

ENDOCRINE-DISRUPTING CHEMICALS: AN OFTEN-FORGOTTEN ETIOLOGY OF ENDOCRINOLOGICAL DISTURBANCES

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INTRODUCTION

ENDOCRINE DISRUPTORS (ED)

- **Chemicals** that may **mimic hormones** and **interfere with its receptors**, causing **endocrinological disturbances**

- **Found in common products:** food, food packaging, water, cosmetics, personal care products and scented household items...

- **Associated comorbidities:**

Thyroid Metabolic

Reproductive Oncologic

Neuroendocrine

CASE REPORT

2 years old girl, melanodermic, previously healthy

CLITOROMEGALY + **HYPERTRICHOSIS**

Tanner M1P1.

No apocrine odour, pubarche, thelarche or leucorrhoea

**SUPRESSED SERUM ANDROGENS SUGGESTING
EXOGENOUS STEROID CONTACT**

No other abnormal analytical or imaging findings:
karyotype, bone age, growth velocity,
abdominal and pelvic US, head CT scan, and MRI

ENDOCRINE DISRUPTION

**EXPOSURE TO CYCLOSILOXANES AND PARABENS
WITH AN ANTI-FRIZZ HAIR PRODUCT**

DISCUSSION

- Even in low doses, substances commonly found in cosmetic products can act as ED
- Commonly used **anti-frizz products**, well established **ED**, include **cyclosiloxanes, parabens** and **phthalates**
- Opposing to the law, **most chemicals and potentially ED are not listed on the product label**
- **Research on harmful effects** of some of the chemicals is **limited** and mainly **focused on high doses**, neglecting that ED can be biologically active even at low serum concentrations

← 1st APPOINTMENT →

← 3 MONTHS AFTER INTERRUPTION →

← 16 MONTHS AFTER INTERRUPTION →



Maternal authorization for photographic record and its disclosure for scientific purposes



KEY MESSAGE

An exhaustive pursuit for potential ED in the differential diagnosis of not obvious endocrine disorders should not be neglected
It is essential to alert the scientific community, the legislators, and the population to the importance of ED avoidance

REFERENCES

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