


## STORIES ABOUT



### THE EFFECTS OF URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION ON THE REPRODUCTION OF MARINE ORGANISMS

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## 1<sup>ST</sup> STORY

### MOLLUSK BIVALVES


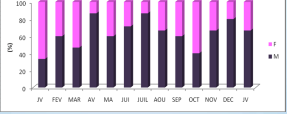
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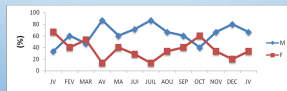
## Urban pollution impact on Sex Ratio

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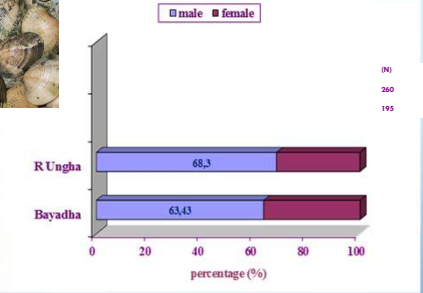
### CERASTODERMA GLAUCUM 70 MALES 30 FEMALES

Hermaphroditism cases



Amel Hamza-Chaffai ©2019

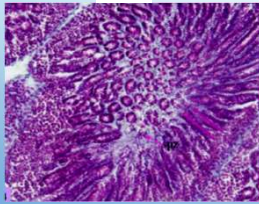



Location	Male (%)	Female (%)
R Ungha	68,3	31,7
Bayadha	65,43	34,57

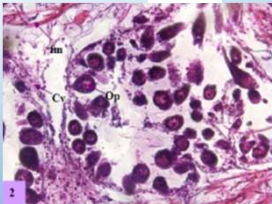
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## GONAD HISTOLOGY NORMAL SITUATION

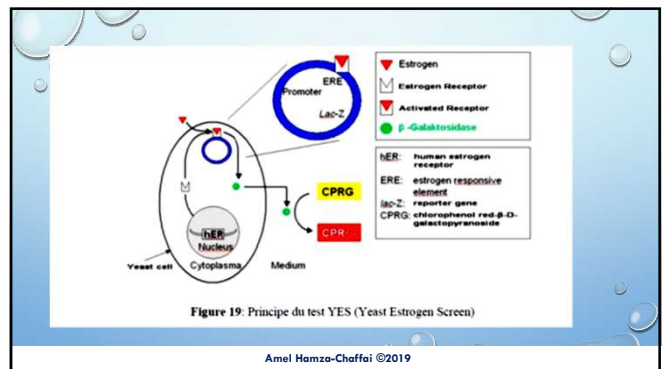
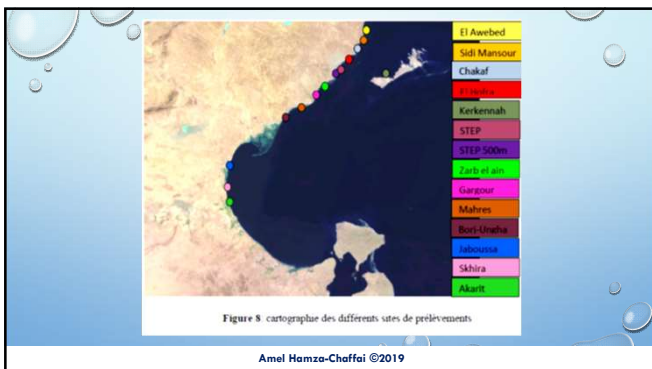
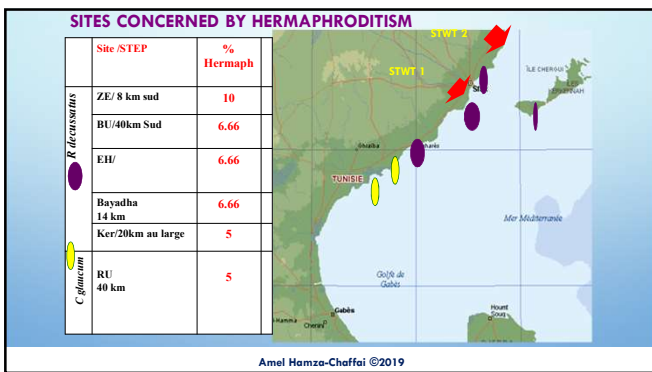
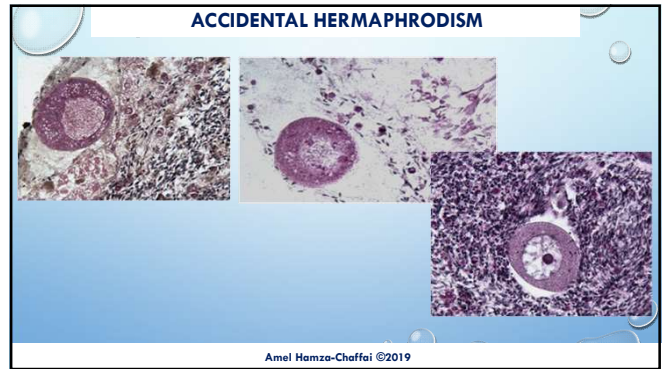
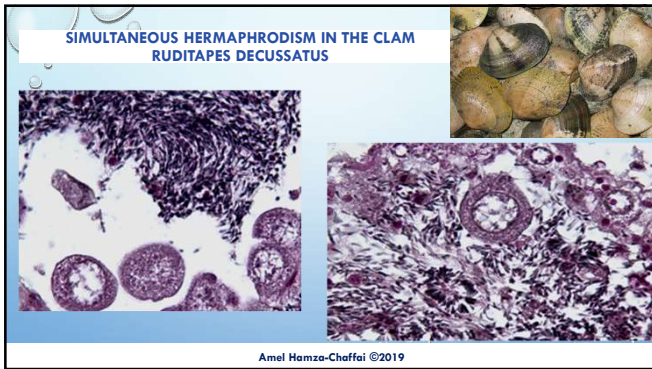
**MALE**

