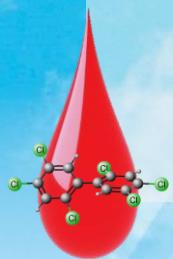


Delayed emissions of POPs from transboundary waste streams may cause spatially and temporally divergent monitoring trends



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¹NILU – Norwegian Institute for Air Research

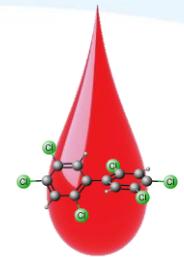
²UiT – The Arctic University of Norway

³McMaster University, Canada

⁴University of Oslo, Norway

Objectives

- Part 1: Lessons learned from studying time trends of POPs in Norwegian cohort
 - = Temporal trends in emissions matter!
- Part 2: Implications for human biomonitoring studies with regards to delayed emissions of POPs from transboundary waste streams



Human monitoring studies

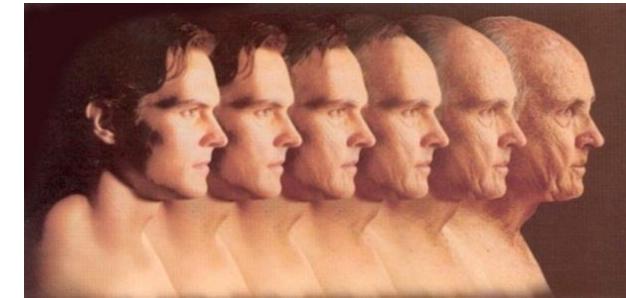


Cross sectional design:



Time

Longitudinal design:



Time

The Tromsø Study – a rare longitudinal study

- 60 men followed for 30 years



Sampling years:

