



MotherToBaby

Medicamentos y Más Durante el Embarazo y la Lactancia
Pregunte a los Expertos

Hoja Informativa

por la **Organización de Especialistas en Información de Teratología (OTIS)**.
Para más información de nuestros servicios o para encontrar servicios en su área,
llame al **(866) 626-6847**. Visítenos en la red en **www.MotherToBaby.org**.
¡Encuéntrenos! Facebook.com/MotherToBaby o @MotherToBaby en Twitter.

Hair Treatments

Selected References:

- Blackmore-Prince C, et al 1999. Chemical hair treatments and adverse pregnancy outcome among Black women in central North Carolina. *Am J Epidemiol* 149:712-716.
- Borowska S, et al. 2005. Metals in cosmetics: implications for human health. *J Appl Toxicol.* 2015; 35: 551–572
- Burnett C, et al. 1976. Teratology and percutaneous toxicity studies on hair dyes. *J Toxicol Environ Health* 1:1027-1040.
- DiNardo JC, et al. 1985. Teratological assessment of five oxidative hair dyes in the rat. *Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology* 78:163-166.
- Gallicchio L et al. 2010. Health outcomes of children born to cosmetologists compared to children of women in other occupations. *Reprod Toxicol* 29:361-365.
- Guerra-Tapia A, et al. 2014 Hair Cosmetics: Dyes. *Actas Dermosifiliogr.* 105(9):833-839.
- Goebel C, et al. 2012. Quantitative risk assessment for skin sensitisation: Consideration of a simplified approach for hair dye ingredients. *Regul Toxicol Pharmacol.* 64 :459–465.
- Herdt-Losavio ML et al. 2009. The risk of congenital malformations and other neonatal and maternal health outcomes among licensed cosmetologists. *Am J Perinatol* 26:625-631.
- Henrotin JB, et al. 2015. Reproductive disorders in hairdressers and cosmetologists: a meta-analytical approach. *J Occup Health.* 57: 485-496.
- Inouye M. and Murakami U. 1976. Teratogenicity of 2,5-diaminotoluene, a hair dye component, in mice. *Teratology* 14:241-242.
- John EM, et al. 1994. Spontaneous abortions among cosmetologists. *Epidemiol* 5:147-155.
- Kersemaekers WM, et al. 1996. Reproductive disorders among hairdressers. *Epidemiol* 8:396-401.
- Ki-Hyun K, et al. The use of personal hair dye and its implications for human health. *Environ Int.*89–90:222–227.
- Koren G (ed.) 1994. *Maternal-Fetal Toxicology: A Clinician’s Guide.* New York: Marcel Dekker, Inc.
- Koren G. 1996. Hair care during pregnancy. *Can Fam Physician* 42:625-626.
- Kramer S, et al. 1987. Medical and drug risk factors associated with neuroblastoma: A case-control study. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 78:797-803.
- Maibach HI, et al. 1975. Percutaneous penetration following use of hair dyes. *Arch Dermatol* 111:1444-1445.
- Marks TA, et al. 1979. Teratogenicity of 4-nitro-1,2-dianobenzene (4NDB) and 2-nitro-1,4-diaminobenzene (2NDB) in the mouse. *Teratology* 19:37A-38A.
- Marks TA, et al. 1981. Teratogenic evaluation of 2-nitro-p-phenyldiamine, 4-nitro-o-phenylenediamine, and 2,5-toluenediamine sulfate in the mouse. *Teratology* 24:253-265.
- Paul M (ed.) 1993. *Occupational and Environmental Reproductive Hazards: A Guide for Clinicians.* Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins.
- Peretz J, et al. 2009. Infertility among cosmetologists. *Reprod Toxicol.* 28(3):359-64.
- Quach T, et al. 2015. Adverse birth outcomes and maternal complications in licensed cosmetologists and manicurists in California. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health.* 88:823-833.
- Rylander L, et al. 2002. Reproductive outcome among female hairdressers. *Occup Environ Med* 59:517-522.
- Zanon, TB, et al. 2014. Basic Red 51, a permitted semi-permanent hair dye, is cytotoxic to human skin cells: Studies in monolayer and 3D skin model using human keratinocytes (HaCaT). *Toxicol Lett.* 5;227(2):139-49.
- Zhu JL et al. 2006. Pregnancy outcomes among female hairdressers who participated in the Danish National Birth Cohort. *ScandJ Work Environ Health* 32(1):61-66.
- Zota AR, et al. 2017. The environmental injustice of beauty: framing chemical exposures from beauty products as a health disparities concern. *Am J Obstet Gynecol.* 2017 217(4):418-422.

agosto, 2018