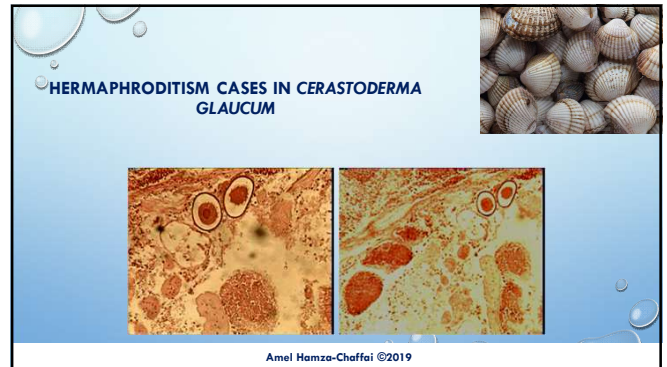
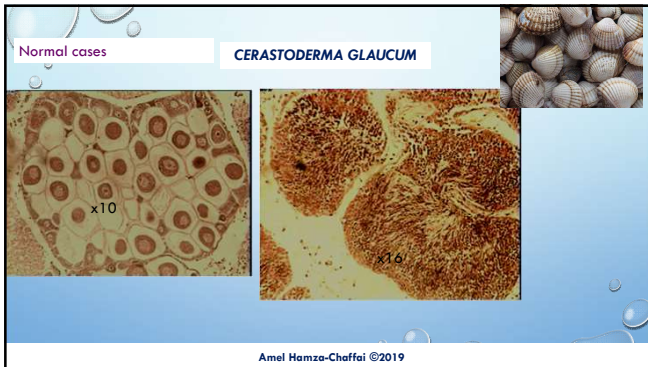


