表１　既定の不確実性係数について

MOS Workshop

Default Uncertainty Factors (UFs)

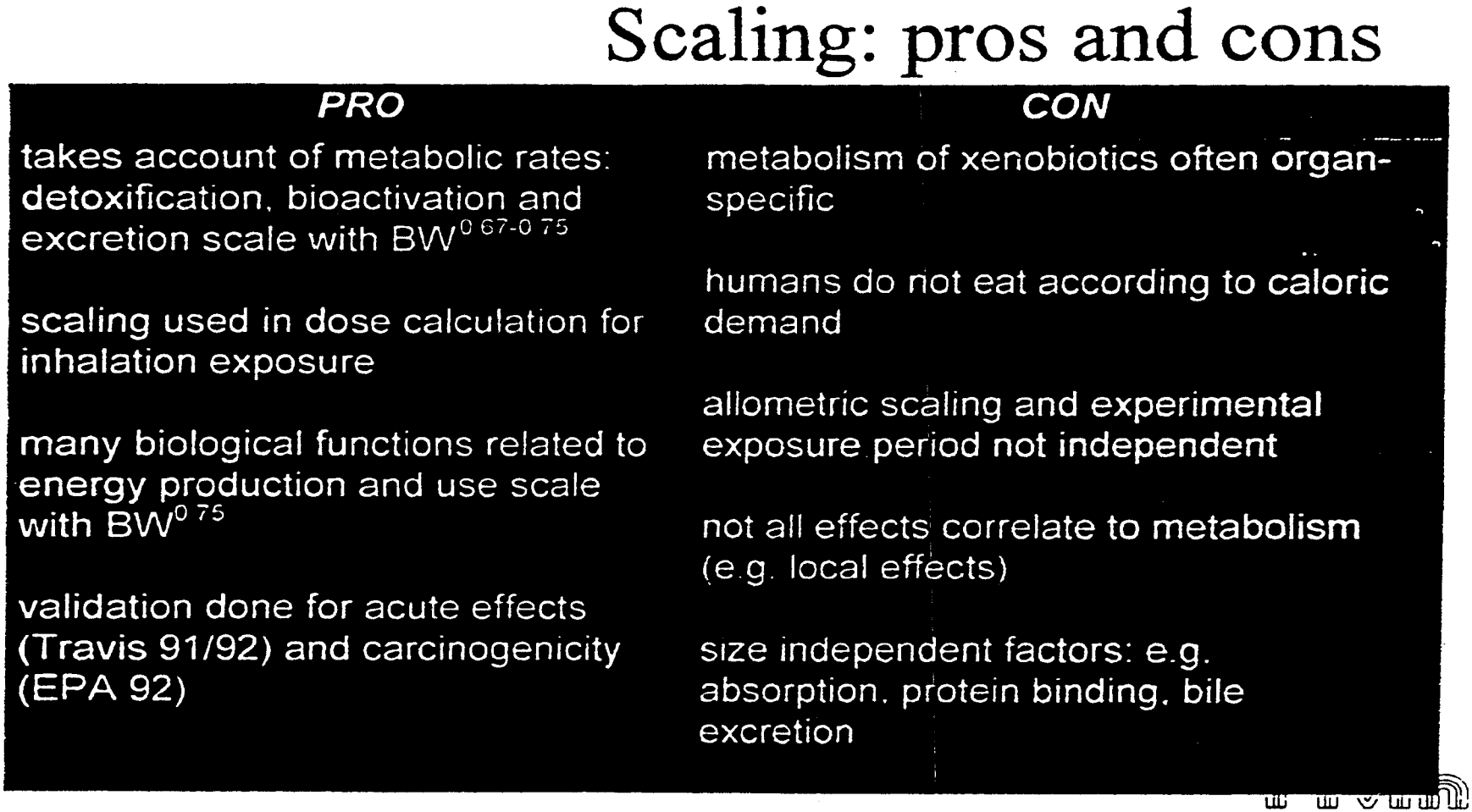
- are pragmatic, generic values for possible use by risk assessors in the absence of relevant & essential data
- are *not* intended to be applied universally & routinely
- are *not* intended to be binding or rigid
- should serve as ‘‘interim guides”
- should reflect the current state-of-the-science
- should avoid integration of science and policy in a composite value
- should be based on transparent assumptions

