



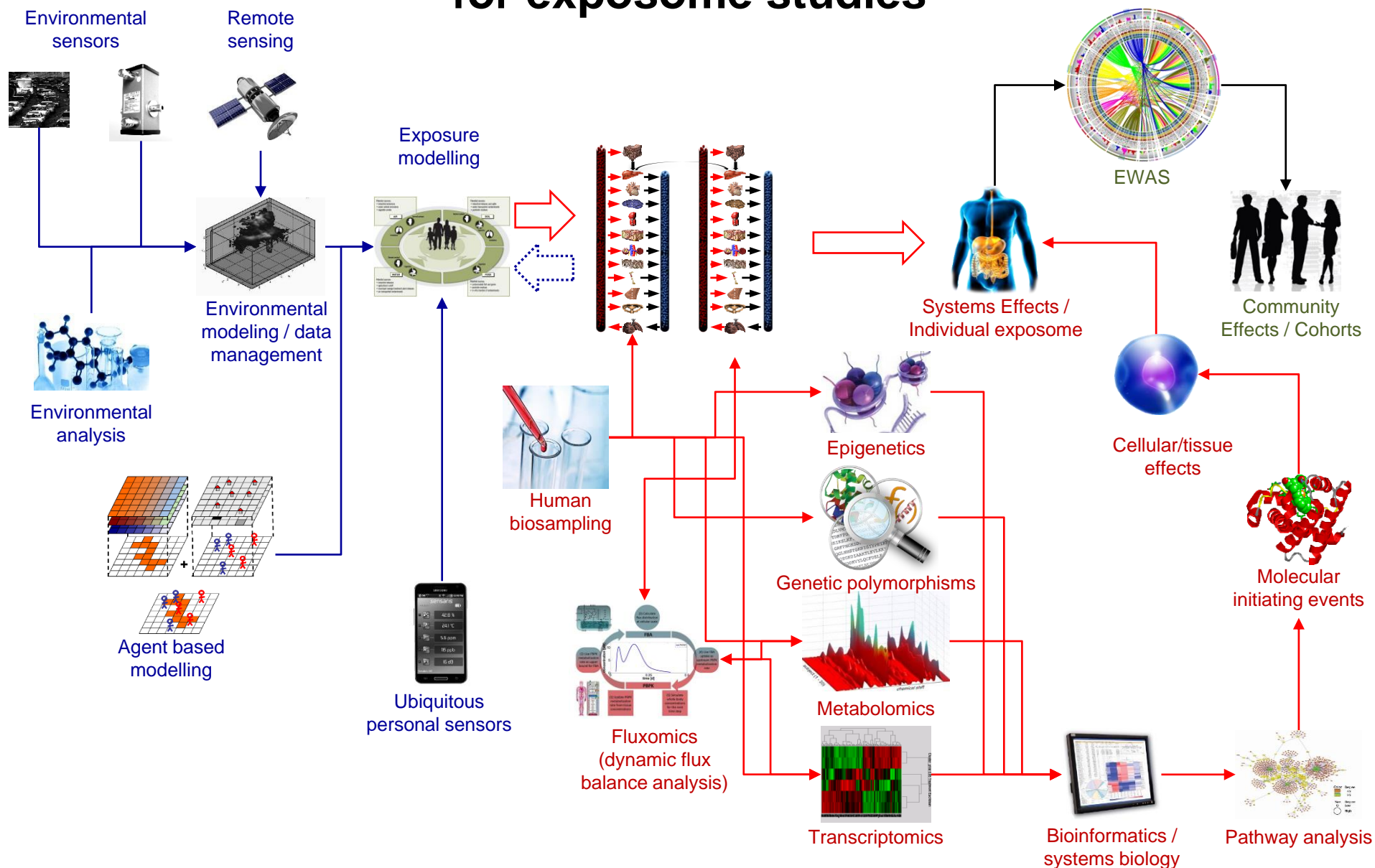
Assessing health impacts of hazardous waste: the exposome paradigm

D.A. Sarigiannis

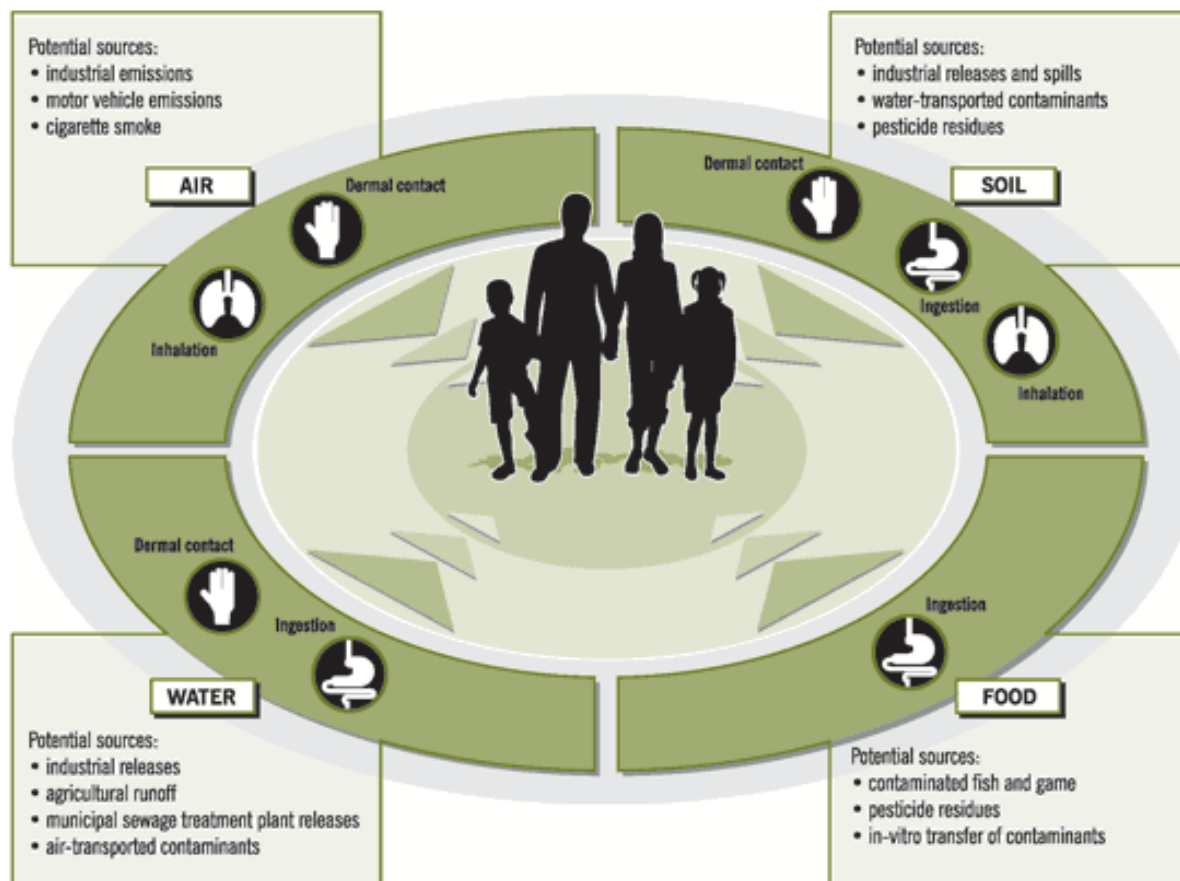
**Environmental Engineering Laboratory
Department of Chemical Engineering
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki**



