Toxic Threats: Preconception to Young Adults

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Collaborative on Health and the Environment/Boston University Superfund Research
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Director, CA EPA Children's Environmental Health Center

(Comments do not represent state of California)

Director COTC,

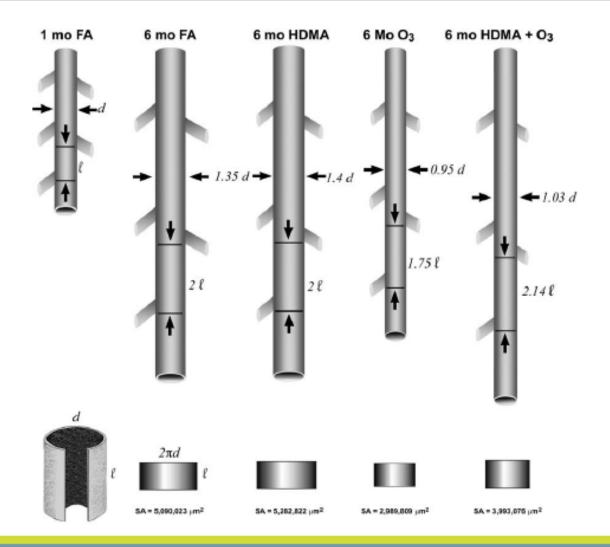
Center for Integrative Research on Childhood Leukemia and the Environment
UC Berkeley

*Funded by Agency for Toxic Substances Disease Registry and US EPA through ACMT

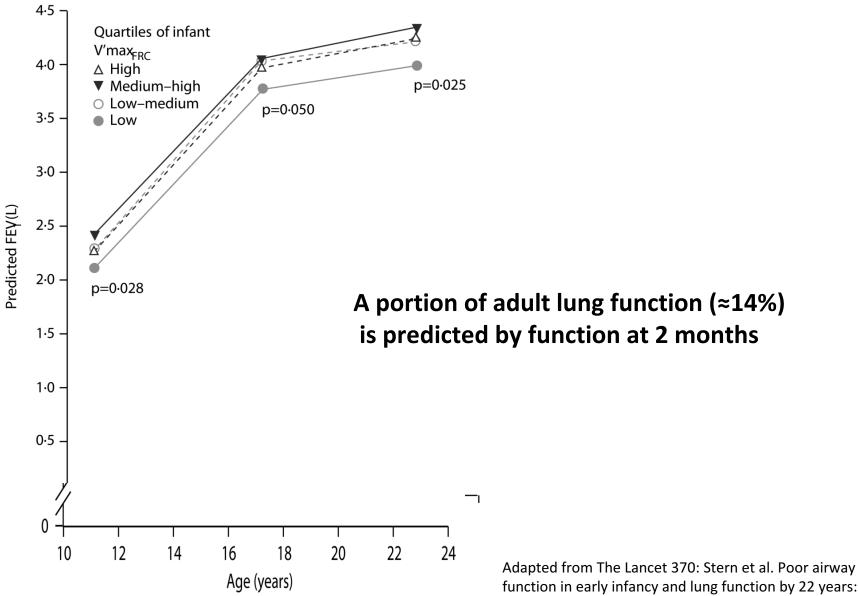




Environmental exposures at critical developmental periods may permanently alter structure of airways



Reference: Plopper CG, Smiley-Jewell SM, Miller LA, Fanucchi MV, Evans MJ, Buckpitt AR, et al., 2007. Asthma/allergic alrways disease: does postnatal exposure to environmental toxicants promote alrway pathobiology? (link) Graphic used with permission.



