

76th Advisory Forum meeting
Virtual meeting, 1-2 July 2020

EFSA project on New Approach Methodologies (NAMs)

Jose Tarazona

Scientific Committee & Emerging Risks Unit

Trusted science for safe food

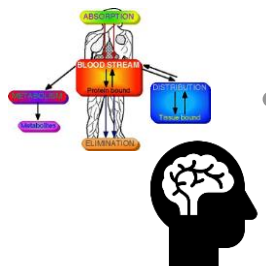


New Approach Methodologies

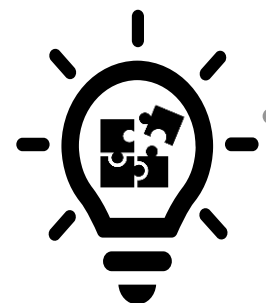
- **NAMs: more than “just” alternatives to animal testing**



- Using *in vitro* and *in silico* alternatives, but connected to modern technologies and “bigdata”
 - High-Throughput Screening (HTS) and High-Content Screening (HCS)
 - Data-models/structure facilitating harmonisation and “reuse”



- Focusing on human relevant models
 - Human *in vitro in vivo* extrapolation (IVIVE), addressing genetic and induced susceptibility (e.g. inter and intraspecies metabolic capacities)
 - Addressing (developmental) neurotoxicity and human unique diseases



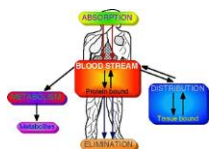
- Getting mechanistic understanding
 - Adverse Outcome Pathways (AOP)
 - Paradigm (R)evolution towards more informative risk assessments



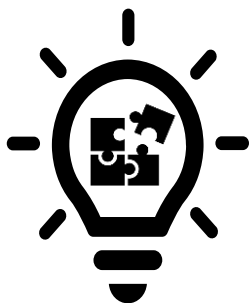
Examples of EFSA activities



- OpenFoodtox 2.0
- Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSAR)
- Thresholds of Toxicological Concern (TTC)
- Read-across (new project)



- Toxicokinetic/Toxicodynamic models: Web-platform under construction
- Developmental neurotoxicity (DNT) joint project with DK
- *In vitro* models for genotoxicity, endocrine activity, comparative metabolisms, ...



- Adverse Outcome Pathways (AOP) for Parkinsonian diseases, childhood leukaemia,...
- Proposal for on the ***Future of Chemical Risk Assessment***



General elements for setting the vision

- **Current situation on NAMs:**

- Established legal framework & full incorporation in research
 - Large majority of research studies and publications on toxicity use in silico or in vitro approaches (i.e. NAMs)
 - OECD and JRC acting as links for validation/harmonisation at international/EU levels
- Limited incorporation in regulatory chemical RA
 - Reluctancy by risk assessors (also in EFSA) and risk managers
 - Lack of paradigm/guidance for mechanistically driven toxicology
- Dedicated networks of regulatory agencies
 - APCRA (since 2016) (International with participation and involvement of EFSA and ECHA)
 - PARERE (Preliminary Assessment of Regulatory Relevance Network) (EU MS with participation and involvement of EFSA and ECHA)



Specific elements for EFSA assessments

- ✓ Information from existing animal studies is available, but frequently with limitations or deficiencies
 - *Identification of data gaps and requests for additional information*

- ✓ Literature searches extract NAM-based publications with *ad-hoc* protocols
 - *Risk assessors do not have sufficient guidance for using mechanistic information in the risk assessment*

- ✓ The mechanistic information is key for the identification of drivers for susceptibility and targeting specific population groups.
 - *The identification of susceptibility drivers will produce better assessments, more informative for risk managers and society.*



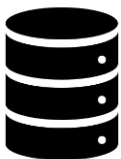
Prioritisation



- **Networking:** EFSA approach for NAMs to be broadly consulted with all relevant partners and external actors



- **Methods:** Increasing EFSA efforts on developments with regulatory priority
 - Conceptual approaches: AOPs, IATAs, Read-across,...
 - Targeted developments: DNT, TKPlate, iv-Met,...



