



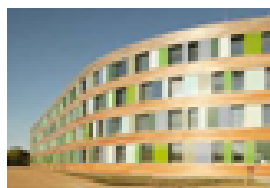
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DRESDEN**



Fakultät Umweltwissenschaften – Institut für Hydrobiologie

# Challenges and opportunities of post market surveillance: fate and effects monitoring

Dirk Jungmann



# Environmental risk assessment in the authorization procedure

## Pre market surveillance

administrative  
information and  
scientific  
documentation

Marketing approval



benefit-risk- analysis



Environmental risk assessment  
required for all new applications  
(technical guidances available)

## Post market surveillance (pharmakovigilance)

collection and scientific  
evaluation of information  
on suspected adverse  
reactions related to the use  
of a medicinal product etc.



Obligation to report on  
environmental problems  
of veterinary medicinal  
products

# Environmental problems?



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Hazard of a compound  
Effect analyses

Occurrence of a compound  
Environmental concentrations



MECs

Measured Environmental Concentration



MECs

Expensive and time consuming



**Exposure monitoring**  
Chemical analysis

## Monitoring

... in general monitoring is a topic describing a systemic recording, observing or control of events or processes

**Biomonitoring** records and observes systematically .

- regularly repeated observation of the condition and inventory of plants and animals and their communities to determine the environmental quality.

*retrospective*

**Effect monitoring** <- toxicodynamic



# Definition

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## Monitoring

### Toxicodynamic

.... is the study of the physiological effects of chemicals (VMPs) on the organism.

How does the chemical act on the organism?

Biomonitoring is “something or someone who warns an overseer”  
(Rüdel et al. 2007)



Sampling site upstream



Pollution



Biomarker

Sampling site downstream



# Level of integration



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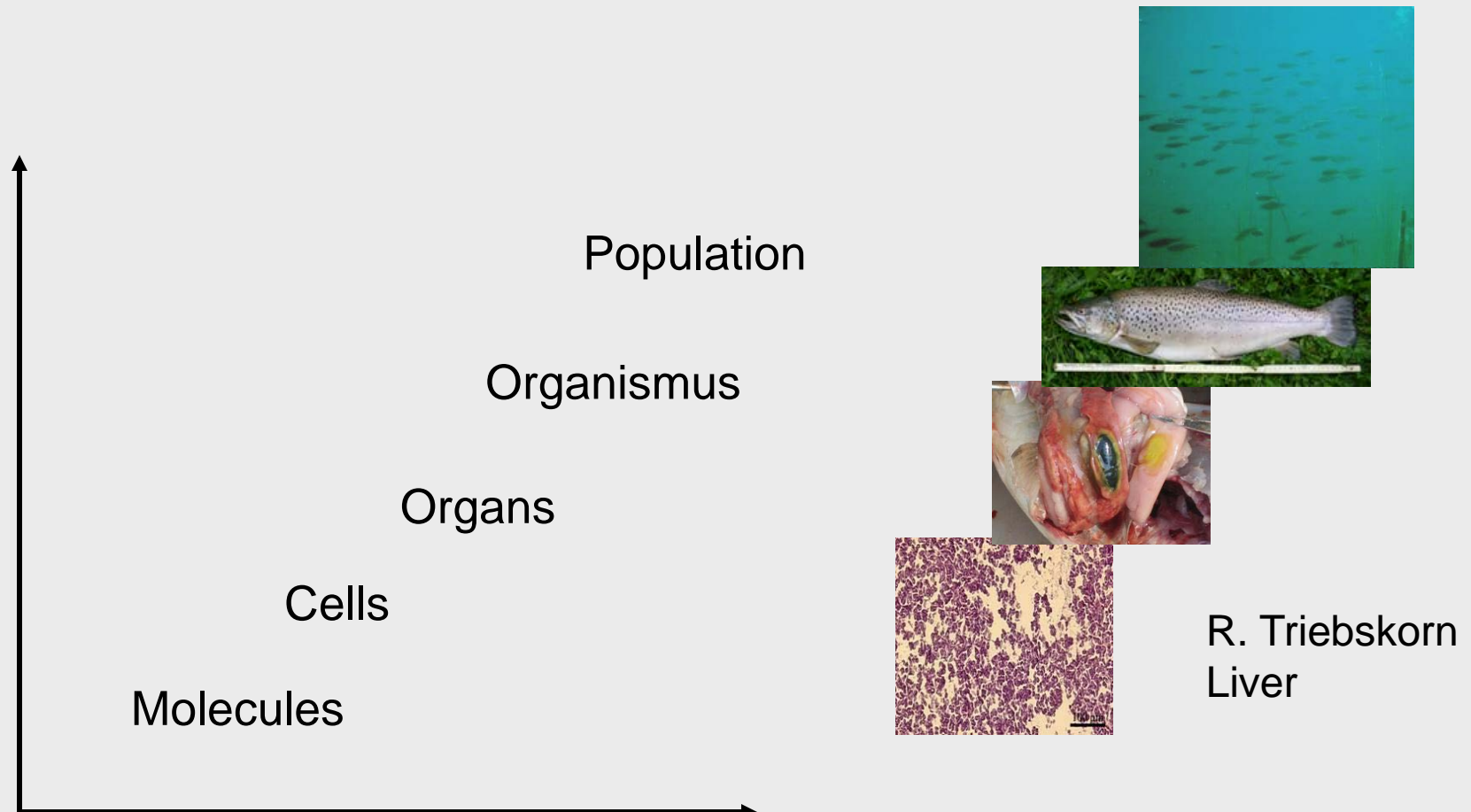
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## Observation of different biological tier:

