

**COPHES**  
Consortium to Perform  
Human Biomonitoring  
on a European Scale

**DEMOCOPHES**  
Demonstration of a study to  
coordinate and perform  
human biomonitoring  
on a European Scale



# HUMANI BIOMONITORING V EVROPI



[www.biomonitoring.si](http://www.biomonitoring.si)

## Harmonizacija biomonitoringa v evropskem in slovenskem prostoru

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4. posvet kemija varnost za vse,  
Novo mesto, maj 2012



Institut "Jožef Stefan", Ljubljana, Slovenija

## Twin projects : learning by doing

- COPHES
  - FP7 funding
  - Methodologies
  - Support



- DEMOCOPHES
  - LIFE+ funding
  - Pilot survey
  - Concrete results

## Policy context

### **Action 3 of the EHAP - 2004**

- We will *develop a coherent approach to human biomonitoring in Europe*
  - Council Conclusions 2007
  - Paris Conference 2008
  - Berlin and Brussels Conferences 2010
  - Council conclusions 2010
  - Budapest symposium 2011
  - HBM week 2011



### **Commitment to act – 2010**

- We will contribute to *develop a consistent and rational approach to human biomonitoring* as a complementary tool to assist evidence-based public health and environmental measures, including awareness-raising for preventive actions
  - Collaboration WHO-COPHES 2011



## COPHES

35 partners coming from 27  
European countries

### Work Package leaders:

- WP1: Ludwine Casteleyn
- WP2: Marike Kolossa-Gehring
- WP3: Argelia Castaño & Jürgen Angerer
- WP4: Greet Schoeters
- WP5: Ovnair Sepai
- WP6: Milena Horvat & Luis Bloemen
- WP7: Lisbeth Knudsen
- WP8: Anke Joas



## DEMOCOPHES

21 partners coming from 21  
European countries

### TASKS:

- 1: National protocols – Ethics
- 2: Recruitment & sampling
- 3: Chemical analysis samples
- 4: Data analysis & interpretation
- 5: Communication

## Objectives

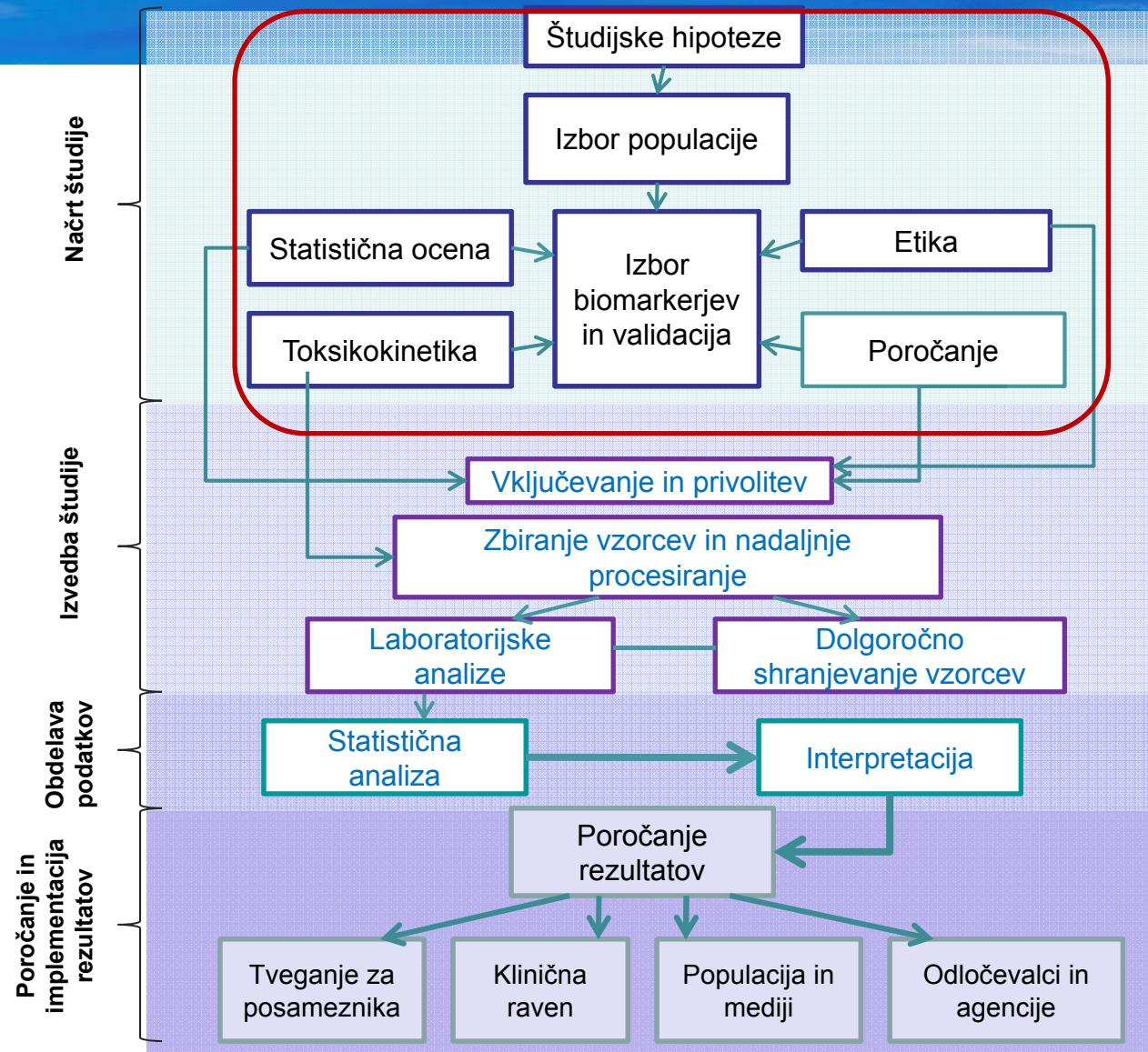
Demonstrate feasibility EU level human biomonitoring

- ⇒ Capacities, networks & infrastructure
- ⇒ Comparable results
- ⇒ Use of HBM for policy development across Europe



