

DTU

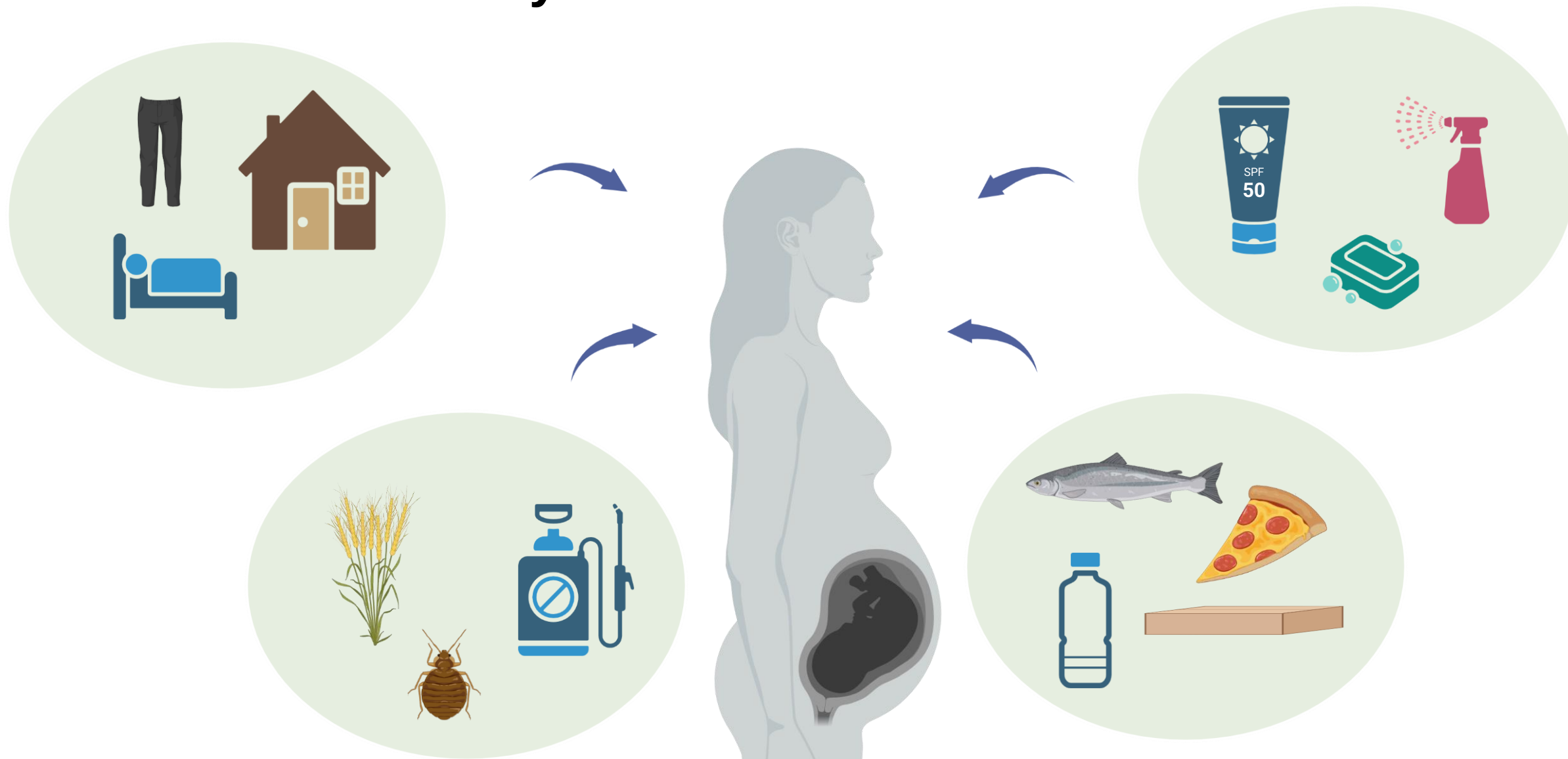


Thyreoidaforstyrrelser og effekter på hjernens udvikling

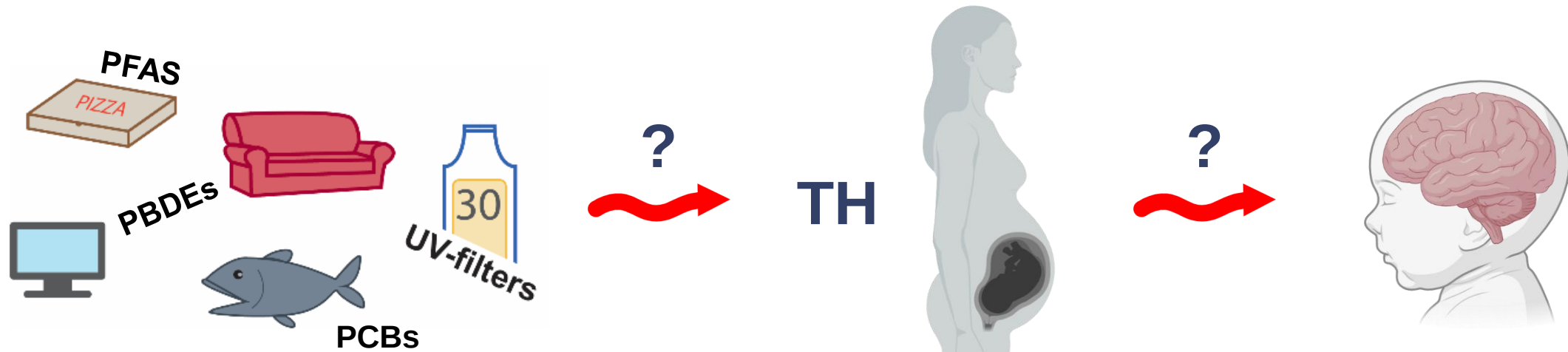
Louise Ramhøj, Seniorforsker, louram@food.dtu.dk

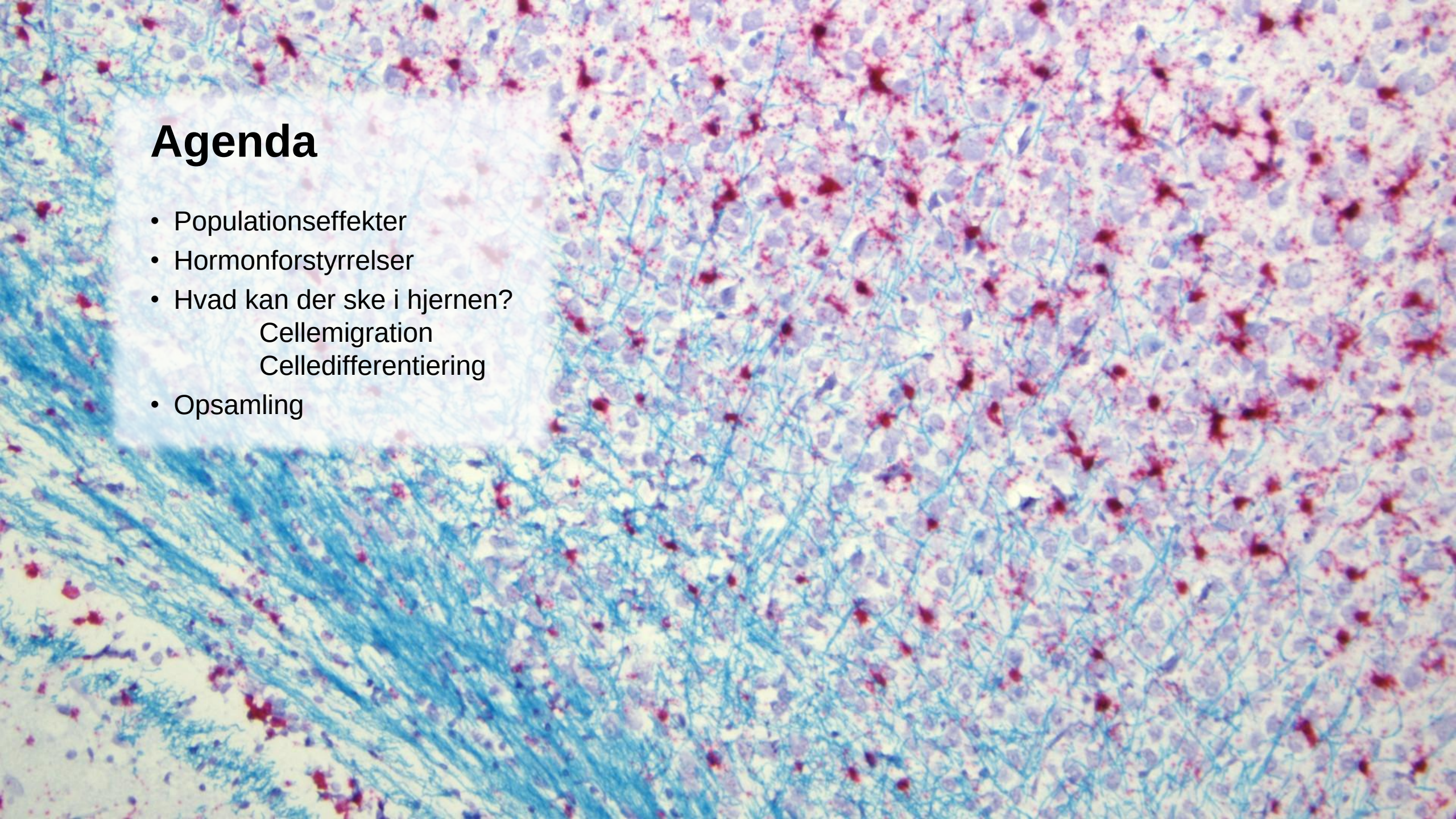
Forskningsgruppen for Molekylær- og Reproduktionstoksikologi, Danmarks Tekniske Universitet

Hormonforstyrrende stoffer



Kan TH-forstyrrende stoffer påvirke hjernens udvikling i mennesker?



