

# Bisphenol A and food intolerance, a link established for the first time

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A team of INRA research scientists in Toulouse has just shown that perinatal exposure to low doses of BPA, which is considered to be risk-free in humans, could increase the risk of developing food intolerance in adulthood.

More than 20% of the global population suffer from food allergy or intolerance. An environmental origin for these adverse food reactions is strongly suspected.

In this context, and for the first time, a team of INRA research scientists in Toulouse has just shown that perinatal exposure to low doses of BPA, which is considered to be risk-free in humans, could increase the risk of developing food intolerance in [adulthood](#).

These findings support the decision made by the French authorities to ban the use of BPA in containers used for infant foods as early as 2013, and in all food packaging as from 2015.

**More information:** Menard, S., Guzylack-Piriou, L., Leveque, M., Braniste, V., Lencina, C., Naturel, M., Moussa, L., Sekkal, S., Harkat, C., Gaultier, E., Theodorou, V., Houdeau, E. "Food intolerance at adulthood after perinatal exposure to the endocrine disruptor bisphenol A." *FASEB journal* : official publication of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology : 2014 Aug 1, [DOI: 10.1096/fj.14-255380](https://doi.org/10.1096/fj.14-255380)

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