

Early-life exposure to a mixture of phthalates and phenols and child neurodevelopment

V. Mustieles, M. Rolland, I. Pin, C. Thomsen, A. K. Sakhi, A. Sabaredzovic, K. Guichardet, R. Slama, **C. Philippat**

INSERM U1209

Aucun conflit d'intérêt



CHILD MENTAL HEALTH, A PUBLIC HEALTH PRIORITY

- **10-20% children** affected worldwide by neurodevelopmental disorders
- **Early onset**, often persist into adulthood
- Social and financial cost for the individual, their families and for society as a whole
- Multifactorial causes : genetic and environment (social, physical and chemical)



PHENOLS AND PHTHALATES

- Multiple uses in consumer products



- Widespread and modifiable exposure in general population
 - Detected in 70 to 100% of the urine samples tested²

¹ Olesen et al. 2012

² Casas et al. 2018

PHENOLS AND PHTHALATES = ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS

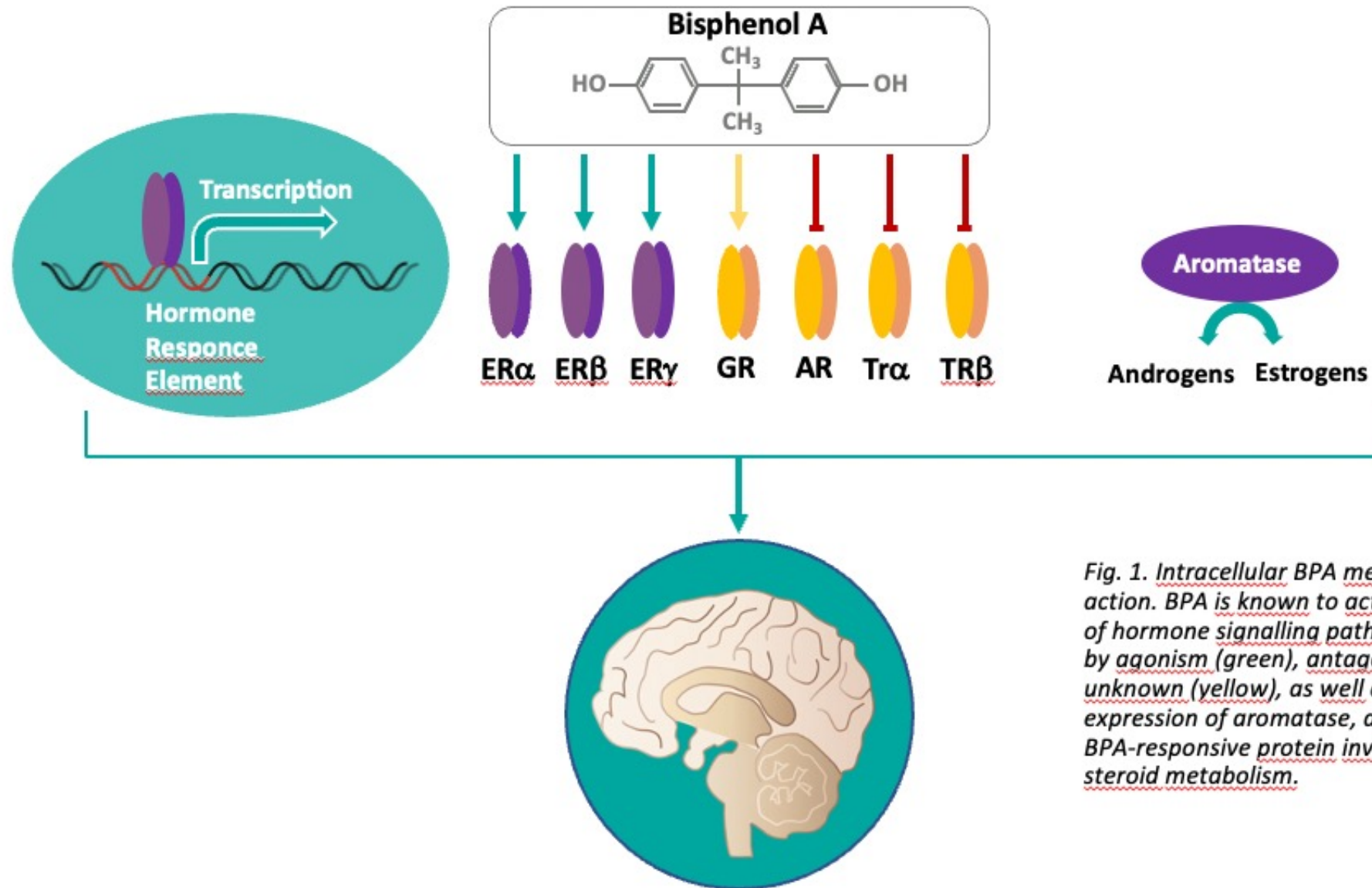


Fig. 1. Intracellular BPA mechanisms of action. BPA is known to act via a variety of hormone signalling pathways, either by agonism (green), antagonism (red) or unknown (yellow), as well as modulating expression of aromatase, a known BPA-responsive protein involved in steroid metabolism.

PHENOLS, PHTHALATES AND CHILD NEURODEVELOPMENT: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES

Prenatal Bisphenol A Exposure and Early Childhood Behavior

Joe M. Braun,¹ Kimberly Yolton¹
and Bruce P. Lanphear^{2,5}

Early-life triclosan exposure and parent-reported behavior problems in 8-year-old children

Prenatal Exposure to Phthalate Esters and Behavioral Syndromes in Children at 8 Years of Age: Taiwan Maternal and Infant Cohort Study

