Research Article

Radionuclide contents in yam samples and health risks assessment in Oguta oil producing locality Imo State Nigeria

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Abstract

Oguta LGA is surrounded by 44 oil wells located around different communities. Preliminary investigations indicated that crude wastes were not properly managed and oil spillage occurred regularly in the LGA. Therefore, assessment of both radionuclide contents in yam matrix and health risks in Oguta was carried out to determine possible radiological health risks associated with improper management of crude wastes, and also evaluate haematological health profile in the LGA for future reference and research. A well calibrated NaI (Tl) detector was deployed for the radiological investigation, and about 5 ml of blood samples were collected from 190 participants each from Oguta and the control LGAs for haematological assessment. Mean activity concentrations due to ⁴⁰K, ²²⁶Ra and ²³²Th in yam samples from Oguta LGA were 189.99 ± 59.14 Bqkg⁻¹, 23.75 ± 5.69 Bqkg⁻¹ and 30.99 ± 9.51 Bqkg⁻¹, respectively while mean activity concentrations due to natural radionuclides in yam samples from control LGA were 110.40 ± 78.53 Bqkg⁻¹, 10.12 ± 3.34 Bqkg⁻¹ and 18.39 ± 8.74 Bqkg⁻¹ for ⁴⁰K, ²²⁶Ra and ²³²Th, respectively. Committed effective dose equivalent values in Oguta and the control LGAs were 704.95 ± 183.30 μSv y⁻¹ and 403.65 ± 172.19 μSv y⁻¹, respectively which are less than world average value of 1.1 mSv y⁻¹. Crucially, one-way ANOVA at α 0.05 has indicated that effects of radiological parameters due to natural radionuclides in yam from Oguta are significantly different from effects of radiological parameters due to natural radionuclides in yam from the control LGA. However, the percentage contributions of natural radiation exposures to incidence of cancer in Oguta and the control LGAs are just 1.7% and 1.4%, respectively, and haematological investigations have shown that overall health of the communities in the study LGAs has not been compromised due to environmental and human factors. Hence, natural radioactivity may have been elevated in Oguta but the concentration levels are not yet alarming. Radiological health risks could result from consistent exposure to those natural radionuclides in the long term.

Introduction

The most important sources that contribute to the radiation absorbed by human populations occur in the natural environment [1]. There is no way to avoid being exposed to these natural sources, which, in fact, cause most of the radiation exposure of the world’s population. Technologically Enhanced Natural Radiation (TENR) is used on exposure to natural sources of radiation that would not occur without, or which is increased by, some technological activity not expressly related to the radioactive nature of the materials [2]. Food and drink may contain primordial and some other radionuclides, mainly from natural sources [3]. The most predominant naturally occurring radionuclide in foodstuffs is ⁴⁰K, with an average content of 0.05% in plants and 0.2% in animal tissues [4]. Ra-226 and Th-232 may also be present in foodstuffs in different concentrations. Ingestion of radionuclides through food intake accounts for a substantial part of average radiation doses to various organs of the body and also represents one of the important pathways for long term health considerations [5,6]. Oil extraction involves several contaminating processes and its wastes are categorized as Technologically Enhanced Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material (TENORM) wastes. Produced water, that is, water produced as by-product during extraction of oil and gas, is a combination of the formation water which occurs naturally in the reservoir and the water injected in the well to increase the pressure necessary for extracting oil [7]. When
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Radionuclide bearing produced water, scales or sludges are released to the ground, soil becomes contaminated with concentrations of radium [8]. Oguta LGA (Figure 1) had the population of 154,770 in 2018 using a 2.83% growth rate [9], and the area of 483 km² [10]. In 1964, oil production and processing operations started in Oguta LGA, Imo State, Nigeria [11]. The operations are carried out by Shell Petroleum Development Company, Nigerian Agip Oil Company and Seplat Petroleum Development Company PLC. Following the communities concern and outcry about the health effects of oil pollution, Oguta LGA surrounded by oil wells (21 oil wells in Izombe, 6 oil wells in Awommamma, 7 oil wells in Ezi-Orsu, 7 oil wells in Orsu-Obodo and 3 oil wells in Awa) was visited. Preliminary investigations showed that there were reoccurring cases of oil spillage in Oguta. The last spillage occurred in 2019 according to [12]. Investigations also showed that the Sucker Pits used in gathering crude wastes usually overflowed during rainy season into rivers, canals and surrounding farmlands. Understanding the health impacts of low-level chronic public exposure is vital in providing a rational basis for regulating radiation exposure. [13,14] evaluated the risk arising from terrestrial gamma radiation exposure in South-East, South-West and Northern regions of Nigeria. Only soil matrix was measured and the non-oil producing capital city of Owerri, Imo State in the South-East zone comprising Owerri Municipal, Owerri North and Owerri West Local Government Areas only was surveyed. Results indicate that the number of individuals at risk in Owerri capital city is 0.17 yr⁻¹. Five years later, [15] investigated a possible relationship between the level of reported cancer cases and soil radioactivity in the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria using available cancer data from 13 cancer registries across the geo-political zones. Again, only soil matrix was measured and the non-oil producing capital city of Owerri, Imo State in the South-East zone comprising Owerri Municipal, Owerri North and Owerri West Local Government Areas only was surveyed. Results also indicate that cancer cases from the South-East zone attributable to radiation exposure due to soil radioactivity are about 2.4% of the total reported cases in the zone. According to [16], the loss of source of livelihood was rated very serious because the oil producing LGA had been denied of the limited farmlands and water sources for crop cultivation, fishing and marine activities due to pollution and other inimical practices by oil companies which operate in the area. Since oil production and processing operations started in Oguta LGA, the level of natural gamma radiation dose in food matrices has not been determined and no attempt has been made to assess possible radiological health risks associated with improper management of crude wastes. Hence, this study was designed to determine the natural radionuclide concentrations levels in yam, cultivated within Oguta oil producing LGA, and also evaluate possible health risks in the LGA linked to unprofessional handling of crude wastes. The outcome of this study could be used to address the communities concern with respect to overall health of residents. For the choice of control LGA, Mbaitoli (Figure 2) with the population of 258,212 in 2018 [9] and the area of 204 km² [10] was chosen because the LGA hosts no chemical nor other industrial activities in Imo State.

