

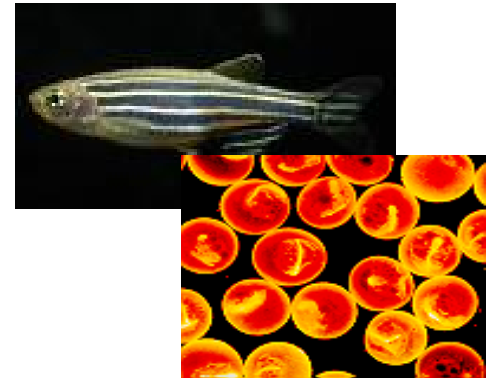
Ahtiainen Jukka | 15.02.2011

***OECD:n kemikaalitestimenetelmät ja EU:n
testimenetelmäasetus***

tukes

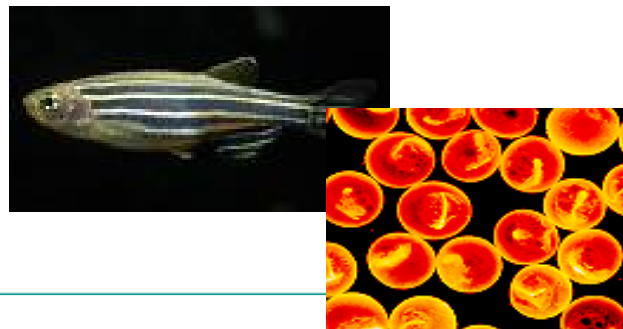
Sisältö

- Johdanto - miksi OECD:n testiohjeet?
- OECD:n testimenetelmät
- EU:n testiohjeasetus
- Pohjoismainen yhteistyö- Nord-UTTE
- Ajankohtaista viimeiset vuodet ja nyt
 - Hormonaalisten vaikutusten testaus esimerkkinä



OECD:n testimenetelmät ja EU:n testiohjeasetus

- OECD:n tausta taloudellisessa yhteistyössä ja kehityksessä
- OECD:n menetelmät ja MAD
- OECD:ssä ei ole rakennettu testausstrategioita, vain työkalupakki eri vaikutusten havaitsemiseksi
- Hyväksytyt EU-lainsäädännön tarvitsemat OECD- menetelmät tuodaan EU:n testiohjeasetukseen (EY 440/2008)