A microscopic image of brain tissue, likely a histological section. The tissue is stained with a combination of blue and red dyes. The blue staining highlights the cellular structure, including nuclei and fibers. The red staining is more granular and appears to be distributed throughout the tissue, possibly indicating specific cellular components or pathological changes. The overall texture is dense and complex, with various shades of blue and red creating a rich, textured appearance.

Agenda

- Populationseffekter
- Hormonforstyrrelser
- Hvad kan der ske i hjernen?
 - Cellemigration
 - Celledifferentiering
- Opsamling

Kan TH-forstyrrende stoffer påvirke hjernens udvikling i mennesker?

Kausalitet?

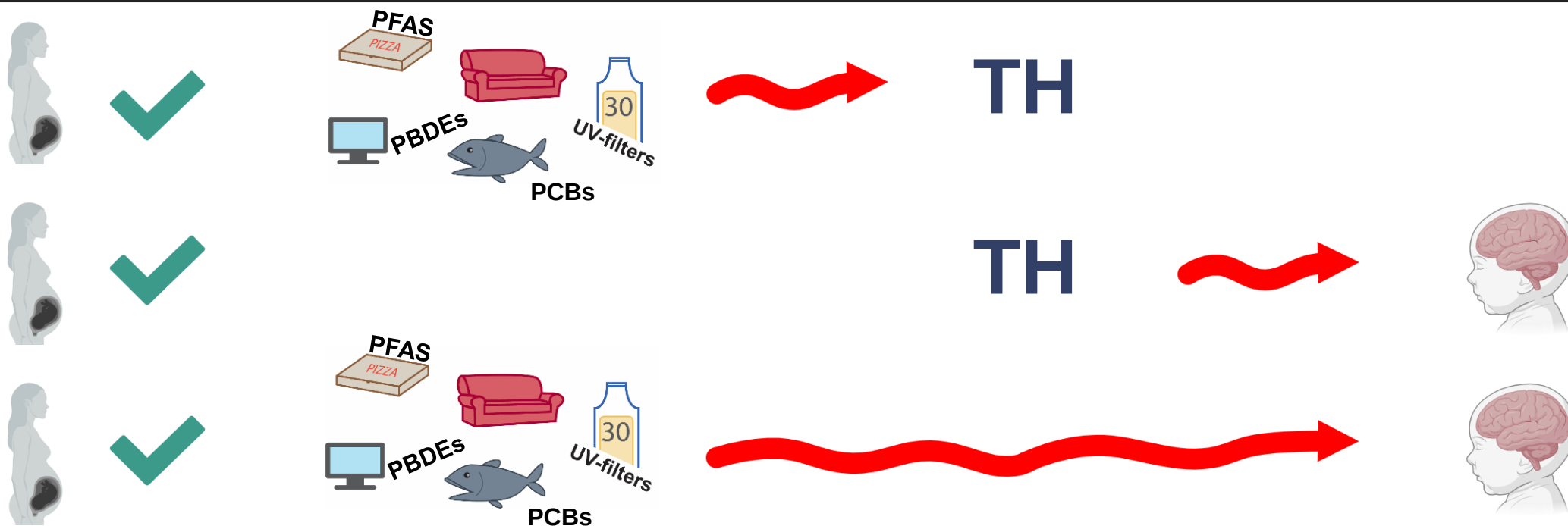


Kan TH-forstyrrende stoffer påvirke hjernens udvikling i mennesker?

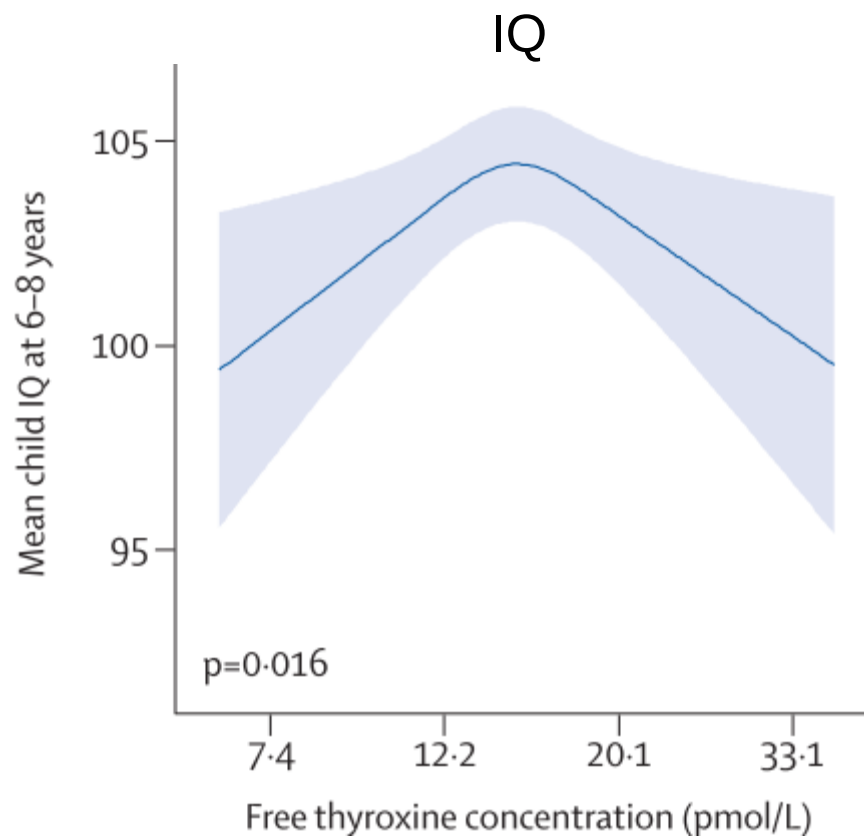
Kausalitet?



Sammenhænge



Sammenhæng imellem mors T4 under graviditeten og barnets IQ



Ændringer på befolkningsniveau

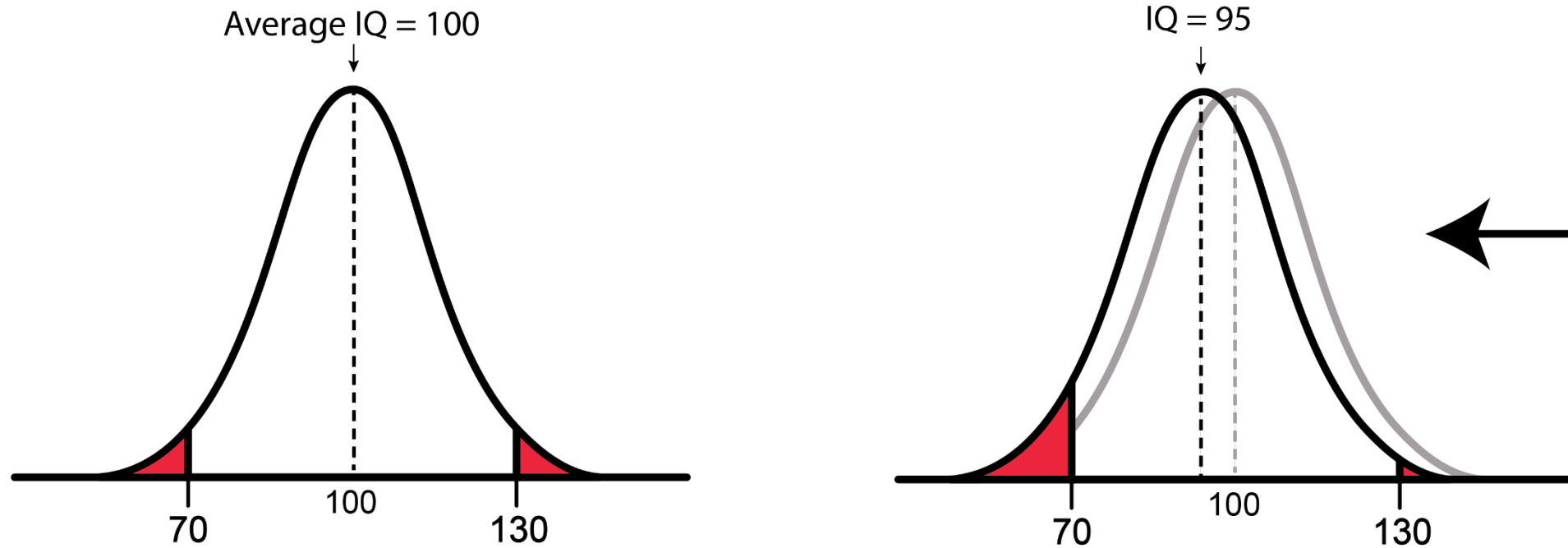
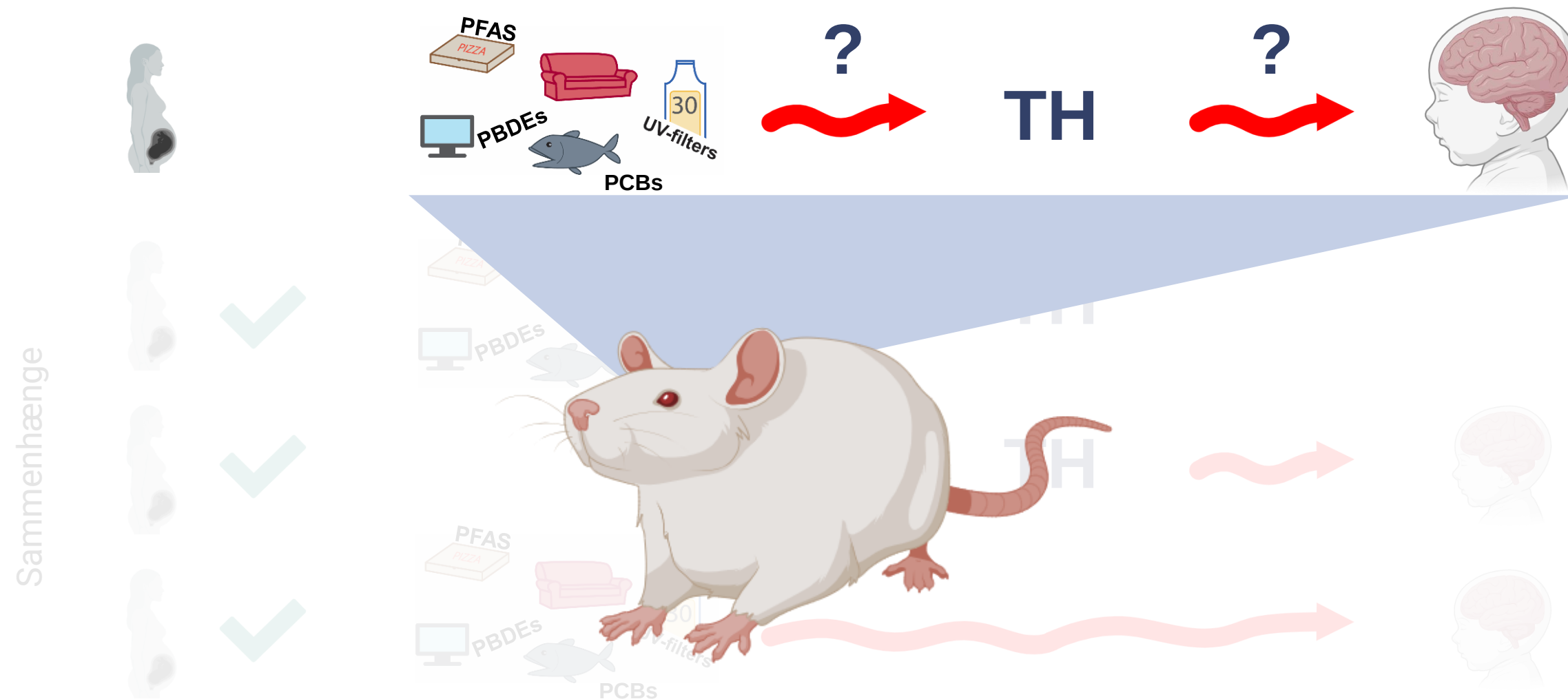


