

An Industry Perspective On Integrated Testing Strategies For REACH

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The Case For Integrated Testing Strategies

- **Testing resources must be used efficiently and effectively**
- **Screening tools & predictive models are excellent for prioritizing and targeting information needs and guiding testing**
- **Annex XI of REACH acknowledges the ITS approach**
- **Guidance on information requirements encourages use of existing information and weight-of-evidence approach**
- **Many workshops, meetings held to identify the path forward and research to develop the tools and approaches**

Standard Information Requirements for REACH ... Human Health

Tonnage

1-10 tpa

Health

- In vitro skin & eye irritation
- Skin sensitization
- In vitro mutagenicity
- Acute Toxicity

10-100 tpa

- In vivo skin irritation
- Further in vitro mutagenicity
- Acute toxicity
- Sub acute toxicity
- Reproductive tox screen

100-1000 tpa

- Further mutagenicity tests
- Subchronic toxicity (90d)
- Reproductive toxicity tests

> 1000 tpa

- Further mutagenicity tests
- Further repro toxicity tests
- Possible carcinogenicity
- Possible chronic toxicity

Annex XI General Rules For Adaptation Of The Standard Testing Regime

1. Testing does not appear scientifically necessary

- Use of existing data: Phys/Chem; non-"standard" testing, human data/experience
- Structure Activity Relationships (QSAR)
- Grouping of substance and read-across approvals
- In vitro methods
- Weight-of-evidence

