

Seminal papers on PFAS science for GPs

(U.S.) Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Toxicological Profile for Perfluoroalkyls

A comprehensive summary of evidence on chemical properties, health effects, exposure pathways. Contains a useful 2-page “Public Health Statement” at the start.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/TP.asp?id=1117&tid=237>

Fei C, McLaughlin J, Loren L, Olsen J: Prenatal exposure to Perfluorooctanoate (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS) and maternally reported developmental milestones in infancy.

Large study of 1400 pairs of pregnant women and children from Danish National Birth Cohort which found no association between maternal PFOS/PFOA and developmental milestones in children.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2569100/>

Aylward L, Green E, Mueller J et al: Population variation in biomonitoring data for persistent organic pollutants (POPs): An examination of multiple population-based datasets for application to Australian pooled biomonitoring data

Study that background population PFAS serum data referenced by the Commonwealth fact sheets has been taken from. I have attached the PDF as some people may not be able to access the article for free.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0160412014000993>

Egghy P and Lorber M: an assessment of the exposure of Americans to perfluorooctane sulfonate: A comparison of estimated intake with values inferred from NHANES data

A study examining the primary exposure pathways in populations living in both contaminated and non-contaminated environments, and the relative contribution of each pathway to total body PFOS, demonstrating that ingestion is the primary route of exposure.

<http://www.nature.com/jes/journal/v21/n2/full/jes200973a.html>

Chang E, Adami HO, Boffetta H, Wedner J, Mandel JS: A critical review of perfluorooctanoate and perfluorooctanesulfonate exposure and immunological health conditions in humans.

A long but rigorous review of the current literature on possible immunotoxicity of the chemicals in people, concluding that the available epidemiologic evidence is insufficient to reach a conclusion about a causal relationship between exposure to PFOA and PFOS and any immune-related health condition in humans.

<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/45a5/aac2dcf7905fdd0357635673bf6fdd2c1b2.pdf>