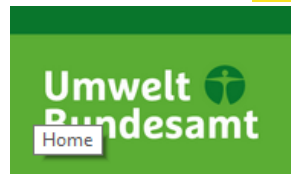




Monitoring of environmental impacts on health

A Joas, MD PhD



www.bridge-health.eu



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Environmental Health

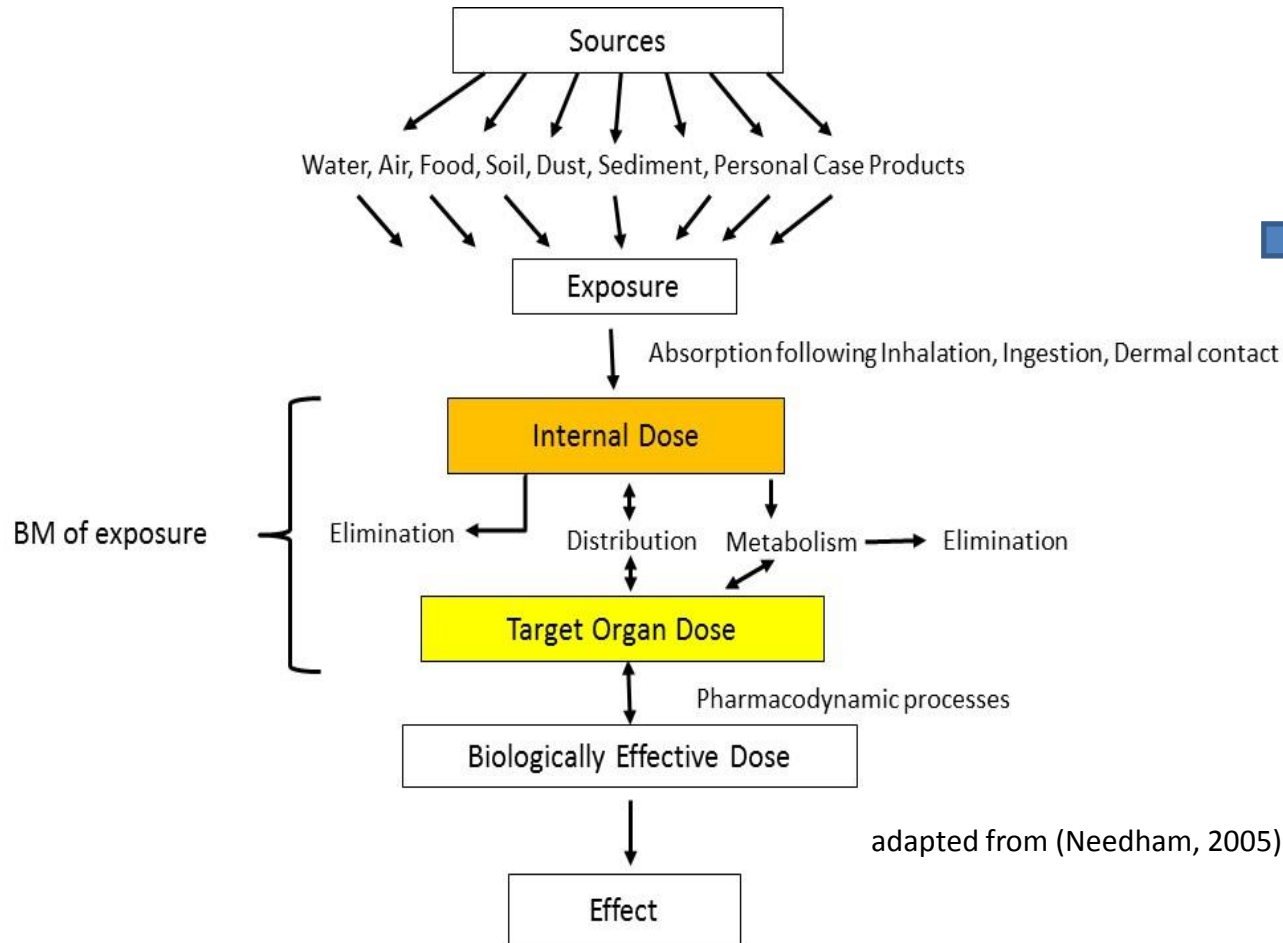
Environmental health is defined to prevent human injury and illness and promoting well-being by identifying and evaluating environmental sources and hazardous agents and limiting exposures to hazardous physical, chemical, and biological agents in air, water, soil, food, and other environmental media or settings that may adversely affect human health (WHO, 2016).

