How the new "Derived Consideration Reference Levels" compare with other data

Description of underlying data and comparison of other lab and field data with DCRLs

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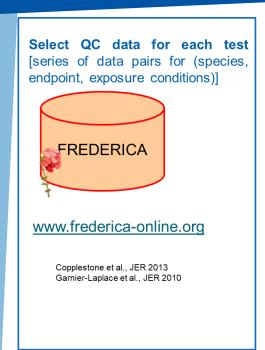




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- M. Takada
- J. Vives i Batlle
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Primary source of biological data

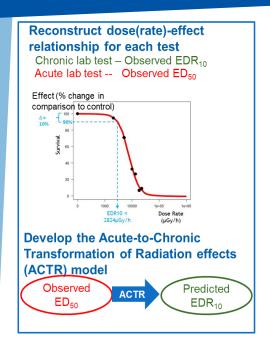




- Most recent update of FREDERICA database (version 2010) :
 - References cover biological effects to a range of non-human species following exposure to ionising radiation (including papers used for ICRP Publication 108)
 - > 1500 references; 26 000 data entries
 - ~ 2/3 of references deal with acute exposure (~1/3 chronic, some transitory)
 - Mainly for external gamma irradiation
 - More laboratory than field studies (field or controlled field studies)

Description of data and electronic annexes





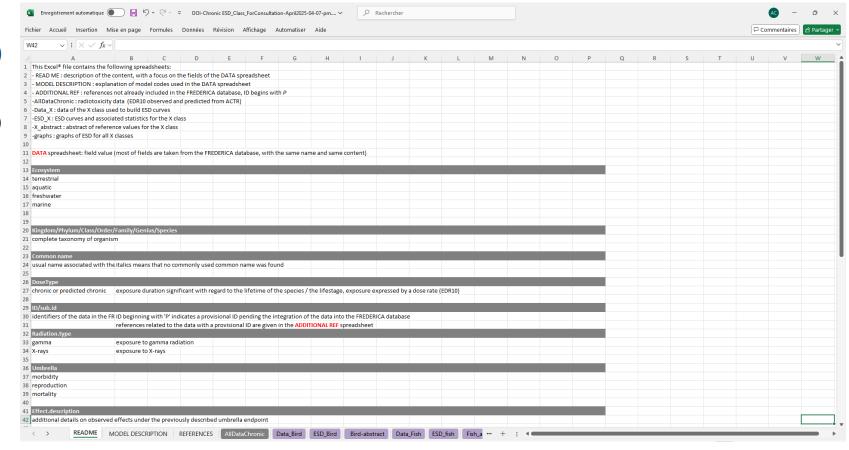
- Based on FREDERICA gamma or X ray external irradiation laboratory test data sets* only; *a data set is a series of [dose(rate)-effect] for a given species and a given effect, examined under defined exposure conditions
- Population-relevant endpoints (reproduction, morbidity, mortality)
- For each effect data set, if selection criteria (see logic diagram in Annex B) were satisfied, a dose response curve was constructed to estimate EDR₁₀ (chronic exposure) and ED₅₀ (acute exposure)
- 10 models used to construct the dose (rate) response curve (best-fit primarily obtained using log-logistic patterns)
- Use of ACTR (Acute-to-Chronic Transformation of Radiation effects) model
 - transformation of observed data of acute radiotoxicity (ED₅₀) into predicted data of chronic radiotoxicity (EDR₁₀); enables the expansion of chronic radiation effect datasets predicting chronic radiotoxicity values (EDR₁₀) for (species and endpoint) where only acute effect data (ED₅₀) exist
- Use of Endpoint Sensitivity Distribution (ESD) model
 - statistical model to summarise the variation of radiosensitivity of population-relevant endpoints for all species within a given taxonomic level



4 files (Chronic ESD BroadGroups; Chronic ESD Class; Acute ESD BroadGroups; Acute ESD Class) are available on demand (Christelle.adam-Guillermin@asnr.fr)

File organisation (example for ChronicESD_class)

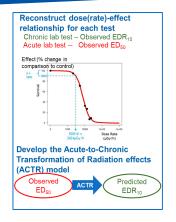
ReadMe Spreadsheet (file explanation)