molecular -> population



# Cause - Response - Relationship



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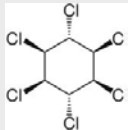
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**Observation** - general: z.B. CYP 450 (Biomarker)

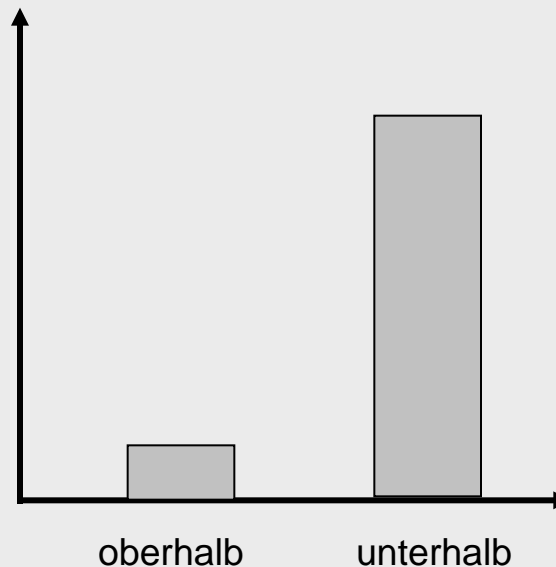


Organism

**Observation**

Significant effect

Observation



Biomonitoring is “something or someone who warns an overseer”  
(Rüdel et al. 2007)