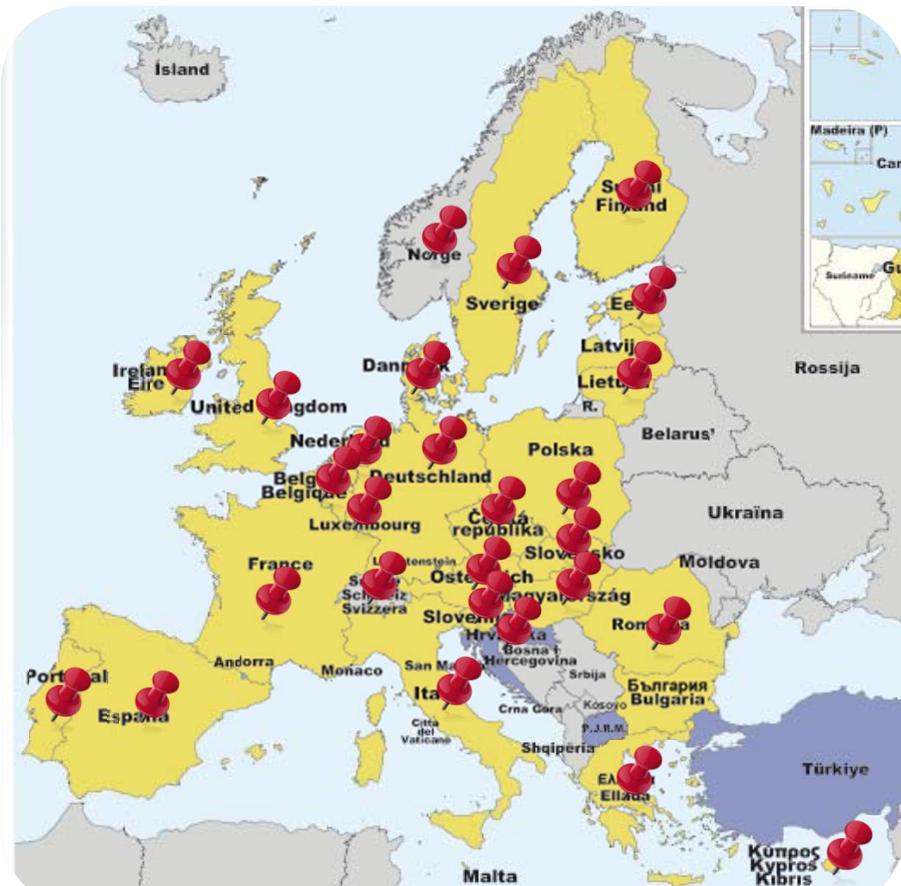
# Stopnje izvajanja HBM

## HUMANI BIOMONITORING V EVROPI



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## Cilj raziskave DEMOCOPHES



Evropa	Slovenija
Razviti standardiziran način in testirati izvajanje študije humanega biomonitoringa	Oceniti obremenjenost prebivalcev Slovenije z nekaterimi ključnimi onesnažili.

## Sodelovanje v raziskavi

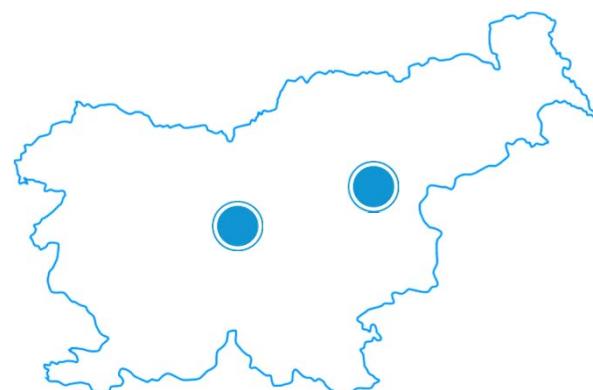
### K raziskavi smo povabili:

- matere (do 45 let) in njihove otroke (6-11 let)
- moške iz istega gospodinjstva (20 do 45 let)

$N$  (mama/otrok) = 60 za vsako območje

### Območja raziskave:

- mestno okolje LJUBLJANA
- podeželsko okolje ŠMARJE PRI JELŠAH





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## Cilji – HBM v Sloveniji

### Kratkoročni cilji:

- Izpostavljenost prebivalcev kemikalijam in s tem povezanimi vplivi
- Referenčne vrednosti
- Prostorske razlike izpostavljenosti

### Dolgoročni cilji:

- Izpostavljenost in ocena tveganja
- Izvedba ukrepov in spremljanje njihove učinkovitosti
- Ocena tveganja na podlagi strokovnih dognanj in podatkov (ozaveščanje, individualno svetovanje, komunikacija, ...)
- Časovni trendi.





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## Študijska populacija

- Doječe matere in partnerji z istih območij
- starost: 20-40 let
- 12 območij: mestna, podeželska in onesnažena
- 50 žensk in 50 moških z vsakega območja  
**(skupno 1200 preiskovancev)**



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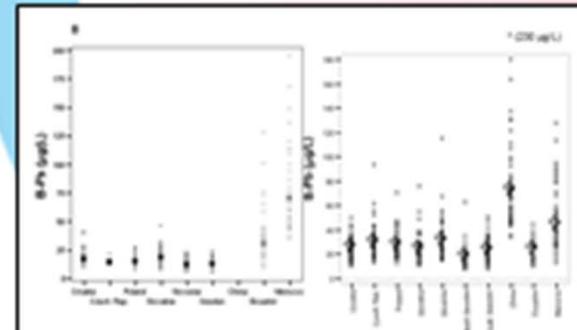
## Preiskovana območja



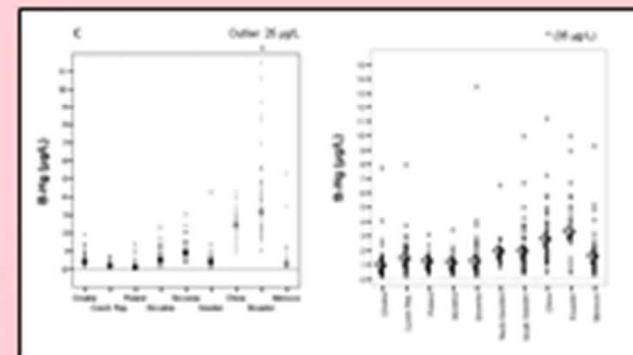
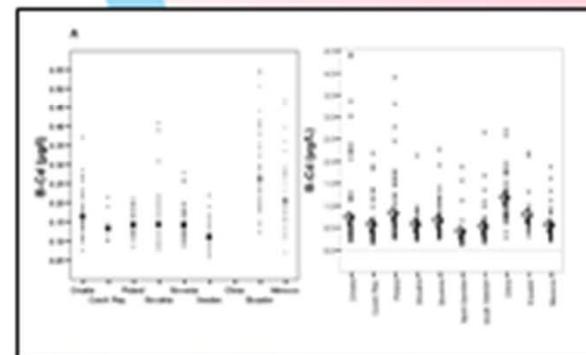


# HUMANI BIOMONITORING V EVROPI

## Kovine v krvi: otroci in ženske (2003 – 2007)



- PHIME, 7th FP
- Študije na nacionalni ravni – kontaminirana okolja
- EU študije