Figure 1: Map of Oguta LGA.
Materials and methods

Sample collection and preparation

The sampling LGAs have rural population whose diet is based mainly on consumption of tubers such as yam. The sampling was done during harvesting period in order to collect samples directly from Oguta and Mbaitoli farmlands. Yam (Dioscorea specie) samples were collected from five different farms in different communities in each LGA. The samples collected from various farms were packed in polythene bags and transported to the Radiation and Health Physics Laboratory, University of Ibadan, Nigeria for preparation prior to gamma spectroscopic analysis. Yam tubers were peeled. The edible parts were sliced and dried at room temperature until a constant mass was achieved. The dried samples were pulverised, homogenized and sieved with a 2.0 mm mesh sieve. The sieved yam samples were transferred into empty cylindrical plastic containers of uniform size (60 mm height by 65 mm diameter) and sealed for a period of about 30 days. This was done to achieve secular radioactive equilibrium between the natural radionuclides and their respective progenies prior to gamma spectroscopy. Due to limited space of the detector shield, only 200g of the yam samples was used for analysis. The samples of yam collected from different communities in each LGA are presented in table 1 for Oguta and Mbaitoli.

Radioactivity measuring system

The system for the radioactivity measurements was a lead-shielded 76 mm × 76 mm NaI (Tl) detector (Model No. 802-series, Canberra Inc.) coupled to a Canberra Series 10+ Multichannel Analyzer (MCA) (Model No. 1104) through a preamplifier base. The MCA is a complete system having all the functions needed for spectroscopic analysis. The energy calibration was performed in order to relate channel numbers to gamma-rays energy in MeV. After a pre-set counting time of 1000 s, the channels of the various photo peaks corresponding to known gamma energies were identified. The efficiency calibration was to convert the area under photo peak to concentration of the radionuclides in units of Bqkg⁻¹. The detection efficiency of the spectrometer used in this study was determined by using standard sources. The detector had a resolution of about 8% at 0.662 MeV, which was capable of distinguishing the gamma ray energies of the radionuclides of interest in this study. The photons emitted by the samples would sufficiently be discriminated if their emission probability and their energy were high enough and the surrounding background continuum was low enough. The photo peak at

