

Organophosphate Pesticide Use in the Salinas Valley

OP Pesticide	Lbs Applied in 2001
Diazinon	133,537
Malathion*	96,520
Acephate	71,725
Oxydemeton-methyl	57,859
Chlorpyrifos*	54,945
Dimethoate	34,224
Bensulide	32,669
Naled	17,045
Methidathion	14,220
Disulfoton	10,216

Total OP Pesticide Use: 530,000 Pounds *Potential endocrine disrupter



Our Study Population

601 pregnant women who were living in Salinas Valley:

- Less than 20 weeks gestation
- Medi-Cal eligible
- 18 years or older
- Receiving prenatal care at Clinica de Salud and Natividad
- Planning to deliver at Natividad Medical Center

CHAMACOS is a longitudinal birth cohort study

	13 Wks	26 Wks	Delivery	6M	12M	24M	42M	60M	84M
• Maternal Questionnaire	\checkmark								
• Paternal Questionnaire			\checkmark						
•Neurodevelopmental Assessment				\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
• Home inspection	\checkmark			\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
• Respiratory Function Tests								✓	
School Performance									✓

CHAMACOS Specimen Collection

	13 Wks	26 Wks	Delivery	6M	12M	24M	42M	60M	84M
• Maternal Urine	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark					
Paternal Urine			\checkmark						
Maternal Blood		\checkmark	\checkmark						
Cord Blood			\checkmark						
• Breast Milk			\checkmark	\checkmark					
Child Urine				\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Child Blood					✓	✓		✓	
Child Saliva							\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark



Characteristics of CHAMACOS Mothers (N=601)

- 92% Spanish-speaking
- 85% born in Mexico; $54\% \le 5$ years in U.S.
- 96% living within 200% of poverty
- 44% 6th grade education or less
- 44% worked in agriculture during pregnancy
- 84% other agricultural workers in home



Pesticide Exposure Assessed in 4 Major Ways:

- 1. Biomarker measurements (urine, blood, breastmilk)
- 2. Environmental samples (dust)
- **3.** Pesticide Use Report (PUR)
- 4. Detailed questionnaires and home walkthroughs



Biomarkers of Exposure in CHAMACOS cohort

<u>Urine</u>

- **OP DAPs metabolites**
- Specific metabolites
- Potential endocrine disruptors

Blood

- Organochlorines (11)
- AChE
- PCBs
- **PBDEs** (subset)
- Lead
- **OP's in blood**

In development or under consideration:

- Non-persistent pesticides in breast milk
- **PBDE** (population-wide)
- Perchlorate



Potential Endocrine Disrupting Pesticides (non OPs) Measurable *in Urine*

	Lbs Applied 2000		Lbs Applied 2000
Maneb	322,335	Mancozeb	13,768
Iprodione	54,524	Cypermethrin	n 2,096
Permethrin	25,137	Endosulfan	1,609
Carbaryl	20,217	Lindane	780
Vinclozolin	19,332	2,4-D	558
		Atrazine	10



Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals Measurable *in Serum*

pp-DDE*
op- and pp-DDT*
Dieldrin*
Hexachlorobenzene

β and γ -HCH*
(Hexachlorocyclohexane)
Heptachlor epoxide*

Mirex* *trans*-Nonachlor* Oxychlordane* PCBs (29 compounds) PBDEs (subset)

* Organochlorine pesticides



Maternal Urinary Dialkyl Phosphate (OP) Metabolite Levels (nmol/L)

Total Dialkyl Metabolites

	N	Geo. Mean
Maternal Enrollment	584	112
Maternal 26-Weeks	497	113
Maternal Postpartum	492	228
NHANES (women 18-40)	271	<u>82</u>

DAPS for pregnant women significantly higher than the reference NHANES Bradman et al., 2005 Maternal and Child Urinary OP Metabolite Levels (nmol/L)

Unpublished results presented:

Not for online publication

Bradman et al., in press