Yin-Ju Lien,^{1,2*}
and Shu-Li Wan¹

Maternal Prenatal Urinary Phthalate Metabolite Concentrations and Child Mental, Psychomotor, and Behavioral Development at 3 Years of Age

Kimberly Yolton^d

Prenatal Phthalate Exposures and Neurobehavioral Development Scores in Boys and Girls at 6–10 Years of Age

Roni W. Kobrosly,¹ Sarah Evans,¹ Aron
and Shanna H. Swan¹

Exposure to bisphenol A during pregnancy and child neuropsychological development in the INMA-Sabadell cohort

Diurka Diaz,¹

Prenatal Exposure to Phthalates and Infant Development at 6 Months: Prospective Mothers and Children's Environmental Health (MOCEH) Study

Yeni Kim,¹ Eun-Hee Ha,²
Namsoo Chang,⁷ and Bu

Prenatal exposure to phthalates and neuropsychological development during childhood

Claudia Avella-García^{a,b,c,e,f},
Soledad Rubio^h

Prenatal Bisphenol A Exposure and maternally reported behavior in boys and girls

Sarah F. Evans
Calafat⁴, Bernar

Prenatal Exposure to Nonpersistent Endocrine Disruptors and Behavior in Boys at 3 and 5 Years

Maribel Casas^{a,b,c},
Jordi Sunyer^{a,b,c,f}

Claire Philippat,¹ Dorothy Nakiwala,¹ Antonia M. Calafat,² Jérémie Botton,^{3,4,5} Maria De Agostini,^{3,4} Barbara Heude,^{3,4} Rémy Slama,¹ and the EDEN Mother-Child Study Group

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^{a,c}, Kimberly Yolton ^d,

and Infant Cohort Study

Phthalate Metabolite Concentrations and Child Neurodevelopment at 3 Years of Age

Development Scores

^a, Diurka Diaz, ¹

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Prenatal Bisphenol A Exposure and maternally reported behavior in boys and girls

