

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

Scaling: pros and cons

<i>PRO</i>	<i>CON</i>
takes account of metabolic rates, detoxification, bioactivation and excretion scale with $BW^{0.67-0.75}$	metabolism of xenobiotics often organ-specific
scaling used in dose calculation for inhalation exposure	humans do not eat according to caloric demand
many biological functions related to energy production and use scale with $BW^{0.75}$	allometric scaling and experimental exposure period not independent
validation done for acute effects (Travis 91/92) and carcinogenicity (EPA 92)	not all effects correlate to metabolism (e.g. local effects)
	size independent factors: e.g. absorption, protein binding, bile excretion

(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)

Basic data set



Physiologically based Kinetics



Physiologically based kinetic model



Physiologically based kinetic model plus local target organ metabolism



Biologically based dose-response model

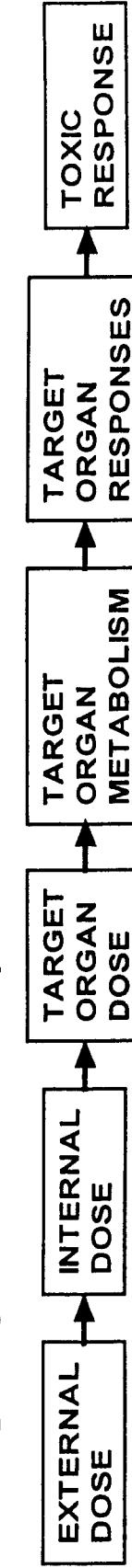
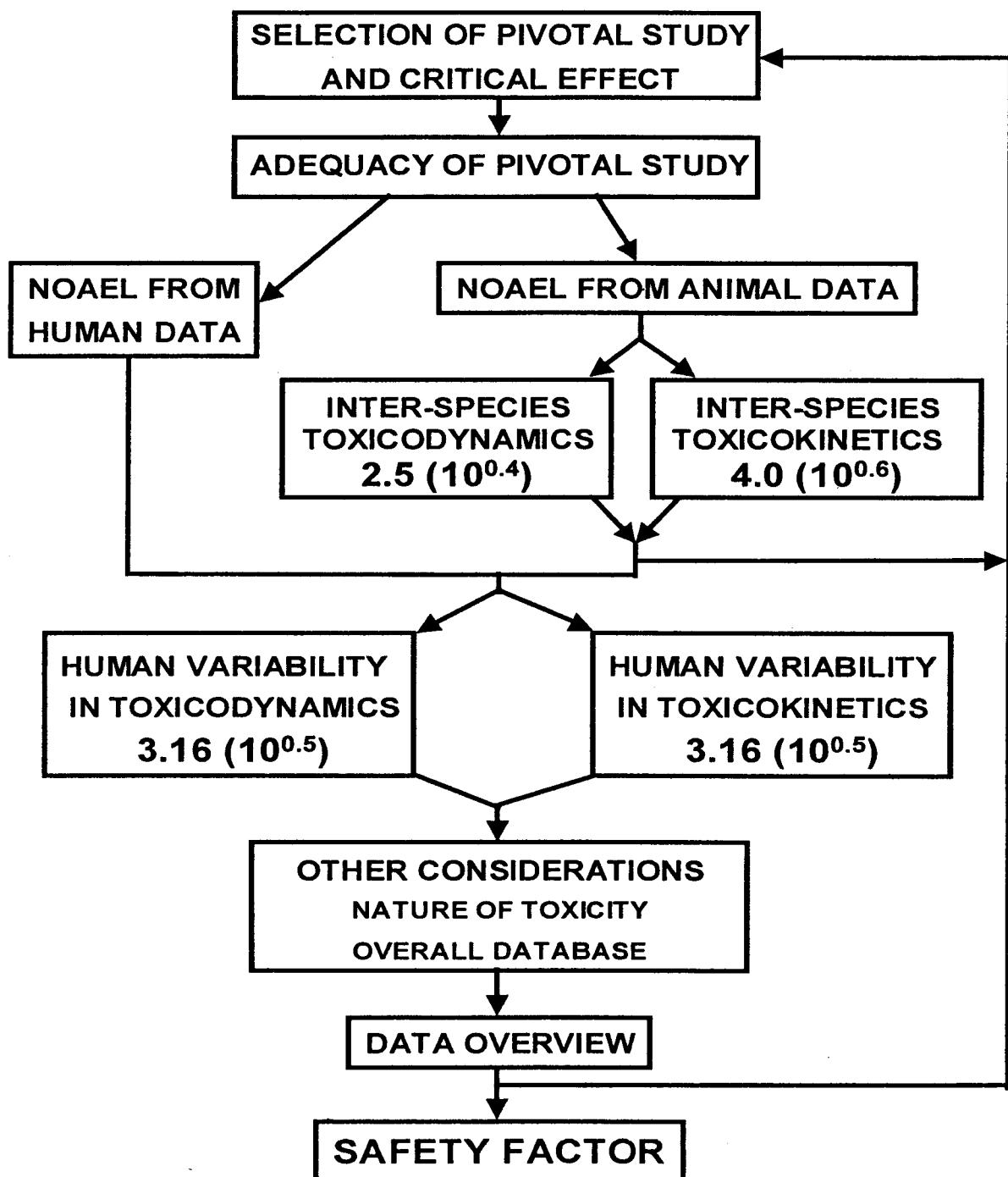
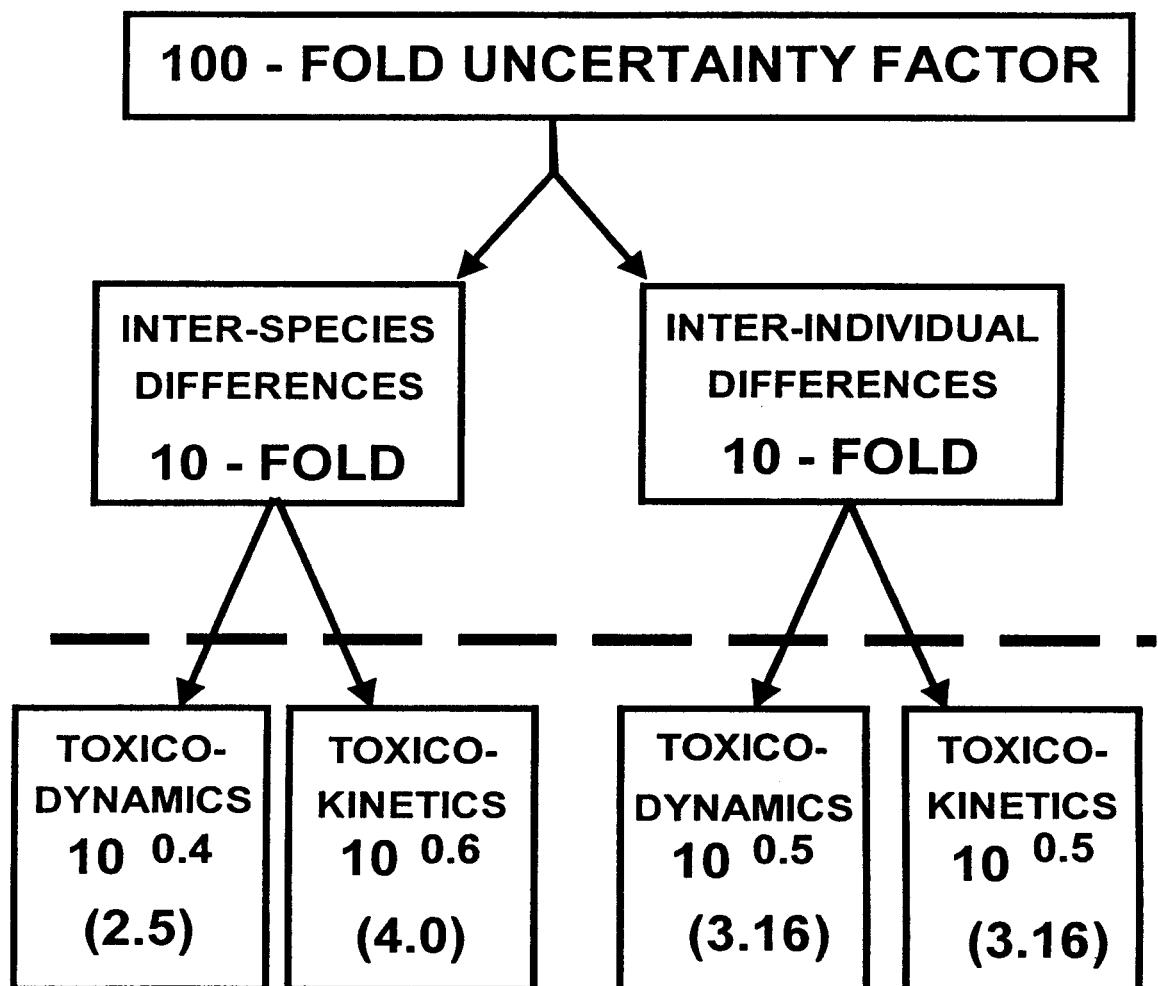


