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Monitoring BPA Leaching from Feminine Hygiene Products using Fluorescence Spectrophotometry

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Monitoring BPA Leaching From Feminine Hygiene Products Using Fluorescence Spectrophotometry

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School of Natural Sciences

Bisphenol-A (BPA)

1891

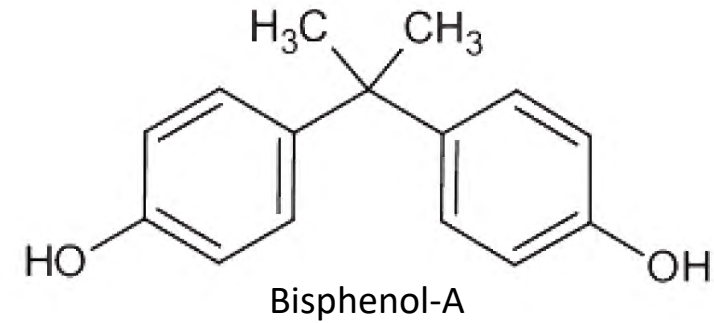
SYNTHESIZED

1950's

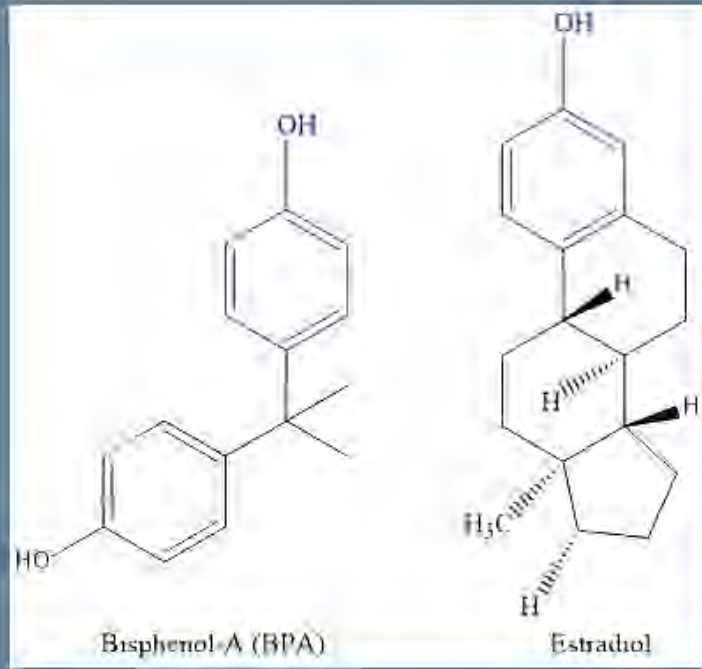
INDUSTRIAL USE IN PLASTICS

2004

93% OF AMERICANS 6+ YEARS OF AGE HAVE BPA IN URINE



ENDOCRINE DISRUPTOR



Ludwicka, K. (2015). Bisphenol A (BPA) in food contact materials - new scientific opinion from EFSA regarding public health risk. *National Library of Medicine*, 66(4), 299-307.

Vogel, S. (2009). The Politics of Plastic: The Making and Unmaking of Bisphenol-A "Safety". *National Library of Medicine*, 99(3), 559-566. PubMed. 10.2105/AJPH.2008.159228

Mid-1930's

British medical researcher Edward Charles Dodds identified estrogenic properties of BPA

1976

US passes the Toxic Substances Act

-BPA declared safe and is not evaluated

1982

National Toxicology Program determines the lowest adverse effect level for BPA in lab animals is 50 milligrams of BPA per kg of bodyweight per day

1988

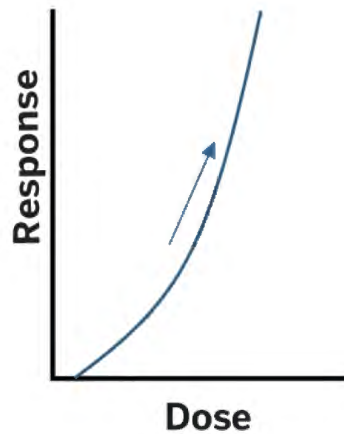
Tolerable daily intake (TDI) set at 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ bodyweight (bw)

1993

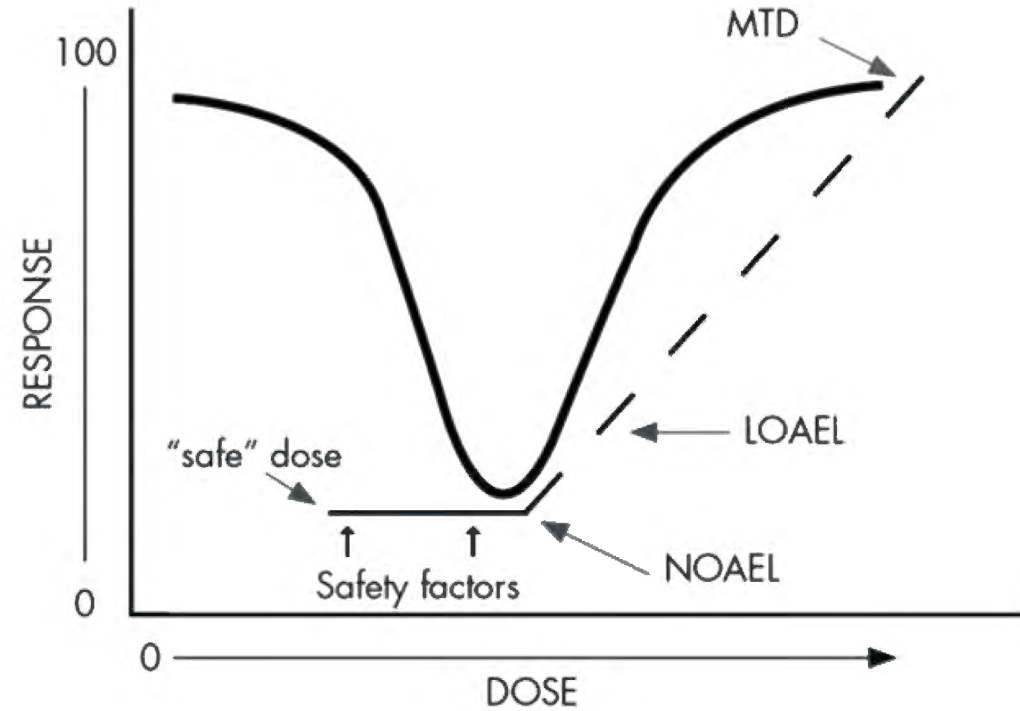
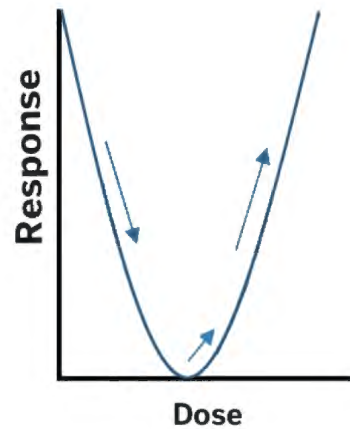
Endocrinologists at Stanford University found that BPA was leaching from their polycarbonate flasks