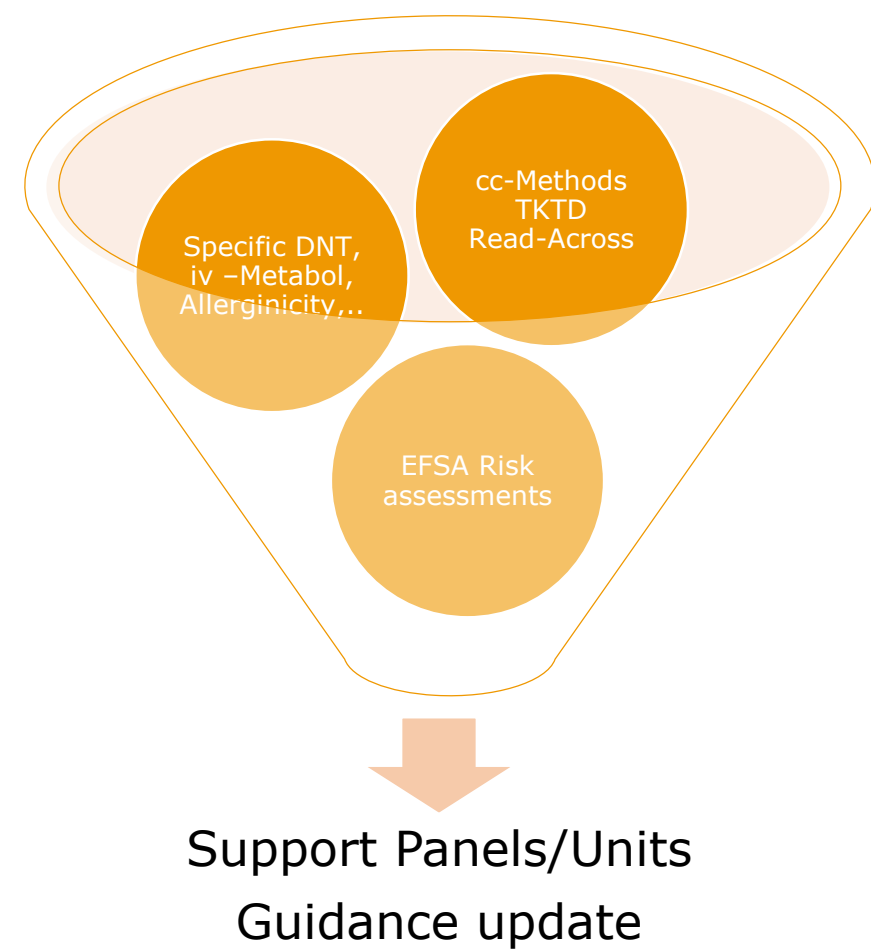
- **Data:** Facilitating connectivity and re-use of EFSA validated data
 - OPENFoodTox



- **New targeted approach**
 - Co-designing (researchers and risk assessors) NAM-based studies for addressing data-gaps identified in EFSA assessments