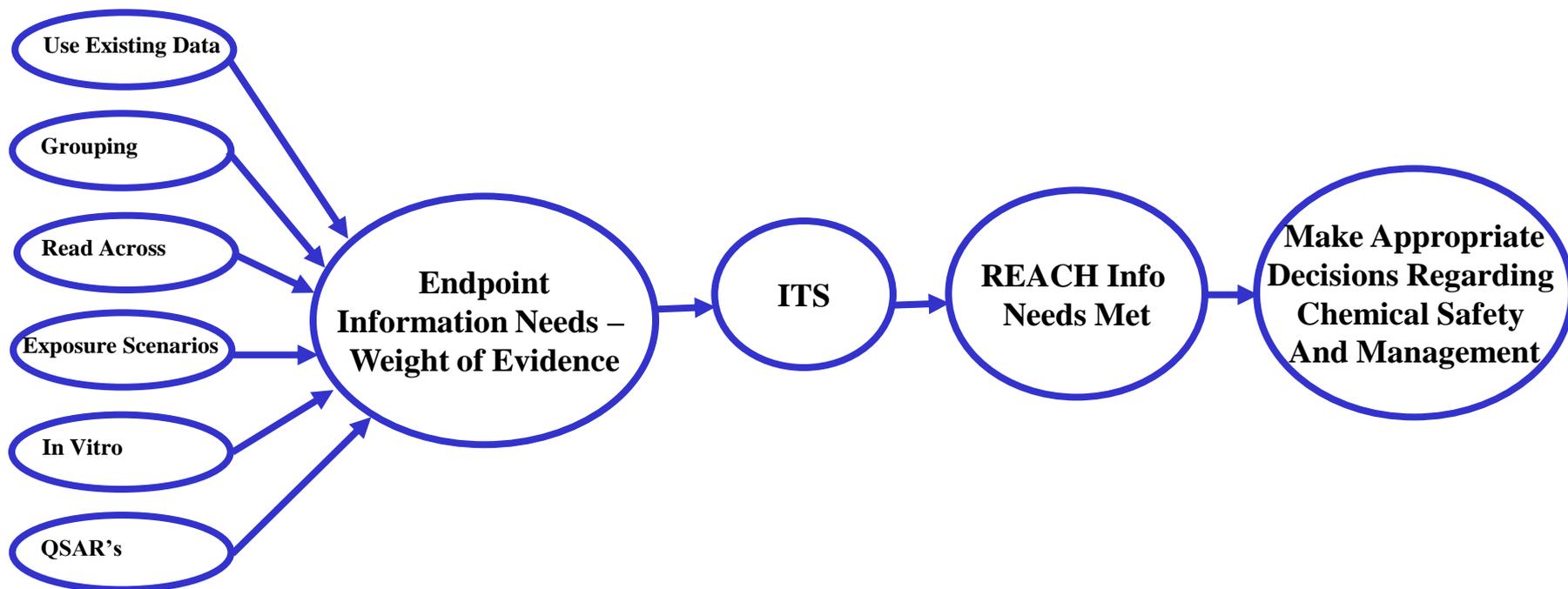
2. Testing is technically not possible

3. Substance - tailored exposure-driven testing

What Is An Integrated Testing Strategy?

- **Approaches that consider and use different types of data and information in the decision-making process**
- **Can include data from**
 - Individual assays
 - Test batteries
 - Tiered test schemes
- **Requires weight-of-evidence approach...”expert judgment”**
- **Exposure / population data inform the ITS for a risk assessment**
- **Encourages the use of multiple approaches for obtaining information necessary for a regulatory assessment avoiding an unnecessary laundry list of animal toxicity tests**

Approach To Develop ITS Requires Multi Expert Input



Use of Existing Data ... Human Data

- **Various types of human data exist**
 - Analytical epidemiology studies on exposed populations
 - Descriptive or correlation epidemiology studies
 - Case reports
 - Controlled studies on human volunteers
- **In general, these data are informative and need to be viewed in context**
 - Hill criteria
 - Exposure characterization
 - Statistically robust

Use of Existing Data ... Exposure Based Waving

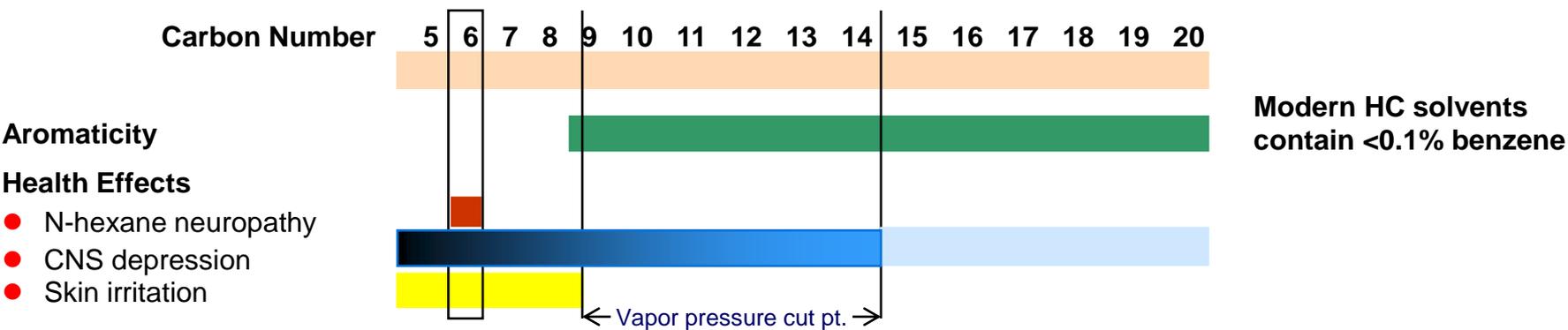
- **EBW is a decision based on lack of relevance for certain endpoints**
- **Can be driven by Phys/Chem properties... e.g. physical state and vapour pressure**
- **Can be informed by existing experience / knowledge regarding use**
 - No consumer exposure
 - No professional application
 - Used in closed system
- **Can be informed by existing experience / knowledge regarding hazard**
 - Threshold of Toxicological Concern
 - No absorption into target system
- **EBW requires adequate justification and is likely a function of the length of supply chain and complexity of the use pattern**