# Cause - Response - Relationship

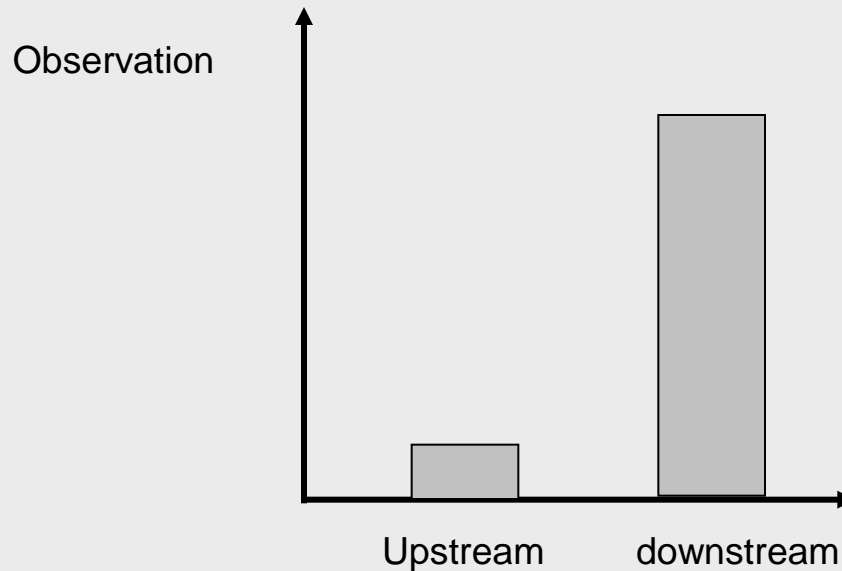


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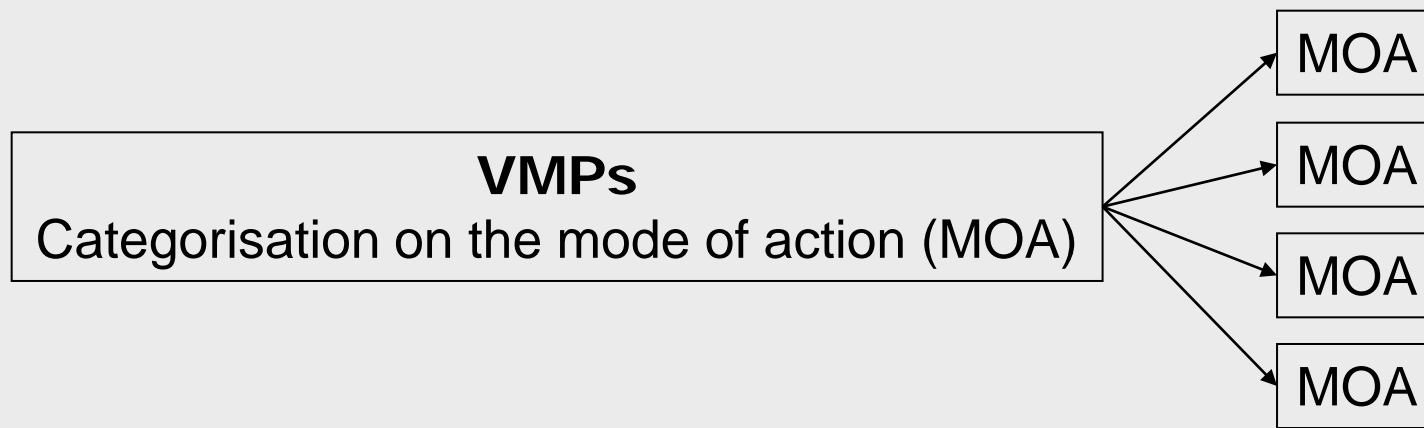
CYP 450 (Biomarker) indicates pollution  
but only a general  
Cause - Response - Relationship

## Toxicodynamic

.... is the study of the physiological effects of chemicals  
(pharmaceuticals) on the organism.