![Figure 2: Map of Mbaitoli LGA.](image-url)

| Table 1: Samples of yam (Dioscorea specie) collected from the study LGAs. |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **LGAs** | **Communities** | **Number of samples** |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| **Oguta** | Izombe | 7 |
| | Ezi-Orsu | 5 |
| | Orsu-Obodo | 7 |
| | Awa | 9 |
| | Egwe | 8 |
| **Mbatisol** | Mbiere | 11 |
| | Ubomiri | 7 |
| | Oredo | 5 |
| | Ogwa | 5 |
| | Ogbaru | 8 |
1.460 MeV was used for the measurement of 40K while those at 1.760 MeV from 210Bi and at 2.614 MeV from 208Tl were used for the measurement of 226Ra (238U) and 232Th, respectively. The detection limit (DL) of a measuring system describes its operating capability without the influence of the sample. The DL given in Bq kg⁻¹, which is required to estimate the minimum detectable activity in a sample, was obtained using [17].

\[
DL (\text{Bq kg}^{-1}) = 4.65 \left( \frac{C_s}{t_b} \right)^{0.5} k
\]  

where \( C_s \) is the net background count in the corresponding peak, \( t_b \) is the background counting time in second, \( k = \frac{1}{\varepsilon P_M} \), \( \varepsilon \) is the detector efficiency at the specific gamma-ray energy, \( P_\gamma \) is the absolute transition probability of the specific gamma ray and \( M \) is the mass of the sample (kg). With the measurement system used in the present study, the detection limits obtained for yam samples were 4.15 Bq kg⁻¹, 1.00 Bq kg⁻¹ and 1.43 Bq kg⁻¹ for 40K, 226Ra and 232Th, respectively. Any activity concentration values below these numbers were taken in this study as being below detection limit (BDL) of the detector.

Each sample was placed symmetrically on top of the detector and measured for a period of 10 h (36,000 s). The net area under the corresponding peaks in the energy spectrum was computed by subtracting counts due to Compton scattering of higher peaks and other background sources from the total area of the peaks. From the net area, the activity concentrations in the samples were obtained using the expression [18,19].

\[
C (\text{Bq kg}^{-1}) = \frac{C}{\varepsilon P_M} \times M
\]

where \( C \) is the activity concentrations of the radionuclide in the sample given in Bq kg⁻¹, \( C_s \) is the count rate under the corresponding peak, \( \varepsilon \) is the detector efficiency at the specific gamma-ray energy, \( P_\gamma \) is the absolute transition probability of the specific gamma ray and \( M \) is the mass of the sample (kg).

**Committed effective dose rate due to ingestion of yam**

Radiation doses ingested were obtained by measuring radionuclide activities in yam (Bq kg⁻¹) and multiplying those measured values by the masses of yam consumed over a period of time (kg d⁻¹ or kg y⁻¹). A dose conversion factor (Sv Bq⁻¹) was then applied to give an estimate of ingested dose. The ingestion dose was calculated using the equation [20].

\[
H_{T,r} = (U' C_i r + U_1 C_1 r + U_{10} C_{10} r + \ldots) g_{r,i}
\]

Equation (3) can be rewritten as:

\[
H_{T,r} = \sum (U'C_i) g_{r,i}
\]

where \( i \) denotes a food group, the coefficients \( U' \) and \( C_i \) denote the consumption rate in kg y⁻¹ and activity concentration of the radionuclide in Bq kg⁻¹, respectively, and \( g_{r,i} \) is the dose coefficient for intake by ingestion of radionuclide \( r \) in Sv Bq⁻¹. The values of \( g \) for 40K, 226Ra, and 232Th are 5.9 \times 10⁻⁹ Sv Bq⁻¹, 4.8 \times 10⁻⁸ Sv Bq⁻¹ and 2.3 \times 10⁻⁷ Sv Bq⁻¹, respectively, for adult members of the public [21-23]. The consumption rate for yam in Nigeria according to [24] is 75.15 kg y⁻¹ per capita. For the purpose of this study, it was assumed that all yam was consumed at the point of production and the required amount of yam was produced in the given location.

**Assessment of cancer risks due to natural radiation exposures**

From the direct or Linear-No-Threshold (LNT) probability between effective dose and probability of effects for low-level doses, it follows that the collective detriment \( G \) on \( N \) people is directly proportional to the collective effective dose resulting from an exposure [15]. That is:

\[
G = R_S \epsilon
\]

where \( \epsilon \) is the collective effective dose equivalent, \( R_S \) is the constant of proportionality referred to as the total risk factor. It has been determined from data on epidemiological studies that the value of \( R_S \) is 16.5 \times 10⁻³ Sv⁻¹ [15] and

\[
\epsilon = \text{Effective Dose Equivalent} \times \text{Population}
\]

