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Exposure to triclosan and triclocarban and obesity risk in children**Hexing Wang***Fudan University, China.*

Background: Laboratory studies have suggested that triclosan and triclocarban can influence energy metabolism by multiple mechanisms and are potential obesogens, but the effect on obesity risk has not been well investigated in human.

Objective: To examine the associations of triclosan and triclocarban in urine with childhood obesity.

Methods: We investigated 458 school children aged 7-11 years who entered a dynamic cohort of children established in Shanghai in 2019 and 2020. Triclosan and triclocarban were determined in first morning urine by liquid chromatography coupled to mass spectrometry. Body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference (WC) were used to identify general overweight/obesity and central obesity, respectively. Logistic regression and linear models of generalized estimating equations (GEE) were used to investigate the association between urinary triclosan and triclocarban with obesity prevalence.

Conclusion: Exposure to triclosan and triclocarban was associated with increased risk of childhood obesity. Given the cross-sectional design, more studies are needed to interrogate these findings.

Biography

Hexing Wang currently works at the School of Public Health, Fudan University. Hexing does research in Public Health, Epidemiology and Nutrition and Dietetics. Their most recent publication is 'Perfluoroalkyl substances, glucose homeostasis, and gestational diabetes mellitus in Chinese pregnant women: A repeat measurement-based prospective study'.