Table 1. Studies on Bisphenol A (BPA) and Health Effects. From Rochester JR, Bisphenol A and Human Health: A review of the literature, Reproductive Toxicology (2013 in press).

Categories	Study	Study Type[#]	N	Population Type[§]	BPA Conc.[+]	Results
Major Category: Reproduction						
Fertility	Mok-Lin et al. 2010 [39]	Prosp. cohort	84	Women undergoing IVF treatment aged 18-45. [MGH]	2.6[a]	Higher BPA associated with poorer ovarian response.
Fertility	Ehrlich et al. 2012 [38]	Prosp. cohort	174	Women undergoing IVF treatment aged 18-45. [MGH]	2.3[a]	Higher BPA associated with poorer ovarian response, reduced number of mature oocytes, and reduced number of normally fertilized oocytes.
Fertility	Bloom et al. 2011 [40]	Prosp. cohort	44	Women undergoing IVF treatment aged 31-39. [UCSF]	2.5[b]	Higher BPA associated with lower peak E2 in response to hyperstimulation with hCG.
Fertility	Fujimoto et al. 2011 [41]	Prosp. cohort	83	Men and women from couples undergoing IVF treatment. [UCSF]	0.3-2.5[m,b]	Decrease in the probability for fertilization with increased serum BPA in women and Asian men. Increased BPA in Asian ICSI women resulted in a lower probability of mature oocytes.
Fertility	Bloom et al. 2011 [42]	Prosp. cohort	54	Men and women from couples undergoing IVF treatment. [UCSF]	0.5-3.3[m,b]	Higher serum BPA associated with reduced embryo quality in male, but not female, partners.
Fertility[ns]	Chen 2013 [43]	Case-control	1590	Idiopathic infertile men and controls in China.	0.6[d]	Urinary BPA was not associated with idiopathic male infertility.
Fertility	Ehrlich et al. 2012 [44]	Prosp. cohort	137	Women undergoing IVF treatment aged 18-45. [MGH]	2.6[a]	Higher urinary BPA associated with trend of higher implantation failure.
Fertility	Caserta et al. 2013 [45]	Case-cont.	61	Infertile women and fertile controls aged 18-40.	n/a	Serum BPA was detected in significantly more infertile women than in controls.
Male Sexual Function	Li et al. 2010 [47]	Occ. cohort	550	Men working in BPA and epoxy resin plants and non-exposed controls. [LI]	1.2-57.9[m,c]	Occupationally exposed workers had significantly lower self-reported sexual function than controls, in a dose-dependent manner.
Male Sexual Function	Li et al. 2010 [46]	Occ. cohort	427	Men working in BPA and epoxy resin plants and non-exposed controls. [LI]	1.2-53.7[m,c]	Higher urinary BPA was significantly correlated with lower self-reported sexual function.
Sperm Quality	Li et al. 2011 [23]	Occ. cohort	218	Men working in BPA and epoxy resin plants and non-exposed controls. [LI]	1.4-38.7 [m,c]	Higher urinary BPA was significantly correlated with lower sperm quality measures.
Sperm Quality	Meeker et al. 2010 [48]	Cross-sec.	190	Male partners of couples seeking treatment at a fertility clinic. [MGH]	1.4[d]	There was significant correlation of higher urinary BPA with lower sperm count, sperm morphology, sperm motion, and DNA damage.

Sperm Quality	Xiao et al. 2009* [33]	Cross-sec.	36	BPA exposed and control workers in China.	0.0-102.0[m,b]	Serum BPA was higher in exposed workers than controls. BPA exposed workers had significantly lower sperm density and 'percent normal sperm' than controls.
Sex Hormones Concentrations	Hanaoka et al. 2002 [52]	Cross-sec.	84	Workers exposed occupationally to BADGE and controls.	1.0-2.1[m,c]	The workers exposed to BADGE had significantly higher urinary BPA than controls, and significantly lower FSH.
Sex Hormone Concentrations/PCOS	Takeuchi & Tsutsumi 2002 [54]	Case-cont.	41	Healthy women, healthy men, and PCOS women	0.6-1.5[b]	Serum BPA, as well as T and FT were higher in PCOS women and men, compared to healthy women.
