



The association of in-utero exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and umbilical liver enzymes



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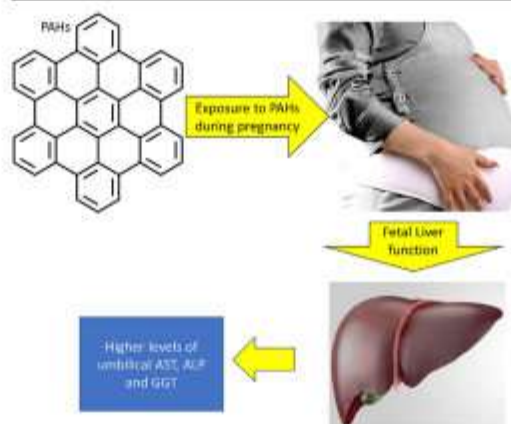
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HIGHLIGHTS

- Maternal exposure to PM-bound PAHs and fetal liver function were assessed.
- Higher levels of PAHs were associated with higher umbilical AST levels.
- Higher Benzo[*a*,*b*,*k*]perylene was associated with an increase in umbilical GGT level.
- The associations of exposure to PAHs and ALT were not statistically significant.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



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ABSTRACT

Background: The adverse health influences of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) exposures have been examined in several previous research. However, the evidence on the health influences of PAHs exposure during pregnancy and childhood is scarce, with no study on the infant's liver function. Therefore, in this study, the association of in-utero exposure to particulate matter-bound PAHs (PM-bound PAHs) on the umbilical liver enzymes was investigated.

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