1979

1986

1994

2001

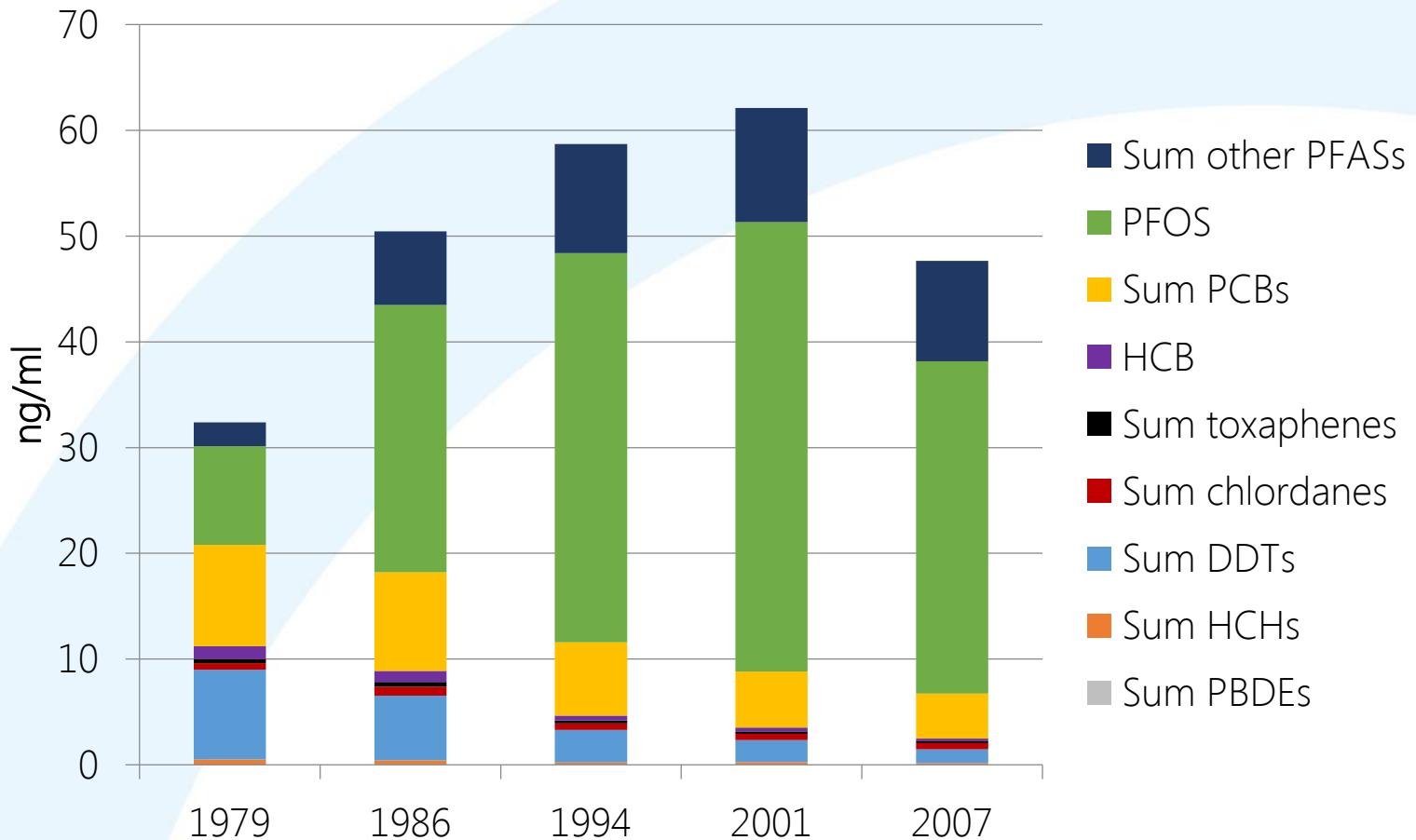
2007



Median age:
42 49 57 64 70

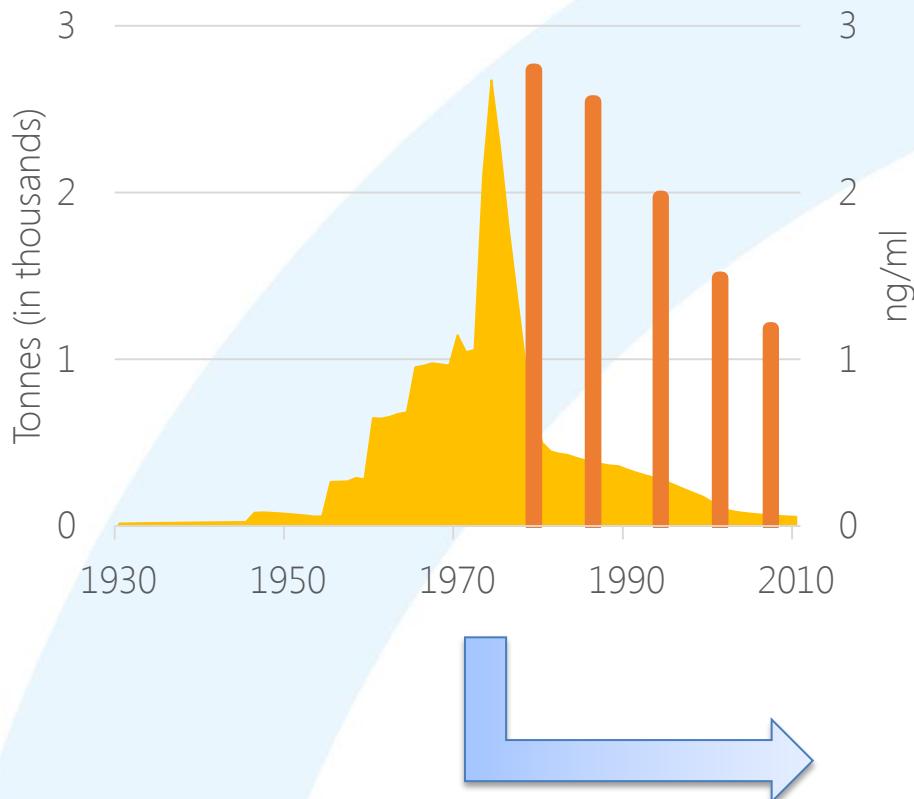


