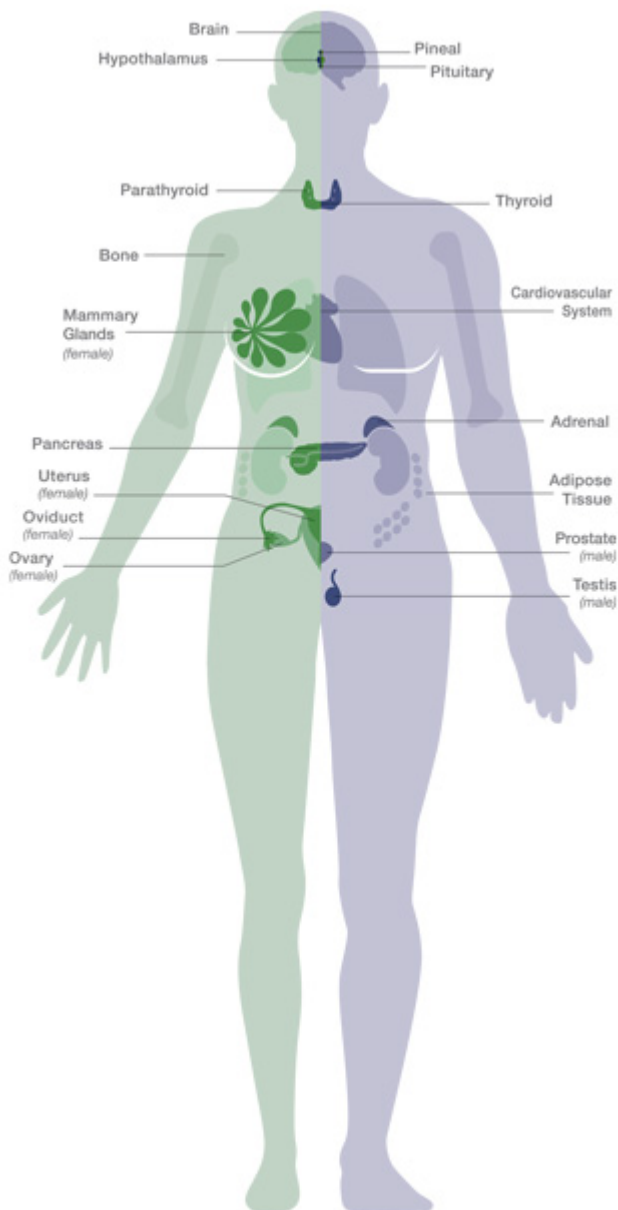


ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS

We appreciate your continued interest in the subject of EDCs during this challenging time. To help share the latest science-based information on EDCs, we have prepared the following newsletter for policymakers in the EU. If you have any questions or requests for content, please reach out to Joe Laakso, our Director of Science Policy at jlaakso@endocrine.org.



THE LATEST EDC SCIENCE

Endocrine-disrupting chemicals weaken us in our COVID-19 battle:

April 23, 2020 | Recognized global environmental health experts Drs. Linda Birnbaum and Jerrold Heindel describe how EDCs impact our ability to fight against the novel coronavirus and the COVID-19 disease.

Special Thematic Issue on EDCs:

This special collection of articles, published in our journals in 2015–2019, focuses on recent clinical and fundamental research into the mechanisms and effects of EDCs.

Phthalates and Breast Cancer:

April 27, 2020 | The study, involving samples from both rats and humans, showed that low levels of DEP can cause genomic changes with implications in breast carcinogenesis.

Personal Care Products and Reproductive Health Disorders:

April 28, 2020 | This study of 512 women of reproductive age finds that higher urinary concentrations of certain EDCs found in personal care products showed significant associations with gynecologic disorders including leiomyoma and benign ovarian tumors.

EU EDC POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

Beating Cancer Plan:

The European Commission released its Roadmap for Europe's Beating Cancer Plan and the **Public Consultation** was open for submissions until 21 May. We have submitted a formal response recommending that efforts to prevent cancer should include measures to reduce exposure to endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs), as these chemicals can contribute to cancer incidence, progression, and mortality by disrupting multiple hormonal pathways.

Barbara Demeneix, PhD, DSC, Muséum National D'histoire Naturelle, Paris, France

Jorma Toppari, MD, PhD, University of Turku and Turku University Hospital, Turku, Finland

Ángel Nadal, PhD, IDiBE and CIBERDEM, Miguel Hernández University of Elche, Alicante, Spain

Katharina M. Main, PhD, University of Copenhagen and Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark

Josef Köhrle, Dr. rer. nat., Charité University-Medicine Berlin, Berlin, Germany

GianCarlo Panzica, PhD, University of Torino, Torino, Italy

Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability:

The Roadmap has now been published. We will respond to the public consultation on this Strategy – by 20th June – in support of further EU measures to reduce exposure to EDCs. It will be important for the Strategy to recognize that for EDCs it may not be possible to establish scientific thresholds of safety for these chemicals and instead the policy should be to control and minimize use wherever possible.

EDC Fitness Check:

We responded fully to the stakeholders' consultation in February. The final analysis and recommendations for action as a result of the Fitness Check are expected from the JRC later this summer and will further inform the Chemicals Strategy.



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOURCES ON EDCS

- [Endocrine Society Scientific Statement on EDCs](#)
- [Endocrine Society Position Statement on EDCs in the European Union](#)
- [Introduction to EDCs](#), A Guide for Public Interest Organizations and Policymakers (available in multiple languages)
- [Let's Talk EDCs Video Series](#) describes EDCs, their health effects, and strategies to minimize exposure.
- [EDCs Topics Page](#) provides a more comprehensive list of resources.

LEARN MORE



ENDOCRINE DISRUPTING CHEMICALS (EDCs)

Endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDCs) are exogenous chemicals or their mixtures that can interfere with any aspect of hormone action. EDCs such as bisphenols, phthalates, and PFAS are found in food, toys, cosmetics, medicines, and plastics as well as throughout the environment. Scientific evidence has shown that exposure to EDCs has contributed to increases in the incidence of diseases including neurodevelopmental, reproductive, and metabolic disorders, as well as some cancers.

Founded in 1916, the Endocrine Society is the world's oldest and largest international organization dedicated to research on endocrine science and the clinical treatment of patients with endocrine diseases. Our members include researchers and clinicians from over 120 countries, including all the member states of the European Union. Since 2013, the Endocrine Society has made improving regulation of EDCs a top priority and has been the leading voice of endocrine science in global policy efforts. We have hosted several briefings in the European Parliament and numerous meetings with Members of the European Parliament and Commission officials. The Endocrine Society supports effective translation of scientific knowledge on EDCs and their health effects to regulatory policies that protect consumers and improve regulatory testing strategies.

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