Sex Hormone Concentrations/PCOS/ Obesity	Takeuchi et al. 2004 [55]	Case-cont.	73	Women with and without PCOS, with lean and obese subgroups, and women with hyperprolactinemia or hypothalamic amenorrhea.	0.7-1.2[b]	In all subjects, increased serum BPA was positively correlated with total T, FT androstendione, and DHEAS, as well as BMI. Non-PCOS obese women had higher BPA than non-PCOS non-obese women. PCOS women (both obese and non-obese) had higher BPA concentrations than non-obese controls.
Sex Hormone Concentrations/Sperm Quality	Mendiola et al. 2010 [51]	Cross-sec.	375	Fertile men.	1.5[d]	Increased urinary BPA was significantly associated with a decreased FAI, FT, and seminal volume, and with increased SHBG.
Sex Hormone Concentrations/Obesity	Galloway et al. 2010 [19]	Cross-sec.	715	Italian adults.[INCHIANTI]	3.6[c]	Higher urinary BPA was associated with higher T in men, but not women. In premenopausal women, higher BPA was associated with increased SHBG. Urinary BPA was higher with increasing BMI/waist size.
Sex Hormone Concentrations/Thyroid Function	Meeker et al. 2010 [43]	Cross-sec.	167	Male partners of couples seeking treatment at a fertility clinic.[MGH]	1.3[a]	Higher urinary BPA was associated with higher FSH, lower inhibin B, higher FSH:inhibin B ratio, and lower E2:T ratio. Higher BPA was also associated with lower TSH concentrations.
Sex Hormone Concentrations	Hao et al.* 2011 [31]	Occ. case-cont.	155	Women workers occupationally exposed to BPA and controls.	n/a	Prolactin concentrations were significantly higher in the BPA exposed women vs. non-exposed. Further, progesterone was lower in women exposed to BPA for longer than 5 years.
Sex Hormone Concentrations/PCOS/ Diabetes	Kandaraki et al. 2011 [56]	Cross-sec.	171	Women with and without PCOS, with lean and obese subgroups.	0.7-1.1[b]	Serum BPA was significantly higher in PCOS women and obese women (both in the control and PCOS subgroups). There was a significant positive association between BPA and androgen concentration. BPA was positively correlated with insulin resistance.
Sex Hormone Concentrations	Tang et al. 2012 [59]	Cohort	154	Children ages 8-13 who were born and lived in polluted and control river areas.	n/a	Children from polluted river areas (which had significantly more BPA and other chemicals in the drinking water than the non-polluted areas) had significantly lower serum E2 and T.
Endometrial Disorders	Cobellis et al. 2009 [67]	Case-cont.	69	Women with endometriosis and controls, aged 18-44.	2.9[b]	BPA was significantly more likely to be detected in the serum of women with endometriosis, compared to controls.

Endometrial Disorders	Hiroi et al. 2004 [68]	Cross-sec.	37	Women with endometrial hyperplasia (EH), endometrial cancer, and controls.	1.4-2.9[b]	Serum BPA was significantly lower in complex EH patients than simple EH patients. Endometrial cancer patients had lower serum BPA than simple EH patients and controls.
Endometrial Disorders[ns]	Itoh et al. 2007 [21]	Cross-sec.	140	Infertile women aged 20-45.	0.8-1.6[c]	There was a trend for higher urinary BPA correlating with more severe endometriosis (p=0.08), and became null with adjusting for creatinine.
PCOS/Inflammation/ Type-2 Diabetes	Tarantino et al. 2012 [60]	Cross-sec.	60	Lean and obese women with PCOS and controls, aged ~23-33.	0.1-0.7[b]	Women with PCOS had significantly higher serum BPA. BPA associated with increased spleen size. PCOS women with higher serum BPA had more severe insulin resistance, increased FAI, and increased markers of chronic inflammation.
Breast Cancer[ns]	Yang et al. 2009 [70]	Case-cont.	152	Women with breast cancer and controls.	1.7[b]	There was a non-significant elevation of BPA in cancer patients. There were some significant associations between BPA and breast cancer risks.
Breast Cancer[ns]	Aschengrau et al. 1998 [71]	Case-cont.	1014	Women with breast cancer and controls, surveyed for occupational exposures.	n/a	BPA exposure was not associated with breast cancer.
Miscarriage	Sugiura-Ogasawara et al. 2005 [87]	Case-cont.	77	Women with recurrent miscarriages, and healthy controls, aged 26-36.	0.8-2.6[b]	Serum BPA of women who had recurrent miscarriages was significantly higher than healthy controls.