Figure not drawn to scale

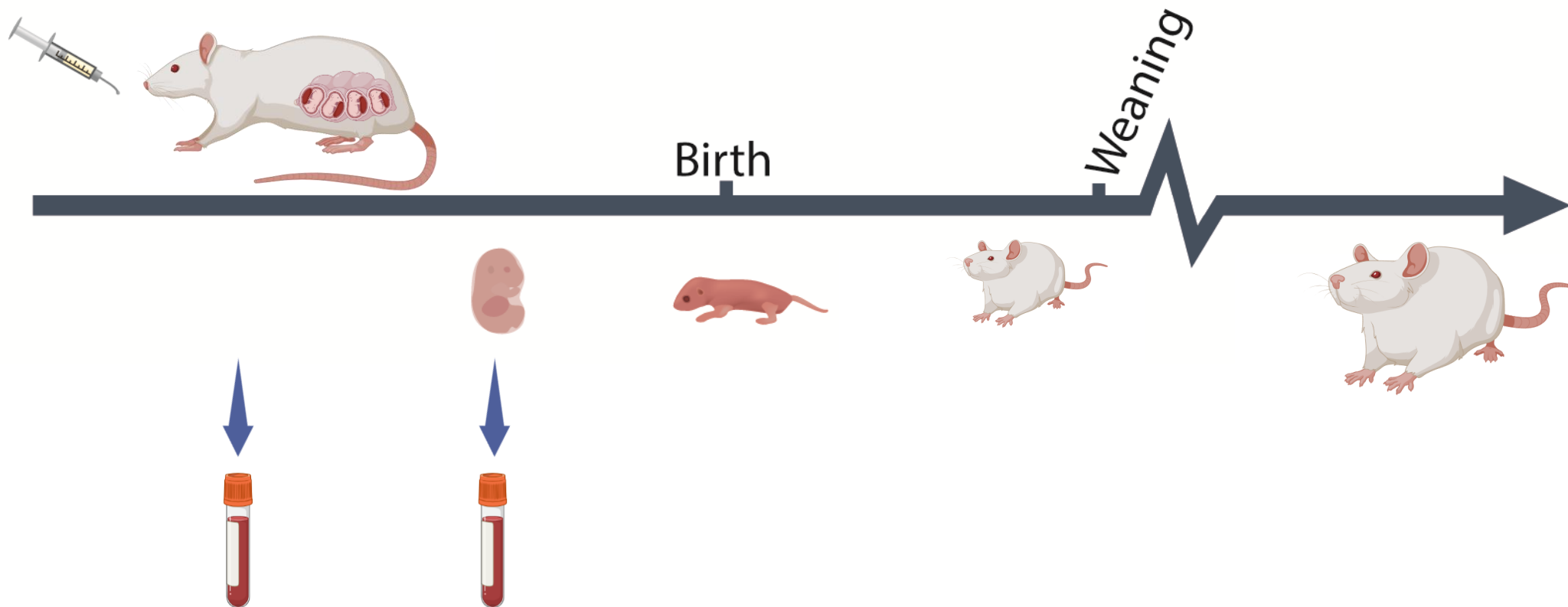
Kan TH-forstyrrende stoffer påvirke hjernens udvikling i mennesker?

Kausalitet?