Non-Monotonic Dose Response Curve (NMDRC)

MONOTONIC



NON-MONOTONIC



Low-Dose Testing

2000

EPA requested that the National Toxicology Program (NTP) review the research on effects of low dose exposure of estrogenic compounds, including BPA

2001

NTP concluded that there was credible evidence for effects from BPA exposure at or below the safety standard

HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF BPA EXPOSURE

“Pronounced effects on the reproductive system, child development, metabolic disorders, obesity, endocrine disorders, and the nervous system; as well as being implicated in causing DNA damage & oxidative stress

Association between the BPA levels and tumor development including prostate, breast and lung cancer

Infant Exposure

1997

Studies revealed BPA leaching from formula cans and infant bottles

1999

FDA publicly asserts the safety of BPA exposure for bottle-fed infants



BISPHENOL-A (BPA) TIMELINE

1950'S

Industrial use in plastics

2003

National Institute of Health nominated BPA for evaluation by the Center for the Evaluation of Risk to Human Reproduction as a reproductive and developmental toxin

LATE 2006 TO EARLY 2008

US government-sponsored BPA assessments

- Chapel Hill expert panel at University of North Carolina
- Center for the Evaluation of Risk to Human Reproduction (CERHR) at the National Toxicology Program (NTP)



BISPHENOL-A (BPA) TIMELINE

2012

FDA officially bans BPA in infant bottles

US launched the Consortiums Linking Academic and Regulatory Insight on Toxicity of BPA (CLARITY-BPA)

2015

Tolerable daily intake (TDI) lowered from 50 to

4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg bw}/\text{day}$

BISPHENOL-A (BPA) TIMELINE

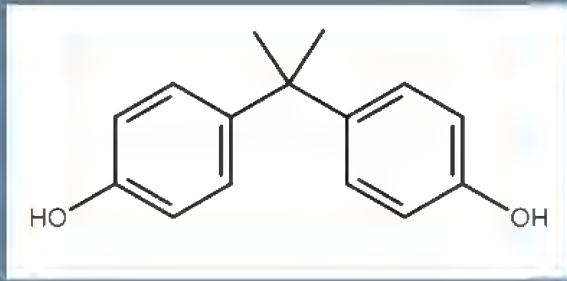
2019

Results from the CLARITY-BPA studies were made publicly available
-statistically significant endpoints following
exposure to 2.5 µg/kg bw/day of BPA

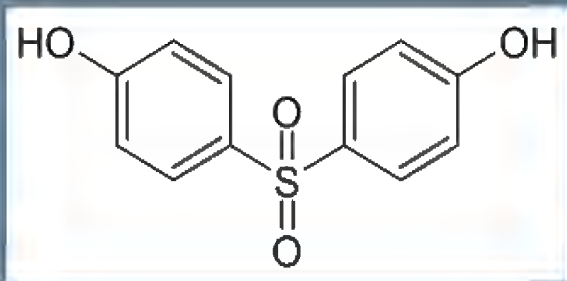
TODAY

Worldwide, BPA is one of the highest volume chemicals produced
5 million tons produced annually in US
5-6 billion tons produced annually worldwide

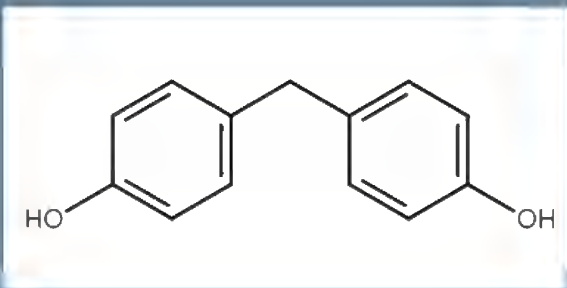
BPA ANALOGUES



BPA



BPS



BPF

A total of 16 BPA analogues have been documented for use in industrial applications

89.4% of American adults have BPS in urine, 66.5% BPF

A systematic review of 32 studies revealed BPF and BPS have a comparable potency to BPA and similar hormonal effects due to similar mechanisms of action