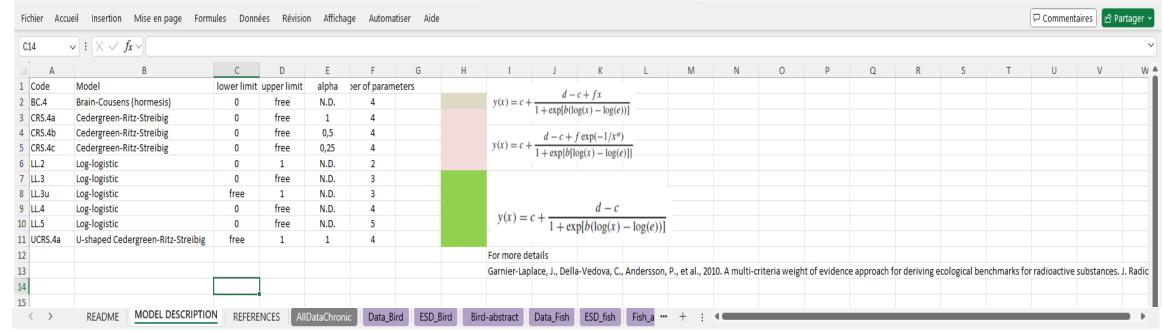




File organisation (example for ChronicESD_class)

Model description

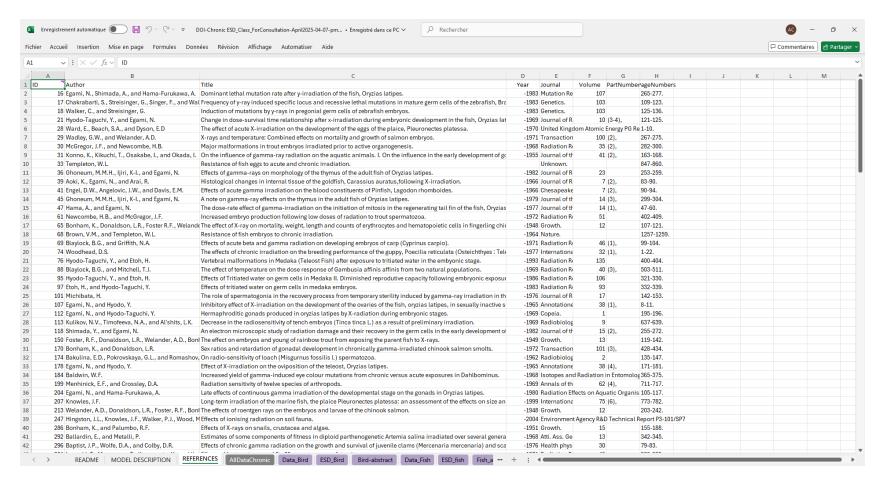






File organisation (example for ChronicESD_class)

References

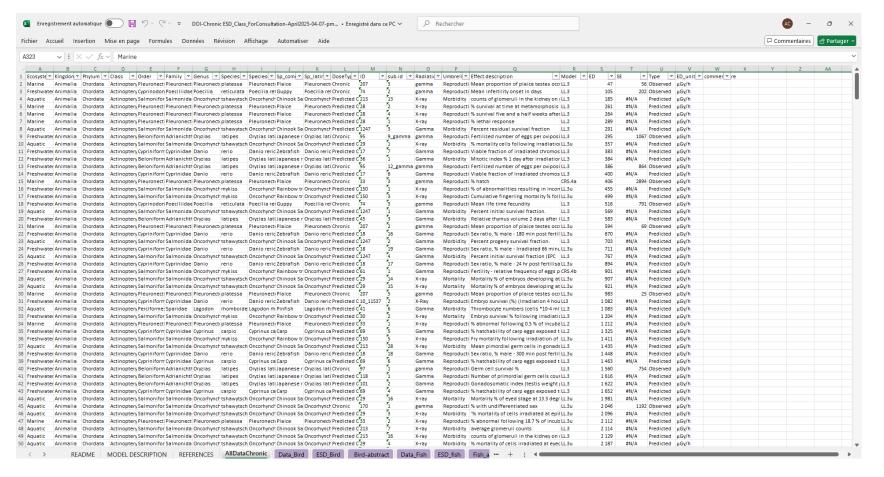


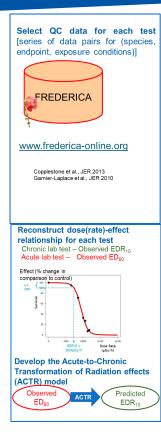




File organisation (example for ChronicESD_class)

