

Domanda	Esito Snpa
<b>1. Are you aware of "Human Biomonitoring" and how it may contribute to the assessment of chemical risks? Please provide a range of awareness, from 1 (not aware) to 5 (very aware)</b>	5 very aware: 56%; 4-aware: 22%; 3-quite aware: 22%
<b>2. Are you aware of the on-going European Human Biomonitoring Initiative (HBM4EU, <a href="https://www.hbm4eu.eu/">https://www.hbm4eu.eu/</a>)? Please provide a range of awareness, from 1 (not aware) to 5 (very aware)</b>	5 very aware: 11%; 3-quite aware: 23%; 2-not so aware: 33%; 1-not aware: 33%
<b>3. Is your organisation a partner in HBM4EU?</b>	No: 100%
<b>4. Which organisation leads activities on human biomonitoring in your country?</b>	Health = indicato nel 78% delle risposte; Research: nel 44% di risposte; Environment = nel 22% di risposte
<b>5. Does your organisation currently use human biomonitoring data to assess human exposure to environmental stressors?</b>	Yes No 100%
<b>6. Do you anticipate using the human biomonitoring results emerging from the current European Human Biomonitoring Initiative, HBM4EU, in your future work?</b>	Yes: 33%; No: 33%; Do not know: 44%
<b>6.1 If Yes, please indicate for what process:</b>	Risk assessment: 100% Risk management: 0% Risk communication: 11%
<b>7. Do you consider human biomonitoring to be a useful tool for the identification of emerging chemical risks to human health?</b>	Yes: 100%
<b>7.1 If Yes, please briefly describe how.</b>	Il seguente testo rappresenta la sintesi delle proposte:  Biomonitoring studies give direct information on the concentration of xenobiotics in accessible biological matrices (blood, urine, breast milk), providing biomarkers of exposure and serving as early warning tools to highlight the biological response to emerging environmental contaminants. The results can be included in toxicokinetics modeling, predicting the distribution of chemicals and their metabolites in human body as well as their concentrations in human tissues and organs, in order to sustain the quantitative estimating of human risk. The integration of environmental and human biomonitoring data would contribute to a better understanding of the pathway leading to adverse effects in humans and biota as the consequence of the exposure to environmental stressors.
<b>8. What exposure routes would you like to see covered by a future European Human Biomonitoring initiative?</b>	Skin/Dermal: 89% delle risposte; Inhalation: 100% delle risposte; Oral: 89% delle risposte
<b>8.1 What sources of exposure would you like to see covered by a future European Human Biomonitoring initiative?</b>	Environmental air: 9/9 Drinking water: 9/9 Food and feed: 8/9 Consumer products: 2/9 Occupational: 1/9
<b>9. In terms of chemical exposure, human biomonitoring should focus on exposure (rank by order of importance)</b>	Most preferred one: environmental chemicals Least preferred one: hotspots
<b>9.1 Please rank the types of exposure that you have selected with "1" being the most preferred and "5" being the least:</b>	
<b>10. Would your institution be interested in sharing best practices regarding:</b>	understanding environmental risks: 8/9 the use of human biomonitoring data for chemical risk assessment and management: 6/9
<b>11. Would your institution be interested in playing a role in a future human biomonitoring initiative? If yes, please select the possible options</b>	Yes: 100% partecipanti Positioning Human Biomonitoring in the strategic agenda of implementation of environmental policy and state of the environment in Europe: 5/9; Supporting the activities of the HBM initiative through an existing interest group under the NRC Network: 4/9; Supporting the activities of the HBM initiative through a new interest group (e.g. chemicals): 1/9 Creating joint working initiatives with other relevant networks: 1/9