Endocrine Disruptors and Women and Children's Health: Lessons from the CHAMACOS and Seveso Women's Health Studies

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Okinawa December, 2005



CENTER FOR THE HEALTH ASSESSMENT OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN OF SALINAS

CHAMACOS and SWHS: *Similarities*

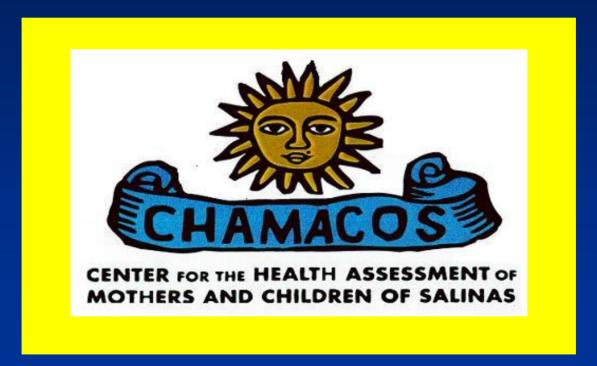
- Both are prospective cohort studies of more highly exposed populations
- Both use biomarkers of exposure
- Both study multiple health outcomes

CHAMACOS and SWHS: *Differences*

- CHAMACOS focuses on children's health;
 SWHS focuses on women's health
- CHAMACOS studies pesticides;
 SWHS studies TCDD (dioxin)
- CHAMACOS population: Mexican farmworker;
 SWHS population: Residents near Seveso, Italy

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1998 - present







 To estimate sources, pathways and levels of *in utero* and postnatal pesticide exposures of children living in an agricultural community.

To determine the relationship of pesticide exposure and:
neurodevelopment
growth
respiratory disease

• To understand the mechanisms of pesticides in humans

• To reduce exposure of children to pesticides with interventions and community outreach.