

Lessons learned from the Seychelles Child Development Study

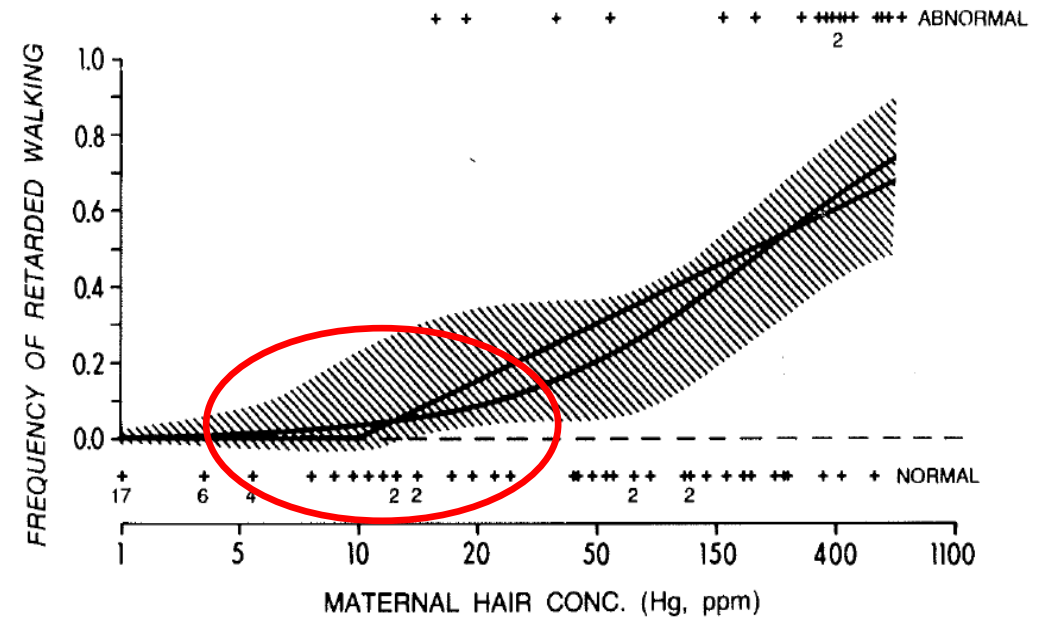
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MethylMercury Poisoning Episode in Iraq

- Fungicide containing MeHg in treated seed grain
- No fish consumed
- > 50,000 people exposed
- Prenatal exposures as low as 10 ppm may affect children's development
- Challenging environment for epidemiologic research



Cox et al. 1989

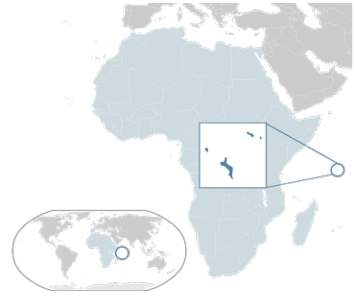


Epidemiologic Methods

- Important to consider the following factors when studying subtle associations:
 - Measurement of exposure
 - Measurement of outcome
 - Blinding
 - Control for confounding
 - Sample size
 - Follow-up retention
 - *A priori* analysis plans



Why the Seychelles?



- High fish consumption
- Free universal health care and education
- Minimal co-exposures
- No malnutrition
- Environment conducive to epidemiologic research
- Sentinel population:
 - Range of MeHg concentration in fish similar to US
 - Population has 10x the US exposure