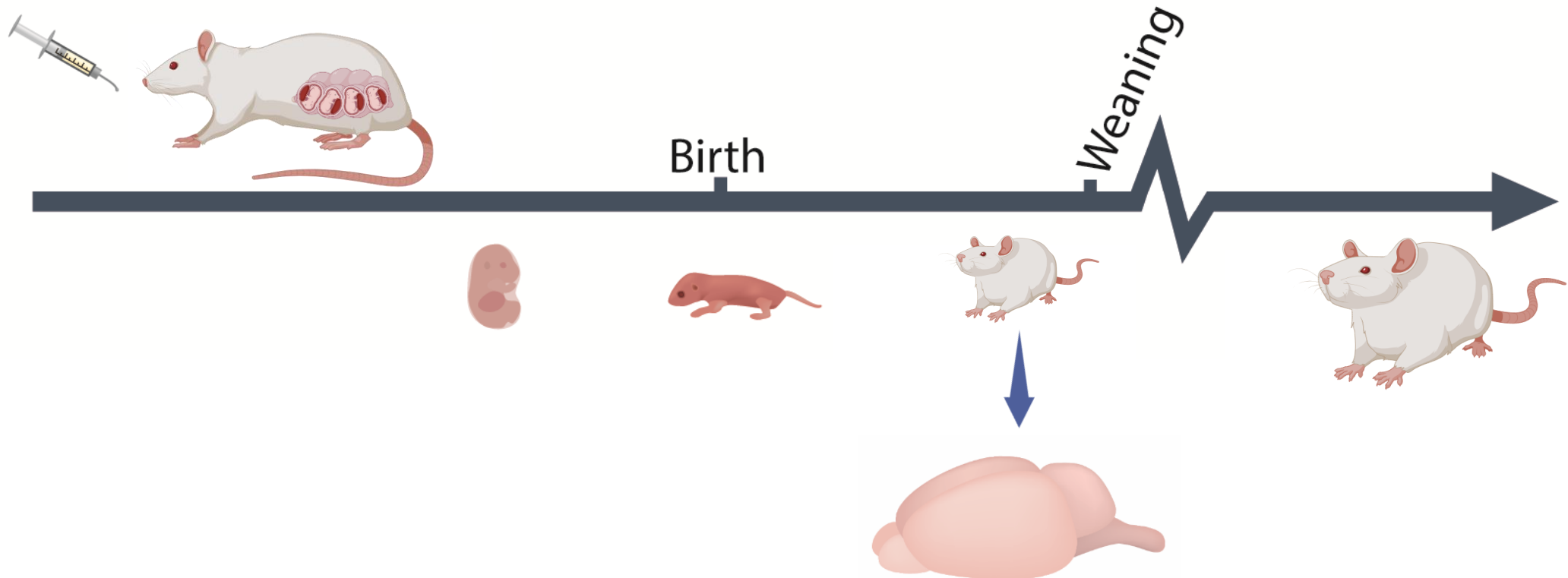
Testning for TH-forstyrrende effekter

Majsolie (Kontrol) eller kemikalie

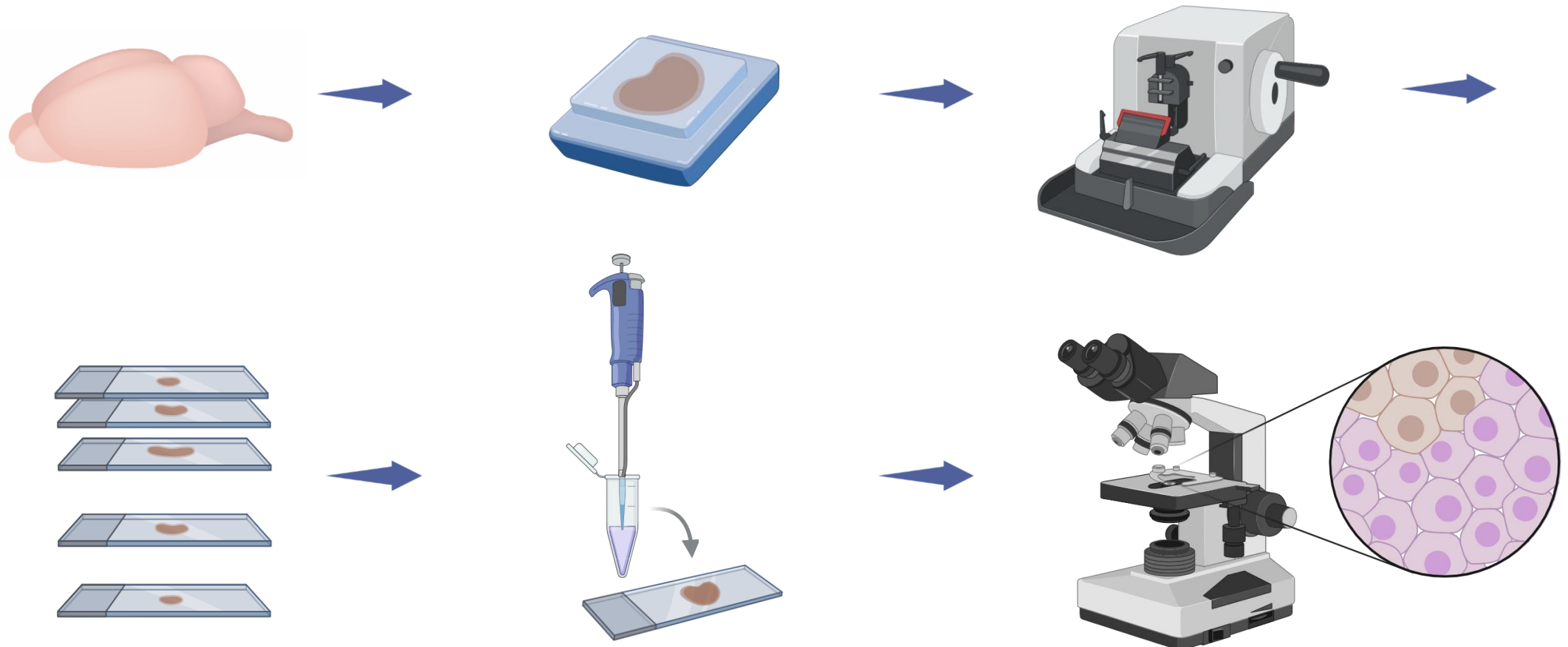


Testning for TH-forstyrrende effekter

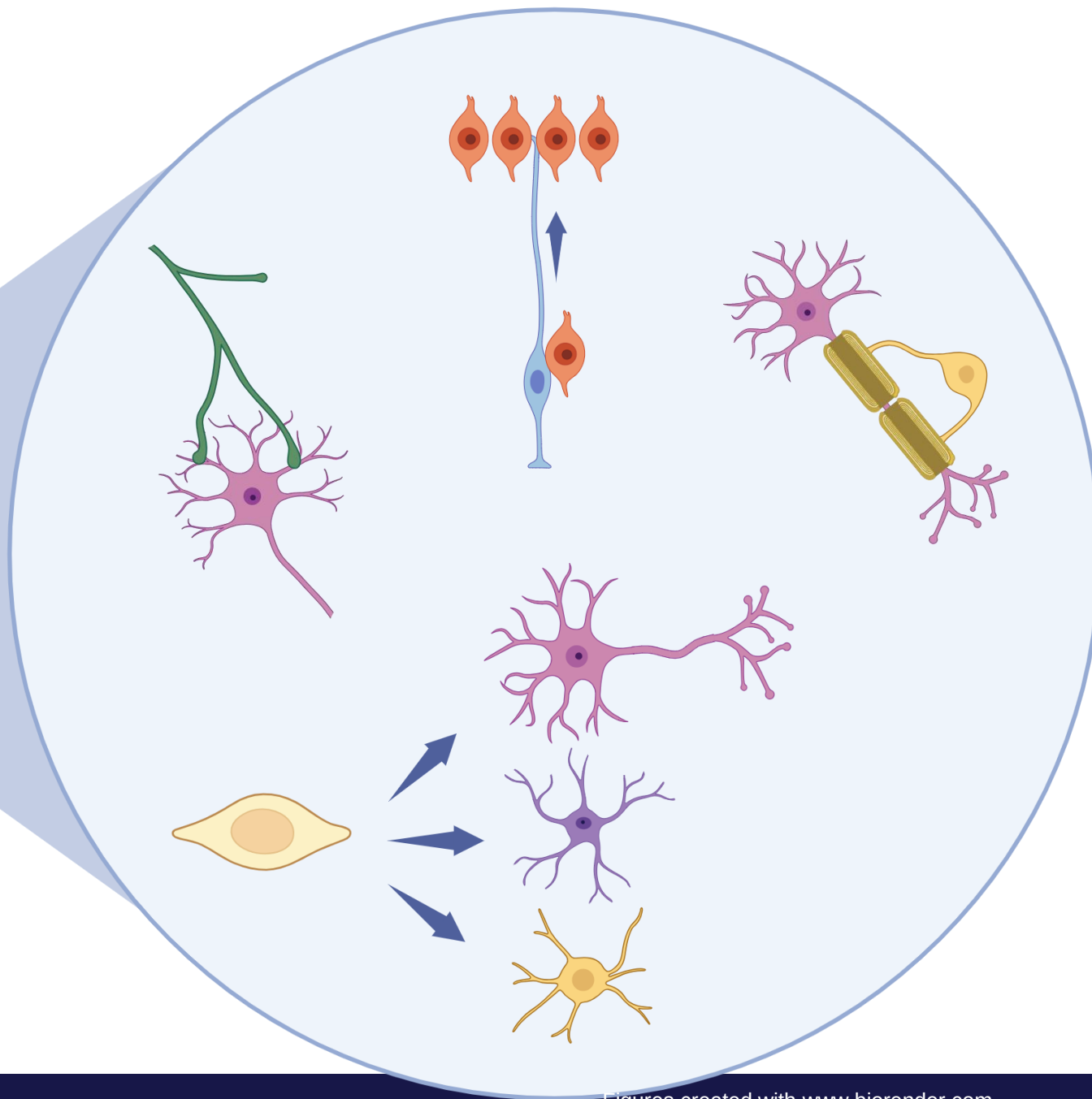
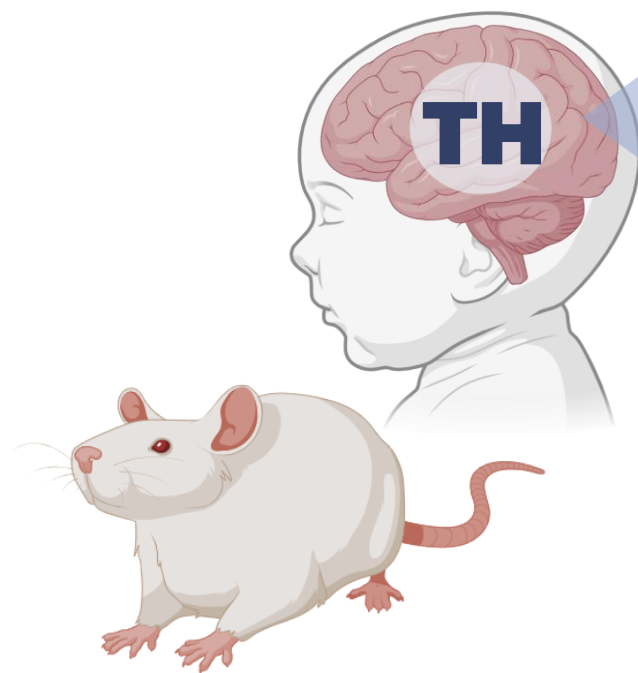
Majsolie (Kontrol) eller Kemikalie



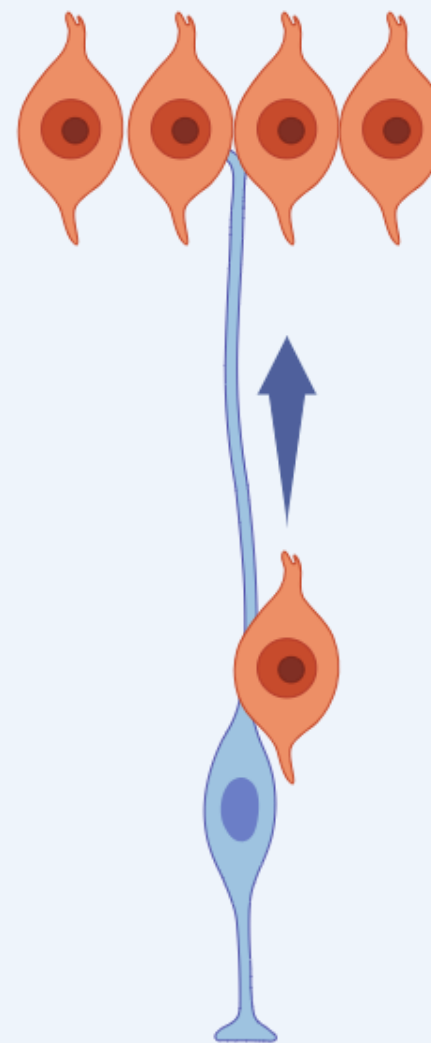
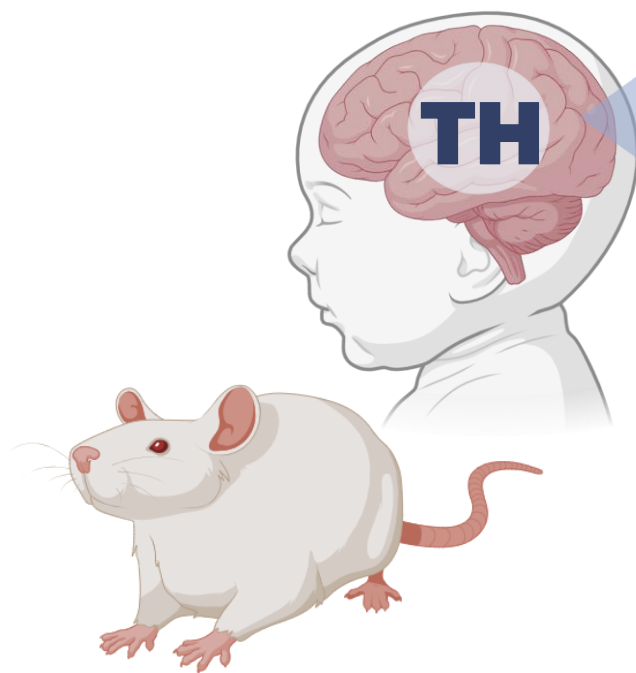
Vævssnit til mikroskopi



