Integrated Assessment of Health Risks from Environmental Stressors in Europe

## The INTARESE Project

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## The rationale and the aim



### Rationale: integrated assessment is needed to support:

- Earlier and more balanced response to risks in the face of complexity
- Integration of health into other policy areas in support of sustainable development
- More cost-effective and accountable policies by better targetted decisions, multi-gain actions and sharing of costs
- More participatory and consensual approaches to policy to ensure buy-in by stakeholders

### • The aim

To develop, test and apply a methodology for integrated assessment of health risks from environmental stressors, in order to support policy in the EU What INTARESE will provide (1)



- Framework for integrated risk assessment:
  - Source-exposure
  - Exposure-health effect
  - Risk characterisation
  - Uncertainty, vulnerability, interactive and cumulative effects

### Improvements to monitoring

- Adequacy assessment of current systems (environmental, biomonitoring, health) for health risk assessment
- Targetted enhancements of methodology
- Improved data linkage and intercomparability

What INTARESE will provide (2)



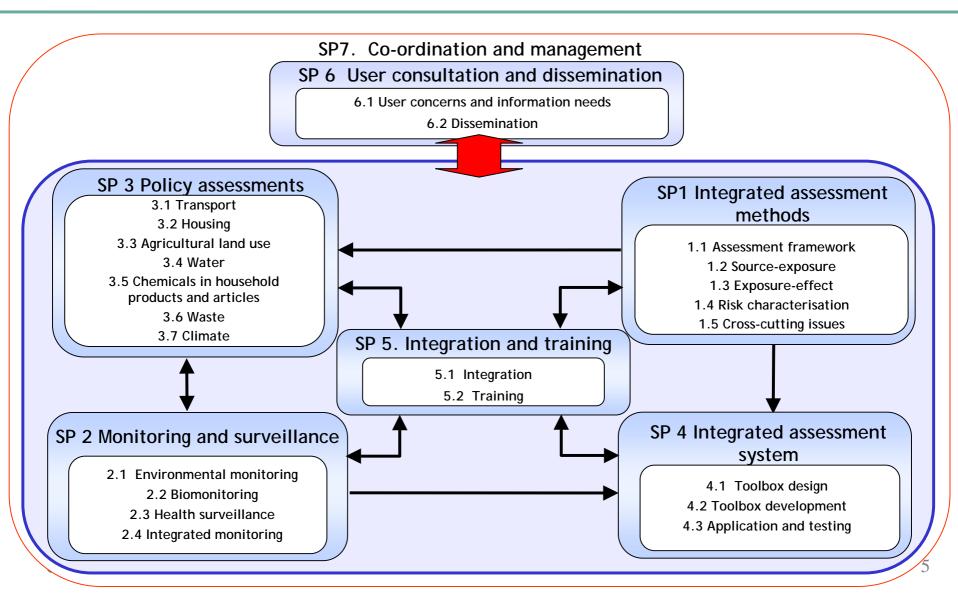
### • Testing and demonstration of integrated assessment

- > Transport
- Housing
- Agricultural land use
- Drinking water
- Household hazardous chemicals
- > Waste
- Climate

### Integrated assessment toolbox

- Framework builder
- Best practice assessment guidance system
- Risk calculator
- Risk communication system

## The INTARESE project



## Users and uses



#### • Users

- EU and international policy makers
- International agencies (IGOs, NGOs)
- National governments and agencies
- Industry
- Researchers

#### Uses

- Policy assessment and comparison
- Technology assessment and comparison
- Environmental burden of disease analysis e.g. international comparisons
- Health risk scenarios
- Early warning