Connectivity-based workflow for exposome studies

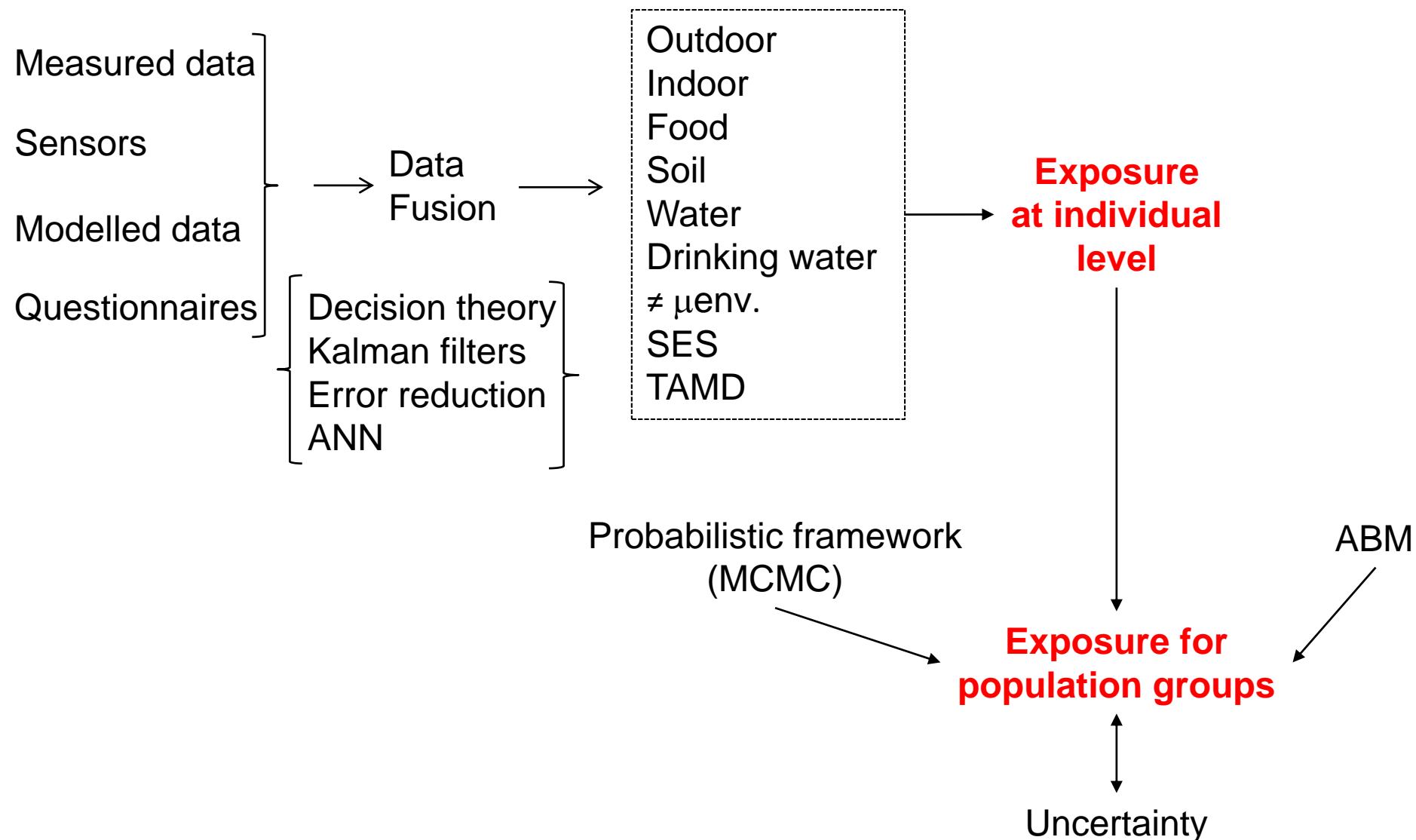


The external exposome



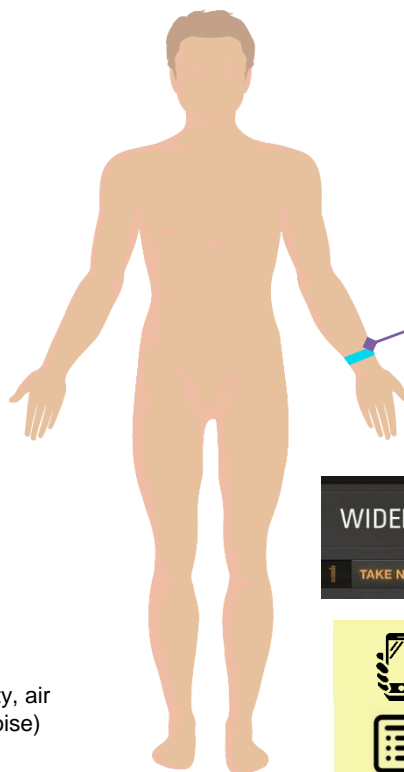
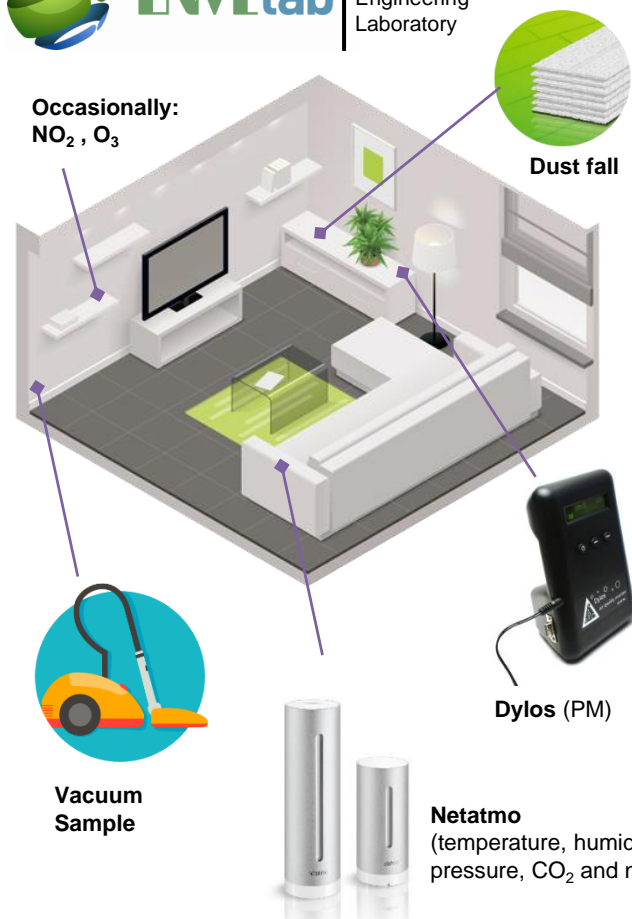


External Exposome workflow

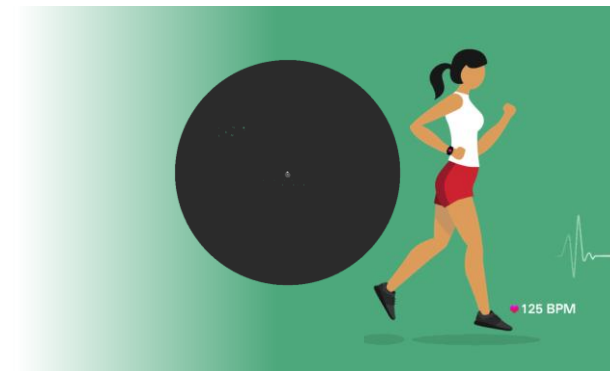
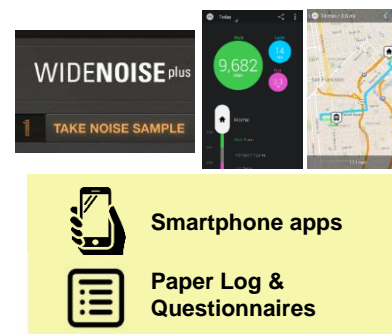