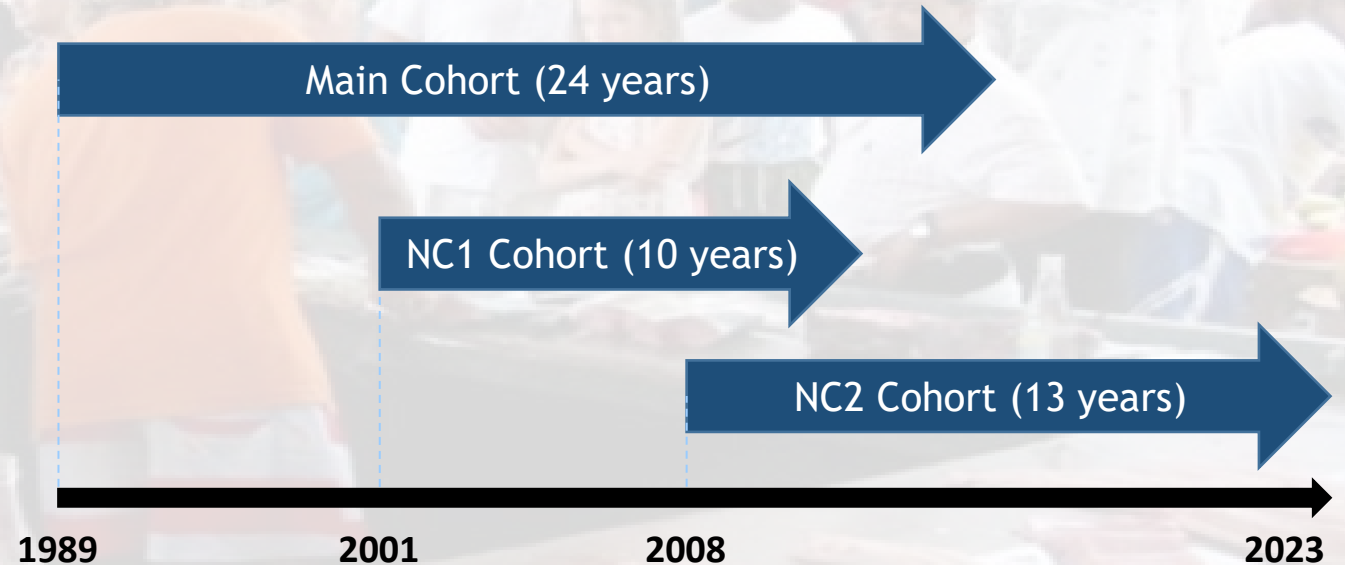
Seychelles Child Development Study (SCDS)

- Originally Seychelles-Rochester collaboration
- Started out as methylmercury-centric study (mid-1980s)
 - Following up on findings from poisoning episodes in Japan and Iraq and toxicology studies
- Transitioned to nutrition-centric study (~2000)
 - Following up on SCDS findings suggesting that benefits of nutrients in fish can outweigh potential MeHg toxicity
 - Assessment of human and experimental genetics (~2011) has improved understanding of toxicokinetics and -dynamics
- Current and future efforts emphasizing fish as a whole food



Seychelles Child Development Study (SCDS)

- Study has recruited >3,000 children
- Comprehensive exams
 - Neurodevelopment and neurobehavior
 - Demographic and medical questionnaires
 - Biospecimens
 - Dietary data

