

***Les différences entre hommes et femmes quant à
l'exposition professionnelle***

France Labrèche, chercheuse IRSST

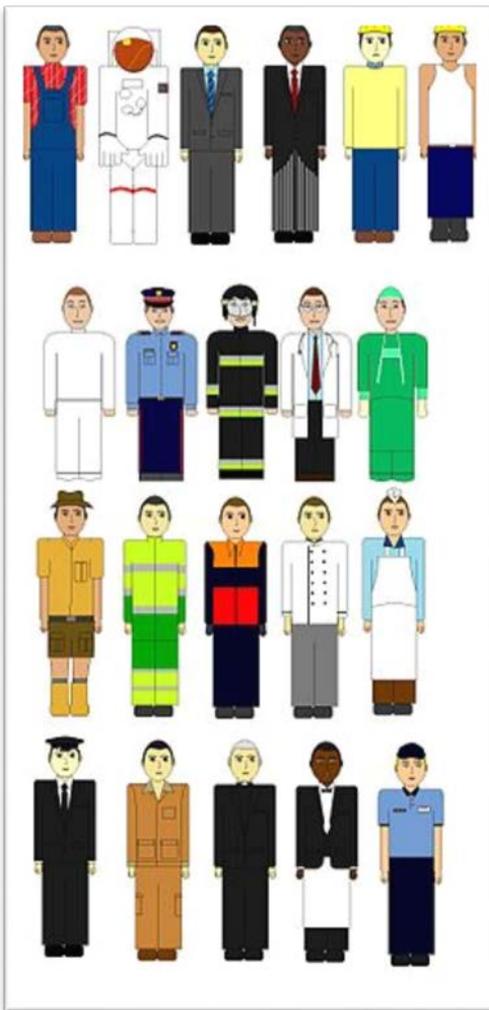
Spécificités liées aux expositions chez les femmes

Marc-André Verner, professeur adjoint,
Université de Montréal

Colloque IRSST 2018



Institut de recherche
Robert-Sauvé en santé
et en sécurité du travail



Les différences entre hommes et femmes quant à l'exposition professionnelle

*France Labrèche, Ph. D.
Chercheuse, IRSST*

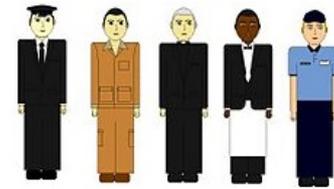
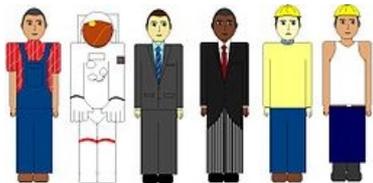
Colloque IRSST 2018 – Visage changeant de la main-d'œuvre:
enjeux et impacts sur la SST





Questions...

- Tendances du marché de l'emploi selon le sexe?
- Différences d'exposition professionnelles selon le sexe?
 - Exposition aux dangers eux-mêmes?
 - Autres facteurs influençant l'exposition?

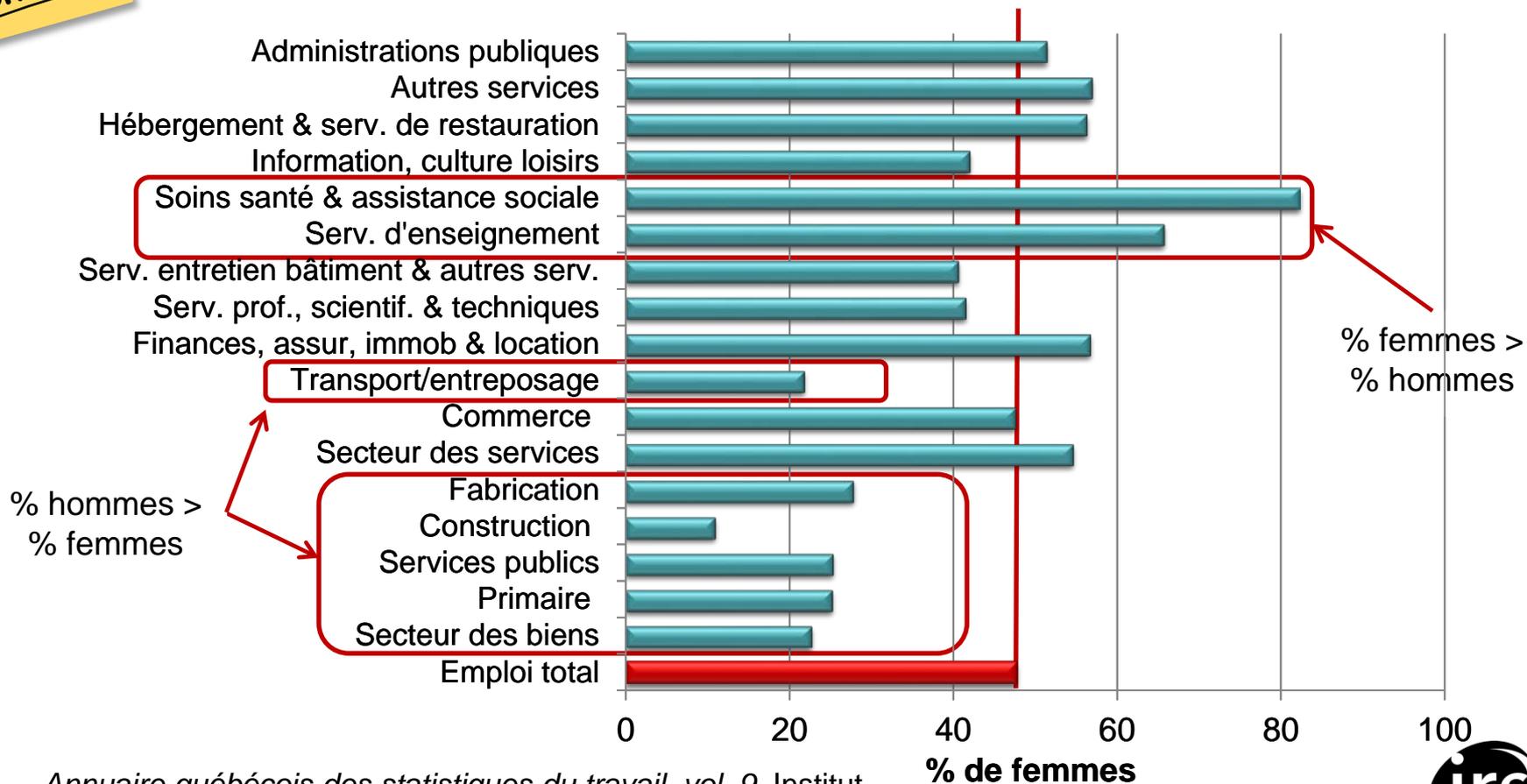


Changement

Tendances du marché de l'emploi?

