



Impact of Environmental Levels of Bisphenol A on Health

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Message from the Guest Editors

The adverse effects of bisphenol-A (BPA) on human health is not a new issue, but particular concerns have recently been raised about the risk to the general population posed by environmental levels of this chemical. Available epidemiological evidence suggests that BPA exposure during critical periods of life can be hazardous for humans by targeting the reproductive system, brain, adipose tissue, and pancreas, among other organs. Thus, it has been proposed that BPA exposure during pregnancy and/or childhood may have a negative impact on neurobehavioral functioning in children and that this effect may be sexually dimorphic. Moreover, a growing number of studies support the role of BPA in the etiology of diabetes and other metabolic disorders. However, data on the association between BPA exposure and adverse male reproductive health outcomes remain limited and inconclusive. Although it is difficult to establish causal links based on epidemiological studies, increasing findings of a correlation between BPA and adverse effects in experimental models may support the proposition that environmental BPA levels are harmful to humans.





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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

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