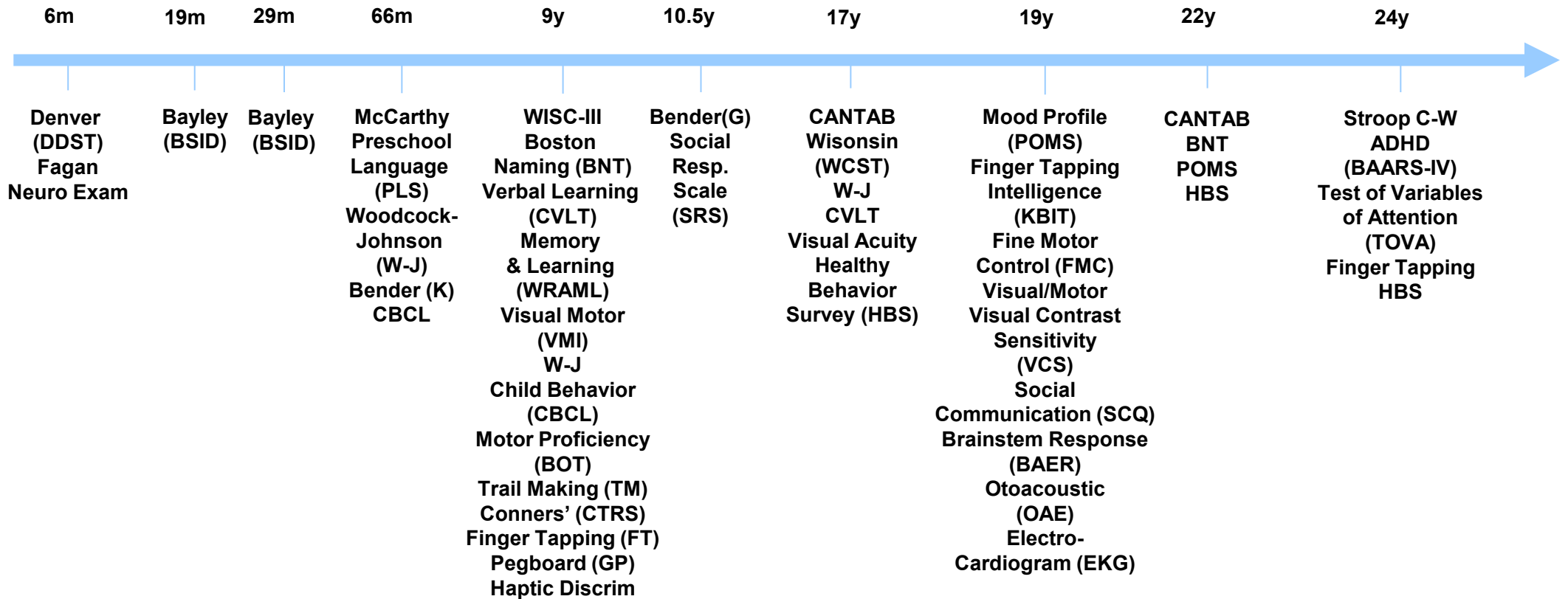


NC1 = Nutrition Cohort 1; NC2 = Nutrition Cohort 2

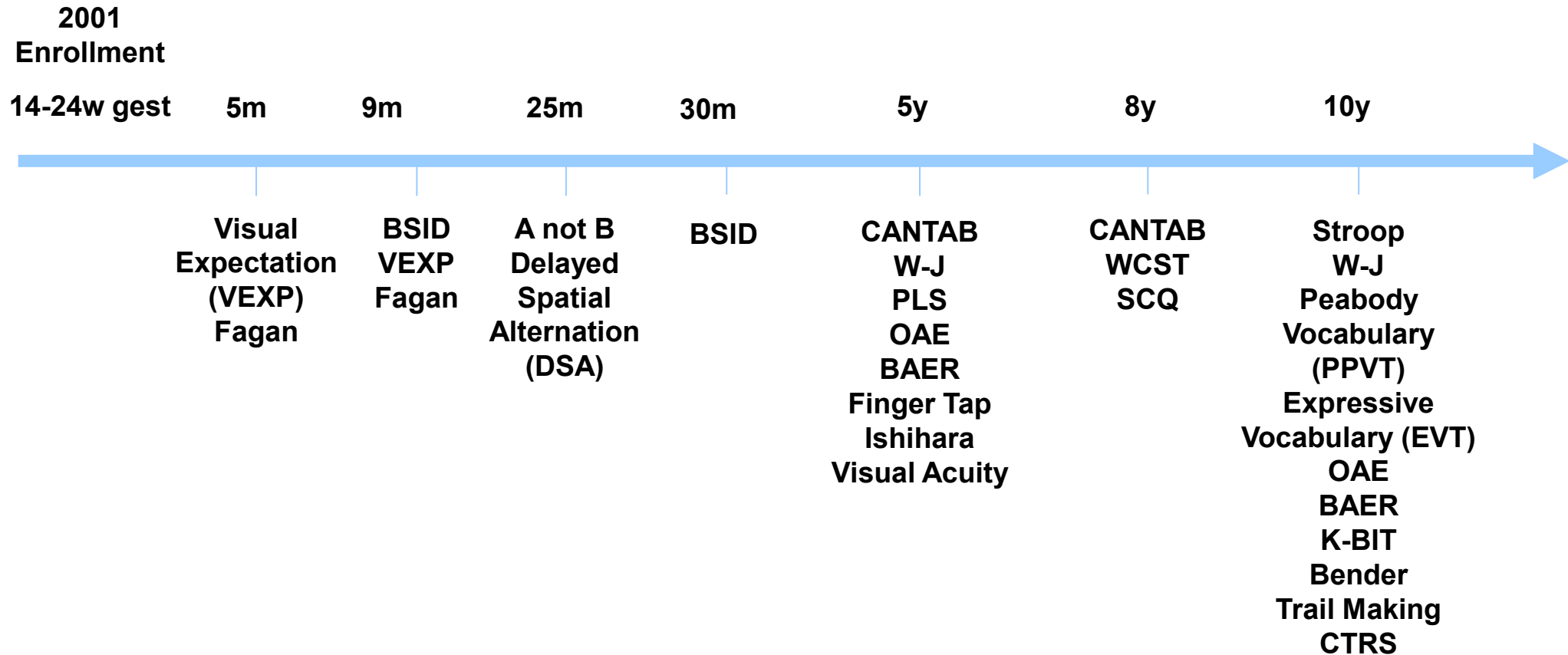


