Exposure to this chemical may deform the baby's hormone

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1. Depression affects the male and female brains in many different ways
2. Bone-derived hormones reverse memory loss in mice

A defoliant chemical called Agent Orange used by the United States in 1962 until 1971 was one of the dioxin-contaminated herbicides used during the Vietnam War and in public affairs. different industries and agriculture.

Researchers at Kanazawa University in Japan first revealed the impact of dioxin exposure on women and infants.

Leading researcher Teruhiko Kido said that dioxin hotspots in southern Vietnam are the most polluted areas in the world.

Kido added that human exposure to dioxin affects hormones and mutations because it can be transmitted through generations and especially babies born in these areas.

The use of Agent Orange has led to dioxin contamination, with twice the chemical concentration in affected areas in South Vietnam.

Dioxins are endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDC) - they interfere with persistent hormones in the body.

EDC was assessed to be related to causing birth defects, cancer and neurodevelopmental disorders when people are infected.

In particular, dioxin affects a hormone called Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), which causes disorders between men and women in humans.

Dioxin has made this situation unbalanced, leading to health and deformation problems, mutations, mutations .

The group assessed, considering 104 women with their newborn babies from two carefully selected locations. They chose an area in northern Vietnam, which was rarely bombarded by the US Air Force in the past and Bien Hoa was an industrial city where Americans dropped about 50% of Agent Orange and at least four times leaked this substance in 1969-1970.

They analyzed dioxin levels in breast milk and non-invasive saliva samples from infants to DHEA levels. The results showed that DHEA hormone levels nearly tripled in newborns from dioxin hotspots compared to other regions.

This is related to genetics transferred from mother to child through blood from the umbilical cord and breast milk.

Research confirms that children are very sensitive and vulnerable to these environmental toxins.

This study has just been published in the Science of the Total Environment magazine.