HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS

We know that many products are harmful or poisonous because they have warnings on the labels. Many of the products that we use to clean our homes, cars, and offices can cause serious illness or injury. These products can contain cancer-causing ingredients. In addition, tobacco smoke and indoor air pollution cause asthma and cancer, two serious health concerns for the African American community.

The Center for Environmental Oncology of UPCI advises women to take “precaution” to reduce their risk of breast cancer and other diseases by reading labels and limiting exposure to chemicals that are known or suspected to be harmful or cancer-causing.

RESOURCES

For more information and supporting documents please see the following resources:
- Center for Environmental Oncology of the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute (UPCI) www.environmentaloncology.org
- National Toxicology Program (tests of hazardous chemicals) http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/
- Environmental Working Group (known and suspected health hazards of ingredients found in personal care products) www.ewg.org
- The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention www.cdc.gov
- National Cancer Institute www.cancer.gov

The Center for Environmental Oncology of UPCI offers free public and professional education on topics that may be of interest to the community, governments, universities, faith-based groups and other concerned parties.

Contact the Center for Environmental Oncology of UPCI to find out more at 412-623-3375 or visit us on the web at www.environmentaloncology.org.

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1 IN 8 AMERICANS IS AFRICAN AMERICAN

1 IN 3 AFRICAN AMERICANS WORKS IN A BLUE COLLAR JOB

COULD THIS ACCOUNT FOR THE HIGHER RATES OF CANCER?

WHY SHOULD AFRICAN AMERICANS BE CONCERNED?

More African American women die of breast cancer than do white women. We do not yet know why, but scientists, including researchers at the Center for Environmental Oncology of University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute (UPCI) (www.environmentaloncology.org) are working to find the reasons.

Like all Americans, African Americans should be concerned because there are many health hazards found in our everyday environments (homes, neighborhoods, workplaces, outdoors) that may cause cancer. The good news is that some of these exposures can be avoided.

Many competing priorities can distract you from paying attention to these important environmental health issues. Paying the bills, raising the kids and managing your health are all important priorities. But, too often, focus on day-to-day survival issues does not always leave people with enough time to become actively involved in the decision-making process that shapes our communities. For example, how does the local government decide where to locate a diesel bus garage, a trash dump or a company that makes plastic? Community involvement in these decisions can make a difference.

Many people feel powerless when it comes to environmental issues because there is so much that we cannot control. However, there are actions we can take to reduce our risk by learning what are avoidable environmental exposures. This pamphlet introduces you to basic environmental health and breast cancer concepts. Educating yourself on the issue helps you make more informed decisions about what you choose to eat and drink, and the products that you use in your homes, at work, and those you choose to use on your body (shampoos, soaps, perfumes, hair straighteners and dyes).

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**Racial Disparities**
The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that African American women, overall, fare worse than white women when it comes to breast cancer. Here are some of the reasons why:

- Minorities and the poor may be diagnosed at later stages of illness.
- African Americans may not have access to quality health care or health insurance.
- Some people may delay treatment because they mistrust doctors and hospitals and are not aware of screening services.
- African American women are often diagnosed with tumors that are more aggressive.
- Workplace exposure to toxic chemicals is proportionally greater for African Americans. In part, what you are exposed to at work can affect your cancer risk.

Although in 8 Americans is African American, 1 in 3 housekeepers and blue collar workers and 1 in 2 workers in sanitation jobs are African American.

**Precautionary Principle**
Better Safe than Sorry!
In the majority of cases, scientists currently cannot predict who will get breast cancer and who will not. Because it can take a long time for cancer to develop, it is not always possible to have scientific proof in humans showing a causal link between any specific exposure and the development of breast cancer. Some of the food and drinks that you may consume, the chemicals that you are exposed to at work or during your hobbies, and the personal care products that you put on your body can contain chemicals that promote cancer and other serious illnesses in humans. These chemicals also cause cancer and disease when tested in animals.

