

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

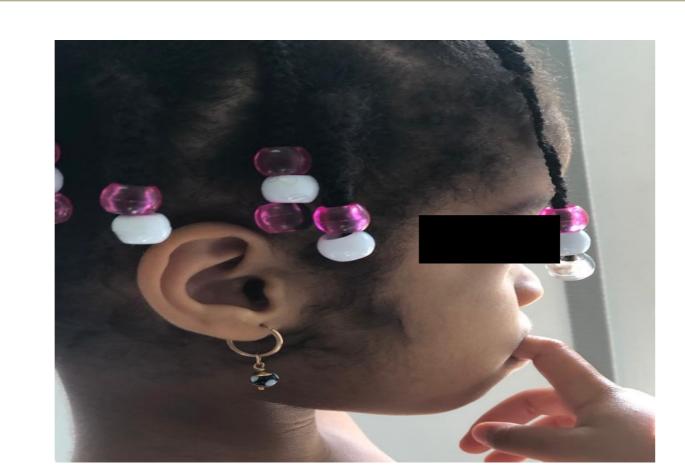
DISCUSSION

- Even in low doses, substances commonly found in cosmetic products can act as ED
- 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 ———

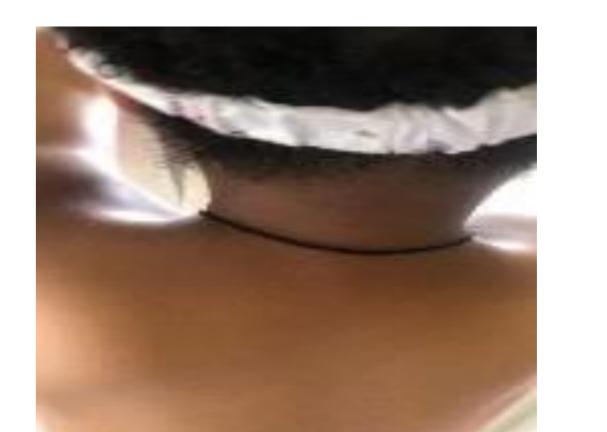
← 3 MONTHS AFTER INTERRUPTION —→











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

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