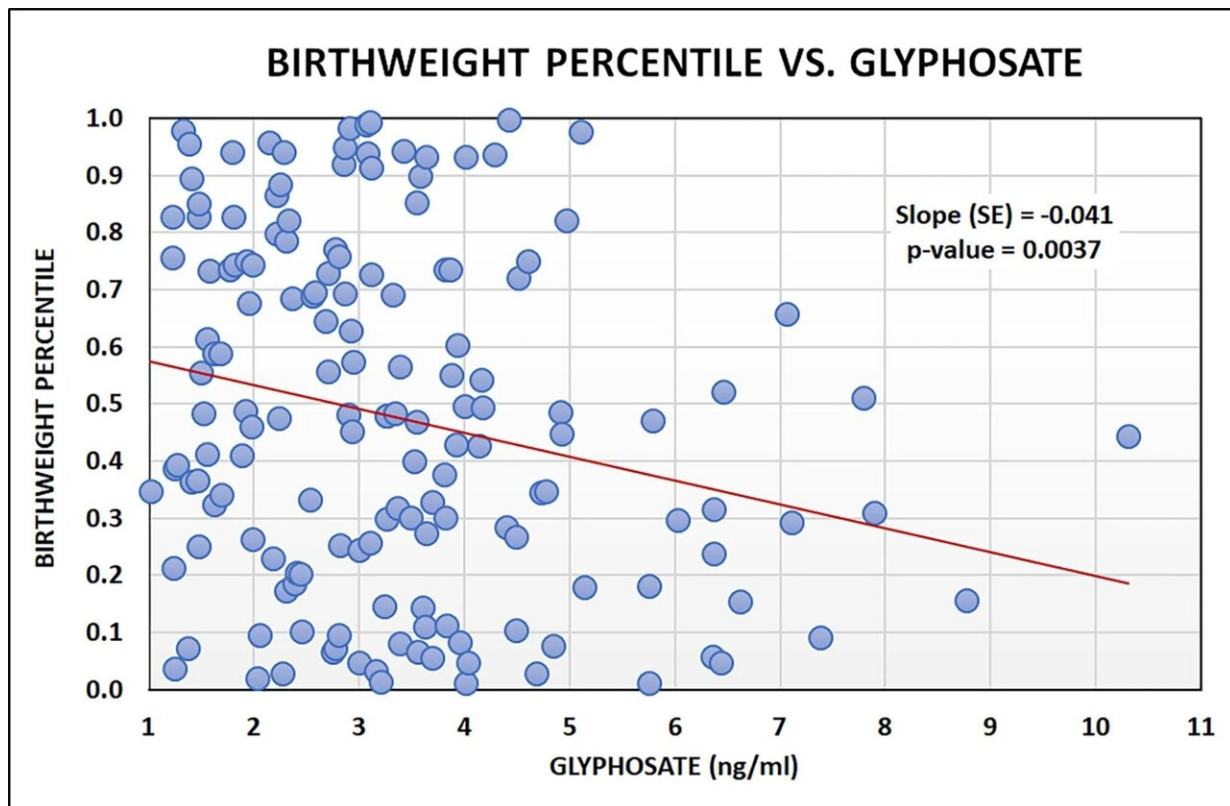


# High exposure to glyphosate in pregnancy could cause lower birth weights in babies

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Infant birth weight percentile vs. first trimester urine glyphosate level. Scatter plot of maternal urine glyphosate measures in the first trimester of pregnancy and newborn birthweight adjusted for gestation. Each point represents one mother-infant pair (n = 155). Red line indicates the slope calculated from the linear regression model. Each one-unit increase in GLY resulted in a 4.1% drop in birth weight percentile. Credit: *Environmental Health* (2022). DOI: 10.1186/s12940-022-00906-3

Indiana University School of Medicine researchers are learning more about the effects of herbicide exposure during pregnancy, finding glyphosate in 99% of the pregnant women they observed in the Midwest. In the study, published recently in *Environmental Health*, higher glyphosate levels were associated with lower birth weight and may also lead to higher neonatal intensive care unit admission risk.

This is the second small-scale study the researchers have conducted with significant findings. The team's previous study, published in 2018, was the first study to confirm glyphosate in 93% of pregnancies which found associations with shortened pregnancies. Other recent studies have also confirmed their findings.

"Pesticide exposure in pregnancy, especially in early [pregnancy](#), can imprint DNA and alter [gene expression](#)," said Paul Winchester, MD, professor of clinical pediatrics and the study's lead author. "But little is known about how these chemicals can impact fetal development in humans."

Glyphosate is a chemical, commonly found in Roundup, used to kill weeds. It is used by farmers and homeowners across the United States, but especially in the Midwest on corn and soybeans. Previous studies have shown people can be exposed to glyphosate in all the foods they eat, even packaged or organic foods.

Over the course of several years, researchers observed a cohort of 187 [pregnant women](#) in Indiana, collecting urine samples in the first trimester of their pregnancies. All but one of the women had glyphosate detected in their urine.

Winchester said previous studies have shown a variety of negative effects of pesticide exposure in animal models, but not much is known about the impact on fetal development in humans.

"As a neonatologist, I'm seeing more and more infants with problems like low birth weight as well as mothers with issues like obesity or [gestational diabetes](#)," Winchester said. "We need to keep studying these herbicides long term to find out how they could be causing these issues and what we can do to prevent them."

Researchers hope to study [glyphosate](#) exposure in a larger group of pregnant women over time.

This study was a collaborative effort with Franciscan Health in Indianapolis, University of California San Francisco, University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences and King's College London School of Medicine.

**More information:** Roy R. Gerona et al, Glyphosate exposure in early pregnancy and reduced fetal growth: a prospective observational study of high-risk pregnancies, *Environmental Health* (2022). [DOI: 10.1186/s12940-022-00906-3](#)

S. Parvez et al, Glyphosate exposure in pregnancy and shortened gestational length: a prospective Indiana birth cohort study, *Environmental Health* (2018). [DOI: 10.1186/s12940-018-0367-0](#)

Provided by Indiana University School of Medicine

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