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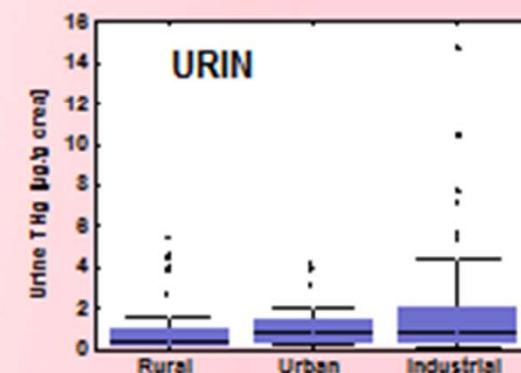
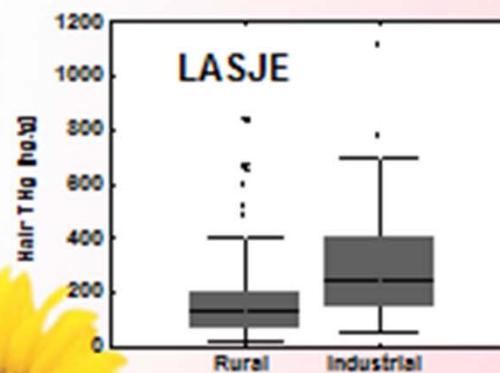
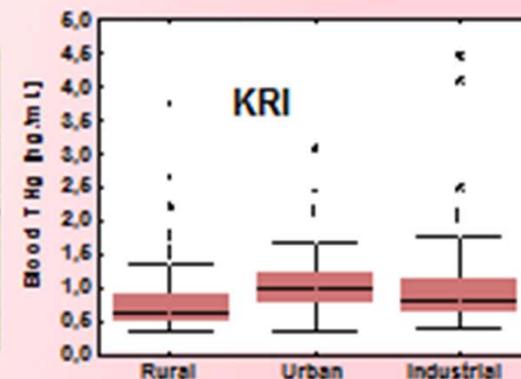
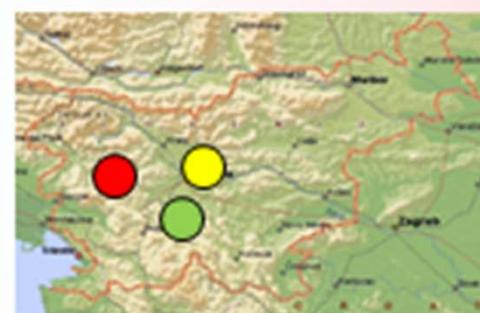


# HUMAN BIOMONITORING V EVROPI



**HBM, 2008, otroci 6-11 let**

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## HUMANI BIOMONITORING V EVROPI



# DEMOCOPHES – kdo?

- matere ali rejnice (do 45 let) in njihovi otroci (en otrok na družino) v starosti od 6 do 11 let (rojeni med letoma 2000 in 2005)
- Vsaj 5 let bivanja na istem območju
- Očetje ali partnerji oz. moški iz istega gospodinjstva (20-45 let)

# HUMANI BIOMONITORING V EVROPI

## Kriteriji za sodelovanje v raziskavi

### Pogoji za vključitev v raziskavo:

- življenje in delo na območji zadnjih 5 let,
- za ženske: prvi otrok (ne dvojčki),
- normalna nosečnost,
- materino mleko je izključna hrana dojenčka,
- dostopnost matere 6 – 8 tednov po porodu.

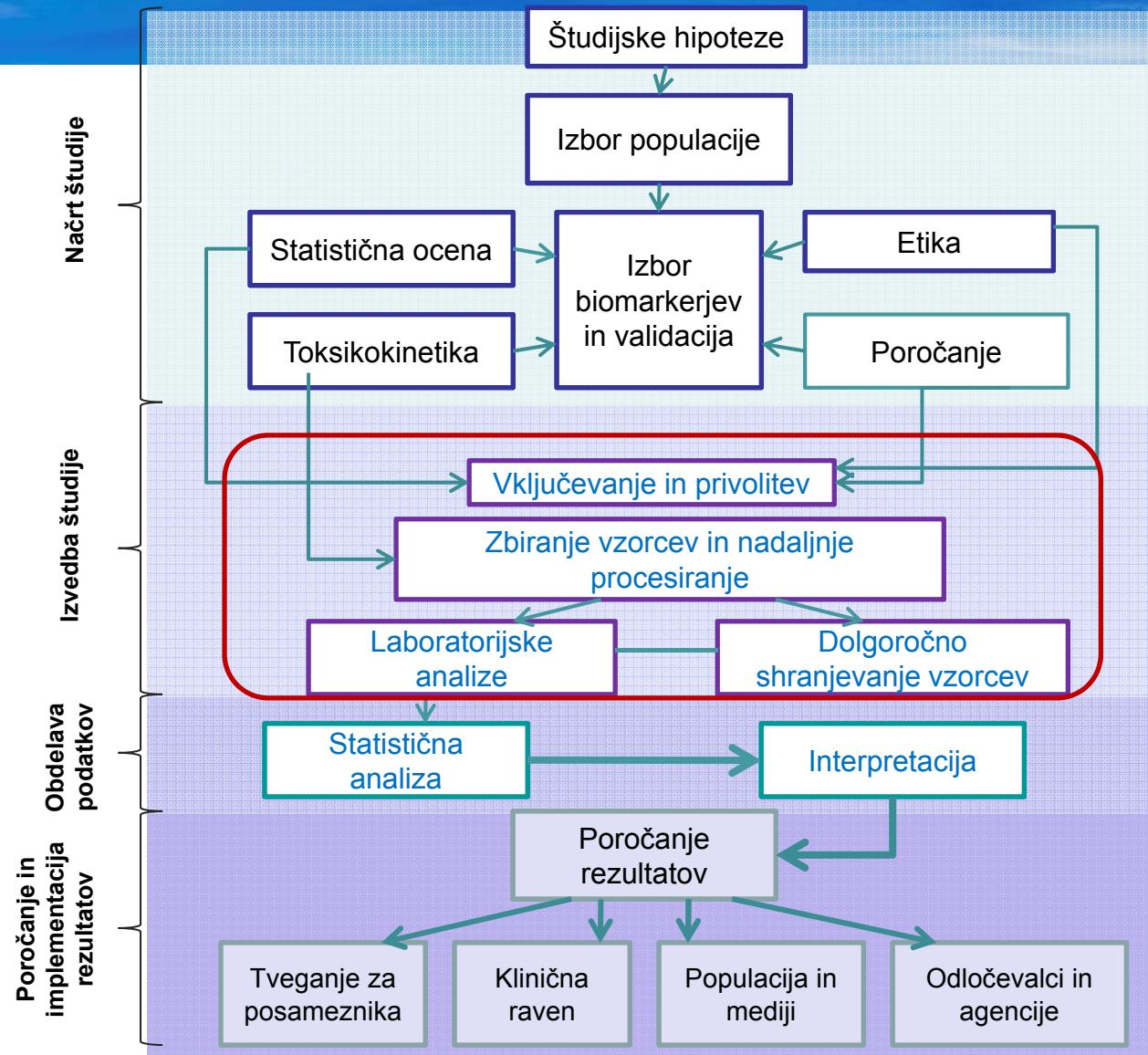
### Izklučitveni kriteriji:

- kronične bolezni (diabetes, ledvične, jetrne težave, resne prebavne težave, ...),
- poklicna izpostavljenost,
- kajenje,
- uživanje alkohola ali drugih narkotikov/drog,
- življenje v bližini deponij odpadkov ali drugih virov onesnaženja (razen v onesnaženem območju).