Pilot Campaign

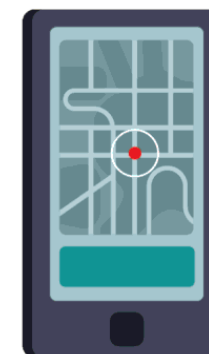


Fitbit Flex



Sleep

ACTIVITIES





Personal Exposure Assessment

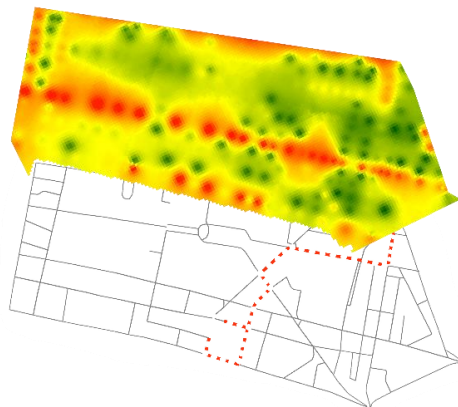


INPUT

SIMULATION

OUTPUT

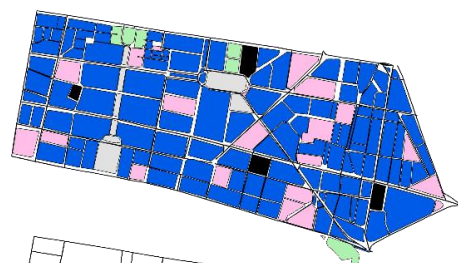
Air Quality
Data



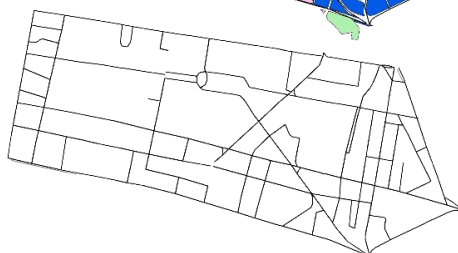
Population
Data

Agent Based Modelling

Buildings,
Land Use



Road Network



Personal
Exposure

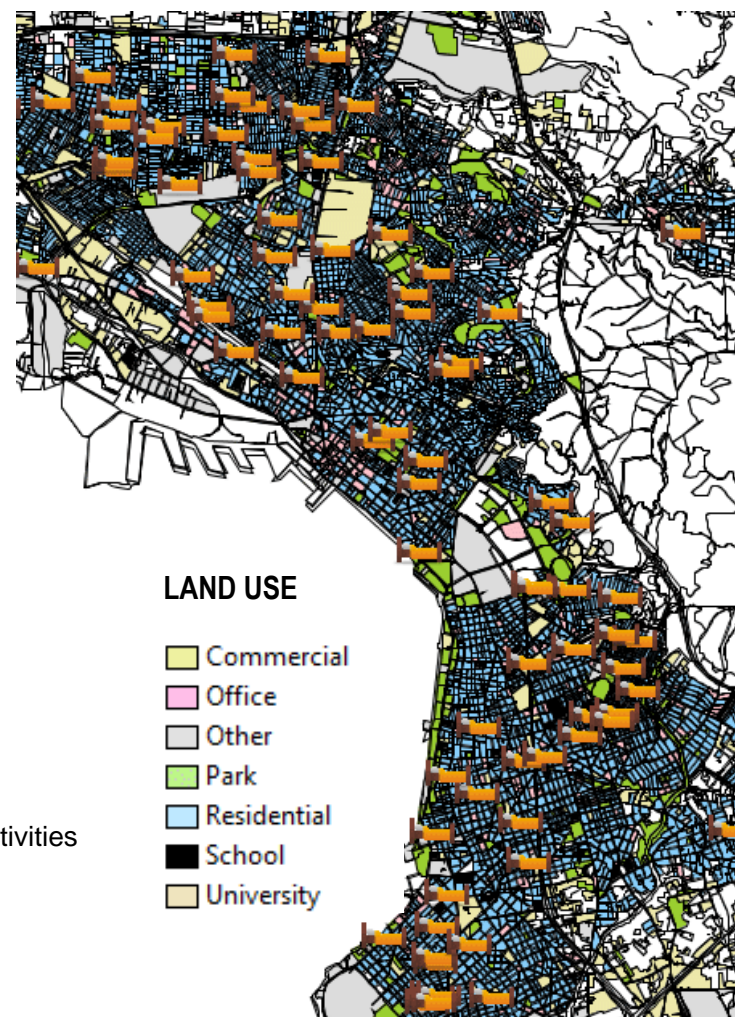
Human Agent
Trajectories

ACTIVITIES

- Sleeping