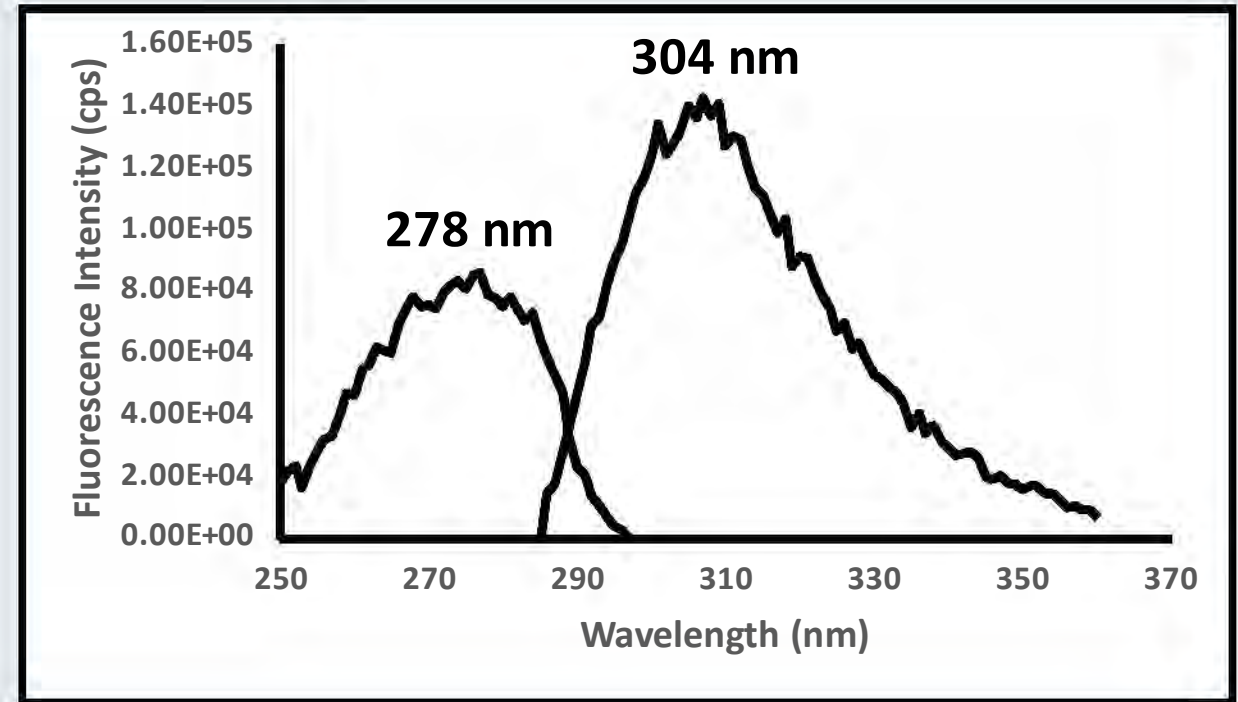
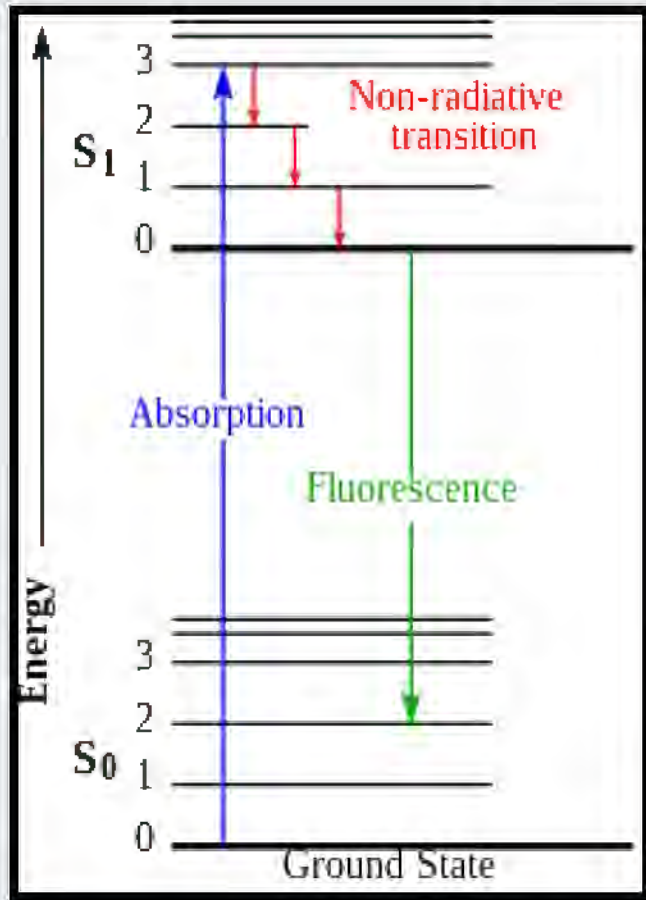
Women's Health Concern

Estrogen mimic

Confirmed BPA presence in feminine hygiene products reported
in recent study by NYU Medical School

