Parabens



Propyl Paraben (CAS 94-13-3)







Ethyl Paraben (CAS 120-47-8)



Methyl Paraben (CAS 99-76-3)



Para-hydroxybenzoic acid (CAS 99-96-7)



Summary of Health Effects

Parabens can affect the way hormones are made in the bodies of humans and animals.

How are parabens used?

Parabens are widely used as preservatives, mostly in personal care products such as shampoo, lotion and cleansers.¹

Toxicity: What are the health effects?

Paraben is the general name used to describe esters of para-hydroxybenzoic acid (PBHA).² PHBA is a common metabolite of parabens.^{3,4} All five of the above-listed parabens are on the European Union list of potential Category 1 endocrine disruptors.⁵ Estrogenic effects increase with chain length and with branching of the alkyl chain.⁶ Parabens are thought to show "weak" estrogenic effects. However, full agonist responses were seen with significantly high concentrations of paraben exposure.⁴

A study on exposure to paraben mixtures looked at combinations of parabens as well as different parabens paired with endogenous estradiol (E₂) exposure. The study confirmed the hypothesis that paraben mixtures exhibit additive effects, and that parabens combined with E_2 also exhibit additive effects.⁴

In a 10-week study of butyl paraben's effects on the reproductive system of male mice, adverse effects observed in the high dose groups included increased epididymis weight compared to controls, decreased sperm production, and decreased serum testosterone.⁷ Notably, the doses administered in this study were below the accepted daily intake for Japan and the European Union.

Exposure: How can a person come in contact with them?

A person can come in contact with parabens through their skin.¹

According to the Food & Drug Administration, parabens are "among the most commonly used preservatives in cosmetic products" with methyl paraben, propyl paraben, and butyl paraben as the most often used.² The Danish Environmental Protection Agency has detected all five parabens in various children's toys and personal care products.⁵

The 2015 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) data show all four parabens (did not test for PHBA) detected in urine samples from the general U.S. population in the following percentages⁸:

- Methyl Paraben 99% of U.S. population
- Propyl Paraben 96% of the U.S. population
- Butyl Paraben 69% of the U.S. population
- Ethyl Paraben 58% of the U.S. population

Urinary concentrations were higher in women than men, especially for propyl paraben and methyl paraben, for which the geometric mean levels were seven times higher and three times higher, respectively.³

References

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