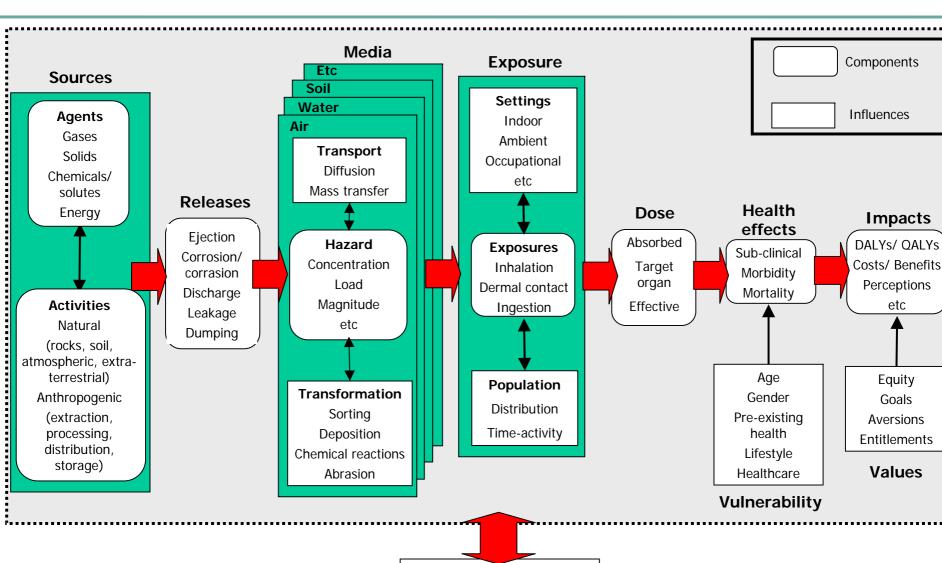
## Integrating what?



- Policy areas and issues
  - Environmental, economic, technological, regional, social etc
- Sources
  - Agriculture, industry, transport etc
- Stressors
  - > Pollutants, physical hazards etc
- Media/pathways
  - Air, water, soil, food etc; local/far—travelled
- Settings
  - Indoor/ambient
- Population groups
  - Geographic area, demographic/socio-economic sectors
- Health outcomes and measures
  - Acute/chronic, morbidity/mortality etc, health impact/cost

