....	163
5.3 Animal carcinogenicity data	165
5.4 Other relevant data	165
5.5 Evaluation	165
6. References	165

SOME MYCOTOXINS	169
AFLATOXINS	171
1. Exposure data.....	171
2. Studies of cancer in humans	193
3. Studies of cancer in experimental animals	210
4. Other data relevant to an evaluation of carcinogenicity and its mechanisms	215
5. Summary of data reported	245
6. References	249
Annex. Aflatoxins in foods and feeds: fungal sources, formation and strategies for reduction.....	275
FUMONISIN B ₁	301
1. Exposure data	301
2. Studies of cancer in humans	309
3. Studies of cancer in experimental animals	311
4. Other data relevant to an evaluation of carcinogenicity and its mechanisms	316
5. Summary of data reported and evaluation.....	343
6. References	345
NAPHTHALENE	367
1. Exposure data	367
2. Studies of cancer in humans	385
3. Studies of cancer in experimental animals	385
4. Other data relevant to an evaluation of carcinogenicity and its mechanisms	389
5. Summary of data reported and evaluation.....	416
6. References	418
STYRENE	437
1. Exposure data	437
2. Studies of cancer in humans	463
3. Studies of cancer in experimental animals	475
4. Other data relevant to an evaluation of carcinogenicity and its mechanisms	479
5. Summary of data reported and evaluation.....	518
6. References	522
SUMMARY OF FINAL EVALUATIONS	551
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS VOLUME	553
CUMULATIVE INDEX TO THE <i>MONOGRAPHS</i> SERIES.....	557

NOTE TO THE READER

The term ‘carcinogenic risk’ in the *IARC Monographs* series is taken to mean the probability that exposure to an agent will lead to cancer in humans.

Inclusion of an agent in the *Monographs* does not imply that it is a carcinogen, only that the published data have been examined. Equally, the fact that an agent has not yet been evaluated in a monograph does not mean that it is not carcinogenic.

The evaluations of carcinogenic risk are made by international working groups of independent scientists and are qualitative in nature. No recommendation is given for regulation or legislation.

Anyone who is aware of published data that may alter the evaluation of the carcinogenic risk of an agent to humans is encouraged to make this information available to the Unit of Carcinogen Identification and Evaluation, International Agency for Research on Cancer, 150 cours Albert Thomas, 69372 Lyon Cedex 08, France, in order that the agent may be considered for re-evaluation by a future Working Group.

Although every effort is made to prepare the monographs as accurately as possible, mistakes may occur. Readers are requested to communicate any errors to the Unit of Carcinogen Identification and Evaluation, so that corrections can be reported in future volumes.