The incidence of a particular health burden such as cancer in a population is a function of population size. To eliminate the factor of population size when risk was related to other factors, the collective detriment \( G \) was computed in a fixed population size of \( 10^5 \) [15]. Hence, the normalized collective detriment \( \epsilon_n \) is:

\[
\epsilon_n = \frac{G}{\text{Population Size}} \times 10^4
\]

**Haematological assessment**

Probing further to address the communities concern, haematological profiling was carried out in Oguta LGA. Haematological assessment could be used to evaluate the overall health of communities and equally detect a wide range of disorders. Haematological profiling in communities offers the opportunity to document present conditions in order to scientifically assess future conditions due to other external factors such as human activities. The sample size of 190 participants was determined using [25]. The participants were selected from similar five communities. A multi-stage sampling technique, which included purposive sampling technique and systematic sampling technique, was adopted. For minimum duration of residency, minors and young adults (≤ 29 years old) who had been resident for at least five years in Oguta were eligible. Adults (≥ 30 years old) who had been resident for at least thirty years in Oguta were eligible. However, employees in oil and gas companies residing within Oguta were excluded because they might have increased occupational exposure. Again, for the choice of control LGA, Mbaitoli was selected. Similar profiling was carried out in the control LGA.
Laboratory procedure for haematological assessment

About 5 ml of blood sample was collected from each participant, and blood collection was handled with expertise and due aseptic precaution. The blood samples collected into Ethyl Diathamine (EDTA) bottles were used for the determination of haematological parameters at Silver Press Laboratory, Owerri. The Neubauer counting chamber was used in Red Blood Cell (RBC) count after the addition of RBC diluting fluid as described by [26]. The Neubauer counting chamber was used in White Blood Cell (WBC) count after the addition of Turk solution as described by [26]. The Platelet (Plt) was also counted using the Neubauer counting chamber. The results from RBC, WBC and Plt counts were compared with normal values (Table 2). The differential white blood cell was counted manually after smearing the Leishman’s stained drop of blood onto a glass slide as described by [27]. The neutrophils (N), lymphocytes (L), basophils (B), monocytes (M) and eosinophils (E) were determined. The results from RBC, WBC and Plt counts were compared with normal values (Table 3). The results from differential white cell count were compared with normal values (Table 3).

Result and discussion

Activity concentrations (Bqkg⁻¹) due to ⁴⁰K, ²²⁶Ra and ²³²Th in yam samples from the study LGAs

The range and mean activity concentrations due to the natural radionuclides in yam samples from Oguta and Mbaitoli LGAs are presented in table 4. From Table 4, the measured activity concentrations due to ⁴⁰K, ²²⁶Ra and ²³²Th in yam samples from Oguta oil producing LGA range from 103.56-308.88 Bq kg⁻¹, 11.50-33.22 Bq kg⁻¹ and 12.41-47.62 Bq kg⁻¹ with mean values of 189.99 ± 59.14 Bq kg⁻¹, 23.75 ± 5.69 Bq kg⁻¹ and 30.99 ± 9.51 Bq kg⁻¹, respectively while the activity concentrations due to ⁴⁰K, ²²⁶Ra and ²³²Th in yam samples from Mbaitoli LGA range from 5.24-247.09 Bq kg⁻¹.

4.12-19.05 Bq kg⁻¹ and BDL-29.47 Bq kg⁻¹ with mean values of 110.40 ± 78.53 Bq kg⁻¹, 10.12 ± 3.34 Bq kg⁻¹ and 18.39 ± 8.74 Bq kg⁻¹, respectively. Substantially, mean activity concentrations due to natural radionuclides in yam samples from Oguta are about twice the mean activity concentrations due to natural radionuclides in yam samples from Mbaitoli LGA, which may be ascribed to some level of contamination in Oguta. Mean activity concentrations due to ⁴⁰K, ²²⁶Ra and ²³²Th in yam samples from this study compared to other studies in Nigeria are presented in table 5. From the table, mean activity concentrations due to the radionuclides in yam from the present study are comparable to activity concentrations from other studies conducted in other parts of the country for ⁴⁰K.

Activity concentrations due to ²²⁶Ra in yam obtained from Oguta are higher than mean activity concentrations due to ²²⁶Ra in yam obtained from Mbaitoli, and those obtained by [30-34] from other parts of the country, which may be related to the activities of oil companies, such as improper management of crude wastes, in Oguta. However, higher activity concentrations were determined by [20] from a tin mining area in Jos-Plateau, Nigeria for ²²⁶Ra compared to this study. The mean activity concentrations due to ²³²Th in yam samples obtained from Oguta are also higher than those obtained from Mbaitoli and those obtained by [30-34] from other parts of the country, which may also be related to the activities of oil companies in Oguta. Again, [20] obtained higher activity concentrations from a tin mining area in Jos-Plateau, Nigeria for ²³²Th compared to this study.

