


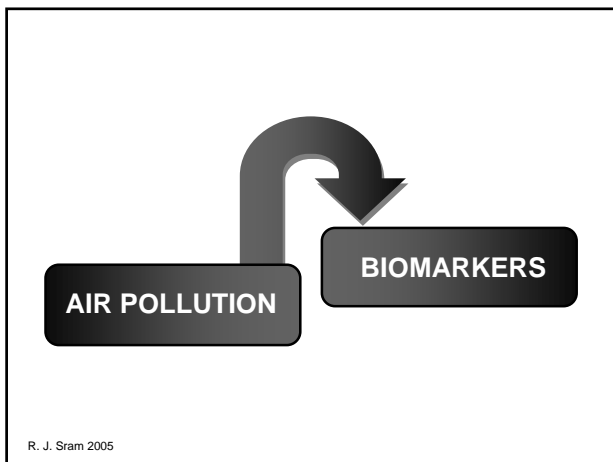
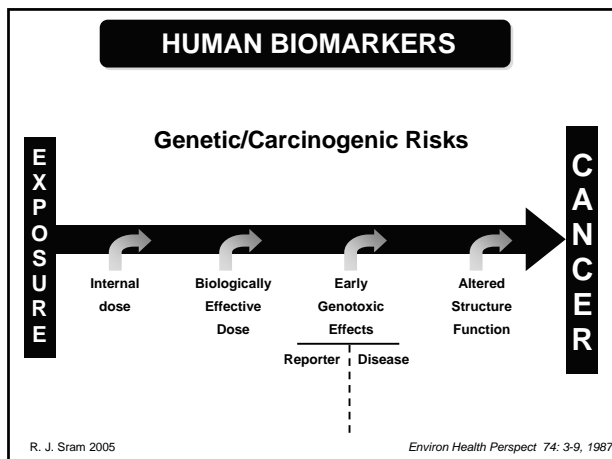
**PINCHE POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS**

R. J. Sram

Institute of Experimental Medicine AS CR & Health Institute of Central Bohemia, Prague



PINCHE Conference, Brussels, Nov. 24, 2005



**BIOMARKERS OF EXPOSURE**

DNA ADDUCTS	Hb ADDUCTS	ALBUMIN ADDUCTS	COMET ASSAY
↓	↓	↓	↓
AIR POLLUTION	SMOKING ETS	SMOKING ETS	AIR POLLUTION
CZECH REP. POLAND MEXICO USA-NY			MEXICO BELGIUM

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**BIOMARKERS OF EFFECTS**

CHROMOSOMAL ABERRATIONS	MICRONUCLEI	HPRT
↓	↓	↓
AIR POLLUTION	AIR POLLUTION	SMOKING
FISH NY ?	RUSSIA INDIA	
CHEMICAL PLANT LITHUANIA FORMALDEHYDE CZECH REP.	BELGIUM CZECH REP.	

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**BIOMARKERS OF SUSCEPTIBILITY**

