from the industrial estate [odds ratio (OR) = 3.34; 95% confidence interval (CI), 1.18–9.47]; nonsignificant increased risks were found for all pregnancy outcomes (OR = 1.60; 95% CI, 0.87–2.93), preterm birth before 37 weeks (OR = 1.68; 95% CI, 0.85–3.30), low birth weight (OR = 1.42; 95% CI, 0.52–3.78), and small for gestational age (OR = 1.24; 95% CI, 0.31–4.90). Generally, the excess risk decreases with increased distances.

Obtaining sustainable development that balances environmental conservation and the well-being of the population remains a challenge for Thailand. In national strategies for development, policy makers often rely only on economic information because of the lack of empirical data on health, social, and environmental impacts from developmental policies and projects. Fostering and strengthening epidemiological research in Thailand not only provides the necessary perspective for policy development but contributes to the larger body of knowledge in environmental health.

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