# Article information:

Effect of gestational exposure to perfluorononanoic acid on neonatal mice testes - Singh - 2019 - Journal of Applied Toxicology - Wiley Online Library  
<https://analyticalsciencejournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jat.3883>

# Article summary:

1. Perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) are synthetic chemicals that have been widely used in commercial products and are found in the environment, wildlife, and humans.

2. This study examined the effect of gestational exposure to PFNA on the testes of neonatal mice offspring by evaluating markers involved in gonad development, proliferation of testicular cells, and testosterone biosynthesis.

3. Female mice were administered PFNA or distilled water orally from GD 12 until parturition, and male pups were killed at PND 3 for histological and immunohistochemical studies as well as testosterone assay.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy due to its clear description of the research methods used, including details on animal care and maintenance, experimental design and dose preparation, autopsy, blood and tissue collection, histology, and testosterone assay. The authors also provide a comprehensive overview of the literature related to PFAAs and their potential health risks to humans and wildlife.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted. For example, the authors do not discuss any possible risks associated with gestational exposure to PFNA or any other PFAAs. Additionally, they do not present both sides equally; instead they focus solely on the potential benefits of gestational exposure to PFNA without exploring any counterarguments or alternative points of view. Furthermore, there is no mention of any promotional content or partiality in the article which could lead readers to draw biased conclusions about the results presented.

In conclusion, this article is generally reliable but there are some potential biases that should be taken into consideration when interpreting its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks of gestational exposure to PFAAs
* Potential health risks of PFAAs to humans and wildlife
* Counterarguments to gestational exposure to PFNA
* Alternative points of view on gestational exposure to PFNA
* Promotional content related to PFAAs
* Partiality in research on PFAAs

# Report location:

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