Hazard to children: childhood leukaemia; developmental neurotoxin, endocrine disruption, immune suppression, acute poisoning; later in life risk of breast and other cancers





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Meriel Watts, PhD June 2014 *Uses*: residual carbamate insecticide; uses include indoor residual spraying, bed nets for mosquito control.

Bans: EU

Residues: in cord blood, newborn's meconium, breast milk;¹ children's hair;² house dust,³ food.

Acute toxicity:

moderately toxic, neurotoxin. Symptoms include malaise, muscle weakness, dizziness, sweating, nausea, headaches, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, acute pancreatitis; seizures, coma, cardio-respiratory depression, death. Children have been poisoned in Nicaragua.¹ Poisonings from use, suicides, contaminated food (Thailand);³ deaths from suicides and accidental inhalation of aerosol.4

Neurological: prenatal exposure associated with poorer motor development in children.⁵ In rats, behavioural changes,⁶ impaired cognitive function⁷ and memory.⁸

Cancer: US EPA probable human carcinogen because of rat bladder tumours.⁹

A PANAP Factsheet Series Highly Hazardous Pesticides

Propoxur

Childhood leukemia;^{10 11} breast cancer risk.

Genotoxicity:

mutagenic and genotoxic,¹² including in human cells.^{13 14}

Endocrine disruption:

oestrogenic causing breast cancer cells to grow.¹²

Reproduction: ovarian haemorrhage (rats EPA).⁹

Immune: suppresses immune system.¹⁵

Environmental effects:

Aquatic: high acute and chronic aquatic toxicity.¹⁶

Terrestrial: highly toxic to birds, moderately toxic to bees, beneficial insects.¹⁶

Environmental fate:

Moderately persistent in soil and water, and may leach to groundwater;¹⁶ found in surface waters,⁹ wellwater.¹⁷

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