Dynamic serum POP burden

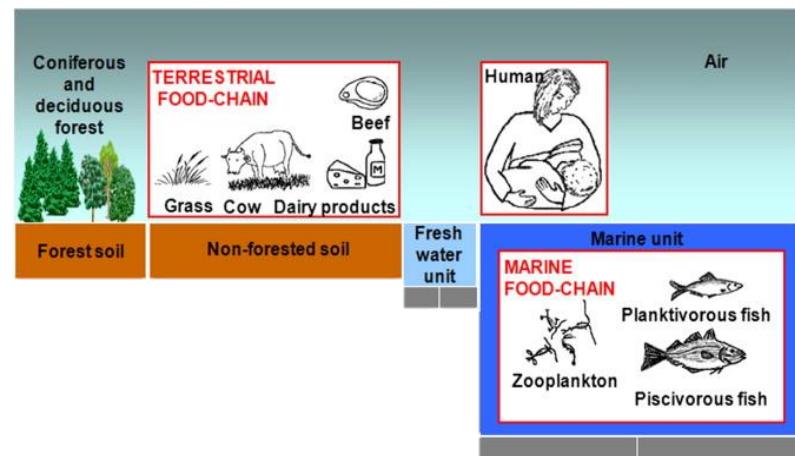


Linking human concentrations and emissions

