Endocrine Disruptors in the Sediment of the Quinnipiac River

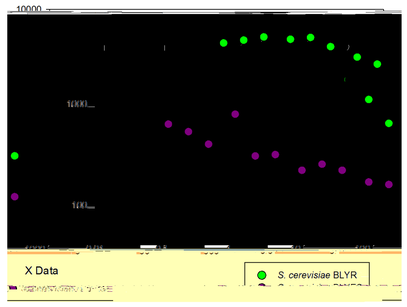
Louis Cavaliere, Dr. Jean-Paul Simjouw, Dr. Melanie Eldridge

University of New Haven – Department of Biology & Environmental Science

INTRODUCTION

Anthropogenic sources, such as chemical spills, sewage, and poor wastewater treatment, have brought a significant amount of estrogenic compounds into the environment. As a result, these estrogenic compounds are known to produce developmental, reproductive, neurological and immune effects (NIEHS 2016). Estrogenic compounds may be naturally produced hormones or may take the form of synthetic chemicals that interact with the human endocrine system (xenoestrogen) (EMXE 2004), both of which may produce negative ef [(sy)eproS4003 Tw 3 0 Tdw 4.12 0 MC () [(Tj -0.002td/MCID ij -0.11(e)-1.11otID Td (.)Tj 0.002 Tc -0 IE)8.2(H)-0.6(S)]TJ -0.003.5(c)](6.5(Td [1otIIni)0.5(c)-1.1(h)]TJ -0.0111J -0.008 TCo)]TJ 0.0n)3 0 Td [(cc 0.003 Tw 4(m)(

MATERIALS & METHODS



REFERENCES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank the SURF program, Carol Withers and Kimmie Johnson for all the help throughout the duration of the program. Lastly, I would like to thank the Quinnipiac River Fund for funding this research.