Maria ^a, Ventura ^{c,f}, Jo ^a

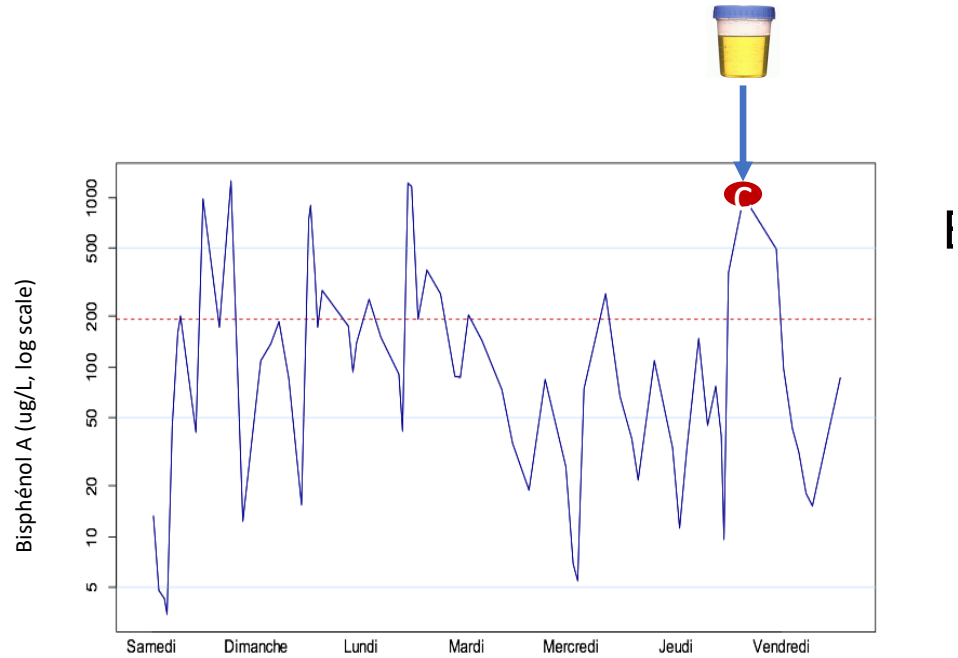
Sarah F. Evans ¹, Calafat ⁴, Berna ¹

Prenatal Exposure to Nonpersistent Endocrine Disruptors and Behavior in Boys and Girls at 5 Years

Claire Philippat, ¹ Dorothy Nakiwala, ¹ Antonia M. Calafat, ² Jérémie Botton, ^{3,4,5} Maria De Agostini, ^{3,4} Barbara Heude, ^{3,4} Rémy Slama, ¹ and the EDEN Mother-Child Study Group

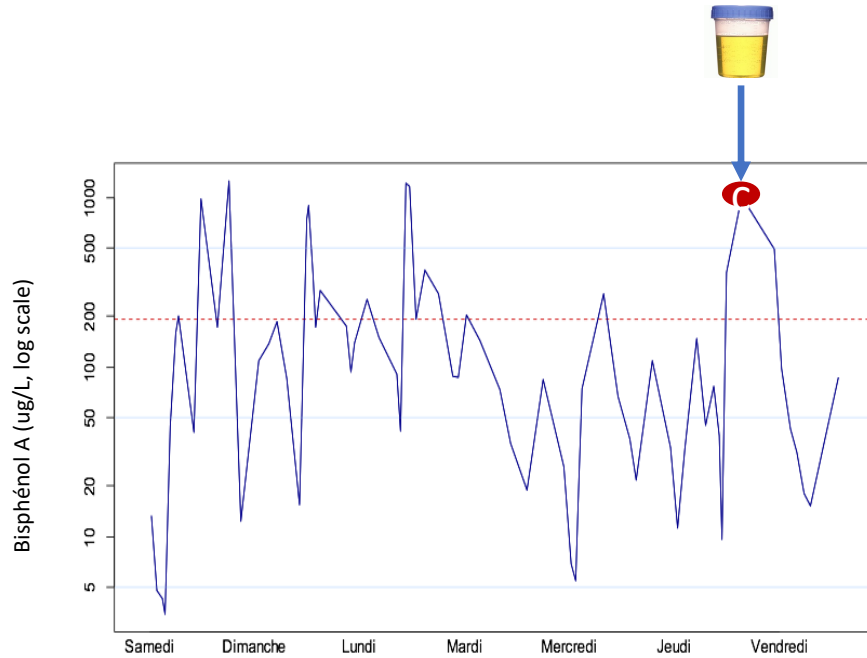
REASONS FOR RESULTS INCONSISTENCIES ???

EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT ERROR



Urinary concentrations of bisphenol A measured in all the urine produced over a week - Intraclass correlation coefficient of 0.2 - *Vernet et al, EHP 2006*

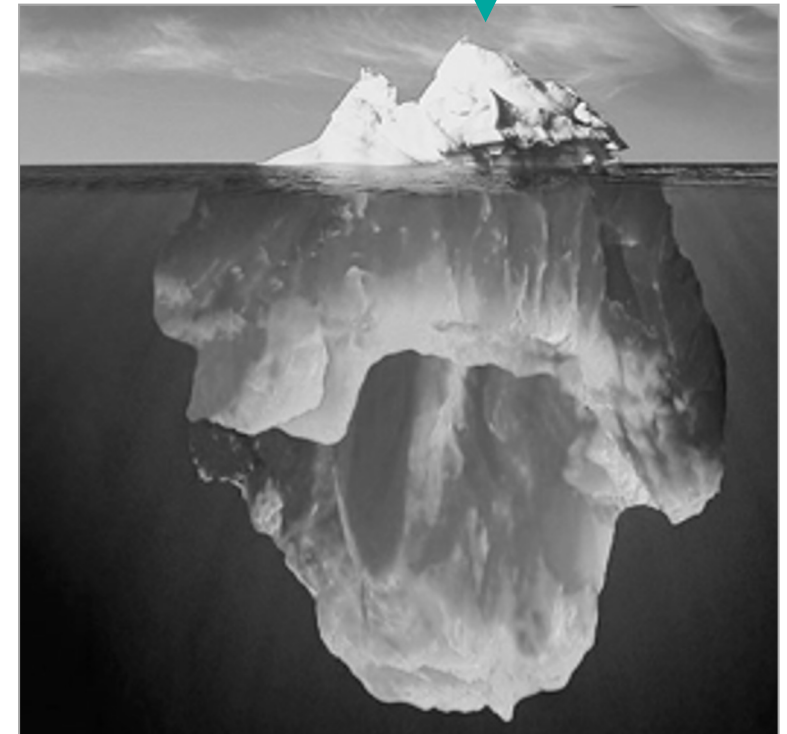
EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT ERROR



Biais toward the nul



What epidemiologists see
(20%)

