


Providing high quality services in the field of risk assessment


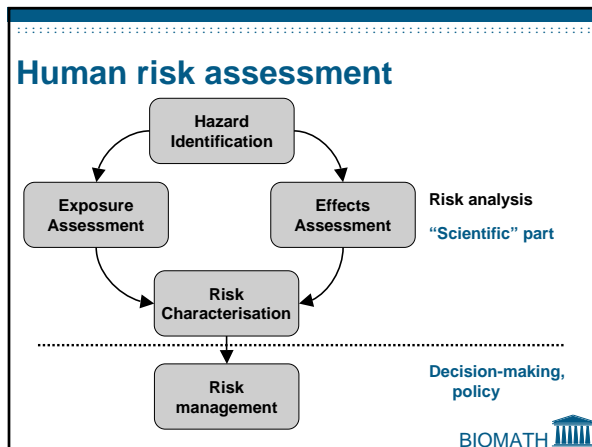
Probabilistic models in food and nutrition research

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Outline


- > Introduction
- > Uncertainty perspective
- > Methodology probabilistic analysis
 - Uncertainty and variability characterisation of inputs
 - Uncertainty and variability propagation through models
- > Examples
- > Conclusions

Example exposure model

$$ADD_{life} = \frac{Conc \cdot IngR \cdot CF}{BW} \cdot \frac{D}{7} \cdot \frac{W}{52} \cdot \frac{Y}{70}$$


ADD_{life} = average daily dose of a chemical, averaged over a lifetime [mg/(kg*d)]
 Conc = concentration in drinking water [mg/L]
 IngR = ingestion rate [L/d]
 CF = conversion factor [mg/mg] = 0,001
 BW = body weight [kg]
 D = number of days of exposure per week
 W = number of weeks of exposure per year
 Y = number of years of exposure in lifetime of 70 year




Problem formulation

- > Current approach is deterministic:
 - "point values"
 - Uncertainty -> precautionary principle -> conservatism / worst-case
- > Disadvantages:
 - Not so realistic (simplification)
 - Not so transparent (unclear how conservative)

Example
Body weight = 70 kg




Example
Drinking water consumption = 2 L/day



Problem formulation

- > **Classical age:** appeal to magic-religious grounds
- > **Modern age:** appeal to rational and scientific grounds
- > **? Post-modern age ?:** appeal to rational and scientific grounds in uncertainty perspective

certainty perspective
 }
 uncertainty perspective



Problem formulation

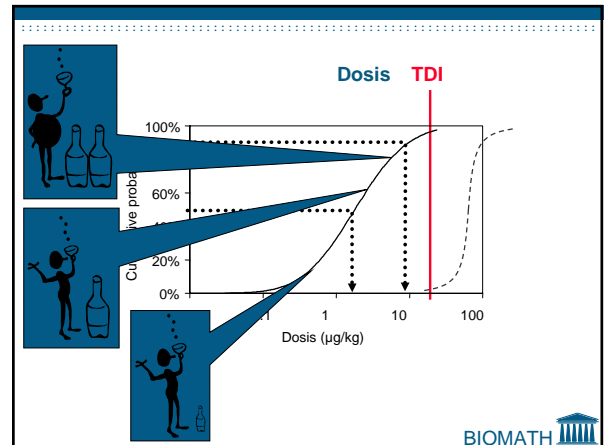
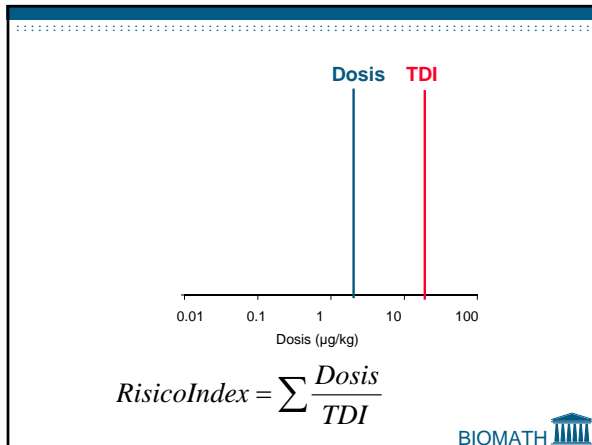
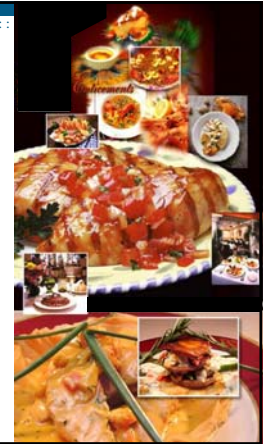


Tom Janssen
The modern age



Goals

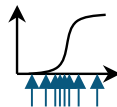
- UNcertainty perspective in food safety
- How perform uncertainty analysis in food safety modelling?



