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A proposal to facilitate weight-of-evidence assessments: Harmonization of Neurodevelopmental Environmental Epidemiology Studies (HONEES)

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ABSTRACT

The ability to conduct weight-of-evidence assessments to inform the evaluation of potential environmental neurotoxicants is limited by lack of comparability of study methods, data analysis, and reporting. There is a need to establish consensus guidelines for conducting, analyzing, and reporting neurodevelopmental environmental epidemiologic studies, while recognizing that consistency is likewise needed for epidemiology studies examining other health outcomes. This paper proposes a set of considerations to be used by the scientific community at-large as a tool for systematically evaluating the quality of proposed and/or published studies in terms of their value for weight-of-evidence assessments. Particular emphasis is placed on evaluating factors influencing the risk of incorrect conclusions at the level of study findings. The proposed considerations are the first step in what must be a larger consensus-based process and can serve to catalyze such a discussion. Achieving consensus in these types of endeavors is difficult; however, opportunities exist for further interdisciplinary discussion, collaboration, and research that will help realize this goal. Broad acceptance and application of such an approach can facilitate the expanded use of environmental epidemiology studies of potential neurodevelopmental toxicants in the protection of public health, and specifically children's health.

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1. Introduction

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Pediatric neurodevelopmental disorders have generated substantial attention from the scientific community, the public and media. This high visibility is due in part to an observed increased prevalence of autism spectrum disorders (Rice et al., 2010) and possibly attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) (Pastor and Reuben, 2008). Many chemicals are known to be human neurotoxicants, at least following acute exposure to adults (Grandjean and Landrigan, 2006). In addition, associations between specific environmental chemicals and neuropsychiatric disorders have been reported (e.g., depression and air pollutants (Szyszkowicz et al., 2009); anxiety and PCB 153 (Plusquellec et al., 2010); ADHD and polyfluoroalkyl chemicals

Abbreviations: ADHD, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; CONSORT, Consolidated Standards of Reporting of Trials; HONEES, Harmonization of Neurodevelopmental Environmental Epidemiology Studies; IRIS, Integrated Risk Information System; PCBs, polychlorinated biphenyls; QUADAS, Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies; US EPA, United States Environmental Protection Agency; STARD, Standards for Reporting of Diagnostic Accuracy; STROBE, STrengthening the Reporting of OBservational studies in Epidemiology.

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Table 1

IRIS chemicals with toxicological reviews.^a

No neurotoxicity data in animals or humans			
Acrolein Bentazon (Basagran) Beryllium and compounds ^b 1,3-Butadiene Chromium(III), insoluble salts Chromium(VI) Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (EGBE) (2-Butoxyethanol) ^b	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (monomeric and polymeric MDI) Mirex ^b Naphthalene ^b Phosgene Propionaldehyde Thallium carbonate	Thallium chloride Thallium oxide Thallium selenite 1,2,3-Trichloropropane 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane Zinc and compounds	
No neurotoxicity data in animals; some data in adult humans (mostly positive); no data in children			
Chloroform	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (HCCPD)	Thallium nitrate	
Animal DNT $^{\circ}$ data (all positive); no adult animal data; no adult or child human data			
Chlorite (sodium salt) 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6,6'-Decabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-209)	1,2-Dibromoethane Diesel engine exhaust 2,2',4,4',5,5'-Hexabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-153)	Perchlorate and Perchlorate salts ^b 2,2',4,4'-Tetrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-47)	
Adult animal data; some DNT data, no human data; results in animals are mixed			
Acetonitrile Bromobenzene Cerium oxide and cerium compounds <i>Cis-</i> and <i>trans-</i> 1,2-Dichloroethylene ^a Cumene	Cyclohexane Dibutyl phthalate ^b 1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE) 1,3-Dichloropropene Ethyl <i>tert</i> -butyl ether (ETBE) ^b 2-Methylnaphthalene	2,2',4,4',5-Pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-99) Phenol Platinum ^b Quinoline Tributyltin oxide (TBTO) 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	
Neurotoxicity testing in adult animals and data in adult humans (all are positive); a few assessments of DNT in animals; no data in children			
Acetone Acrylamide ^b Barium and compounds Benzene Carbon tetrachloride ^b Chlordane (technical) Chloroprene Dichloroacetic acid Dichlorobenzenes ^b 1,4-Dioxane ^b	Chlordecone (Kepone) n-Hexane 2-Hexanone Hydrogen cyanide ^b Methanol ^b Methyl chloride Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) Methyl methacrylate Pentachlorophenol ^b	Nitrobenzene 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane ^b Tetrahydrofuran ^b Thallium(1), soluble salts Thallium acetate Thallium(1) sulfate Toluene 1,1,1-Trichloroethane Vinyl chloride Xylenes	
Data in children			
Neurodevelopmental outcomes observed (congenital anomalies)	Case reports in children identified effects on nervous system	Neurodevelopmental testing was conducted in children	

observed (congenital anomalies)	on nervous system	in children
Chlorine dioxide Trichloroacetic acid ^b	Boron and compounds Bromate Chloral hydrate Hydrogen sulfide	Methyl mercury Perchloroethylene ^b Trichloroethylene ^b

^a To facilitate consistency of comparison across chemicals, this evaluation includes only those substances for which an IRIS Toxicological Review was available on the IRIS website (U.S. EPA, 2010a); it is not a comprehensive list of neurotoxic environmental chemicals. Thus, a number of important chemical assessments that include neurodevelopmental testing

in children (e.g., lead, PCBs, some pesticides) are not included in the list.

^b External review draft.

^c DNT = developmental neurotoxicity.

(Hoffman et al., 2010); ADHD and PCBs and lead (Eubig et al., 2010); autism and pesticides (Roberts et al., 2007)).

In spite of the growing concerns about perturbations in neurodevelopment that may be associated with environmental exposures, few environmental chemicals are regulated on the basis of neurodevelopmental outcomes. A review of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) database illustrated the limited impact of studies assessing neurodevelopmental endpoints in children have had on the characterization of hazards resulting from early life stage exposures to environmental toxicants. The IRIS database is a publicly available peer-reviewed source of toxicological information maintained by the US EPA National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA) for over 550 environmental chemicals (U.S. EPA, 2010a). For those chemical assessments that were issued in 1997 or later (a total of 85, listed in Table 1), detailed hazard and dose response information is provided in a "Toxicological Review," thereby allowing an examination of the use and influence of neurobehavioral data in oral and inhalation reference value derivation. Out of the 85 assessments examined, 19 had no neurotoxicity data in either animals or humans, 24 had animal but not human neurotoxicity data, and 33 had adult human neurotoxicity data (30 of which were supported by animal data). Only 9 of the 85 IRIS toxicological databases that were examined included any information on neurotoxicity in children, and of those only 3 reported Download English Version:

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