Health in the EU

- The 3rd EU Health Programme (2014-2020) identified the following core priorities challenges:
 - sustainable health monitoring and reporting, ★
 - elimination of health and health information inequalities, ★
 - healthy aging,
 - identification of major determinants of health, ★
 - quality principles, standards and legislation,
 - awareness raising on health threats, ★
 - eHealth
 - transboundary health care

★ =Connected to environmental health

Methods of environ. Health: Human Biomonitoring



➔ causal interference
of exposure and
disease

Special features and limitations of HBM

Features

- Internal human exposure or effects to exposure
- May identify particularly vulnerable or exposed subgroups
- May associate body burden/reactions to health effects

Limitations

- Costs
- Time
- Need to be combined with other data and tools

➔ „Determinants of Health“

For which stressors can HBM tell about health impacts?

Classical POPs: PCDD/PCDF, PCBs

Metals: lead, arsenic, mercury, cadmium

Biocides: pesticides, herbicides, fungicides - organophosphates, pyrethroids

Flame retardants: polybrominated/fluorinated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), PBBs,

Plastic compounds: phthalates, phenols

Coatings: perfluorinated compounds (Teflon)

Personal care compounds: Polycyclic musks, disinfection (triclosan, parabens), trihalo-methans, Sunscreens

(semi)Volatile organic compounds (VOCs and sVOCs): benzene, PAHs

How strong is the evidence for causal effects?

	Fetal growth & preterm birth	Neuro-development	Respiratory and immune health
Outdoor air pollutants - NO ₂ , PM, ozone, SO ₂ , CO, PAHs	+++	++	+++
Heavy metals - Pb, Hg, Cd, As	++	+++	0
Organochlorine compounds - PCBs, DDT/DDE, HCB, dioxins	++ (+++ for PCBs)	+++	++
PBDEs	+	++	0
Currently used pesticides - organophosphates, pyrethroids	+	+++	0

Vrijheid et al 2016

Where do HBM and environmental data collection match?

Indicators and/or relevant information	Biomarkers	Classical POPs	Heavy Metals	Biocides	Flame retardants	Plastic compounds	Coatings	Personal care compounds	Smoking	VOCs	Acrylamide
exposure PM10 (ECHI55)			X							X	
Indoor air (IPChem)		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	
Soil (national databases)		X	X	X						X	
chemical contaminants (EFSA)		X	X			X	X			X	X
Consumer goods non food (REACH ¹)					X	X	X	X			
work-related health risks (ECHI53)		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	

Where do HBM and health indicators match?

Indicators and/or relevant information within European programs	BMI	Classical POPs	Heavy Metals	Biocides	Flame retardants	Plastic compounds	Coatings	Personal care compounds	Smoking	VOCs	Acrylamide
blood pressure (ECHI 43)			X						X	X	
cancer incidence (ECHI 20)		X	X	X					X	X	X
diabetes (ECHI 21A and B)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
total fertility rate (ECHI 4)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
asthma (ECHI 26A and B)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
COPD (ECHI 27A and B)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
dementia/Alzheimer (ECHI 22)			X	X	X	X				X	
depression (ECHI23A and B)			X	X	X	X				X	
(low) birth weight (ECHI28)		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
Apgar score at 5 minutes (R2)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
severe maternal morbidity (R6)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
body mass index (ECHI42)	X				X	X	X	X	X		

Challenges in interlinking HBM, health, and environmental registries

- Main challenges for linkage of exposure (food, air, water, soil) and health data are:

- the level of detail available to (external) users
- the geographical resolution
- the diversity of platforms/where the data are stored
- the extend of harmonization of data generation and reporting
- gaps in specific human biomarker, food, and exposure data in certain countries and/or for certain age groups

European Core Health Indicators (ECHIs) Database

In health information, priority elements are better information about health status and health systems performance. For this, among others, European Core Health Indicators (ECHIs) are used:

Currently:

- 88 established indicators, only a few are related to environ. Health:
 - smoking
 - consumption of fruit and vegetable
 - work-related health risks
 - particular matter (PM) exposure.