**FEMALE**



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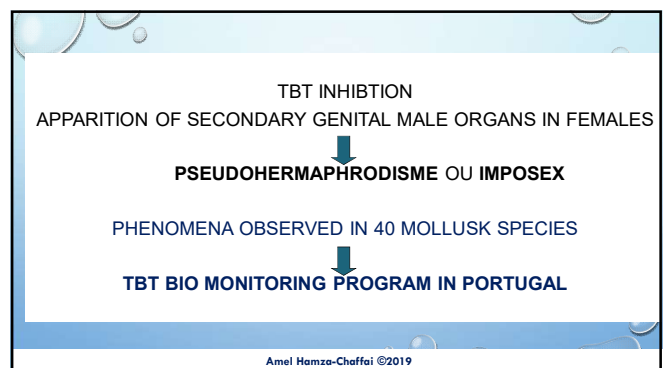
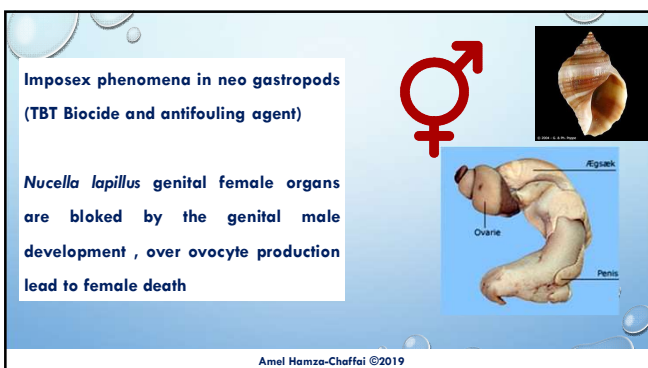
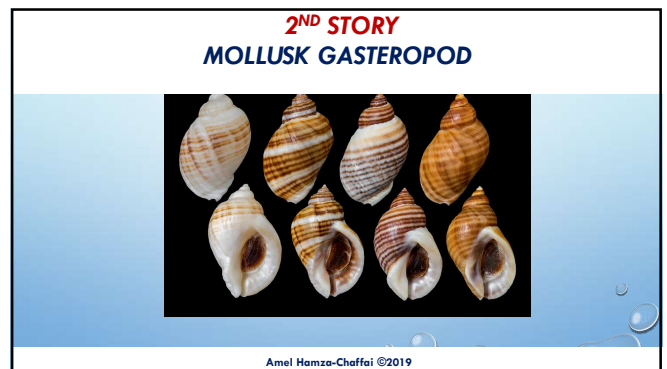




**EFFECTS ON BIVALVES**

- \* SHELL CALCIFICATION ABNORMALITIES
- \*REDUCTION IN SHELL THICKNESS
- \*SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN YOUNG GROWTH
- \*DELAY IN SEXUAL MATURITY, PREDOMINANCE OF MALES, \*ABSENCE OF LARVAE PRODUCTION
- \*DISRUPTION IN SEXUAL DIFFERENTIATION
- \*INHIBITION OF GONAD DEVELOPMENT

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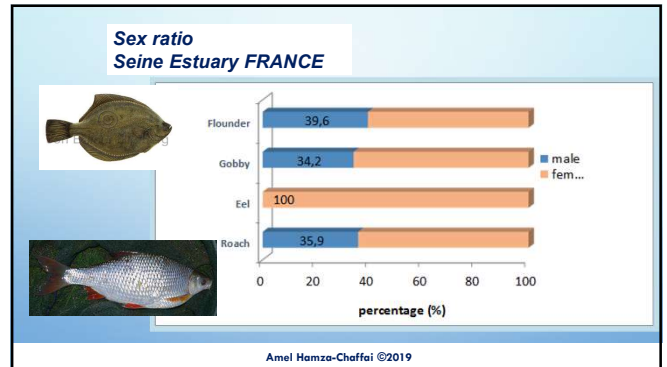


### STORY 3 FISH




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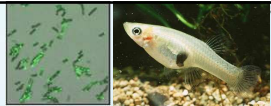
### INDIRECT CONTAMINATION...



**The facts:** Females of *Gambusia affinis* living downstream of a paper mill effluent, show male secondary sex characteristics: gonopods and male sexual behavior

**The hypothesis:** presence of xeno androgens in the effluent ???

Amel Hamza-Chaffai ©2019




**The cause:** the masculinizing agent is an androgen of plant origin, **stigmasterol**.

Colonies of bacteria (*Mycobacterium smegmatis*), present in the effluent, use plant cholesterol (**stigmasterol**) as a carbon source and metabolize the sterol into a strong androgen, **androstenedione**

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### CONSÉQUENCES



**Hormonal disruption in fish**

- **œstrogenicity** : Masculinization female fish and observation of sexual male characters,
- **anti-androgenicity** : feminization of male fish due to xeno estrogens (natural, from contraceptive pills)

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### STORY 4 AMPHIBIANS





**ScolaMAR**  
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Xenopus  
→ DDT Dichloro Diphenyl trichloroethane  
Effects on reproduction

PCBs and DDT  
Three legged Frog!!