- In transit
- Working
- Indoor activities
- Relaxing
- Sports

LAND USE

- Commercial
- Office
- Other
- Park
- Residential
- School
- University

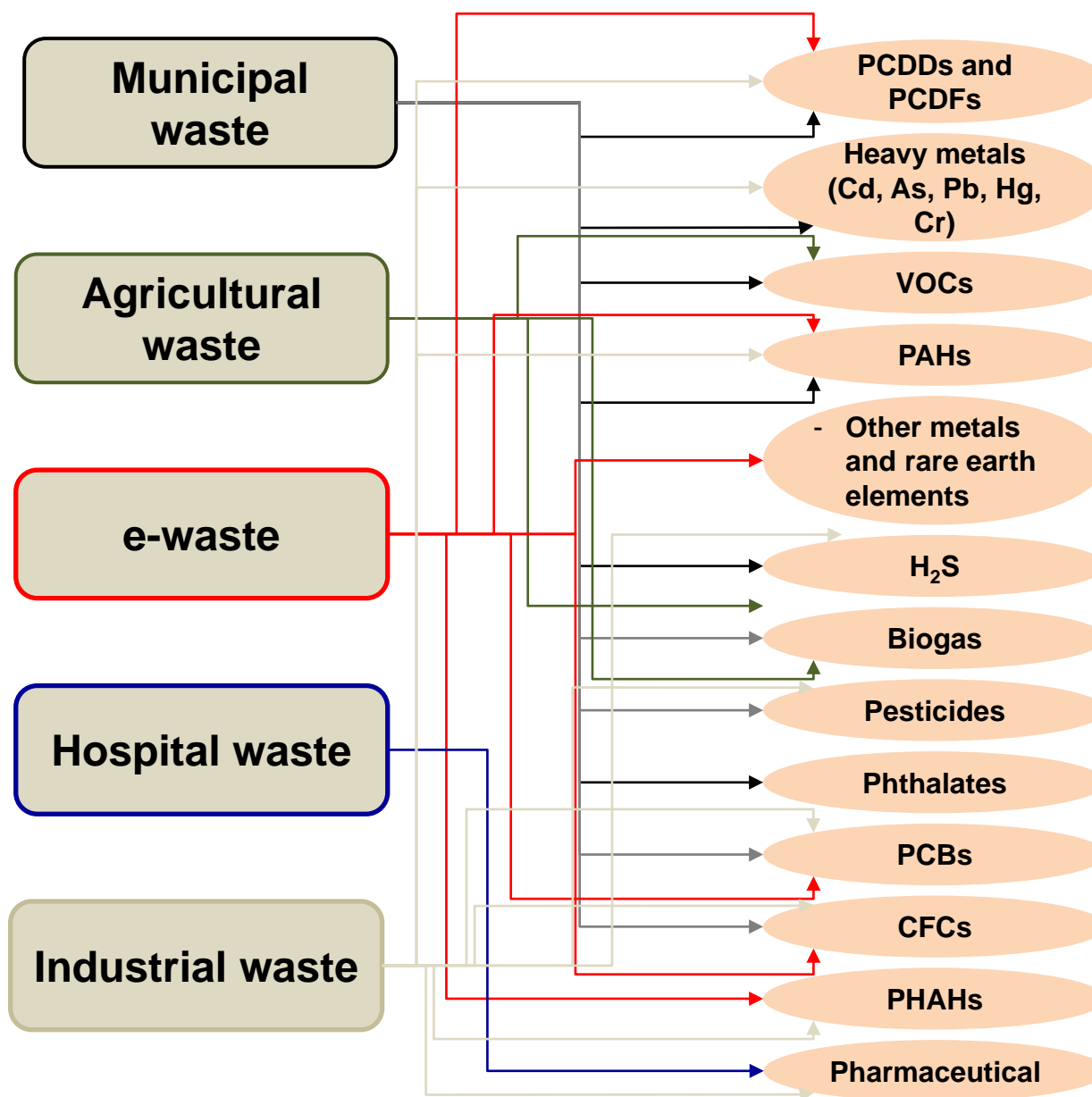


Thessaloniki, Greece

ABM simulation preview



Waste types and pollutants



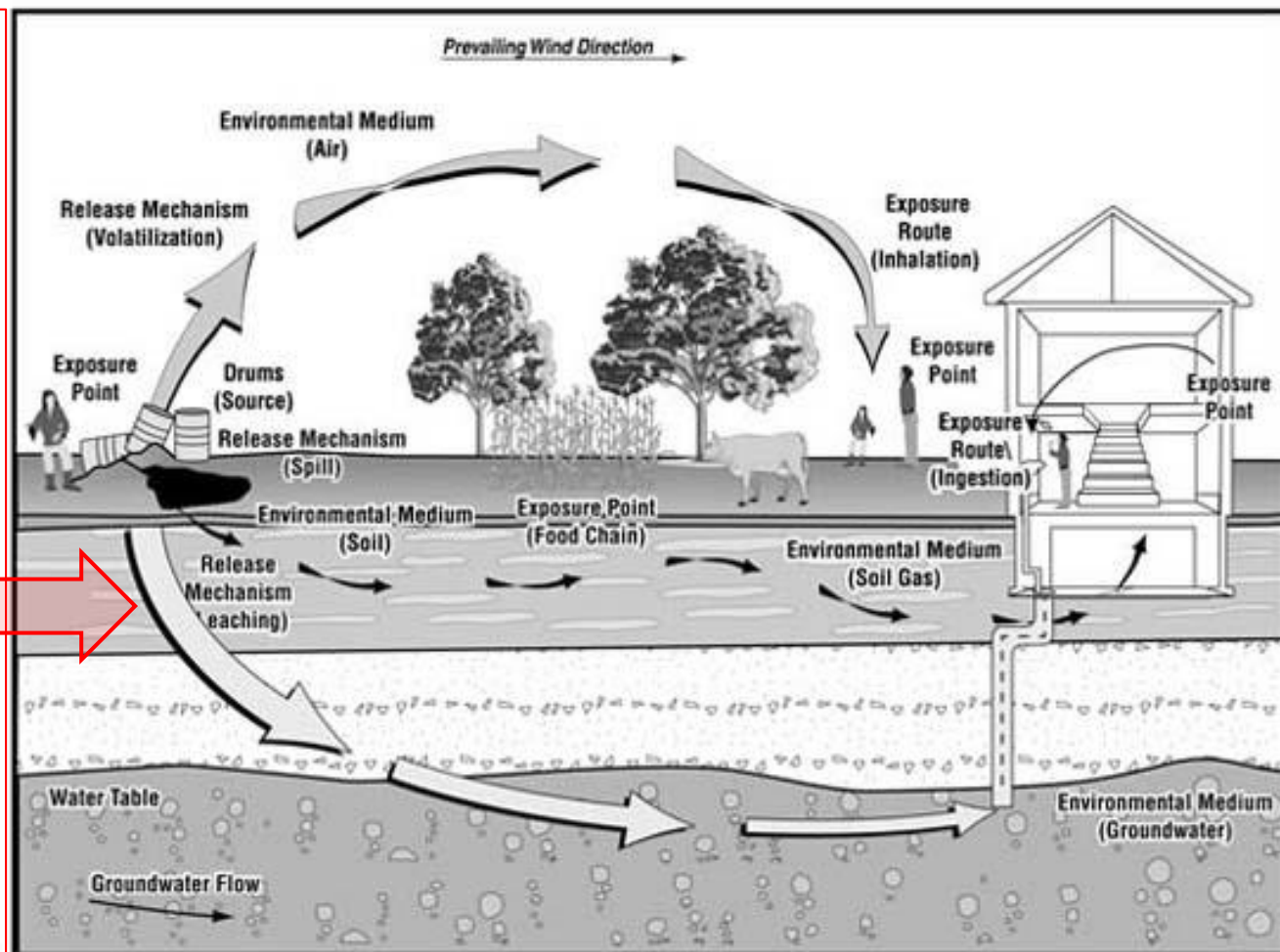


Environmental mobility and exposure pathways



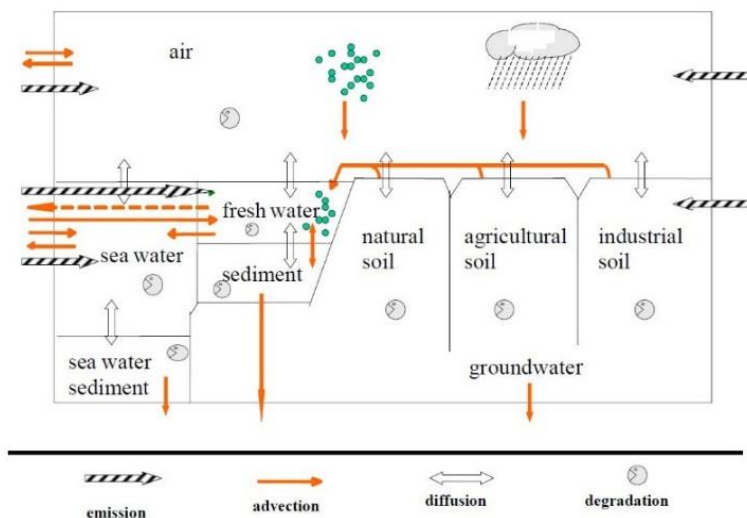
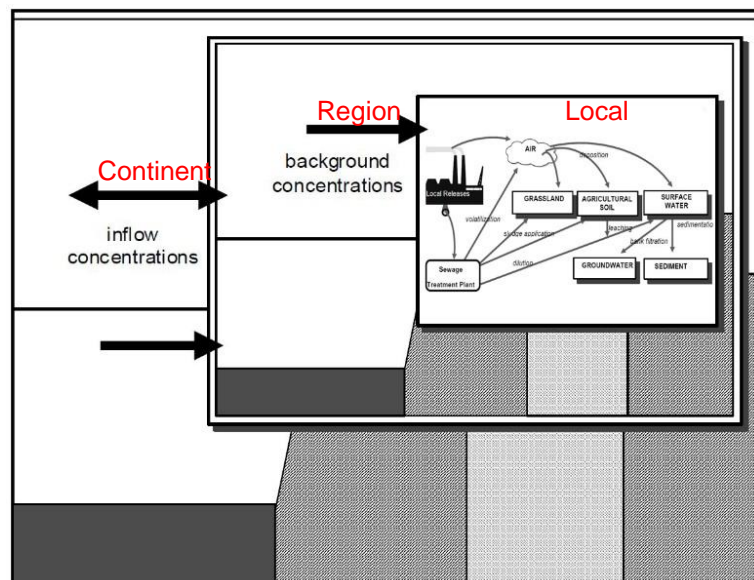
Leachate substances associated with health risks