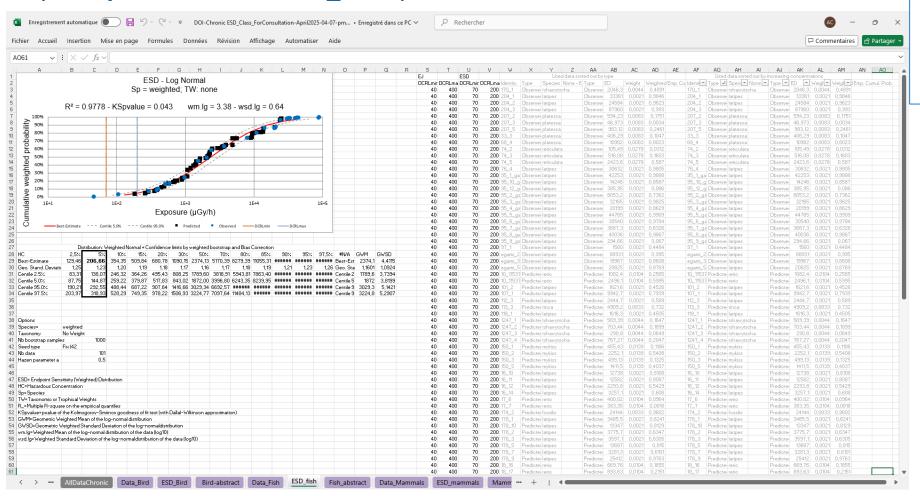
AllDataChronic





File organisation (example for ChronicESD_class)

Endpoint
Sensitivity
Distributions
(ESD)





Establish Endpoint Sensitivity

Distribution (ESD) per taxonomic group

Chronic ESD (EDR₁₀ observed and predicted)

Acute ESD [ED₅₀ observed]

File organisation (example for ChronicESD_class)

Abstract

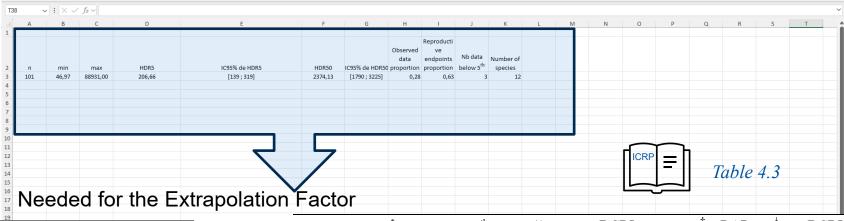




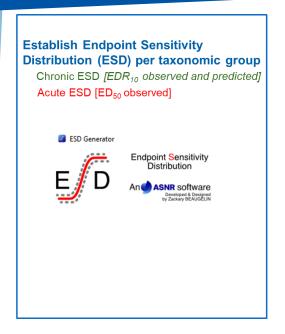
Table 4.1

	19		
	low	intermediate	high
Criterion\level of uncertainty	uncertainty	uncertainty	uncertainty
Individual score per criterion	3	2	1
#1. Total number of data	>100	50-100	0-50
#2. Proportion of observed data in	0.7 to 1	0.3-0.7	0-0.3
data set			
#3. Proportion of reproductive	0.7 to 1	0.3-0.7	0-0.3
endpoints			
#4. Number of observed data	0.7 to 1	0.3-0.7	0-0.3
below 5 th out of total data			
#5. Number of species	>10	from 5 to 10	<5
TOTAL SCORE RANGE	15	10	5
EF RANGE*	1	3	5