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**STORY 5**  
**REPTILE**



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Apopka lake Alligator  
First description in wild life 1985

- Abnormalities in reproductive organs that prevent successful reproduction.

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**Central Case: Lake Apopka alligators**

- In 1985, alligators in Lake Apopka, Florida, had bizarre reproductive problems
  - Non-viable eggs, depressed or elevated hormone levels
- The lake had high levels of agricultural chemicals and fertilizers that were disrupting the endocrine systems of alligators during development in the egg.
  - Endocrine disruptors: compounds that mimic hormones and interfere with the functioning of animals' endocrine (hormone) systems
- Because alligators and humans share the same hormones, chemicals can affect people, too.

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MAMMELS

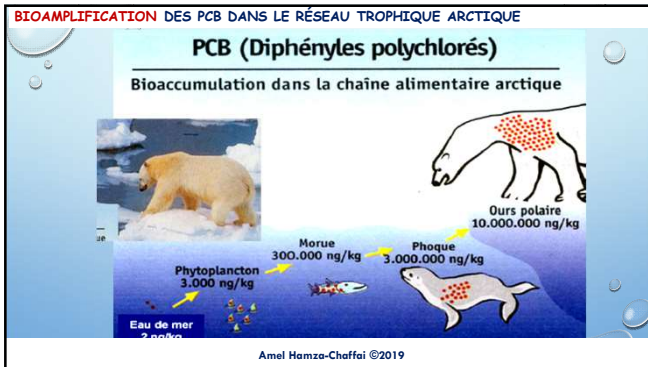
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**STORY 6**  
**POLAR BEAR**

- EFFETS ON REPRODUCTION.
- POLAR BEAR
  - \* PCBs
    - MASCULINIZATION (PSEUDOHERMAPHRODITISME)



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**Effets on humans**

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**Effect on humans...???**

Most of the evidence for hormone disrupting toxicity has come from studies on animals or on cell cultures, including human cell culture. However, there are some worrying trends in the health of both men and women.

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**Effect on humans...???**

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**WORRYING TRENDS**

**Women Case**

- Infertility
- spontaneous abortion
- Breast cancer
- Early puberty

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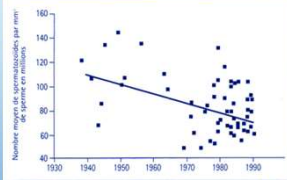
### WORRYING TRENDS Men Case

- Infertility
- Prostate cancer
- Testicular cancer
- Pseudo hermaphroditism
- Reduction of male babies
- Sperm counts reduction



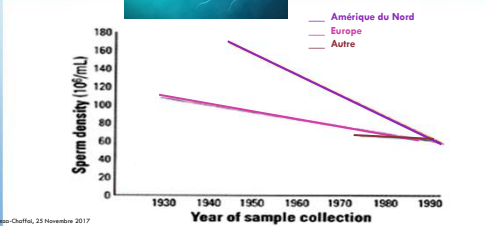


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### Le déclin de la concentration moyenne en spermatozoïdes du sperme humain depuis 1938



Les chercheurs dans le cadre de cette étude ont combiné les résultats de 61 études du monde entier qui montrent une baisse de concentration de 50% en 50 ans.

Amel Hamza-Chaffai, 25 Novembre 2017

1990 Swan et al: 101 articles de 1934 à 1996


### Bioaccumulation

Phytoplancton → Small fish and Zooplankton → Other animals → Humans


This process of increasing bioaccumulation is repeated until the concentrations of EDs in the top predators reach levels high enough to cause physical deformities, reductions in fertility, and death. The accumulations in the lipid tissues of these animals at the top of the food chain can be 10<sup>6</sup> times higher than the concentration of the water.

Being at the top of the food chain, humans have some of the highest EDs concentrations. The human fetus and infant are at an even higher level. EDs can cross the placenta into the fetus. They are also fed to the suckling infant via the mother's breast milk.