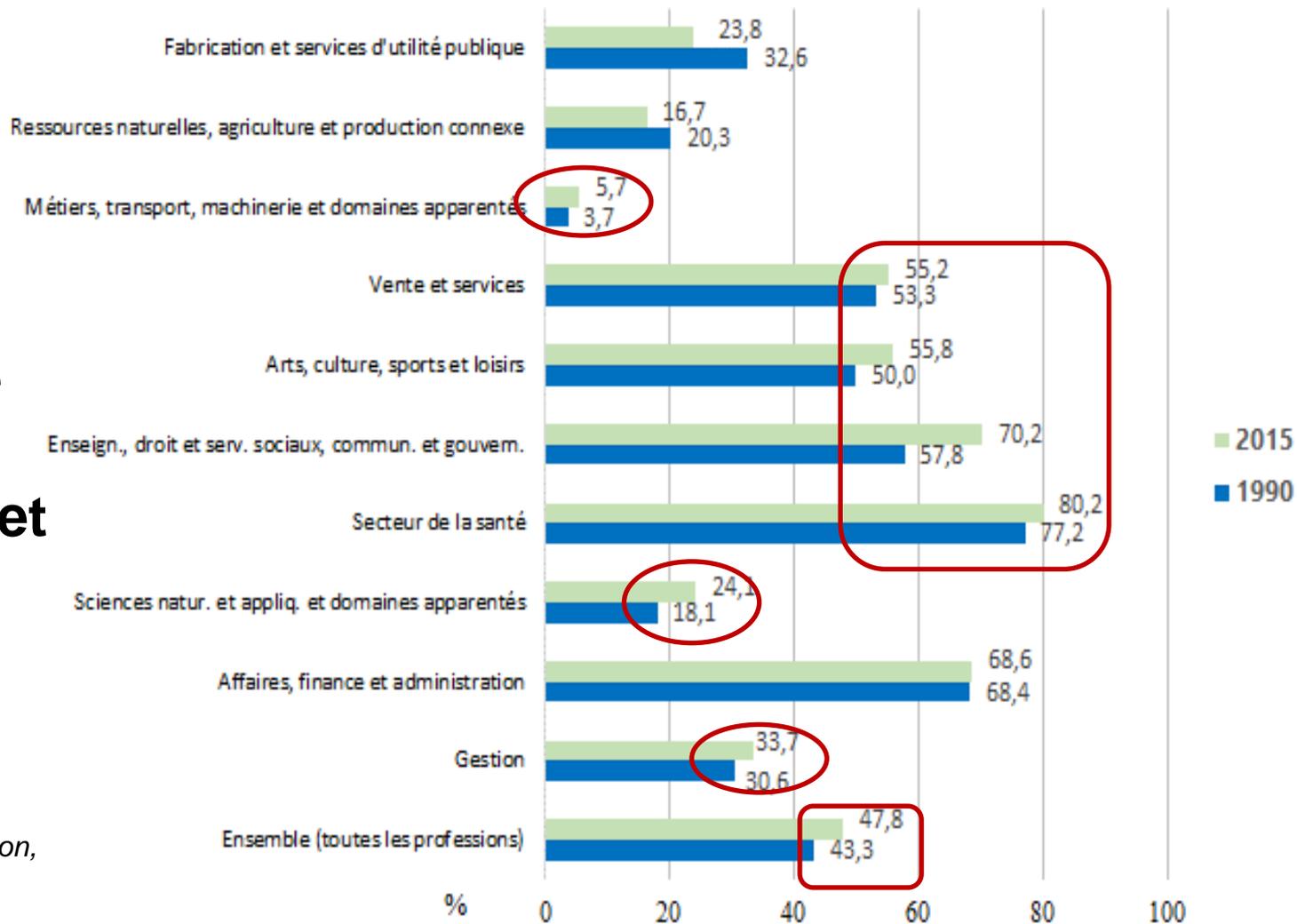
Constat

Proportion de femmes par secteur, 2012



Changement

Proportion de travailleuses, Québec 1990 et 2015



Source: ISQ. *Cap rémunération*, mars 2016

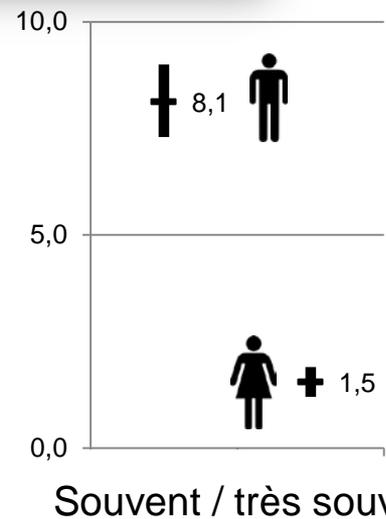
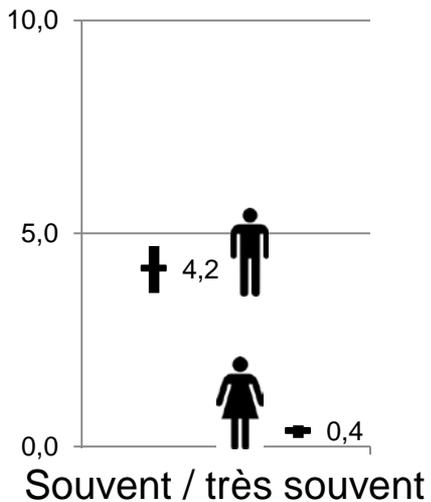
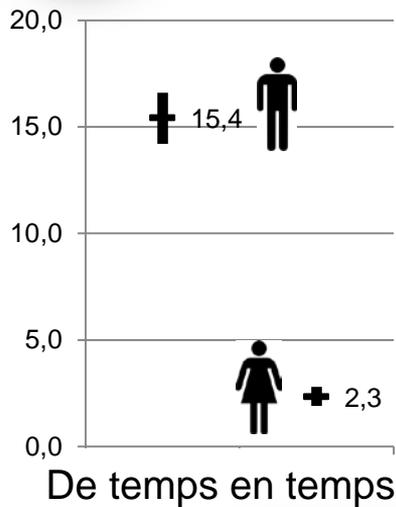
Changement



Différences d'exposition aux dangers selon le sexe?

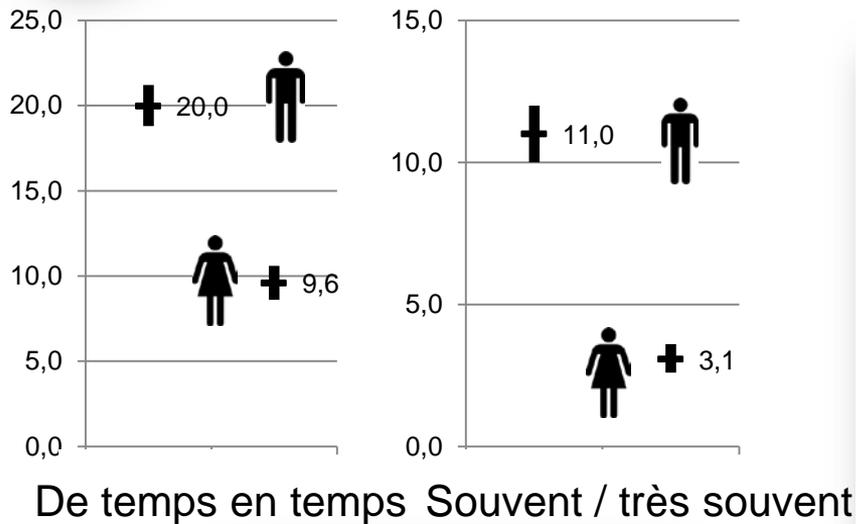


Expositions chimiques (EQSP 2008)



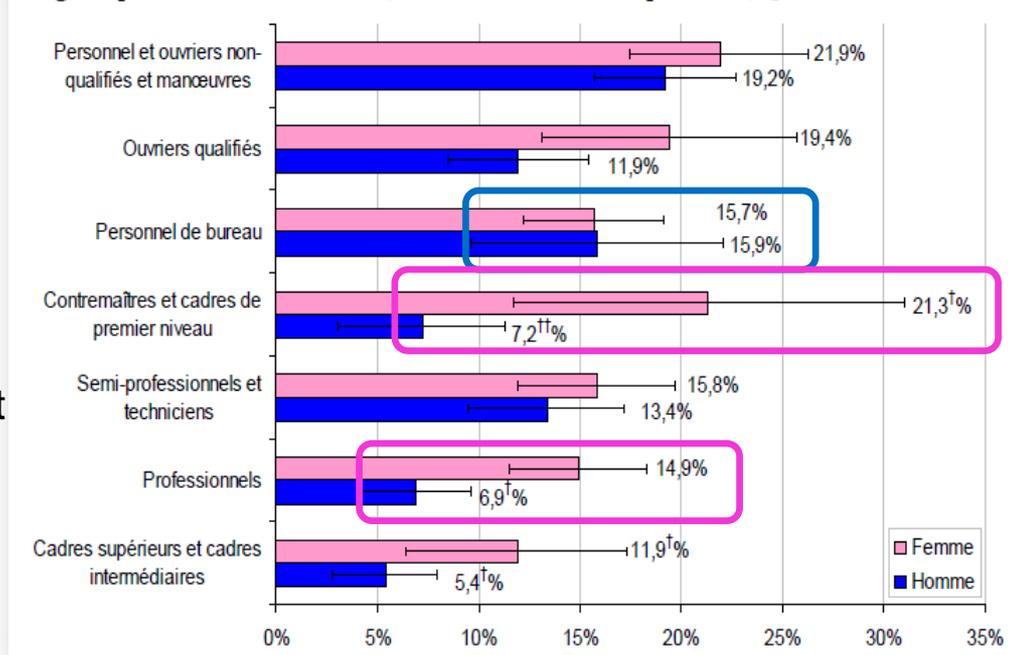


Autres expositions (EQSP 2008; EQCOTESST 2011)