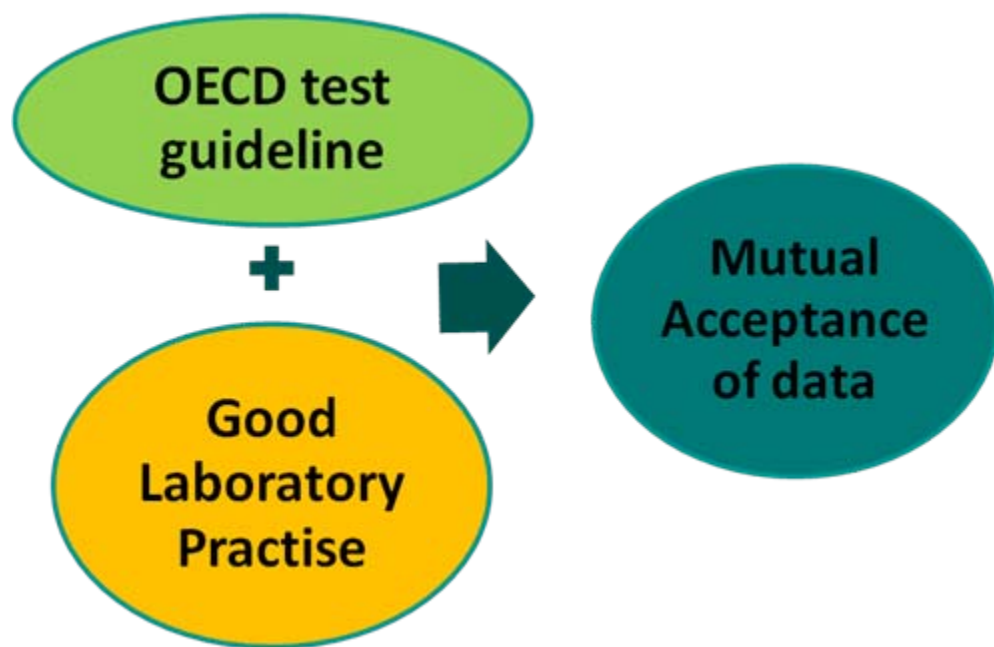


Reasons for harmonization

- OECD COUNCIL DECISION ON MUTUAL ACCEPTANCE OF DATA IN AN ASSESSMENT OF CHEMICALS INCLUDING PESTICIDES
- *“... THE DATA GENERATED IN THE TESTING OF CHEMICALS IN OECD MEMBER COUNTRY IN ACCORDANCE WITH OECD TGS AND PRINCIPLES OF GLP SHALL BE ACCEPTED IN OTHER MEMBER COUNTRIES FOR PURPOSES OF ASSESSMENT AND OTHER USES RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF MAN AND THE ENVIRONMENT.”*
- MAD IS NOT THE HARMONIZATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR TESTING

MAD = Mutual Acceptance of data

Why to have OECD methods?



- *Binding OECD countries and selected non-members*
- ▶ *Avoids duplication of testing*
- ▶ *Reduces use of animals*
- ▶ *160 million euros saved each year (2010)*
- ▶ *“easily” adopted to EU regulation for EU needs*

OECD Test Guidelines and Guidance Documents

TEST GUIDELINE

- Regulatory need
- Covered by MAD
- Fixed test protocol with validity criteria
- Thorough validation needed with

fixed protocol

- Takes time and resources and

cumbersome to update

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

- Regulatory need
- **Not** covered by MAD
- Can be a test method, or it provides technical guidance for the use of test guideline

- Validation could be limited

- Faster to develop and revise

Coverage and objectives of the OECD TGs

ORIGINAL PUBLICATION 1981: 51 TEST GUIDELINES

LATEST AMENDMENT 2010 > 130 NEW OR UPDATED TGS

AVAILABLE FREE OF CHARGE SINCE JANUARY 2007

(WWW.SOURCEOECD.ORG)

GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS, REPORTS, DETAILED REVIEW PAPERS (NOT COVERED BY MAD) (WWW.OECD.ORG/ENV/TESTGUIDELINES)

Coverage and objectives of the OECD TGs

NEW AND UPDATED TGS ARE DEVELOPED TO:

- Meet the regulatory needs of member countries
- Have broad applicability (industrial chemicals, pesticides, biocides and others)
- Address animal welfare aspects (3Rs)
- Reflect scientific progress
- Improve cost-effectiveness of the assessment

3Rs = Reduce, Refine and Replace

Coverage and objectives of the OECD TGs

SECTIONS AND COVERAGE

- Section 1: Physical chemical properties (22)
- Section 2: Effects on biotic systems (24)
- Section 3: Degradation and accumulation (14)
- Section 4: Health effects (51)
- Section 5: Other TGs (pesticide residues, efficacy, some in vitro methods, specific nanomaterial effects ?)

Applicability of OECD test guidelines for regulatory testing of nanomaterials
OECD TG development and validation

TEST GUIDELINE PROGRAMME IS MANAGED BY NATIONAL COORDINATORS
FROM MEMBER COUNTRIES (MC) AND EC INVOLVING ALSO:

- Industry experts and other NGOs
- Observing countries

DECISIONS ALWAYS BY CONSENSUS BETWEEN COUNTRIES

PROPOSAL FOR NEW WORK PROPOSED BY STANDARD PROJECT SUBMISSION
FORM (SPSF) BY A MEMBER COUNTRY (OR EC)

TG IS ENDORSED BY NATIONAL COORDINATORS AFTER CONSULTING OF
NATIONAL AND OTHER EXPERTS (CIRCULATIONS, MEETINGS)

