

Emerging Pollutants: Protecting Water Quality for the Health of People and the Environment

Toxicity of ciprofloxacin through generations of the soil invertebrate *Enchytraeus crypticus*

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Why would ciprofloxacin (CIP) end up accumulating on agricultural soil?

- It is not fully metabolized by human and animal body (approx. 70% is excreted);
- Usage of sewage sludge, manure, poultry litter and several other sustainable alternatives to mineral fertilization;
- Ciprofloxacin has high sorption in soil (Koc of 61000; half life of 3466 days);
- Contaminant of emerging concern by the EPA in 2009.

Therefore, to continue with such sustainable agriculture practices (encouraged by objective 2 of the SDG – Sustainable Development Goals of United Nations), without causing damage to soil quality, it is necessary to study the effects of ciprofloxacin on this matrix considering the long-term exposure.

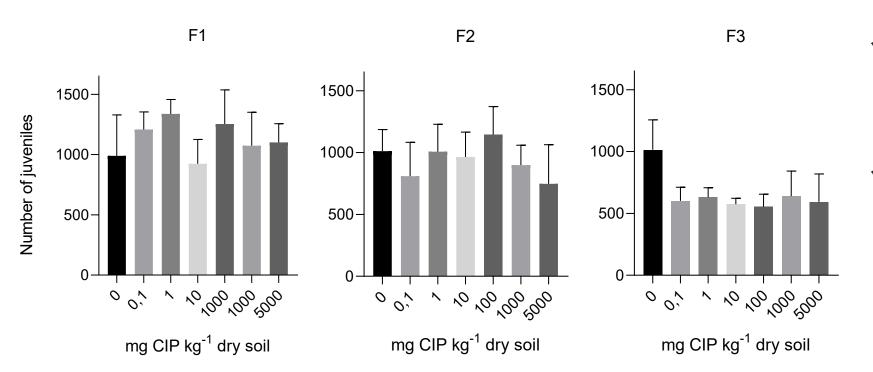


Multigenerational tests with *Enchytraeus crypticus*

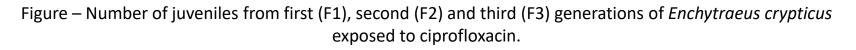
- Artificial Tropical Soil (75% sand; 20% kaolin; 5% coconut fiber);
- Ciprofloxacin was purchased from Signa-Aldrich (purity >98%);
- ▶ 0.1, 1.0, 10.0, 100.0, 1000.0, and 5000.0 mg CIP kg⁻¹ of dry soil;
- Three generations tested (F1, F2 and F3);
- Shapiro-Wilk: normal distribution (p > 0.05);
- ANOVA: F1 and F2 (p > 0.05), F3 (p < 0.05);</p>



Results



- CIP may cause adverse effects on reproduction of *Enchytraeus crypticus* when considering the longterm exposure.
- This is paramount information as CIP has high organic matter sorption and is expected to be immobile in soil.







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