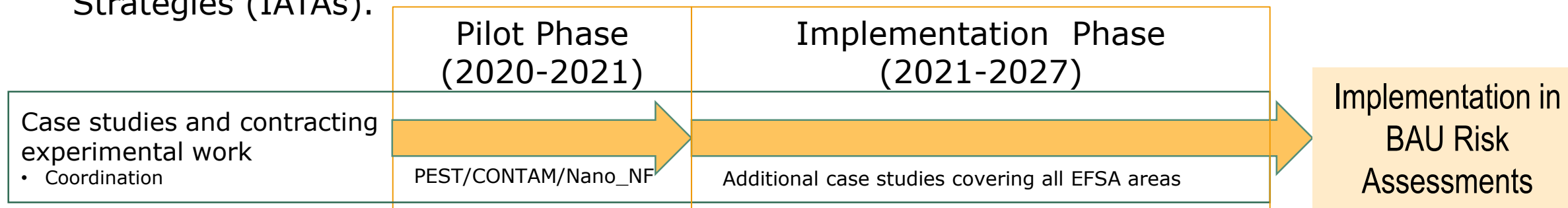
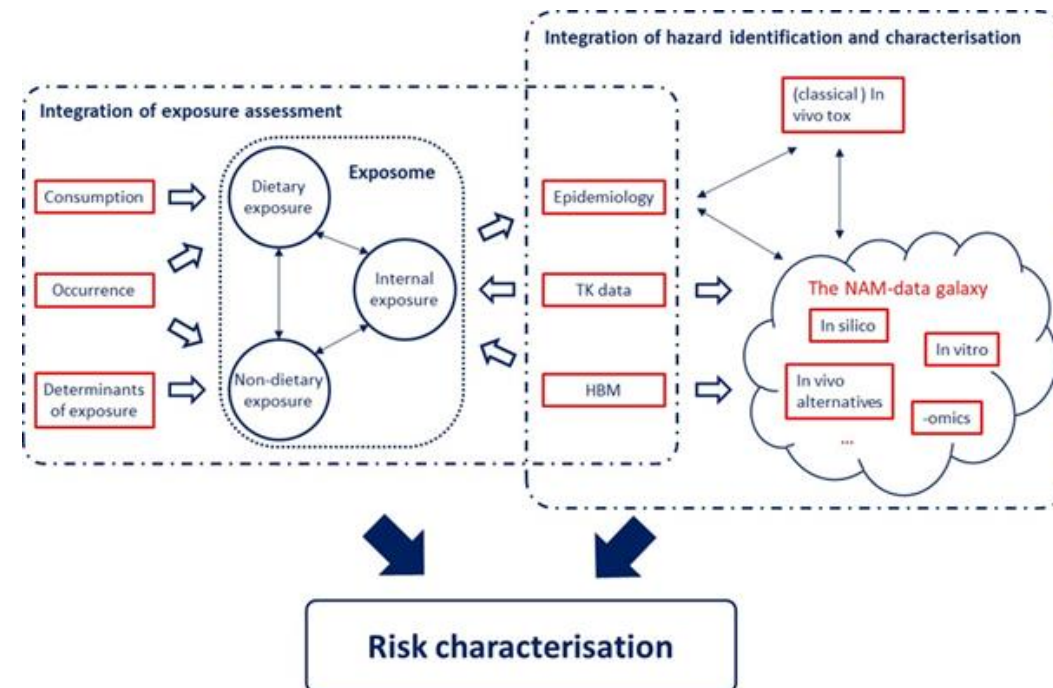
Build on existing projects, networks & opportunities





Connected to the paradigm evolution for the: **Future of Chemical Risk Assessment**

- Mechanistic-based risk assessments for chemicals in food and feed
 - Supporting risk assessors in the appraisal and integration of results from NAMs-studies
- Using NAMs for addressing data gaps in risk assessment, minimising animal testing
 - Through the design and validation of NAM-based Integrated Assessment and Testing Strategies (IATAs).





Collaborative case studies

- Real “proof of concept” cases under EFSA assessment
 - Prioritisation with MSs
 - Selection of EFSA assessments
 - Identification of data gaps
- Co-design platform of researchers and risk assessors in EFSA, EU agencies, and MSs
 - Define the AOP or health concerns
 - Develop the IATA and test design
- Data generation (e.g. Art. 36 organisations) and incorporation in risk assessments
 - Contract the studies
 - Validate the results from the regulatory perspective
 - Update EFSA’s risk assessments with validated NAM results



Approved pilots: launching in 2020 € 550K SCER G&P budget

- Pesticides/neurotoxicity:
 - Tebufenpyrad (mitochondrial Complex I inhibitor)/ Parkinsonian syndromes
 - IATA based on the AOP developed by EFSA
 - Cooperation with ANSES

- Nanomaterials/GIT nanofibers uptake and genotoxicity
 - Nanocellulose, Novel Food (bacterial), nano-fraction in additives, engineering nanofibers
 - Address adaptations for nanofibers in the EFSA guidance
 - Workshop with participants from OECD, JRC, IT, FI, NL, IE, BE, DK

- Contaminants/immunotoxicity
 - PFASs (epidemiological) alerts on interfering with vaccination response
 - Develop the AOP and IATA
 - To be further developed



- Better and more informative risk assessments;
- Facilitate the application of NAMs in chemical risk assessment at EU level
- Demonstrates EFSA's contributions to societal needs and reduction of animal testing
- Increase researchers' interest in regulatory science



- Broad consultation on a “**Theme paper on NAMs**” with the Advisory Forum is scheduled
- Sharing experiences on NAMs and cooperation with MSs, sister agencies and international bodies is key for advancing risk assessment



Subscribe to

www.efsa.europa.eu/en/news/newsletters
www.efsa.europa.eu/en/rss



Engage with careers

www.efsa.europa.eu/en/engage/careers



Follow us on Twitter

@efsa_eu
@plants_efsa
@methods_efsa