Grouping And Read Across

- **A common practice for many years...key feature of HPV program**
- **A chemical category is a group of chemicals whose physico-chemical and human health / or environmental toxicological properties are likely to be similar or follow a regular pattern as a result of structural similarity**
- **Grouping approaches can be used to indicate either the presence or absence of an effect**
- **Grouping approaches avoid the need to test all members of a group for all endpoints of interest, thereby reducing costs and animal use**
- **Allows for data gaps to be filled by several general approaches**
 - Read-across... Efficient use of existing data
 - Trend analysis... SARs
 - Models... Such as QSARs

Chemical Category ... Hydrocarbon Solvents

- Numerous discrete products that vary by hydrocarbon type and boiling range
- Chemical categories developed for U.S. EPA HPV and OECD SIDS
 - Hydrocarbon type
 - Human health effects
 - Physical chemical properties (carbon number)



Low aromatic aliphatics (<2% aromatics)

HC types

normal, iso-, cyclo-paraffins

Sub groups

C5 pentanes

C6 hexanes

C7-9 aliphatics

C9-14 aliphatics

C14-20 aliphatics

High aromatic (2-20% aromatics)

HC types

normal, iso-, cyclo-paraffins,
alkylated benzenes
alkylated naphthalenes

Sub groups

C9-14 hydrocarbons

C14-20 hydrocarbons

