

# Determination of the optimal biomarkers in urine and hair after oral and dermal pesticide exposure in order to quantify the pesticide exposure\*

Published: 30-06-2016

Last updated: 17-04-2024

Verification of the metabolic pathways and identification of suitable biomarkers of exposure following oral and dermal exposure for each of the selected pesticides in humans.

<b>Ethical review</b>	Approved WMO
<b>Status</b>	Recruitment stopped
<b>Health condition type</b>	Other condition
<b>Study type</b>	Interventional

## Summary

### ID

NL-OMON43439

### Source

ToetsingOnline

### Brief title

Determination of biomarkers after pesticide exposure

### Condition

- Other condition

### Synonym

Niet van toepassing

### Health condition

aandoeningen zijn geen onderdeel van deze studie. Doel is namelijk het bepalen van humane biomarkers in urine en haar.

### Research involving

Human

## Sponsors and support

**Primary sponsor:** Radboud Universitair Medisch Centrum

**Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Ministerie van OC&W

## Intervention

**Keyword:** Human Volunteer Study, Pesticide Metabolism, Pesticides exposure, Urine biomonitoring

## Outcome measures

### Primary outcome

Concentration of parent compound(s) and/or its metabolite(s) in urine and hair after oral and dermal exposure, including relative metabolite conversion factors and recovery percentages. In addition, the excretion patterns of parents/metabolites in urine over the first 48 hours after administration will be determined.

### Secondary outcome

Not applicable

## Study description

### Background summary

Pesticides are applied in the vicinity of homes and it is unknown what the residents\* exposure is. The exposure will be measured by urinary biomonitoring in the \*Onderzoek Bestrijdingsmiddelen en Omwonenden\* study. To interpret the urinary biomonitoring data, information on human metabolism of the substances is needed. Difficulties may arise when using animal data and therefore a controlled human volunteer study is the best way to interpret biomonitoring data. Benefits of using human volunteers for studying the metabolism at low doses far outweigh the minimal risks involved.

### Study objective

Verification of the metabolic pathways and identification of suitable biomarkers of exposure following oral and dermal exposure for each of the selected pesticides in humans.

## **Study design**

Cross-over human volunteer study

## **Intervention**

Each volunteer will be exposed orally and dermally to one of the selected compounds.

## **Study burden and risks**

The maximum quantity of exposure per session will not exceed the acceptable daily intake (ADI) for that pesticide. ADI values established by the EFSA are deemed to be safe for daily exposure over a lifetime. Adverse effects and health risk are therefore not expected. Participants have to visit the research laboratory two times. One session will be dedicated to oral administration and the other session involves dermal administration. After administration, participants have to collect urine over the following 48 hours. The first 8 hours following administration will be spent in an office workplace at the research institute. Participants will also be asked to complete a questionnaire about their personal characteristics, life style and pesticide use. To get a detailed overview of the food intake, volunteers will be asked to complete a 48 h diary.

## **Contacts**

### **Public**

Radboud Universitair Medisch Centrum

Geert Grooteplein 10  
Nijmegen 6526 GA  
NL

### **Scientific**

Radboud Universitair Medisch Centrum

Geert Grooteplein 10  
Nijmegen 6526 GA  
NL

## Trial sites

### Listed location countries

Netherlands

## Eligibility criteria

### Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

### Inclusion criteria

- Good general health i.e. no use of prescribed medication (except oral contraceptives);
- Age between 18 and 65 years;
- BMI between 20 and 25;
- Alcohol consumption less than two standard glasses a day;
- Caucasian (to minimize genetic differences);

### Exclusion criteria

- Pregnancy or willing to become pregnant during the study;
- Skin disorders, e.g. atopic eczema, psoriasis, or other chronic skin diseases that causes hyperkeratosis;
- Skin abnormalities on the non-dominant forearm, e.g. scars and injuries;
- Smoking;
- Direct contact or working with pesticides;

## Study design

### Design

**Study type:** Interventional

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Other

## Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	12-07-2016
Enrollment:	36
Type:	Actual

## Ethics review

Approved WMO	
Date:	30-06-2016
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)
Approved WMO	
Date:	26-10-2017
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)

## Study registrations

### Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

### Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

## In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL56428.091.16