

**ALLEGATO 3****Ricerche sulla letteratura primaria: risultati ottenuti,  
studi inclusi ed esclusi**

	<b>1° AUTORE</b>	<b>ANNO</b>	<b>TITOLO</b>	<b>INCLUSO</b>	<b>MOTIVO DI ESCLUSIONE</b>
1	Gimenez-Forcada	2014	Geological factors controlling occurrence and distribution of arsenic in groundwaters from the southern margin of the Duero Basin, Spain.	<b>NO</b>	Il campione non è acqua potabile
2	Kalman DA	2014	Occurrence of trivalent monomethyl arsenic and other urinary arsenic species in a highly exposed juvenile population in Bangladesh.	<b>NO</b>	Il campione non è acqua potabile
3	Merola MB	2014	Arsenic exposure of rural populations from the Rift Valley of Ethiopia as monitored by keratin in toenails	<b>SI</b>	
4	Niedzwiecki	2013	A dose-response study of arsenic exposure and global methylation of peripheral blood mononuclear cell DNA in Bangladeshi adults.	<b>SI</b>	
5	Chen Y.	2013	A prospective study of arsenic exposure, arsenic methylation capacity, and risk of cardiovascular disease in Bangladesh.	<b>SI</b>	
6	Chen Y.	2013	Arsenic exposure from drinking water and QT-interval prolongation: results from the Health Effects of Arsenic Longitudinal Study.	<b>SI</b>	
7	Seow WJ	2012	Arsenic reduction in drinking water and improvement in skin lesions: a follow-up study in Bangladesh	<b>SI</b>	
8	Abdul RM	2012	Assessment of drinking water quality using ICP-MS and microbiological methods in the Bholakpur area, Hyderabad, India.	<b>SI</b>	
9	George CM	2012	Impact on arsenic exposure of a growing proportion of untested wells in Bangladesh	<b>NO</b>	Il metodo analitico non è ICP-OES
10	Lottermoser BG	2012	Effect of long-term irrigation with sewage effluent on the metal content of soils, Berlin, Germany	<b>NO</b>	Il campione non è acqua potabile
11	Gardner R	2011	Persistent exposure to arsenic via drinking water in rural Bangladesh despite major mitigation efforts.	<b>NO</b>	Il metodo analitico non è ICP-OES
12	Parvez F	2011	Arsenic exposure and motor function among children in Bangladesh	<b>SI</b>	