図2 閾値を有する毒性影響の定量的リスク評価



Risk Assessment for Threshold Toxicants
(IPCS, 1994)

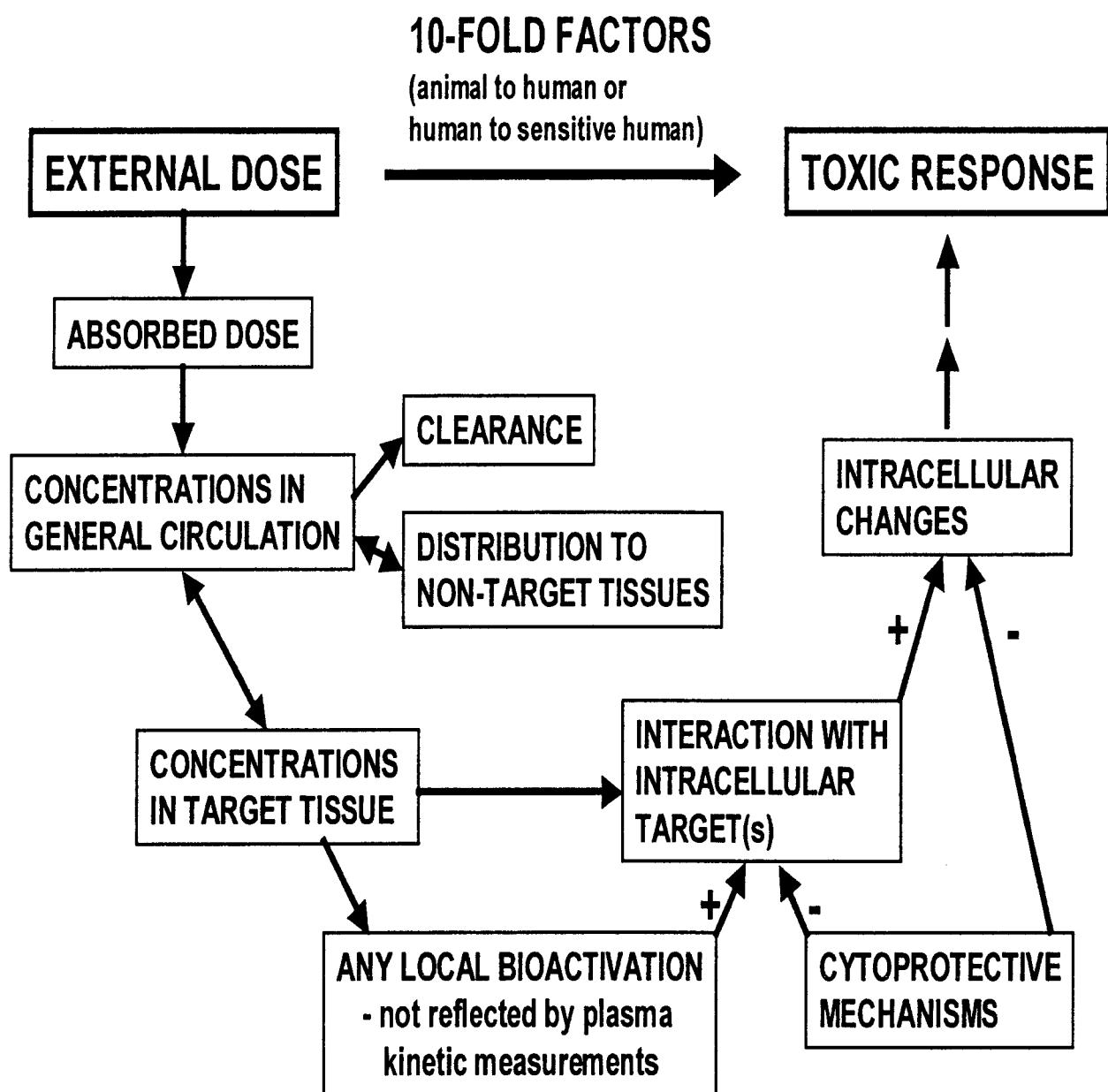
図3 トキシコキネティクスとトキシコダイナミックスの
データに基づく種差と個体差の評価 (IPCS, 1999)



