Chapter 15

Environmental Phthalate Exposure in Relation to Reproductive Outcomes and Other Health Endpoints in Humans

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ABSTRACT

Phthalates are a group of manmade chemicals which may be regarded as heroes having profound application in industries belongs to dieters of 1, 2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (phthalic acid). They are mainly used as plasticizer. Phthalates may be of high and low molecular weight, and have find their existence in the manufacturing of various products that are of daily use to humans and pose threat to non-occupational humans besides of those working in the industries where phthalate based products are manufactured. Phthalates are now widely used and therefore it is difficult to avoid their exposure; thus, its adverse effects are very certain. The literature present revealed that phthalate exposure has made alteration both to females and males, like reproductive alterations: including damaging the sperm quality, semen concentration and sperm DNA, breast cancer in females, AGD, endocrine disruption. The phthalate exposure has been shown to alter the behavior, which is an indication of nervous system damage. Phthalate exposure has been revealed to affect the respiration. Phthalate after exposure has been found to get metabolized in various end points and their detection by various techniques has made an insight towards understanding the mechanism of phthalates toxicity. Phthalates both of low and high molecular weight have found their way to fauna and created a mess with the physiology of animals or humans. Thus, precaution is better, as said prevention is better than cure. The suggestive remedy for phthalate exposure is to make less use of products that contain phthalate material, more importantly

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INTRODUCTION

Phthalates (common name) are group of manmade chemicals regarded as heroes which have profound application in industries, medical, automotive and consumer product industries (US Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013) belongs to dieters of 1, 2-benzenedicarboxylic acid (phthalic acid). They are mainly used as plasticizer to impart flexibility to polyvinylchloride (PVC) (ATSDR, 1995; ATSDR, 1997; ATSDR, 2001; ATSDR, 2002). Phthalates being the family of industrial compounds have found its use in various products like perfumes, lotions, cosmetics, paints, medical devices, pharmaceuticals, flooring and wall coverings, food contact applications, and medical devices etc. (ATSDR, 1995; ATSDR, 1997; ATSDR, 2001; ATSDR, 2002; Blount et al., 2000; Blount, 2000; CERHR, 2000; NTP-CERHR, 2000; Hauser et al., 2004).

Phthalates may be of high molecular weight and of low molecular weight, which have found their existence in the manufacture of various products that are of daily use to humans and pose threat to non-occupational humans besides those working in the industries where phthalate based products are manufactured. Phthalates are now widely used and therefore it is difficult to avoid the exposure, thus its adverse effects are probably very certain.

Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), di-isononyl phthalate (DiNP), di-n-octyl phthalate (DnOP), butyl benzyl phthalate (BBzP) are some examples of high molecular weight phthalates that are used as plasticizers in polyvinyl chloride (ATSDR, 1997: David et al., 2001; ATSDR, 2002; Wormuth et al., 2006; Cao, 2010; USEPA, Zota et al., 2014). Low molecular weight phthalates like diethyl phthalate (DEP) and dibutyl phthalate (DBP) have found their use as a solvent in daily usage products like perfumes, lotions, cosmetics, scent, to hold colour for personal care products (Duty et al. 2005; Sathyanarayana, 2008) and as plasticizers for making varnishes, lacquers etc., (ATSDR, 1995: ATSDR, 2001; David et al., 2001).

Phthalate use has now become so abundant that it is very difficult to get rid of. Usage of it in daily products has led to an alarming condition and has resulted in various abnormalities both in animals and human beings. On investigation in laboratory animals Phthalates are now known to be carcinogenic causing injury of various vital organs like liver, testes and may cause malformations, reproductive toxicity, anti-androgenic activity and even fetal death (ATSDR, 1995; ATSDR, 1997; ATSDR, 2001; ATSDR, 2002; ATSDR, 2002, Valles et al., 2003), while in humans carcinogenicity of phthalates is uncertain (IARC, 2000; Klaunig et al., 2003; Latini et al., 2004; Wilson et al., 2004). With regard to some of its products it has been held responsible for causing male reproductive deformities, thus is reproductive toxicant (Gray et al., 2000; Parks et al., 2000; Ema, 2001).

Phthalates have also been involved in interfering the function of endocrine system (Damstra et al., 2004; Sharpe and Irvine, 2004; Latini et al., 2004), which are responsible for growth and sexual development of both males and females (Sharpe, 2001; Lovekamp-Swan and Davis, 2003). There is increasing evidence to indicate that environmental exposure to phthalates is associated with adverse effects on human fecundity (Swan, 2008; Meeker et al., 2009).