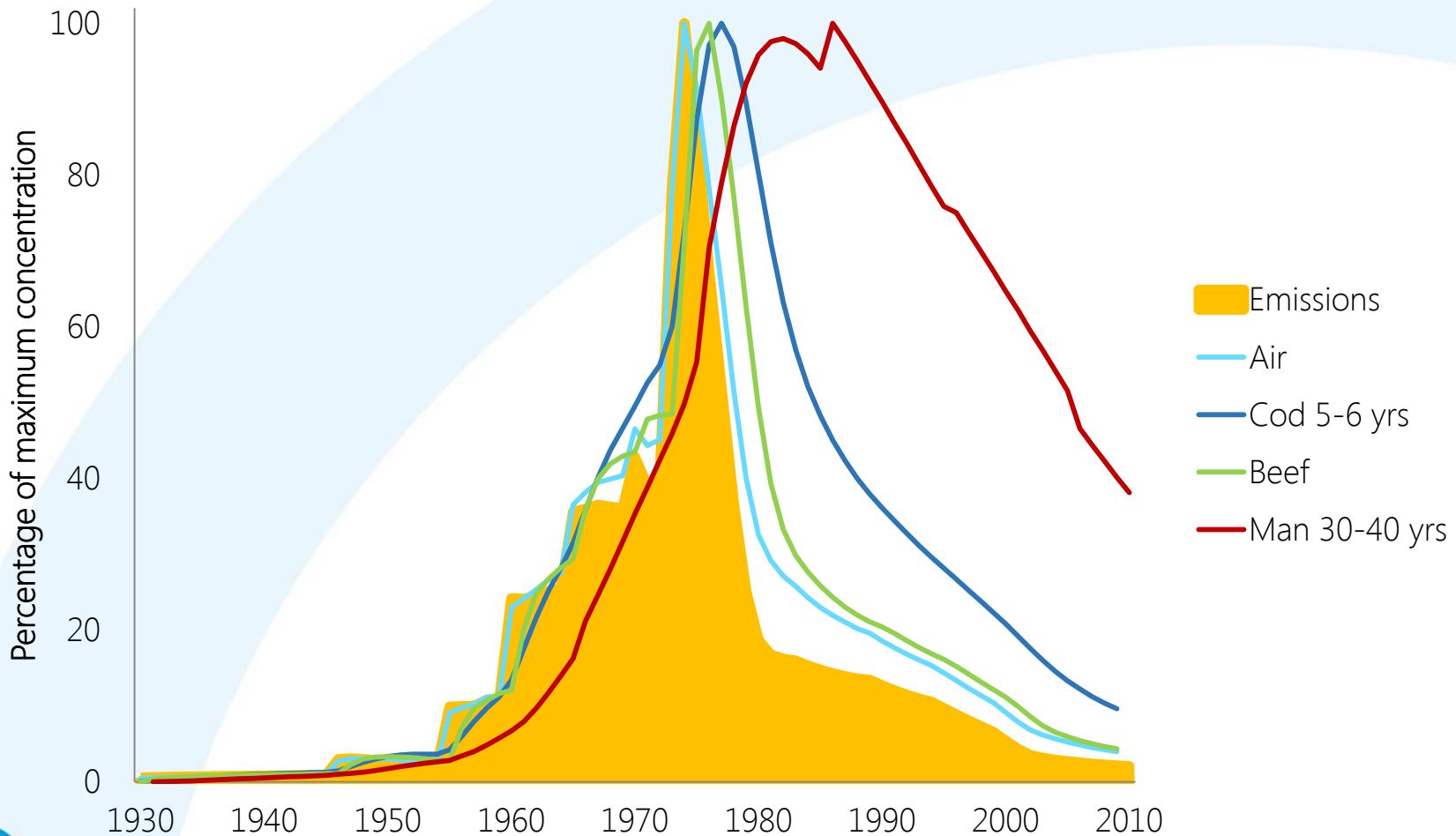
PCB-153



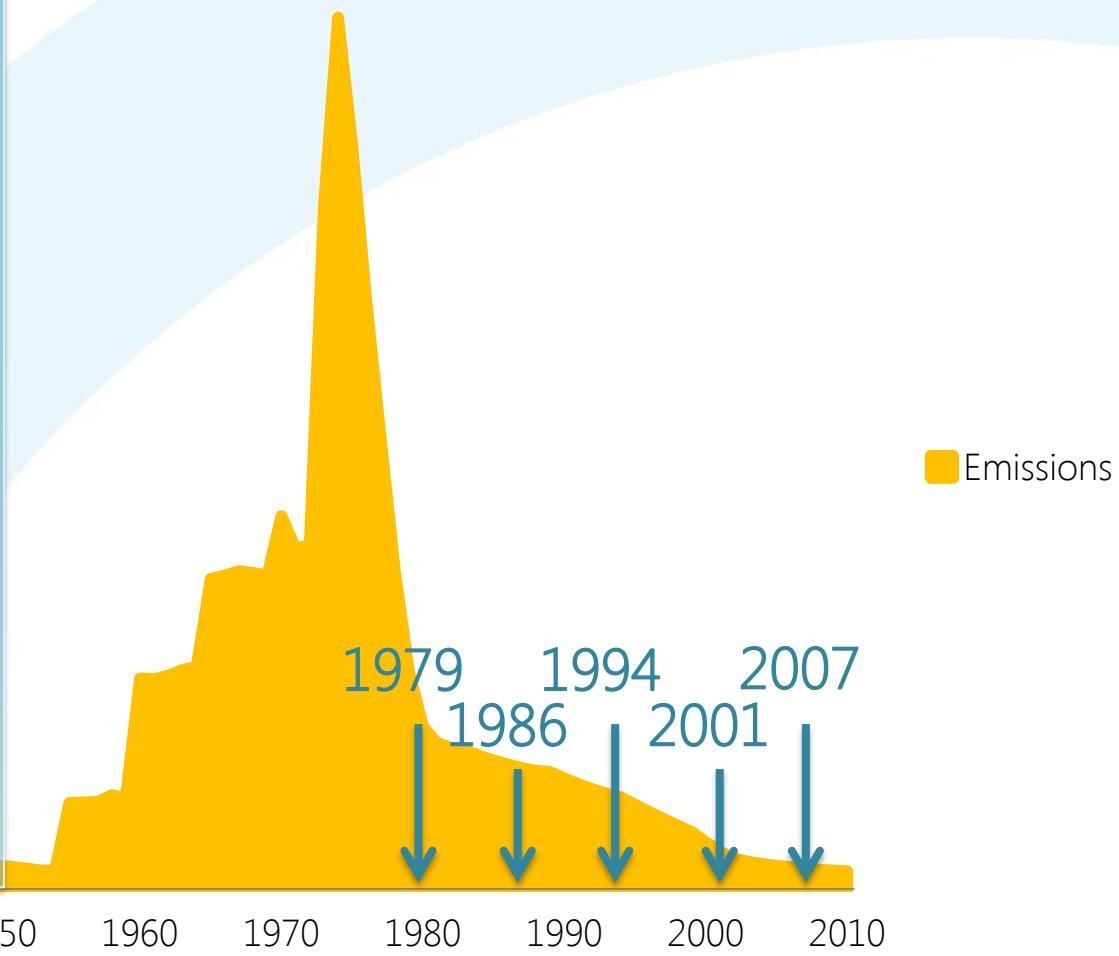
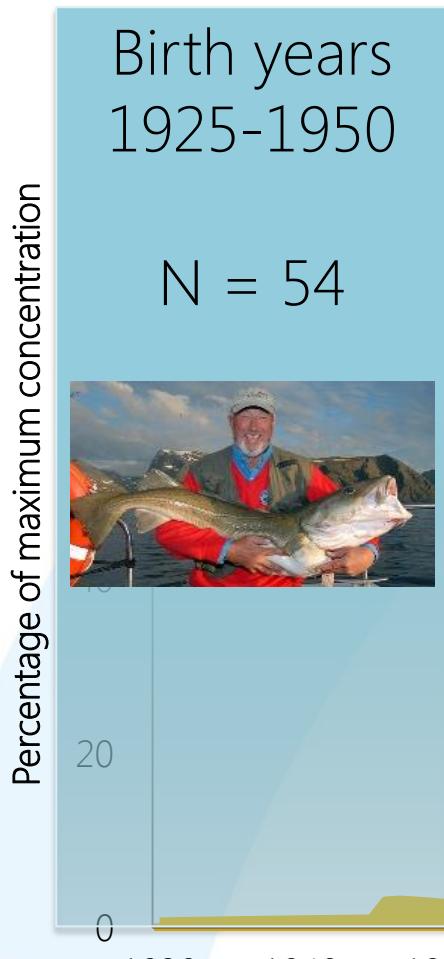
Mechanistic modeling