Aniline
Fluoride
organotin compounds
Arsenic
Mecoprop
Pentachlorophenol
Biphenyl
methyl chlorophenoxy acetic acid
Phenols
Cyanide
methyl tertiary butyl ether
Phosphorus
di(2-ethyl hexyl)phthalate
Naphthalene
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
Dichloromethane
Nitrogen
Toluene
Ethylbenzene
Nonylphenol
xylenes

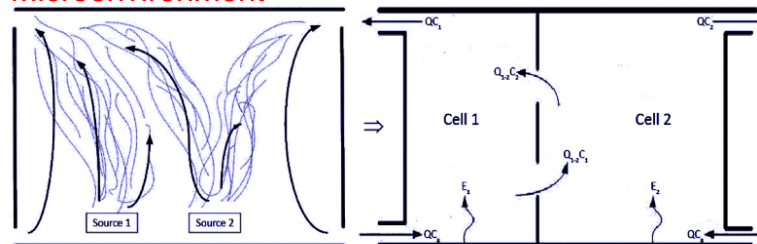




Multiple scale interactions of environmental modelling

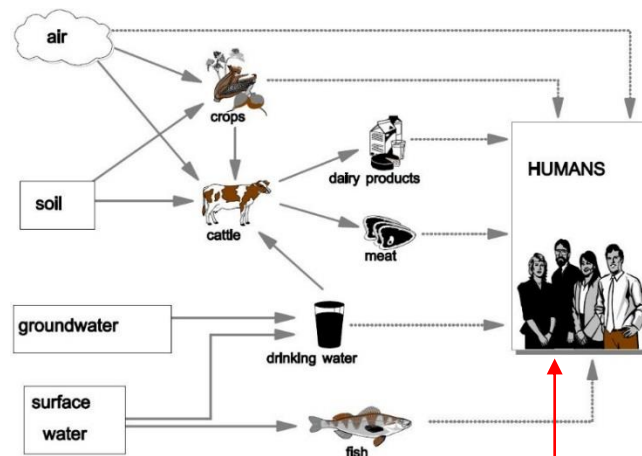


Microenvironment



Detailed micro-environmental concentrations taking into account interactions among different media (gas, particles and dust)

Detailed exposure modelling taking into account multiple **pathways** and **routes** of exposure