## VMPs

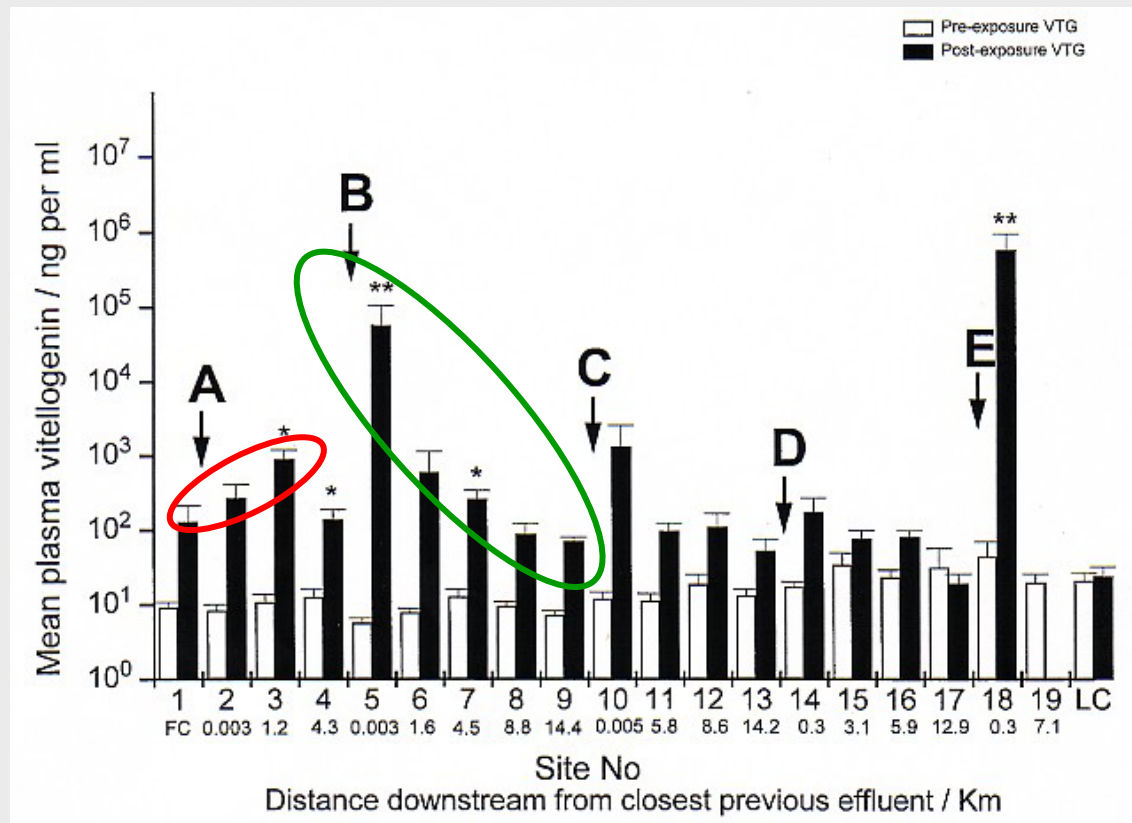
Topic of **application** (Pesticide, Biocide, etc.)



# Lessons from biomarker

## Signal

- Special: Vitellogenin-content in the blood of male fish  
effectmonitoring

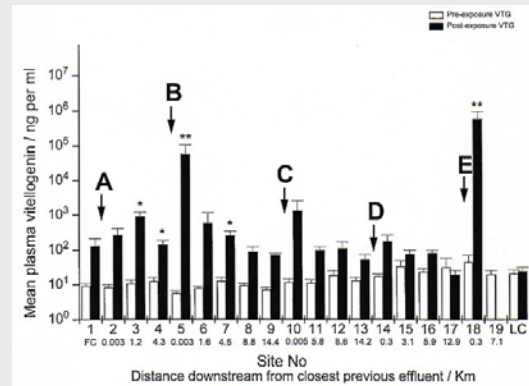


# Lessons from biomarker

## Signal

- Special: Vitellogenin-content in the blood of male fish

## Effectmonitoring



Endocrine effective compounds



Effect

## Responsible compounds?

Atrazin  
DDT  
DDE  
DDD  
Dichlovos  
Dieldrin  
Dimethoat  
Diuron  
Endosulfan  
Lindan  
Malathion  
Parathion-methyl  
Simazin  
Trifluralin

Nonylphenol  
4-Nonylphenol  
4-tert-Oktylphenol  
4-tert-Pentylphenol  
Bisphenol A