Miscarriage	Zheng et al.* 2012 [30]	Case-cont.	170	Women with recurrent miscarriage and controls.	4.0-9.0[b]	Women who had recurrent miscarriage had significantly higher serum BPA than controls, in a dose-dependent manner.
Premature Delivery	Cantonwine et al. 2010 [20]	Case-cont.	60	Mexican pregnant women.	1.5[a]	There was a significant relationship of premature delivery (<37 weeks) with elevated BPA.
Major Category: Development						
Birth Weight	Miao et al. 2011 [92]	Occ. cohort	587	Children from mothers or fathers exposed occupationally to BPA, or not exposed. [LI]	n/a	Children with exposed mothers had significantly lower birth weight than children of unexposed mothers. There was a significant dose-response relationship.
Birth Weight/Fetal Growth	Philippat et al. 2012 [25]	Case-cont.	287	French mother-child cohort.	0.4-10.1[d]	Trend of an inverse U-shaped association between birth weight and BPA exposure. Higher urinary BPA associated with increased head circumference.
Birth Weight/Fetal Growth	Chou et al. 2011 [95]	Prosp. cohort	97	Taiwanese mother-infant pairs.	0.5-2.5[b]	Higher serum BPA was significantly associated with lower birth weight and smaller size for gestational age in male infants, but not female infants.
Birth Weight/Gestational Length[ns]	Padmanabhan et al. 2008 [91]	Cross-sec.	40	Pregnant mothers.	5.9[b]	No significant associations between serum BPA at birth and gestation length and birth weight of newborns.

Birth Weight/BMI	Wolff et al. 2008 [96]	Birth cohort	404	Mother-infant pairs.	0.4-35.2[d]	No significant associations between maternal urinary BPA and birth weight. There was a positive correlation between maternal BPA and maternal BMI in BPA.
Male Genital Abnormalities	Miao et al. 2011 [94]	Occ. cohort	153	Sons from mothers or fathers exposed occupationally to BPA, or not exposed. [LI]	n/a	Boys from exposed parents had shorter AGDs, in a dose-dependent manner.
Male Genital Abnormalities/Sex Hormone Concentrations	Fénichel et al. 2012 [58]	Prosp. cohort	152	Newborn boys born with or without cryptorchidism.[BD]	1.1-1.3[b]	There was no difference between cord blood BPA concentrations in control and cryptorchid boys. There was a significant positive correlation between cord blood BPA and total testosterone and inhibin.
Male Genital Abnormalities[ns]	Chevrier et al. 2012 [100]	Nested case-cont.	275	Mothers and newborn boys born with cryptorchidism, hypospadias, and controls.	0.4-25.7[d]	There was no relationship between maternal urinary BPA during pregnancy and hypospadias or cryptorchidism.
Neurobehavioral Development	Braun et al. 2009 [103]	Prosp. cohort	249	Pregnant women and offspring at 2 years of age.[HOMES]	1.3-1.8 [m,d]	Higher urinary BPA was associated with increased externalizing behaviors in girls but not boys.
Neurobehavioral Development	Braun et al. 2011 [10]	Prosp. cohort	244	Pregnant women and offspring at 3 years of age. [HOMES]	2.0-4.1 [m,d]	Increased maternal urinary BPA was associated with more anxious and depressed behavior and poorer emotional control in girls.
Neurobehavioral Development	Perera et al. 2012 [105]	Prosp. cohort	198	African-American and Dominican-American mother-child cohorts. [CCCEH]	2.0-3.9[a]	Higher maternal urinary BPA was significantly associated with more problematic scores in Emotionally Reactive and Aggressive behaviors in boys. In girls, maternal BPA was associated with more favorable scores, with significance in Anxious/Depressed and Aggressive Behavior.
Neurobehavioral Development	Bellinger et al. 2007 [106]	Random. clinical trial	534	Children with amalgam or composite fillings (containing BPA) aged 6-10.[NECAT]	n/a	There was a significant reduction in scores on memory tests in children with composite fillings.
Neurobehavioral Development	Bellinger et al. 2008 [107]	Random. clinical trial	395	Children with amalgam or composite fillings (containing BPA) aged 6-10. [NECAT]	n/a	The children with composite treatments had significantly poorer scores overall, with poorer scores in internalizing behaviors, total problem behaviors, activities, and delinquent behaviors.
Neurobehavioral Development	Maserejian et al. 2012 [108]	Random. clinical trial	434	Children with amalgam or composite fillings (containing BPA) aged 6-10. [NECAT]	n/a	In children with composite fillings, there were significantly poorer scores in Letter Fluency and color naming, and generally poorer scores in some measures of executive function.