Consumer products

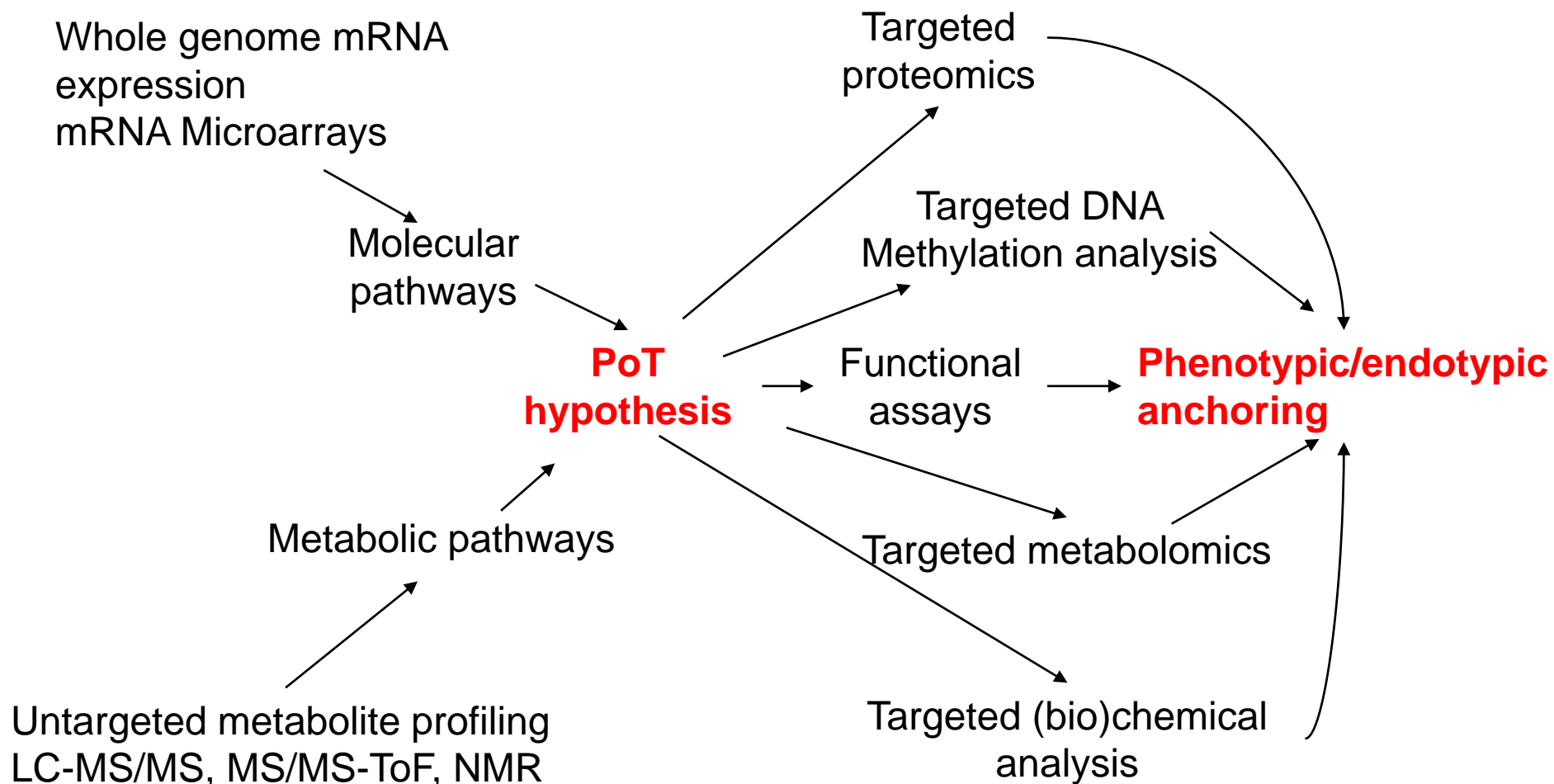


The internal exposome



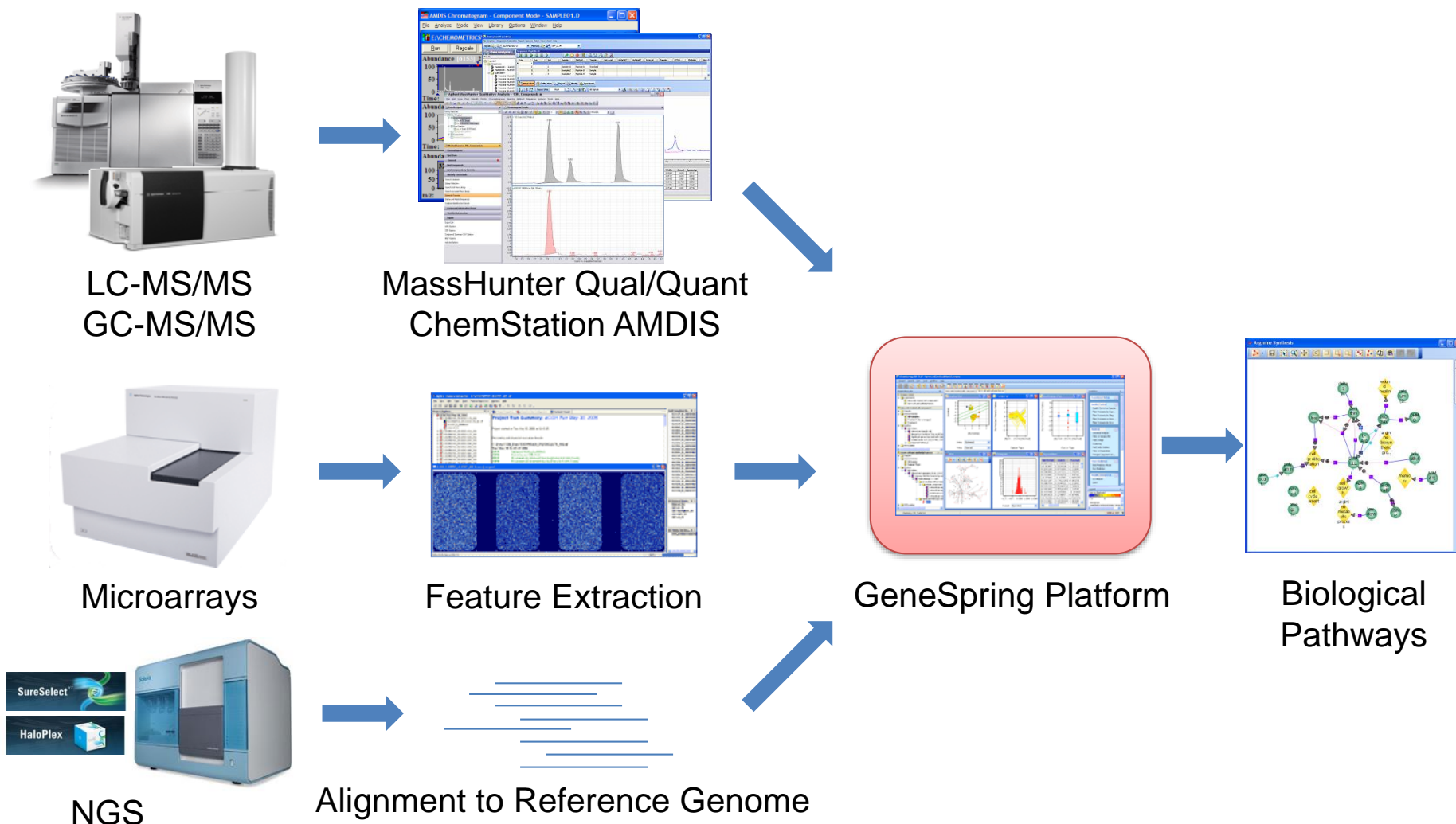


Rendering high dimension biology operational





Exposure biology workflow





Methodological transition facilitated by exposome

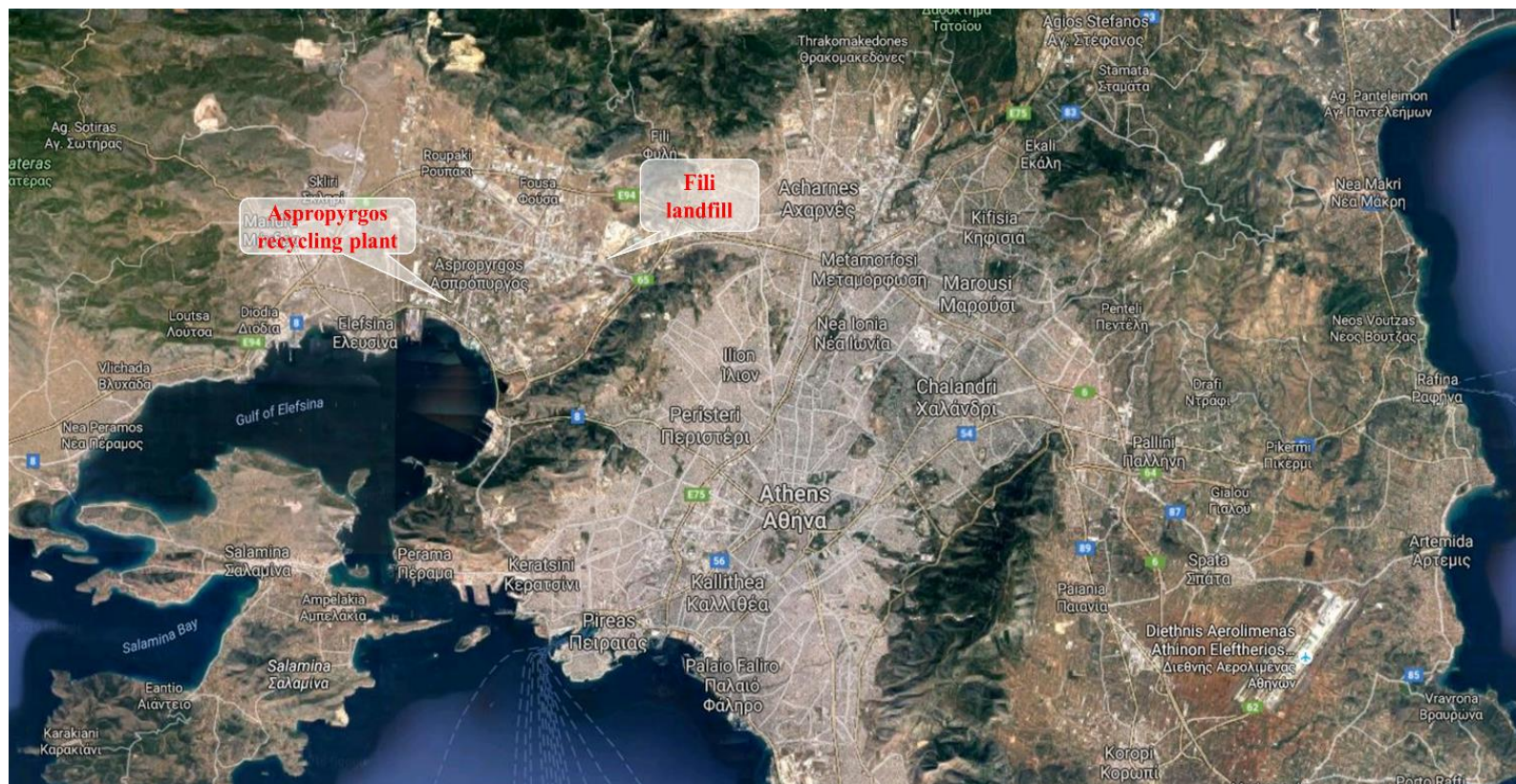


Congenital anomalies → RR 1.01 - 1.08 for various defects (2 km from landfills)

Cancer risk → RR 1.035 for all cancer types (3 km from incinerators)

- Which compounds are associated to each endpoint?
- How we can refine exposure to these compounds related to waste disposition?
 - *Improved exposure modelling*
 - *Assimilation of biomonitoring data*
- How to improve health associations and identify causalities
 - *Identification of molecular markers of exposure and effect*