Harcèlement psychologique

Figure 5.1: Prévalence du harcèlement psychologique à l'emploi principal selon la catégorie professionnelle et le sexe, chez les travailleurs* québécois, Québec 2007-2008

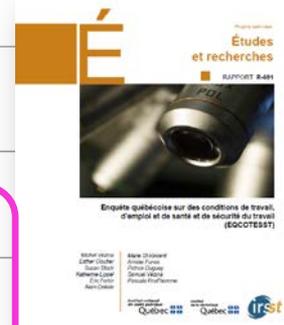
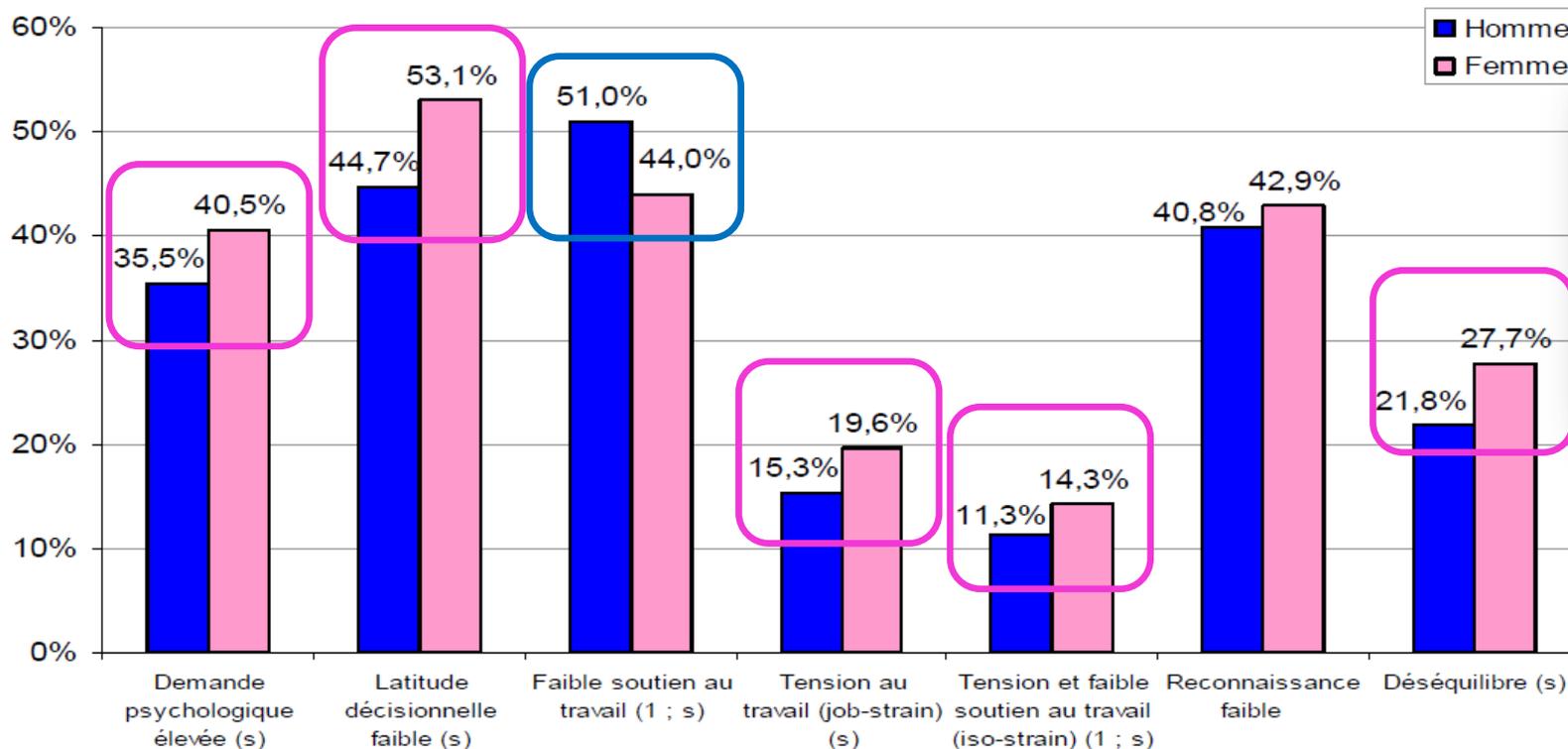




Expositions liées à l'organisation du travail

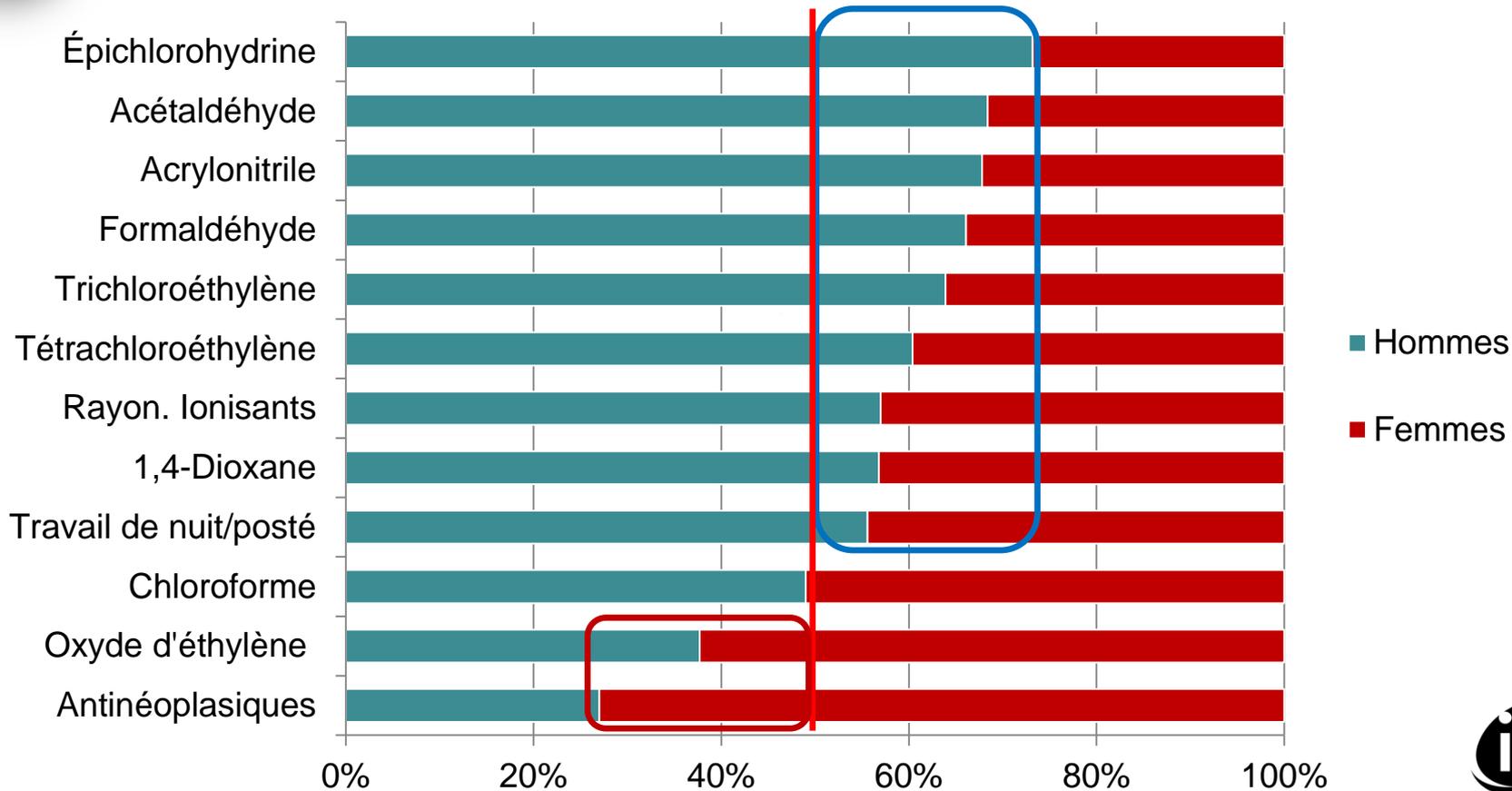
EQCOTESST (2011)