	RAP _{Class or Phylum} *	5 th percentile	EF	DCRL _{Class or Phylum} †	RAP _{Family} [‡]	DCRL _{Family} ‡
	Birds	313	3	100-300	duck	4-40
	Fish	207	3	70-200	trout; flat fish	40-400
	Mammals	60	3	20-60	deer; rat	4-40
	Crustaceans*	456	4	100-400	crab	400-4000
	Worms*	580	3	100-500	earthworm	400-4000
	Conifers	379	5	70-300	pine tree	4-40
	Grasses and Monocots	1020	4	200-1000	wild grass	40-400
SD_fish	Shrubs, Trees not coniferous, Dicots	664	3	200-600	none	none

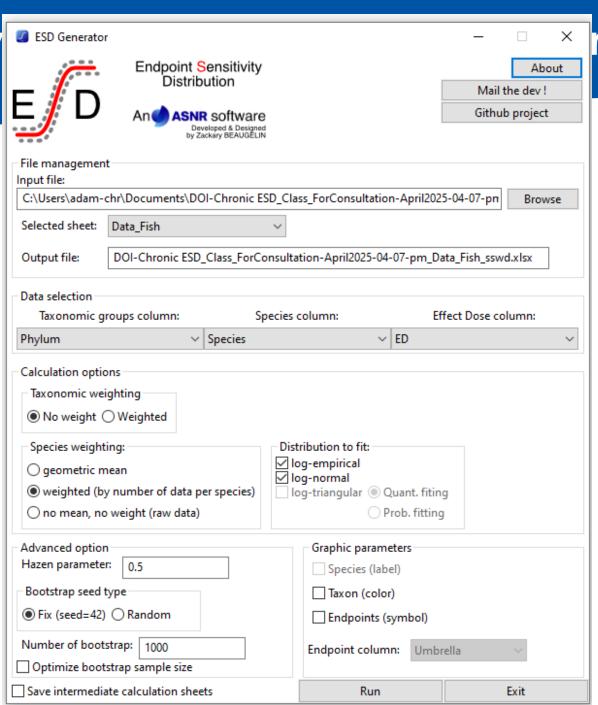


Data processing – dev

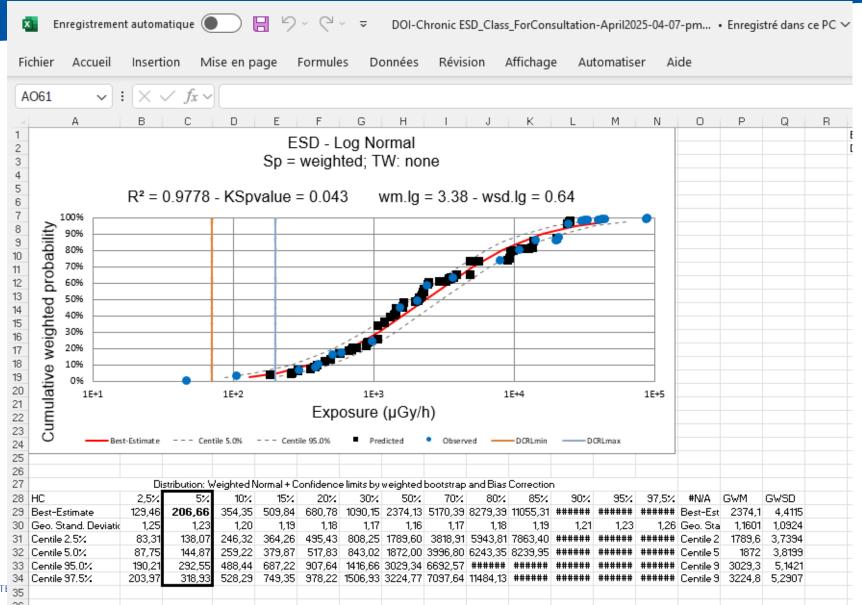


Tools developed for Windows are available on demand to Christelle Adam-Guillermin (christelle.adam-guillermin@asnr.fr)