Fully aromatic

HC types

alkylated benzenes
alkylated naphthalenes,
naphthalene

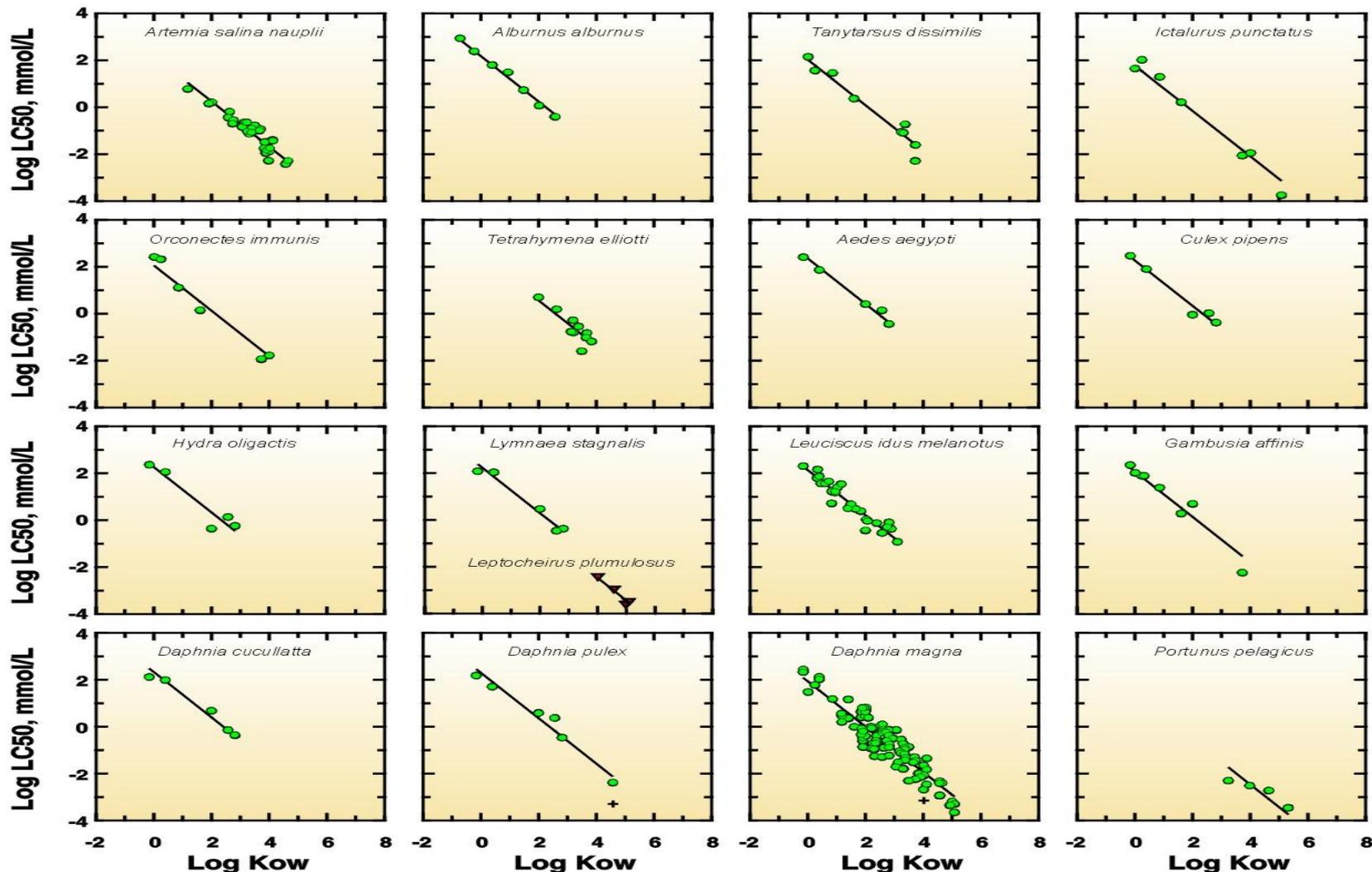
Sub groups

C9 Aromatics (no
naphthalene)

C10-C12 Aromatics

ExxonMobil

Calibration of TLM To Acute Toxicity Data Sets



(Di Toro et al., ETC, 2000)

Note: Each Plot Represents a Different Test Species

Issues With In Vitro Tests / Data

- **Two categories of acceptable in vitro methods are referred to in REACH**
 - Validated methods
 - Test meeting internationally agreed pre-validation criteria
- **In vitro tests rarely totally replace an animal test but provide**
 - Predictive information about the likelihood of a certain endpoint
 - Information regarding mechanisms and mode of action
 - Insight to possible impacts on critical physiological pathways
- **In vitro tests can inform decision making relative to Hazard ID**

Role of (Q)SARs – What Are The Benefits?

- Optimize use of existing test data
- Minimize animal use / reduce costs
- Identify suspect data / strengthen weight of evidence
- Gain mechanistic insights

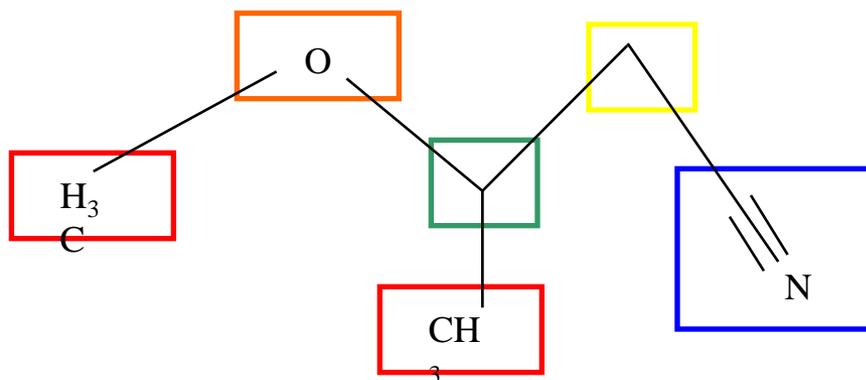
**But this will come only if we accept QSAR results and ...
Acceptability is related to transparency**

- **Only possible if:**
 - QSAR is applicable for a chemical
 - QSAR was validated
 - QSAR prediction reliability and uncertainty is defined