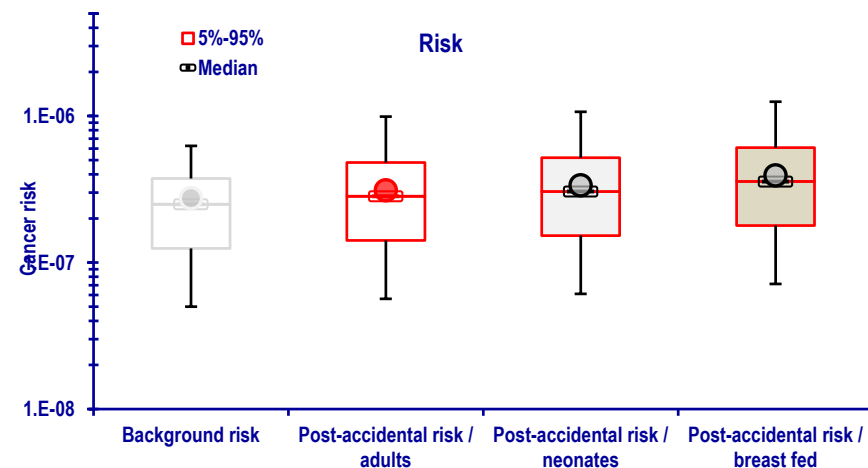
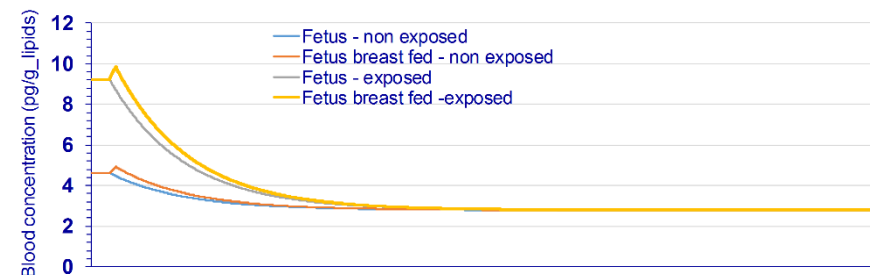
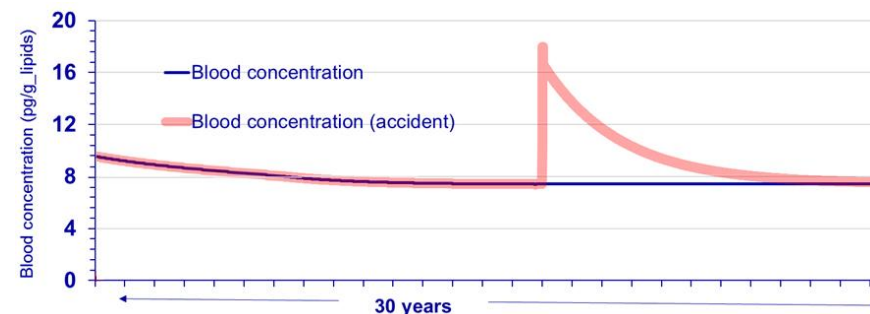
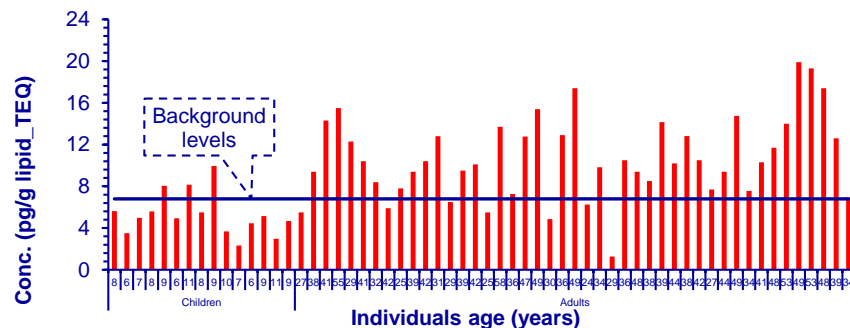
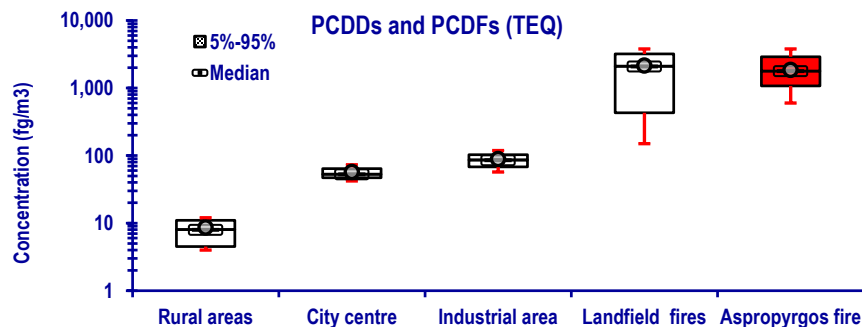
Waste management in Athens