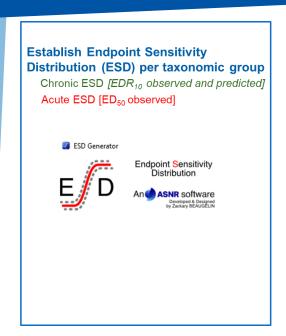


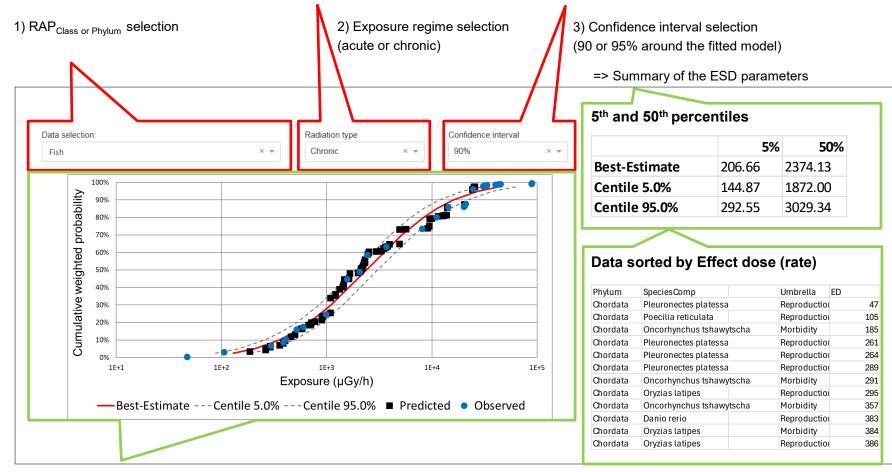
Data processing – developed Tools : ESD Generator





Data processing – developed tools: ESD Viewer





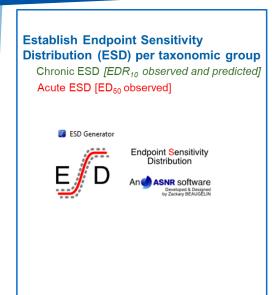
=> Resulting Endpoint Sensitivity Distribution (ESD)

Criteria: fish, chronic, 90%

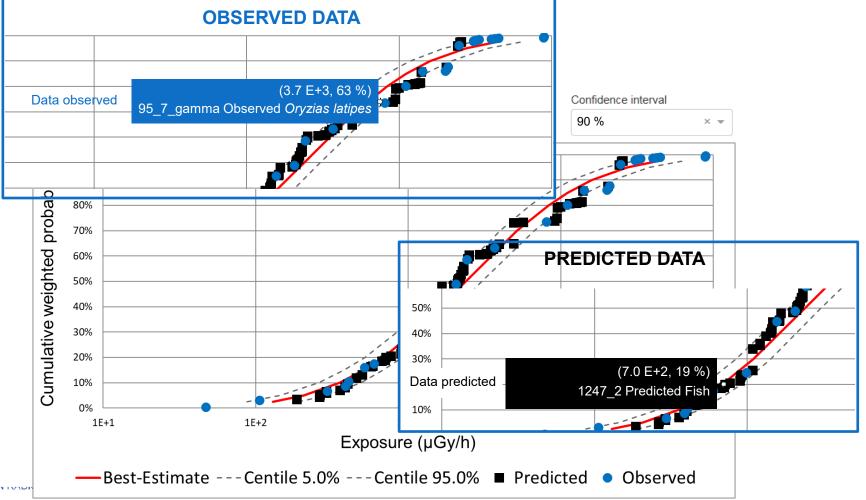
Distinction between observed (round blue symbols) and predicted (from acute) data (black square symbols)



Data processing – developed tools : ESD Viewer



By pointing on one symbol of the ESD => summary of the corresponding data (value, percentile, FREDERICA reference, predicted/observed, species)