Committed effective dose equivalent due to radionuclides in yam samples

The Committed Effective Dose Equivalents (CEDEs) due to natural radionuclides in yam samples from the study areas are summarized in table 6. The CEDEs reported in this study due to radionuclides in yam range from 302.00 - 1000.00 μSv⁻¹ and 53.00 - 650.00 μSv⁻¹ with mean values of 704.95 ± 183.30 μSv⁻¹ and 403.65 ± 172.19 μSv⁻¹ for Oguta and Mbaitoli LGAs, respectively.

Again, the mean CEDE due to natural radionuclides in yam samples from Oguta LGA is about twice the mean CEDE due to radionuclides in yam samples from Mbaitoli. However, the CEDEs from the study LGAs are less than the world average value of 1.1 mSv⁻¹ [35].

Cancer risks estimation due to natural radiation exposures

Importantly, years 2000 to 2015 cancer registry data indicated that Oguta and Mbaitoli LGAs had 69 y⁻¹ and 48 y⁻¹ reported cases, respectively [36]. However, the expected cancer cases in this study from consumption of yam are 1.16 y⁻¹ and 0.66 y⁻¹, for Oguta and Mbaitoli, respectively. Hence, the percentage contributions of natural radiation exposures to incidence of cancer in Oguta and Mbaitoli are 1.7% and 1.4%, respectively.

Haematological estimations

The haematological estimations on participants from the study LGAs in Imo State, Nigeria are summarized in table 7. One hundred and ninety participants per LGA were recruited for the study. In Oguta LGA, 136 (72%) were male while 54 (28%) were female. In Mbaitoli LGA, 124 (65%) were male...
Table 4: Range and mean activity concentrations (Bq kg⁻¹) due to ⁴⁰K, ²²⁶Ra and ²³²Th in yam samples from the study LGAs.

| LGAs          | Communities     | Mean ± σ (Bq kg⁻¹) | ⁴⁰K | ²²⁶Ra | ²³²Th |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Izombe        | Mean ± σ        | 246.66 ± 77.27     | 20.06 ± 2.21 | 33.99 ± 8.69 |
|               | Range           | 140.52 - 308.88    | 17.07 - 22.12 | 23.13 - 44.38 |
| Ezi-Orsu      | Mean ± σ        | 224.63 ± 26.11     | 26.39 ± 4.91 | 32.91 ± 3.33 |
|               | Range           | 192.37 - 255.40    | 22.07 - 33.22 | 28.72 - 36.85 |
| Oguta Orsu-Obodo | Mean ± σ     | 162.90 ± 31.65     | 27.59 ± 3.21 | 35.89 ± 15.11 |
|               | Range           | 138.54 - 207.07    | 23.39 - 30.45 | 14.55 - 47.62 |
| Awa           | Mean ± σ        | 157.39 ± 28.81     | 27.01 ± 2.25 | 30.90 ± 5.10 |
|               | Range           | 137.62 - 199.67    | 23.64 - 28.29 | 25.78 - 37.91 |
| Egwe          | Mean ± σ        | 158.35 ± 63.67     | 17.72 ± 7.14 | 21.25 ± 7.53 |
|               | Range           | 103.56 - 233.02    | 11.50 - 24.96 | 12.41 - 28.32 |
| Overall Mean  | Mean ± σ        | 189.99 ± 59.14     | 23.75 ± 5.69 | 30.99 ± 9.51 |
|               | Range           | 103.56 - 308.88    | 11.50 - 33.22 | 12.41 - 47.62 |
| Mbieri        | Mean ± σ        | 66.74 ± 62.17      | 11.18 ± 2.98 | 12.87 ± 7.91 |
|               | Range           | 14.48 - 141.14     | 7.67 - 14.94  | 7.83 - 24.57  |
| Ubomiri       | Mean ± σ        | 157.93 ± 41.69     | 9.93 ± 2.79  | 17.77 ± 8.66  |
|               | Range           | 127.43 - 218.37    | 5.79 - 11.87  | 9.69 - 27.81  |
| Mbaoloti Ordo | Mean ± σ        | 56.38 ± 46.57      | 9.51 ± 1.43  | 22.95 ± 6.01  |
|               | Range           | 5.24 - 115.29      | 7.54 - 10.76 | 14.64 - 28.77 |
| Ogwa          | Mean ± σ        | 61.25 ± 40.72      | 6.95 ± 2.96  | 11.30 ± 7.62  |
|               | Range           | 36.72 - 122.12     | 4.12 - 10.13 | BDL - 17.82   |
| Ogbakwu       | Mean ± σ        | 215.70 ± 35.60     | 13.02 ± 4.06 | 27.05 ± 3.96  |
|               | Range           | 171.98 - 247.09    | 10.29 - 19.05 | 21.16 - 29.47 |
| Overall Mean  | Mean ± σ        | 110.40 ± 78.53     | 10.12 ± 3.34 | 18.39 ± 8.74  |
|               | Range           | 5.24 - 247.09      | 4.12 - 19.05 | BDL - 29.47   |