High absorption capacity of vulvar skin

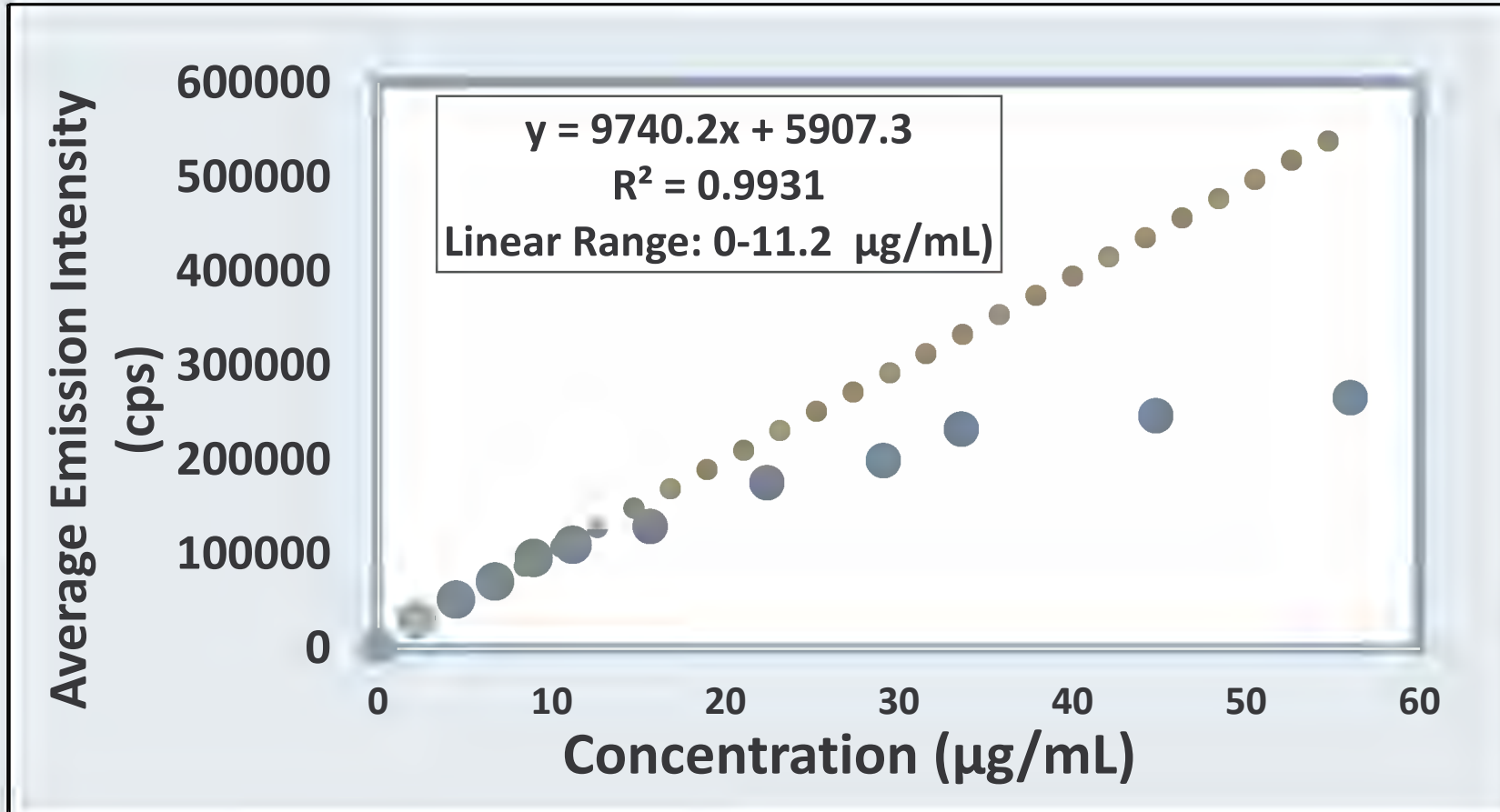
Fluorescence Spectroscopy



Excitation wavelength: 278 nm

Emission wavelength: 304 nm

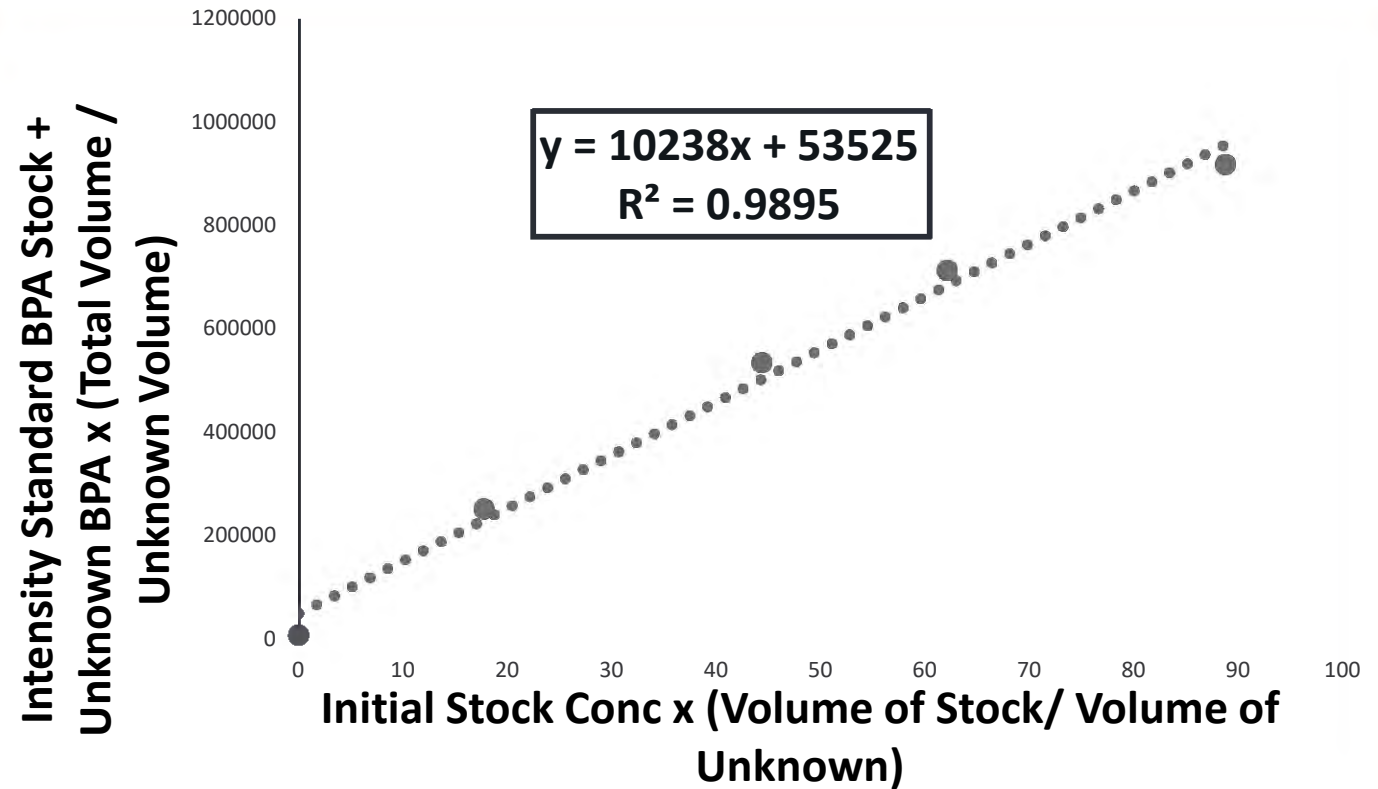
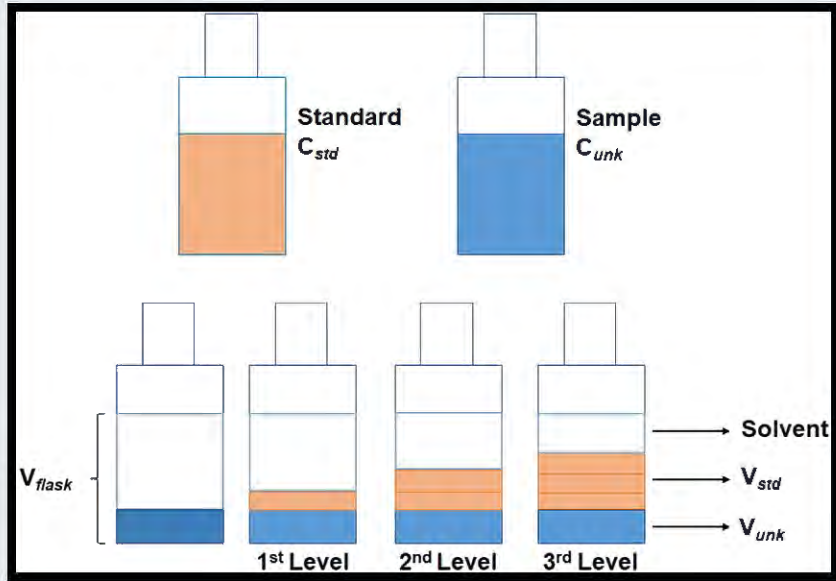
Calibration Curve