Stakeholders (authority, NGO, industry, academia) initiative

TG proposal (SPSF) by MC

National Coordinators of the test guideline programme (WNT)

Expert Group

Validation package

Draft TGs

OECD secretariat

Commenting rounds

Final approval by WNT at the meeting or written procedure

Joint Meeting , policy level and publication

OECD TG development and validation

VALIDATION OF A TEST METHOD FOR REGULATORY USE:

- Clear "endpoint" with biological/ecological relevance
- Regulatory need and robustness to satisfy this
- Technical validation = reproducibility, repeatability, sensitivity

- OECD Guidance Document 34 (2005)- Principles and guidance for validation

OECD TG development and validation – Guidance Document 34 (2005)

DEFINITION OF A TEST METHOD

APPROACHES TO VALIDATION:

- Prospective validation
- Retrospective validation and modular approach

DESIGN AND CONDUCT OF VALIDATION STUDIES

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION- PEER REVIEW

REGULATORY ACCEPTANCE OF VALIDATED TEST

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION FOR NEW TESTS

EXAMPLES OF VALIDATION

OECD:n menetelmät hormonihäiriöiden testaamiseksi

- Onko erityistä huolta hormonihäiriöistä?
- Mikä merkitys, jos sellainen kemikaali olisi - eikö lisääntymismyrkyllisyys riitä?
- Vaikutus testiohjeiden kehitykseen, niin toksikologian ja ekotoksikologian puolella.
- ”kymmenen vuotta ja huono testiohje”

Conceptual framework for ED assessment

- *Endocrine modalities generally covered (vertebrates):*
 - *Estrogen receptor mediated*
 - *Androgen receptor mediated*
 - *Thyroid hormone mediated*
 - *Steroidogenesis interference (new)*
- *Invertebrate hormonal system is not covered e.g. juvenile hormones...*



Conceptual framework for ED assessment 2001

<p>Level 1 Sorting & prioritization based upon existing information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physical & chemical properties, e.g., MW, reactivity, volatility, biodegradability, - human & environmental exposure, e.g., production volume, release, use patterns - hazard, e.g., available toxicological data 	
<p>Level 2 <i>In vitro</i> assays providing mechanistic data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ER, AR, TR receptor binding affinity - Transcriptional activation - Aromatase and steroidogenesis <i>in vitro</i> - Aryl hydrocarbon receptor recognition/binding - QSARs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High Through Put Prescreens - Thyroid function - Fish hepatocyte VTG assay - Others (as appropriate)
<p>Level 3 <i>In vivo</i> assays providing data about single endocrine Mechanisms and effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uterotrophic assay (estrogenic related) - Hershberger assay (androgenic related) - Non-receptor mediated hormone function - Others (e.g. thyroid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish VTG (vitellogenin) assay (estrogenic related)
<p>Level 4 <i>In vivo</i> assays providing data about multiple endocrine Mechanisms and effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enhanced OECD 407 (endpoints based on endocrine mechanisms) - male and female pubertal assays - adult intact male assay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish gonadal histopathology assay - Frog metamorphosis assay
<p>Level 5 <i>In vivo</i> assays providing data on effects from endocrine & other mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1-generation assay (TG415 enhanced)¹ - 2-generation assay (TG416 enhanced)¹ - reproductive screening test (TG421 enhanced)¹ - combined 28 day/reproduction screening test (TG 422 enhanced)¹ <p><small>¹ Potential enhancements will be considered by VMG mamm</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partial and full life cycle assays in fish, birds, amphibians & invertebrates (developmental and reproduction)