(Q)SAR Models Using Advanced Expert Systems Improve Utility

- **Advanced technical modeling of chemical structure relationships**

- U.S. EPA Analogue Identification Model



- **Mechanistic determinates (e.g. TIMES Model)**

- **Toxicodynamic and Toxicokinetic determinates**

Use of (Q)SARs in the Decision Making Process

- **What are the concerns**

- False positives
- False negatives

- **How to address these concerns?**

- Develop transparent guidance on QSAR use, reliability & applicability
- Focus on QSARs that are most pertinent in regulatory contexts
- Gain external validation of the models and assessment of predictive power
- Determine model applicability domain and use of part of decision-making
- Use uncertainty assessment for model predictions

Evaluation And Integration Of All Available Information ... Weight Of Evidence

- **The term “WOE” does neither constitute a well-defined term nor an agreed formalized process (Weed 2005)**
- **Reasoning, expert judgment and an element of common sense are components**
- **An evidence based approach involves an assessment of relative values / weights of different information**
 - Weights / value can be assigned in an objective or subjective way
 - Use of Klimisch scores as an example for toxicology data
 - Application of Hill criteria is an example for epidemiology studies
- **Application of WOE will be case dependent and needs to be transparent, inclusive of all data and clearly documented**

New Developments To Incorporate Into ITS

- **MOA framework**
- **Human Biomonitoring Data**
- **Toxicokinetic Models**
- **Tox Testing in 21st century**
- **FP6 / 7 Research**

IPCS / ILSI Mode Of Action / Human Relevance Framework

- **Systematic consideration of WOE for hypothesized mode of action, based on Bradford Hill criteria / guideline for causality**
- **Subsequent consideration of human relevance, based on concordance analysis for key events**
- **Objective is transparency, including delineation of uncertainties, as a basis for peer engagement in decision making**
- **Context is hazard characterization ... effort needed to incorporate / utilize for ITS**

Meek et al (2003) Crit. Rev. Toxicol. 33-591

Human Biomonitoring Data Provides An Opportunity

- Available biomonitoring data is increasing
- Provides opportunity to make better assessment of human exposure trends
- Can be used to more efficiently design tox studies by improving internal dose evaluation in animal toxicity studies
 - Internal dose pharmacokinetics can be assessed under conditions in which toxicity data are used for risk assessment (i.e. diet / Drinking water)
 - Advances in analytical technologies facilitate sensitive and rapid quantitation of parent and / or metabolite levels
 - Reduce uncertainty in human risk assessments by developing better margin of exposure (MOE) comparisons
 - ❖ Internal dose (animal) / internal dose (human) ratios

(Saghir et al, Tox Appl. Pharm. 211:245-260, 2006)