# HUMANI BIOMONITORING V EVROPI

## Stopnje izvajanja HBM



## Potek raziskave - DEMOCOPHES

Povabilo in  
seznanitev z  
raziskavo

Odgovor

Dogovor

Vzorčenje

Analiza  
vzorcev

september 2011

oktober – december 2011

2012

ŠOLA  
roditeljski  
sestanek

Otrok prinese  
obrazec z  
odgovorom učiteljici

Raziskovalec  
pokliče mamo in  
se dogovori za  
vzorčenje

Na dom  
prejmejo  
lonček za  
zbiranje urina

Informiran pristanek

Prevzem vzorcev  
urina

Odvzem vzorcev  
krvi in las

Vprašalnik

Prejem  
rezultatov

Identifikacijska številka zagotavlja  
zasebnost podatkov.

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- Šola za starše
- ginekolog
- porodnišnica



1. Informiran pristanek
2. Vprašalnik
3. Mati prejme posodice za vzorčenje urina in mleka ter pumpico za mleko

## Protokol študije v RS

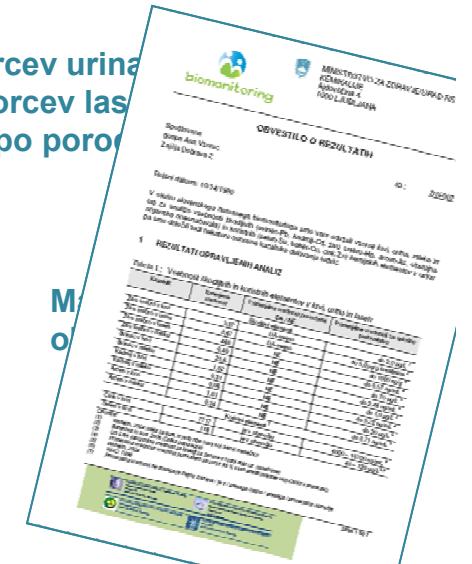
- ginekolog
- zdravstveni dom - laboratorij
- obisk na domu

### Kontakt po porodu (telefonski klic)

### Zbiranje vzorcev

### Laboratorijske analize

1. Prejem vzorcev urina
2. Odvzem vzorcev las
3. Vprašalnik po porodu





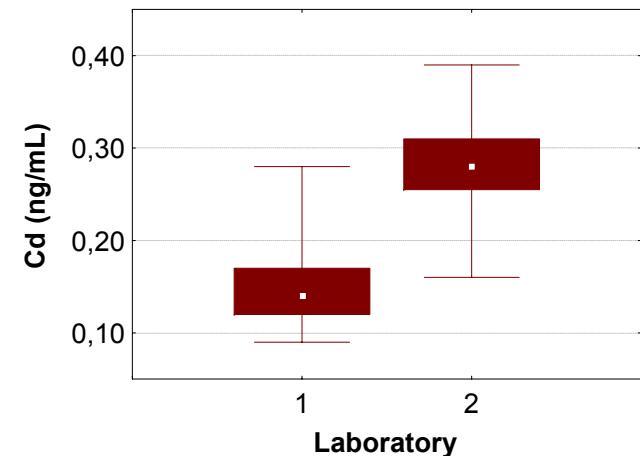
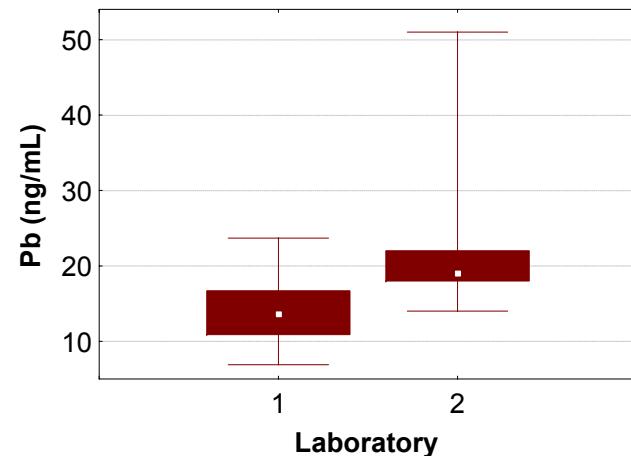
## Chemical analysis

- Measurements of low concentration
  - ⇒Challenges:
    - Apt methods used: low LOQ
    - Differences between labs < differences measured
    - Calibrating analytical results
- 1 year procedure for quality assurance:
  - ICI / EQUAS
    - About 20 reference labs
    - Around 30 labs selected out of around 40 labs

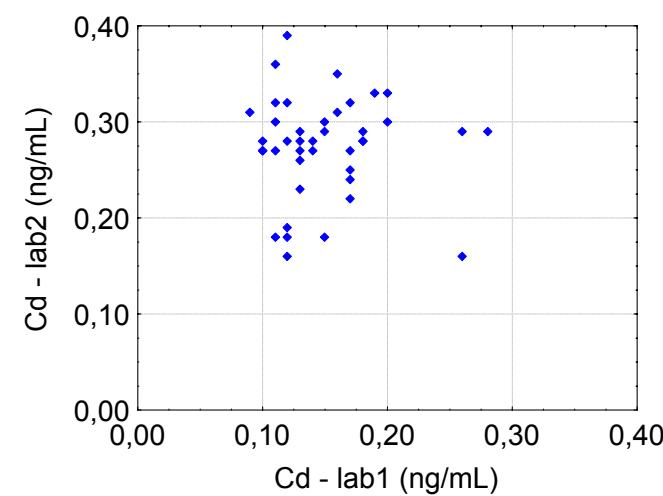
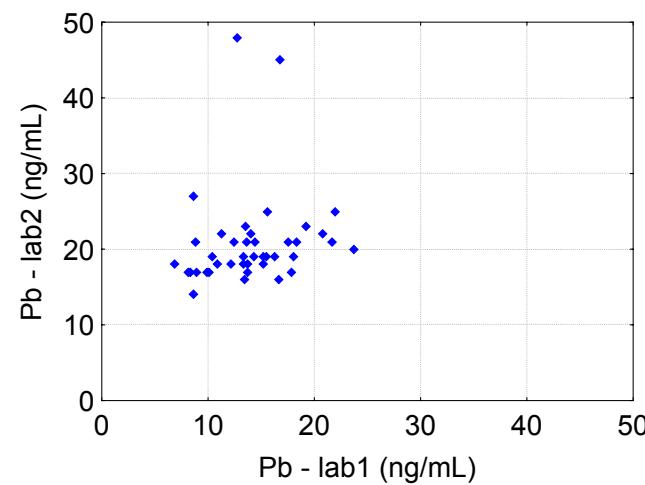
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## Pb in Cd