Effekter i hjernen



Effekter i hjernen



Migrationsfejl - Periventrikulær Heterotopi

NeuN

Control
PD 16 brain



Neuronal migration error

Heterotopia linked to seizures and epilepsy in humans

Hypothyroid
PD 16 brain



Structural malformation = Adverse effect

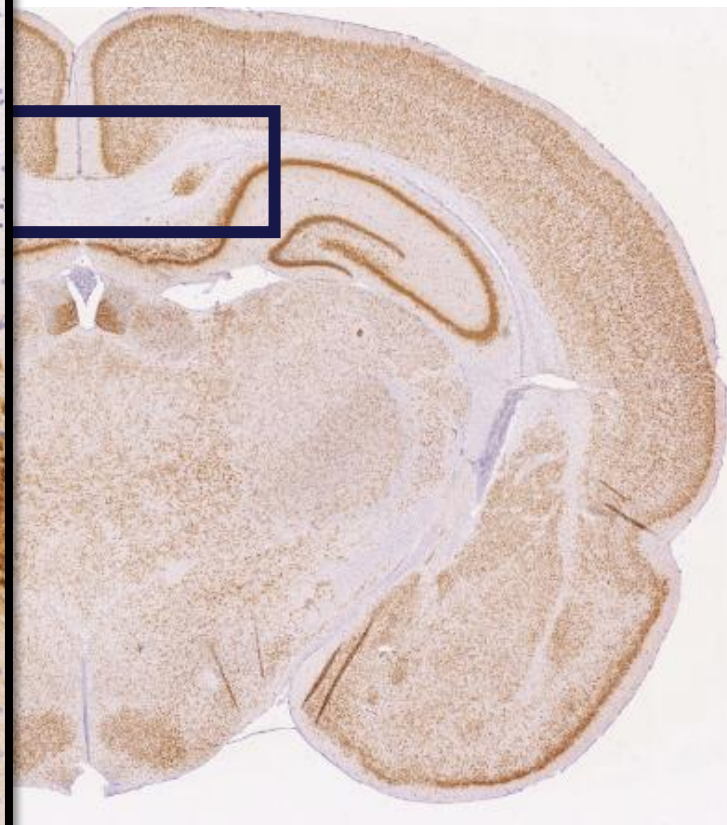
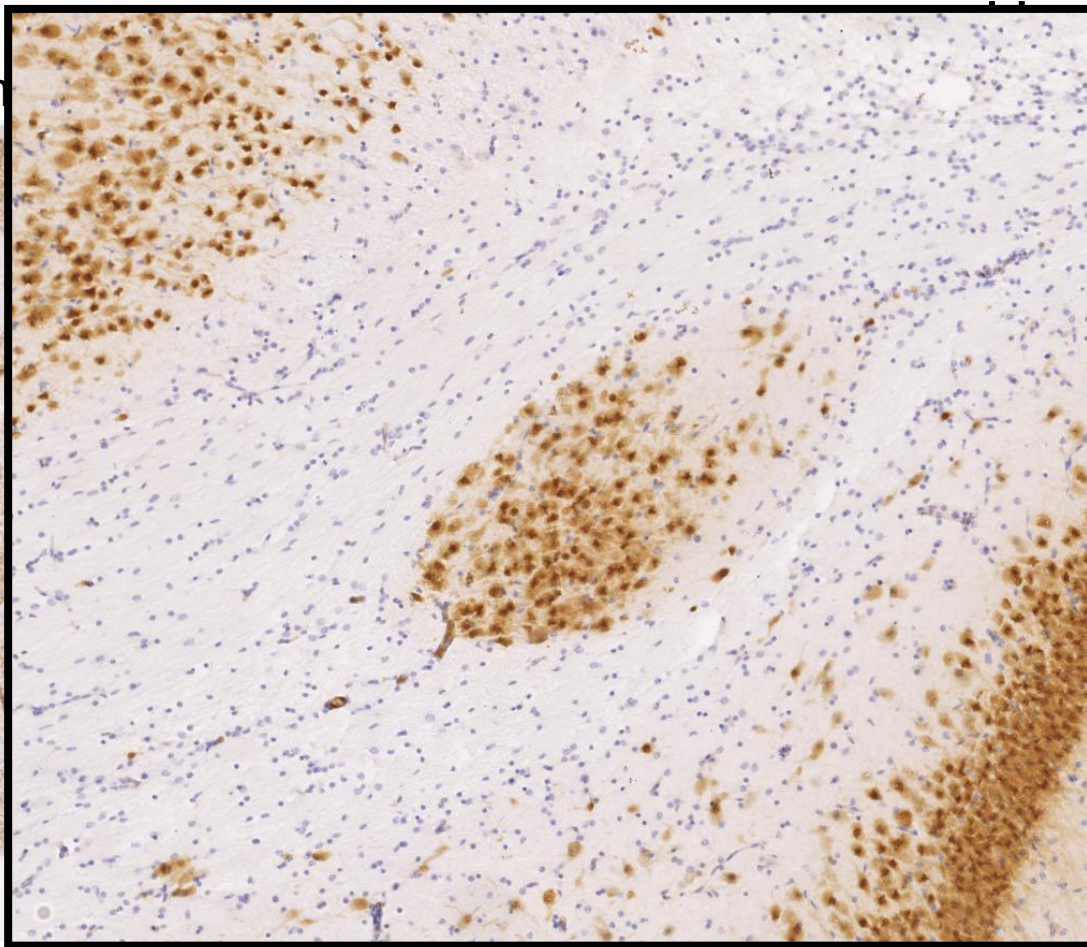
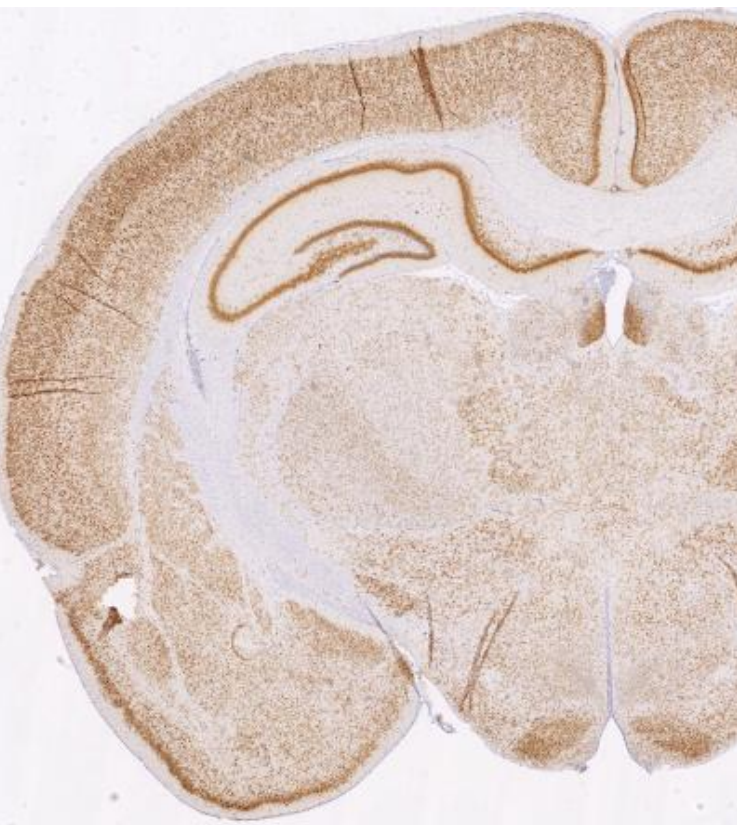
A downstream marker of T4 levels during development