**Risk Factors for Breast Cancer**
Each of us is born with a unique set of genes inherited from our families that makes us who we are. These distinct genes can affect who gets cancer and who does not. Although genetic risk is important, the National Cancer Institute (NCI) has reported that one in ten cases of breast cancer is caused primarily by gene defects we get from our parents. This means that 95% of breast cancer cases are environmentally caused factors including lifestyle factors and exposure to agents in air and water. Although the exact mechanisms are currently unclear, scientists at the Center for Environmental Health and the University of California, Berkeley, are studying potential risk factors that may increase breast cancer risk. They are focusing on hormones that may be involved in the development of breast cancer.

**How Can Environmental Exposures Affect Breast Cancer?**

**The Hormone Connection-One Important Link**

Scientific studies have found that there is a strong relationship between the length of time a person is exposed to estrogen and the greater the chance that breast cancer can develop. The use of personal care products containing hormones can contribute to increased exposure to hormones, and therefore, a greater risk of breast cancer.

The use of low dose birth control pills and patches does not appear to be linked with breast cancer risk. In contrast, the Women's Health Initiative shows that hormone replacement therapy increases breast cancer risk, and the longer a woman uses these hormones to treat the symptoms of menopause the greater the risk. On the other hand, short-term use of hormones after menopause, for only a few months, does not appear to increase breast cancer risk.

**Products that we and our families use daily for hygiene, household chores and killing pests can contain chemicals that act like estrogen.**

**Chemicals**

- **Smoke:** exhaust fumes from cars, trucks, and buses
- **Combustion products from burning wood chips,** rubber and when cooking meat or fish at high temperatures
- **Dry cleaning, nursing, medicine**
- **Hairdressers, barbers, truck/bus drivers**
- **Use of hormone replacement therapy for more than a few months**

**Table 1: Widely used personal care products that were reported to the Food and Drug Administration to contain estrogen in 1983**

- **Proline Perm Repair with placenta**
- **Widely used personal care products that were reported to the Food and Drug Administration to contain estrogen in 1983**
- **Mexican Spanish Super Gro Placenta**
- **Proline Perm Repair with placenta**
- **Isopropyl Horman hair treatment with Quinine (contains hormone constituents)**

*At this time, we do not know if these products are still sold and if they are sold whether they still contain estrogen or estrogen-like chemicals. However, because these hormone-containing products have the past and have contributed to increased exposure to hormones, and therefore, a greater risk of breast cancer.**

**Exposures (Dose and Timing Can Matter)**

Cancer usually takes years to develop. The amount of chemicals that people are exposed to (dose) and when that exposure happens (timing) have major impacts on a person's health. People may be repeatedly exposed to small doses of many different chemicals over time. For this reason, it can be difficult to determine the role of any single exposure in causing cancer.

When an exposure happens (over the course of a lifetime) can also affect whether a person gets sick or not. Research suggests that a woman's breasts are more sensitive to exposures during certain times of life— the prenatal period (before birth), adolescence (before puberty), pregnancy, and at the start of menopause. Exposures to toxic chemicals during these times of life may increase the chance a woman will develop breast cancer later on.

**Personal Care Products**

From studies conducted a decade ago we know that some personal care products such as lotions, dyes, nail polishes, skin treatments, hair products, and creams can contain hormones and substances that act like hormones. In some cases, personal care products still contain chemicals that are known carcinogens. A few studies have shown that premature sexual development can occur due to regular exposure to personal care products containing hormones that act like estrogen. Several doctors have reported that African-American children tend to enter menopause at a younger age than their mothers and have frequent contact with their children. When the use of these products was stopped, the premature breast development stopped as well.

**Fig. 1: Breast Cancer Incidence**
For women under 40 years old, all women have more breast cancer (like red) compared with white women (yellow bars).

**Fig. 2 and 3: Breast Cancer Mortality**
For all age groups, AA women with breast cancer have more deaths (red bars) compared with white women (blue bars).