**primerjava rezultatov dveh laboratoriјev (n=50)**

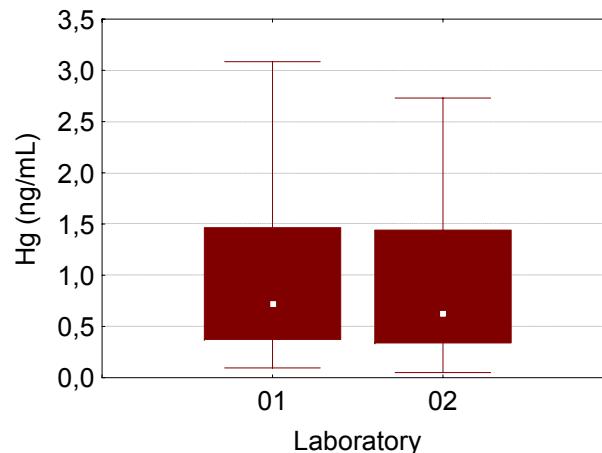
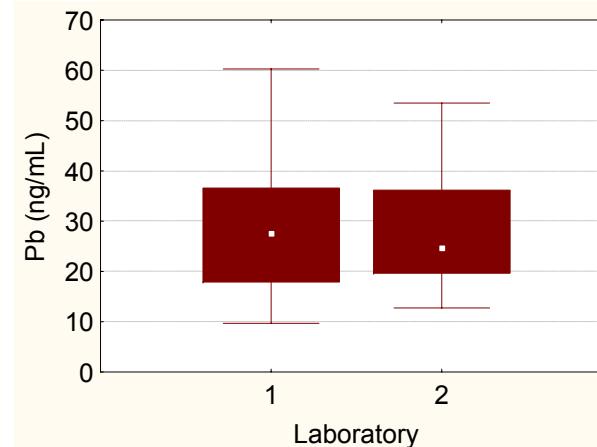
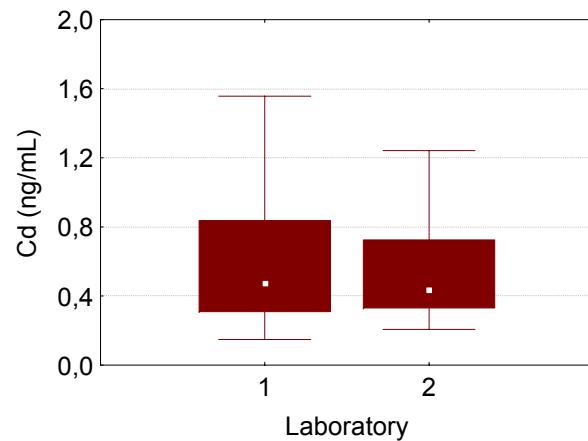


Legend:  
◻ Median  
■ 25%-75%  
─ Min-Max



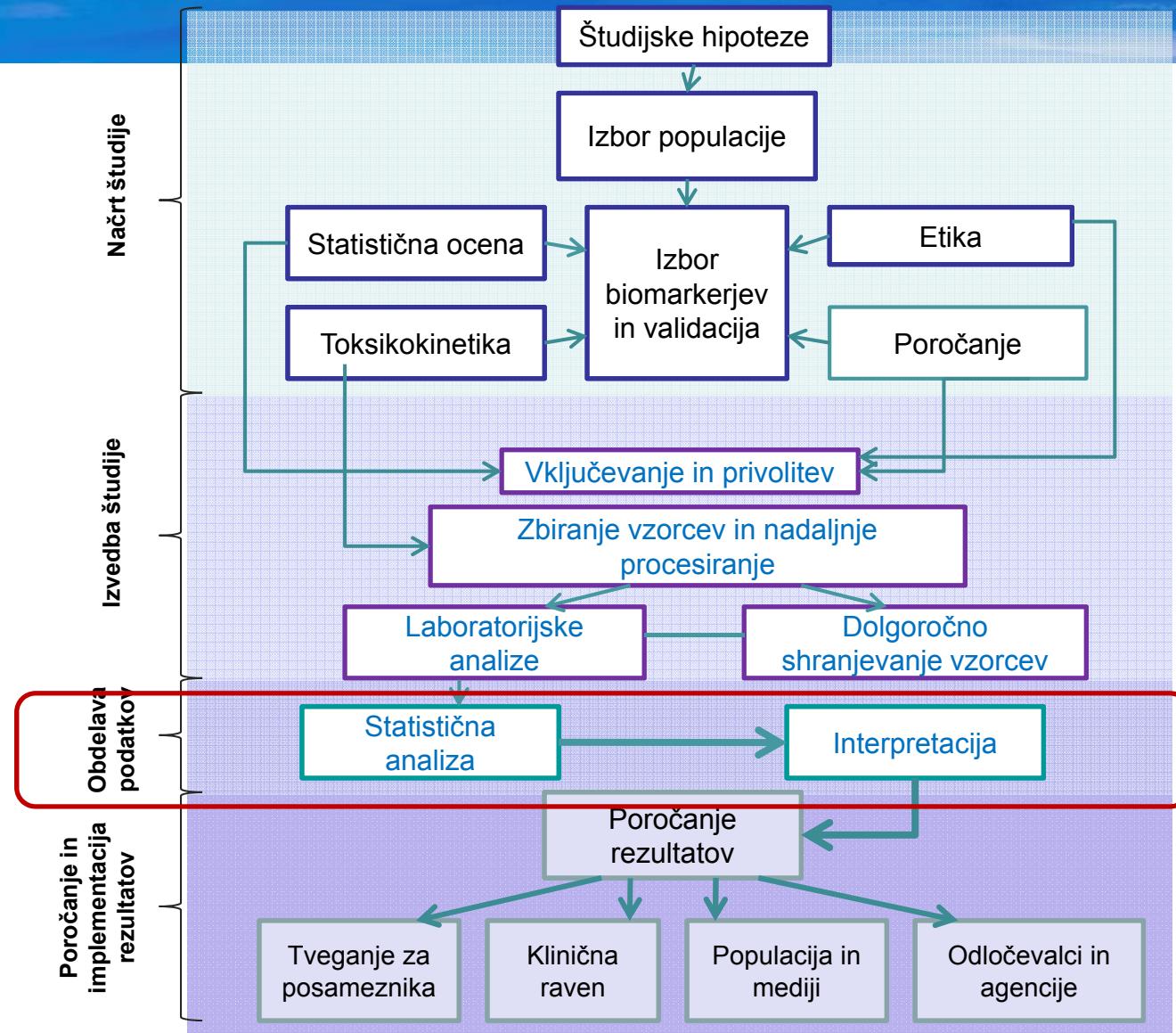
# HUMAN BIOMONITORING V EVROPI

## Cd, Pb, Hg v krvi: primerjava dveh laboratoriјev (n=50) – po korektivnih ukrepih



# HUMANI BIOMONITORING V EVROPI

## Stopnje izvajanja HBM





## Interpretacija (1)

### Osnovne kemikalije



#### - Hg: ribe

⇒ poškodbe osrednjega živčnega sistema v razvojni dobi



#### - Kadmij: baterije, hrana na kontaminiranih območjih

⇒ poškodbe ledvic, okvare srčno-žilnega sistema in povečano tveganje za raka. Negativno vpliva na kostno gostoto.