Table 5: Mean activity concentrations due to ⁴⁰K, ²²⁶Ra and ²³²Th in yam samples from the study areas compared to other studies in the country.

| Country                    | Mean activity concentrations (Bq kg⁻¹) | Reference |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------|
| Present study (Oguta LGA)  | 189.99 ± 77.27                        | Present study |
| Present study (Mbaoloti LGA)| 110.40 ± 26.11                        | Present study |
| Nigeria (Jos-Plateau)      | 684.5 ± 46.57                         | [20]      |
| Nigeria (Abeokuta)         | 490.67 ± 9.60                         | [30]      |
| Nigeria (Osun State)       | 37.84 ± 1.72                          | [31]      |
| Nigeria (Jos-Plateau)      | 22.12 ± 3.22                          | [32]      |
| Nigeria (Onne, Rivers State)| 227.0 ± 6.5                           | [33]      |
| Nigeria (Ondo State)       | 81.87 ± 4.67                          | [34]      |

* Not detected.

Table 6: CEDE (μSv y⁻¹) due to ⁴⁰K, ²²⁶Ra and ²³²Th in yam samples from the study LGAs.

| LGAs          | Communities     | CEDE (μSv y⁻¹) | Yem |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-----|
| Izombe        | Mean ± σ        | 767.50 ± 179.70 | 760.00 - 950.00 |
|               | Range           | 520.00 - 950.00 | 710.00 - 830.00 |
| Ezi-Orsu      | Mean ± σ        | 762.50 ± 49.92 | 710.00 - 830.00 |
|               | Range           | 684.5 ± 85.5 | 710.00 - 830.00 |
| Oguta Orsu-Obodo | Mean ± σ     | 792.75 ± 271.34 | 710.00 - 830.00 |
|               | Range           | 410.00 - 1000.00 | 640.00 - 820.00 |
| Awa           | Mean ± σ        | 640.00 - 820.00 | 700.00 - 82.87 |
|               | Range           | 22.12 ± 3.22 | 700.00 - 82.87 |
| Egwe          | Mean ± σ        | 455.00 ± 112.69 | 502.00 ± 150.50 |
|               | Range           | 292.50 ± 165.60 | 530.00 - 630.00 |
| Overall Mean  | Mean ± σ        | 1000.00 - 630.00 | 1000.00 - 630.00 |
|               | Range           | 302.00 - 630.00 | 302.00 - 630.00 |
| Mbieri        | Mean ± σ        | 292.50 ± 165.60 | 292.50 ± 165.60 |
|               | Range           | 190.00 - 540.00 | 190.00 - 540.00 |
| Ubomiri       | Mean ± σ        | 412.50 ± 135.00 | 300.00 - 570.00 |
|               | Range           | 412.50 ± 135.00 | 300.00 - 570.00 |
| Mbaoloti Ordo | Mean ± σ        | 455.00 ± 112.69 | 455.00 ± 112.69 |
|               | Range           | 310.00 - 590.00 | 310.00 - 590.00 |
| Ogwa          | Mean ± σ        | 248.25 ± 133.79 | 610.00 ± 49.67 |
|               | Range           | 248.25 ± 133.79 | 610.00 ± 49.67 |
| Ogbakwu       | Mean ± σ        | 610.00 ± 49.67 | 610.00 ± 49.67 |
|               | Range           | 540.00 - 650.00 | 540.00 - 650.00 |
| Overall Mean  | Mean ± σ        | 403.65 ± 172.19 | 403.65 ± 172.19 |
|               | Range           | 53.00 - 650.00 | 53.00 - 650.00 |
while 66 (35%) were female. Mean ages of participants were 33 years and 34 years in Oguta and Mbaitoli LGAs, respectively. Moreover, WBC counts in Oguta and Mbaitoli LGAs range from $(5.00 - 29.87) \times 10^3/mm^3$ with a mean of $(9.00 \pm 4.82) \times 10^3/mm^3$ and $(5.01 - 21.95) \times 10^3/mm^3$ with a mean of $(7.78 \pm 2.17) \times 10^3/mm^3$, respectively. Also, in Oguta and Mbaitoli LGAs, RBC counts range from $(1.52 - 6.00) \times 10^6/mm^3$ with a mean of $(4.64 \pm 1.22) \times 10^6/mm^3$ and $(1.69 - 6.00) \times 10^6/mm^3$ with a mean of $(5.03 \pm 0.74) \times 10^6/mm^3$, respectively. Again, in Oguta and Mbaitoli LGAs, Platelet counts range from $(103 - 448) \times 10^3/mm^3$ with a mean of $(246 \pm 101) \times 10^3/mm^3$ and $(109-450) \times 10^3/mm^3$ with a mean of $(271 \pm 97) \times 