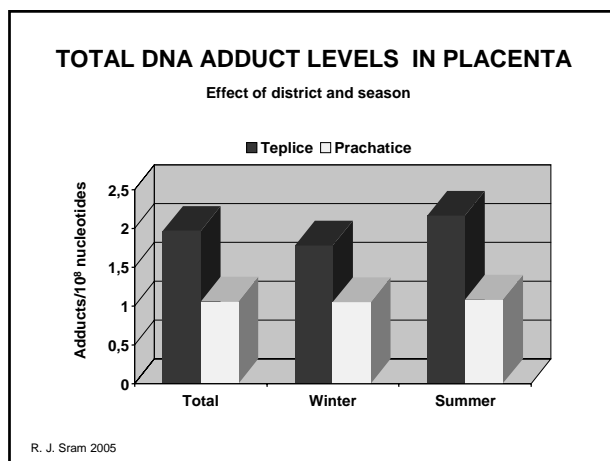
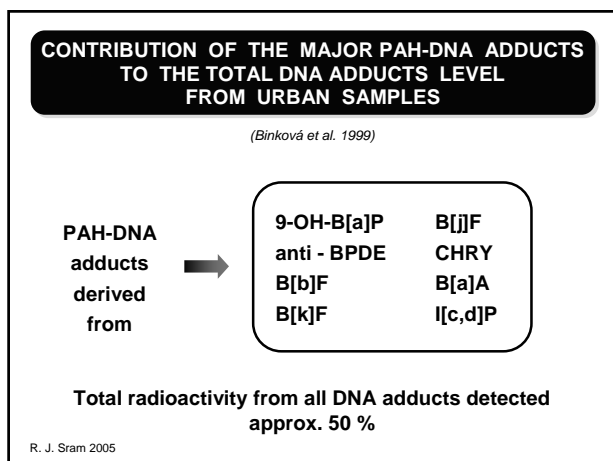
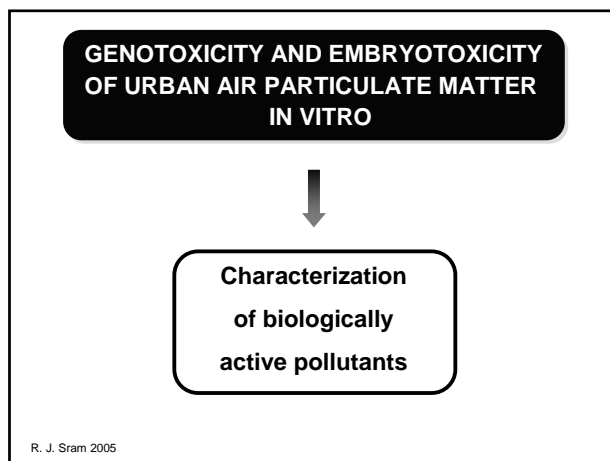
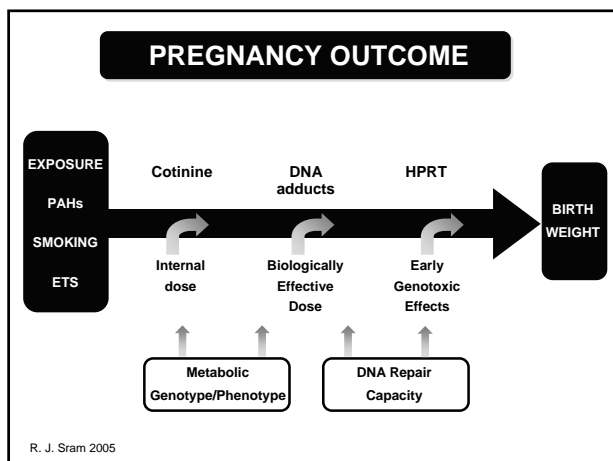
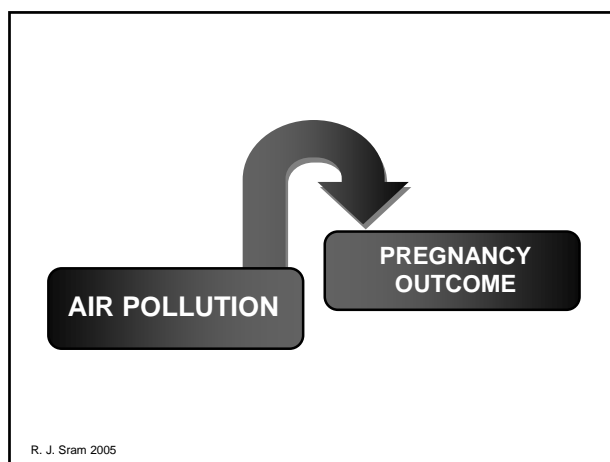
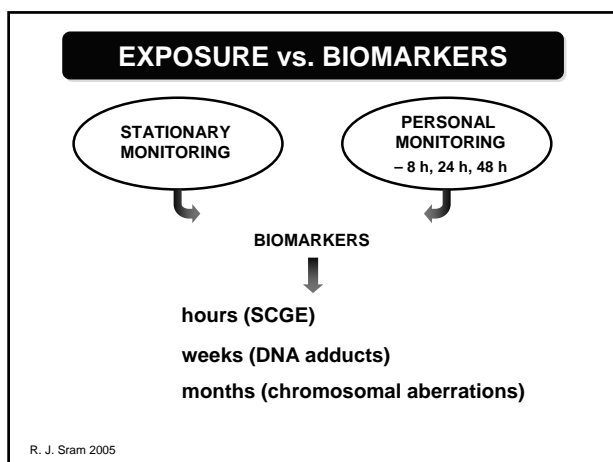
GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS

metabolic genotype  
CYP1A1, CYP1B1, CYP 2E1  
ADH2, ADH3  
GSTM1, GSTT1, GSTP1  
NAT1, NAT2, EPHX