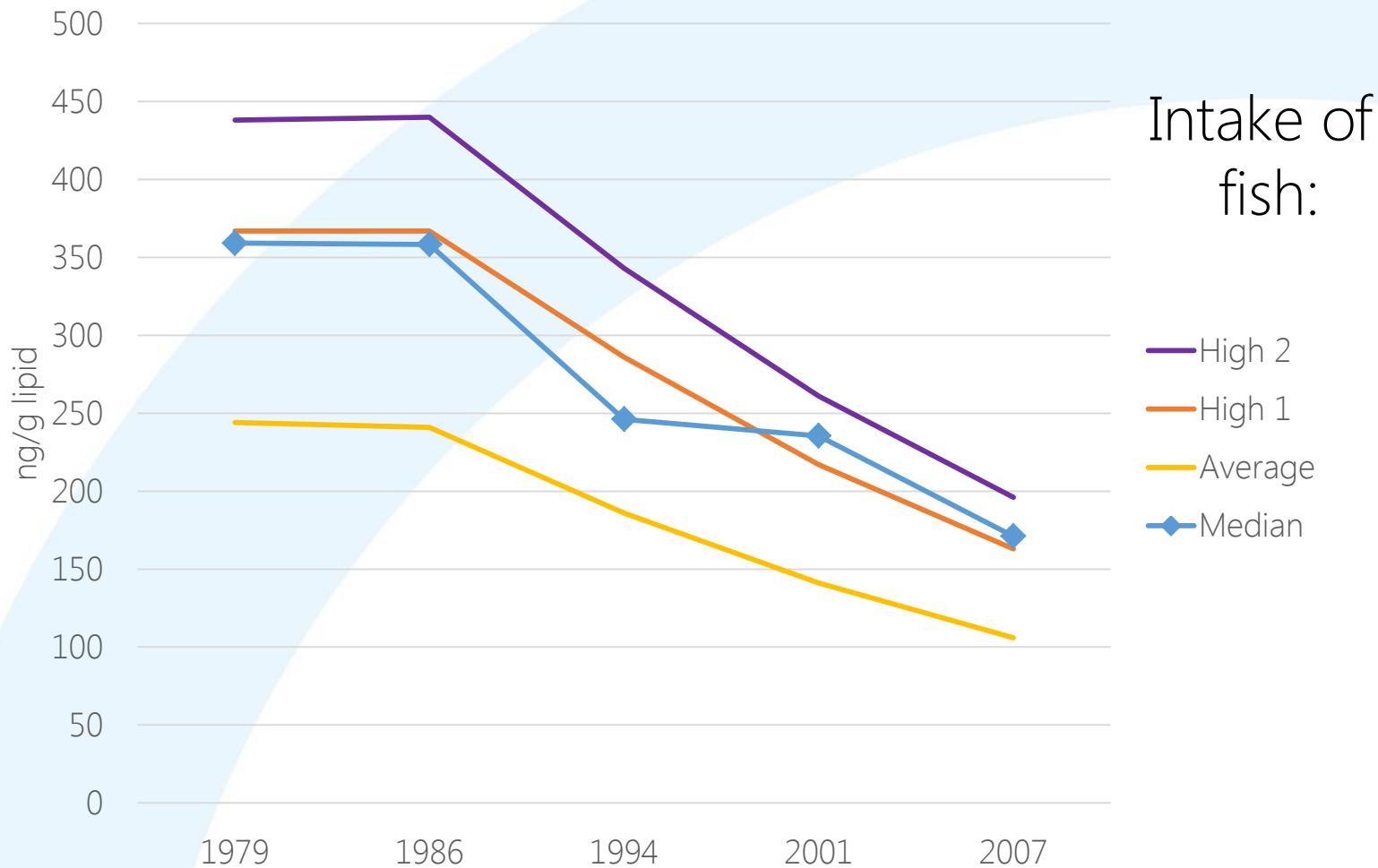
Modeling time trends



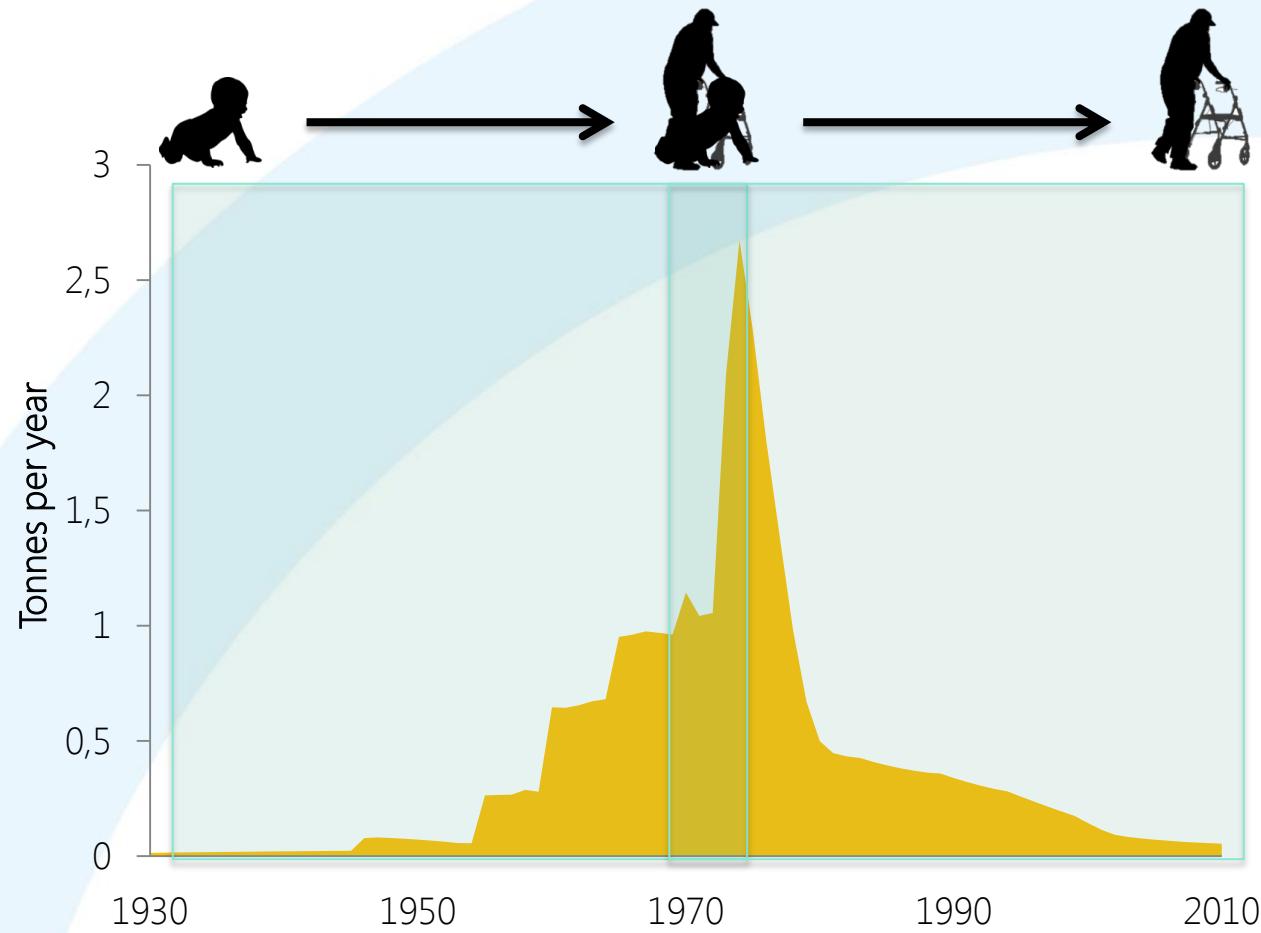
Modeling time trends – the Tromsø men



