ACRYLAMIDE - EU Summary of Activities

STUDY AREA 5 - BIOAVAILABILITY OF ACRYLAMIDE IN FOOD

NEW/UPDATE since January 2005

Entry No.	STUDY TITLE	SOURCE	STATUS	COMPLETION DATE	SUMMARY OF AIMS OF STUDY	SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSIONS	COMMENTS	REFERENCES/ INTERNET LINKS	CONTACTS
		(Member State/ Organisation)	**C (completed) O (ongoing) P (proposed)**	(anticipated date if not yet completed)	Max 50 words	Max 50 words			
5.1	Bioavaibility in pigs	France / French Food Safety Agency (AFSSA)	O	end of 2003	Bioavailability of acrylamide after IV admnistration, Oral administration (solution in feed) and in feed heated				Michel Laurentie, Afssa fougeres, LERMVD, BP90203, 35302 Fougeres Cedex m.laurentie@fougeres.afssa.fr
5.2	Bioavailability in rats	France / French Food Safety Agency (AFSSA)	P		If necessary the bioavailability of acrylamide in rat will be studied				Michel Laurentie, Afssa fougeres, LERMVD, BP90203, 35302 Fougeres Cedex m.laurentie@fougeres.afssa.fr
5.3	Bioavailability of acrylamide in pigs after oral administration	Italy / Istituto Superiore di Sanità (ISS)	O	February 2004	Bioavailability of acrylamide :oral administration in fried food and acqueous solution as control				Federica Aureli, Istituto Superiore di Sanità Food Department Phone:+39649902713 federica2001@katamail.com

ACRYLAMIDE - EU Summary of Activities

STUDY AREA 5 - BIOAVAILABILITY OF ACRYLAMIDE IN FOOD

NEW/UPDATE since January 2005

Entry No.	STUDY TITLE	SOURCE	STATUS	COMPLETION DATE	SUMMARY OF AIMS OF STUDY	SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSIONS	COMMENTS	REFERENCES/ INTERNET LINKS	CONTACTS
		(Member State/ Organisation)	**C (completed) O (ongoing) P (proposed)**	(anticipated date if not yet completed)	Max 50 words	Max 50 words			
5.4	Bioavailability of acrylamide	The Netherlands / Dutch Food Authority, Inspectorate for Health Protection	O	Phase I: February 2003	This study focuses on inventarisation of available information to set up a (toxico)kinetic profile of acrylamide and its metabolites in various species (including man) and to integrate this profile with the toxicological profile whereas phase II (proposed to start in 2003) focuses on an assessment of this information and on suggestions for additional research.	This desk study delivered an inventory of gaps in toxicological and toxicokinetic data of acrylamide, a toxicokinetic profile, and resulting research needs. Furthermore, the implications for risk assessment and some research proposals are included. Important gaps in data: a) there is still number of questions that are crucial for interpretation of observations of tumours in studies in experimental animals. The relevance for humans of at least number of the observed tumours are questionable; b) human toxicokinetic data are very scarce; c) bioavailability of acrylamide from food has not been studied yet, neither in animals nor in humans.There are several indications that quantitative differences in metabolism (especially in formation of glycidamide) must be considered in assessing risks in humans. Several suggestions on high priority research that is needed are given.			Dr. E. Konings. Dutch Food Authority, Inspectorate for Health Protection, Den Bosch, The Netherlands. E-mail: Erik.Konings@kvw.nl, Phone: +31402911500, Fax: +31402911600