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HUMAN **HEALTH** RESEARCH PROGRAM

BUILDING A SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATION FOR SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL DECISIONS

Long-Term Goal 3 Susceptible and Vulnerable Populations

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Long-Term Goal 3

ORD's research plan for LTG-3 is defined in the Human Health Research Plan (2006-2013) as addressing the requirements for risk assessors and risk managers to use ORD's methods, models, and data to characterize and provide adequate protection for susceptible and vulnerable populations.



Key Research Questions

- Is there differential life-stage responsiveness or exposure to environmental contaminants?
 - What are the long-term effects of developmental exposures to environmental contaminants?
 - How does aging affect responsiveness to environmental contaminants?
 - Why are some children especially vulnerable to environmental contaminants?
 - How can we model exposure and effects to protect susceptible groups, especially children?
- Which methods and models are appropriate for longitudinal research with children?
- What are the predisposing factors for diseases such as asthma and how does the indoor air environment affect susceptible populations?

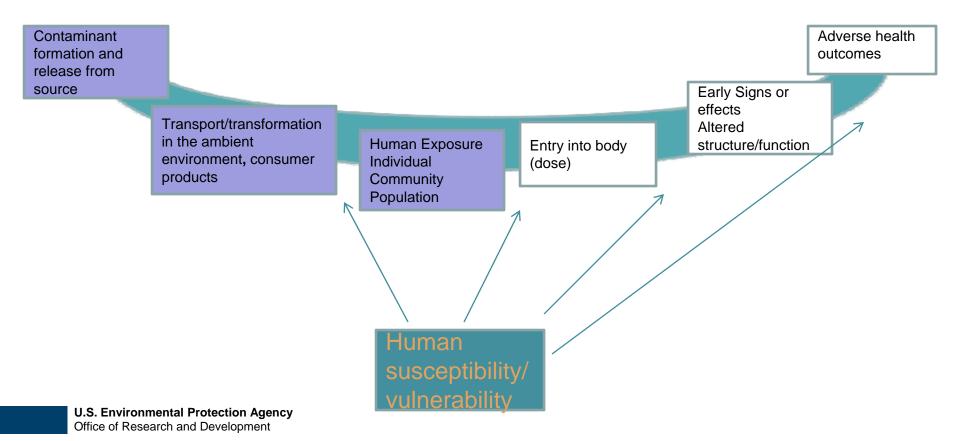


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Environmental Public Health Paradigm





Populations may be vulnerable based on

- susceptibility/sensitivity (e.g., age, gender, genetic pre-disposition, pre-existing health conditions, etc.)
- differential exposure (e.g., structural inequalities, lifestyle factors, cultural practices, dietary factors such as subsistence fishing, activity patterns and proximity of homes, playgrounds or farms/gardens to a pollutant source, etc.)
- differential preparedness (e.g., disease immunizations, adequate nutrition, social capital, etc.), and
- differential ability to recover (e.g., quality healthcare access, general health and nutritional status, psychosocial stressors/support etc.). (U.S. EPA, 2003).



Vulnerability is a Focus of HHRP

- susceptibility/sensitivity (e.g., age, gender, genetic predisposition, pre-existing health conditions, etc.)
- differential exposure (e.g., structural inequalities, lifestyle factors, cultural practices, dietary factors such as subsistence fishing, activity patterns and proximity of homes, playgrounds or farms/gardens to a pollutant source, etc.)
- differential preparedness (e.g., disease immunizations, adequate nutrition, social capital, etc.), and
- differential ability to recover (e.g., quality healthcare access, general health and nutritional status, psychosocial stressors/support etc.).



Strengths of intramural and extramural LTG3 Research

Intramural

- •Assays to measure chemicals in biospecimens
- •Estimating dietary, indirect, and dermal exposures
- Risk assessment
- PBPK modeling
- Minimally invasive biological markers
- •Development of surveys/computer data collection devices to characterize time activity patterns

- •Exposure assessment
- •Biomarkers of human exposure
- •Toxicology animal models
- •Environmental sampling methods

Extramural

- Epidemiologic methods
- Community-based participatory methods
- Research translation at state and local levels
- Biomarkers of human exposure and susceptibility
- Cohort studies
- •Role of social factors (non-chemical stressors) in exposure and toxic effects
- •Genetic and molecular level methods



LTG 3 Abstracts are sequenced by "Research Tracks" in the MYP

- Posters 1-10 include Research on Life Stage (Track 1) & Methods for Longitudinal Research (Track 2)
- Posters 11-13 include Research on Asthma (Track 3)



LTG3 Abstracts can also be grouped into three (sometimes overlapping) themes

- Theme 1: Research to Understand Environmentally Mediated Disease and Life-Stage Susceptibility to Environmental Contaminants
- Theme 2: Exposure Factors (relates to LTG 2)
- Theme 3: Tools and Methods



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Theme 1: Research to Understand Environmentally Mediated Disease and Life-Stage Susceptibility to Environmental Contaminants

- LTG3-01: How Does ORD's Research Improve EPA's Understanding of Children's Exposures and Risks?
- LTG3-02: Children's Health Outcomes and Susceptibility Research
- LTG3-06: Developmental Origins of Health and Disease
- LTG3-07: Why some children are especially vulnerable to environmental contaminants than other children
- LTG3-10: How is ORD Leading the Effort to Improve Our Understanding of Susceptibility in the Aging Population to Environmental Stressors?
- LTG3–11: How do combustion related products cause/induce asthma and what can we do about it?
- LTG3-13: Central role of Life-stage on induction/ exacerbation of asthma



Theme 2: Exposure Factors

- LTG3-03: Analyses of Observational Studies to Identify Exposure Factors Relevant to Children
- LTG3-09: Are Aging Adults at Risk from Exposure to Environmental Stressors?
- LTG3-12: Protecting the Health of Asthmatics: Indoor Bioaerosol Research Provides Hazard Identification, Exposure Risk Management and the Assurance of Science Based Regulations



Theme 3: Tools and Methods

- LTG3-04: Design and Ethical Considerations in Longitudinal Research Studies
- LTG3-05: Advances in Research Tools and Field Sampling Methods for Use in Observational and Longitudinal Studies
- LTG3-08: Overview of EPA's Continued Leadership for the National Children's Study



Summary: LTG 3 Research...

- Is multidisciplinary and builds on the strengths intramural and extramural research expertise
- Provides research findings that inform and use results of other LTGs
 - Tools and methods for cumulative exposure assessment (LTG2)
 - Specific mechanisms for disease susceptibility and metabolism (LTG 1)
 - Illustration of the source-exposure-effect continuum and impact of regulatory decisions (LGT4)





Has impacts on

- Exposure and risk assessment practice, especially the use of uncertainty factors to protect susceptible and vulnerable populations
- Regulatory development at federal level
- State and local interventions
- Community-based participatory research practice and research translation



Is forward thinking

- Stable birth cohorts will allow examination of influence of social factors on exposure and toxic effects
- Longitudinal studies (like NCS) will enable us to test the DOHaD hypothesis (developmental origins of adult disease)
- New Duke Southern Center on Environmentally-Driven
 Disparities in Birth Outcomes will determine how environmental, social, and host factors jointly contribute to health disparities
- Research results will contribute to the development of a community specific risk assessment program (LTG2)



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