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Interdisciplinary Working Methodology and Contribution to the Knowledge of Toxicology and Risk Analysis

Ariana Rossen¹, Ligia Romeo², Amalia Ponzio², Valentina Olmos³, Edda Villaamil³, Maria Zapiola⁴, Juan Ignacio Pina⁵, Juan C Batista⁶, Eliana Munarriz⁷, Susana García⁸, Jorge Debanne⁹, Guillermo Mentruyt⁶

¹Instituto nacional del agua, Argentina. ²Corteva AgriScience, Argentina. ³Facultad de Farmacia y Bioquímica, Universidad de Buenos Aires; Buenos Aires, Argentina, Argentina. ⁴Consejo Argentino para la Información y el Desarrollo de la Biotecnología; Buenos Aires, Argentina, Argentina. ⁵Atanor SCA; Buenos Aires, Argentina, Argentina. ⁶Instituto para la Cooperación Científica en Ambiente y Salud; Buenos Aires, Argentina, Argentina. ⁷a Instituto de Investigaciones en Biociencias Agrícolas y Ambientales, Universidad de Buenos Aires - Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Avda. San Martín 4453, C1417DSE Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina b Cátedra de Bioquímica, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Avda. San Martín 4453, C1417DSE Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina, Argentina. ⁸Sociedad Iberoamericana de Salud Ambiental; Buenos Aires, Argentina, Argentina. ⁹Universidad ISalud Buenos Aires, Argentina, Argentina

Abstract

The Institute for Scientific Cooperation in Environment and Health (ICCAS) is an area of transdisciplinary interaction based on a tripartite working model: academia, industry and government. It brings together specialists to address science- and technology-based issues in an integrated manner. Its mission is to promote joint learning, connect, cooperate and bring together leading scientists to exchange knowledge, opening the doors to innovation. The pillars of the institution are: scientific integrity, collaborative work and professional ethics. ICCAS is supported by volunteer professional who devote their time and economical resources from donors and other institutions, which provide funding or in-kind contributions. Multiple thematic areas such as research integrity, food safety, food residues and contaminants, good agricultural practices, water quality, emerging contaminants, medicine and environment, and evidence-based nutrition are addressed. In the Working Group on Risk Analysis and Toxicology (WG-ARyT), contribution is focused on the training of professionals in risk assessment, toxicology and epidemiology, residues in food, regulatory toxicology, and the use of the Risk21 tool, developed by the Health and Environmental Sciences Institute (HESI), for problem formulation and risk communication, stands out. In addition, science communication and publications are produced on water quality, environmental pollution, toxicology and risk assessment. In relation to water, several articles have been published for non-specialists on arsenic, impact and safety of phytosanitary products, emerging pollutants, microplastics, among others.

We are currently working on a collaborative project on pharmacontamination, focused on providing tools for diagnosis and proposing mitigation measures. In this presentation we would like to share our broad and independent approach and methodology used to exchange ideas and knowledge based on a rigorous analysis of scientific evidence, based on principles of scientific integrity