Magnesium in Drinking Water and Liver Cancer Morbidity - A Possible Relation?

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Summary

The paper presents results of a research on liver cancer morbidity in Opole province, Poland, in relation to magnesium exposure in drinking water. Based on the extensive empirical materials of cancer registry information and water quality, the well known statistical approach using BUGS software was applied in the study. The results support a hypothesis of a possible association between the deficiency of magnesium in drinking water and the increase of liver cancer morbidity in the population exposed. The outcomes were presented in a table and graphically in histograms, scatterplots and maps.

Key words: magnesium, liver cancer, logistic regression, BUGS

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