DNA repair  
XPD, hOGG1, ERCC2, AGT

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# CHILD HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT: RESULTS FROM EU FRAMEWORK 5



# CHILD HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT: RESULTS FROM EU FRAMEWORK 5

## FACTORS AFFECTING DNA ADDUCTS IN PLACENTA

- Air pollution - carc. PAHs
  - Diet - vitamin C
    - Life style - smoking
      - Genotypes - GSTM1, NAT2, EPHX, CYP1A1
        - Pregnancy outcome - IUGR
          - Education
            - Passive smoking

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## c-PAHs TRANSPLACENTAL EXPOSURE

- DNA adducts ..... +
- HPRT mutations..... +
- Birth weight..... -
- Birth length..... -
- Head circumference..... -

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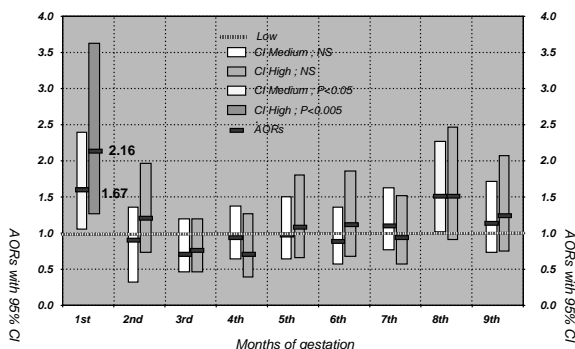
Perera et al. 2002, 2004

## ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DNA ADDUCTS AND BIRTH WEIGHT (G)

	ALL (N = 199)		TEPLICE (N = 90)		P
	g	P	g	P	
DNA adducts	- 12.3		DNA adducts	3.7	
Gestation age (40)	167.7	< 0.001	Gestation age (40)	159.0	< 0.01
Smoking	-198.5	< 0.01	Smoking	-235.6	< 0.05
EPHX - medium	- 76.8		GSTM1	- 25.4	
EPHX - high	-141.0		EPHX - medium	-165.3	
			EPHX - high	-183.1	

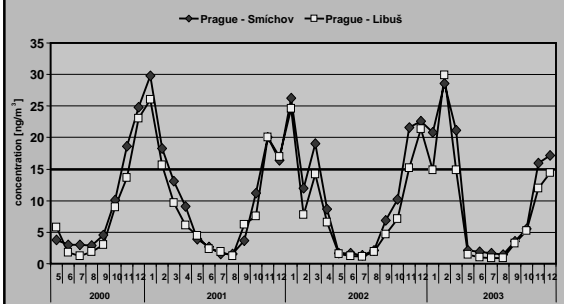
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## CARCINOGENIC PAHs & IUGR IN TEPLICE



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## c-PAHs in Prague



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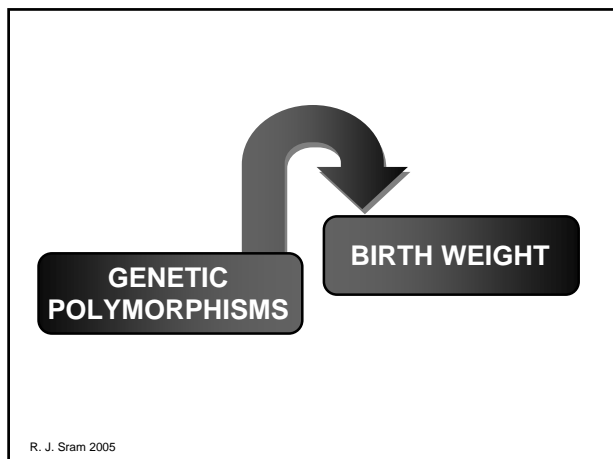
## EXPOSURE TO PAHs (ng/m³)

	B[a]P	c-PAHs
Prague	1.7	11.4
Teplice	1.5	10.7
Prachatice	0.7	4.4
New York*	0.5	3.6
Cracow*	5-10	52
Tongliang*	15	

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(\* Perera et al. 2005)

