

Veille Internet BPA du 5/09/2011 au 18/09/2011

Bisphénol A (BPA) sur Internet : Faits marquants

ARTICLES EN FRANÇAIS

- Jim.fr - Y a-t-il un lien entre exposition au bisphénol A et fertilité des femmes ? p-2
- Lefigaro.fr - Le bisphénol A augmente le poids de naissance des bébés p3-4

ARTICLES EN ANGLAIS

- Sfgate.com - Study: BPA, methylparaben block breast cancer drugs
Des chercheurs du "California Pacific Medical Center" de San Francisco ont découvert que deux substances chimiques couramment utilisées, à savoir le Bisphénol A et le méthylparabène, interfèrent avec l'efficacité des traitements médicamenteux utilisés pour combattre le cancer du sein. p5-6
- Marketwatch.com - CDC, EPA Clinical Exposure Study Finds BPA Exposure Unlikely to Cause Health Effects
Une étude financée par l'EPA américaine et menée par une équipe de chercheurs issus du "Pacific Northwest National Laboratory", de la FDA américaine et des "Centers for Disease Control and Prevention" montrerait que le bisphénol A n'induit pas d'effets indésirables pour la santé. En effet, chez 20 volontaires ayant ingéré des aliments en conserve trois fois par jour, les niveaux sanguins de BPA non métabolisé étaient inférieurs au seuil de détection. p7-8

ARTICLE EN PORTUGUAIS

- Contacto-latino.com - Brasil quer banir "bisfenol A" das mamadeiras
(Brésil) A partir du 1er janvier 2012, la vente de biberons contenant du bisphénol A sera interdite au Brésil. Cette mesure a été décidée par l'Agence Nationale de Vigilance Sanitaire (Anvisa) afin de protéger les bébés de 0 à 12 mois. p9



Y a-t-il un lien entre exposition au bisphénol A et fertilité des femmes ?

Publié le 09/09/2011

Les effets soupçonnés de l'exposition aux perturbateurs endocriniens pourraient ne pas être l'apanage des hommes. Une étude prospective conduite par des équipes d'Harvard, chez 202 femmes traitées pour infertilité, suspecte un lien entre exposition au bisphénol A (BPA) et réserve ovarienne. Elle trouve des taux urinaires de BPA détectables chez plus de 80 % de ces femmes, et suggère une tendance, n'atteignant cependant pas la significativité, à une relation inverse entre ces taux et une réduction du nombre de follicules antraux et du volume ovarien. À suivre.

Dr Julie Perrot

Souter I et coll. : Urinary bisphenol A (BPA) concentrations and ovarian reserve in women undergoing infertility treatments. 27th Annual Meeting of the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology – ESHRE (Stockholm) : 3-6 juillet 2011.

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Le bisphénol A augmente le poids de naissance des bébés

Publié le 12/09/2011



Un autre phénol, la benzophénone 3, est associé aussi avec une augmentation du poids de naissance des enfants. (Crédits photo: Scaparros/WikimediaCommons)

En France, la quasi-totalité des femmes enceintes est imprégnée par les phénols.

Voilà une étude épidémiologique sur l'impact des phénols qui va certainement faire du bruit. Ces substances dont le fameux bisphénol A présent encore l'an dernier dans les biberons en plastique sont en effet régulièrement accusées de perturber le système hormonal et le développement sexuel normal des enfants. Ils font partie de ce qu'on appelle les perturbateurs endocriniens. Or, la nouvelle étude conduite par l'Inserm montre que 96% des femmes enceintes de Bretagne et des régions de Nancy et de Poitiers sont contaminées (imprégnées en termes savants) par ces substances chimiques. Mais elle montre aussi que trois de ces produits chimiques modifient le poids des nouveau-nés de sexe mâle, ces molécules traversant la barrière placentaire.

L'étude a été publiée la semaine dernière dans la revue américaine *Environmental Health Perspectives*. Les recherches sont basées sur les deux cohortes mères-enfants françaises Eden et Pélagie destinées à étudier l'impact de l'environnement durant la grossesse. Les femmes enceintes ont été recrutées entre 2002 et 2006.

«Le **bisphénol A** a des effets possibles sur la croissance du fœtus», confirme Rémy Slama, de l'université de Grenoble, qui a piloté les travaux. En effet, les chercheurs ont constaté une augmentation du poids des bébés et du périmètre crânien, d'autant plus marquée que le taux d'imprégnation est élevé. Les mesures ont été effectuées à partir de prélèvements urinaires par les CDC d'Atlanta. Ils sont légèrement supérieurs aux chiffres relevés dans les autres pays européens. «Ces résultats demandent à être confirmés, tempère le chercheur. Il faut savoir ce qui se passe chez les filles. Mais ce que nous avons trouvé est cohérent: les perturbateurs interagissent avec le système endocrinien et adipeux.»

