

Potential human health risks of micro and nanoplastic particles

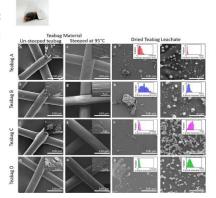
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Human exposure to micro- and nanoplastics *via* food packaging: the contentious matter of plastic particles released from tea bags

- Hernandez et al. (2019) found that commercial tea bags steeped in water at 95°C released billions of micro- and nanoplastic particles into a single cup of
- The composition of the released particles matched that of the tea bags (nylon and polyethylene terephthalate, PET).
- The tea bag leachates affected the behavior of the water flea, Daphnia magna.
- However, other authors were critical of the results and argued that the "particles" were crystallized oligomers (Busse et al., Environ Sci Technol. 2020).

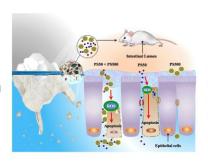


[Hernandez LM, et al. Environ Sci Technol. 2019;53(21):12300-10]

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Underestimated health risk? polystyrene micro + nanoplastics jointly induced intestinal barrier dysfunction in a mouse model

- The current "microplastic exposure" is in fact a mixture of micro- and nanoplastic exposures, yet most studies on these materials have been conducted using a single particle size.
- To study the combined toxicity of PS micro- and nanoplastics, the authors conducted a 28-day repeated dose oral toxicity study in mice using a range of doses (2.5–500 mg/kg body weight). ROS generation was found at 2.5 mg/kg body weight. Increased epithelial cell apoptosis was found at concentrations over 50 mg/kg body weight.

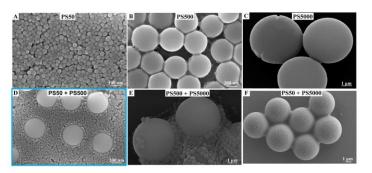


[From: Liang B. et al. Part Fibre Toxicol. 2021;18(1):20]

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 The mixture of PS50 and PS500 caused more severe dysfunction of the intestinal barrier in mice than PS50 or PS500 alone [Liang B. et al. 2021].