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## The full chain framework

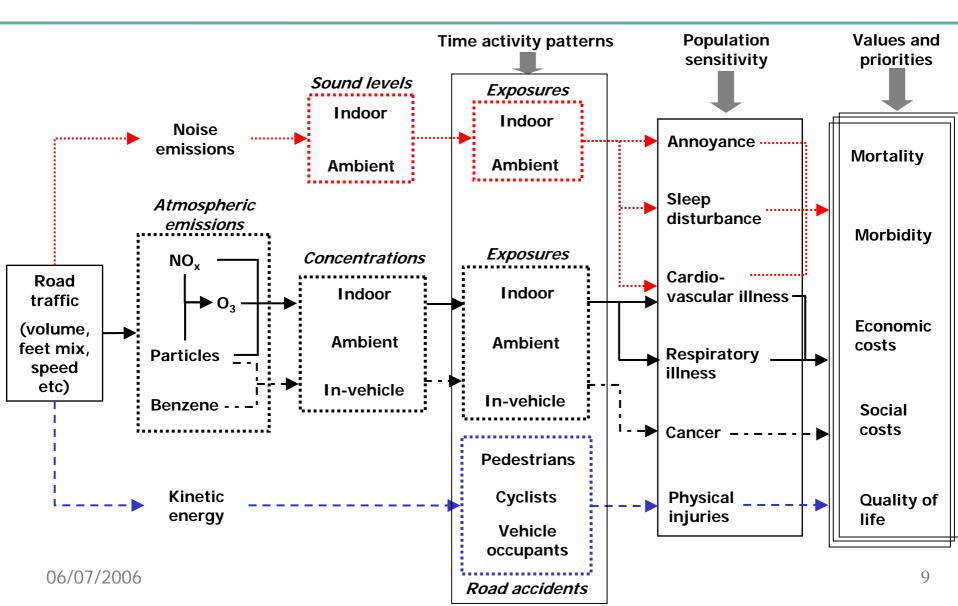


**EXTERNALITIES** 



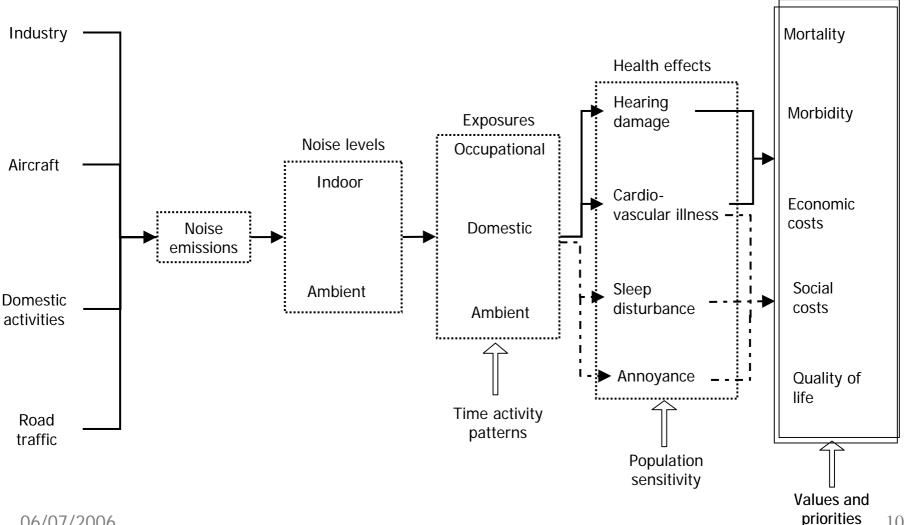
# An example of the full chain framework: road traffic





## An example of the full chain framework: noise





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## The INTARESE challenge



- Complexity
  - Multi-dimensional issues with complex cause-effect chains, heterogeneous populations
- Uncertainty
  - Indeterminate effects, large confidence intervals
- Lack of monitoring data
  - Gaps, biases and non-representativeness in exposure and health data
- Research and knowledge gaps
  - Dose-response functions, toxicology
- Lack of consistent and effective tools and methods
  - Poor exposure models, inadequate control for confounding
- Inadequate or poorly specified indicators
  - Poor, non-specific and unacceptable risk communication
- Unforeseen problems and issues
  - > Emerging problems

# The special challenge of emerging pollutants



### • Uncertain signals

- Background versus noise?
- Monitoring gaps and biases?

### Uncertain science

- How reliable are the assessments?
- Reporting biases?

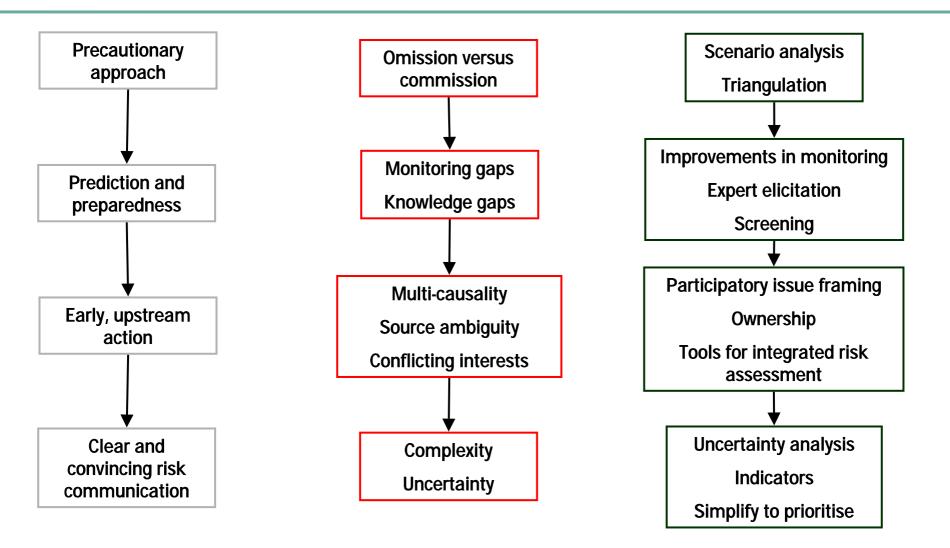
### Uncertain response

- Lack of precedents
- How reliable are the analogies?
- How convincing is the response strategy?

## Should we treat emerging pollutants as independent issues, or each a part of a societal system?

## Meeting the challenge









- Good risk management requires sound risk assessment
- Timely management of health risks requires predictive assessment, based on health-related (population-based) and consistent monitoring and modelling
- Cost-effective risk management requires integrated assessment
- Integrated risk assessment requires new (multi-factorial) methods for risk analysis and new (inter-disciplinary and precautionary) ways of thinking
- Effective use of the results of integrated risk assessment requires new (evidence-based, interdepartmental, inter-agency) ways of working

## How to be involved



### • INTARESE user network

- User consultation: needs and experiences
- Dissemination network

### INTARESE user forum

- Paris 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2006 pre-conference workshop to ISEE/ISEA meeting
- Speakers and participants welcome
- For more information
  - See <u>www.intarese.org</u>