Malformations génitales

Un autre phénol, la benzophénone 3, est associé aussi avec une augmentation du poids de naissance des enfants. Cette substance est utilisée comme filtre anti-UV dans de nombreuses crèmes solaires. Ces résultats confirment ceux obtenus précédemment chez des femmes new-yorkaises ayant accouché de garçons.

Autres substances pointées du doigt par l'équipe de l'Inserm: les dérivés du 1,4-dichlorobenzène. Cette molécule était utilisée en France jusqu'en 2009 comme insecticide et déodorant, notamment dans les boules antimites. Mais au lieu d'augmenter le poids des garçons à la naissance, elle le fait diminuer. «L'association est nette», assure Rémy Slama. Généralement, un petit poids à la naissance est un facteur de risque d'obésité. «Il n'est pas facile de prédire quelles incidences ces perturbations peuvent avoir à long terme», reconnaît néanmoins le chercheur. La trajectoire de croissance des enfants va être suivie de près dans les prochaines années.

L'étude a concerné aussi les phtalates, une autre famille de perturbateurs endocriniens. Là, aucune augmentation ou diminution de poids n'a été relevée. «Cela ne veut pas dire qu'ils n'ont pas d'effet sur les garçons. Chez les rongeurs, les phtalates provoquent des anomalies des organes reproducteurs.» Les résultats concernant les malformations génitales constatées chez 72 des bébés ne seront publiés que l'an prochain.

Les phénols et les phtalates sont présents dans de nombreux produits industriels comme les bouteilles en plastique, le fond des boîtes de conserve, les films alimentaires, les peintures, les crèmes solaires, etc. Ils sont partout, dans l'eau, dans les poussières des habitations mais on peut néanmoins réduire l'exposition. Une étude américaine publiée dans le numéro de juillet de la revue *Environmental Health Perspectives* montrait qu'en arrêtant de manger des aliments en conserve, une famille voyait ses taux de bisphénol A dans les urines diminuer de moitié.

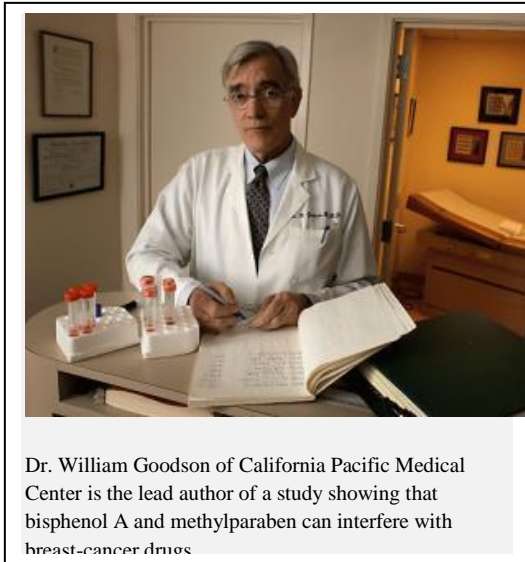
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Study: BPA, methylparaben block breast cancer drugs

Victoria Colliver, Chronicle Staff Writer

Tuesday, September 13, 2011



Dr. William Goodson of California Pacific Medical Center is the lead author of a study showing that bisphenol A and methylparaben can interfere with breast-cancer drugs

San Francisco researchers have discovered that two chemicals commonly used in consumer products - bisphenol A and methylparaben - can interfere with the effectiveness of drugs used to fight breast cancer.

The research by doctors from California Pacific Medical Center in San Francisco is part of a growing body of evidence looking at the negative health effects of BPA, a plastic hardening chemical found in food containers, cans and even sales receipts, as well as methylparaben, a lesser-known preservative found in cosmetics and personal care products.

Scientific studies have linked the chemicals to hormonal problems and reproductive health issues, among other problems.

In the latest study, researchers took noncancerous breast cells from high-risk patients, grew them in a laboratory and found that once the cells were exposed to bisphenol A and methylparaben, they started behaving like cancer cells.

Tamoxifen, a drug designed to prevent or treat cancer, slows down the growth of both healthy and cancerous breast cells and ultimately leads to their death. But when tamoxifen was introduced in the lab, the cells exposed to the two chemicals kept growing and didn't die, said Dr. William Goodson, senior clinical research scientist at California Pacific Medical Center Research Institute and lead author of the study.

The results are being published online this week in the medical journal *Carcinogenesis*.

Signal to consumers

Jeanne Rizzo, chief executive officer of the Breast Cancer Fund, a San Francisco advocacy group, said the study shows that BPA and methylparaben have a triggering effect when it comes to cancer. The next step, she said, has to be for consumers to demand changes that reduce environmental exposure to these chemicals.