ILSI ACSA: Focus On Toxicokinetics In Study Design

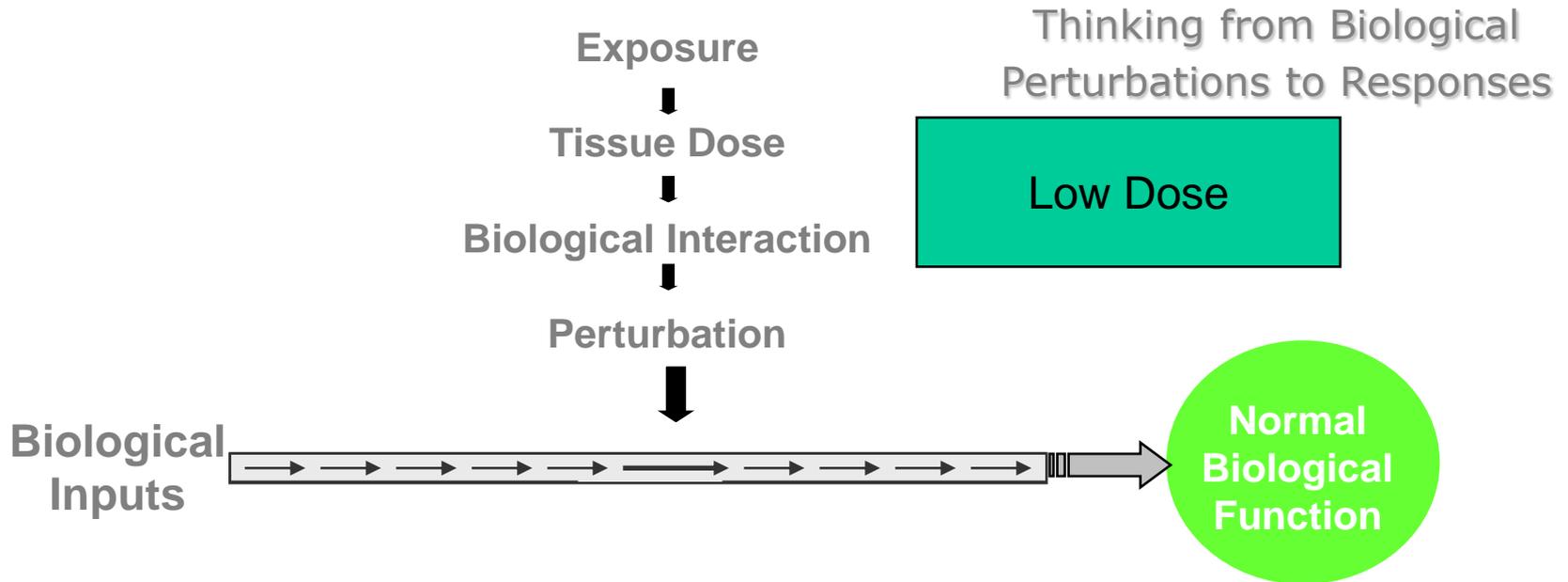
- **Incorporation of existing knowledge in area of operator exposure and dietary exposures should be given due consideration in selection of doses for toxicology studies**
- **Kinetic data allows the investigator to avoid use of high doses that are irrelevant due to saturation of metabolic processes**
- **Recommended that chemical levels in blood be measured as part of, or along with, each toxicity testing protocol ... purpose of such data is to understand the disposition of a compound in the body under the actual conditions of the toxicity study**
- **Understanding this relationship in short-term studies can be helpful in WOE to reduce the need for longer term studies**

The NRC Vision Of Toxicity Testing In The 21st Century

- Envisions a not-so-distant future in which virtually all routine toxicity testing would be conducted in human cells or cell lines in vitro by evaluating cellular responses in a suite of toxicity¹ pathway assays using high throughput tests, implemented with robotic assistance
- Dose response modeling of perturbations of pathway function would be organised around computational system biology models of the circuitry underlying each toxicity pathway
- In vitro to in vivo extrapolations would rely on pharmacokinetic models that would predict human blood and tissue concentration under specific exposure conditions