### *Pharmaceuticals*

Medroxyprogesteron  
Flutamid  
Spironolacton  
17a-Ethinylestradiol  
Hydroxyprogesteroncaproat  
Mestranol  
Tamoxifen  
Megestrol  
b-Sinosterol  
Aminogluthethimid  
Fosfestrol  
Testosteron  
Östradiolvalerat  
Letrozol

Landesumweltamt Brandenburg (2000)

No detection of a field of application! -> pharmaceuticals

Complex field to detect pollutants and a challenging task

**Application is not the MOA**

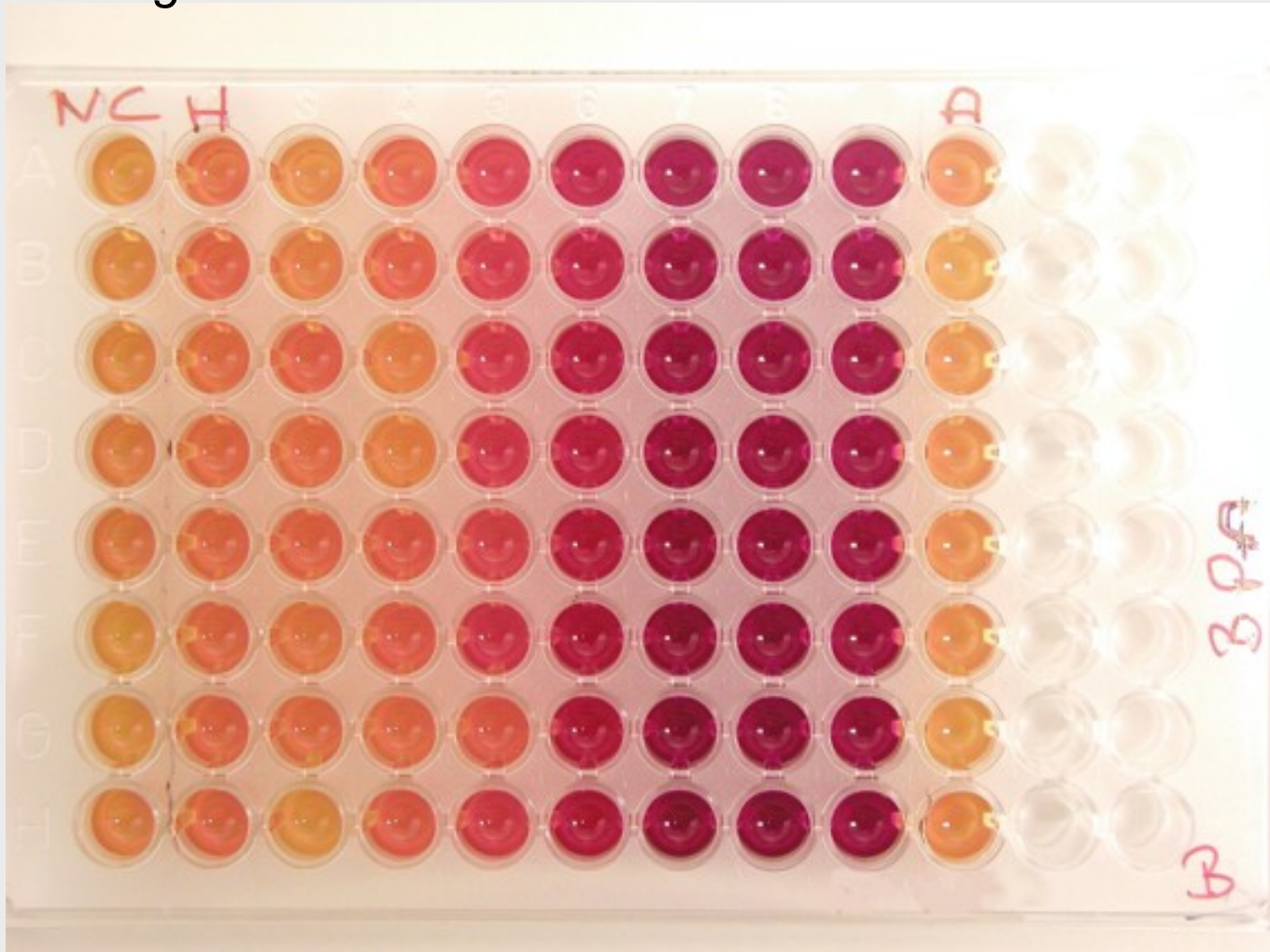
It is possible to identify areas of concern and need for action

