

# The role of house dust in exposure to flame retardants

*A study among Dutch toddlers*

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## Hypothesis

Personal exposure to house dust marks an increased risk of exposure to flame retardants

Observational cohort study

... using a pre- and post-measurement

## The home visit

LINC-cohort

Children 9 – 14 months old



5 minutes	5 minutes	30 minutes	5 minutes	10 minutes	5 minutes
Introduction (Researcher)	Handwipe Mouthwipe Backwipe (Parent)	Observation (Researcher)	Handwipe Mouthwipe Backwipe Saliva swab (Parent)	Vacuuming 1. Floor 2. Surface 3. Electronic devices (Researcher)	Finishing up (Researcher)
		Questionnaire (Parent)			

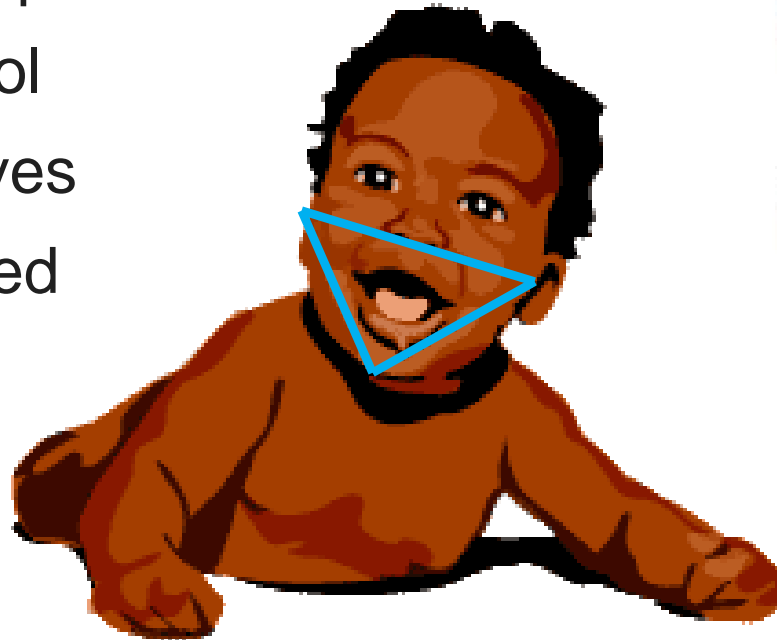
## Hand, mouth & backwipes

5x5 cm gauze pads

3% isopropanol

Non-latex gloves

Parent collected



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## Observation

Hand – object frequency

Mouth – object frequency

Hand – mouth frequency

Object	Hand-object	Mond-object
Dier		
Elektronica	III	
Handen – mond	(hand-hand)	(hand-mond)
Hout		
Kleding/handdoek		
Lichaam/persoon		
Metaal		
Meubilair		
Papier		
Plant		
Plastic		
Schoeisel		
Speelgoed(anders)		
Steen/muur		
Vloer		
Vloerkleed		
Voedsel		
Water/drinken		

