

## GRISEOFULVIN

### **Evidence for carcinogenicity to animals (*sufficient*)**

Griseofulvin induced liver tumours following its oral administration to adult mice<sup>1-3</sup> or its subcutaneous administration to infant male mice<sup>1</sup>. When given orally to rats and hamsters, it produced a significant increase in the incidence of thyroid tumours in rats but had no carcinogenic effect in hamsters<sup>2</sup>.

### **References**

<sup>1</sup>IARC *Monographs*, 10, 153-161, 1976

<sup>2</sup>Rustia, M. & Shubik, P. (1978) Thyroid tumours in rats and hepatomas in mice after griseofulvin treatment. *Br. J. Cancer*, 38, 237-249

<sup>3</sup>Chlumská, A.A. & Janoušek, V. (1981) Hepatomas after long-term administration of griseofulvin (Czech.). *Cesk. Patol.*, 17, 83-87

## GYROMITRIN

### **Evidence for carcinogenicity to animals (*limited*)**

In one study, gyromitrin was administered by intragastric intubation to mice, producing increased incidences of tumours of the forestomach, clitoral gland and lung in females and of tumours of the preputial gland in males<sup>1</sup>.

### **Reference**

<sup>1</sup>IARC *Monographs*, 31, 163-170, 1983