

Dioxin 2018 Session

Exposure – POPs in Pets and their applicability as Models for Human Health

**PLEASE SHARE THIS INVITATION
WITH YOUR COLEGUES and STUDENTS!**

Dear Colleague,

You are invited to submit an Abstract to the **Dioxin 2018** Symposium Session on **Exposure – POPs in Pets and their applicability as Models for Human Health** to be held in Kraków, Poland, 26-31 August 2018. Each registered author can submit as presenter up to two abstracts. Abstracts by students (for oral or poster presentation) can be accepted also for the Pre-Dioxin Students Session to be held on August 25.

Pet dogs and cats can be exposed to many different environmental contaminants, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) and so on. Recently, a number of investigations reported residue levels of organohalogen compounds in cats and dogs from countries all over the world, such as USA, Sweden, UK, Australia, Italy, Pakistan, and Japan. They reported that PCB and PBDE concentrations were higher in cats than in dogs, suggesting that differences of size, class, dietary exposure, and/or xenobiotic metabolizing systems exist between the species. Other studies have also detected higher levels of PBDEs in the sera of pet cats than in the sera of humans. Several reports have hypothesized that increases in feline hyperthyroidism (FH) might be associated with increased exposure to PBDEs. The number of cats diagnosed with FH has increased significantly over the last three decades, and the multiple risk factors for FH suggest that its pathogenesis involves exposure to goitrogens, including PBDEs. The increased incidence of FH might be linked to the incorporation of phenolic compounds, which are known to bind to the thyroid hormone transthyretin, e.g. hydroxylated PCBs (OH-PCBs) and hydroxylated PBDEs (OH-PBDEs). Also, indoor contamination may be a significant source of human exposure to OHCs, especially for toddlers. Pets, especially cats, share similar environments with toddlers and have been presented as a potential bio-sentinel for indoor pollution exposure. However, information relevant to the research of pet cats are scattered through a wide range of fields, and the information status of toxicological effects in pet animals is limited. Therefore, we strongly feel the necessity to share information about chemical hazard research in pet animals including contamination status monitoring, risk assessment, effectivity such as sentinels and so on.

We welcome presentations about how all kinds of pet animals can be used as models for human exposure and health.

The objectives of this session are:

- 1) Sharing information about recent pet research
- 2) Expanding and deepening our knowledge of the evaluation of chemical hazards for pets and humans, and protection and management of our environment
- 3) Construction of research networks

The oral presentation is to be 20 minutes in length (including questions). Ideally, all submissions are to be a one page abstract or a four page short paper (see the guidelines established by the meeting organizers). A one page abstract should have up to 600 words. A short paper consists ~4 pages (see the guidelines established by the meeting organizers), and will be published on a USB stick and can be accepted and published in the 2018 volume of the Organohalogen Compounds journal (http://dioxin20xx.org/ohc_database_search.htm).

The Pre-Dioxin 2018 Symposium Students Session “**All POPs and Pseudo-POPs**” will be held at the session venue located very close to the Old Downtown Kraków area. This is a session for students by students and only student presentations are accepted. Depending on the number of participants, one submission per registered student is permitted at this time. In addition to the standard 20-minute oral presentations (including time for questions) and poster presentations, there exists the possibility of presenting a short (5 min) poster highlight session in addition to a poster presentation. These short oral presentations will give young researchers the opportunity to present their work and initial results and will give an opportunity to receive constructive feedback. Awards for the best student presentation (oral or poster) will be granted to students for outstanding presentations at the Students Symposium.

Students applying for a Otto Hutzinger Award must submit a four pages short paper and for students attending the Pre-Symposium Students Sessions only the one-page abstract is required.

We welcome Abstracts that highlight new findings on human and wildlife exposure; suspected and known sources, environmental fate and exposure pathways, body burdens and patterns (isomer specific), spatial and temporal trends, and health effects.

Kindly let us know in advance if you plan to submit an Abstract for consideration as an ORAL presentation.

NOTE: Participation in the Students Session is free of charge for student presenters who are registered for the Dioxin 2018 Symposium, and have paid applicable registration fees. Other student attendants – please see for details at <http://dioxin2018.org/>.

Dioxin 2018 Abstract Submission – Deadline for an abstract submission is May 11, 2018.
Your abstract can be considered as accepted unless you receive a notice of rejection.

We look forward to hearing from you -- and hope to see you at Dioxin 2018 in Kraków.

Chairs

Jana Weiss¹ and **Hazuki Mizukawa**²

¹Stockholm University (Stockholm, Sweden); E-mail: jana.weiss@aces.su.se

²Hokkaido University (Hokkaido, Japan); E-mail: hazuki.mizukawa@vetmed.hokudai.ac.jp



<http://dioxin2018.org/>