SCDS Main Cohort Timeline

1989-1990
Enrollment



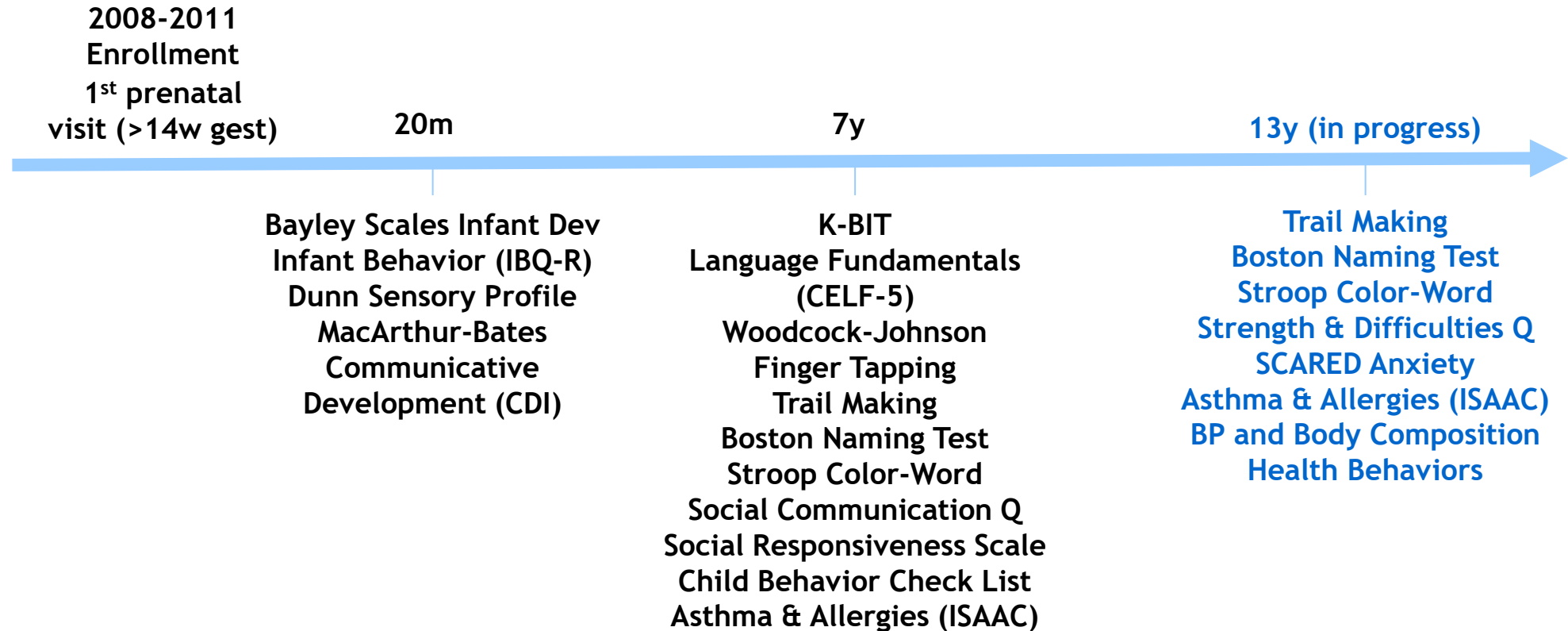
SCDS NC1 Timeline



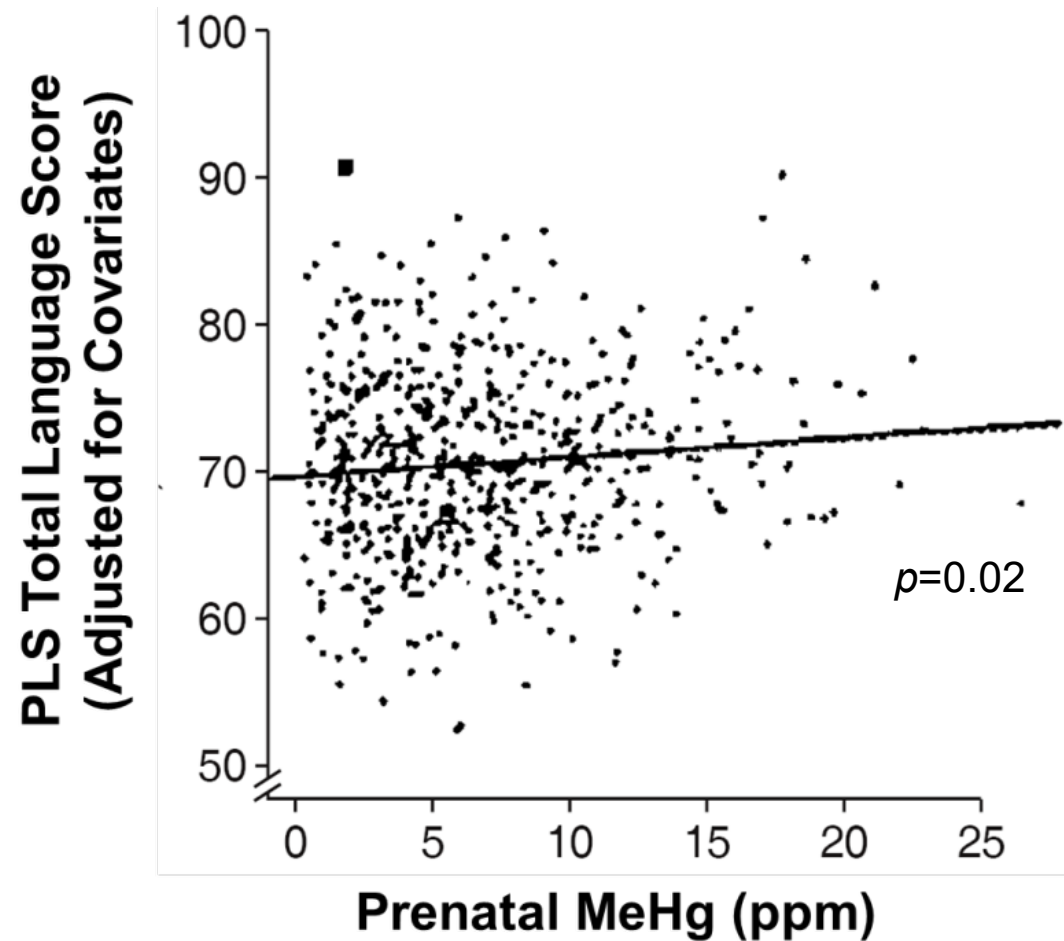
*Additional outcomes include gestational age, birth weight and length, and head circumference from the maternity registry