Adapted from The Lancet 370: Stern et al. Poor airway function in early infancy and lung function by 22 years: a non-selective longitudinal cohort study. Pg 761, copyright 2007

Knowledge Gap

- 89% report getting questions from families
- ~ ½ uncomfortable discussing environmental exposures
- 92% would find it helpful to have information about environmental exposures



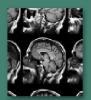
A Story of Health













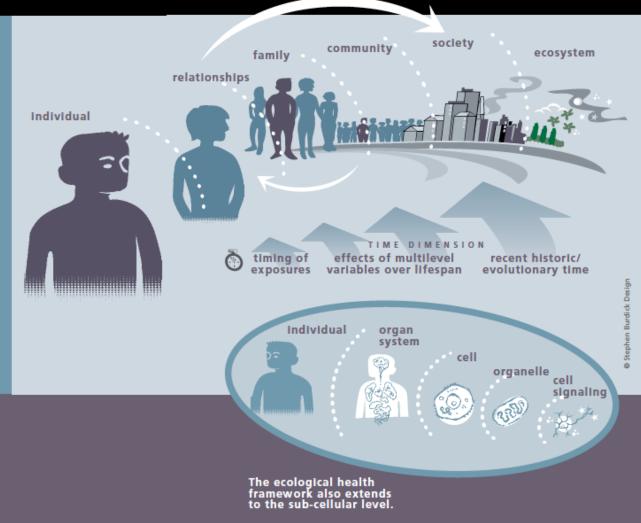
Story of Health with permission

INTRODUCTION Ecological Health Framework

The ecological framework can include multiple levels from sub-cellular to societal.

It is not hierarchical in the sense that one level is more important than another, but rather in the sense that individual biology is progressively nested within the person, family, community, society and ecosystem.

The interactions and feedback loops within, across, and among these levels are complex and variable. They exert their influences on health across time.



| Reunion | Asthma | Cancer | Learning/ Developmental | Disabilities | Disabilities | Disabilities |

ASTHMAGENS: Risk factors for the development of asthma

Some early life environmental risk factors have been identified.

For example, prenatal and early life exposure to social stressors, such as violence, can increase the risk of asthma as well as increase the impacts on respiratory health from allergens, air pollution, and tobacco smoke.

Secondhand smoke alone is a risk factor for new cases of asthma in preschool-aged children.

Karen was surprised to learn that some doctors are even concerned about acetaminophen and its relationship to asthma.

Brett has experienced many of these risk factors in his short life. More details about these can be found as you read his story.

More information on acetaminophen



Stress affects our health. Watch this video by Dr. Rosalind Wright to see how social stressors, along with environmental factors, can be linked to asthma. (5 min.)

Rosalind J. Wright, MD MPH. Horace W. **Goldsmith Professor of** Pediatrics, Vice-chair, Clinical and Translational Research, Department of Pediatrics, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai



Help Page Reunion Home Asthma Cancer (Childhood Leukemia) Developmental Disabilities Diabetes Infertility Cognitive Decline

INFERTILITY Reiko & Toshio's Story



They discuss a range of other possible environmental exposures including endocrine disruptors.

Dr. Patel says she will have the test results in about a week, so they set up another appointment.

Watch: Little Things Matter: The Impact of Toxins on the **Developing Brain** Dr. Bruce P. Lanphear, MD MPH **Professor, Simon Fraser**

University





Bisphenol A (BPA) and how it can mimic estrogen

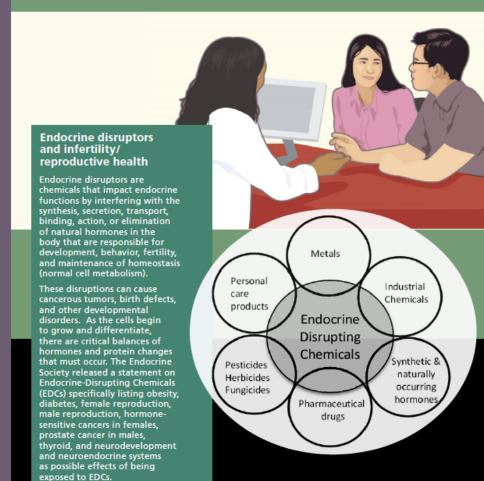
Example: DES



Bone disrupting chemicals: Fatty bones and osteoporosis



Parabens and reproductive health



A Story of Health

INFERTILITY Reiko & Toshio's Story

Dr. Lopez mentioned other environmental exposures that might affect fertility, such as air pollution, and says there

air pollution, and says there are some good resources that she can also send to

Reiko.

Reiko thinks about her training runs around some of the major roads, and remembers the emissions from the trucks and cars. She wonders how that might have affected her.

Dr. Lopez suggests that a fertility specialist may be able to provide even more information.





