

# Review of: "Knowledge of Risk Associated with Exposure to Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Abuja, Nigeria"

Mario R. Delfino<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> University of Naples Federico II

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The work is interesting, but too generic. It requires more in-depth analysis on the following aspects. The prevalent routes of spread of PFAS contaminants must be clarified, indicating the percentages by which they contaminate water, air, and food. It is necessary to provide better and more detailed information on the types of diseases caused by PFAS, including the diagnoses, the distribution percentages of the different diseases, and the percentages of greater incidence of these diseases in the population examined compared to the known percentage data of incidence of the same diseases in a standard reference population. The exact routes of contamination need to be better clarified, such as which PFAS are present in individual food products, in manufactured goods, in the environment, how they arrived in these products, why they arrived, where they come from, and in what percentage they are present. In all products, in all environments (air, water, earth), contaminating substances, sometimes toxic, are ordinarily found. It is important that these substances are present in a low concentration below a critical threshold, established by experts and often defined by law. In the environment under consideration, are there any industries responsible for the production of these toxic substances? Are local authorities engaged through expert committees to regulate these aspects? Raising awareness among the population is useful if it is possible to protect oneself from such contaminants, if their presence is indicated on the manufactured goods used, and on food products, by means of an explanatory label. Raising awareness among the population is useless if the contaminants are hidden or present in the air or drinking water. The presence of PFAS in waste is important but becomes harmful if the waste is not adequately controlled and correctly disposed of. The work in its entirety is a useful start for an in-depth study, for information through the media, and for action to convince the authorities responsible for environmental and public health.