Neurobehavioral Development	Maserejian et al. 2012 [109]	Random. clinical trial	434	Children with amalgam or composite fillings (with and without BPA) aged 6-10. [NECAT]	n/a	Children with bisGMA-based composite fillings reported significantly increased anxiety, depression, social stress, and interpersonal-relation problems.

Neurobehavioral Development	Miodovnik et al. 2011 [112]	Prosp. cohort	137	Mother-child cohort.	1.2[d]	There was a significant association between higher maternal urinary BPA and autistic behaviors in adjusted models (outliers removed).
Neurobehavioral Development[ns]	Yolton et al. 2011 [104]	Prosp. cohort	350	Mother-infant pairs. HOMES	1.7-1.8[d]	The was no correlation between maternal BPA and infant neurobehavioral abnormalities
Child Wheeze	Spanier et al. 2012 [114]	Prosp. birth cohort	365	Mother-infant pairs. HOMES	2.4[c]	Higher maternal urinary BPA was associated with increased odds of wheeze in the child at 6 months of age, but this association was diminished by 3 years of age.
Child Asthma	Donohue et al. 2013 [115]	Prosp. birth cohort	568	African-American and Dominican-American mother-child cohorts. CCCEH	1.8-3.8[d]	Urinary BPA measured in 3 year olds was positively associated with wheeze at 5 and 6 years. Urinary BPA measured at 7 years was positively associated with wheeze at 7 years. BPA exposure at 3, 5, and 7 years was associated with asthma at 5-12 years. Higher maternal urinary BPA was associated with decreased incidence of asthma in 5-year-old offspring.
Premature Puberty[ns]	Wolff et al. 2008 [179]	Cross-sec.	192	9-year old girls. BCERC	0.1-0.2[c]	Urinary BPA was not associated with premature puberty.
Premature Puberty[ns]	Wolff et al. 2010 [180]	Prosp. cohort	1151	Girls aged 6-8, followed through puberty. BCERC	2.0[d]	There was no association between urinary BPA and breast and pubic hair development.
Premature Puberty	Qiao et al. 2010* [32]	Case-cont.	210	Girls with precocious puberty and controls.	n/a	Serum BPA was significantly elevated in girls with precocious puberty compared to controls. Higher BPA was also positively associated with increased uterine and ovarian volume.
Major Category: Metabolic Disease						
Type-2 Diabetes/ Cardiovascular Disease/Liver Function/Obesity	Lang et al. 2008 [117]	Cross-sec.	1455	NHANES: 2003-2004, Adults aged 18-74.	4.5-4.7[d]	Higher urinary BPA was significantly associated with increased diagnosis of cardiovascular disease, type-2 diabetes, and abnormal concentrations of some liver enzymes, but not BMI.
Type-2 Diabetes	Shankar & Teppala 2011 [119]	Cross-sec.	3967	NHANES: 2003-2008, Adults older than 20.	3.9-4.0[d]	Higher urinary BPA was significantly associated with increased type-2 diabetes.
Type-2 Diabetes[ns]	Ning et al. 2011 [24]	Cross-sec.	3423	Adults from Shanghai aged 40 or older. SC	0.8[d]	Higher urinary BPA was weakly associated (trend) with increased diabetes as measured by blood glucose.
Type-2 Diabetes[ns]	Kim & Park 2012 [22]	Cross-sec.	1210	Korean adults older than 40.	2.1[d]	Higher urinary BPA was weakly associated with increased diagnosis of diabetes. Several demographic factors were important covariates for significant associations between BPA and type-2 diabetes.
Type-2 Diabetes/ Cardiovascular Disease/Liver Function	Melzer et al. 2010 [118]	Cross-sec.	2948	NHANES: 2003-2004 and 2005-2006.	1.8-2.5[d]	Higher urinary BPA was significantly associated with type-2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and liver enzymes in 2003-2004 but with fewer associations in 2005-2006.

Type-2 Diabetes	Silver et al. 2011 [120]	Cross-sec.	4389	NHANES: 2003-2008, aged 20 or older.	2.0[d]	Higher urinary BPA was significantly positively associated with incidence of type-2 diabetes and hemoglobin A1c.