### Food chain



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- A big variety of toxic elements and emergent contaminants
- Not eliminated by Water treatment
- Some molecules become more toxic after treatment
- Affect aquatic systems (rivers and Seas)
- Affect human health

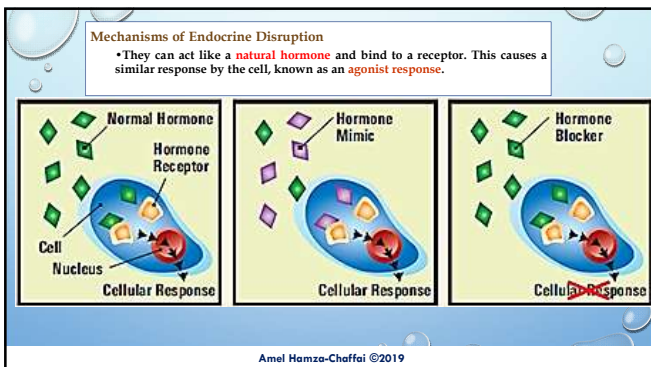
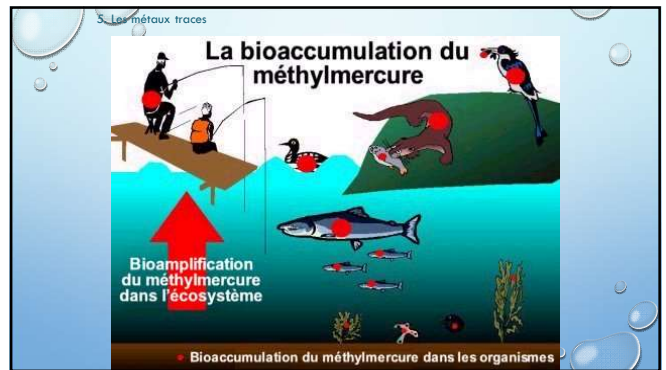
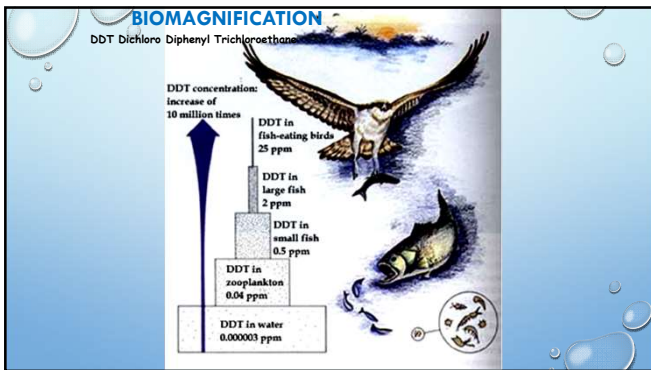
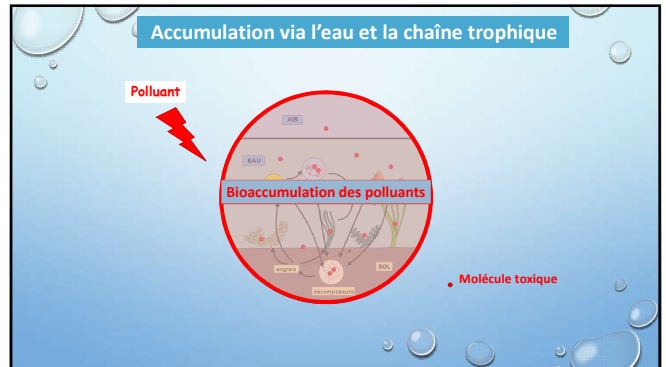
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### LE PROBLEME

- %Elimination??
- Transformation
- Higher Toxicity ??
- Accumulation
- Interference the normal metabolism
- Transfer along food chains
- Deleterious Effects



Endocrine disruptors → Crude Effluent → Treated Effluent → Effluent + eau de mer → Sediment → Organismes Marins



- DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF EDS**
- Observed effects on mollusks, fish, amphibian, reptile, mammals (humans)
  - Imbalanced sex ratios
  - Feminization, Masculinization, hermaphroditism, imposex
  - Gametogenesis delays
  - Reproduction failures
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### DELETERIOUS EFFECTS ON HUMANS

- Infertility
- spontaneous abortion
- Breast cancer
- Early puberty
- Prostate and testicular cancer
- Reduction of male babies
- Sperm counts reduction

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