NC2 Timeline



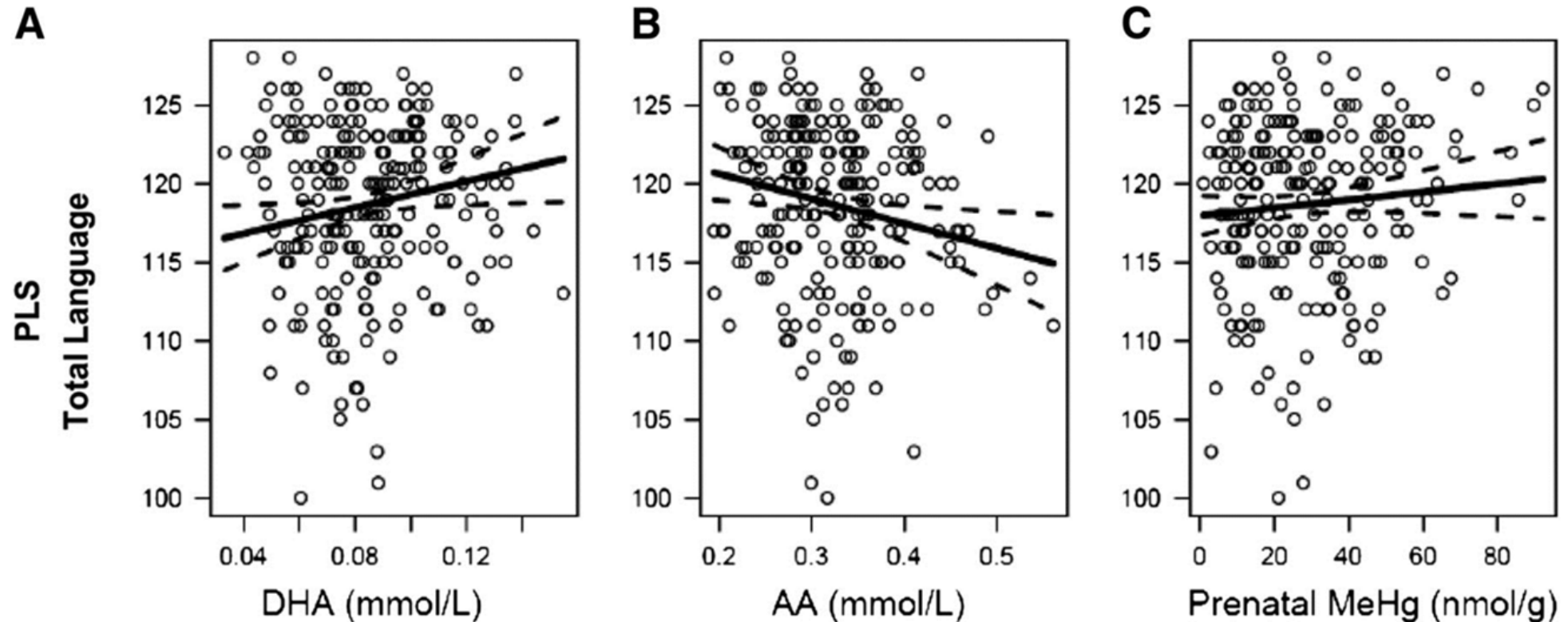
Main Cohort: Associations between the 5.5-year Preschool Language Scale score and maternal hair mercury