Figure 4.1 : Prévalence des travailleurs* québécois exposés aux indicateurs de l'environnement organisationnel du travail selon le sexe, Québec, 2007-2008.



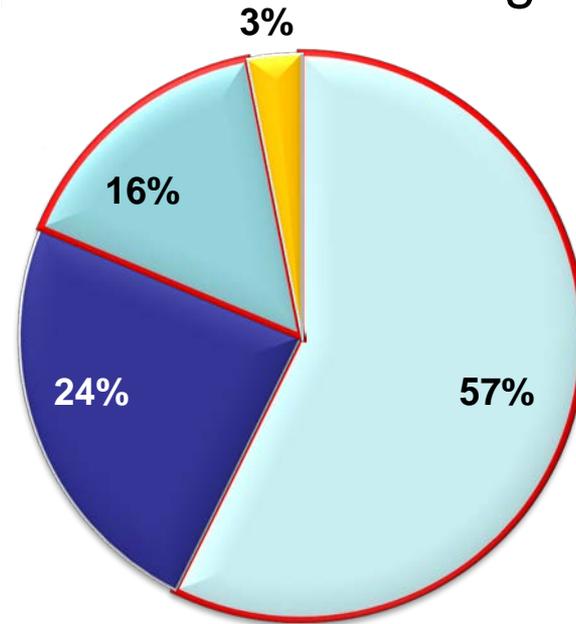
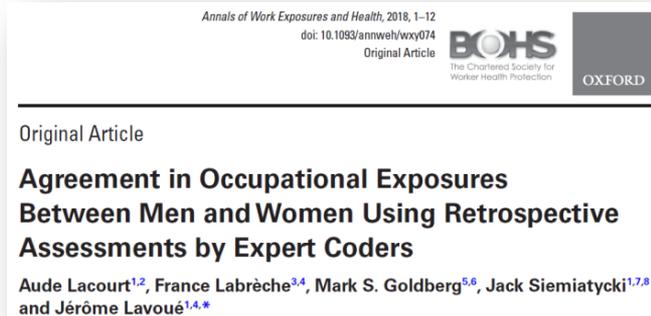


CAREX Canada : proportion de travailleurs exposés



Agents chimiques et physiques...

- Dans même emploi, lorsqu'exposés, peu de différences
 - Comparaison de 59 codes de professions x 243 agents
 - Différences marquées : 7,6%
 - 5,1% Hommes > Femmes
 - 2,5% Femmes > Hommes



- Précision des codes
- Tâches différentes
- Industries différentes
- Pas d'explication

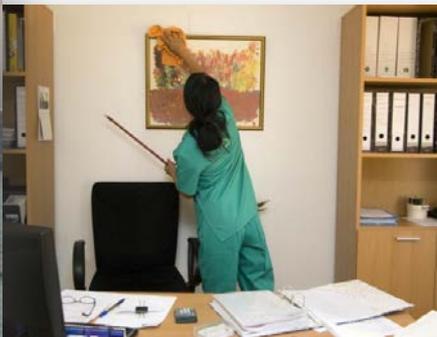


Quelques facteurs expliquant ces différences...

- Différences de disponibilité des données
- Évaluations d'exposition physico-chimique :  moins que pour 
- Évaluations d'exposition aux facteurs de santé mentale :  moins que pour 
- Hommes et femmes n'occupent pas les mêmes emplois
- Dans un même emploi, pas toujours les mêmes tâches (*effet du genre*)
- Certaines différences d'exposition peuvent refléter :
 - Des différences réelles dans les tâches effectuées
 - Des différences dans la perception, le rappel ou la déclaration d'une tâche ou une exposition
- → Mauvaise classification de l'exposition

Constats

Tâches différentes dans un même titre d'emploi...



Autres facteurs influençant l'exposition?

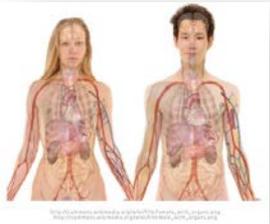
Quelques facteurs influençant l'absorption

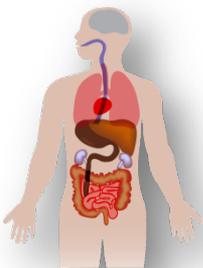
○ Cutanée

- perte d'eau transépidermique, **sébum**, microcirculation, pigmentation, **épaisseur** : généralement plus élevés chez **homme** que chez la **femme**
- pH de la peau : tendance à être plus élevé chez la **femme**