# CHILD HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT: RESULTS FROM EU FRAMEWORK 5



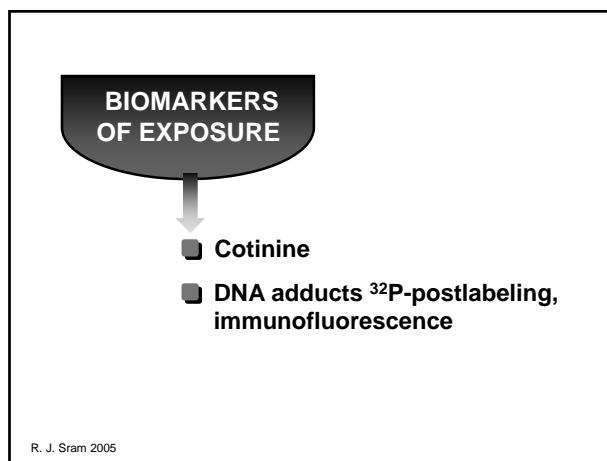
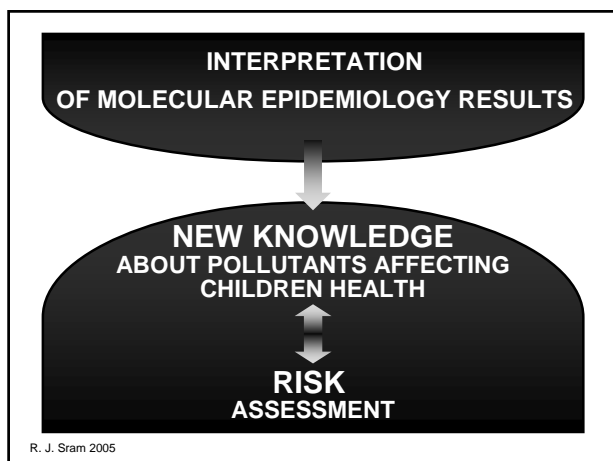
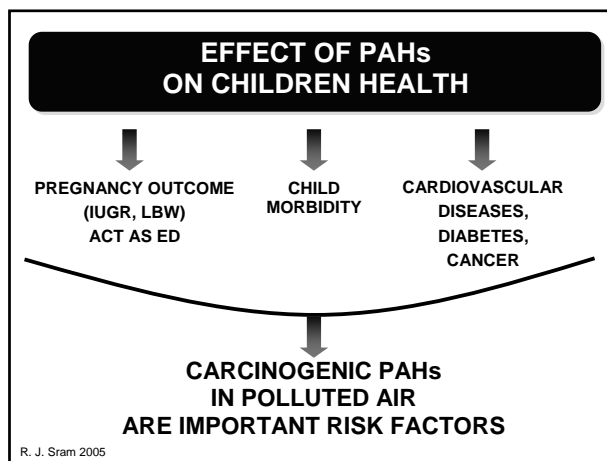
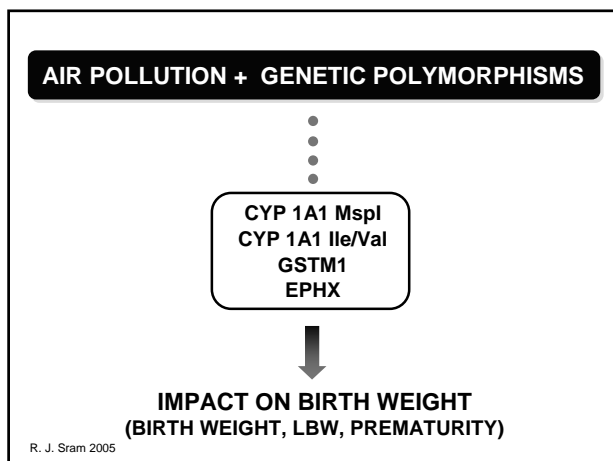
### METHODS