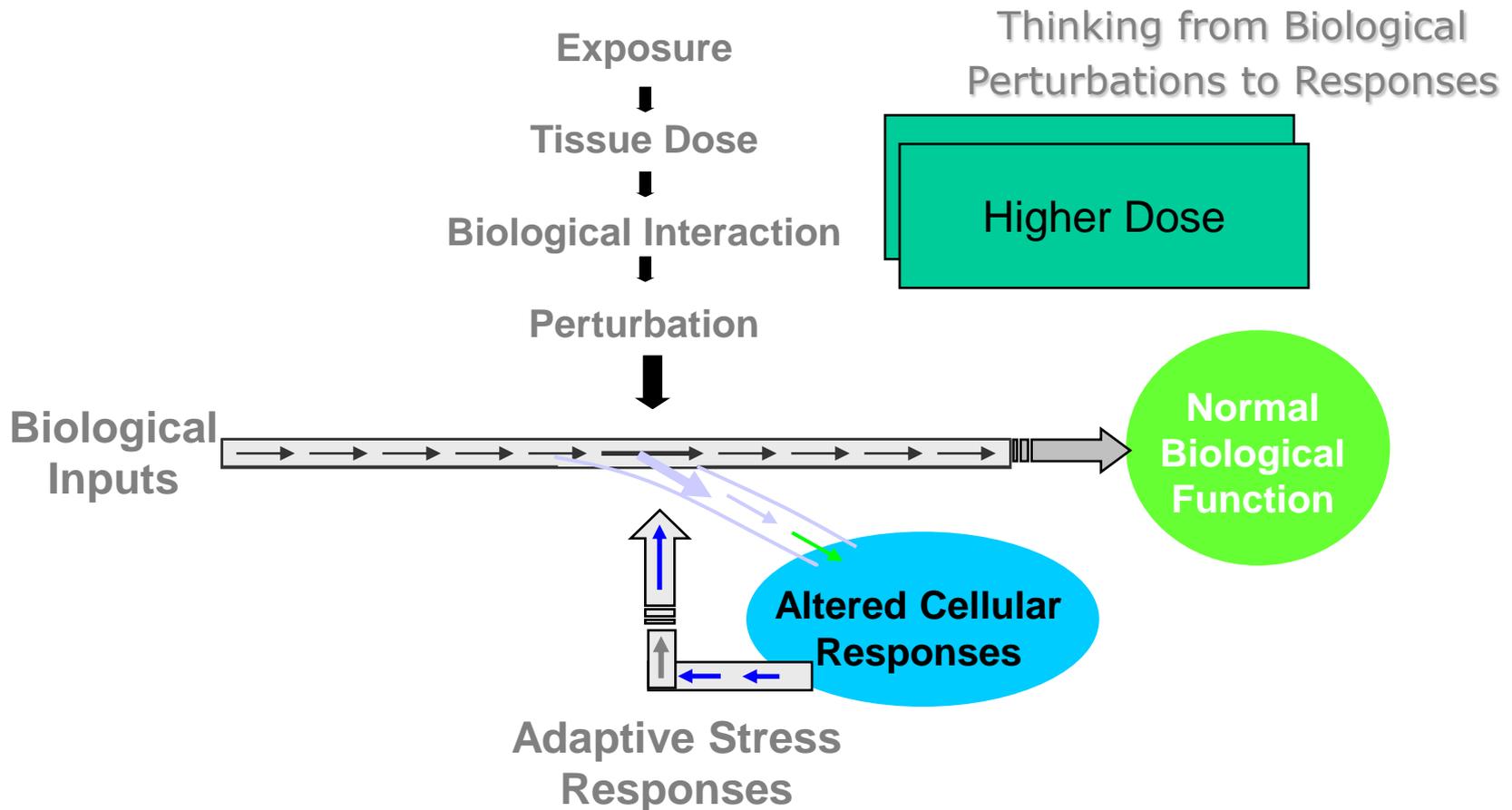
¹ or “normal physiological pathways perturbed by an insult

