

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

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Kim Y, Ha EH, Kim EJ, Park H, Ha M, Kim JH, Hong YC, Chang N, Kim BN.
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<http://ehp03.niehs.nih.gov/article/fetchArticle.action?articleURI=info%3Adoi%2F10.1289%2Fehp.1003178>

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21737372>

Background: There are increasing concerns over adverse effects of prenatal phthalate exposure on the neurodevelopment of infants. Objectives: Our goal was to explore the association between prenatal di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and dibutyl phthalate exposure and the mental (MDI) and psychomotor (PDI) developmental indices of the Bayley Scales of Infant Development at six months, as part of the Mothers and Children's Environmental Health Study. Methods: Between 2006 and 2009, 460 mother/infant pairs from Seoul, Cheonan and Ulsan participated. Prenatal mono (2-ethyl-5-hydroxyhexyl) phthalate (MEHHP), mono (2-ethyl-5-oxohexyl) phthalate (MEOHP), and mono-n-butyl phthalate (MBP) were measured in one urine sample acquired from each mother during the third trimester of pregnancy. Associations with log-transformed creatinine-corrected phthalate concentrations were estimated using linear regression models adjusted for potential confounders. Results: MDI was inversely associated with the natural log concentrations ($\mu\text{g/g}$ creatinine) of MEHHP ($B = -0.97$, $CI = -1.85$ to -0.08) and MEOHP ($B = -0.95$, $CI = -1.87$ to -0.03), and PDI was inversely associated with MEHHP ($B = -1.20$, $CI = -2.33$ to -0.08). In males, MDI was inversely associated with MEHHP ($B = -1.46$, $CI = -2.70$ to -0.22), MEOHP ($B = -1.57$, $CI = -2.87$ to -0.28), and MBP ($B = -0.93$, $CI = -1.82$ to -0.05); and PDI was inversely associated with MEHHP ($B = -2.36$, $CI = -3.94$ to -0.79), MEOHP ($B = -2.05$, $CI = -3.71$ to -0.39), and MBP ($B = -1.25$, $CI = -2.40$ to -0.11). No significant linear associations were observed for females. Conclusions: The results suggest that prenatal exposure to phthalates may be inversely associated with the MDI and PDI of infants, particularly males, at six months.

[Perfluorochemicals linked with impulsivity.](#)

By Charlie Schmidt Chemical & Engineering News 30 June 2011

Industrial Pollutants: Scientists find that high blood levels correlate with a core feature of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Children's exposure to a growing list of industrial chemicals, including certain pesticides and phthalates, has been linked to development of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Now evidence suggests that perfluorinated chemicals boost ADHD risks by making children prone to impulsive behavior.

A study published in December found tantalizing links between blood PFC levels and diagnoses of ADHD. Brooks Gump, a psychologist at Syracuse University, wanted to go one step further.

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