- Advantages
  - in contrast to e.g. industrial chemicals the MOA of VMPs is well known
  - methods are available to determine the impact on target molecules -> toxicodynamik

# Potentials

YES or YAS to detect endocrine active substances;

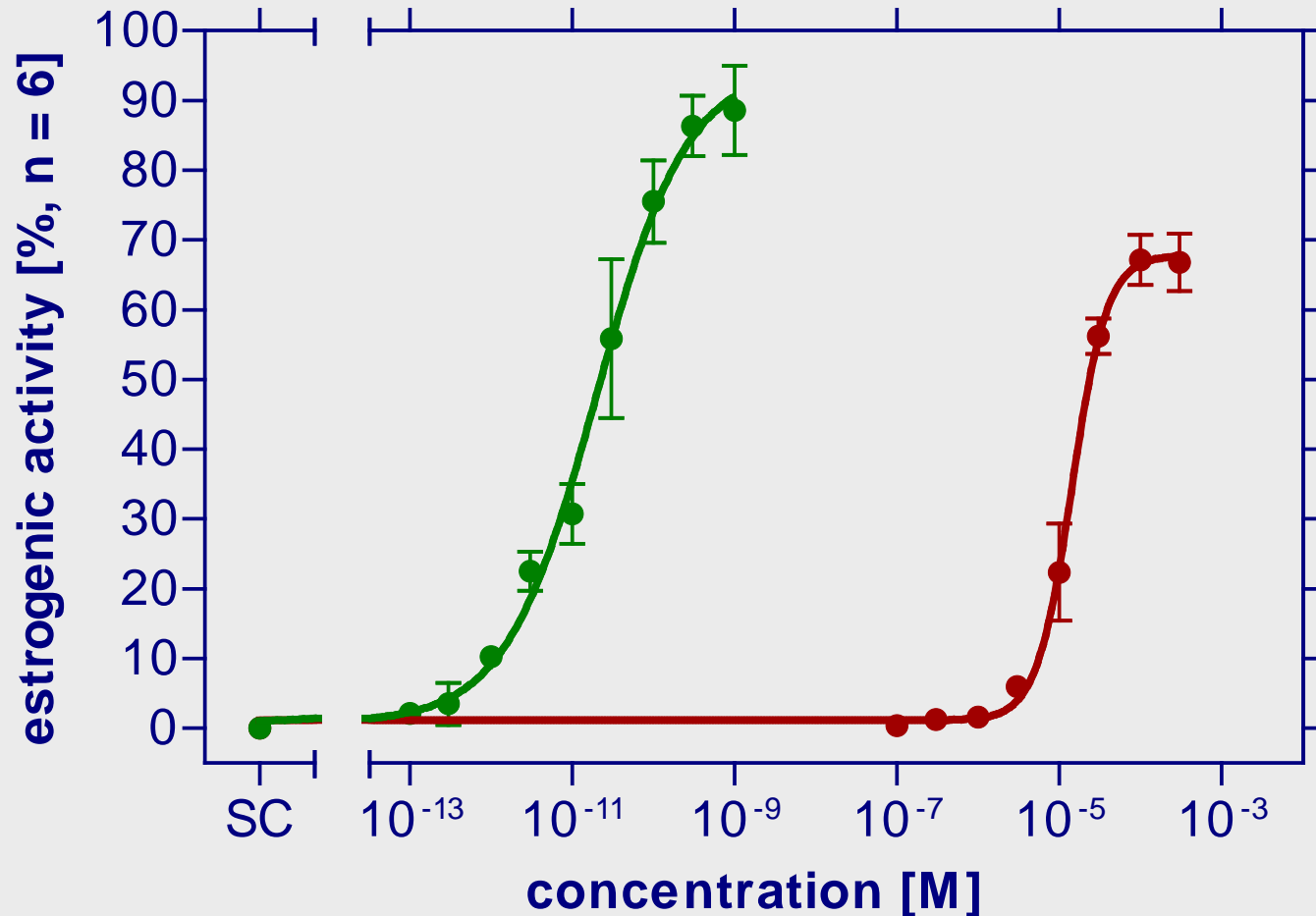
*YES with estrogenic active substance*





# Potentials

Concentration- response relationship: **positive control**  
( **$17\beta$ -estradiol**) and estrogenic active substance