#### - Kotinin: kajenje

⇒ povečano tveganje za raka, astmo in srčno-žilne bolezni



#### - Ftalati: dodatki v plastiki

⇒ hormonske motnje (npr. prezgodnje rojstvo, genitalne okvare, zmanjšanje produkcije sperme, prezgodnja puberteta).



## Interpretacija (2)

### Dodatne kemikalije

- **Bisphenol A:** proizvodnja barv, lakov in lepil ter termo-papirja  
⇒ Plodnost, razvojne motnje, bolezni srca in ožilja, diabetes
- **Triclosan:** v sredstv za osebno nego  
⇒ Motnje delovanje ščitnice, dermatitis&alergiene

- **Parabeni:** medicina, kozmetika & prehrana  
⇒ Plodnost, razvojne motnje, bolezni srca in ožilja, diabetes





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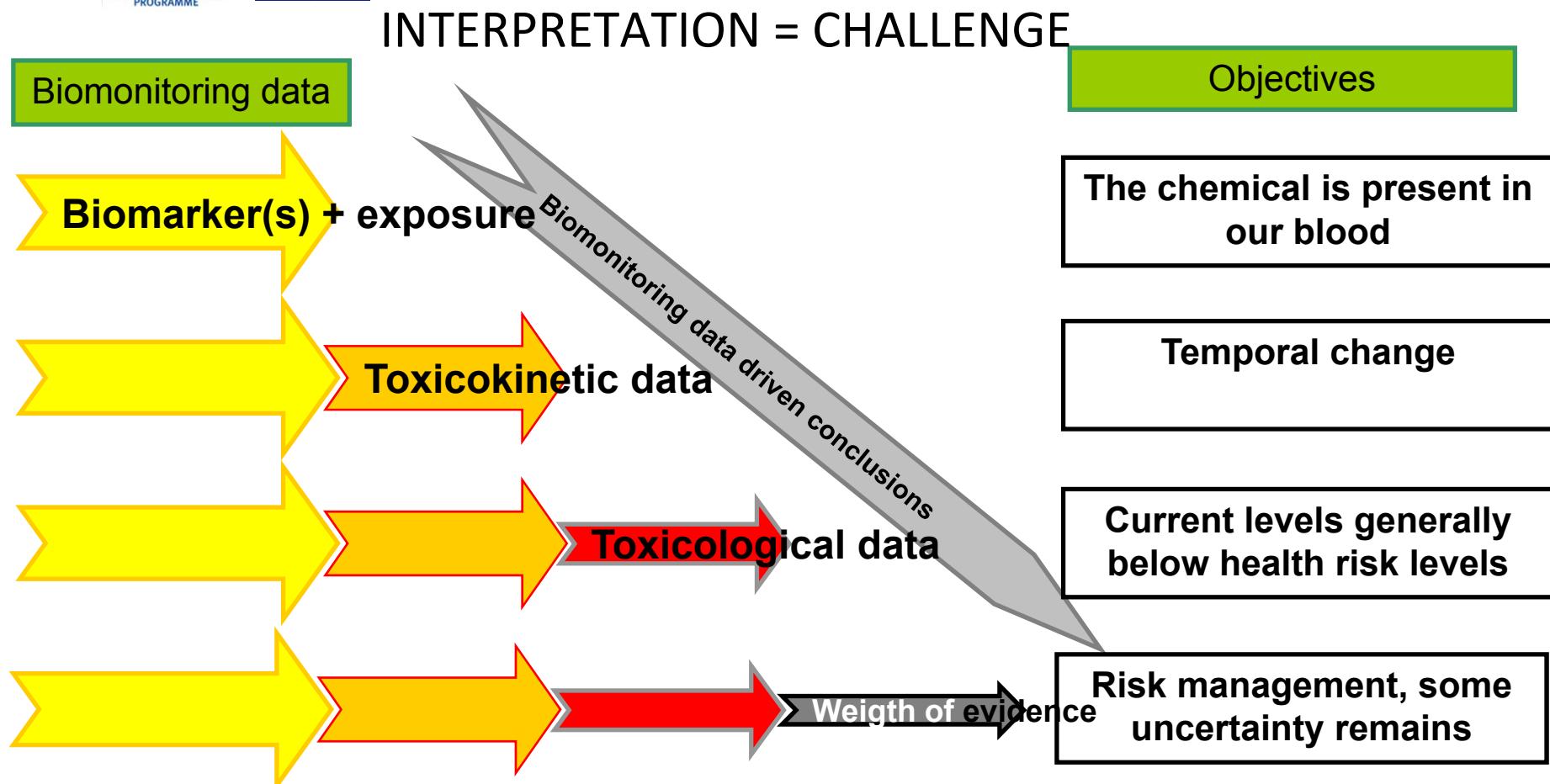
## Biomarkerji

Analize		
Vzorec		
Materino mleko	Cd, Hg, As, Pb, Se PCBs (28, 52, 101, 138, 153, 180) trigliceridi, holesterol	PCDD, PCDF, dioksinom podobni PCB, PBDE
Kri - ženske	Hemogram Pb, Cd, Hg, As, Cu, Zn, Se	
Kri - moški	Hemogram Pb, Cd, Hg, As, Cu, Zn, Se PCBs (28, 52, 101, 138, 153, 180) trigliceridi, holesterol	PCDD, PCDF, dioksinom podobni PCB, PBDE
Urin	Cd, Hg Kazalci ledvične funkcije (albumin, alfa-1-mikroglobulin, IgG, NAG), TSH, kreatinin	
Lasje	Hg	

## Are the observed levels reason for concern?

- No legally binding standards for dose
- (Occupational) standards exist
  - Biological Exposure Indices
  - Threshold Limit Values
- Health-based guidance values  
(WHO, TDI, German HBM-I &HBM-II)
- Comparison to international data
  - CDC reports
  - German, Flemish HBM
- Increases in time or space
  - Requires repeated sampling or historical data
  - GerES & the German Environmental Specimen Bank