The Future Paradigm



Benefits: Reduce time, cost, animal use ... More relevant to low dose human risk

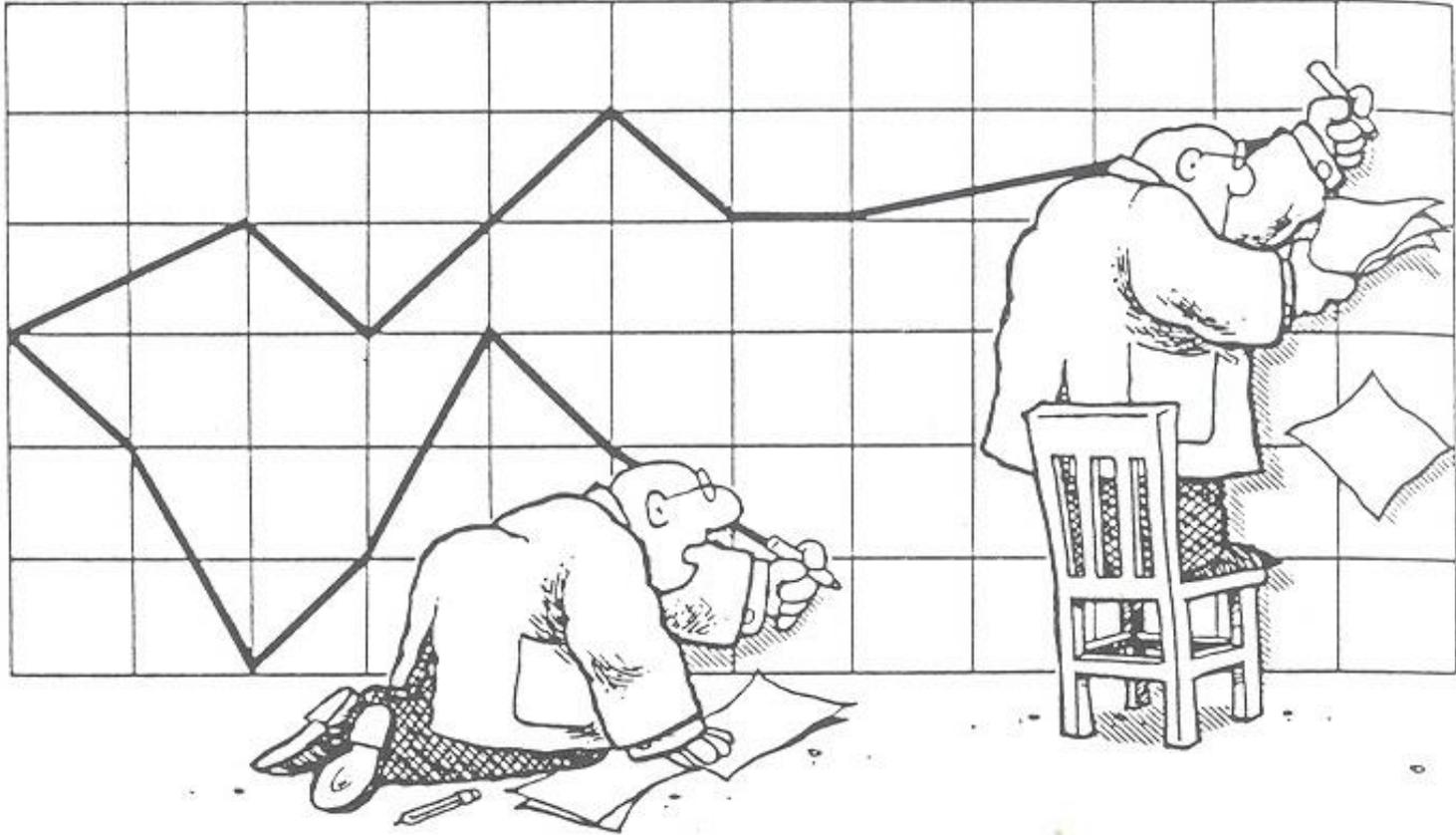
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What's Needed As We Go Forward

- **Continue focus and support for incorporating new, improved technology in our assessments (e.g. FP 6 / 7 programs, CEFIC LRI)**
- **Develop tools to link chemistry and biology in the new paradigm**
- **Systems to manage, interpret, apply the explosion of data**
- **Education of the public to avoid policies that trade problems with no real benefit or possibly greater adverse consequences**
- **Policies supporting science and reasoned approaches to chemical management aided by:**
 - **A renewed commitment of research to follow the scientific method**
 - **Testing hypotheses and validating methods**
 - **Confirming data and results clearly**
 - **Communicating data and results clearly**
 - **Considering alternative, biologically plausible and reasonable explanation for observations**



"HEY, I THOUGHT WE WERE WORKING WITH THE SAME DATA..."

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