ORAL PRESENTATIONS

[ID-O#091] Global Trends on Cosmetic Toxicology and Pregnancy: A Scientometric Analysis

Vanitha Thurairasu[a] and Mohd. Hasni Ja'Afar[b]
[a]Ministry of Health, Malaysia; [b]The National University of Malaysia

Background/Objective: The intersection of cosmetic use and pregnancy raises significant concerns about potential toxicological effects on maternal and fetal health. This study aims to perform a scientometric analysis to assess global research trends and patterns in the field of cosmetic toxicology related to pregnancy over the past two decades (2003-2023).

Methods: A comprehensive bibliometric analysis was conducted using data from the Scopus database. The search included publications from January 2003 to December 2023, using the keywords "cosmetics" and "pregnancy." The analysis evaluated the publication count, geographical distribution, types of study designs such as observational and experimental studies, and key research themes.

Results: The search yielded 1,256 relevant publications, with a notable increase in research output over the analyzed period. The United States led in the number of publications, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, and France. Maternal and fetal health outcomes identified across the literature included preterm birth, hormonal disruption, and growth restriction. Original research articles constituted the majority of the literature (68%), with review articles accounting for 22%. The analysis identified several key research themes in the fields of medicine, pharmacology, toxicology, and reproductive health.

Conclusion: The scientometric analysis reveals a growing body of literature on the toxicological effects of cosmetic use during pregnancy, predominantly driven by researchers in developed nations. These findings can inform future safety regulations and public health policies, particularly for under- researched regions like developing countries. Increased awareness and education among pregnant women regardingthe potential risks of cosmetic ingredients are essential for mitigating adverse pregnancy outcomes.