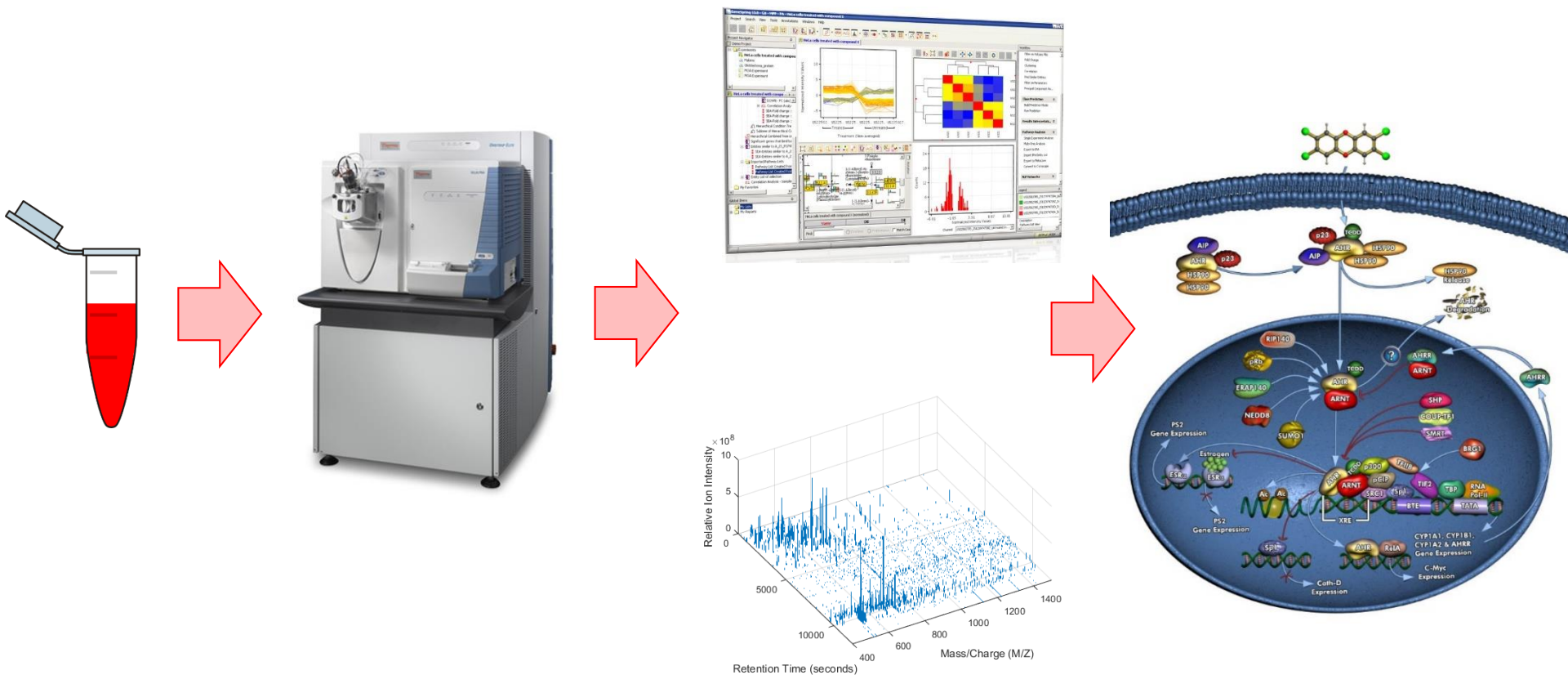
Acute exposure to waste hazards

Cancerogenicity





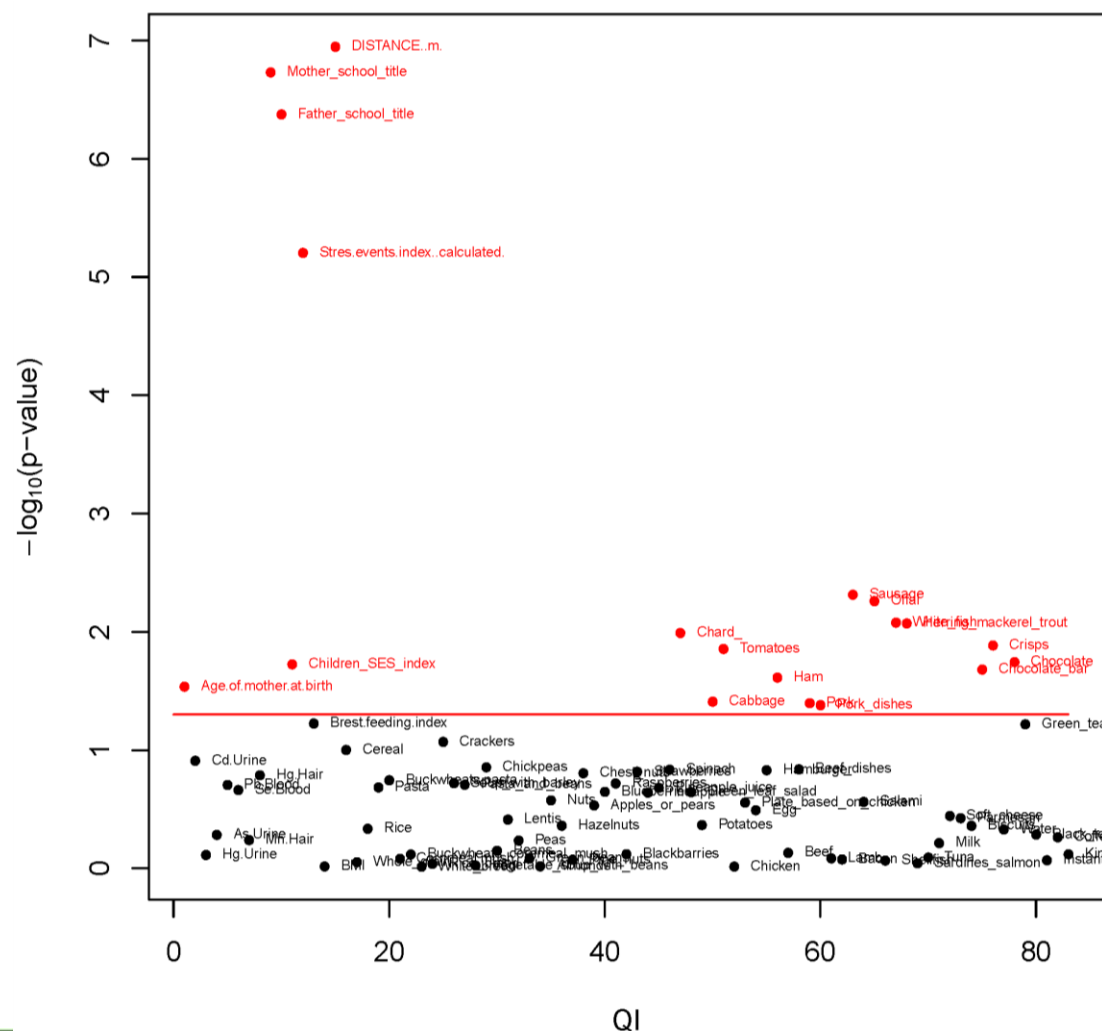
Metabolomics and pathway analysis



Increased levels of unsaturated vs saturated fatty acids, compared to controls → cholesterol homeostasis perturbation → **AhR deregulation**

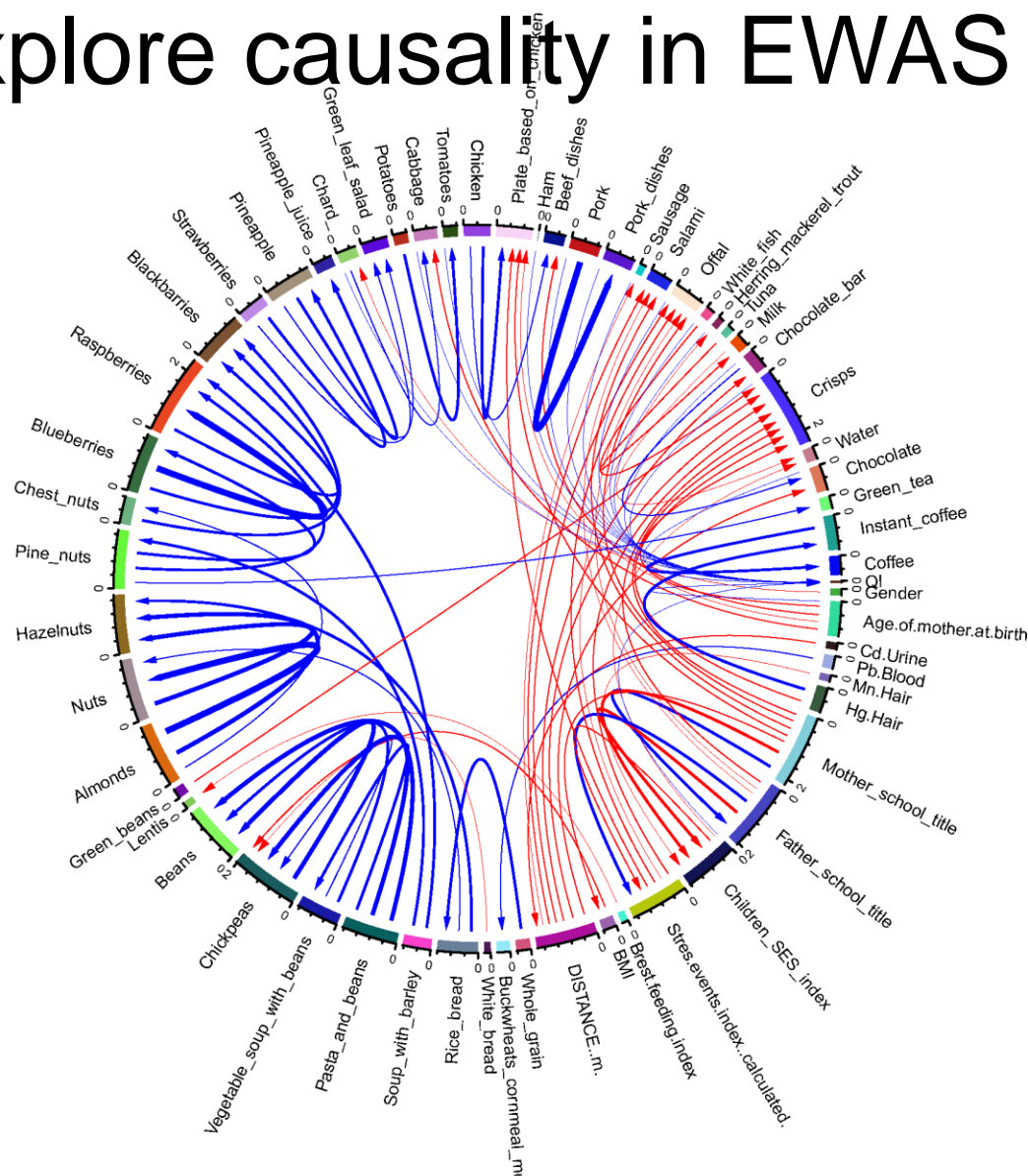
Chronic exposure to waste hazards

Neurodevelopmental toxicity





Explore causality in EWAS





- Exposome science can overhaul the current environmental health risk assessment paradigm. This requires combination of high dimensional biology and system science aiming at integration using big data analytics and bioinformatics
- The connectivity approach to the exposome elucidates toxicity pathways and assigns causal associations between environmental stressors and health
- Precise prevention towards environmental risks by identifying the susceptible or vulnerable individuals or age-groups



Bertold Brecht's *Life of Galileo*:

“The main objective of science is not to open the door to infinite wisdom but to roll back the boundaries of infinite error”



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A connectivity perspective to environmental health