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## Questionnaire

Home characteristics

*floor type (e.g. wood, tiles, carpet)*

Electronic equipment characteristics

*number, brand name and year of purchase*

Psycho-motor development

*crawling, object-mouth behavior*

Cleaning

*frequency of vacuuming and dusting*

Hand washing/use of lotions

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## Saliva swab

### Salimetrics Children Swab



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## Vacuuuming

Vacuum cleaner present  
DUSTREAM filter and collector



**Floor:** depending on type: 1 – 4 m<sup>2</sup> ; or more

**Surface:** diner table, coffee table, side table, other

**Electronic devices:** on and around equipment

*All dimensions recorded*

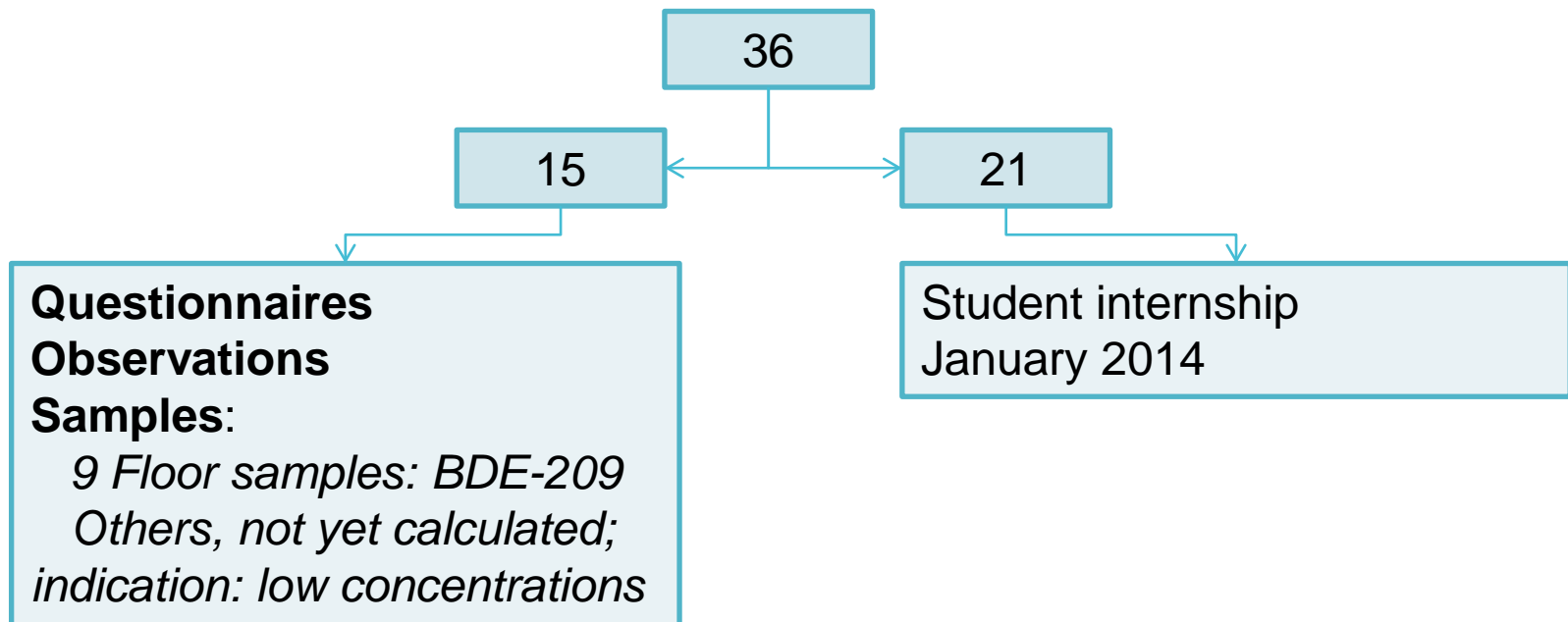
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## Status



## Characteristics study population

		Mean (SD)	N (%)
Gender infant	Male		10 (67)
	Female		5 (33)
Age infant (months)		12.4	
Education level parents	< Higher vocational education or university		4 (27)
	≥ Higher vocational education or university		11 (73)
Ethnicity	Dutch		13 (87)
	Non-Dutch (≥1 parent born in other country)		2 (13)



## PBDE-209 floor concentrations

BDE-209 (ng/g)
345.9
122.1
119.0
92.7
67.0
60.1
56.0
29.2
27.3

Mean 102.1 ng/g

Median 67.0 ng/g

*Germany:*

*median: 74 ng/g,*

*range: 17–550 ng/g dust <sup>1</sup>*

*Belgium:*

*median 313 ng/g,*

*range: 5–5295 ng/g dust <sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Sjödin A. et al, 2008; <sup>2</sup> D'Hollander W. et al, 2012

## Clean environment

Frequent vacuuming and dusting

*73%  $\geq$  3 times a week*

Clean environment

*93% smooth floor*

Age of electronics

*Median year of purchase television 2008*

Highest concentration measured in house with oldest television

## Overall..

Amount of data still limited

### Participants

*Are frequently cleaning*

*Live in a clean environment*

*Are highly educated*

*Have new electronic devices*

## Therefore...

### Novel flame retardants

#### *Organophosphates*

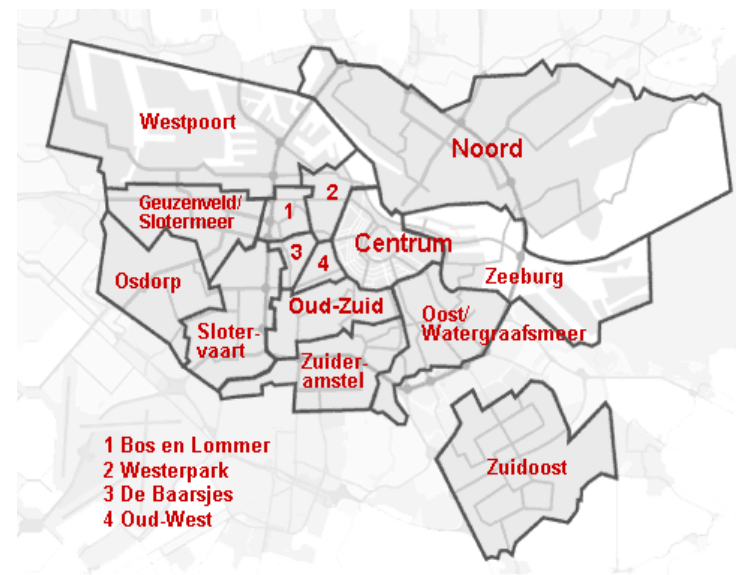
resorcinol bis (diphenylphosphate) (RDP)

bis phenol A bis (diphenylphosphate) (BDP)

