Overview

This readme file is to facilitate use of the data tables available here. The perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) chronic studies were designed to assess the contribution of combined gestational and lactational exposure (herein referred to as perinatal exposure) to PFOA on chronic toxicity and carcinogenic outcomes. The NTP conducted two separate studies with different designs (Study 1: C20614, Study 2: C20164B). In both studies, animals exposed to PFOA during gestation and lactation [starting on gestational day 6 (GD 6) and continuing through weaning on postnatal day 21 (PND 21)] were compared to animals that were not exposed to PFOA during this period.

Due to concern for overt toxicity in male rats, exposures for all male PFOA-treated groups were stopped in Study 1 at 21 weeks and Study 2 was conducted with male rats only exposed to lower doses of PFOA.

Study Design

Study 1 (C20614): The design for female (F) and male (M) rats in study 1 included multiple PFOA dose groups during the perinatal phase and post-weaning phase as shown below. Note that males and females were exposed to different doses due to the known sex differences in how PFOA is eliminated from rats following exposure.

		Post-weaning exposure			
	ppm	0	150	300	1000
Perinatal exposure	0	M/F	M	M/F	F
	150	-	M	F	-
	300	-	-	M	F

Study 2 (C20614B): As mentioned above, this study included only male rats. There was a single PFOA exposure level selected for the perinatal period (300 ppm) and multiple exposure levels for the post-weaning period. Comparisons were made among the groups with and without the perinatal component as shown below.

		Post-weaning exposure			
	ppm	0	20	40	80
Perinatal exposure	0	M	M	M	M
	300	M	M	M	M

Next Steps

The draft report of the PFOA chronic studies is expected to be released in the first half of 2019 for peer review. This report will include the results for both studies described above.