Migrationsfejl - Periventrikulær Heterotopi

NeuN

Control
PD 16 brain

Thyroid
16 brain



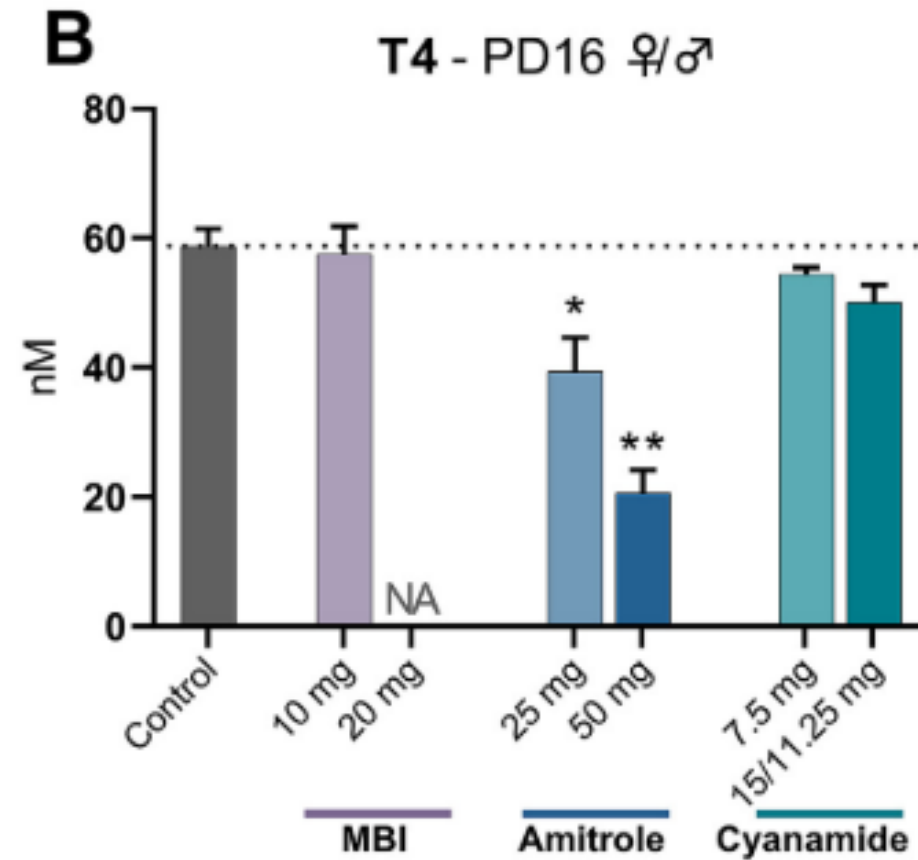
Neuronal migration error

Structural malformation = Adverse effect

Heterotopia linked to seizures and epilepsy in humans

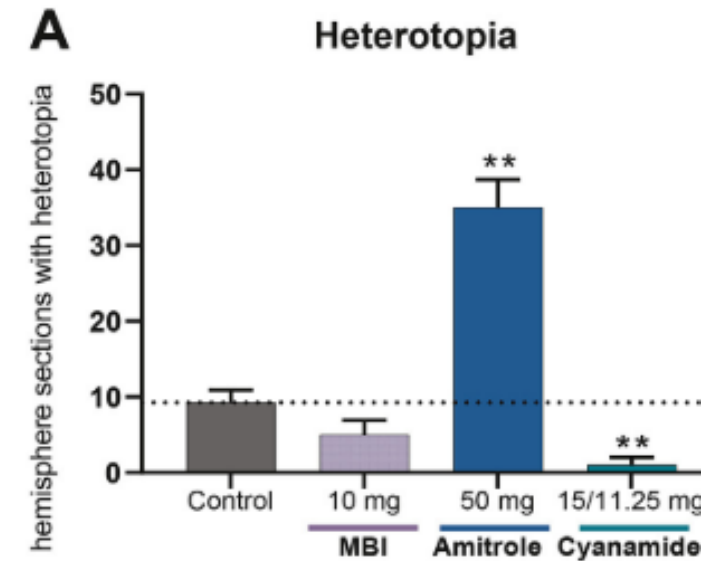
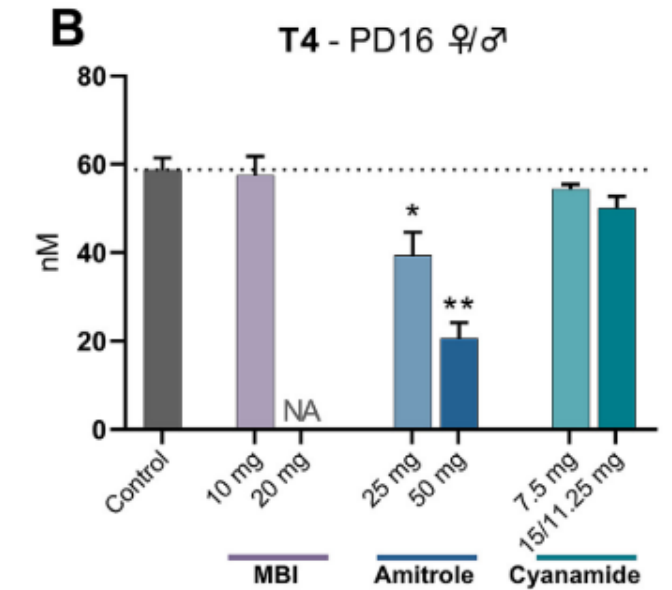
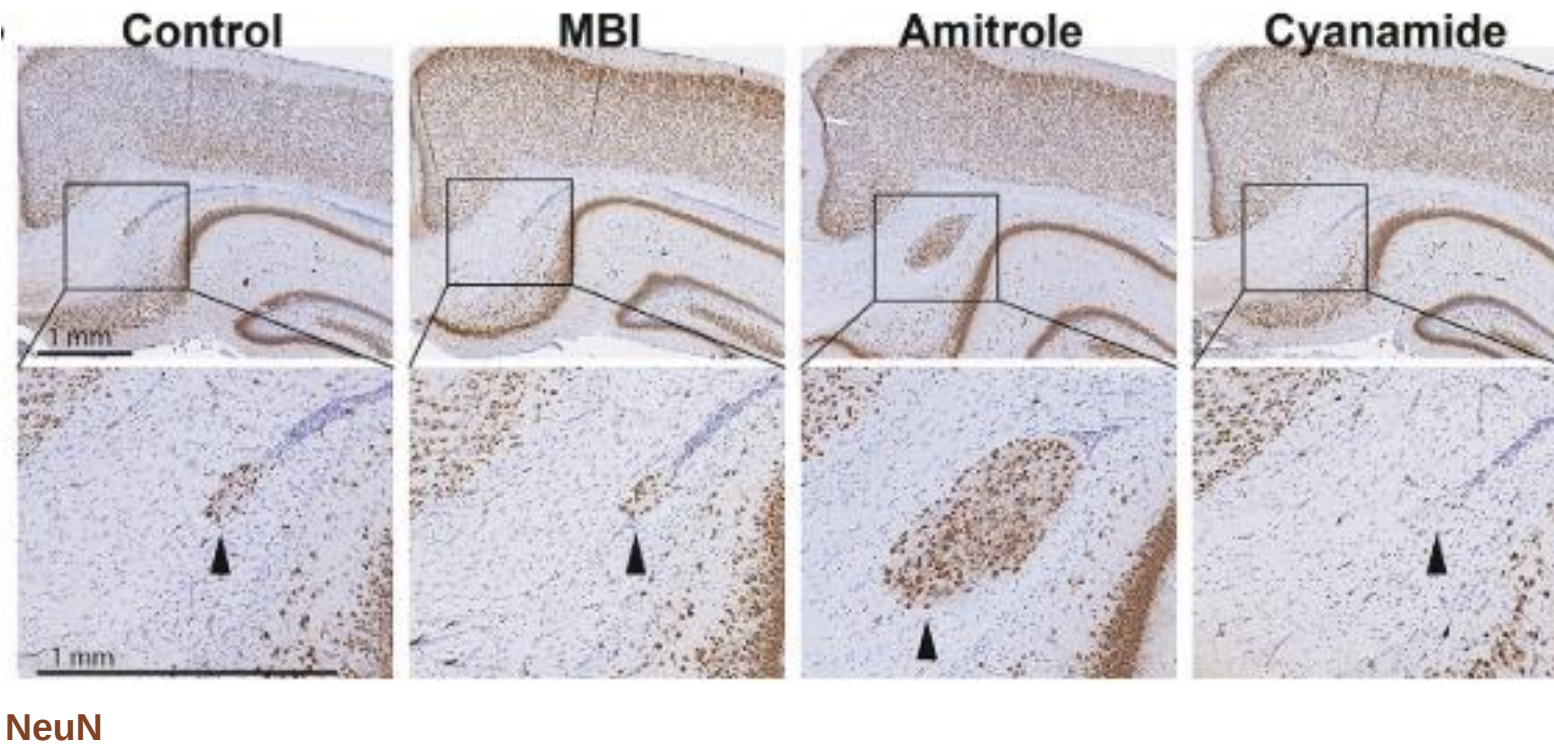
A downstream marker of T4 levels during development

Pesticider og heterotopier?