Conceptual framework for ED assessment 2010

<p>Level 1 Sorting and prioritization based upon existing information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical & chemical properties, e.g. MW, reactivity, volatility, biodegradability • Human & environmental exposure, e.g. production volume, release, use patterns • Hazard, e.g. available toxicological data 	
<p>Level 2 <i>In vitro</i> assays providing mechanistic data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ER, AR, TR receptor binding affinity • Transcriptional activation (Stably Transfected Human Estrogen Receptor-α Transcriptional Activation Assay for Detection of Estrogenic Agonist-Activity of Chemicals, TG 455*) • Aromatase and steroidogenesis in vitro • Aryl hydrocarbon receptor recognition/binding • QSAR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-throughput pre-screens • Thyroid function • Fish hepatocyte vitellogenin (VTG) assay • Others (as appropriate)
<p>Level 3 <i>In vivo</i> assays providing data about single mechanisms and effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uterotrophic assay TG 440 (estrogenic related)* • Hershberger assay TG 441 (androgenic related)* • Non-receptor binding mediated hormone function • Others (e.g. thyroid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish VTG (vitellogenin) assay (estrogenic related) • Amphibian metamorphosis assay (TG 231)*
<p>Level 4 <i>In vivo</i> assays providing data about multiple mechanisms and effects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECD TG 407 (endpoint based endocrine effects, updated in 2008) • Male and female pubertal assays • Adult intact male assay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish gonadal histopathology assay • Fish Short Term Reproduction Assay (TG 230)* • 21 Day Fish Assay: A Short Term Screening for Oestrogenic and Androgenic Activity, and Aromatase Inhibition (TG 229)* • Fish Sexual development test (under validation)*
<p>Level 5 <i>In vivo</i> assays providing data on effects on endocrine & other mechanisms</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-generation assay (TG 415 enhanced) • 2-generation assay (TG 416 enhanced) • Reproductive screening test (TG 421 enhanced) • Combined 28-day/reproduction screening test (TG 422 enhanced) • Extended F1 reproduction toxicity study (under development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial and full life cycle assays in fish, birds, amphibians & invertebrates (developmental and reproduction)

* TGs approved by the WNT

Assays in bold – new added TGs ~~Assays strikethrough~~ – deleted assays

OECD:n endokriinittestit ja ohjeistus

Conceptual framework for ED assessment 2010 -ecotoxicology

	Tools in the box	
Level 1 Sort and prioritize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phys-chem properties, degradation • Environmental exposure (exposure scenarios) • Available hazard data (tox or ecotox) 	
Level 2 <i>In vitro</i> testing for mechanistic data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ER, AR, TR receptor binding, transcriptional activation, steroidogenesis, aromatase • Hepatocyte VTG induction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QSARs • Read across • Grouping
Level 3 <i>In vivo</i> testing for single effects		
Level 4 <i>In vivo</i> testing for multiple effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish short term repro TG 229 • Fish 21-day screen TG 230 • Fish sexual development test (FSDT) 	
Level 5 <i>In vivo</i> testing for integrated effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bird reproduction test TG 206 • Fish full lifecycle tests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invertebrate reproduction and development tests (Daphnia, Chironomids TG 233, Collembola, Mysids, Molluscs)

In vitro- screenausmenetelmät

■ **OECD TG 455:** The stably transfected human ER transcriptional activation assay (ER STTA), agonist + antagonist guidance

Not yet adopted by the OECD:

- ER binding assay (US EPA)
- AR binding assay (US EPA)
- H295R steroidogenesis assay (draft OECD TG, US EPA)
- Aromatase assay (US EPA)

OECD:n endokriinitestit ja ohjeistus

Nisäkästestit

Screening tests:

- **OECD TG 440:** Uterotrophic bioassay for E in rodents (including GD for anti-estrogenicity)
- **OECD TG 441:** Hershberger bioassay for A and anti-A in rats (including GD for weanling test)
- **OECD TG 407:** Repeated dose 28 day oral toxicity study in rodents

Other test with endocrine modulated endpoints:

- **OECD TG 415:** one-generation reproduction toxicity study
- **OECD TG 416:** two-generation reproduction toxicity study (including)
- Also other long term test: **OECD 408 (90d), OECD 421, 422, OECD 452, 453**

To be adopted by OECD:

- Extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study

OECD:n endokriinitestit ja ohjeistus

Uterotrophic bioassay in rodents OECD TG 440

- Estrogens (♀ uterine wet weight and dry weight ↑);
- Anti-estrogens (♀ stimulated uterine weight ↓);
- (Optional others *e.g.* histopathologic changes in uterus/vagina).