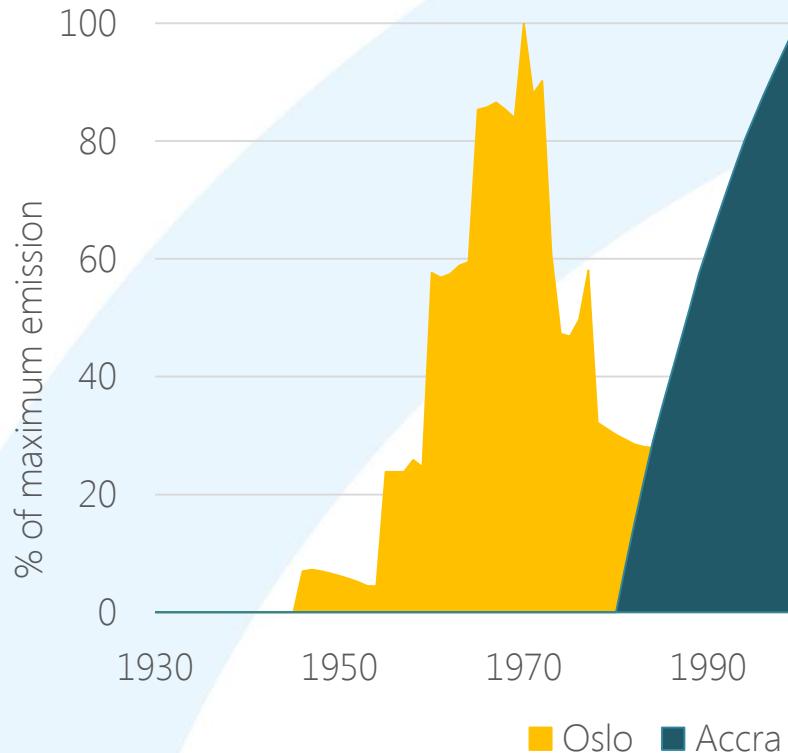
Modeling time trends – the Tromsø men



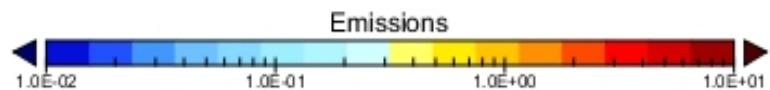
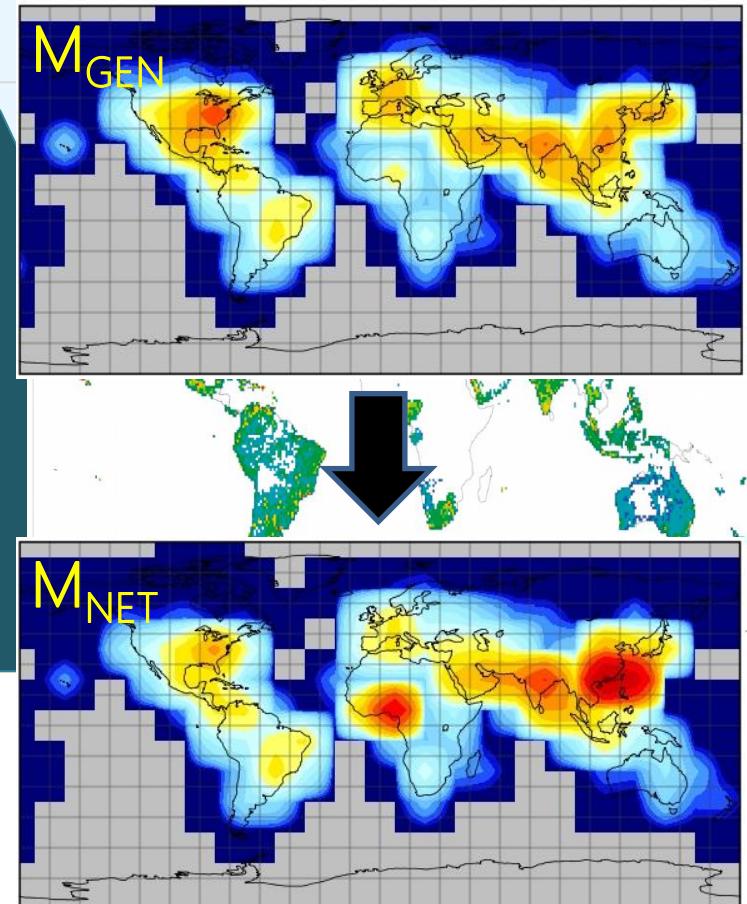