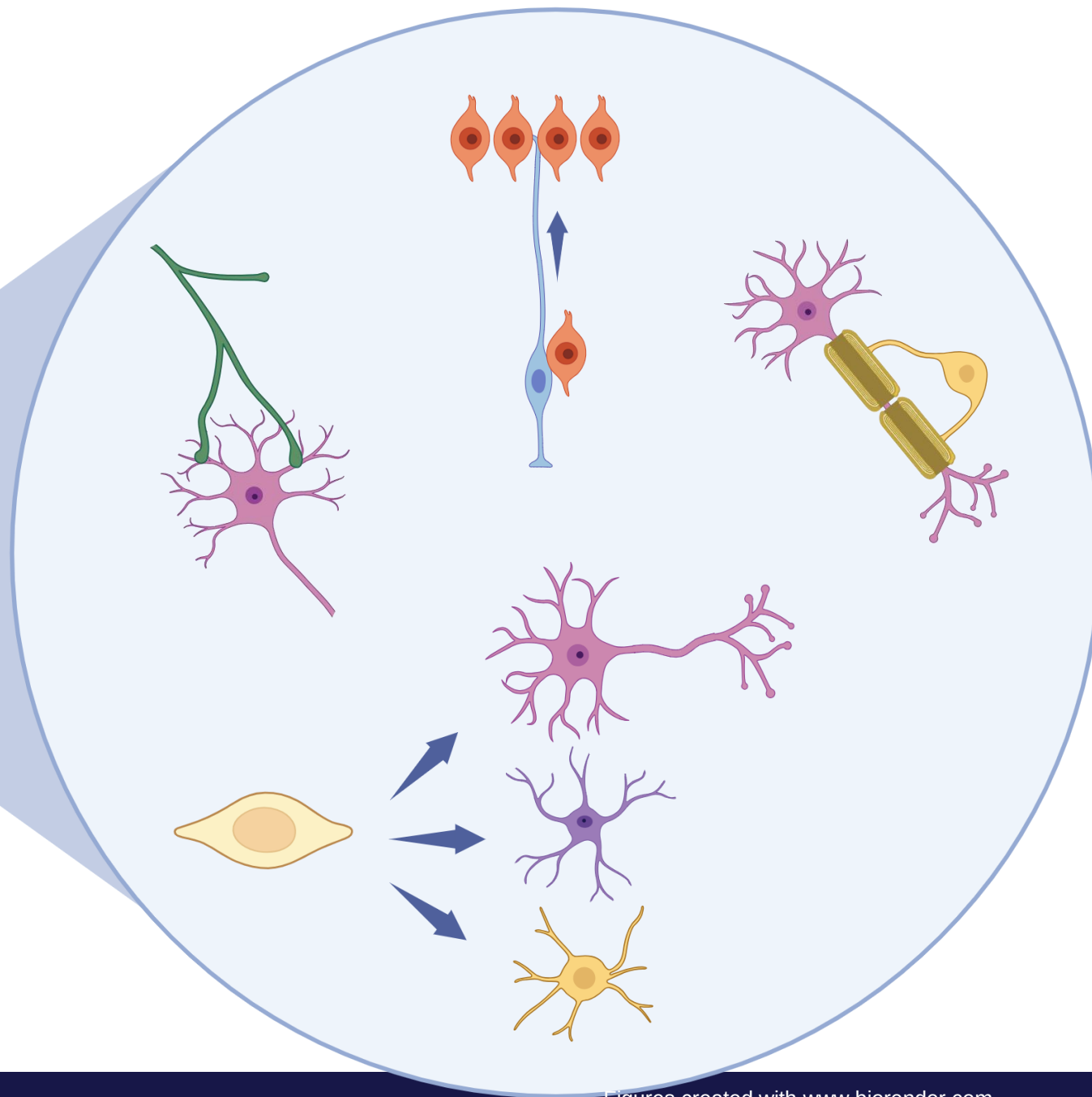
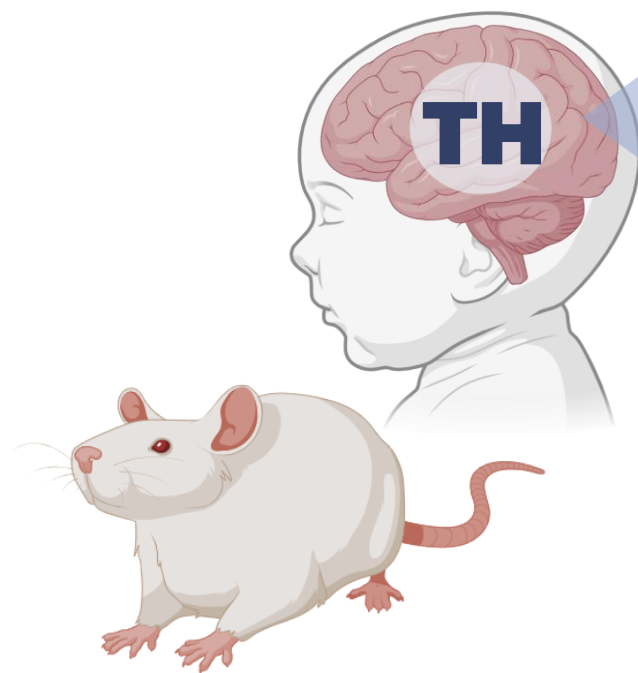


Pesticider og heterotopier?

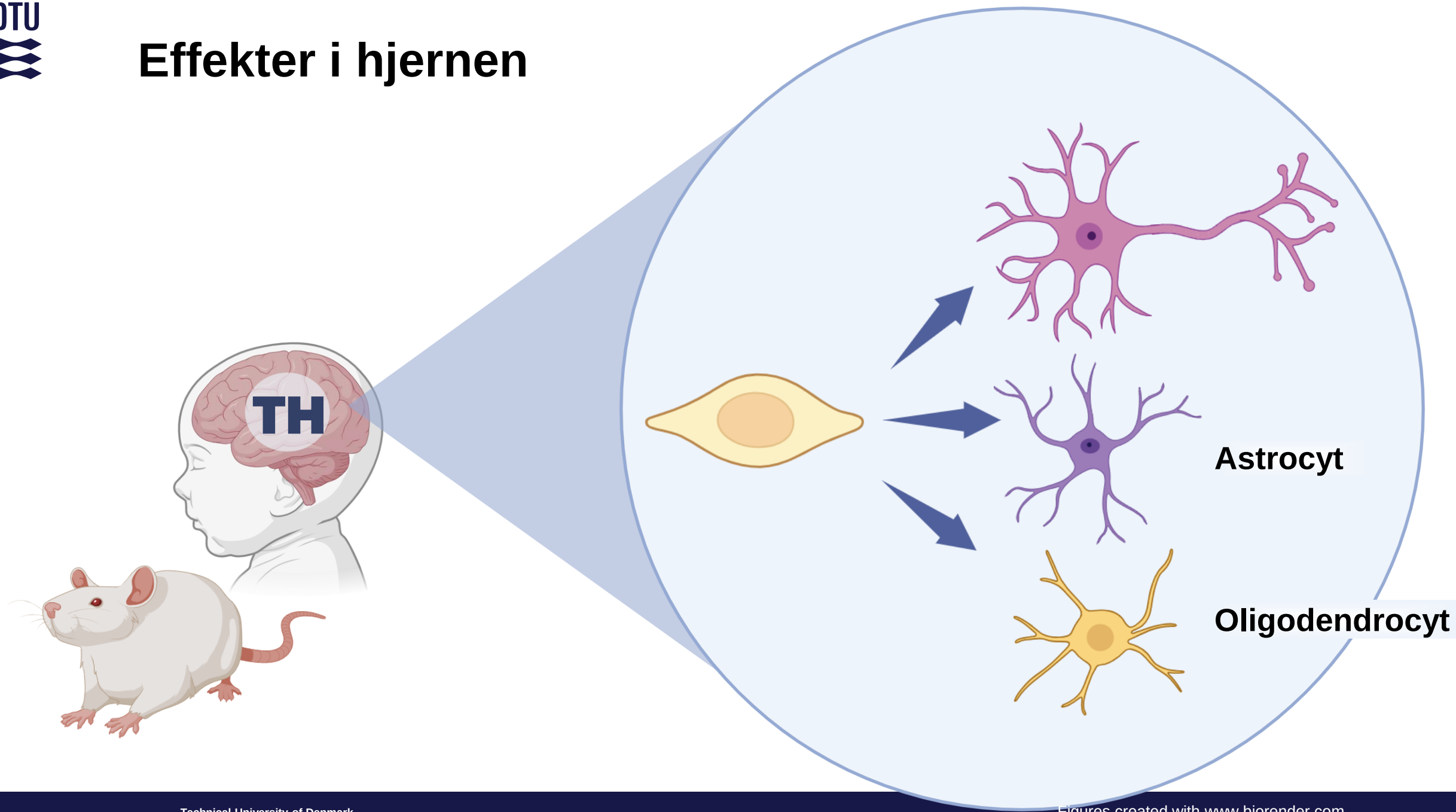
Ja – når TH har været lav nok



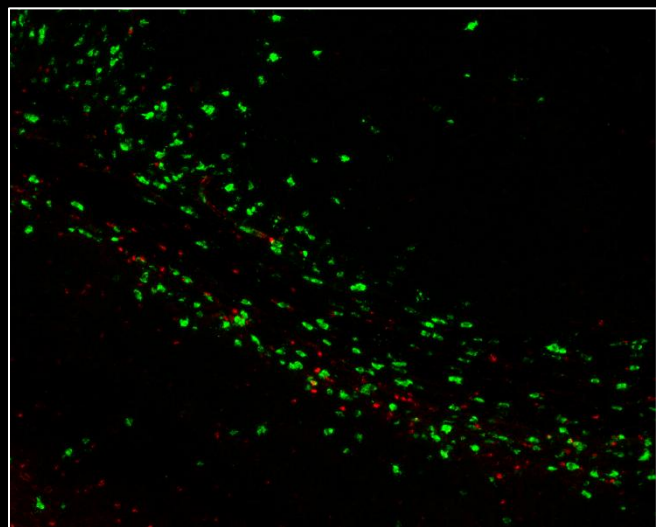
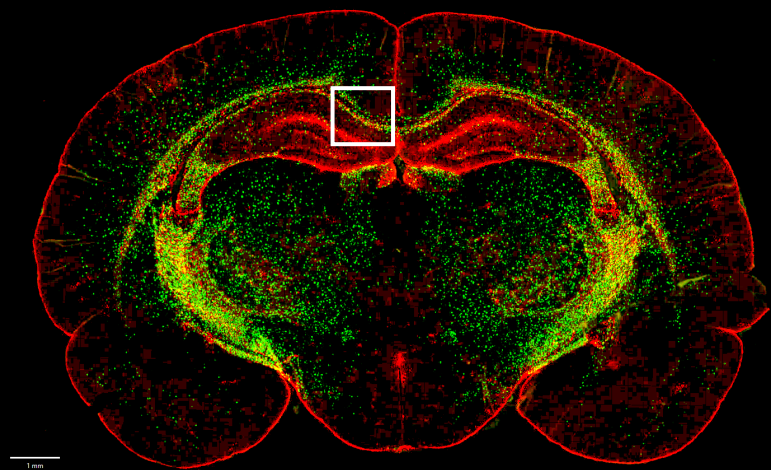
Effekter i hjernen