Cardiovascular Disease	Melzer et al. 2012 [126]	Cross-sec.	591	Individuals with coronary artery disease (CAD), and normal coronary arteries.[MAGICAD]	1.3-1.5[m,d]	Individuals with severe and intermediate CAD had significantly higher urinary BPA compared to controls.
Cardiovascular Disease	Melzer et al. 2012 [27]	Case-cont.	1619	Individuals with CAD and controls aged 40-74. [MAGICAD]	1.2-1.4[d]	Higher early urinary BPA was positively associated with higher incident CAD during 10.8 years of follow-up.
Cardiovascular Disease	Shankar et al. 2012 [124]	Cross-sec.	745	NHANES: 2003-2004, Adults 40 years and older.	2.3[d]	Higher urinary BPA was significantly positively associated with prevalence of peripheral arterial disease.
Cardiovascular Disease	Shankar & Teppala 2012 [123]	Cross-sec.	1380	NHANES: 2003-2004, Adults older than 20.	n/a	Higher urinary BPA was associated with increased incidence of hypertension.
Cardiovascular Disease	Bae et al. 2012 [125]	Cross-sec.	521	Korean adults, aged 60 and over.	1.2[c]	Higher urinary BPA was associated with reduced heart rate variability and increased hypertention.
Cardiovascular Disease	Olsén et al. 2012 [127]	Cross-sec.	1016	Swedish adults aged 70.	n/a	Higher serum BPA associated with elevated LDL and HDL cholesterol. Other factors of coronary heart disease risk were not associated with BPA.
Cardiovascular Disease/Type-2 Diabetes[ns]	LaKind et al. 2012 [181]	Cross-sec.	4842	NHANES: 2003-2010.	n/a	Urinary BPA was not significantly associated with coronary heart disease, heart attack, or type-2 diabetes.
Obesity	Carwile & Michels 2011 [129]	Cross-sec.	2747	NHANES: 2003-2006, Individuals ages 18-74.	2.1[c]	Higher urinary BPA was significantly associated with higher BMI and waist circumference.
Obesity	Wolff et al. 2007 [128]	Cross-sec.	90	Girls aged 6-8, followed through puberty. [BCERC]	2.0[d]	Girls in the 85th or higher percentile for BMI had significantly lower urinary BPA.
Obesity/Type-2 Diabetes	Wang et al. 2012 [122]	Cross-sec.	3390	Adults in Shanghai aged 40 or older. [SC]	0.8[d]	Higher urinary BPA was significantly associated with increased BMI, abdominal obesity, and insulin resistance.
Obesity	Wang et al. 2012 [132]	Cross-sec.	259	School children in Shanghai, ages 8-15.	0.4[a]	Higher urinary BPA was significantly associated with higher BMI.
Obesity/Sex Hormone Concentrations	Zhao et al. 2012 [57]	Cross-sec.	282	Healthy premenopausal, non-obese women from Shanghai, ages 20-55.	2.3[d]	Urinary BPA was significantly positively associated with body weight, BMI, fat mass, and serum leptin concentrations. There was no association between BPA and E2.
Obesity	Trasande et al. 2012 [131]	Cross-sec.	2838	NHANES: 2003-2004, Children ages 6-19.	2.8[d]	Higher urinary BPA was associated with obesity in children.
Obesity	Shankar et al. 2012 [130]	Cross-sec.	3967	NHANES: 2003-2008, Adults older than 20.	3.9-4.0[d]	Higher urinary BPA was strongly associated with higher BMI and waist circumference.
Obesity[ns]	Mahalingaiah et al. 2008 [49]	Cross-sec.	82	Men and women seeking infertility treatment.	1.3[d]	Urinary BPA was not associated with BMI.

Obesity/Growth and Development[ns]	Maserejian et al. 2012 [133]	Random. clinical trial	474	Children with amalgam or composite fillings (containing BPA) aged 6-10. NECAT	n/a	No significant differences between treatment groups in BMI, body fat, or growth rate.
Major Category: Other						
Thyroid Function/Male Genital Abnormalities[ns]	Brucker-Davis et al. 2011 [101]	Prosp. cohort	164	Newborn boys born with or without cryptorchidism.BD	0.9[m,b]	Weak trend for a negative correlation between BPA and TSH. There was no association between BPA and cryptorchidism.
Thyroid Function	Chevrier et al. 2013 [28]	Long. birth cohort	364	Mother-child pairs.	1.1-1.2[c]	Maternal urinary BPA concentrations were significantly negatively associated with maternal T4. Maternal BPA was negatively associated with neonatal TSH in boys.
