

The glyphosate-resistant RR (RoundUp Ready) soybean arrived in Argentina with promises of reducing the use of pesticides, improving the environment and safety for people. In those years, the 1990s, they began using one liter of glyphosate per hectare and reducing tillage. Everything seemed miraculous.

The illusion would not last long. Up to the year 2010, in round figures, the use of pesticides grew from 30 million liters / kg to 300 million, that is, 1000%, with glyphosate being the most used, at which time the business chambers stopped publishing their reports. statistics. The deadly efficacy of glyphosate on the so-called "weeds", predictably, was declining, due to the appearance of resistant herbs and thus, from the initial liter per hectare it reaches the current 15 liters per hectare, with greater concentration and in turn opening the doors to more dangerous pesticides such as 2.4 D and Dicamba, among many others, to obtain similar results.

Such a quantity of toxins flying through the air also reaches the populations, much more those who live near the fields. In 2010, the Santa Fe Ministry of Health, in the process of a lawsuit promoted by neighbors close to fumigated fields, had to carry out a study in the city of San Jorge, comparing the years 2008 and 2009. In the first one, fumigation was carried out. freely while the following year, in 2009, a court order was in force prohibiting spraying less than 800 meters from the city. The result, which can be found online*, revealed reductions in respiratory, eye and skin conditions of more than 50%.* Logically, cancer cases could not be measured, as other methodologies are required.

In 2015, a delegation of 20 teaching physicians and about 100 medical students in their last year at the University of Rosario were established in my town, María Juana, 5,000 inhabitants, and for a week they surveyed all the houses with a protocol of questions , among which there were references to cancer cases. It was found that between 2011 and 2014, according to historical statistics, 35 cases of cancer were expected but 80 arrived. The same survey was carried out in another 40 agricultural locations, with similar results, that is, doubling or tripling in some towns the national cancer average. Part of these surveys were recently published in the scientific journal Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health.**

Also in the city of Monte Maíz, two other universities, from Córdoba and La Plata, carried out a similar survey with identical results. The novelty is that they measured cancer rates among the group of people linked to agricultural activity, owners, employees, family members. It was found that the population tripled the rate of cancer but this group, in turn, had three times more cancer than the rest of the population. Some of these findings appear in scientific publications.***

During the year 2016 the correspondent of the British BBC, Grace Livingstone, visiting the region for a note in the middle of her, visited us for an interview, still available on the web ****. On that occasion, to obtain some testimonies, she interviewed a young mother with her 13-year-old son who had suffered from leukemia since he was 11. Her father transported soybeans in a truck and they always lived a few meters from fumigated fields. Doctors in the big cities where she treated him for her leukemia told her that the vast majority of childhood cancer cases came from agricultural regions. The year after that visit the young man passed away.

Today Argentina is the largest per capita consumer of pesticides on the planet and third in absolute figures, estimating that more than 600 million liters/kg of pesticides are currently used per year, since there are no official public figures, where commercial formulations of glyphosate make up more than half.

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* <https://www.santafe.gov.ar/index.php/web/Estructura-de-Gobierno/Ministerios/Salud/Archivos-Salud/informacion-para-la-gestion/Sala-de-Situacion/San-Jorge.-Investigacion-Efectos-sobre-la-Salud-de-la-Aplicacion-de-Agroquimicos.-Año-2011>