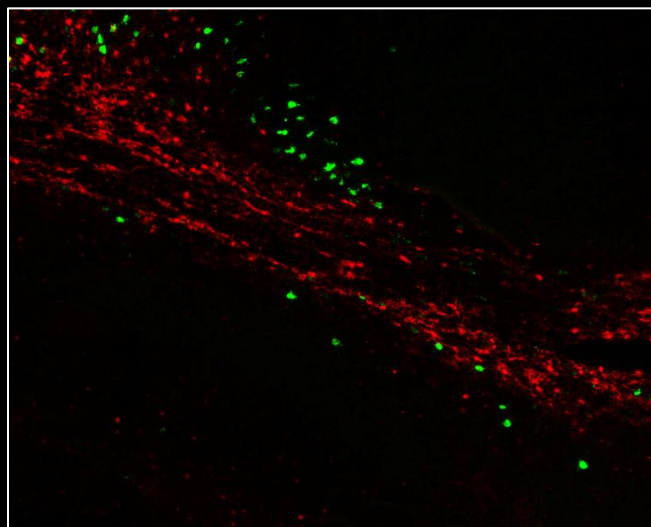
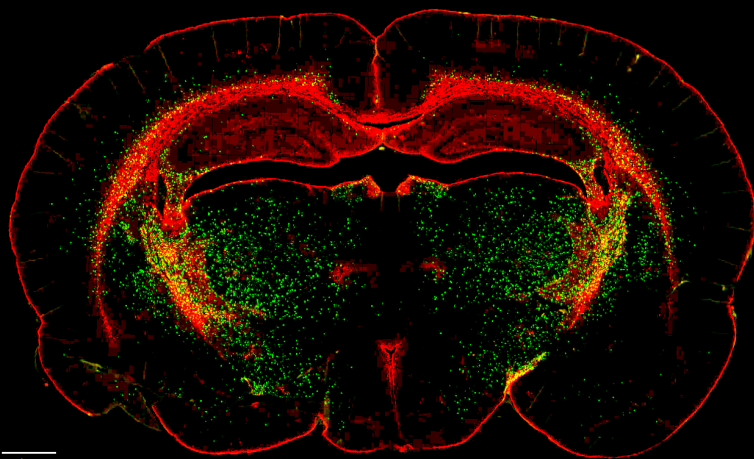
Effekter i hjernen



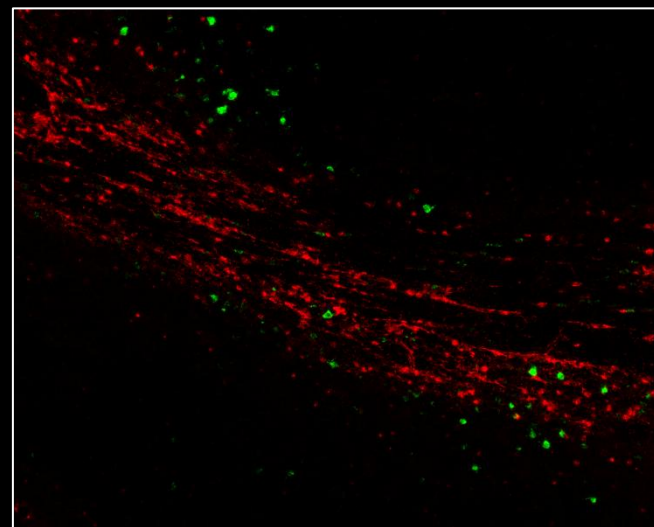
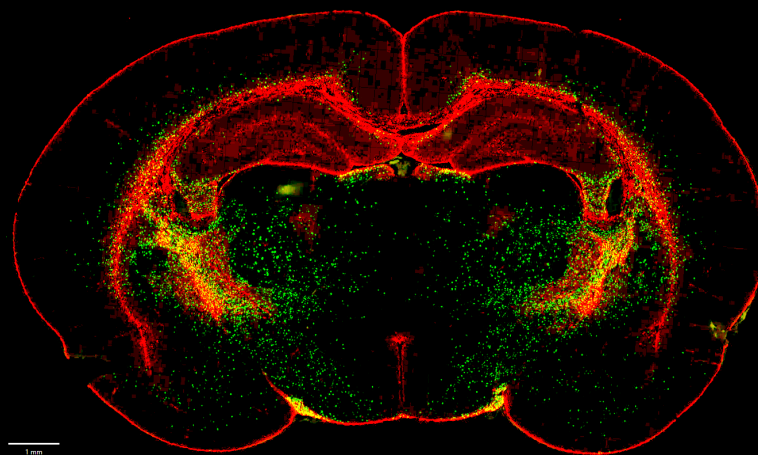
Kontrol



MMI

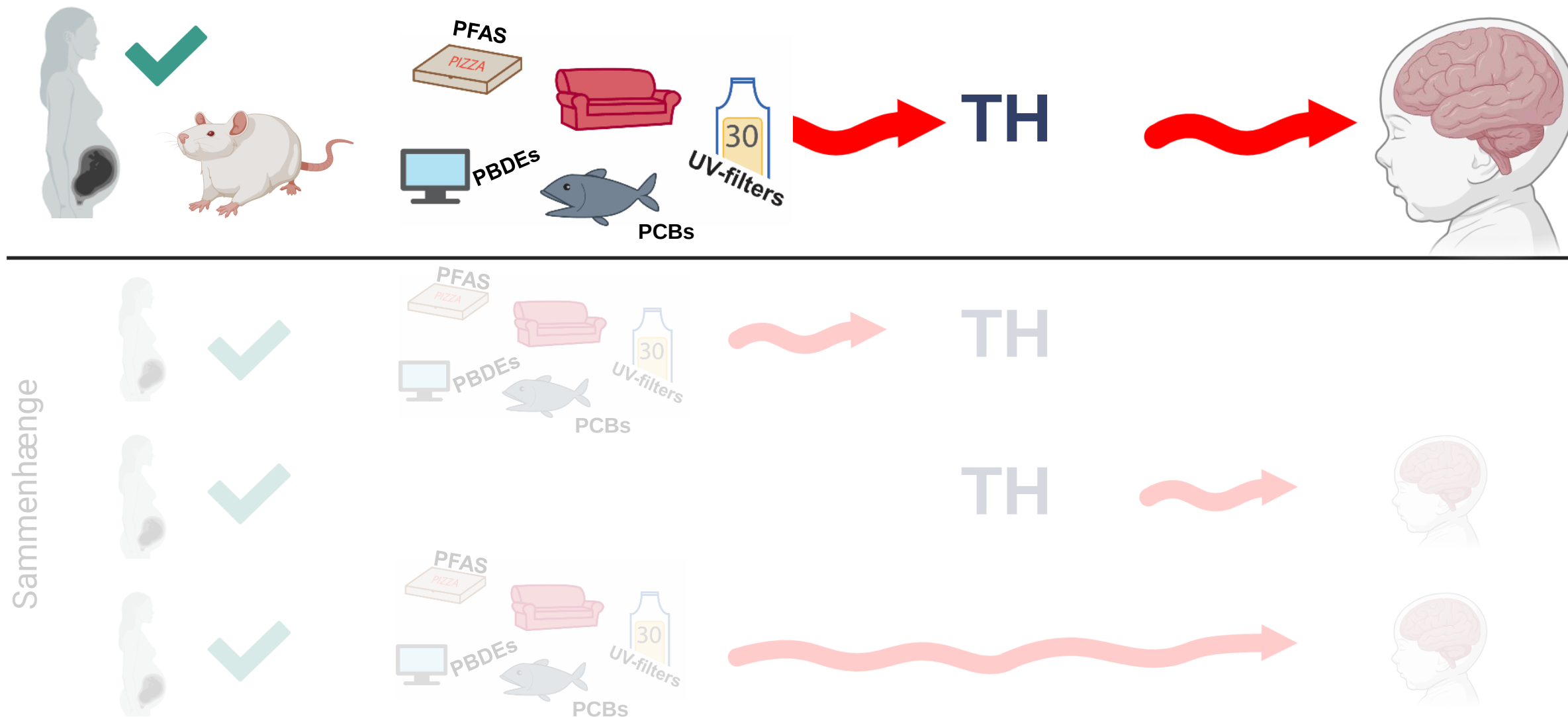


Amitrol



Mag Oligodendrocytter
Gfap Astrocytter

Kan TH-forstyrrende stoffer påvirke hjernens udvikling i mennesker?



Konklusioner



- Mennesker er følsomme over for TH-forstyrrelser der kan påvirke hjernens udvikling
- Vi kan blive klogere på effekter i mennesker ved at undersøge dyr
- Forbedret identifikation og testing af kemikalier kan medvirke til bedre regulering af brugen af hormonforstyrrende stoffer

Tak

DTU

Marta Axelstad
Terje Svingen
Jacob Ardenkjær-Skinnerup
Marie Berg
Nichlas Davidsen
+ rest of MolReproTox research group



**Ministry of Environment
of Denmark**

Environmental
Protection Agency

Uni. Rennes/INSERM

Frédéric Chalmel + Lab

US EPA

Mary Gilbert + Lab
Jermaine Ford + Lab

Charité

Josef Köhrle + Lab
Caroline Frädrich



**Danish Veterinary and
Food Administration**

Center for Hormonforstyrrende Stoffer

Tak