# HUMAN BIOMONITORING V EVROPI

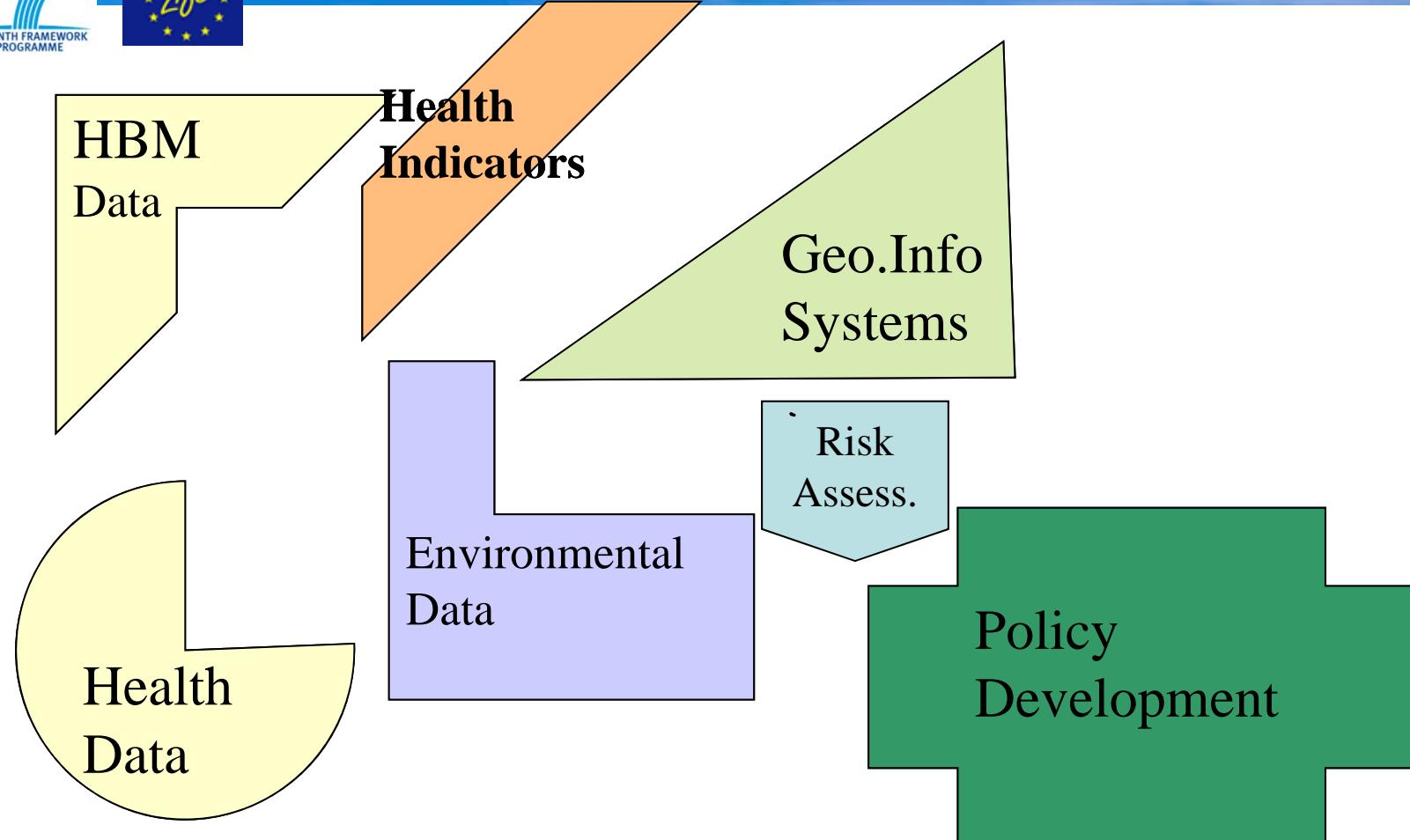


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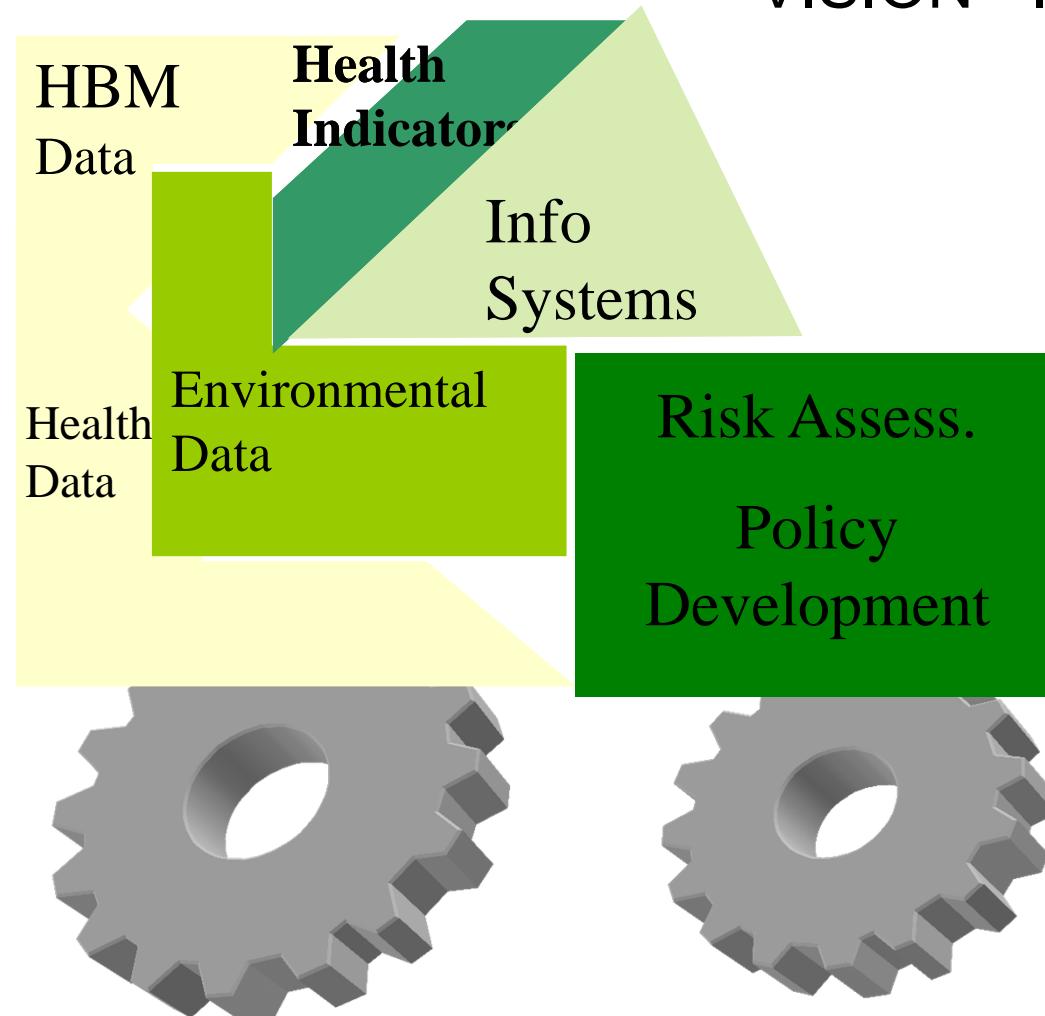