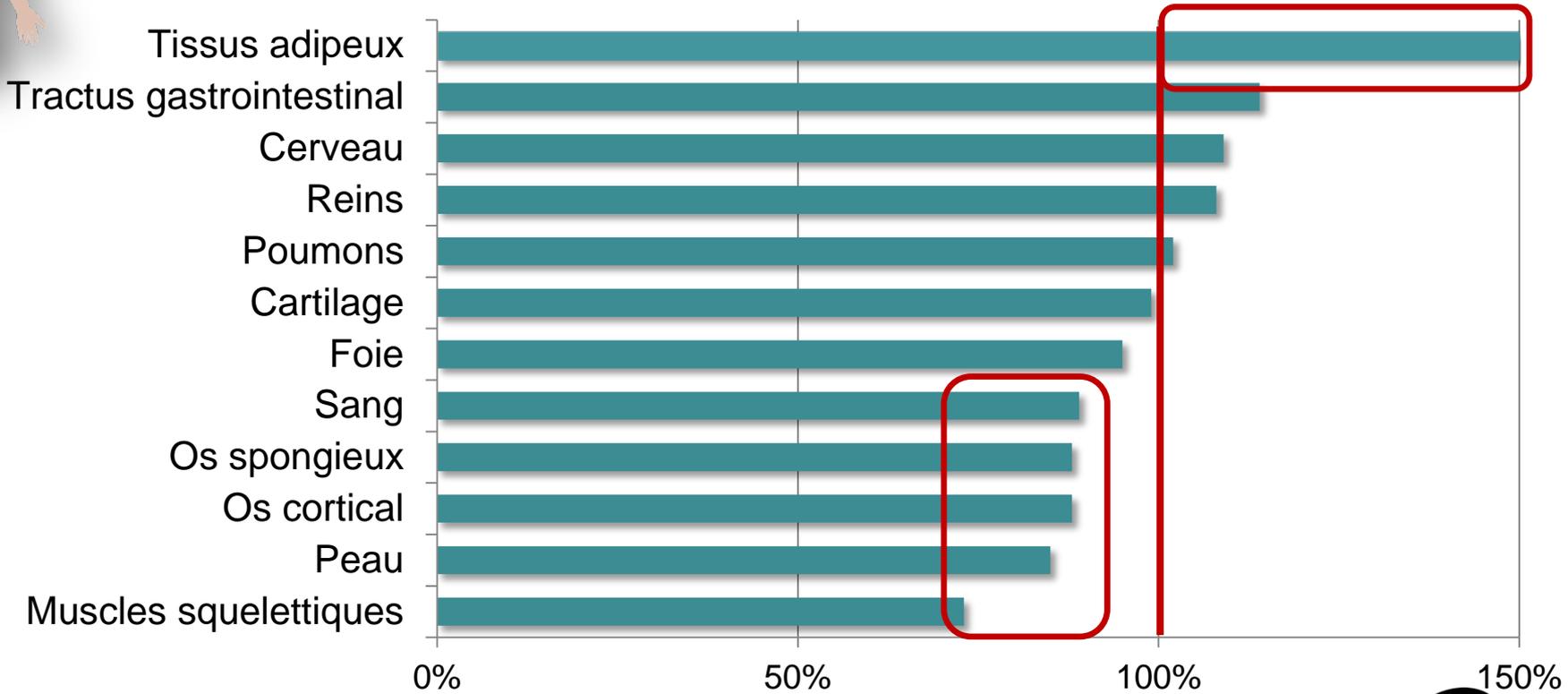
○ Pulmonaire

- **Femmes** : + petits poumons, surface de diffusion et diamètre des voies respiratoires + petits → volumes pulmonaires + faibles
 - → plus susceptibles d'éprouver des contraintes ventilatoires mécaniques avec ↑ rythme respiratoire





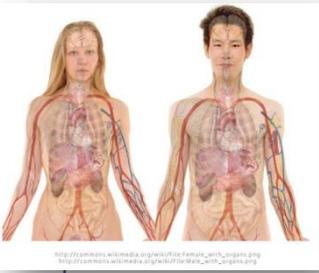
Ratio **Femme** : **Homme** du poids de divers organes



Source: Gochfeld M. *Toxicol Pathol.* 2017; 45(1): 172–89.

Différences toxicocinétiques entre **hommes** et **femmes**

Adapté de : Gochfeld M. *Toxicol Pathol.* 2017; 45(1): 172–89.

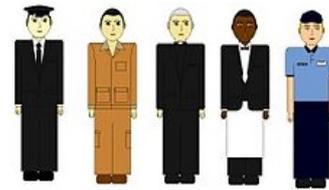
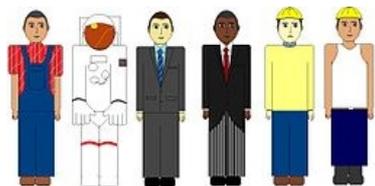


http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Male_and_female.png
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Male_and_female.png

		F = H	F > H	H > F	Données insuffisantes
Absorption	Orale (lipo, hydro)	Yellow			
	Inhalation (lipo)	Dichloromethane			
	Inhalation (hydro)				Grey
	Inhalation (particules)	Yellow			
	Dermique (lipo, hydro)				Grey
Distribution	Lipo		Red		
	Hydro, liées aux protéines			Teal	
Métabolisme	Glutathion, sulfo transférases				Grey
	Glucuronosyl transférase			Teal	
	P450			Teal	
	Carboxylestérase				Grey
	Alcool déshydrogénase				Grey
Élimination	Filtration glomérulaire	Yellow			
	Sécrétion, réabsorption tubulaires				Grey



Merci de votre attention!



SPÉCIFICITÉS LIÉES AUX EXPOSITIONS CHEZ LES FEMMES

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EN SANTÉ PUBLIQUE



Les spécificités liées aux expositions chez les femmes

- Les femmes peuvent porter et allaiter des enfants
- À la ménopause, des changements physiologiques peuvent influencer l'élimination des composés chimiques



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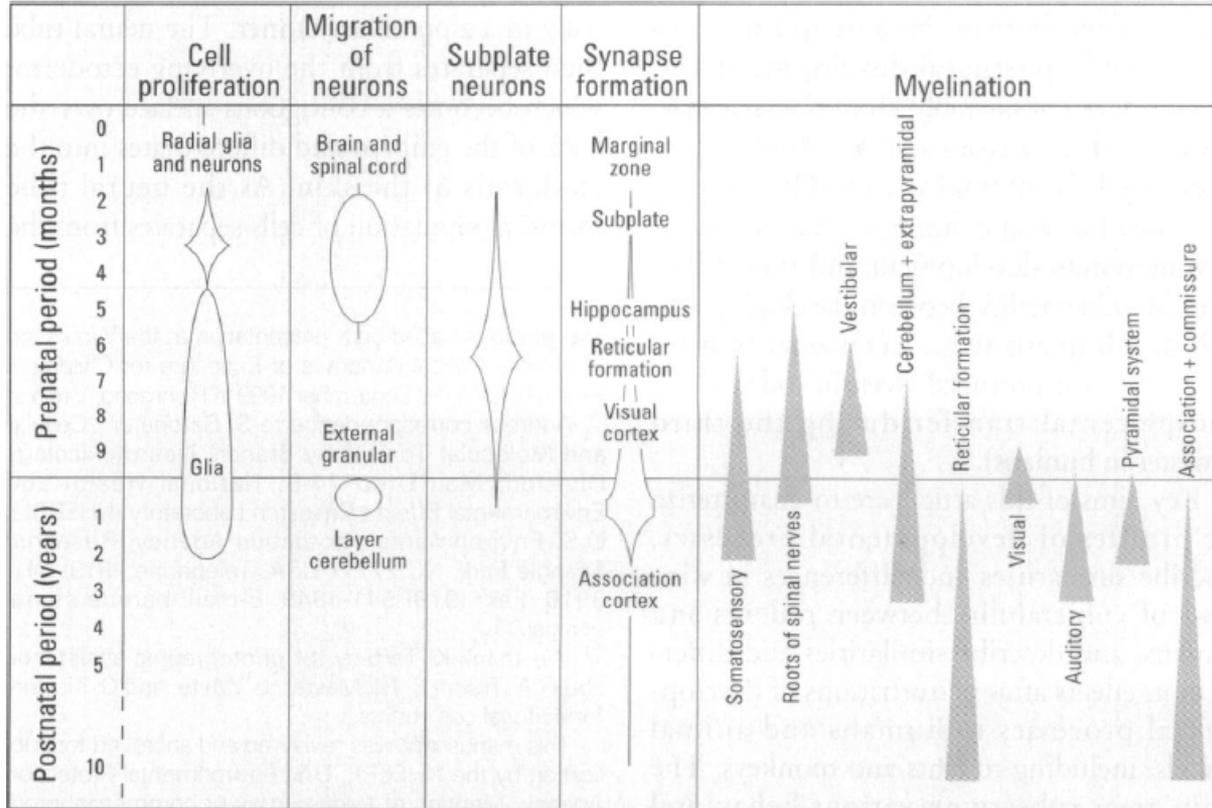