Davidson et al. 1998



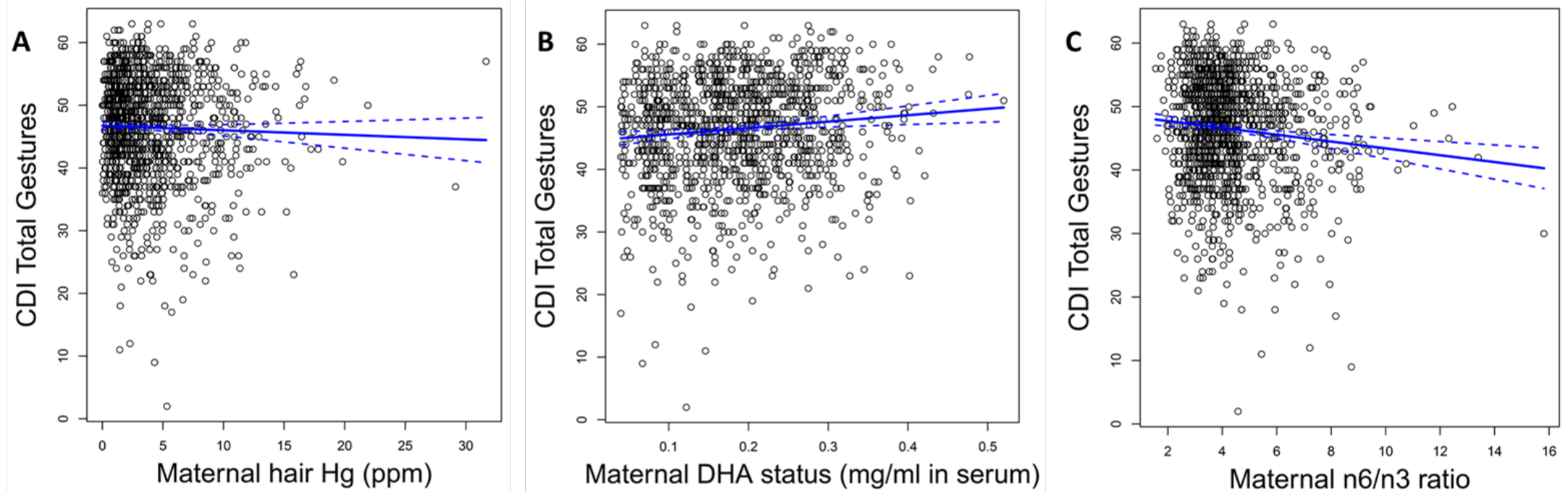
NC1: Associations between the 5-year Preschool Language Scale score and maternal DHA status (A), maternal AA status (B), and maternal hair mercury (A)



Strain J J et al. J. Nutr. 2012;142:1943-1949



NC2: Associations between the 20-month McArthur-Bates CDI total gestures score and maternal hair mercury (A), maternal DHA status (B), and maternal n-6/n-3 ratio (C)



Strain JJ et al. Am J Clin Nutr 2015;101:530-537





British Journal of Nutrition, page 1 of 7

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Maternal fish consumption and child neurodevelopment in Nutrition 1 Cohort: Seychelles Child Development Study

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“In this cohort, where fish consumption is substantially higher than current global recommendations, maternal fish consumption during pregnancy was not beneficially or adversely associated with children’s neurodevelopmental outcomes.”



Prenatal MeHg Neurotoxicity: SCDS Findings

No overall association
between prenatal
MeHg exposure and
neurodevelopmental
outcomes

Maternal n-3 PUFA are
beneficial
for early child
neurodevelopment

Van Wijngaarden E et al. Neurotoxicol Teratol 2017;59:35-42; Strain JJ et al. J Nutr 2012;142:1943-1949; Strain JJ et al. Am J Clin Nutr 2021;113:304-313



Variation in Studies of Prenatal MeHg Exposure

Mercury exposure source

Geographic variability in
nutritional content and
co-exposure to
contaminants

Epidemiologic Methods

Variability in
neurodevelopmental
tests, exposure measures,
covariates, statistics



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