Vulnerable populations and environmental disparities



Air pollution and fertility, reproductive health



<u>Link</u>: ACOG Evaluating Infertility

Links:

ACOG American Congress of Ob/Gyn: Vulnerable populations and environmental disparities

FIGO Opinion International Federal of Gyn/Ob:
Reproductive health impacts of exposure to toxic environmental chemicals



Help Page Reunion Home Asthma Cancer Learning/ Childhood Developmental Leukemia) Disabilities Infertility Diabetes Cognitive Decline

Go Back

Dibromochloropropane DBCP

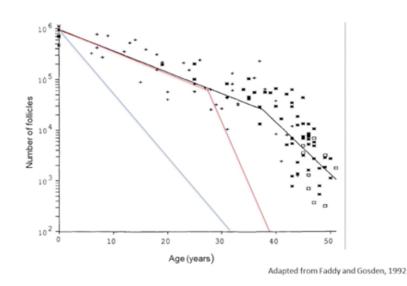
- Soil fumigant Introduced 1950s
- Toxic to sperm and testis
- Caused male infertility in 1500 pesticide plant workers in U.S.
- Continued export after US ban
- Over 30 years later there are still wells in California near production plant requiring special filtration



Females – Born with Finite Number Oocytes in Primordial Follicles

- Called Ovarian Reserve
- Toxicants that decrease follicle pool can result in ovarian senescence and menopause
- Examples include:
 - PAHs
 - 2- bromopropane
 - Ionizing radiation
 - Chemotherapeutic agents

Age-Related Decline in Human Follicles



Story of Health – find at: Western States PEHSU (https://wspehsu.ucsf.edu)

A Story of Health

CHILDHOOD LEUKEMIA Stephen's Story

After talking with Tricia and examining Stephen, Dr. Jones was also concerned. She confirmed that Stephen appeared ill and that the cause could be a number of things. She said she needed laboratory tests to make an accurate diagnosis.

Dr. Jones ordered blood tests that could be done at the local hospital and called to make an appointment for Stephen to get his blood drawn that same day.

Tricia was upset and called her husband David with the news. She started to ask a lot of questions. Dr. Jones tried to calm her and said she would call her as soon as she had the results.

Tricia brought Stephen to the hospital laboratory for the tests and went home very worried.



| Reunion | Asthma | Cancer (Childhood Leukemia) | Disabilities | Diabetes | Infertility | Cognitive Decline | References | Go Back ←

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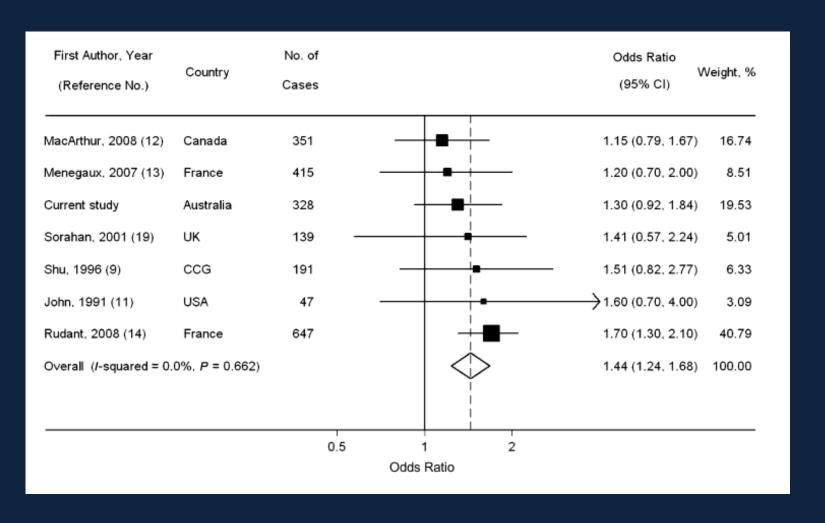






Story of Health: Paintings by Susan Macfarlane used with permission Special thanks to Dr. Geoffrey Farrer-Brown and Euan MacKay

Meta-analysis ALL and Paternal Smoking around Conception (> 20cpd vs. none)



ALL Joint Effect of Pre- and Postnatal Exposure to Tobacco Smoking

	Controls	Cases	
Exposure to tobacco smoking	N=975	N=767	ORa (95% CI)
No	070	400	100()
No exposure during both periods	670	498	1.00 (—)
Paternal prenatal smoking only	127	98	0.91 (0.68–1.22)
Child's passive smoking only	74	46	0.80 (0.51-1.09)
Exposure during both periods	88	115	1.50 (1.01–2.23)
	P-value for interaction		0.02

^aOR adjusted for child's age at diagnosis/reference date, sex, and Hispanic status, maternal race, and household annual income.