10^3/mm^3$, respectively. Furthermore, neutrophil counts in Oguta and Mbaitoli LGAs range from 38.2% - 70.0% with a mean of 55.7 ± 7.0% and 44.1% - 70.0% with a mean of 57.1 ± 5.6%, respectively while lymphocyte counts range from 20.9% - 51.2% with a mean of 36.8 ± 6.9% and 20.2% - 46.9% with a mean of 34.5 ± 5.7%, respectively. In Oguta and Mbaitoli LGAs, basophil counts range from 0.0% - 3.0% with a mean of 0.7 ± 0.4% and 0.0% - 3.0% with a mean of 0.7 ± 0.5%, respectively while monocyte counts range from 2.0% - 8.0% with a mean of 4.5 ± 1.5% and 2.2% - 8.0% with a mean of 5.1 ± 1.3%, respectively. Essentially, eosinophil counts in Oguta and Mbaitoli range from 1.0% - 4.0% with a mean of 2.3 ± 0.8% and 1.0% - 4.0% with a mean of 2.6 ± 0.8%, respectively. Mean WBC and Platelet counts in this study compared to other studies worldwide are presented in Tables 8 and 9, respectively. From Table 8, abnormally higher WBC counts were obtained by [37] and [38] in India, [39], [40] and [41] in Iraq, and [42] in Pakistan compared to this study, which could indicate leukaemia in those studies. From Table 9, the mean Platelet counts on participants in this study are higher than those obtained by [37] and [38] in India, [39] and [40] in Iraq, and [42] in Pakistan, which could also indicate leukaemia in those studies. Hence, the overall health of the communities in Oguta and Mbaitoli study LGAs has not been compromised due to environmental and human factors.

### Analysis of variance on radiological parameters

Using one-way ANOVA at $\alpha = 0.05$, the effects of activity concentrations (Bqkg$^{-1}$) and committed effective dose equivalents ($\mu$Sv$y^{-1}$) due to $^{40}$K, $^{226}$Ra and $^{232}$Th in yam matrix from Oguta are significantly different from the effects of radiological parameters due to natural radionuclides in similar matrix from Mbaitoli. Hence, natural radioactivity may have been elevated in Oguta LGA due to activities of oil companies in the area such as improper management of crude wastes.

### Table 7: Haematological estimations in the study LGAs.

|                | Oguta LGA | Mbaitoli LGA |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| Number of participants | 190       | 190          |
| Age during examination (years) | 33        | 34           |
| Standard deviation | 15        | 18           |
| Range            | 10-70     | 5-80         |
| Sex              |           |              |
| Male             | 136 (72%) | 124 (65%)    |
| Female           | 54 (28%)  | 66 (35%)     |
| WBC count (x10^3/mm^3) |           |              |
| Mean             | 9.00      | 7.78         |
| Standard deviation | 4.82     | 2.17         |
| Range            | 5.00-29.87| 5.01-21.95   |
| RBC count (x10^6/mm^3) |           |              |
| Mean             | 4.64      | 5.03         |
| Standard deviation | 1.22     | 0.74         |
| Range            | 1.52-6.00 | 1.69-6.00    |
| Platelet count (x10^3/mm^3) |           |              |
| Mean             | 246       | 271          |
| Standard deviation | 101      | 97           |
| Range            | 103-448   | 109-450      |
| N (%)            | 55.7      | 57.1         |
| Standard deviation | 7.0     | 5.6          |
| Range            | 38.2-70.0 | 44.1-70.0    |
| L (%)            | 36.8      | 34.5         |
| Standard deviation | 6.9      | 5.7          |
| Range            | 20.9-51.2 | 20.2-46.9    |
| B (%)            | 4.5       | 5.1          |
| Standard deviation | 1.5     | 1.3          |
| Range            | 2.0-8.0   | 2.2-8.0      |
| E (%)            | 2.3       | 2.6          |
| Standard deviation | 0.8     | 0.8          |
| Range            | 1.0-4.0   | 1.0-4.0      |