FS5 Edinburgh Instruments
Spectrofluorometer

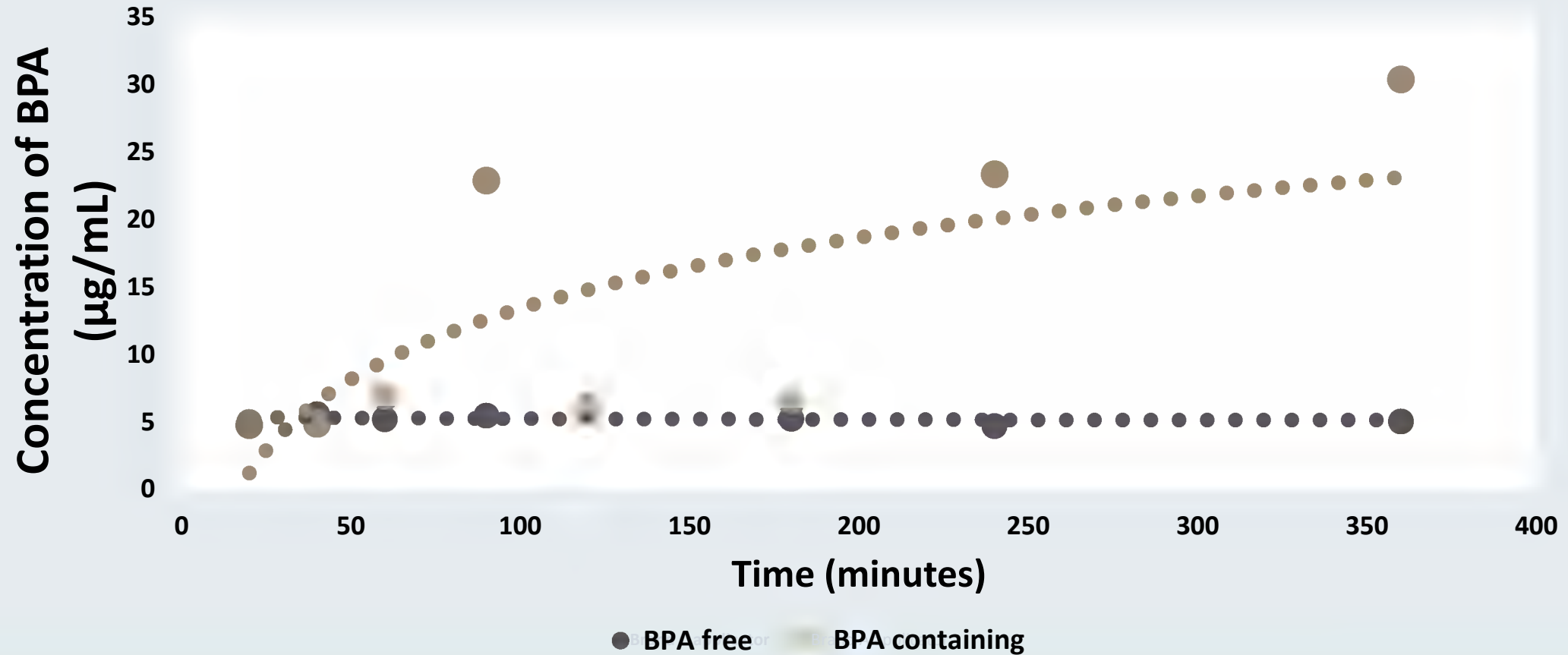
LOD = 0.06 µg/mL
LOQ = 0.21 µg/mL

Standard Addition Method



Representative Standard Addition Graph for Brand C applicators at 1 hour

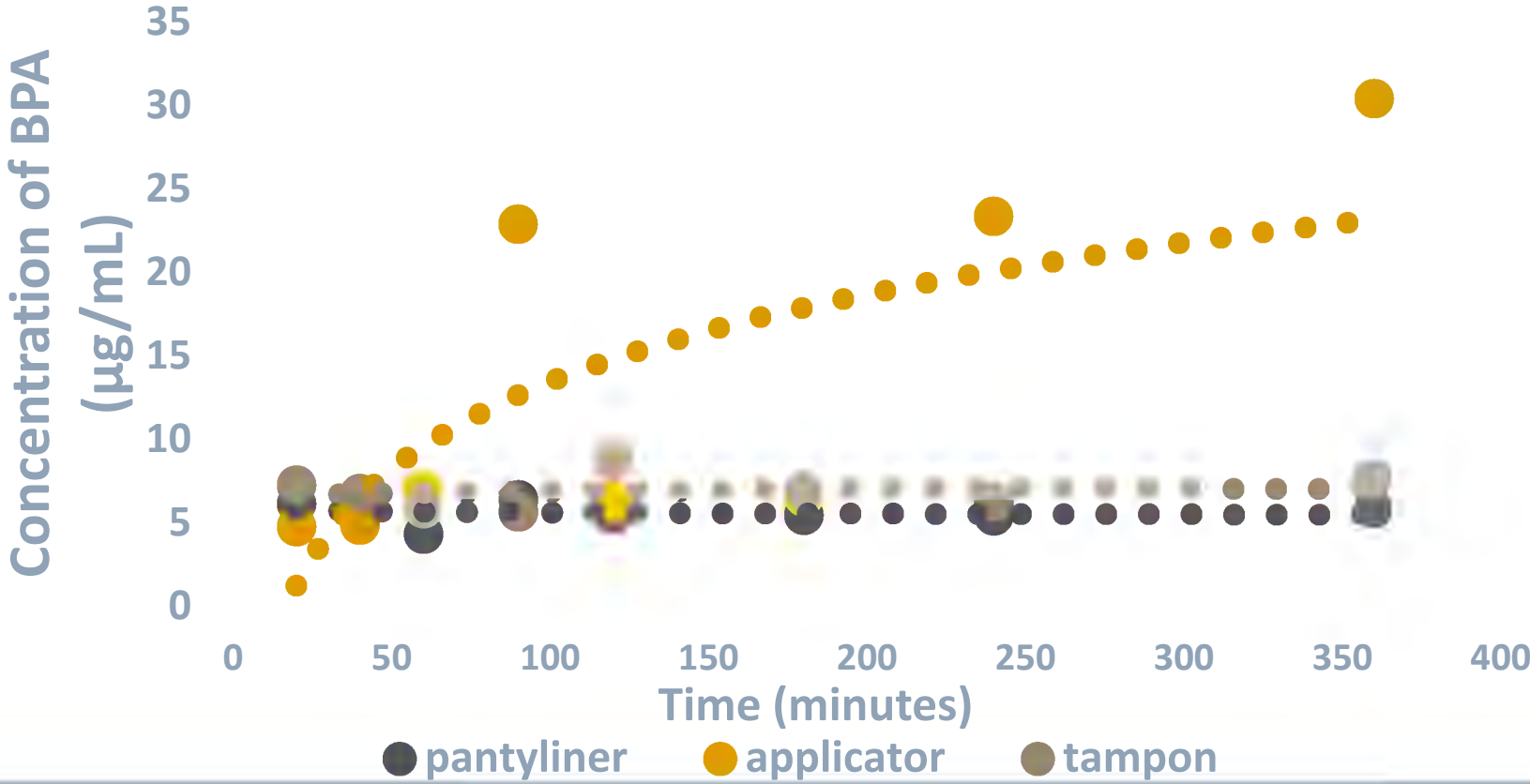