A bill sitting on the governor's desk would ban BPA in sippy cups and baby bottles manufactured or sold in California. AB1319 was authored by Assemblywoman Betsy Butler, D-Los Angeles. Similar legislation has failed in previous years.

The study looks at the fundamental mechanisms of how normal breast cells behave when exposed to BPA or methylparaben, said Dr. Mhel Kavanaugh-Lynch, director of the California Breast Cancer Research Program, which is administered by the University of California in Oakland and helped to fund the study.

Chemicals such as BPA and methylparaben mimic or interfere with the body's endocrine or hormonal systems.

"We have a lot of information that makes these endocrine disruptors appear to be bad things to be exposed to, but there are very few, if any, studies that show a direct causal link," Kavanaugh-Lynch said.

On a cellular level, Goodson and his colleagues focused on a gene - a critical pathway - that must be turned on for cancer cells to grow and work around the drugs designed to turn the cancer "off."

The study found that healthy cells exposed to BPA and methylparaben started figuring out ways to bypass drugs like tamoxifen.

Drugs decrease estrogen

Since most breast cancers are driven by the hormone estrogen, the bulk of the drugs used to treat breast cancer are designed to knock down estrogen. BPA and methylparaben not only mimic estrogen's ability to drive cancer, but appear to be even better than the natural hormone in bypassing the ability of drugs to treat it, Goodson said.

"There may be other routes of toxicity we're just beginning to understand," he said.

Scientists are increasingly looking at environmental causes for hormone-based cancers like breast cancer.

Breast cancer rates have been growing over the past 30 years. While some of the reason can be attributed to hormone-replacement therapies or other issues specific to women, researchers have noticed that breast cancer rates are going up by about the same amount in men as in women.

"It's mostly a women's disease, but when more men are getting more breast cancer, you have to wonder where the hormones are coming from," Goodson said.

Goodson said BPA and methylparaben are hard to avoid because they are used so widely and are even found in household dust. He said he does not know whether the effects of exposure to the chemicals are reversible.

"It's used so much. We kind of swim in it," he said.

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Sept. 7, 2011, 6:30 a.m. EDT

CDC, EPA Clinical Exposure Study Finds BPA Exposure Unlikely to Cause Health Effects

[North American Metal Packaging Alliance, Inc. Lauds Study Findings; BPA Not Detectable in Blood Even at Highest Concentrations](#)



WASHINGTON, Sep 07, 2011 (BUSINESS WIRE) -- Government scientists recently completed a landmark human exposure study providing definitive evidence that adverse health effects from bisphenol A (BPA) are highly unlikely. Funded entirely by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the study was conducted by a team of expert researchers from the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

In the paper to be published this month in the Journal of Toxicological Sciences, researchers found that even when a typical diet was altered to ensure that high concentrations of BPA were ingested, the levels of non-metabolized BPA (i.e., "free" BPA) in blood were below the level of detection. That is several orders of magnitude lower than levels associated with potentially adverse health effects.

"This study offers definitive evidence that even the highest exposure levels of BPA from food contact application did not allow for measurable amounts of the chemical to be detected in the human blood stream," said Dr. John Rost, Chairman of the North American Metal Packaging Alliance, Inc. (NAMPA). "This study is important for consumers because, despite all the media hype about the dangers of BPA, it debunks the myth that BPA exposure through diet is harmful."

The clinical exposure study, the first of its kind, collected blood and urine samples from 20 volunteers who consumed three meals of canned foods lined with a BPA based coating. While studies examining the amount of BPA people are consuming through diet have been extensively researched, such studies are not helpful for assessing possible impacts on human health. Measuring the amount of BPA entering the body does not assess levels of free BPA found in the bloodstream, or how efficiently it is metabolized and removed from the bloodstream. The EPA study is the most sophisticated analysis of internal exposure, or how the body processes BPA. It is critical to understand the internal exposure and metabolic processing of BPA in people to assess effectively whether the oft-referenced animal studies actually are relevant to human exposure.

"People have heard that 93% of the U.S. population have BPA in them, but the mere presence of BPA doesn't mean it is harmful," Dr. Rost continued. "What people aren't told is that the BPA is measured as the BPA-metabolite in urine, which means the human body is metabolizing and clearing it efficiently and effectively from the body."

The study results indicate that the human body is extremely efficient at processing BPA from the body and is so effective that levels of free BPA are undetectable.

-- Free BPA was below the limit of detection in all 320 blood samples analyzed by the CDC lab, even for samples with detectable total BPA. Based on their results, the authors note that high levels of BPA in blood reported in other studies are unlikely to be valid.

-- Total BPA was detected in only 14% of the 320 blood samples, only one of which was above 1 part per billion (ppb). Total BPA was below the sensitive limit of detection (0.3 ppb) for 86% of the samples.

