

Correlation study of 71 Indiana women suggests glyphosate in urine may be linked to shorter pregnancies

In what they claim is the first prospective birth cohort study of its kind, U.S. researchers have linked likely environmental and dietary exposure to glyphosate (*N*-phosphonomethylglycine), the most heavily used herbicide worldwide, with shorter pregnancies. The study, by researchers at Indiana University and the University of California San Francisco (UCSF), found that 93% of a cohort of pregnant women in the central Indiana region had detectable urine levels of glyphosate—the active ingredient in the herbicide Roundup—which correlated with reduced gestation time. While glyphosate wasn't identified in any samples of drinking water tested, higher urine glyphosate levels were found in pregnant women who lived in rural areas, and also in those who consumed more caffeinated beverages.

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The researchers report their findings in the journal *Environmental Health*, in a paper entitled, "[Glyphosate Exposure in Pregnancy and Shortened Gestational Length: A Prospective Indiana Birth Cohort Study](#)."

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Their study included 71 pregnant women, average age 29 years, from nine counties in central Indiana.

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Detectable levels of glyphosate were found in 66 out of 71 (93%) of urine samples.... Substantially higher levels of the herbicide were found in the urine of women who lived in rural environments, or who consumed <24 oz. of caffeine per day.

Read full, original post: [Herbicide Found in Urine of Pregnant Women Linked with Shorter Pregnancies](#)