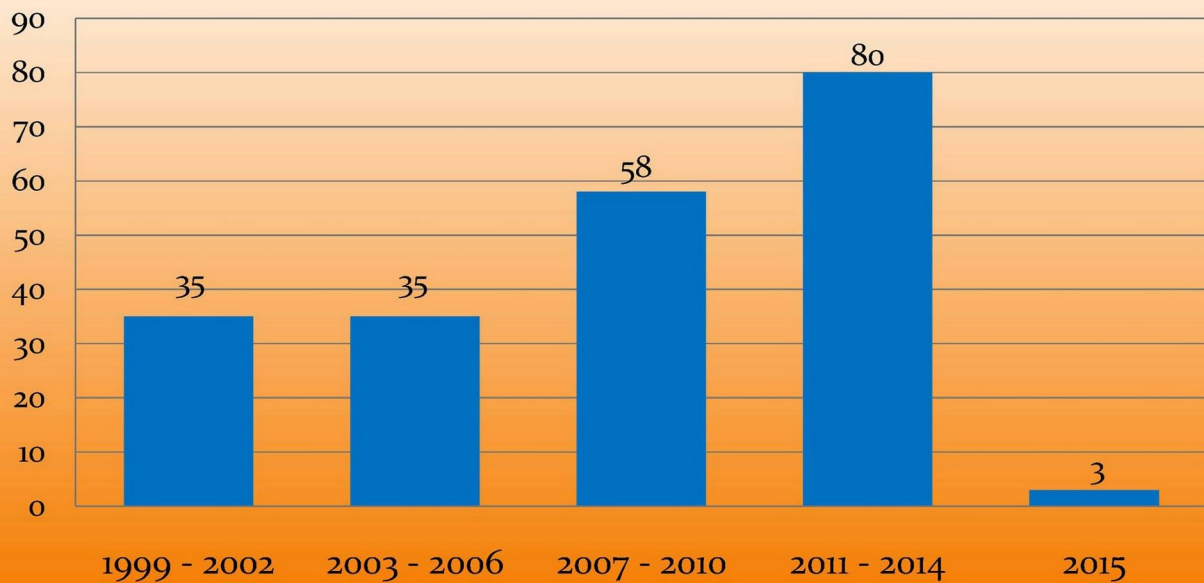
Tabla N° 6: Frecuencia de consultas según grupos de afecciones seleccionadas y grupos etarios para ambos periodos y variación porcentual entre ambos.

Grupo edades	Grupo de Diagnostico	1 er periodo		2 do periodo		Variación porcentual entre 1 y 2
Menores 14 años	Afecciones conjuntivales	40	2%	17	1%	-58%
	Afecciones de la piel	18	1%	2	0.1%	-89%
	Afecciones de vías aéreas potencialmente asociables a "irritantes externos"	101	5%	67	3%	-33%
	Otros diagnósticos (incluye afecciones respiratorias con diagnóstico etiológico específico)	2191	92%	1804	93.9%	-17%
	Total	2350	100%	1890	100%	-20%
15 años o más	Afecciones conjuntivales	35	1%	23	1%	-34%
	Afecciones de la piel	21	0.1%	11	0.3%	-47%
	Afecciones de vías aéreas potencialmente asociables a "irritantes externos"	56	1.2%	47	2%	-16%
	Otros diagnósticos (incluye afecciones respiratorias con diagnóstico etiológico específico)	4488	96.7%	3852	96.7%	-14%
	Total	4600	100%	3933	100%	-15%

** <https://www.pagina12.com.ar/https://www.pagina12.com.ar/525236-una-investigacion-confirma-vinculos-entre-agua-agroquimicos->



N° de Diagnósticos de Cáncer o Tumor (c/4 años)



Note: note: the study in María Juana was carried out in February 2015

<https://www.scirp.org/Journal/PaperInformation.aspx>
; <https://www.authorea.com/users/350829/articles/475560-risk-of-asthma-and-environmental-exposure-to-glyphosate-in-an-ecological-study>

**** <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-36924361>

BBC radio (1)

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7DcsZ9m4AYtWUw4NzNqX0N0QndIZkItQWI2bGpXSFI4Yy04/view?usp=share_link&resourcekey=0-TfXDSPowDhvggs-Z4tFWWQ

BBC radio (2):

https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7DcsZ9m4AYtLV9ONDBEaHZVYi1jSUEyTWNUY0JnZzQzeXNF/view?usp=share_link&resourcekey=0-zRjGiS-fCX8cUJ__XUbiFg