## RESULTS

The results of analyses of 75 samples of human fat are given in table 1. This shows the number of cases in which DDT was found in each of six ranges of concentration. Approximately one fourth of the specimens examined contained no DDT, or only traces (0.1 to 1.0 p.p.m.). The two values in the high concentration range were respectively 26 and 34 p.p.m., the latter from an infant. The average for all samples was 5.3 p.p.m. An explanation for the skew distribution pattern of the samples at the low DDT concentration range was sought in the possible effect of sex on the fat storage of DDT.[1] Males and females, however, were equally represented, and statistical analyses showed no significant difference between the sexes ($p = 0.05$).

TABLE 1.—*Range of Concentration of DDT in Seventy-Five Samples of Human Fat*

| Range, p.p.m. DDT | Cases |
|---|---|
| 0.0 | 15 |
| 0.1- 1.0 | 7 |
| 1.1- 5.0 | 21 |
| 5.1-10.0 | 21 |
| 10.1-20.0 | 9 |
| Over 20.0 * | 2 |
| Average concentration = 5.3 p.p.m. | |

* Actual values were 26 and 34 p.p.m.

TABLE 2.—*Range of Concentration of DDT in Thirty-Two Samples of Human Milk*

| Range, p.p.m. DDT | Cases |
|---|---|
| 0.00 | 2 |
| 0.01-0.05 | 3 |
| 0.11-0.15 | 13 |
| 0.16-0.20 | 2 |
| Over 0.20 * | 4 |
| Average concentration = 0.13 p.p.m. | |

* Actual values were 0.25, 0.28, 0.42 and 0.77 p.p.m.

Table 2 shows the range of concentration of DDT found in 32 samples of human milk. These results give a normal distribution pattern, with a frequency maximum coincident with the average concentration of 0.13 p.p.m. for all 32 subjects. This concentration of DDT is of the same order as that found within the past year in a number of market milks analyzed by the Food and Drug Administration. The four samples of human milk in the high concentration range showed 0.25, 0.28, 0.42 and 0.77 p.p.m. In none of these cases could the high values be correlated with any extraordinary known exposure to DDT.

In summary, this preliminary survey shows that DDT occurs in human fat and milk, presumably as the result of the widespread use of DDT with consequent contamination of a number of important foodstuffs. On the basis that man stores DDT in his fat at the same rate as the rat it may be assumed that traces of DDT in the average human dietary are of the order of 0.05 p.p.m. As yet clinical data are not available to assess whatever danger may be associated with the DDT stored in the fat or excreted in human milk in the quantities reported.