Femme enceinte ou allaitante

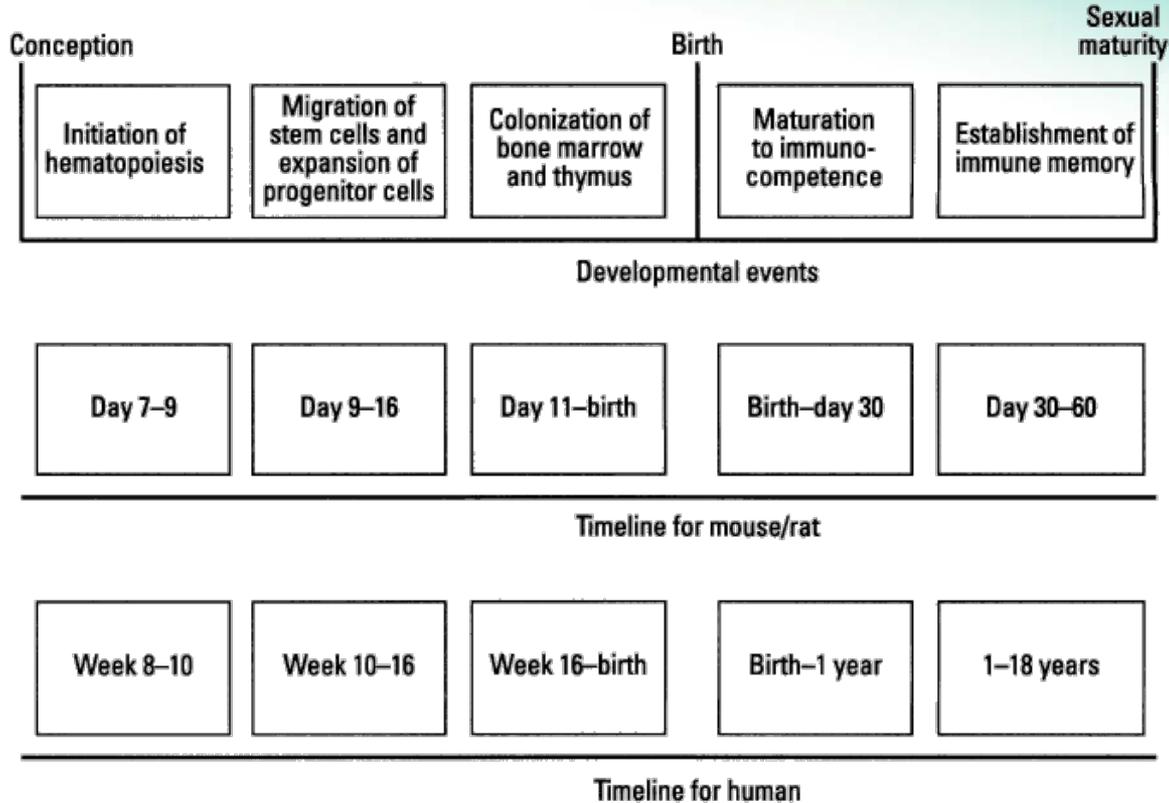


- Cas particulier puisque le foetus et le jeune enfant peuvent être plus susceptibles aux atteintes toxiques
- Expositions en bas âge peuvent avoir des répercussions sur la santé des enfants à long terme (hypothèse de Barker)

Développement du cerveau



Développement du système immunitaire



Limites du programme *PM*SD

- Exposition entre le moment de la conception et le test de grossesse
- Limité aux dangers connus
- Ne tient pas compte de l'exposition passée aux composés persistants



Tri(2,4-di-*t*-butylphenyl) Phosphate: A Previously Unrecognized, Abundant, Ubiquitous Pollutant in the Built and Natural Environment

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¹School of Public and Environmental Affairs,

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⁴Department of Earth Sciences, University of

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⁶62500 Brno, Czech Republic

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⁸Occupational Cancer Research Centre, Can

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Using high-resolution mass spectrometry, we identified tri(2,4-di-*t*-butylphenyl) phosphate (TDTBP) as a previously unsuspected pollutant that had entered the environment. To assess its abundance, we measured its concentration in e-waste dust, the Chicago Ship and Sanitary Canal, Indian filters from high-volume air samplers deployed in a residential area, and house dust. TDTBP was detected in soil, sediment, and water samples at concentrations comparable to those of TBP in all media. TDTBP was detected in the e-waste recycling facility, waste recycling facility (pre-rated for residential environments).

INTRODUCTION

Many common, commercial chemicals have been used for decades, but they have escaped the attention of regulators. In the 1970s, when the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) was passed, over 85,000 chemicals were grandfathered in. This meant that they were grandfathered in, and unless they were given new purposes, no further information on their toxicity was required. Because of this regulatory approach, a large number of products contain chemicals about which little is known concerning their chemical properties, fates, or toxicities. Eventually, many of these chemicals have leaked into the environment and, in some cases, have bioaccumulated throughout the food web.

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Unexpectedly High Concentrations of a Newly Identified Organophosphate Ester, Tris(2,4-di-*t*-butylphenyl) Phosphate, in Indoor Dust from Canada

Runzeng Liu¹ and Scott A. Mabury

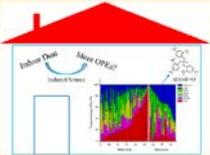
Department of Chemistry, University of Toronto, 80 St. George Street, Toronto M5S 3H6, Ontario, Canada

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Organophosphate esters (OPEs) represent a group of additives with significant levels of production and significant application to various household and industrial products. Given their potential adverse effects on human health, accurate analysis of novel OPEs in indoor dust is crucial. In this study, the novel tri(2,4-di-*t*-butylphenyl) phosphate (AO168=O) and six well-known OPEs were investigated. The seven target OPEs were detected in 100% of the office and home dust samples, with total OPEs (sum of the OPE concentrations) ranging from 2.92 to 124 μg/g (geometric mean (GM) of 12.3 μg/g). Surprisingly, the novel AO168=O (0.10–11.1 μg/g, GM of 1.97 μg/g) was among the highest-concentration congeners, contributing 1.36–65.5% to ΣOPEs (mean of 20.7%). AO168=O was the dominant congener in the home dust samples, indicating it is an important OPE congener overlooked previously. AO168=O was also detected in Standard Reference Material 2585 (indoor dust) at an elevated concentration of 10.9 μg/g, which was significantly higher than the concentrations of the other target OPEs (0.38–2.17 μg/g). Despite the high concentrations measured in this study, no industrial production or application could be identified for AO168=O. The precursor of AO168=O, tri(2,4-di-*t*-butylphenyl) phosphite, was detected in 50% of the dust samples, with a GM concentration of 1.48 ng/g. This study demonstrates that human OPE exposure in indoor environments is greater than was previously reported. This is the first report of the occurrence of AO168=O, its precursor, and its hydrolysis products in the environment.

INTRODUCTION

Organophosphate esters (OPEs) are produced in massive quantities and widely applied in various household and industrial products.^{1,2} After the phase-out of polybrominated diphenyl ethers, the production and application volume of their replacements, the OPEs, has increased rapidly in recent years.³ The global consumption of OPEs was reported to be 500,000 tons in 2011, which increased to 680,000 tons in 2016.⁴ Besides being used as flame retardants, OPEs are also used as plasticizers and anti-oxidizing agents in many products, including furniture, textiles, cables, building materials, insulation materials, paints, floor polishes, hydraulic fluids, and electronics.⁵ In most cases, OPEs are used as additives and are not chemically bonded to the original materials.⁶ Therefore, OPEs can be slowly released into the environment by abrasion and volatilization. As a result, many OPE analogues, including aryl, alkyl, and halogenated alkyl

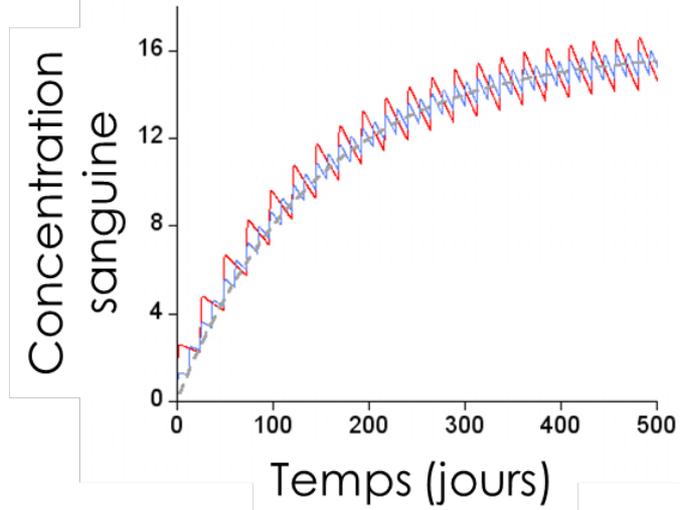
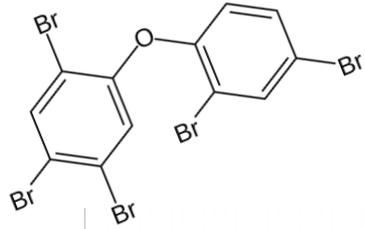


analogues to steroidogenesis and estrogen metabolism.¹¹ Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCIPP) can be transferred to the offspring of adult zebrafish exposed to the compound, leading to thyroid and endocrine disruption and developmental neurotoxicity.¹² Triphenyl phosphate (TPHP) has also been shown to reduce fecundity in zebrafish by significantly increasing plasma estradiol levels and inhibiting androgen levels.¹³