表２　数学的モデルの欠点

SHORTCOMINGS OF MATHEMATICAL MODELS

- OVERSIMPLIFICATION OF COMPLEX PROCESSES. MECHANISM OFTEN NEGLECTED
- EXTRAPOLATION OUTSIDE RANGE OF OBSERVATION
- FALSE IMPRESSION OF ACCURACY

表３　動物間のサイズによる代謝速度など比例計算手法の長所と短所



（Vermeire,　1999）

図１　暴露から毒性影響に至るデータの入手可能性に基づく

定量的な評価の種々な方法

Different databases quantitative risk assessment may be required (Renwick, 2000)

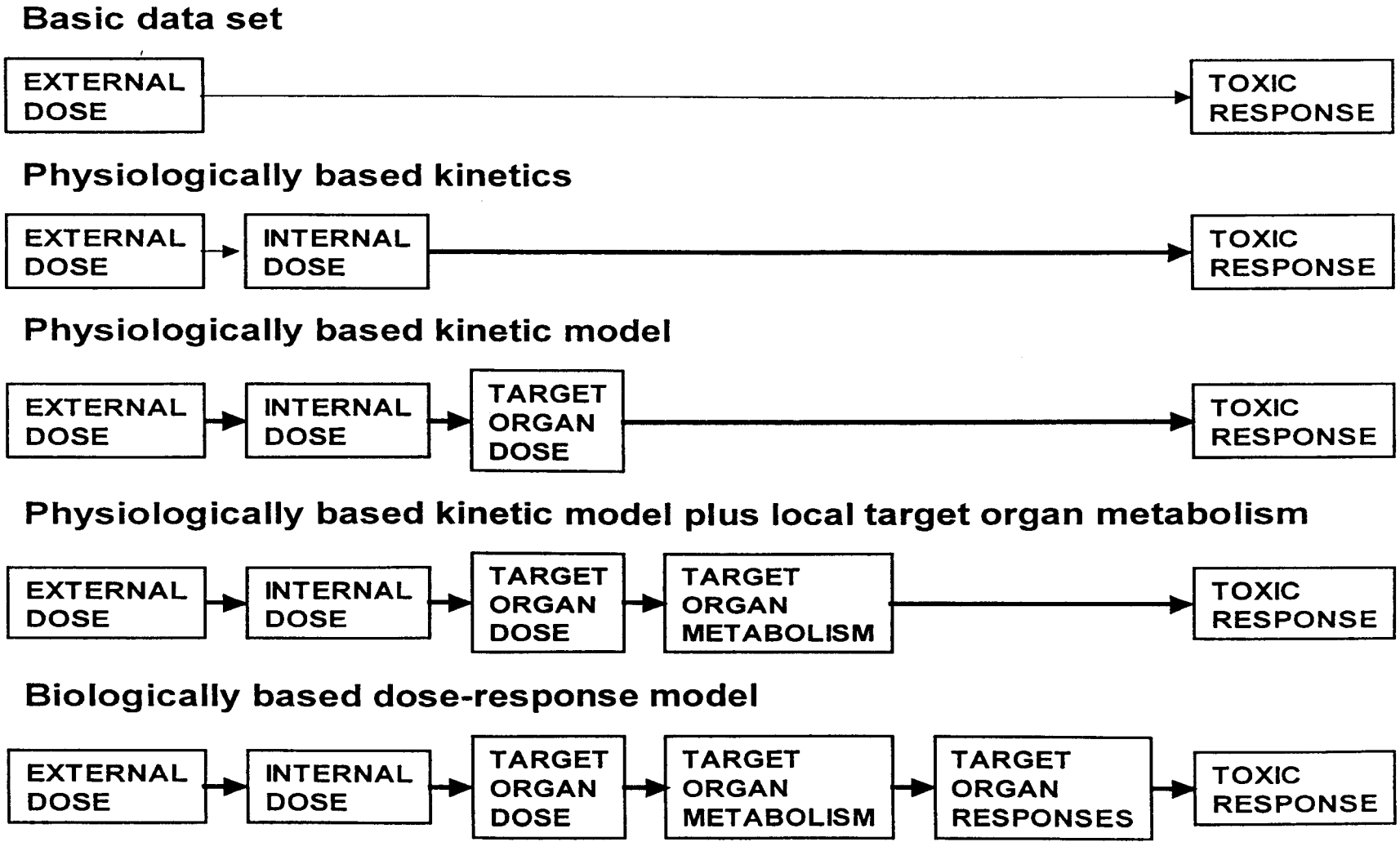
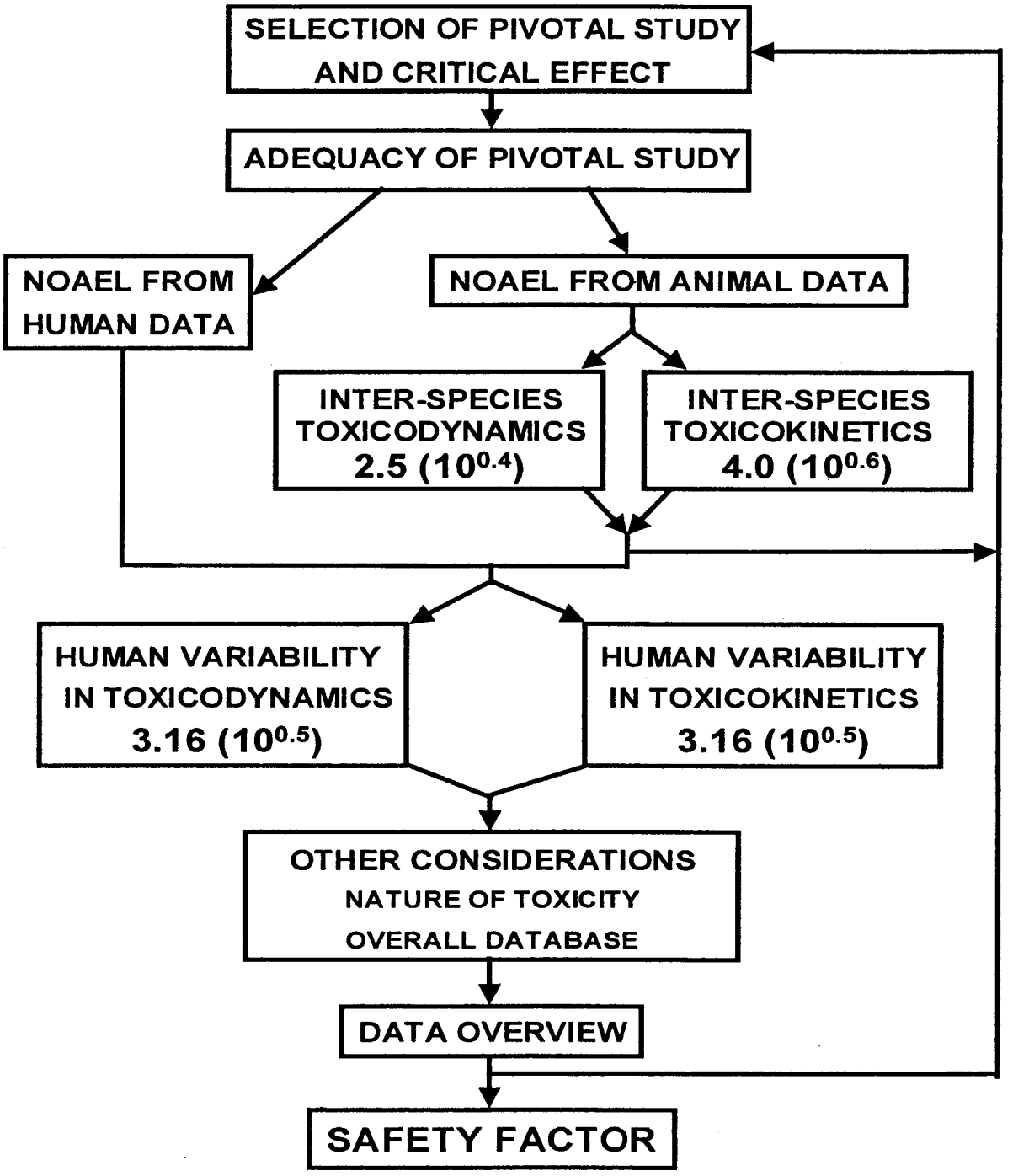
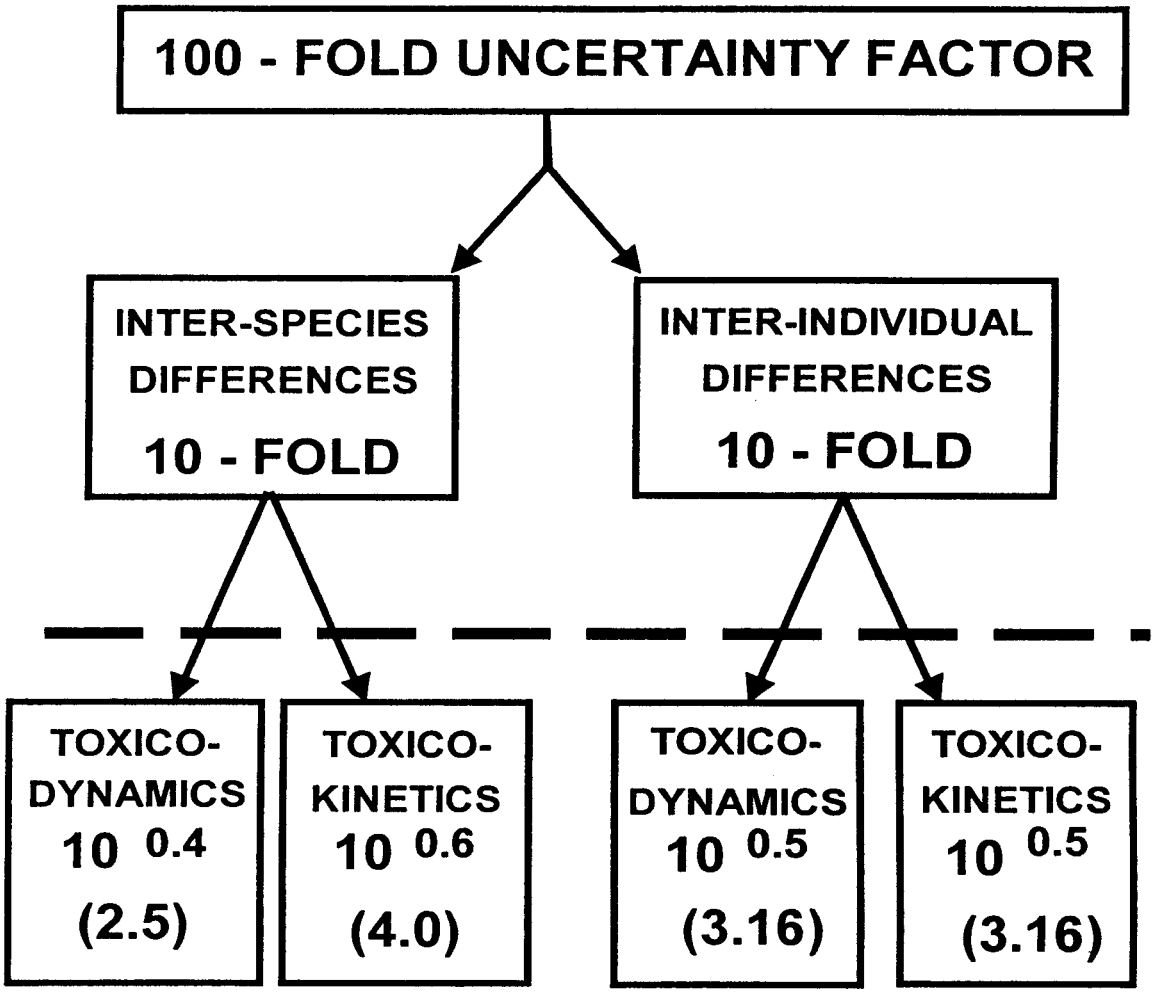


