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DOCTORAL
THESIS
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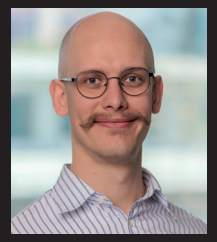
PFAS Elimination and PFAS Effects on COVID-19 Vaccine Response

Observational and Experimental Studies in Highly Exposed Adults

Between the 1980s and the 2000s, military personnel conducted fire drills in Ronneby, Sweden, using aqueous film-forming foam containing PFAS. The foam contaminated the groundwater and reached water supply wells. In 2013, drinking water contamination was discovered, clean water was supplied, and extensive research efforts ensued.

After the end of drinking water exposure, PFAS are slowly eliminated from the body. This thesis aims to clarify this elimination process and investigate whether it can be medically enhanced. Furthermore, research has shown lower vaccine responses in PFAS-exposed children. In this thesis, the COVID-19 vaccine response in adults was examined.

Since PFAS are widespread and persistent, both hotspot and general populations may benefit from knowing how long PFAS remain in the body and what health effects they can cause.



Axel Andersson is a licensed physician and researcher, interested in the interplay between environmental exposures, society and human health.

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