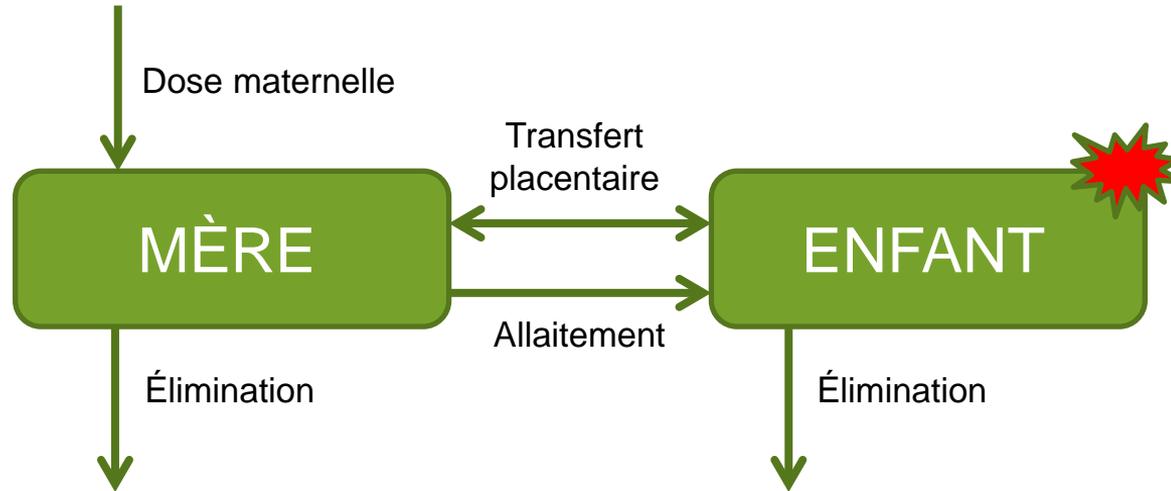
In recent years, more and more new OPE analogues are being identified in both commercial products and environmental matrices. For instance, novel OPE analogues such as isopropylated and *tert*-butylated triaryloxyphosphate were recently identified in commercial flame retardant mixtures.¹⁴ They were also detected in house dust Standard Reference Material (SRM) 2585.¹⁴ 2,2-Bis(chloromethyl)propane-1,3-dithiophosphate (2-chloroethyl)bisphosphate (known as V6) was detected in both house and car dust and had a strong positive relationship with TCN.¹⁵

- On ne connaît pas tous les contaminants qui se retrouvent dans le milieu de travail
- Certains de ces contaminants sont susceptibles d'être toxiques pour le foetus et l'enfant

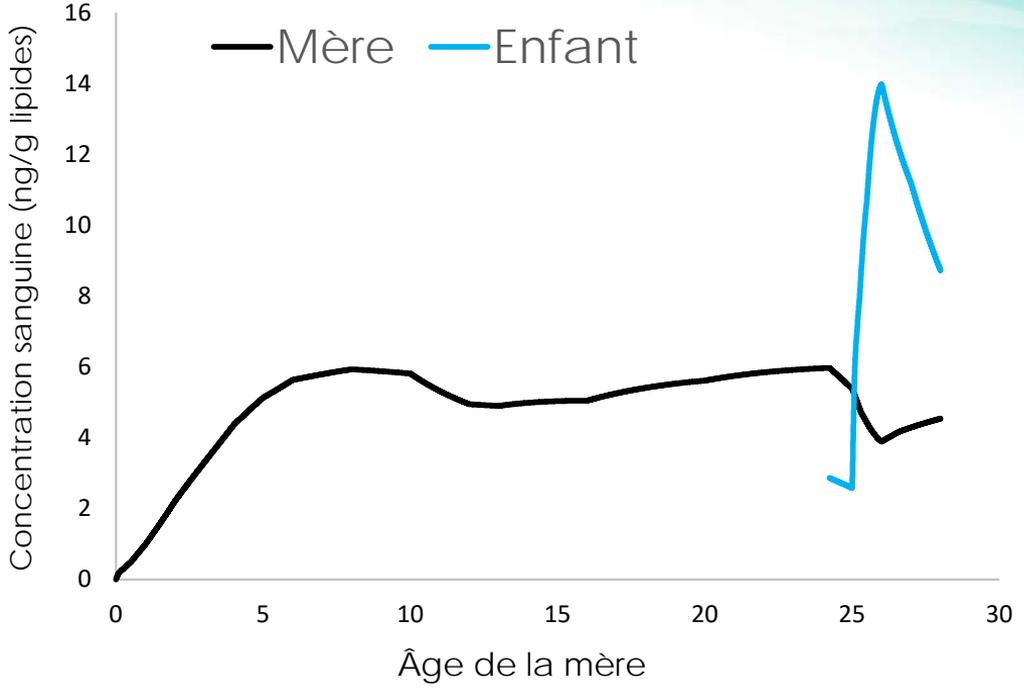
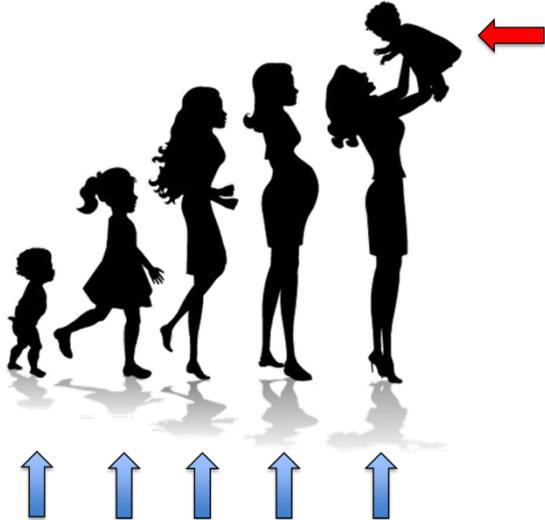
Composés persistants



