Perfluorooctanoic acid exposure is associated with elevated homocysteine and hypertension in US adults

Jin-Young Min,1 Kyung-Jong Lee,2 Jae-Beom Park,2 Kyoung-Bok Min2

ABSTRACT

Objective To investigate the association between serum perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) concentration and cardiovascular disease, as measured by homocysteine level and blood pressure in a representative sample of US adults.

Methods A cross-sectional study of 2934 adults (≥20 years) who participated in the 2003–2004 and 2005–2006 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey and had detectable levels of PFOA in their serum. The health effects analysed as potentially associated with PFOA exposure included homocysteine level and blood pressure.

Results The geometric mean value (95% CI) of the study participants’ serum PFOA concentration was 4.00 μg/l (95% CI 3.86 to 4.13). The homocysteine and systolic blood pressure were shown to increase significantly with an increase in the log-transformed serum PFOA concentration, after adjusting for potential confounding variables. Adjusted ORs comparing participants at the 80th versus the 20th percentiles were 2.62 for hypertension (95% CI 2.09 to 3.14), and a positive association was also evident in models based on quartiles or based on restricted cubic splines.

Conclusion These findings suggest that background exposure to PFOA may continue a risk factor for the development of cardiovascular diseases.

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is a man-made compound used in a wide range of industrial and consumer products, such as Teflon and Gore-Tex.1 PFOA does not break down readily and tends to persist and bio-accumulate in the environment and the body. In many countries, nearly everyone in the general population has detectable levels of PFOA in their serum.2

Although controversy exists regarding the risk to human health of PFOA,6–9 epidemiological studies have suggested that there are adverse health outcomes in populations with occupational or community exposure to PFOA;2 in some studies, PFOA exposure has been linked to elevated cholesterol levels and hyperuricaemia.6 7 10 11 Two recent studies supported such effect of PFOA exposure among the general population, who are exposed to the relatively low doses of PFOA. Nelson et al12 showed that subjects exposed to the highest quartile of PFOA concentration had mean total cholesterol levels that were 9.8 mg/dl higher than those exposed to the lowest quartile. Shankar et al13 observed a positive association between increasing quartiles of serum PFOA and the odds (quartile 4 vs 1: OR=1.97, 95% CI 1.44 to 2.70) of hyperuricaemia in US adults. Considering that increases in cholesterol and uric acid are significant cardiovascular risk factors,14 15 this finding has led to speculation that PFOA affects the development of cardiovascular disease.

Cardiovascular disease is the most common cause of death in the USA.16 In addition to the classical risk factors, such as smoking, diabetes and obesity, there has been growing concern that environmental toxins may pose a risk for the development of cardiovascular disease.17 18 Despite the observed associations reported above,6 7 10–13 whether PFOA levels are implicated in the development of cardiovascular disease is still unknown, which prevents any firm conclusions from being drawn.

Therefore, we hypothesized that an increased PFOA exposure is a risk factor for the development of cardiovascular disease. This study investigated the association between serum PFOA concentration and homocysteine level and blood pressure using the 2003–2004 and 2005–2006 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) data.
METHODS

Study population

Data were from the 2003–2004 and 2005–2006 NHANES. The NHANES, conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is a national representative survey of the non-institutionalised civilian US population. The study protocols and all the NHANES testing procedures were approved by the National Center for Health Statistics Institutional Review Board. Oral and written consents were obtained from all the participants.

Of 4191 subjects were found to have detectable levels of PFOA in their serum in the 2003–2004 and 2005–2006 NHANES. We restricted our analyses to 2934 participants (>20 years old) to focus on the health effects of PFOA on adults. We excluded 359 participants with missing values for the demographic variables (ie, income and education) and 276 participants who showed no information on health behaviour variables (ie, smoking and physical activity). For the hypertension analysis, 91 participants with missing blood pressure and certain health outcomes data were excluded, leaving 2208 individuals for the hypertensive analysis. For the homocysteine analysis, 36 participants had no data pertaining to certain health outcomes, leaving a total of 2263 individuals who were included for homocysteine.