### Further recruitment



# Recruitment in Amsterdam (2013-2014)

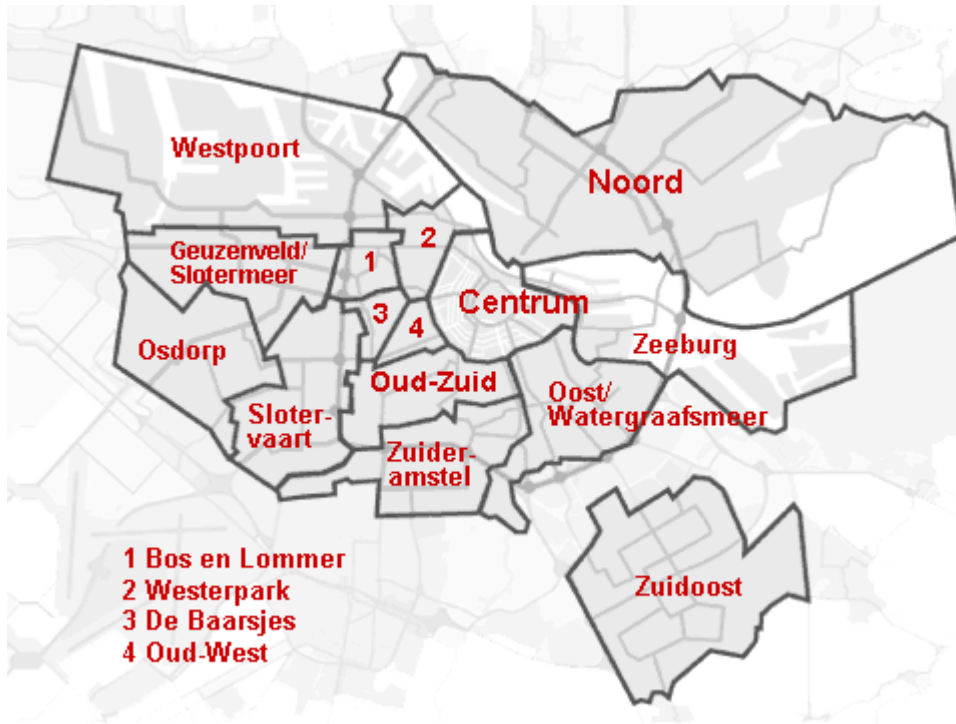


## 1. Rich research potential

### 1. Overall population heterogeneity

1. *Size;*
2. *National and Ethnic variability;*
3. *Variable wealth distribution across the city;*
4. *Diversity in building structures, age of/time of renovations*

## Areas of interest:



*Amsterdam's neighbourhoods have differential socio-economic profiles, which we believe may reveal different flame retardant profiles related to a number of factors including (but not limited to):*

1. Educational and income level;
2. Head of household;
3. Number of electronics;
4. Type of flooring;
5. Hand washing practices;
6. Knowledge of FR's
7. Age and materials of the home/last renovation;
8. Ethnic group membership

## Recruitment in Amsterdam (continued)....

...we hope that this will afford us more diversity and a greater depth of understanding in:

1. The types of flame retardants we observe-  
*new vs. old use*
2. Understanding the role that different hand-washing and house-keeping strategies play for mediating exposure (for larger Public Health Information/Health Policy)
3. Elucidating the differences of exposures across differential ethnic and socio-economic groups

## Recruitment Scheme (2013-2014)



### Multiple strategies:

1. Recruitment through Youth Health Care (YHC)
  - Introduction through health care worker
  - Approach women during “well-checks” (rolling recruitment between scheduled visits) 6-11 months
3. Approach directly Turkish and Moroccan community members
  - Facilitate this through student association at the VU
2. Approach directly community members
  - Personal networking; convenience; word of mouth

## Research Methods

Same methodology used for the Zwolle cohort:

Multi-tiered approach:

- Observation
- post Hand-wipe, mouth-wipe, back-wipe measurement
- Rompers
- Electronic device sampling (\*change\*-via wipe)
- Floor sampling (via vacuum)
- Questionnaire (\*change\*-questions added about ethnicity/nationality; a multiple choice question regarding income; parent knowledge of FR's).

# Future Endeavours

- Will hire and supervise two students during spring 2014
  - focus on research methods, data analysis, literature searching and scientific writing in English*
- Recruit, collect data, analyse, write, and publish findings!
- Pursue either of the three following directions:
  1. Post-doc: *continue research from an “environmental perspectives” point of view; interest in SES variations (and supporting theories of) differential patterns of environmental exposures).*

# Future Endeavours

2. Continue research from a Health Policy perspective with regards to environmental exposures and vulnerable groups
3. Lean towards the field of Science/Health Communication



Thank you!!!!