Preconception/Early Prenatal Exposure and Childhood Leukemia

- Any paint exposure 3 mos < conception (5 studies)
 ALL OR 1.54 (1.28- 1.85)
- Father Preconception smoking
 - AML 1.37 (1.07-1.76)
 - ALL 1.44 (1.24- 1.68) meta-analysis not CLIC
- Folate supplementation mother (primary education or less)
 - ALL 0.47 (0.33-0.68)



Bailey et al., Cancer, Causes, and Control 2015 Metayer, AJE, 2016;184(4):261–273 Milne et al., Am J Epidemiology 2012 Metayer, Epidemiology, 2014

Figure 1. Incidence of childhood leukemia in California by race-ethnicity, 1988-2012.

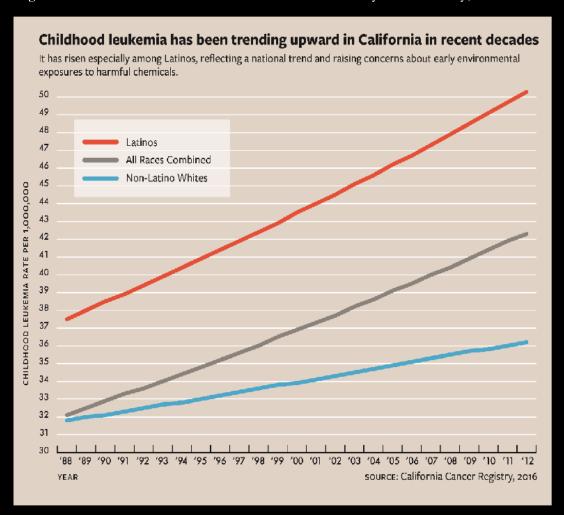


Figure adapted from Giddings B, Whitehead TP, Metayer C, Miller MD. Childhood Leukemia Incidence in California: High and Rising in the Hispanic Population. *Cancer 2016*.

IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH LITERACY OF YOUNG ADULTS

HOME » PROJECTS » IMPROVING ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH LITERACY OF YOUNG ADULTS

A project of the Center for Integrative Research on Childhood Leukemia and the Environment (CIRCLE) Community

Outreach and Translation Core (COTC) at the University of California, Berkeley in collaboration with the Western States

PEHSU.

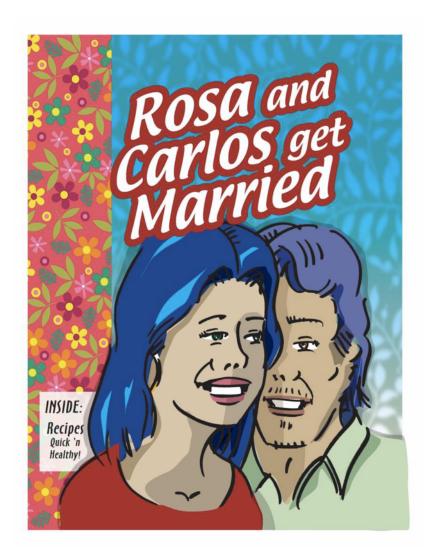
PROJECTS

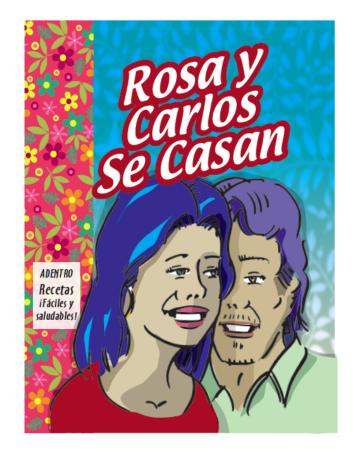
 Improving Environmental Health Literacy of Young Adults

