- Human body

How do microplastics in human bodies affect our health?

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— Tiny shards of plastic called microplastics have been detected accumulating in human brains, but there is not yet enough evidence to say whether this is doing us harm, experts have said.



These mostly invisible pieces of plastic have been found everywhere from the top of mountains to the bottom of oceans, in the air we breathe and the food we eat. They have also been discovered riddled throughout human bodies, inside lungs, hearts, placentas and even crossing the blood-brain barrier.

The increasing ubiquity of microplastics has become a key issue in efforts to hammer out the world's first plastic pollution treaty, with the latest round of U.N. talks being held in Geneva next week.

The effects that microplastics and even smaller nanoplastics have on human health is not yet fully understood, but researchers have been working to find out more in this relatively new field.

The most prominent study looking at microplastics in brains was published in the journal Nature Medicine in February.

The scientists tested brain tissue from 28 people who died in 2016
and 24 who died last year in the U.S. state of New Mexico, finding that the amount of microplastics in the samples increased over time.

The study made headlines around the world when the lead researcher, U.S. toxicologist Matthew Campen, told the media that they detected the equivalent of a plastic spoon's worth of microplastics in the brains.

Campen also told Nature that he estimated the researchers could isolate around 10 grams of plastic from a donated human brain — comparing that amount to an unused crayon.

Speculation 'far beyond evidence'

But other researchers have since urged caution about the small study.

"While this is an interesting finding, it should be interpreted cautiously pending independent verification," toxicologist Theodore Henry of Scotland's Heriot-Watt University told AFP.

"Currently, the speculation about the potential effects of plastic particles on health go far beyond the evidence," he added.

Oliver Jones, a chemistry professor at Australia's RMIT University, told AFP there was "not enough data to make firm conclusions on the occurrence of microplastics in New Mexico, let alone globally."

He also found it "rather unlikely" that brains could contain more microplastics than has been found in raw sewage — as the researchers had estimated.

Jones pointed out the people in the study were perfectly healthy before they died, and that the researchers acknowledged there was not enough data to show that the microplastics caused harm.

"If (and it is a big if in my view) there are microplastics in our brains, there is as yet no evidence of harm," Jones added.

The study also contained duplicated images, the neuroscience news website The Transmitter has reported, though experts said this did not affect its main findings.

Most of the research into the effects microplastics have on health has been observational, which means it cannot establish cause and effect.

One such study, published in the New England Journal of Medicine last year, found that microplastics building up in blood vessels was linked to an increased risk of heart attack, stroke and death in patients with a disease that clogs arteries.

There have also been experiments carried out on mice, including a study in Science Advances in January which detected microplastics in their brains.

The Chinese researchers said that microplastics can cause rare blood clots in the brains of mice by obstructing cells — while emphasizing that the small mammals are very different to humans.

A review by the World Health Organization in 2022 found that the "evidence is insufficient to determine risks to human health" from microplastics.

However many health experts have cited the precautionary principle, saying the potential threat microplastics could pose requires action.

A report on the health risks of microplastics by the Barcelona Institute for Global Health published this week ahead of the treaty talks said that "policy decisions cannot wait for complete data."

"By acting now to limit exposure, improve risk assessment methodologies, and prioritize vulnerable populations, we can address this pressing issue before it escalates into a broader public health crisis," it added.