There are no case reports or epidemiological studies in humans that have clearly shown a positive correlation between occupational exposure to N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) and adverse effects on pregnancy\(^1\). However, many animal studies, by inhalation and dermal exposure as well as by gavage administration, have shown clear evidence of the fetotoxicity and developmental effects of DMF, including fetal malformation and death in rats and in rabbits\(^2\). Furthermore, chronic exposure to DMF in drinking water reduced fertility rates in mice\(^3\). Based on this evidence, DMF is classified as a Group 2 reproductive toxicant.

References