Perfluorooctanoic acid

A subsample consisting of one-third of the survey participants (12 years or older) was randomly selected. The PFOA concentrations in the serum samples collected from each participant were analysed at the Environmental Health Sciences Laboratory in the CDC’s National Center for Environmental Health, following standard protocols. An assay employing automated solid-phase extraction, followed by high-performance liquid chromatography, with turboionspray ionisation-tandem mass spectrometry was used. Detailed laboratory methods are available. The limit of PFOA detection was 0.1 μg/L. Any values below the detection limit were excluded from this study.

Health outcomes

Homocysteine was measured using a fluorescence polarization immunoassay from Abbott Diagnostics. In brief, dithiothreitol reduces mixed disulphides and homocysteine bound to albumin and to other small molecules to free thiol. S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH) hydrolase catalyses the conversion of homocysteine to SAH in the presence of added adenosine. In the subsequent steps, the specific monoclonal antibody and the fluoresceinated SAH analog tracer constitute the FPIA detection system. Total plasma homocysteine concentrations are calculated by the Abbott AxSYM® using a machine-stored calibration curve.

Blood pressure (systolic and diastolic) was measured once after the subject rested quietly in a sitting position for 5 min and again after the maximum inflation level was determined. The blood pressures were measured three to four times in the mobile examination centre, and the mean values of these measurements were calculated for this study. The examiners are certified in blood pressure measurement through a training programme from Shared Care Research and Education Consulting.

Other variables

Because serum perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) levels were highly correlated with PFOA levels (r=0.61), the PFOS concentration was included as a log-transformed continuous variable in the final model. The following additional covariates were obtained from the questionnaire information: age (20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70–79 or 80+ years), sex (male or female), race/ethnicity (non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Mexican–American or other), education (less than high school, high school diploma or college or more), annual household income (≤$20000 or >$20000), cigarette smoking (current smoker, ex-smoker and never smoked), alcohol consumption in the past year (yes or no), exercise (performed or did not perform moderate or vigorous physical activity in the preceding 30 days) and total saturated fatty acid intake (1Q, <14.72 g; 2Q, 14.72–22.214 g; 3Q, 22.214–32.512 g and 4Q, >32.512 g). Obesity was defined as a body mass index (BMI) (calculated as the weight in kilograms divided by the height in metres squared) and included three categories: BMI <25, 25≤BMI<30 and BMI ≥30 kg/m². Total cholesterol levels were categorised into four categories: 1Q, <155 mg/dl; 2Q, 155–179 mg/dl; 3Q, 179–210 mg/dl and 4Q, >210 g). Kidney function was evaluated by the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) based on the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration equation, and poor kidney function was defined as an eGFR, <60 mL/min per 1.73 m². Serum folate (1Q, <8.3 μg/mL; 2Q, 8.3–10.8 μg/mL; 3Q, 10.8–13.8 μg/mL; 4Q, 13.8–17.9 μg/mL and 5Q, >17.9 μg/mL) and serum vitamin B12 (1Q, <364 μg/mL; 2Q, 364–476 μg/mL; 3Q, 476–601 μg/mL; 4Q, 601–796 μg/mL and 5Q, >796 μg/mL) were also included as covariates with homocysteine. Serum folate and vitamin 12 levels were measured using the Bio-Rad Laboratories ‘Quantaphase II Folate/vitamin B12’ radioassay kit. The assay is performed by combining serum or a whole blood hemolysate sample with 125I-Folate and 57-Co-vitamin B12 in a solution containing dithiothreitol and cyanide.

Statistical analysis

To account for the complex sampling design, weighted estimates of the population parameters were computed using the NHANES Analytic and Reporting Guidelines. All the analyses were performed using the PROC SURVEY procedures in SAS V9.2 (SAS Institute) and R (R Foundation for Statistical Computing). The PFOA concentrations and homocysteine levels were log-transformed to improve their levels of normality. We conducted linear regression analyses to evaluate the associations between the serum PFOA level and the measures of homocysteine and blood pressure (table 1). For the risk analysis of hypertension, a logistic regression was conducted to obtain the ORs and the corresponding 95% CIs comparing the 80th and 20th percentiles of the PFOA concentrations; another analysis estimated the ORs (95% CIs) for hypertension by comparing the highest and the lowest quartiles of the PFOA concentration (table 2). Herein, hypertension was defined as systolic blood pressure >140 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure >90 mm Hg or as a self-reported medical diagnosis of hypertension. We also provided adjusted ORs (95% CIs) based on restricted cubic splines for the log-transformed PFOA concentration with three knots (figure 1). A sensitivity analysis of hypertension was conducted; participants who were >80 years old, pregnant, breast feeding or on dialysis were excluded from this analysis. Furthermore, we conducted the analysis with participants who were not taking antihypertensive medication.

