Dietary risk assessment in the reevaluation of pesticides at ANVISA

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Introduction
Reevaluation: Review of the pesticides toxicological data with potential health risks that had not been identified at the time of registration.

Dietary risk assessment: systematic process to evaluate the potential risk of short and long-term dietary intake of pesticides residues in food.

Objective
1) Assessment of the acute and chronic dietary risk of: 2,4-D, Glyphosate, Abamectin and Thiram;
2) Proposal of mitigation measures, when necessary.

Methods
Dietary exposure assessment
- Acute exposure
  - MRL/ PARA*
  - 97.5th
  - ABW
- Chronic exposure
  - MRL/ MAV
  - AFI
  - ABW

Risk characterization
- ARfD/ADI
- Acute/Chronic exposure

Results
Dietary risk assessment
- Acute dietary exposure < ARfD
- Chronic dietary exposure < ADI
- Similar to other countries

Residues monitoring data (PARA)
- Detection in non-approved crops

Conclusion
Acute and chronic dietary risk < LoC:
- Theoretical condition (MRL/MAV);
- Real scenario - monitoring residues in water and food.

Limitations:
- No data for weight and food consumption of population < 10 years old;
- PARA - unspecific detection of Thiram.

Recommendations:
- Including the most vulnerable part of the population in the next risk assessments;
- Stewardship programs by registrants.