図２　閾値を有する毒性影響の定量的リスク評価



Risk Assessment for Threshold Toxicants (IPCS, 1994)

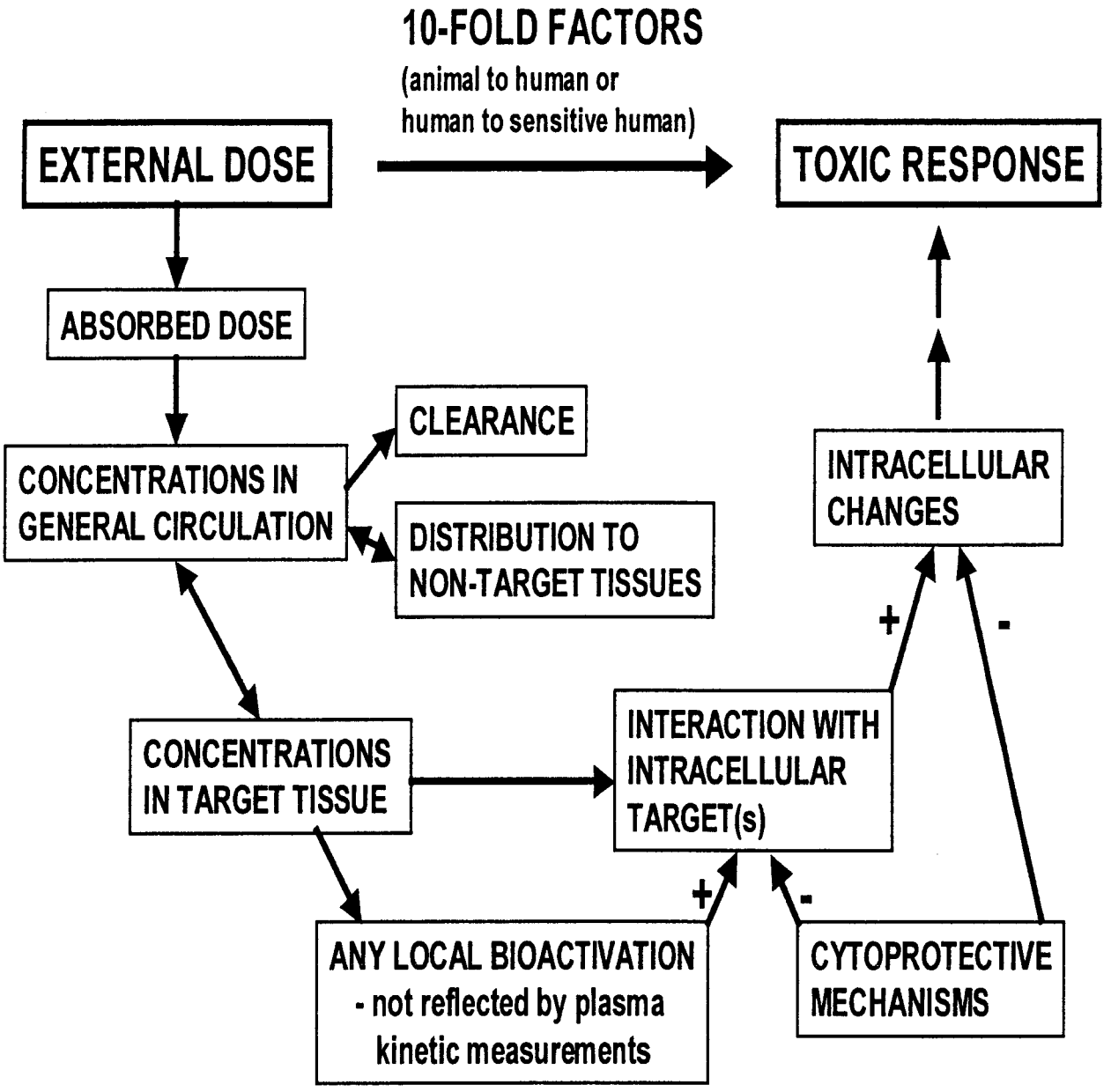
図3　トキシコキネティクスとトキシコダイナミックスのデータに基づく種差と個体差の評価（IPCS, 1999）