Lessons learned – the Tromsø men



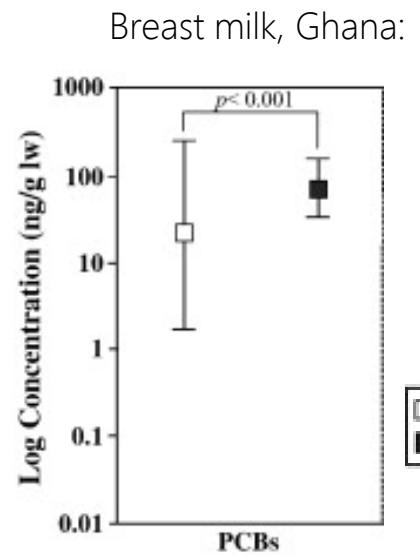
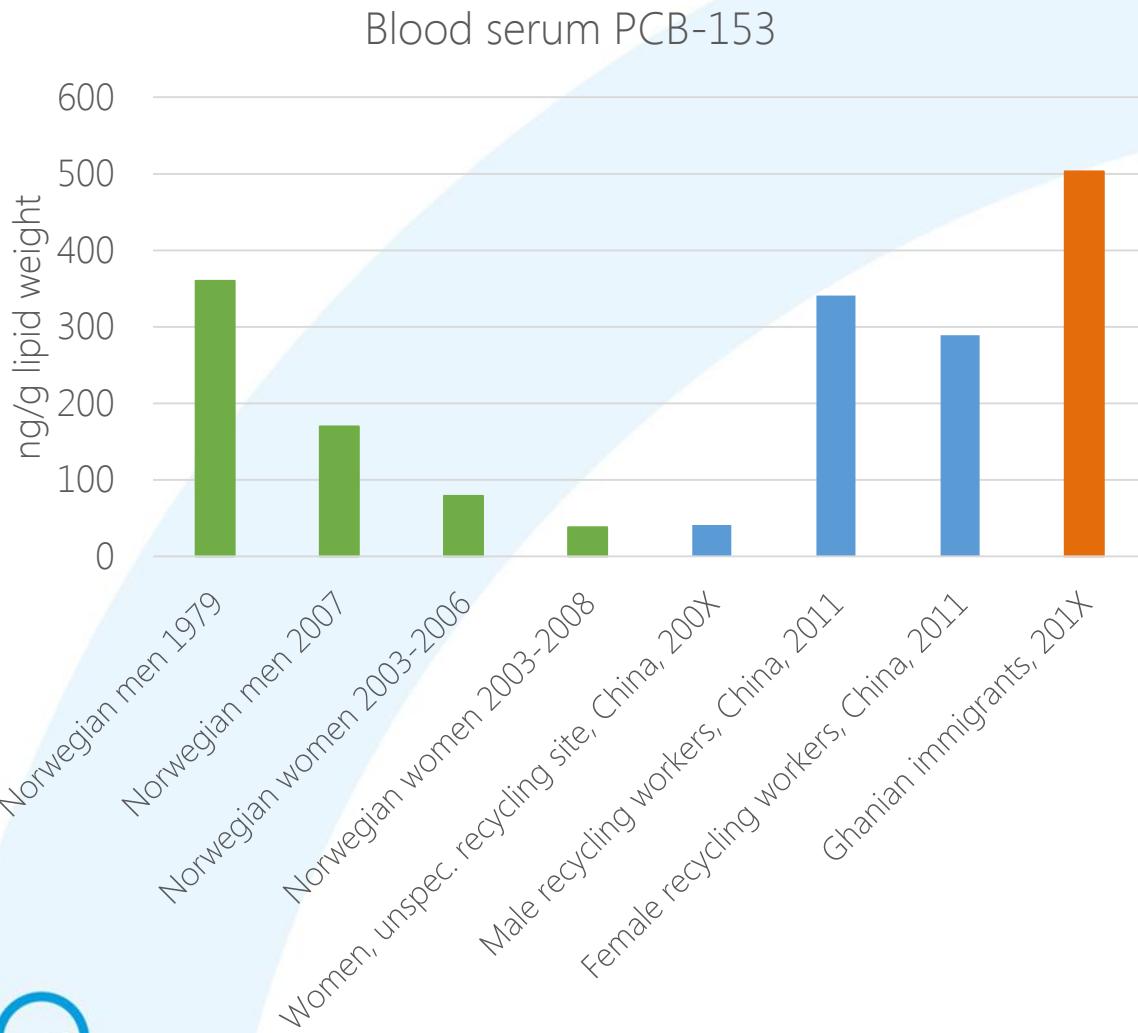
Emissions from transboundary waste streams