Standard Addition Method



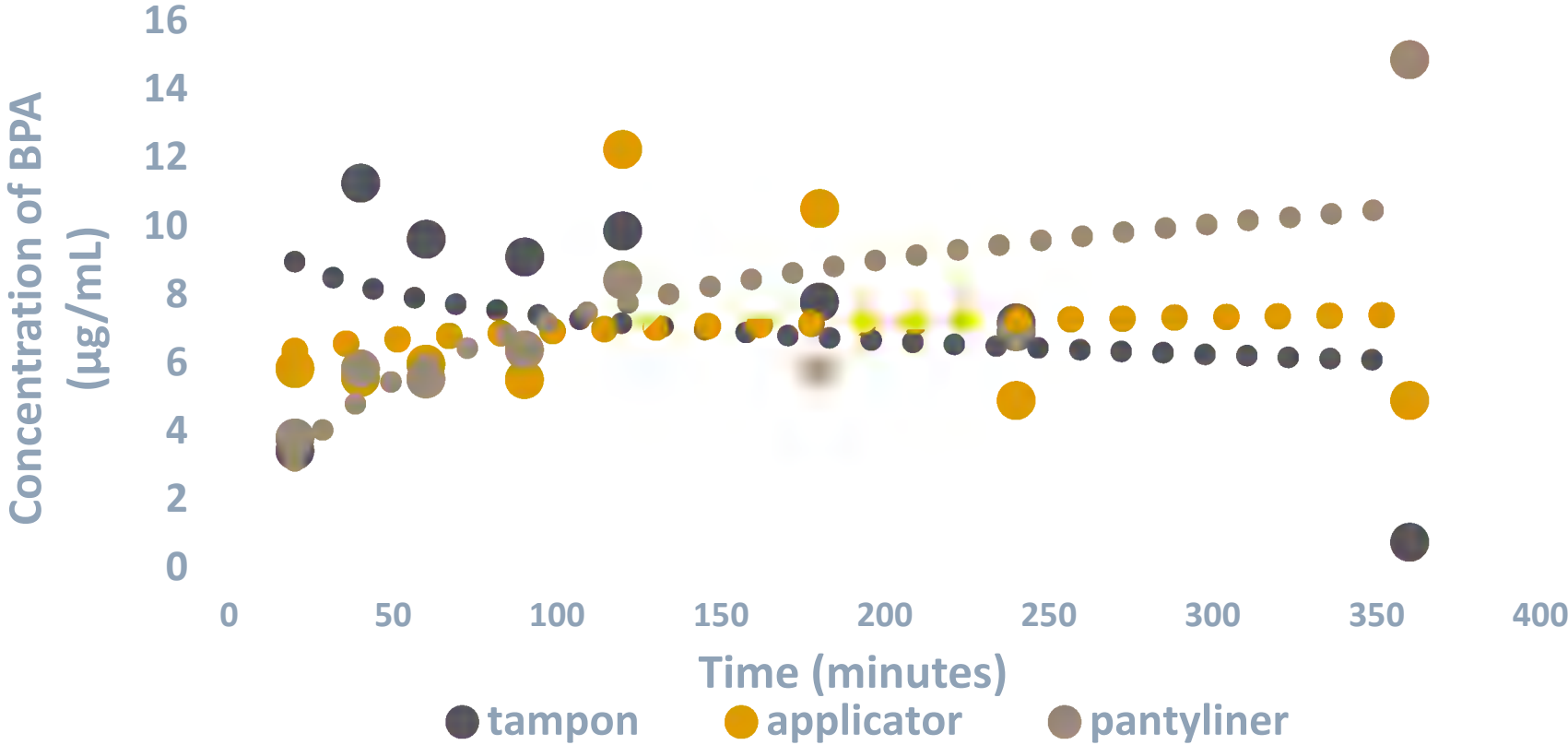
BRANDS TESTED

Brand	Brand A	Brand B	Brand C
Accessibility	Brand Name	Generic	Luxury
Price per Pantyliner	\$0.08	\$0.05	\$0.19
Price per Tampon	\$0.25	\$0.14	\$0.35