Subdivision of uncertainty factors (IPCS, 1999)

図４　外部暴露値から毒性影響の間に介在するプロセス

(Renwick, 2000)

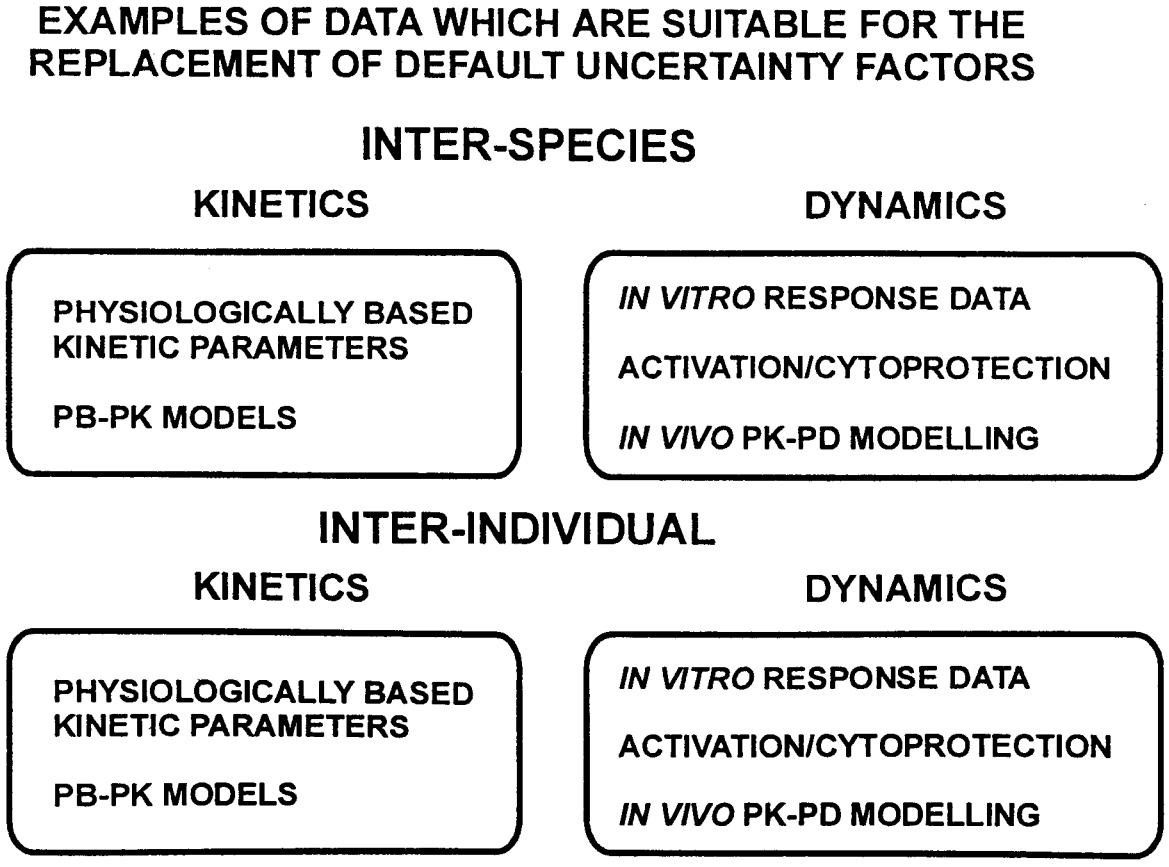


Note – "CONCENTRATIONS" refers to the relevant active form delivered by the general circulation and may be the parent compound, or an active metabolite produced in another tissue and delivered to the target tissue/organ

Processes involved in the conversion of an external dose into a toxic response (Renwick, 2000)

図５　種差と個体差を説明する要素としての

トキシコキネチックス、トキシコダイナミックスデータ



Types of data which may be used to replace a default uncertainty factor (Renwick, 2000)