Hershberger bioassay in male rats TG 441

- Androgens (♂ weights of ventral prostate, seminal vesicles, LABC, cowpers glands, glans penis ↑);
- Anti-androgens (weights of testosterone stimulated ventral prostate, seminal vesicles, LABC, cowpers glands, glans penis ↓);
- Optional others *e.g.* testis weight, changes in serum hormones.

Note: weanling H assay does not include glans penis.

OECD:n endokriinitestit ja ohjeistus

Muut selkärankaistestit

Screening tests:

- **OECD TG 229:** Fish short term reproduction assay (FSTRA)
- **OECD TG 230:** 21 day fish assay and androgenised female stickleback screen (AFSS)
- **OECD TG 231:** Amphibian metamorphosis assay (AMA)

Other tests which could include endocrine modulated endpoints:

- **OECD TG 206:** avian reproduction test

To be adopted by OECD:

- Fish sexual development test (FSDT)
- Fish lifecycle toxicity test (FLCTT)

OECD:n endokriinitestit ja ohjeistus -kalatestit

Fish 21-day assay TG 230

- Estrogens (♂VTG ↑);
- Anti-estrogens (♀VTG ↓);
- Androgens (♂ 2o sex characters in ♀);
- Aromatisable androgens (♂VTG ↑);
- Aromatase inhibitors (♀VTG ↓).

Note that this assay does not reliably detect anti-androgenic activity.



- Androgenized female stickleback assay (AFSSA)



OECD:n endokriinitestit ja ohjeistus- kalatestit

Fish sexual development test (FSDT) draft

- Estrogens (♂VTG ↑; phenotypic sex ratio ♀↑);
- Androgens (phenotypic sex ratio ♂↑; ♀ spiggin ↑ in stickleback);
- Aromatase inhibitors (♀VTG↓; phenotypic sex ratio ♂↑);
- Anti-estrogens (♀VTG↓; sex ratio ♂↑);
- Anti-androgens (♂ spiggin ↓ in stickleback; sex ratio ♀↑)
- Optional endpoints – gonadal histopathology; genetic sex in stickleback and medaka.

OECD:n endokriinitestit ja ohjeistus

OECD:n ohjeisto (GD) testitulosten tulkinnasta

Sille on sovittu seuraavat kolme tavoitetta:

- ***“Support regulatory authorities ‘decision on the potential human health and ecological hazards of chemicals when they receive test results from a (draft) TG related to EDC screening/testing;***
- ***How to interpret the outcome of individual tests and how to increase evidence on whether or not a substance may be an EDC. Testing strategies or guidance on interpretation from a suite of tests are not given.***
- ***To minimise animal testing globally through a two step process”***

GD on EDC assessment- Fish Sexual Development Test- interpretation of results

FSDT-test	<i>In vitro</i> (MOA)	Other <i>In vivo</i>	WoE	Next steps	Other
+	+	+	Hormonal/apical ? - adverse?	Regulatory decision (?)	-test design for RA? -FFLCT/MMLC
+	+	-	Hormonal/apical ? - adverse?	Regulatory decision (?)	-test design for RA? -FFLCT/MMLC
+	+	0/Eq	Hormonal/apical ? - adverse?	Regulatory decision (?)	-test design for RA? -FFLCT/MMLC
+	-	+	-effects-yes -hormonal/advers?	Regulatory decision (?) - Other MOA?	-test design for RA? -FFLCT/MMLC
+	-	-	-effects-yes -hormonal/advers?	Regulatory decision (?) - Other MOA?	-test design for RA? -FFLCT/MMLC
+	-	0/Eq	-effects-yes -hormonal/advers?	Regulatory decision (?) - Other MOA?	-test design for RA? -FFLCT/MMLC
+	0/Eq	+	-effects-yes -hormonal/advers?	Regulatory decision (?) - Other MOA?	-test design for RA? -FFLCT/MMLC