How do lab data compare with DCRLs

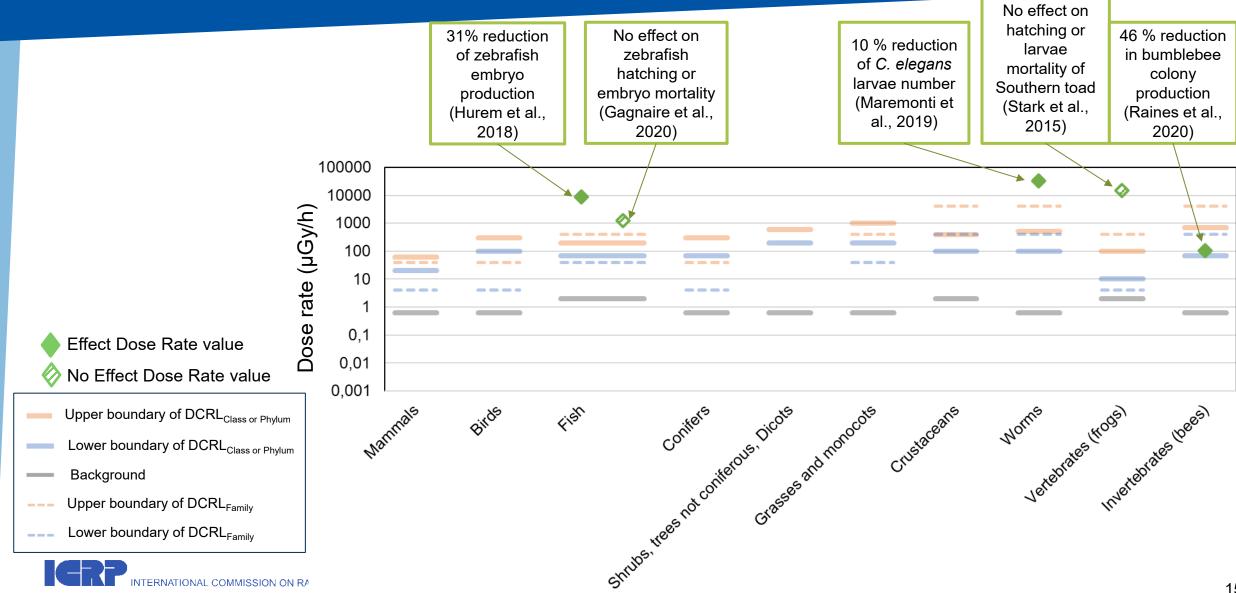


The data set used for DCRL_{Class or Phylum} derivation was extracted from the most recent (2010) version of the quality checked FREDERICA database. Since that date, several papers have been published

- Meta-analysis of peer reviewed papers on laboratory experiments and field studies on sites contaminated by radionuclides
- For the laboratory studies: focus on the effects of exposure to external X-ray or gamma irradiation that comply with the selection rules of data for reconstruction of Dose(rate) Effect relationship (quality check)
- Due to a shift to novel molecular tools during the last decades, most of papers were only dealing with mechanistic understanding of radiation-induced effects. Even if they are generally more sensitive than the population-relevant endpoints used to derive DCRLs, the long-term consequences of such molecular responses are still difficult to causally link to population level changes.
- ~150 full-paper screening: some of them met the quality criteria for reconstruction of Dose(rate) Effect relationship
 but not all were usable because the studied endpoints were not linked to population dynamics
- Finally, a few papers only could be directly used to compare these data with appropriate DCRLs



How do lab data compare with DCRLs



How do lab and field data compare with DCRLs

- These recent lab studies show that most of effect values are well above the DCRL_{Class} or Phylum and hence do not substantively challenge them
- For bumblebees, the effect value falls within the corresponding range for invertebrates DCRL_{Class or Phylum} of 70-700 μGy h⁻¹, and support this more conservative (lower) range than the one for bee where DCRL_{Family} is 400 to 4000 μGy h⁻¹
- For the field studies: difficult to use these data to compare to DCRLs
 - Molecular endpoints are often used to shed light on toxicity mechanisms or as early warning biomarkers of adverse effects.
 - Several confounding factors such as dosimetry assessment, indirect effects, multiple exposure



Conclusions and research needs

Several research needs to better address some uncertainty sources (e.g. dose assessment, impact of the life stages, transgenerational effects (see ICRP TG121))

More studies are also needed to link radiation effects at the molecular (e.g. DNA damage) and cellular (e.g. oxidative stress) levels, with potential effects at higher levels of organisation (individual, population, community or ecosystem) and to link individual responses to population ones.

Toward this, the application of Adverse Outcome Pathway (AOP) is a promising tool, which helps to identify gaps of knowledge by organising the scientific data in a systematic way, and to link toxic pathways at the subcellular level to a macroscopic endpoint such as reproduction

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