Differentiation:

## **Applications**

hypertension, lipid-lowering drugs, analgetica.

## **MOA**

$\beta$ 1-Adreno receptoren blocker (beta blocker)

Inhibition of hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA-reductase  
(HMG-CoA-Reductase)

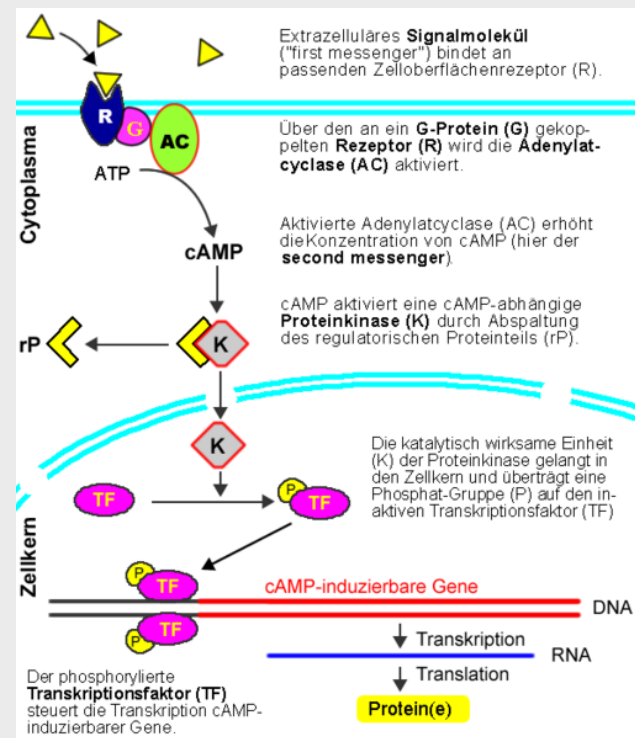
Inhibition of Cyclooxygenases (COX)

# Potentials and strategies

hypertension

$\beta$ 1-Adreno receptoren blocker (beta blocker)