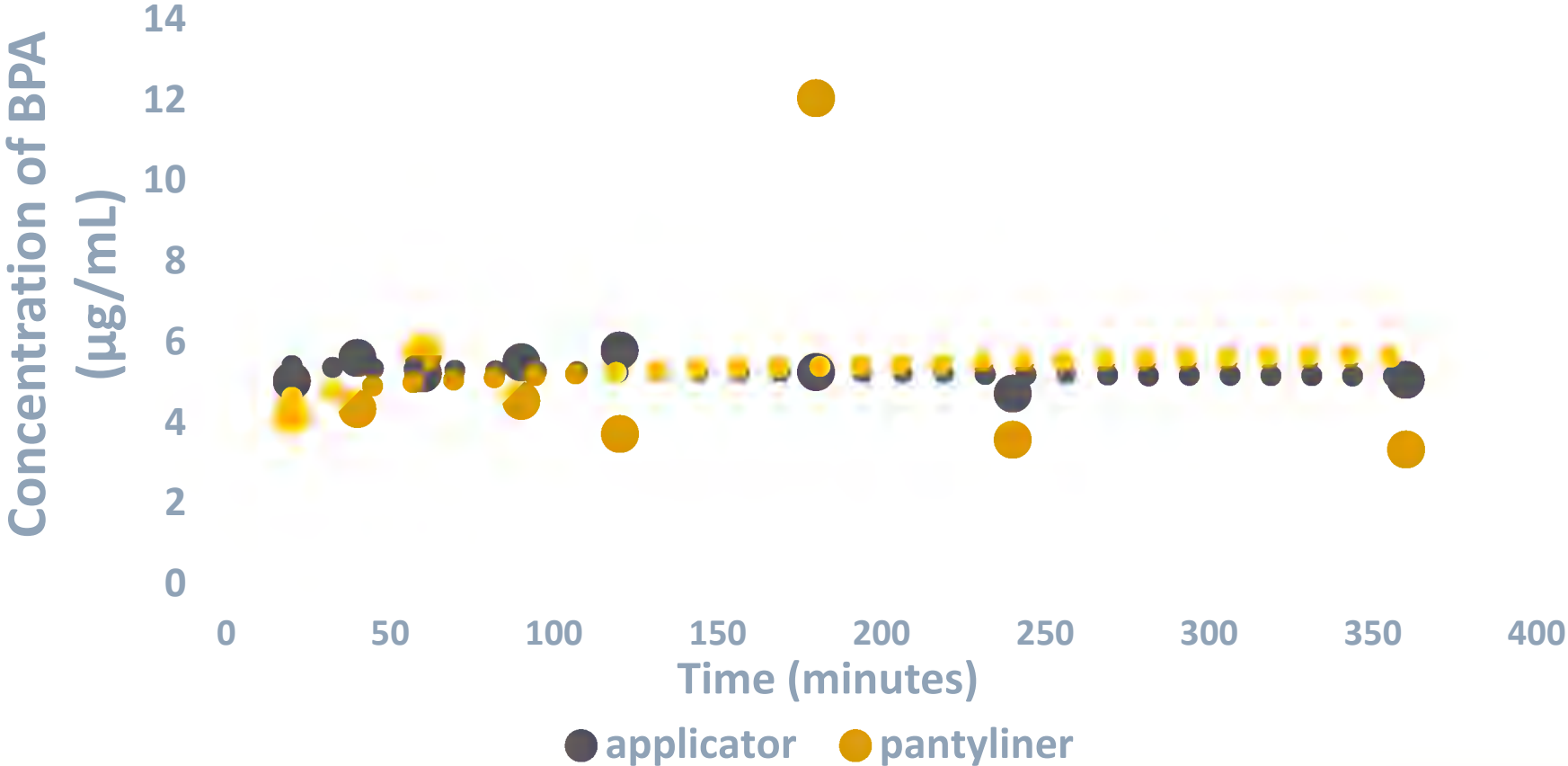
CONCENTRATION OF BPA LEACHING FROM BRAND NAME BRAND A PANTYLINER, APPLICATOR, AND TAMPON



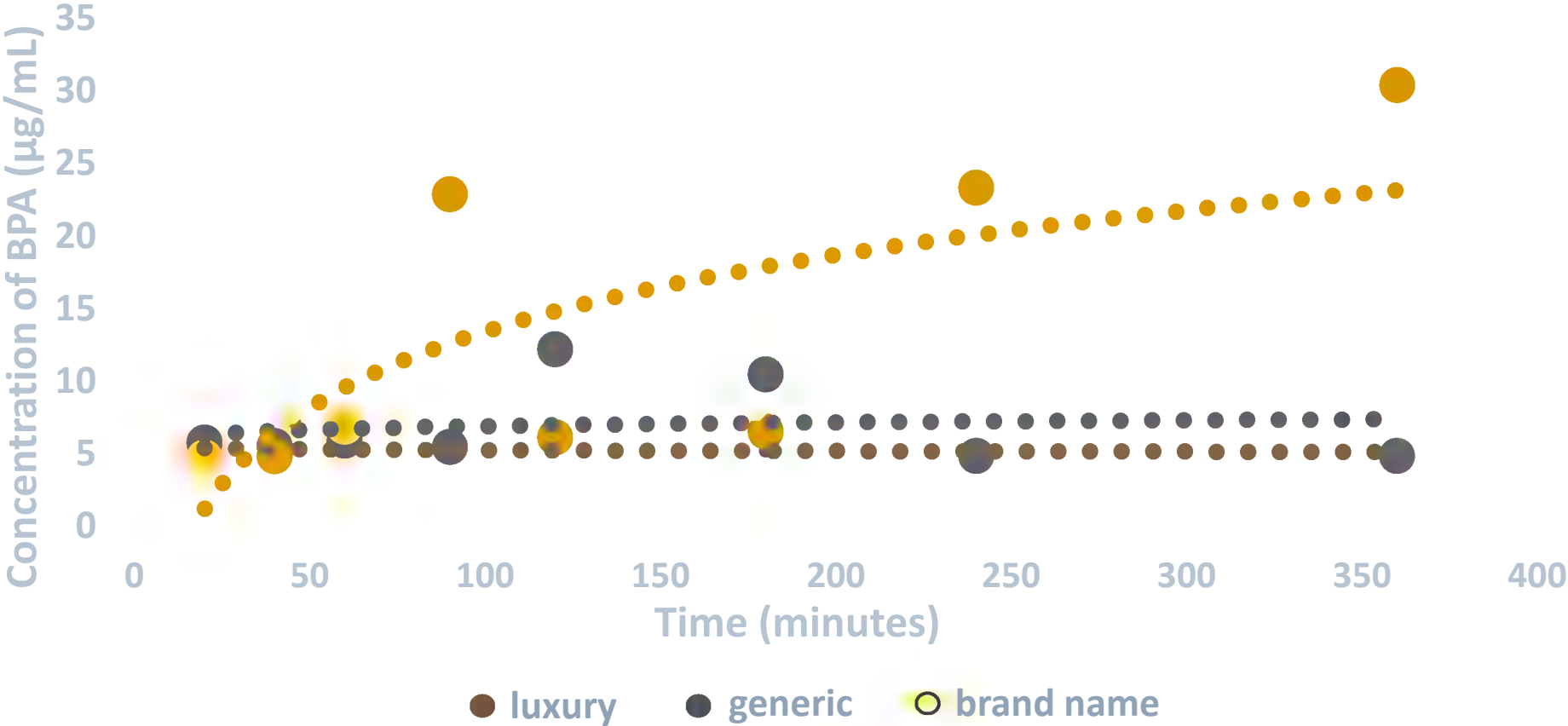
CONCENTRATION OF BPA LEACHING FROM GENERIC BRAND B PANTYLINER VS. APPLICATOR VS. TAMPON