The work of Teeguarden et al. demonstrates for the first time in a large clinical study that because of the way BPA is processed in the body, it is highly unlikely that BPA could cause health effects. Moreover, the findings call into question other studies reporting high levels of BPA in spot testing of urine or blood. The authors suggest that "infrequent positive determinations near the detection limit should be suspect" and "thus, some attributions of high blood BPA concentrations from oral exposure seem implausible."

The findings raise serious questions of the human relevance of many, if not all, studies that have purported to show adverse effects from BPA, and or studies that utilize methods of exposure that bypass the normal metabolic pathway from oral exposure in humans. Scientists and toxicologists across the globe have hailed the study as "beautifully designed" in Forbes and agree with the findings that indicate health effects from BPA in the general population are unlikely at best.

The study can be found at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21705716> .

About NAMPA

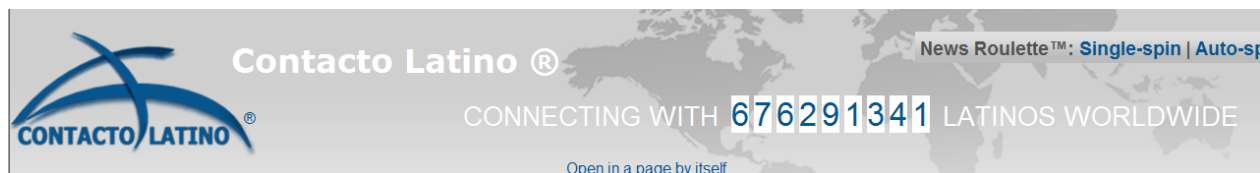
The North American Metal Packaging Alliance, Inc. and its members support sound science and trust the scientific review process that has protected our food supply for decades. For further information, visit www.metal-pack.org .

SOURCE: North American Metal Packaging Alliance, Inc.

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http://contacto-latino.com/view/?u=http%3A%2F%2Fnews.google.com%2Fnews%2Furl%3Fsa%3Dt%26fd%3DR%26usg%3DAFQjCNHbPnSwFiMO MfSuAltTa90d_pSoKw%26url%3Dhttp%3A%2F%2Ftribunadonorte.com.br%2Fnoticia%2Fbrasil-quer-banir-bisfenol-a-das-mamadeiras%2F196126

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Brasil quer banir "bisfenol A" das mamadeiras

Publicação: 16 de Setembro de 2011

Karina Toledo

São Paulo (AE) - A partir de 1.º de janeiro de 2012, as mamadeiras vendidas no Brasil não poderão ter a substância bisfenol A (BPA), suspeita de causar problemas como câncer, diabetes e infertilidade. Com a medida, a Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária (Anvisa) quer proteger bebês de 0 a 12 meses, considerados mais sensíveis aos possíveis efeitos danosos do BPA.

A resolução, que deve ser publicada hoje no Diário Oficial da União, porém, deixa de fora outros utensílios de plástico usados por crianças pequenas, como copos, pratos e colheres. Também não foram incluídas as latas de leite em pó, cujo revestimento interno também tem BPA.

"Nenhum país adotou a proibição para latas, pois ainda não existe um substituto para o verniz usado em seu revestimento", explica Denise Resende, gerente-geral de alimentos da Anvisa. No caso das mamadeiras, já existem diversas opções de produtos livres de BPA no mercado.

"Além disso, as mamadeiras podem ser usadas para aquecer o leite, o que aumenta a liberação do BPA para o alimento", diz Denise. Segundo ela, a proibição da substância em outros produtos infantis está sendo discutida com os demais países do Mercosul. "Vamos aguardar outros estudos para decidir se ampliamos a proibição ou se liberamos o que agora foi proibido "

O BPA está presente em produtos feitos de policarbonato, um tipo de plástico rígido e transparente, e simula no organismo a ação do hormônio estrogênio, podendo causar desequilíbrio no sistema endócrino. Estudos em animais mostram inúmeros efeitos prejudiciais, mas os resultados em humanos ainda são inconclusivos.

Não se sabe ao certo até que ponto a substância consegue migrar do plástico para o alimento e se, nas quantidades permitidas pela legislação, ela é prejudicial à saúde. Especialistas concordam, porém, que a gestação e os primeiros dois anos de vida são os períodos de maior vulnerabilidade, pois os bebês estão em rápido desenvolvimento, têm pouca massa e maior dificuldade para metabolizar agentes tóxicos.

"Claro que o ideal era tomar medidas para proteger todas as faixas etárias, mas considero esse passo inicial extremamente importante", afirma Tania Bachega, coordenadora da campanha Diga não ao bisfenol A, a vida não tem plano B, promovida pela Sociedade Brasileira de Endocrinologia e Metabologia.

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