

2nd International Conference on

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TITLE: Iodine concentration in drinking water in the same or different seasons of the year in Brazilian macro-regions Name: Carina Aparecida Pinto Country: Brazil

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ABSTRACT (upto 300 words)

Objective: To compare the concentration of iodine in drinking water, in the same or different seasons of the year, in Brazilian macroregions. Method: Water samples were collected in the Basic Health Units of eight municipalities that make up the different Brazilian macro-regions and the Federal District. The collection of samples took place in all climatic seasons. The spectrophotometric method "leuco cristal violet" was used to determine the concentration of iodine in the water. To verify if there was a difference in the concentration of iodine in the water between the climatic seasons of the year in the same place and between the same seasons in different locations, the Mann-Whitney or Kruskal-Wallis test was used and p value was considered significant. <0.05. Results: Among the climatic seasons throughout the year in the same location, there was a difference in the concentration of iodine in the water in the municipality of Pinhais, between the autumn and summer seasons (p=0.041) and winter and summer (p=0.003). There was a difference in the concentration of iodine in the water in the summer season between the Midwest and South macro-regions; Northeast and Midwest, Southeast and South; North and Midwest, Southeast and South (p<0.05). In the autumn season, there was a difference in iodine concentration between the Midwest and South macro-regions; Northeast and Midwest, Southeast and South; North and Midwest, Northeast and South (p < 0.05). In the winter season, there was a difference in the concentration of iodine between the Southeast and Midwest and Southeast and South macroregions (p < 0.05). In the spring season, there was a difference in iodine concentration between the Southeast and Midwest and Southeast

and South macroregions (p<0.05). Conclusion: There were differences in iodine concentrations in drinking water in different Brazilian locations. Thus, it is suggested to monitor iodine concentrations in drinking water, since iodine deficiency or excess can bring risks to the health of the population.





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BIOGRAPHY (upto 200 words)

Carina Aparecida Pinto completed her Doctorate at the Federal University of Viçosa in 2022. She holds a PhD and a Master's degree (2015) in Nutrition Science from the same university. She has a Professional Improvement in Higher Level from the Federal University of Viçosa in the area of Social Nutrition and Public Health in 2012. She has a degree in Nutrition (2011) and in Dairy Science and Technology (2005) from the same institution. She has experience in the area of nutrition, with an emphasis on nutrition and public health, food and nutrition security for Bolsa Família Program beneficiary families, and experience in laboratory analysis of iodine in water and food and its implications for population health.

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