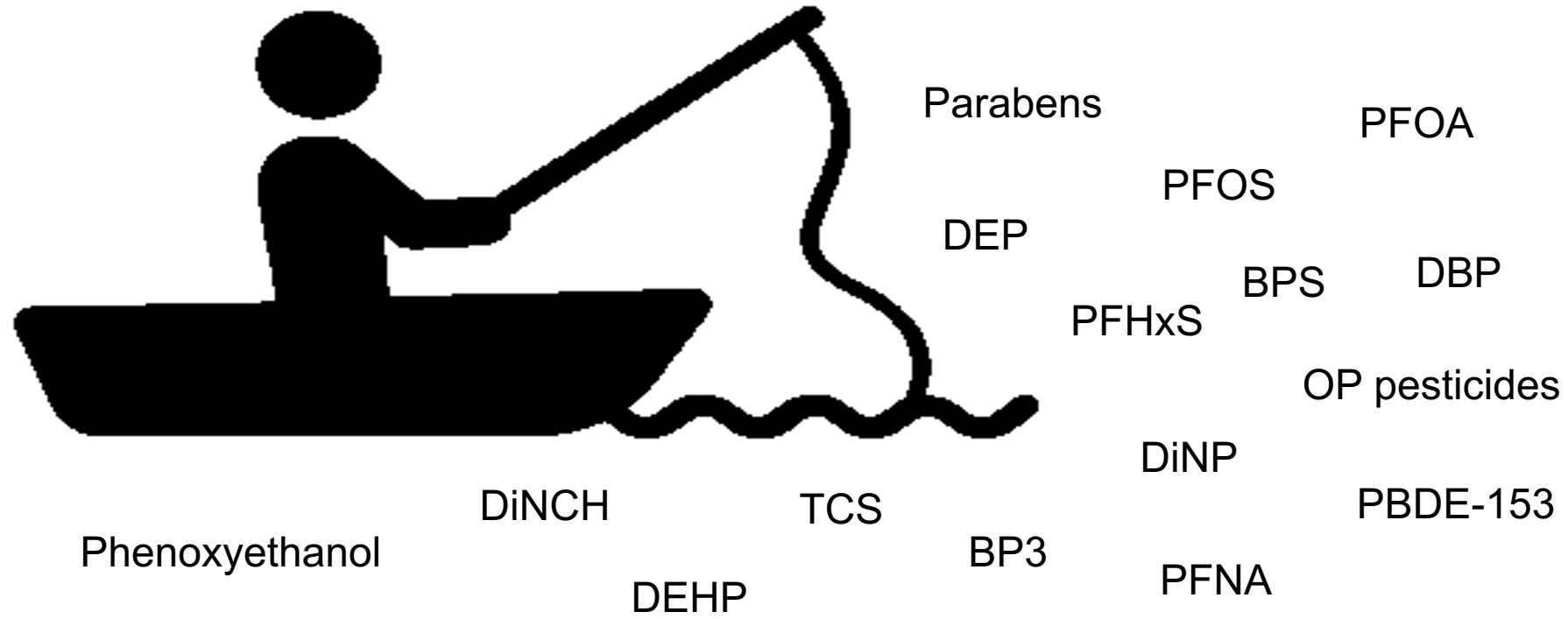


Real Effet

Urinary concentrations of bisphenol A measured in all the urine produced over a week - Intraclass correlation coefficient of 0.2 - *Vernet et al, EHP 2018*

Perrier et al. 2016

FISHING EXPEDITION



High rate of false positives even if a correction for multiple comparisons is applied (Agier et al. 2016)

To develop a new methodology based on compounds prioritization to look at the associations between early life exposure to phenols, phthalates and social behavior

Early life exposure to environmental chemicals



Social behavior



Created by Miho Suzuki-Robinson
from Noun Project



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from Noun Project

STUDY POPULATION



SEPAGES: 484 mother-child pairs from Grenoble area



Recruitment
2014-2017
2 Trim (T2)

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3 Trim (T3)



Delivery



2-months (M2)



1 y (Y1)



2 y



3 y



STUDY POPULATION



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X 7 days

3 Trim (T3)



X 7 days



Delivery



2-months (M2)



X 7 days



1 y (Y1)



X 7 days



2 y



3 y

Collection of multiple urine samples, and subsequent within-subject pooling for assessments of phenols and phthalates at T2, T3, M2 and Y1

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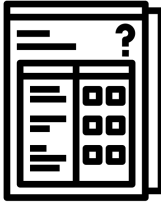


2 y



3 y

Parent-reported
**Social Responsiveness
Scale (SRS)**



Collection of multiple urine samples, and subsequent within-subject pooling for assessments of phenols and phthalates at T2, T3, M2 and Y1

Social responsiveness scale (SRS)

Evalue le comportement social de l'enfant et les traits liés aux troubles du spectre autistique

Ex: Est capable de communiquer ses sentiments / Ses expressions faciales ne concordent pas avec son discours

Corrélation forte (0,7) avec l'Entretien Diagnostique de l'Autisme Révisé (ADI-R)

Cinq sous-échelles

Conscience Sociale,

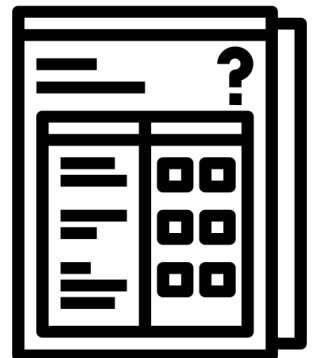
Cognition Sociale,

Communication Sociale,

Motivation Sociale

Intérêts Restreints et Comportements Répétitifs

Score
total



METHODOLOGY

COMPOUND PRIORITIZATION

- ✓ Structured literature review
- ✓ In vivo toxicological and epidemiological studies
- ✓ Weight of evidence (WoE) for an effect on social behavior: Limited / Moderate / Sufficient



METHODOLOGY

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS: Associations with social behavior scores

Uni-pollutant models

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Mixture model

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Adjustment factors

- ✓ Maternal age, pre-pregnancy BMI, education, anxiety/depression, active and passive smoking, parity, mode of child daycare, family environment, breastfeeding, child age at SRS evaluation and child sex.