All models for the PFOA concentration with homocysteine level and blood pressure were fitted with increasing degrees of adjustment. First, we adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, income, smoking habits and alcohol use. Second, each model was adjusted for obesity status, total saturated fatty acid intake, physical activity and serum folate and vitamin B12 levels.
For a sensitivity analysis of hypertension (n=2208), the analysis was restricted to 1894 participants after the exclusion of 314 participants who were >50 years old, pregnant, breastfeeding or on dialysis. When compared the highest with the lowest quartile of the PFOA, the resulting OR (95% CIs) was 1.67 (1.18 to 2.38). Furthermore, when we restricted the analysis to 1415 participants who were not taking antihypertensive medication, the increased PFOA concentration noted when comparing the highest with the lowest quartile was associated with an increased risk of hypertension (OR=1.84, 95% CIs 1.07 to 3.18) after adjusting for socio-demographic variables, health risk factors, the serum PFOS level, total cholesterol and poor kidney function.

**DISCUSSION**

In a representative sample of US adults, higher serum PFOA concentrations were associated with increases in homocysteine and blood pressure after adjusting for any potential confounding variables. The associations were of moderate strength, showed a dose-response relationship and were independent of PFOS exposure. Our findings extend the hitherto sparse evidence involving the potential cardiovascular toxicity of PFOA in humans and suggest that background exposure to FFOA may be involved in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular disease in the general population. However, because this study was based on a cross-sectional design, it is impossible to establish causal relationships among the findings. Herein, it is still unknown whether higher serum FFOA contributes to high levels of homocysteine and hypertension or vice versa. Given that the prior evidence about the risks of FFOA is based on relatively low levels of exposure, the chronic, low-level exposure observed here could be causally tied to adverse health outcomes.

PFOA has recently received attention because of its widespread use, its capacity for bioaccumulation and the risk of accumulating toxicity. Although its potential sources are not fully defined, currently known sources of PFOA include drinking water, food or migration from food packaging and dust in homes. Once PFOA is taken up through the gut, it is not metabolised in the body. It is distributed to the kidneys, liver and blood by binding to proteins, and it has a long biological half-life.

---

**Table 1** Linear regression coefficients of homocysteine and blood pressure in the log-transformed serum PFOA concentration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Homocysteine (n = 2263)</th>
<th>Systolic blood pressure (n = 2208)</th>
<th>Diastolic blood pressure (n = 2208)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>β</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>p Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model 1</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td>0.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model 2</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td>0.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model 3</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Model 1 was adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, income, smoking habits and alcohol use.
†Model 2 was further adjusted for obesity status, total saturated fatty acid intake, physical activity, serum folate and vitamin B12 levels (only in regressions with homocysteine levels).
‡Model 3 was further adjusted for serum PFOS concentrations, total cholesterol and poor kidney function (assessed by estimated glomerular filtration rate).

