Children are especially vulnerable to hazards in the environment because their brains, lungs, and other organ systems are rapidly developing. Pound for pound, children also breathe more air and consume more food and water than adults, potentially exposing them to proportionately higher levels of environmental toxicants. Children’s unique behavior patterns, such as playing close to the ground and putting their hands, toys, and objects in their mouths, also increase their risk of exposure. Please join us to learn about the newest research on childhood exposures, including to air pollution and per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and how the environment can influence the development of diseases such as asthma and neurodevelopmental disorders.

Speakers:
Welcome and Research Overview
Linda S. Birnbaum, Ph.D., D.A.B.T., A.T.S.
Director, National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) and National Toxicology Program (NTP)
National Institutes of Health

Do Low Levels of PFAS in Drinking Water Threaten Child Health?
Joseph M. Braun, RN, MSPH, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Epidemiology
Brown University

Indoor Air Quality and Childhood Asthma
Nadia N. Hansel, M.D., MPH
Associate Dean for Research & Professor of Medicine
Johns Hopkins Medicine

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With Special Thanks to Senator Thom Tillis (R-NC)

Cosponsored by: Friends of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, American Lung Association, American Thoracic Society, Children’s Environmental Health Network, National Center for Environmental Health Strategies, Inc., Society for Birth Defects Research and Prevention, Society of Toxicology, The Toxicology Forum

(This is a widely attended event)