Thyroid Function	Wang et al. 2012 [143]	Cross-sec.	28	Workers in epoxy resin plants in China.	32.0[c]	Higher urinary BPA was significantly associated with higher free T3.
Thyroid Function	Meeker & Ferguson 2011 [142]	Cross-sec.	1675	NHANES Study: Adults.	n/a	Higher urinary BPA was inversely related to total T4 and TSH.
Thyroid Function	Wang et al. 2013 [144]	Cross-sec.	3394	Adults in Shanghai aged 40 or older. SC	0.81[d]	Higher urinary BPA was significantly associated with higher T3 and lower TSH.
Immune Function	Clayton et al. 2011 [149]	Cross-sec.	2920	NHANES: 2003-2006, Adults and children aged 6-49.	4.4[d]	Urinary BPA was positively associated with CMV antibody titer in adults (18 and over), and negatively associated in children (under 18).
Albuminuria	Li et al. 2012 [152]	Cross-sec.	3055	Chinese adults, aged 40 or older.SC	0.8[d]	Higher urinary BPA was associated with increased risk of low-grade albuminuria in adults.
Albuminuria	Trasande et al. 2013 [153]	Cross-sec.	710	NHANES: 2009-2010, Children ages 6-19.	1.9[d]	Higher urinary BPA was associated with increased risk of low-grade albuminuria in children.
Oxidative Stress and Inflammation/Type-2 Diabetes	Hong et al. 2009 [121]	Cross-sec.	960	Korean adults aged ~40-60.	2.7[d]	There was a non-significant association between urinary BPA and measures of oxidative stress. There was a significant association between increased insulin resistance and higher urinary BPA.
Oxidative Stress and Inflammation	Yi et al. 2011 [156]	Clinical trial	14	Korean women.	1.8[c]	Higher urinary BPA was associated with increased levels oxidative stress biomarkers.
Oxidative Stress and Inflammation	Yang et al. 2009 [157]	Cross-sec.	485	Men, pre- and postmenopausal women aged ~40-64.	0.6[c]	In postmenopausal women only, higher urinary BPA was associated with increased oxidative stress and inflammation.
Epigenetics	Hanna et al. 2012 [161]	Cross-sec.	43	Women undergoing IVF treatment aged 31-39.UCSF	2.4[b]	Higher serum BPA was significantly associated with less methylation at the TSP50 gene promoter.
Gene Expression	Melzer et al. 2011 [163]	Cross-sec.	96	Italian men aged 20-76.INCHIANTI	3.7[d]	Higher urinary BPA is associated with higher expression of two estrogen-responsive genes: ESR2 (ERbeta) and ESRRA (ERRalpha) in peripheral blood leukocytes.

Sister Chromatid Exchange[ns]	Yang et al. 2006 [165]	Cross-sec.	172	Korean adults.	7.9[m,d]	Higher urinary BPA had a weak positive correlation with SCE in lymphocytes.

*, In Chinese, abstract only was reviewed.
[§], Studies using the same or part of the same cohort, cross-sectional population, or clinical trial are indicated with a superscript abbreviation: MGH, Massachusetts General Hospital; UCSF, University of California, San Francisco; LI, Li et al. Chinese occupational studies; INCHIANTI, Cross-sectional population from Chianti, Italy; BD, Brucker-Davis et al. population, infants with cryptorchidism; HOMES, The Health Outcomes and Measures of the Environment Study; CCCEH, The Columbia Center for Children's Environmental Health; NECAT, The New England Children's Amalgam Trial; BCERC, Breast Cancer and the Environment Research Center; SC, cross-sectional population from Songnan Community, China; MAGICAD, The Metabolomics and Genomics in Coronary Artery Disease Study. Studies using NHANES data are indicated.
[+], Mean or geometric mean BPA of participants, unless otherwise noted. Ranges of BPA indicate several reported means/medians (i.e. for different groups) or a reported range.
[a], μg/L, urinary BPA adjusted for specific gravity (SG).
[b], μg/L, serum BPA.
[c], μg/g, urinary BPA adjusted for creatinine (Cr).
[d], μg/L, unadjusted urinary BPA.
[m], median.
[#], Prospective cohort, occupational cohort, cross-sectional study, case-control study, occupational case-control study, birth cohort, nested case-control study, case report, randomized clinical trial, longitudinal birth cohort.
[ns], No significant effects found in the study.
n/a, Not applicable or not reported.

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