Very specific (R) Receptor ; used in pharmaceutical research as screening tool



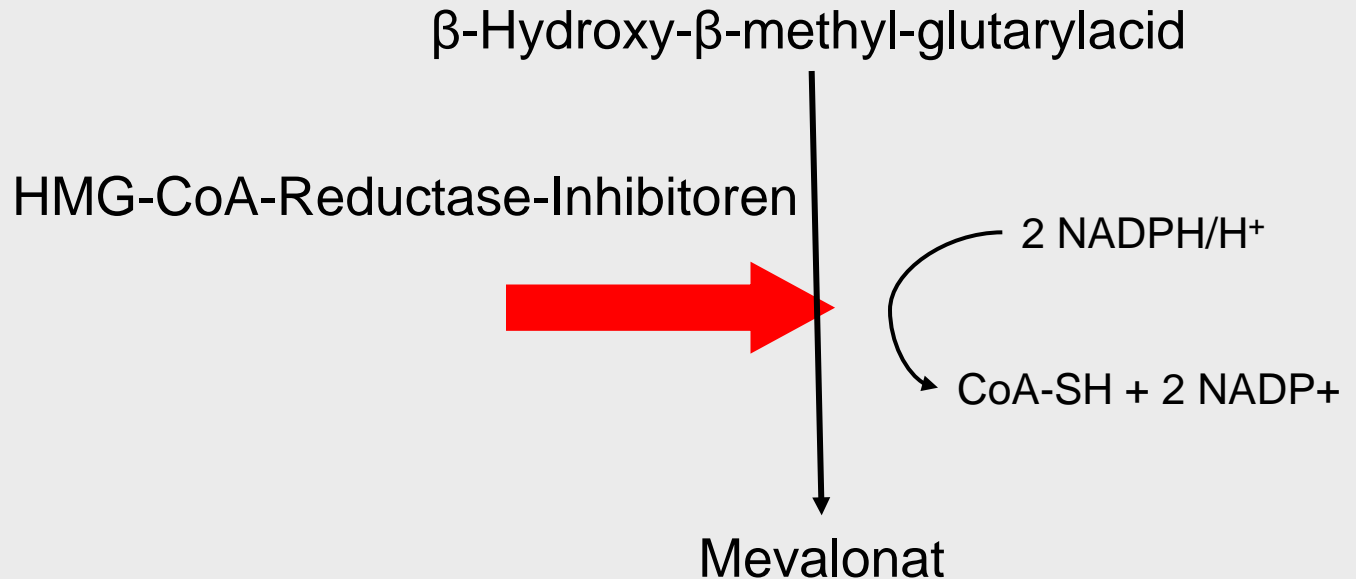
Vereinfacht nach KNIPPERS, R. (2006): Molekulare Genetik, Thieme-Verlag

# Potentials and strategies

lipid-lowering drugs – cholesterin synthese

## Statine

Atorvastatin  
Cerivastatin  
Fluvastatin  
Lovastatin  
Pitavastatin  
Pravastatin  
Rosuvastatin  
Simvastatin

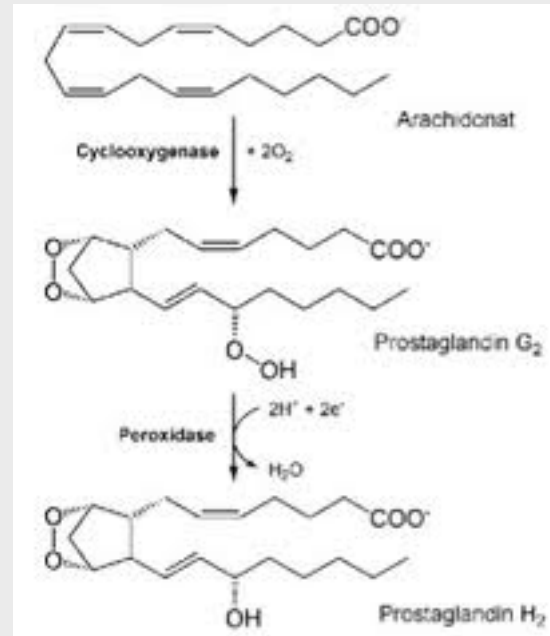
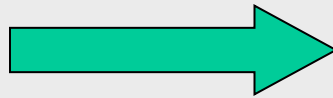


# Potentials and strategies



## Analgetika – Inhibition of Cyclooxygenase (COX)

ASS  
Diclofenac  
Ibuprofen



- VMPs must be categorised after the MOA
- *in vitro* - monitoring with specific biomarker is possible
- *in vivo* – passives monitoring is possible too as detection methods from human medicin are available

**Monitoring of VMPs is possible and urgently necessary to get a survey on regions and substances of concern**

However validation and some more research is necessary

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# Acknowledgement

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Thanks to my colleagues

Rita Triebkorn (STZ),

Jörg Öhlmann from Goethe University of Frankfurt

Manfred Frey from (STZ)

And for your

attention