UNT HEALTH Science center

Human Evidence: Environment and Gestational Diabetes

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Presentation Outline

- I. Brief background
- II. Bisphenol-A and GDM
- III. Phthalates and Blood Glucose

IV. Air Pollution and GDM



Exposure to Environmental Chemicals

- Exposure to environmental chemicals and metals are ubiquitous
 - Air, water, soil, food, consumer products

- US pregnant women exposed
 - 43 chemicals (NHANES, 2003-2004)



Public Health Importance

Environmental chemical exposure during pregnancy may exacerbate progression of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) and may contribute to developing type II diabetes mellitus after pregnancy



The Environment and Diabetes

Thayer, K. A., Heindel, J. J., Bucher, J. R., & Gallo, M. A. (2012). Role of environmental chemicals in diabetes and obesity: a National Toxicology Program workshop review. *Environ Health Perspect*, *120*(6), 779-789.

Kuo, C. C., Moon, K., Thayer, K. A., & Navas-Acien, A. (2013). Environmental chemicals and type 2 diabetes: an updated systematic review of the epidemiologic evidence. *Current diabetes reports*, *13*(6), 831-849.

Taylor, K. W., Novak, R. F., Anderson, H. A., Birnbaum, L. S., Blystone, C., DeVito, M., ... & Lind, L. (2013). Evaluation of the association between persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and diabetes in epidemiological studies: a national toxicology program workshop review. *Environmental health perspectives*, *121*(7), 774-783.

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Type 2 Diabetes

- Two defects are required for progression of type 2 diabetes
 - Defect in insulin secretion (pancreatic b-cell dysfunction)
 - Defect in insulin action (insulin resistance)