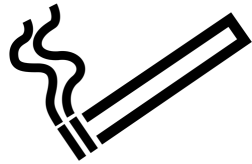
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS



Maternal education
57.4%: Master degree or more



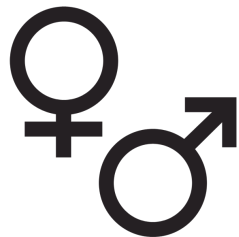
Maternal age at conception
Average: 32 years



Smoking status
6.0%: Smoked at least once during pregnancy



Vitamins
93.1%: Took vitamins at least once during pregnancy



Child sex
54.6%: Boys



Parity
46.6%: First child

Exposure

Detection frequencies

- Phthalates: > 95% except for a few at 2 months (freq ranged between 64 and 84%)
- Phenols : > 90% for all but bisphenol AF, B, F and triclocarban detected in less than 5%

RESULTS: Literature review for compound prioritization

Of 821 publications identified, 34 *in vivo* toxicological and 37 epidemiological were tabulated, allowing to prioritize chemicals.



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Chemical	Weight of evidence	Type of Analysis	Correction for multiple comparisons	Included in the mixture model
Bisphenol A	Supportive	Confirmatory	No	Yes
DEHP	Supportive	Confirmatory		
MEP	Moderate	Confirmatory		
MnBP	Moderate	Confirmatory		
MBzP	Moderate	Confirmatory		
Triclosan	Moderate	Confirmatory		
Bisphenol S^a	Limited	Confirmatory		
MiBP	Limited	Exploratory	Yes	No
DiNP	Limited	Exploratory		
DINCH	Limited	Exploratory		
ohMPHP	Limited	Exploratory		
Benzophenone-3	Limited	Exploratory		
Parabens	Limited	Exploratory		

^a BPS was upgraded based on its high structural and biological similarity to BPA

Adjusted associations between the mixture and SRS scores

Exposure window	N	Social Responsiveness (SRS) Scale	Overall mixture ^a B (95% CI)	Mixture restricted to prioritized chemicals ^b B (95% CI)
Second trimester (T2)	406	Total	0.87 (-1.27, 3.01)	0.71 (-1.14, 2.56)
Third trimester (T3)	399	Total	1.00 (-1.00, 3.00)	0.59 (-1.17, 2.35)
Neonates (M2)	380	Total	-0.47 (-2.29, 1.36)	-0.63 (-2.15, 0.89)
Infants (Y1)	358	Total	1.16 (-0.73, 3.05)	1.38 (-0.18, 2.94)

Beta1 represents the mean change in SRS scores per quartile increase of the mixture

^a Included bisphenol A, triclosan, Σ DEHP, MEP, MnBP, MBzP, MiBP, Σ DINP, Σ DiNCH, oh-MPHP, benzophenone-3, Σ Parabens

^b included bisphenol A, triclosan, Σ DEHP, MEP, MnBP and MBzP

Adjustment factors: Maternal age, pre-pregnancy BMI, education, anxiety/depression, active and passive smoking, parity, mode of child daycare, family environment, breastfeeding, child age at SRS evaluation and child sex.

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		Social Awareness	0.36 (-0.02, 0.75)	0.37 (0.04, 0.69)
		Social Cognition	-0.19 (-0.67, 0.30)	-0.07 (-0.48, 0.34)
		Social Communication	0.84 (0.14, 1.53)	0.91 (0.31, 1.50)
		Social Motivation	0.04 (-0.52, 0.59)	0.03 (-0.46, 0.52)
		Restricted Interests and Repetitive Behaviors (RRB)	0.07 (-0.35, 0.48)	0.19 (-0.17, 0.55)

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Discussion

Decreased bias compared to previous studies relying on spot samples



Literature search allowed to

- Described potential modes of action
- Provide biological plausibility for our results
- Define weight of evidence allowing compound prioritization



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Sensitivity windows: first study with infancy exposure

- inclusion in further biomonitoring studies?