# HUMAN BIOMONITORING V EVROPI



# HUMAN BIOMONITORING V EVROPI

## VISION - Integrated approach





## HUMAN BIOMONITORING V EVROPI

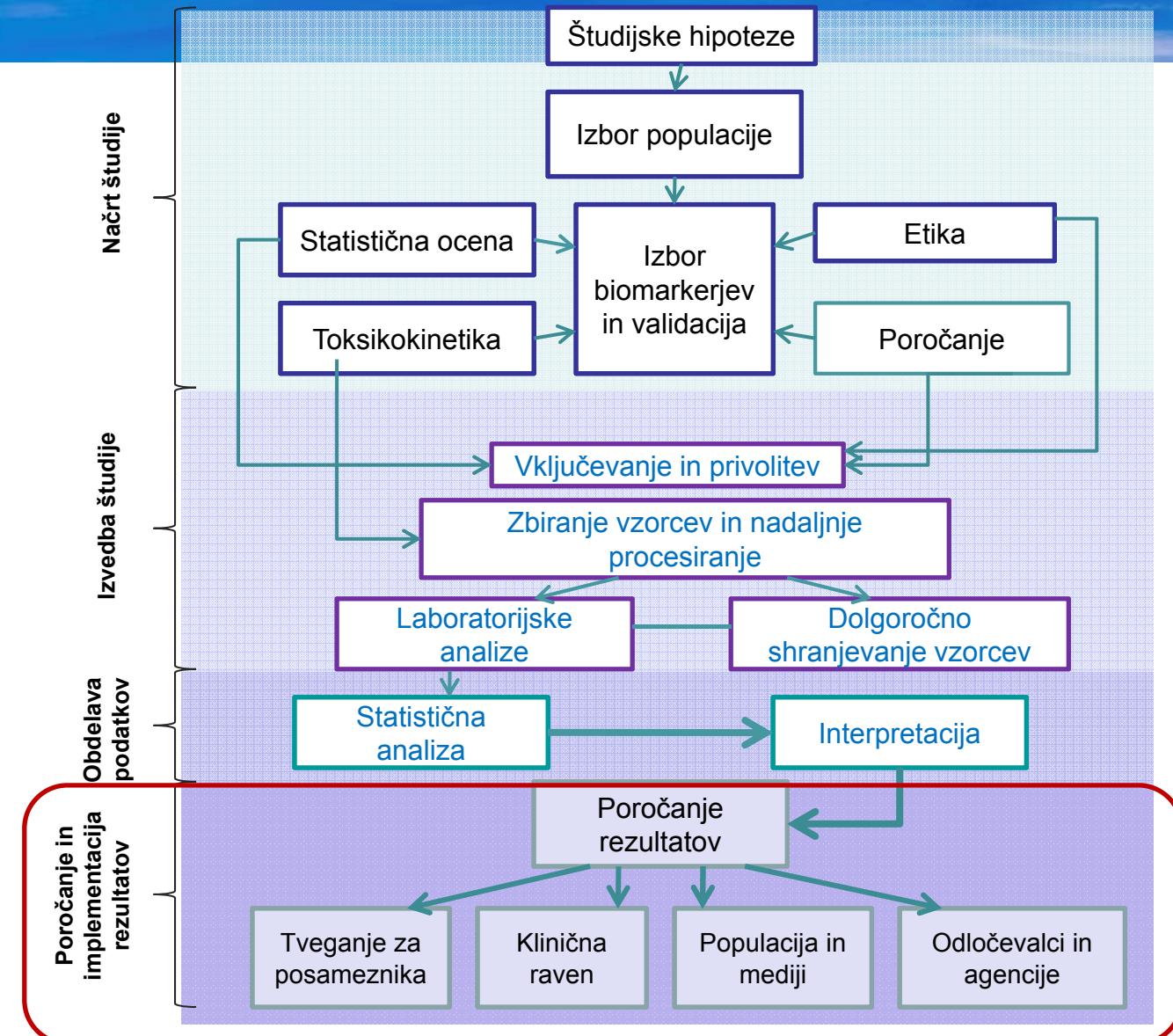


# Difficulties

- Integrative uptake makes **source identification** difficult
- **Invasive methods** may hamper routine application
- Toxico/Pharmacokinetics not always known
- Lack of **interpretation capacity**

# HUMANI BIOMONITORING V EVROPI

## Stopnje izvajanja HBM



## CHALLENGES FOR COMMUNICATION

- How to deal with the ‘right to know’ of the study participants when the links with health risks, especially at the individual level, are not well defined?
- How to feed public debate/raise awareness, without raising unnecessary alarm?
- How to report (uncertainty) to the relevant authorities?
- How to assure accurate translation of results into policy?
- How to deal with the controversial discussion on (potential) low dose effects and “correctness” of TDI?



## History of risk communication

- All we have to do is get the numbers right
- All we have to do is tell them the numbers
- All we have to do is explain what we mean by the numbers
- All we have to do is show them they've accepted similar risks in the past
- All we have to do is show them that it's a good deal for them
- All we have to do is treat them nice
- All we have to do is make them partners
- All of the above

Fischhoff, B., in: Löfstedt en Frewer (1998), p. 133-148

## DATA PROTECTION IS HIGHLY DEVELOPED IN THE EU

- Central piece: [Directive 95/46/EC](#)
- Regulates the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and the free movement of such data.
- Framework law
- Implemented into national laws
- Applies to all EU MS, as well as to Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.



# Recommendations

- Including upcoming regulatory changes which are not yet implemented
- Including current discussions at regulatory level but for where consensus is lacking at the moment
- Including discussions at scientific level that did not yet reach the policy field
- **THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE**



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# Zaključek – HBM Slovenija

**Nabor preiskovancev** je najzahtevnejša stopnja izvajanja programa HBM v Sloveniji. (*Komunikacija !!!!*)

### Implementacija rezultatov:

Organiziranost sodelovanja med ključnimi institucijami (MZ, IVZ, ZZV-ji, okoljski sektorji na ministrstvih, znanost&izobraževanje, itd..) (*Komunikacija!!!*).





## HUMAN BIOMONITORING V EVROPI

***“The ability to generate new biomonitoring data often exceeds the ability to evaluate whether and how a chemical measured in an individual or population may cause a health risk or to evaluate its sources and pathways of exposure” (NRC 2006)***