! → no indicator for impacts of chemicals on health at EU level !

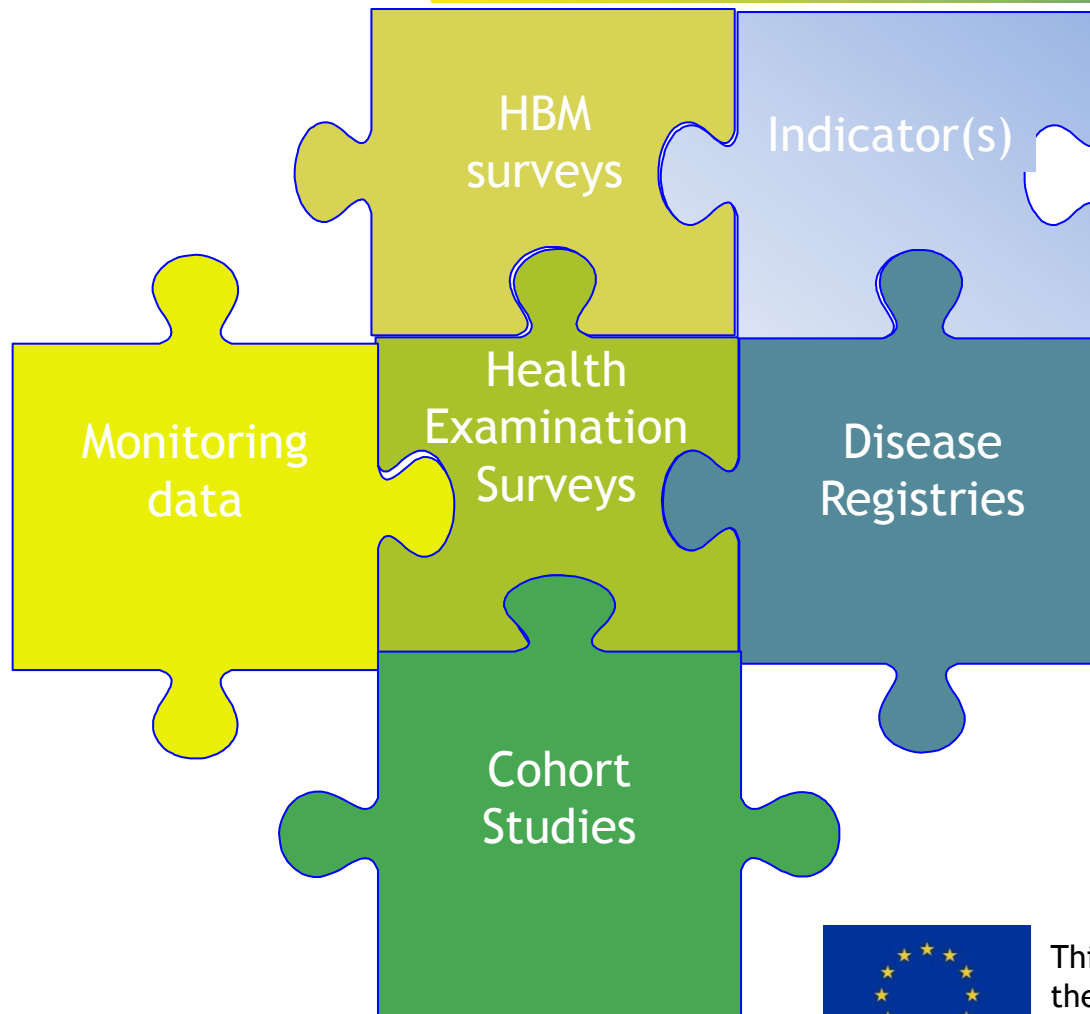
Integration of Impacts of environmental chemicals in Health Information

- Start reporting on impacts of environmental chemicals.
- Collect HBM data routinely.
- Facilitate interpretation and avoid double work.

How ?

➔ Implement HBM-based indicators, integrate HBM with EHES, adjust disease registries, to allow tracing of exposures sources

Added value of synergies!