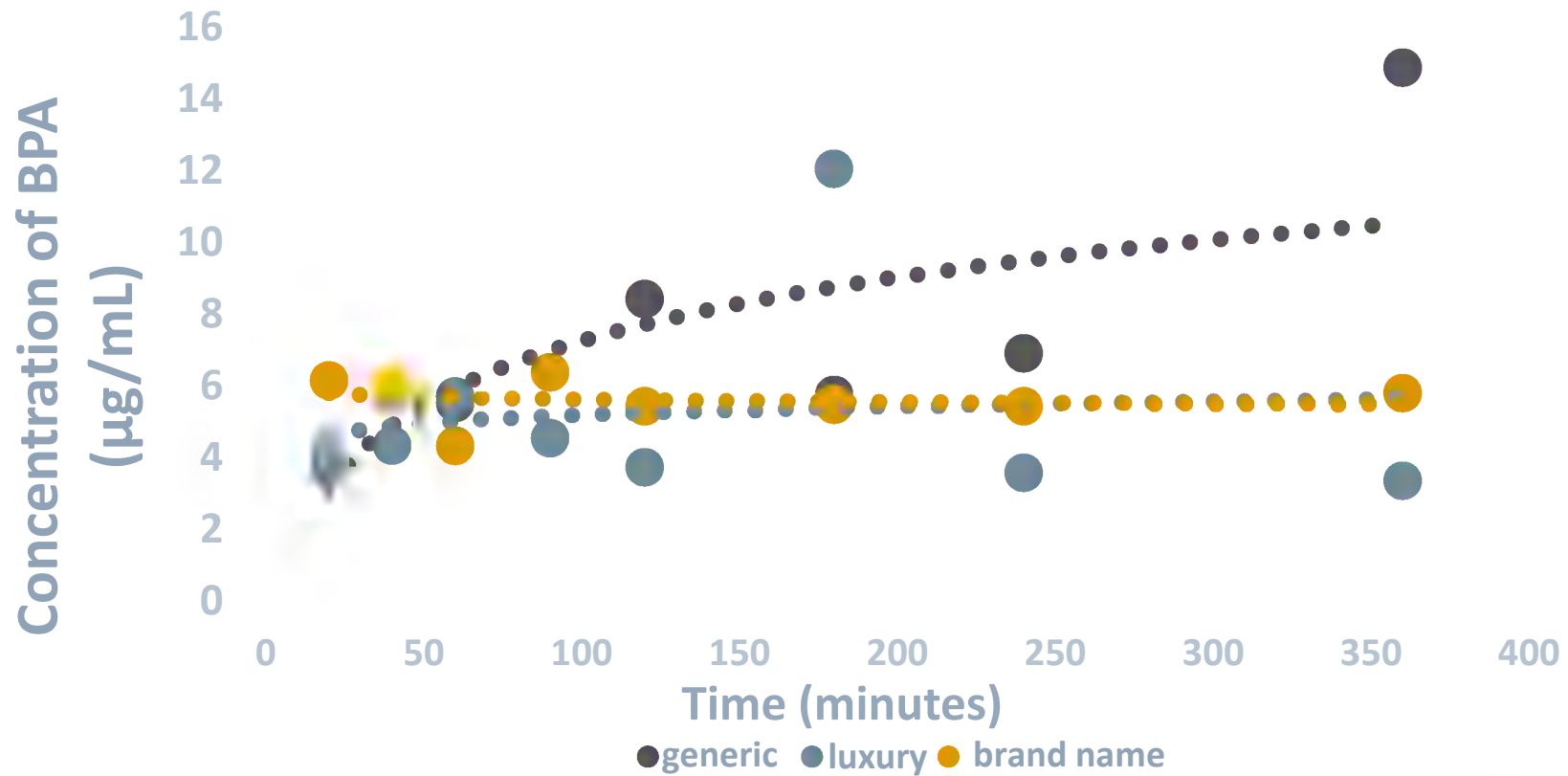
CONCENTRATION OF BPA LEACHING FROM LUXURY BRAND C TAMPON APPLICATOR VS. BRAND C PANTYLINER



CONCENTRATION OF BPA LEACHING FROM LUXURY BRAND C VS. BRAND B VS. BRAND A APPLICATORS



CONCENTRATION OF BPA LEACHING FROM BRAND A VS. BRAND B VS. BRAND C PANTYLINER



CONCLUSIONS

Both the pantyliners and tampon applicators of Brand C, a luxury brand which includes a BPA-free claim on its packaging, maintained a steady concentration of BPA in their solutions over 6 hours. This indicates that BPA concentrations in the brand's pantyliners and applicators were either very low or zero.

Brand A and Brand B showed a rise in the concentration of BPA leached out into solution from their tampon applicators over time. This indicates the presence of BPA in both brands' applicators.

Due to the steeper rise in each applicator's BPA concentration level compared to the tampon, the presence of BPA is higher in the tampon applicators compared to the absorbent component of the tampons.

CONCLUSIONS

Generic Brand B's pantyliner curve has a steeper increase in BPA concentration over time than its applicators and tampons. The tampon curve maintains the flattest progression, indicating it has the least BPA present and the pantyliner has the most BPA present.

Brand B pantyliners showed a steeper increase in the concentration of BPA leached into solution over time compares to both Brand A and Brand C pantyliners, indicating a higher level of BPA is in Brand B.

FUTURE WORK

Perform statistical analysis to validate these conclusions

Retest pantyliners and tampons in solution which more closely mimics vaginal pH during menstruation

Run samples for extended duration of time to analyze release of BPA from the product long-term