Electronic waste



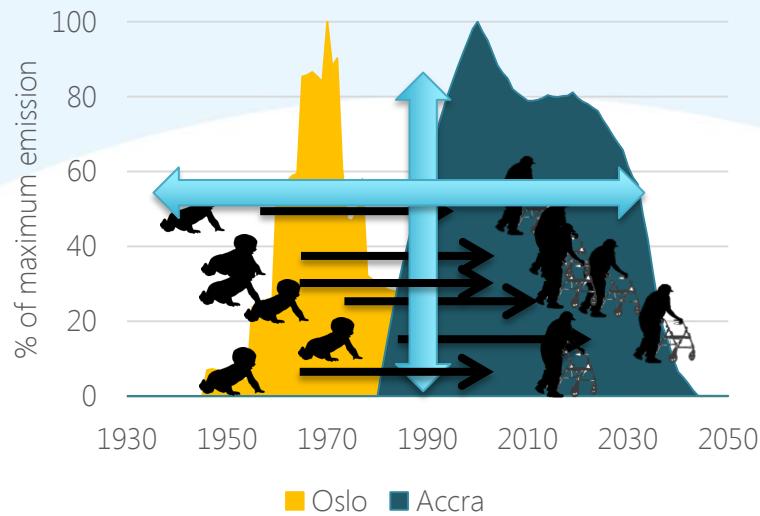
Monitoring from known e-waste areas



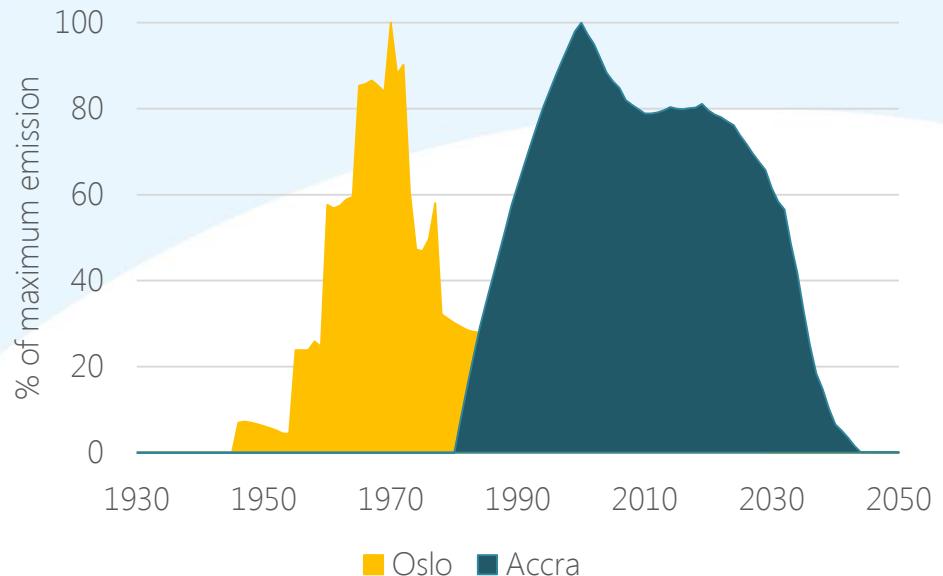
Spatially and temporally divergent monitoring trends

- Time trends: sampling year, birth cohorts, age, emissions
- Spatial trends
- Study designs
- Other factors
(e.g. dietary habits and their changes)

Cross-sectional design



Thank you for your attention!



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