### Table 8: Mean WBC count in this study compared to other studies worldwide.

| Country          | WBC count (x10^3/mm^3) | Reference |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Present study    | 9.00 ± 4.82 (5.00 - 29.87) | Present study |
| (Oguta LGA)      |                        |           |
| Present study    | 7.78 ± 2.17 (6.01 - 21.95) | Present study |
| (Mbaaitoli LGA)  |                        |           |
| North India      | 21.54 ± 7.29 (NA*)     | [37]      |
| India            | 53.8 (10 - 97)         | [38]      |
| Pakistan         | 57.4 ± 44.41 (0.7 - 550.6) | [42]   |
| Iraq             | 35.37 ± 34.40 (NA*)    | [39]      |
| Iraq             | 34.546 ± 39.015 (2.700 - 193.000) | [40]   |
| Iraq             | 47.1 ± 71.7 (0.5 - 450) | [41]      |

* Not applicable.

### Table 9: Mean platelet count in this study compared to other studies worldwide.

| Country          | Platelet count (x10^3/mm^3) | Reference |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Present study    | 246 ± 101 (103 - 448)       | Present study |
| (Oguta LGA)      |                            |           |
| Present study    | 271 ± 97 (109 - 450)        | Present study |
| (Mbaaitoli LGA)  |                            |           |
| North India      | 148.40 ± 32.67 (NA*)        | [37]      |
| India            | 63.3 (32 - 83)             | [38]      |
| Pakistan         | 54.5 ± 28.27 (2 - 436)     | [42]      |
| Iraq             | 72.43 ± 79.00 (NA*)        | [39]      |
| Iraq             | 39.963 ± 43.709 (5.000 - 250.000) | [40]   |

* Not applicable.
Conclusion

The assessment of both radionuclide contents in yam matrix and health risks in Oguta LGA was carried out to determine possible radiological health risks associated with improper management of crude wastes, and also address the communities concern as regards overall health of residents. Yam samples from five different communities in the study LGAs were prepared and measured using calibrated gamma spectrometer. The mean activity concentrations from Oguta LGA were 189.99 ± 59.14 Bqkg⁻¹, 23.75 ± 5.69 Bqkg⁻¹ and 30.99 ± 9.51 Bqkg⁻¹ for ⁴⁰K, ²²⁶Ra and ²³²Th, respectively while those from Mbaitol study LGAs were 110.40 ± 78.53 Bqkg⁻¹, 10.12 ± 3.34 Bqkg⁻¹ and 18.39 ± 8.74 Bqkg⁻¹ for ⁴⁰K, ²²⁶Ra and ²³²Th, respectively. Also, the mean CEDEs from Oguta and Mbaito study LGAs were 704.95 ± 183.30μSv y⁻¹ and 403.65 ± 172.19 μSv y⁻¹, respectively. Besides, at α₉₅/₉₉ the effects of radiological parameters due to the natural radionuclides in yam samples from Oguta are significantly different from effects of radiological parameters due to the natural radionuclides in yam samples from Mbaitol. However, the percentage contributions of natural radiation exposures to incidence of cancer in Oguta and Mbaitol are just 1.7% and 1.4%, respectively, and haematological estimations have shown that overall health of the communities in the study LGAs has not been endangered. Hence, natural radioactivity might have been elevated in Oguta LGA due to improper management of crude wastes by oil companies in the area but the concentration levels are not yet frightening. Nevertheless, consistent exposure to those radionuclides may result in radiological health risks in the long run. The activities of oil companies in Oguta have to be reviewed by relevant government agencies in order to forestall long term health risks.

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Consent

As per international standard, each participant’s written consent has been collected and preserved by the authors.

Ethical approval

Authors have obtained all necessary ethical approval from University of Ibadan, Nigeria/University College Hospital, Ibadan, Nigeria (UI/UCH) Ethics Committee and the

Approval/assigned number is: UI/EC/17/ 0262.

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