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)



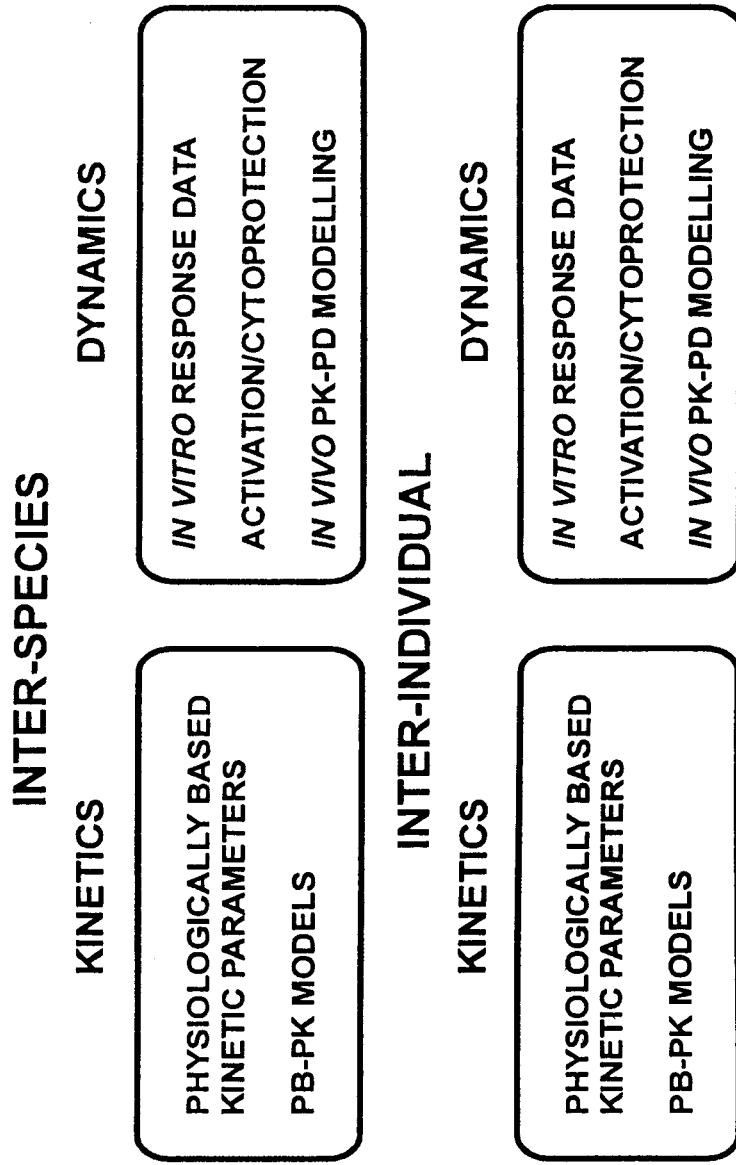
Note – “CONCENTRATIONS” refers to the relevant active form delivered by the general circulation and may be the parent compound, or an active metabolite produced in another tissue and delivered to the target tissue/organ

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、トキシコダイナミクスデータ

EXAMPLES OF DATA WHICH ARE SUITABLE FOR THE
REPLACEMENT OF DEFAULT UNCERTAINTY FACTORS



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