BRIdging Information and Data Generation
for Evidence-based Health Policy and Research



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The next steps - HBM4EU



science and policy
for a healthy future

COORDINATING AND ADVANCING
HUMAN BIOMONITORING IN EUROPE
TO PROVIDE EVIDENCE FOR
CHEMICAL POLICY MAKING

CALENDAR | JUL 2017

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		29	1	2		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

HIGHLIGHTS

HBM4EU launched on 8 December 2016 in Brussels

HBM4EU Management Board publishes article on Human Biomonitoring as a tool to support chemical regulation in the European Union

DG RTD publishes article on Europe Union research in support of environment and health: Building scientific evidence base for policy

New York Times comment piece "The World is no Protection from Toxic Chemicals"

HBM4EU call for human biomonitoring

<https://www.hbm4eu.eu/>

„Coordinating and advancing Human Biomonitoring in Europe to provide evidence for chemical policy making“

- Running from **2017 to 2021**, HBM4EU will generate knowledge to inform the safe management of chemicals and so protect human health in Europe.

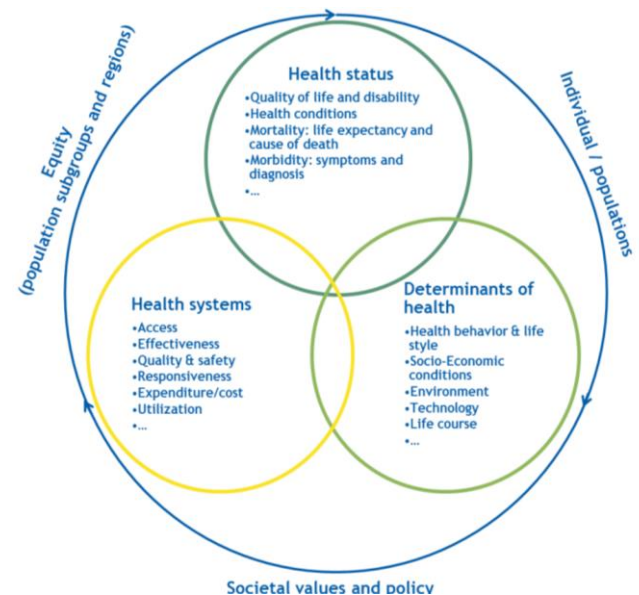
HBM4EU priorities

- Harmonise procedures for HBM across the 26 participating countries;
- Linking data on internal exposure to chemicals to aggregate external exposure;
- Generating scientific evidence on the causal links to health outcomes;
- Providing tools to detect emerging chemicals and chemical mixtures of highest concern;
- Adapting chemical risk assessment methodologies to use human biomonitoring data;
- Feeding information on exposure pathways into targeted policy measures to reduce exposure.

The next steps - HIREP-ERIC

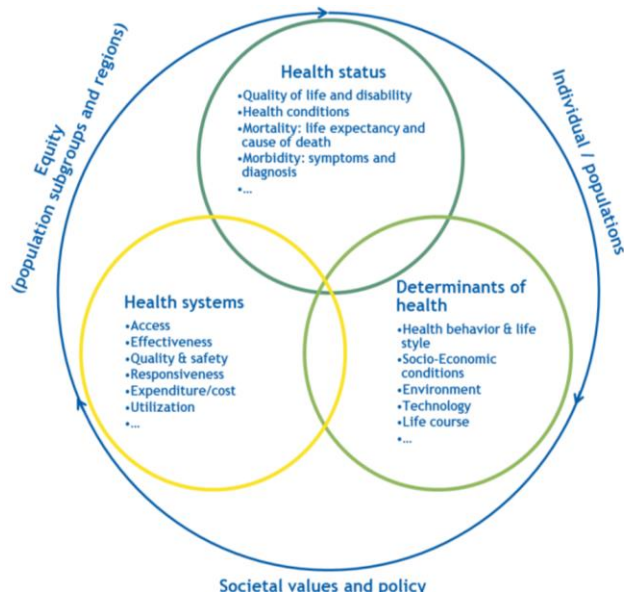
A Joint Action or European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC):

- (1) indicator development for improved reporting
- (2) Registry adaptation
- (3) HES adaptation
- (4) Linkage of data repositories
- (5) Data equality



adapted from Petronille Bogaert

The next steps - HIREP ERIC & HBM4EU



→ best available knowledge to improve the well-being and health of EU citizens and populations

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