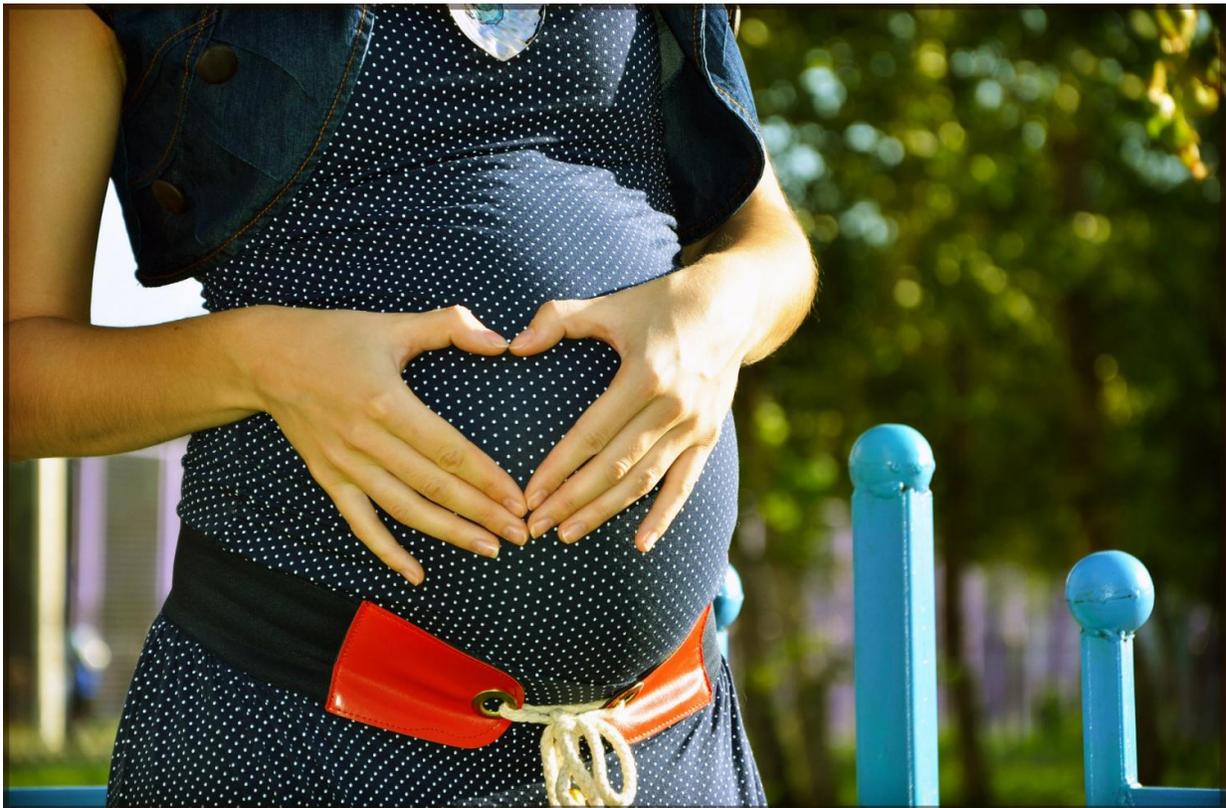


# Study finds direct evidence of exposure of pregnant women to herbicide ingredient

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The first birth cohort study of its kind has found more than 90 percent of a group of pregnant women in Central Indiana had detectable levels of glyphosate, the active ingredient in Roundup, the most heavily used

herbicide worldwide.

Researchers from Indiana University and University of California San Francisco reported that the [glyphosate](#) levels correlated significantly with shortened pregnancy lengths.

"There is growing evidence that even a slight reduction in gestational length can lead to lifelong adverse consequences," said Shahid Parvez, the principal investigator of this study and an assistant professor in the Department of Environmental Health Science at the IU Richard M. Fairbanks School of Public Health at IUPUI.

The study is the first to examine glyphosate exposure in pregnant women in the United States using urine specimens as a direct measure of exposure.

Parvez said the main finding of the study was that 93 percent of the 71 women in the study had detectable levels of glyphosate in their urine. "We found higher urine glyphosate levels in women who lived in rural areas, and in those who consumed more caffeinated beverages," he said.

"One thing we cannot deny is that glyphosate exposure in pregnant women is real," Parvez said. "The good news is that the public [drinking water](#) supply may not be the primary source of glyphosate exposure, as we initially anticipated. None of the tested drinking water samples showed glyphosate residues. It is likely that glyphosate is eliminated in the water-treatment process. The bad news is that the dietary intake of genetically modified food items and caffeinated beverages is suspected to be the main source of glyphosate intake."

Use of glyphosate is heaviest in the Midwest due to corn and soybean production. Its residues are found in the environment, major crops and food items that humans consume daily.

"Although our study cohort was small and regional and had limited racial or ethnic diversity, it provides direct evidence of maternal glyphosate exposure and a significant correlation with shortened pregnancy," Parvez said.

The magnitude of glyphosate exposure in pregnant [women](#) and the correlations with shorter gestation length are concerning and mandate further investigation, he said. "We are planning, contingent upon funding, to conduct a more comprehensive study in a geographically and racially diverse pool of [pregnant women](#) to determine if our findings are the same."

The study, "Glyphosate [exposure](#) in pregnancy and shortened gestational length: a prospective Indiana birth cohort study," was recently published in the journal *Environmental Health*.

**More information:** 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](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12940-018-0367-0)

Provided by Indiana University

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