**Table 2** ORs (95% CIs) of hypertension* by serum PFOA concentration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>80th vs 20th percentiles of PFOA (2.4 vs 6.1 μg/l)</th>
<th>Quartile 1 (&lt;2.6 μg/l)</th>
<th>Quartile 2 (2.7–3.9 μg/l)</th>
<th>Quartile 3 (4.0–5.5 μg/l)</th>
<th>Quartile 4 (&gt;5.6 μg/l)</th>
<th>p Value for trend</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model 1†</td>
<td>2.54 (2.01 to 3.06)</td>
<td>1 (Reference)</td>
<td>1.24 (0.89 to 1.74)</td>
<td>1.63 (1.20 to 2.20)</td>
<td>1.80 (1.35 to 2.41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model 2‡</td>
<td>2.63 (2.11 to 3.16)</td>
<td>1 (Reference)</td>
<td>1.22 (0.86 to 1.74)</td>
<td>1.65 (1.20 to 2.27)</td>
<td>1.82 (1.35 to 2.45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model 3‡</td>
<td>2.62 (2.09 to 3.14)</td>
<td>1 (Reference)</td>
<td>1.21 (0.86 to 1.70)</td>
<td>1.60 (1.15 to 2.22)</td>
<td>1.71 (1.23 to 2.36)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Hypertension was defined as systolic blood pressure >140 mm Hg or diastolic blood pressure >90 mm Hg or a self-reported medical diagnosis of hypertension.
†p Value for trend based on log-transformed PFOA concentrations.
‡Model 1 was adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, income, smoking habits and alcohol use.
§Model 2 was further adjusted for obesity status, total saturated fatty acid intake and physical activity.
¶Model 3 was further adjusted for serum PFOS concentrations, total cholesterol and poor kidney function (measured by estimated glomerular filtration rate).
they only observed a positive trend after an exposure lag of mortality and the estimated cumulative exposure in workers; earlier studies on its contribution to increased cardiovascular disease. However, few studies have addressed cardiovascular disease.27–29 Hypertension is also a well-known predictor of premature cardiovascular disease.30 In our study, increased odds of hyperhomocysteinaemia and hypertension in relation to PFOA exposure may be consistent with earlier studies on its contribution to increased cardiovascular risks (eg, elevated cholesterol and uric acid).10–12, 31 It is likely that PFOA exposure is linked to the development of cardiovascular disease. However, few studies have addressed cardiovascular toxicity of PFOA. Leonard et al22 found no convincing evidence for an increased risk of ischaemic heart disease mortality in workers exposed to PFOA. Sakr et al25 found no significant association between ischaemic heart disease mortality and the estimated cumulative exposure in workers; they only observed a positive trend after an exposure lag of 10 years. In a study using the NHANES data, Melzer et al32 reported that the serum PFOA concentration does not contribute to the risk of self-reported cardiovascular diseases. Thus, future studies are required to determine whether PFOA exposure may contribute to the initiation and development of cardiovascular events.

A mechanism by which PFOA might lead to higher homocysteine levels and blood pressure is unknown. However, some researchers have suggested its role in increasing oxidative stress in the liver and endothelial cells to account for PFOA-related health hazards.33–36 Homocysteine is formed by the demethylation of methionine. Gori et al36 demonstrated that non-compensated oxidative stress may cause increased homocysteine by decreasing the synthesis of homocysteine methyl group donors, which are used to repair oxidative damage. Other studies showed that pre-treatment with antioxidants vitamins reduced homocysteinaemia, suggesting an oxidative mechanism.36–37 Oxidative stress has also been proposed as the cause of hypertension, suggesting that a resulting imbalance in nitric oxide and superoxide may reduce vasodilation.38 Thus, it is possible that oxidative stress caused by PFOA exposure provokes an increased demand for homocysteine methyl group donors and contributes to impaired vasodilation. Mechanistic studies would be essential to verify the suggested hypotheses or to discover new biological mechanisms of this process.

Although the strengths of the current study include the use of a representative sample of the general US adult population, rigorous methodology and the quality control procedures of NHANES, some limitations should be considered. The main limitation of our analyses is the cross-sectional design, which means that a definitive conclusion about the causality of PFOA levels and high homocysteine levels and hypertension cannot be drawn. In addition, although humans have a long PFOA half-life estimated to be approximately 3.9 years,36 considering that human health risks are most likely associated with long-term and chronic exposure, the relevance of a single measurement of PFOA has been questioned. Thus, prospective studies are needed to monitor whether PFOA concentrations predict onset of diseases or changes in health parameters.

CONCLUSIONS

We found that increases in serum PFOA concentration were associated with a significantly increased risk of high homocysteine levels and hypertension in US adults. The association was independent of any other potential confounding variables including PFOS. Further studies to confirm the role of PFOA in cardiovascular disease onset are necessary.

Competing interests None.

Ethics approval Ethics approval was provided by the study protocol and by the Institutional Review Board, Aju University School of Medicine.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

REFERENCES