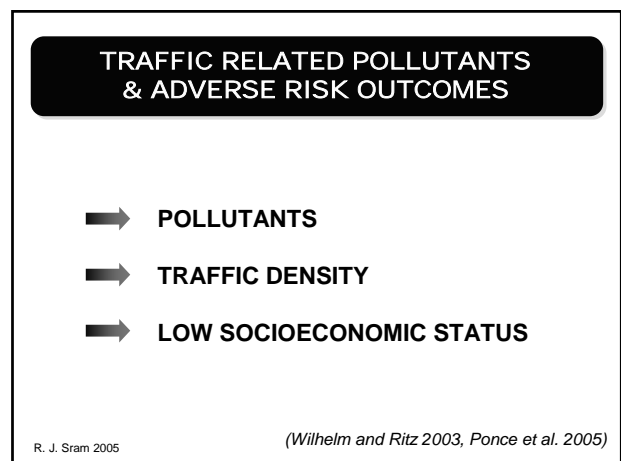
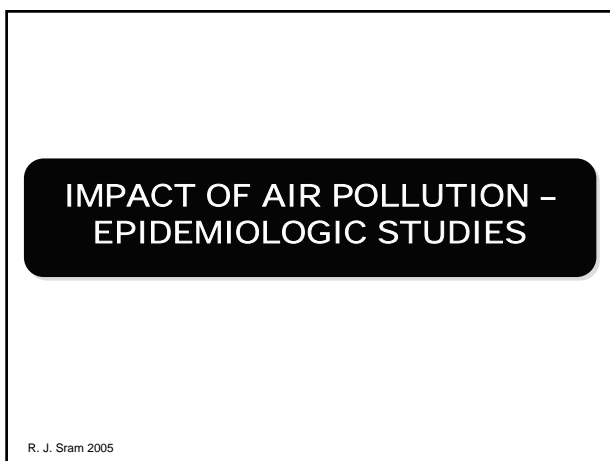
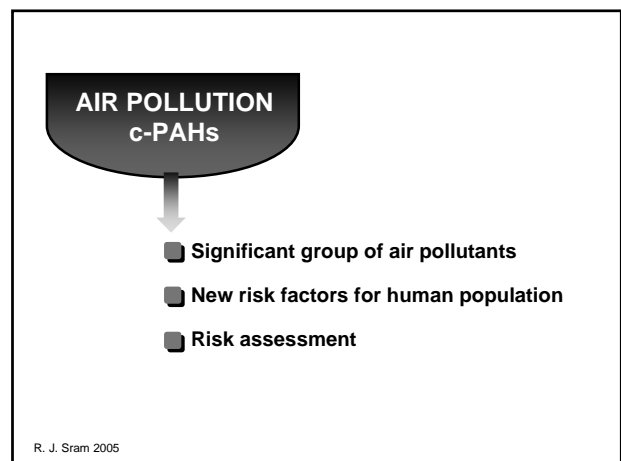
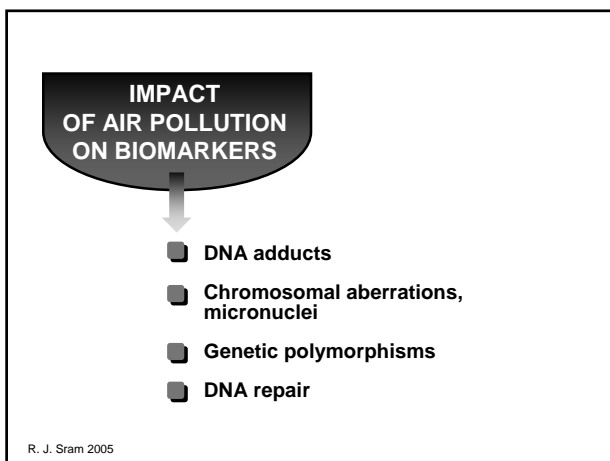
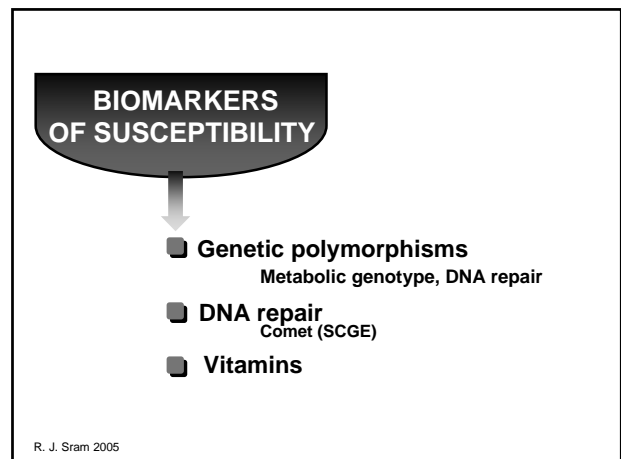
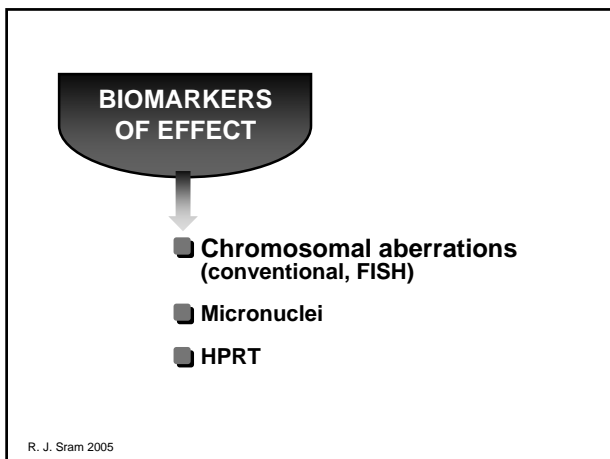
Material for analysis		Genetic polymorphisms (PCR-based RFLP assays)	
Locality	N		
Teplice	672	■ CYP 1A1 MspI	■ GSTM1
Prachatic	229	■ CYP 1A1 Ile/Val	■ GSTT1
Prague	112	■ MTHFR	■ GSTP1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1013</b>	■ MS	■ EPHX

**LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS**  
**MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS**

BW LBW (<2500 g) Prematurity ( 06037 wks)	c-PAHS Smoking ETS Genotypes	Cases (LBW, Prematurity, IUGR) Controls
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**AIR POLLUTION & LBW**

Pollutant	Results
TSP	50 – 100 µg/m <sup>3</sup> ↑ <i>Wang et al. 1997, Bobak and Leon 1999, Bobak 2000 (Ha et al. 2001)</i>
SO <sub>2</sub>	50 – 100 µg/m <sup>3</sup> ↑ <i>Wang et al. 1997, Bobak and Leon 1999, Bobak 2000 (Ha et al. 2001, Maisonet et al. 2001)</i>
CO	> 5.5 ppm, 1 ppm ↑ <i>Ritz and Yu 1999, Maisonet et al. 2001</i>

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**AIR POLLUTION & PREMATURE BIRTH**

Pollutant	Results
TSP	50 – 100 µg/m <sup>3</sup> ↑ <i>Xu et al. 1995, Bobak 2000</i>
PM10	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup> ↑ <i>Ritz et al. 2000</i>
SO <sub>2</sub>	50 – 100 µg/m <sup>3</sup> ↑ <i>Xu et al. 1995, Bobak 2000</i>

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**AIR POLLUTION & IUGR**

Pollutant	Results
PM10	> 40 µg/m <sup>3</sup> <i>Dejmek et al. 1999, 2000</i>
PM2.5	> 27 mg/m <sup>3</sup> <i>Dejmek et al. 1999, 2000</i>
c-PAHs	> 15 ng/m <sup>3</sup> <i>Dejmek et al. 2000 (Vassilev et al. 2001)</i>

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**PINCHE RECOMMENDATIONS ON REPRODUCTIVE EFFECTS**

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**PINCHE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AIR POLLUTANTS**

- ➔ Air pollution significantly affect children health already from the time of conception
- ➔ EU policy should recognize the risk of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and c-PAHs for children
- ➔ It should be understood that the susceptibility of children to air pollution is determined by genetic polymorphisms

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**PINCHE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AIR POLLUTANTS**

- ➔ Determine EU regions with concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> and c-PAHs over a proposed limit
- ➔ Propose EU environmental policy for these risk regions to decrease exposure to PM<sub>2.5</sub> and c-PAHs

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**PINCHE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PM<sub>2.5</sub>**

- ➔ EU proposed “cap” annual average PM<sub>2.5</sub> conc. 25 µg/m<sup>3</sup>- corresponds to the monthly concentrations inducing IUGR
- ➔ Limit value should be obligatory, according to risk assessment for adverse reproductive outcomes

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**PINCHE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR c-PAHs**

- ➔ c-PAHs should be recognized as the significant risk for children health
- ➔ Environmental exposure to c-PAHs should be obligatory monitored
- ➔ c-PAHs concentrations higher than 15 ng/m<sup>3</sup> should be understood as the risk for pregnancy outcomes
- ➔ EU should propose a limit value for c-PAHs (B[a]P) according to the risk assessment for children health

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