













PCB Human Biomonitoring in general population in France: ENNS study

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A. Context

Production of PCBs banned since 1987
However still in electrical transformers



and contamination of rivers



- ➤ National plan on PCBs (2003, 2008) to eliminate transformers and to get a diagnostic of rivers contamination
- French public health priorities (2004) with national programmes
 - on health and nutrition (PNNS)
 - on environment and health (PNSE)
 - → to assess human exposure to chemicals in the French population



ENNS study (2006-2007)





B. ENNS study 2006/7: Integrated approach

ENNS: A population based study

Nutrition and Health survey coupled with a HBM study: 1^{rst} time in France

Aim of environmental component of ENNS (HBM):

to describe the exposure of the population to some metals, NDL-PCBs and pesticides and their determinants

Methods

- Cross sectional study (one year in 2006 2007)
- Complex random sampling (stratified and multistage probability sample)
- Representative population (3-74 years old)
- 42 biomarkers of environmental exposure including 6 NDL-PCBs:

28, 52, 101, 138, 153, 180



ENNS, 2006



B. ENNS methods

ENNS Study: information obtained, population studied and substances measured (42 biomarkers of exposure: 11 metals, 6 PCBs and three families of pesticides)

Information obtained



Food survey



Questionnaires (face-to-face and self-administered) Sociodemographic characteristics Occupation Environment (domestic use of pesticides, etc.)



Clinical examination (anthropometric measurements, blood pressure)



Biological samples (blood, urine, hair)

	Population (random sampling)	Matrics	Chemicals measured	Number of measurements
		Blood and urine	11 metals	2,000
	Adults (18-74 years)	Blood and urine	Pesticides (organochlorines, organophosphorus compounds and pyrethroids)	400
		Blood	PCB Non dioxin like	400
		Hair	Mercury	400
	Children (3-17 years)	Hair	Mercury	1,400



B. ENNS results: Geometric means of serum PCB levels

Distribution of biomarkers of NDL-PCBs in the studied population

Biomarkers	Matrix	Unit	n	Mea	n level*
PCB 28	Serum	ng/g lip.	386	2.2	[1.9; 2.5]
PCB 52	Serum	ng/g lip.	386	1	[0.2; 3.1]
PCB 101	Serum	ng/g lip.	386	1.1	[0.9; 1.3]
PCB 138	Serum	ng/g lip.	386	70	[60; 80]
PCB 153	Serum	ng/g lip.	386	110	[100; 130]
PCB 180	Serum	ng/g lip.	386	90	[80; 110]
Sum of all PCBs	Serum	ng/g lip.	386	290	[260; 320]
Total PCBs**	Serum	ng/g lip.	386	480	[430; 530]

n: number of measurements performed in ENNS.

ng/g lip.: nanogram per gram of lipids.

^{*} Mean level: geometric mean and its confidence interval to 95%.

^{**} Sum of the 3 NDL-PDBs (138, 153, 180)x1.7.

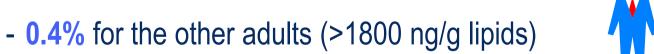


B. ENNS results: Comparison with health thresholds

- Health thresholds for total PCBs in serum, set by Anses from a review of scientific litterature
 - women of childbearing age: < 700 ng/g lipids
 - for the other adults: < 1800 ng/g lipids

Results in ENNS: > Health threshold (Anses)













B. ENNS results: Comparison with a previous study

PCB study in 1986

- Cross sectional study in 20 health centers (questionnaires + blood samples)
- Population: n= 586
- Mean age: 38 years old (18-60 yrs)
- NDL-PCBs (20, 28, 52, 101, 138, 153, 180)
- → High decrease of PCB levels in 20 years
- Serum NDL-PCB Levels in 2007:
 - **3 times lower** than those in 1986
 - •4920 ng/L in 1986 vs 1859 ng/L in ENNS (2006-2007)







B. ENNS results: Comparisons with international data

French NDL-PCB levels:



- generally superior to those of the other European countries





- similar to those of Germans 10 years ago and of Belgians





- 2-3 times higher than those observed in UK



- 4-5 times higher than those of North American countries and New Zealand







B. ENNS results: Factors influencing serum NDL-PCB levels

Groups of factors	Factors	р	Contribution	
physiological	Age	<0.0001	44.3%	
	Variation of weight in the			
	last year	<0.001		
geographical	Region of residence	<0.0001	2.1%	
socioeconomic	Diploma	<0.0001	1.4%	
	Perception of financial			
	difficulties			
food (animal origin)	Dairy products (g/day)	<0.01	1.8%	
	Poultries	0.06]	
	Pork-butchery	<0.0001		
food (sea food)	Fish	0.04	1.5%	
	Shells	<0.001		
Variability explained by the model: 73 %				

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C. Summary of results of French HBM studies on PCBs

Study	Mean age	GM ΣNDL-PCBs	GM total NDL-PCBs		
		(28,52,101,153,180)	(ΣPCB138,153,180)x1.7		
General population					
Study in 1986	38 yrs	4920 ng/L			
ENNS study 2007	45 yrs	290 ng/g lipids	480 ng/g lipids		
		1859 ng/L			
Specific populations					
Incinerators study 2005	52 yrs	333* ng/g lipids	566 ng/g lipids		
Exposed to MSWI		335* ng/g lipids	569 ng/g lipids		
Non exposed		326* ng/g lipids	555 ng/g lipids		
Anglers study 2009/10	45 yrs	235 ng/g lipids	399 ng/g lipids (population)		
		289 ng/g lipids	492 ng/g lipids (sample)		
Fish Bio+ consumers		349 ng/g lipids	593 ng/g lipids		
Non consumers Fish Bio+		234 ng/g lipids	398 ng/g lipids		
Breastmilk study 2007	32 yrs	176 ng/g lipids	253 ng/g lipids		

*: PCB138,153,180





4. Conclusion

In France, HBM on PCBs used as a powerful tool:

- for a better assessment of exposure and risk
- to support policy actions

Challenges: - to translate risk assessment into risk management

- of an integrated approach: HBM, Health, Nutrition, Environment
 - with different partners (ministries, national agencies,
 - stakeholders) and mutidisciplinary teams



- > PCB levels in France divided by 3 in 20 years, but still higher than most of the countries
- > Globally no difference between the general population and people:
 - living around incinerators
 - anglers except for high consumers
- ➤ Influencing factors
 - Importance of individual characteristics
 - Food of animal origin, seafood