Variability and uncertainty

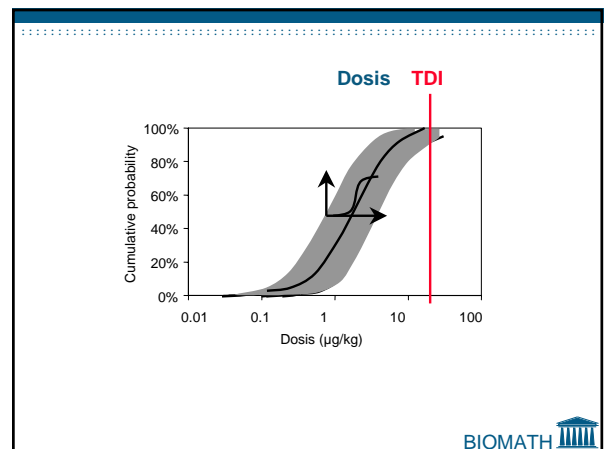
➤ Variability:

- real variations, describes the entire distribution
- can not be reduced



Forms:

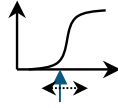
- Inter-individual:
 - Body weight
 - Food ingestion
 - Water consumption
- (Temporal)
- (Spatial)



Variability and uncertainty

> Uncertainty:

- describes **1 value** from the entire distribution
- can be **reduced** by extra info

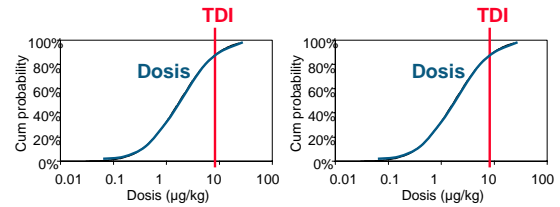


Forms:

- Quantifiable
- "Known" ignorance:
 - Food source contaminated?
 - Fraction absorbed
 - "Sampling" uncertainty
 - Measurement error
 - Model uncertainty
 - Unknown ignorance



Variability \leftrightarrow Uncertainty



- > **10% of exposure will exceed TDI**
- > **10% probability that exposure exceeds TDI**



Uncertainty and variability characterisation

> Needed for all parameters?

No, only the most sensitive, the key drivers suffice:

- Sensitivity analysis
- Expert knowledge

Examples:

- Important can be:
- > Ingestion
 - > Exposure duration
 - > ...
- Less important can be:
- > volume fraction fat in tissue
 - > ...



Uncertainty and variability characterisation

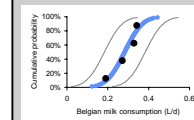
> What if some parameters are uncertain AND variable?

Solution:

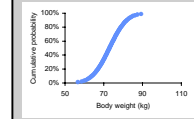
- Both can be modelled, but usually
- Mainly uncertain
- Mainly variable

Examples:

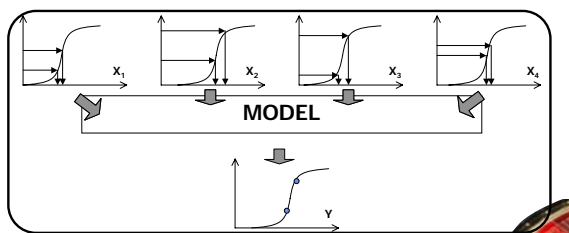
Both:



Mainly variable:

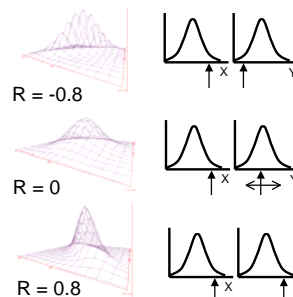


Monte Carlo analysis



BIO

Uncertainty and variability characterisation: influence of correlations



Example:

- Body weight
- can be correlated with
- Ingestion rate