GD on EDC assessment- Fish Sexual Development Test- interpretation of results

FSDT-test	<i>In vitro</i> (MOA)	Other <i>In vivo</i>	WoE	Next steps	Other
+	0/Eq	-	-effects-yes -hormonal/advers?	Regulatory decision (?) - Other MOA?	-test design for RA? -FFLCT/MMLC
+	0/Eq	0/Eq	-effects-yes -hormonal/advers?	Regulatory decision (?) - Other MOA?	-test design for RA? -FFLCT/MMLC -In vitro- MOA
-	+	+	EDC but not in fish	Regulatory decision (?)	- Fish screens ?
-	+	-	-EDC (?) -Degradation of ED	Regulatory decision (?)	- Fish screens ?
-	+	0/Eq	-EDC (?) - nor covered by FSDT	Not an ED in fish(?)	- Fish screens ?
-	?	?	?	?	?

GD on EDC assessment- Uterotrophic test OECD TG 440

TG 440	In vitro (MOA)	Other In vivo	WoE	Next steps	Other
+	+	+	- strong evidence E/anti-E - adverse effects?	Confirm with higher tier test (1-gen, 2-gen)	If positive data exists, confirm as EDC, consider exp/kinetics
+	+	-	potential E/anti-E activity via ER	Confirm with higher tier test (1-gen, 2-gen)	If negative data exists, confirm as no-EDC
+	-	+	- strong evidence E/anti-E - metab.activation?	- In vitro with metabolic activation	- If positive data, evidence of concern and consider exp.
-	+	-	Weak evidence for E/anti-E activity. Acts via non-ER mechanism	In vitro with metabolic activation and possibly higher tier test	If negative data exists, absence of concern and consider exp.
+	0/Eq	0/Eq	E/anti-E activity of unknown potency metab.activation?	In vitro with metabolic activation and possibly higher tier test	Look for chemical analogs, find MoA

Mahdolliset EDC kriteerit

- Kriteerit kuten muillekin erityisen huolen aineille esim.:
 - Cat. 1: confirmed (in vivo)
 - Cat. 2:
 - B – suspected (in vivo)
 - B – potential (in vitro/in silico)
- EDC- määritelmän on oltava selkeä ja sovittu EU:ssa
 - Kriteerin tulee perustua aineen ominaisuuksiin ei potentiaaliseen riskiin.
 - EFSA ja PPP porukka eturivissä 2013?

EDC:n tunnistamisen hallinnolliset vaikutukset

- REACH, jos aine tunnistetaan ”confirmed EDC”
 - *Art.57(f) kohdan mukaan SVHC kandidaatiksi*
 - *tarve uudelle liitteelle ? (PBT, CMR)*
- Kasvinsuojeludirektiivin mukaan ko. tehoainetta ei voi hyväksyä
 - *”unless human exposure is negligible”*

International development and harmonization of methods

Nordic co-operation

NORD –UTTE COORDINATION GROUP UNDER NKG FINANCED BY NMR

Nord-UTTE = Nordic cooperation group for the development of test methods in toxicology and ecotoxicology

NKG = Nordiska Kemikal Gruppen

NMR = Nordiska MinisterRådet

International development and harmonization of methods

Nordic co-operation – Nord UTTE

CONSISTS OF NATIONAL COORDINATORS (TOX AND ECOTOX)

COORDINATION OF COMMENTS TOWARDS OECD AND EU

FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND STEERING OF EXPERIMENTAL WORK

BUDGET AROUND 1,5 MILLION DANISH KR/YEAR

NORDIC NETWORK MEETINGS BETWEEN

RESEARCHERS AND REGULATORS

 WWW.NORD-UTTE.ORG