



GMOs: the scientific evidence of health impacts

Gundula Azeez

Soil Association

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Health risks: mechanisms

- new biochemical pathway means new by-products
- ‘genome-wide’ mutations mean numerous side-effects
- transgenes are active 24 hours and in all cells
- genes are not ‘building blocks’, epigenetics is complex
- post-translational modification of ‘safe’ genes
- ‘horizontal gene transfer’ into gut bacteria

Animal feeding trials

Over ten trials by different scientific teams:

- RR soya - cellular change in body organs (Italian study)
- RR soya - generation development stunted (Russian)
- GM soya - transfer into human gut bacteria (UK FSA)
- MON 863 maize - more white blood cells ... (Monsanto)
- T25 maize - double mortality, lower weights (Australia)

GM DNA transfer into food

- several earlier studies found plant chloroplast DNA in milk, eggs & meat
- GM oilseed rape DNA fragments in pig liver, kidney & intestinal tissue (Canadian study)
- GM maize DNA fragments in pig blood, liver & kidney (Italian)
- GM soya sequences in shop-bought milk (Italian study)
- GM soya & maize DNA in milk (German study)