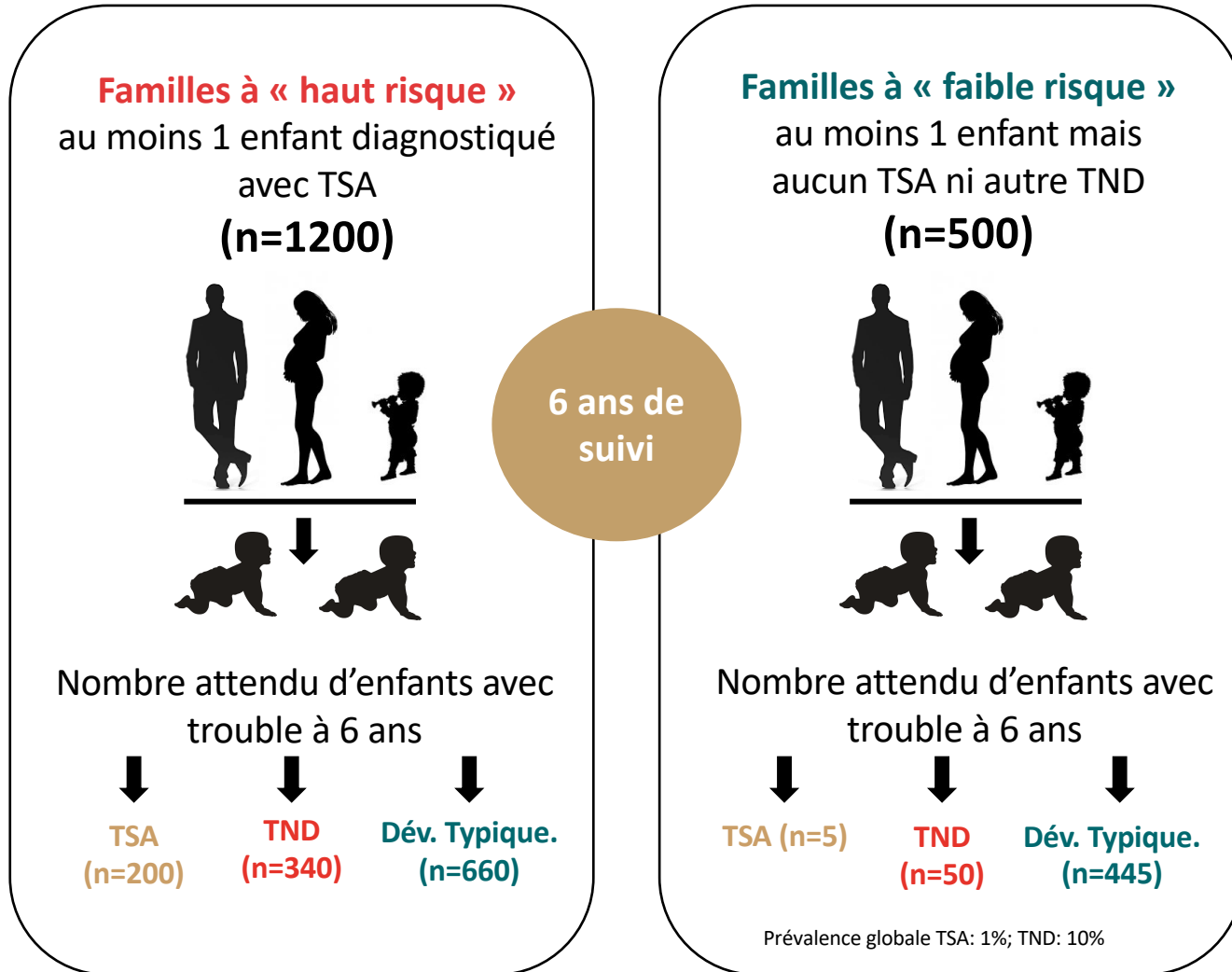


Increased exposure to the prioritized mixture = worse social behavior at 3 years

Perspectives



PI:
A. Baghdadli



Acknowledgement

Co-authors

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