- High and increasing rate of CL in Latino children
- Preconception and prenatal exposures important (as well as early childhood)
- Exposures related to other outcomes



http://circle.berkeley.edu/translation-and-outreach/for-parents/ https://wspehsu.ucsf.edu/projects/improving-environmental-health-literacy-young-adults/





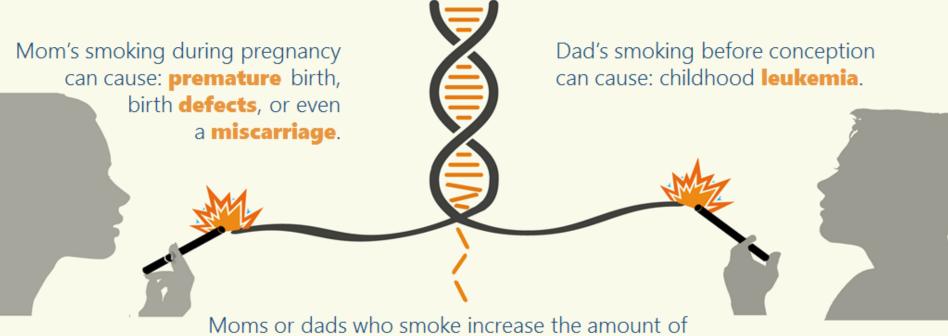




Everyone Knows that Mom's Smoking During Pregnancy is Bad for Baby, but...

DID YOU KNOW?

Dad's Smoking *Before* Conception Can Harm the Child, too?



cancer-causing DNA changes in their children by 30%.

FUTURE PARENTS: Start Protecting Your Children's Health BEFORE They Are Conceived!

mercialanke
hvala arigato
cracias thank you...
hvala merci danke
crazie thanks hvala
danke cracias merci
arigato thank you
crazie merci

merci grazie danke hvala thanks merci grazie danke hvala thanks merci grazie danke thanks

> merci grazie arigato

arigato gracias thanks



identified. With the exception of

birth defect registries in some states,

lack of comprehensive data collec-

INFERTILITY Reiko & Toshio's Story

Dr. Lopez includes information on the influence of toxic chemicals such as lead and the solvents in paints and other materials.

She again mentions the important nutrition issues they had discussed earlier.

Watch: Chemicals and Infertility

Director, Program on Reproductive

Tracey J, Woodruff, PhD, MPH

Health and the Environment:

Professor in the Department

Reproductive Sciences at the

University of California, San

Francisco

of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and





Reproductive health effects of solvents



Reproductive health effects of lead



Key concept: Unintended adverse consequences of improvements to the

Links:

- Disruption Exchange
- Reproduction Health
- CDC's Lead and Pregnancy











environment

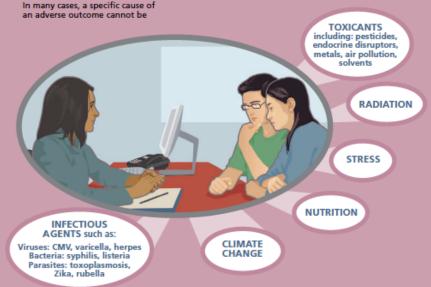
- TedX The Endrocrine
- Generations at Risk and the Environment

KEY CONCEPT:

Multiple environmental factors can influence reproductive health.

Environmental factors, alone or in combination with other variables, can have adverse impacts on reproductive health, increasing the risk of infertility, miscarriage, abnormal fetal growth, fetal death, preterm birth, birth defects or other developmental abnormalities.

tion pertaining to most abnormal outcomes makes epidemiologic studies intended to identify causal factors difficult to conduct.





CIRCLE at UC Berkeley

Catherine Metayer, Julia Vassey, Todd Whitehead (UC Berkeley), Brenda Giddings (CA Cancer Registry), Joe Wiemels (UCSF)

Western States Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Unit (WSPEHSU at UCSF)

Maria Valenti, Steve Burdick, Vickie Leonard, Sharyle Patton, Jose Camacho, Richard Carlton

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