Abstract

Bisphenol S (BPS) is an environmental pollutant that has replaced bisphenol A (BPA) in plastic and paper products since 2011 as a safer "BPA-free" alternative. However, due to its rapid replacement, its potential adverse effects have not been investigated in detail, and due to its structural similarity to BPA, many studies suggest that it acts, like BPA, as an endocrine disruptor. Its use is wide and BPS is globally widespread, found in the environment and has been detected in both animal and human tissues. Nevertheless, an overall effect of BPS on an organism remains unclear. This work is focusing on gathering sources for its effect on reproductive ability and its association with metabolic disorders.