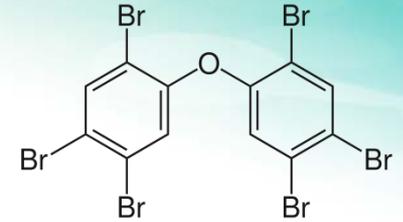
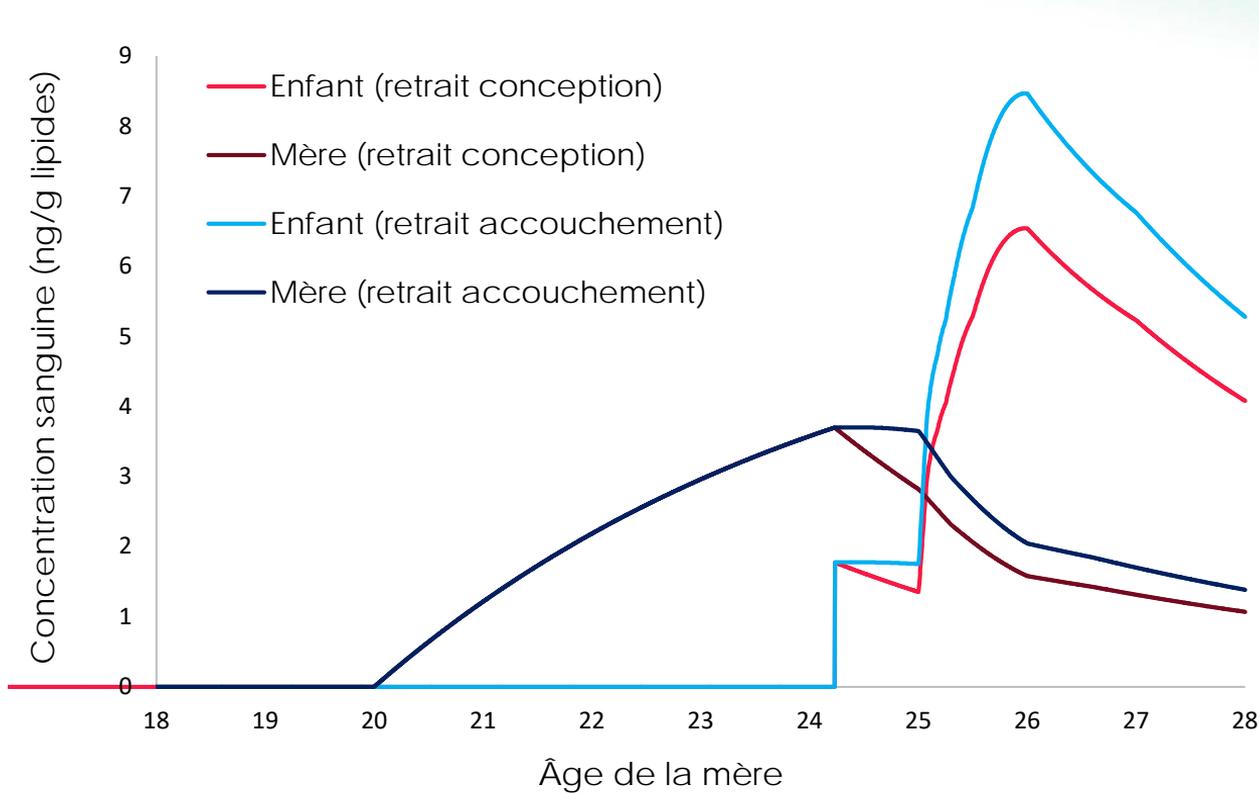
Estimation de la dose de l'enfant



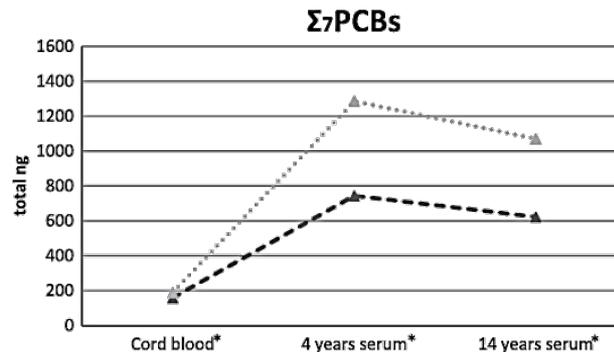
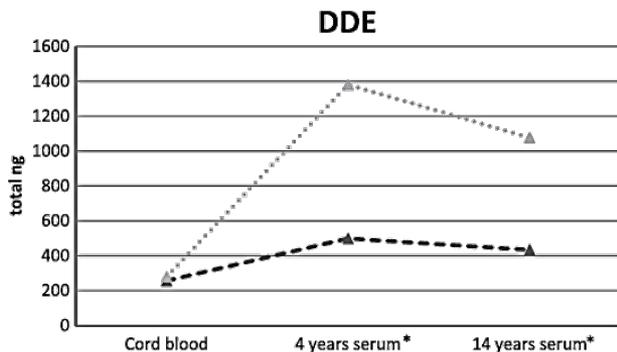
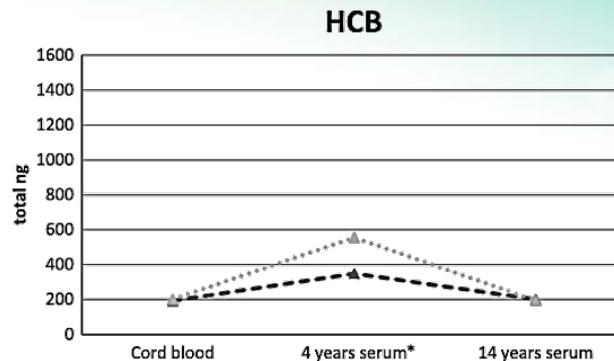
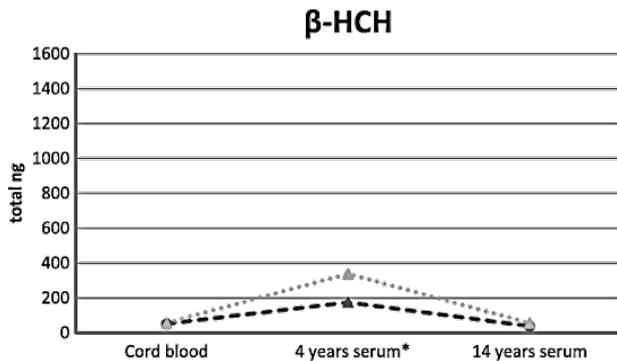
Exemple : PBDE-153



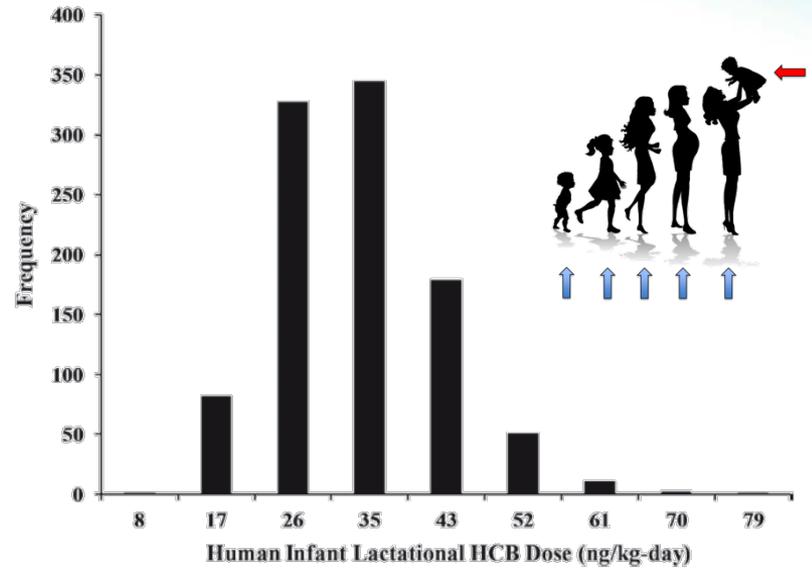
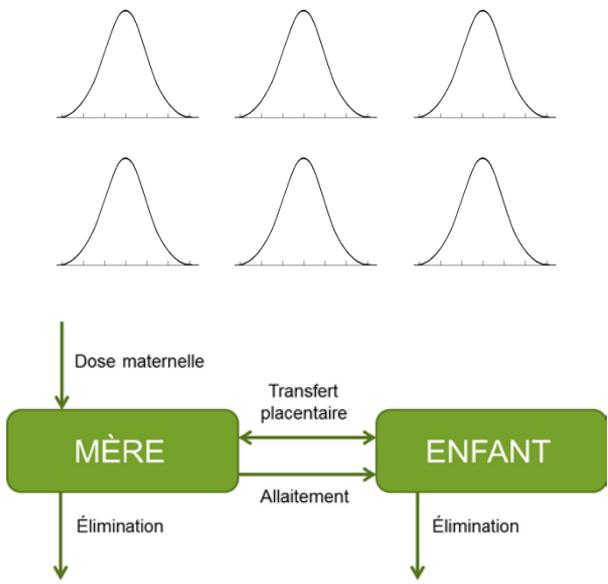
Retrait préventif... quel est l'impact?



Influence de l'allaitement jusqu'à 14 ans

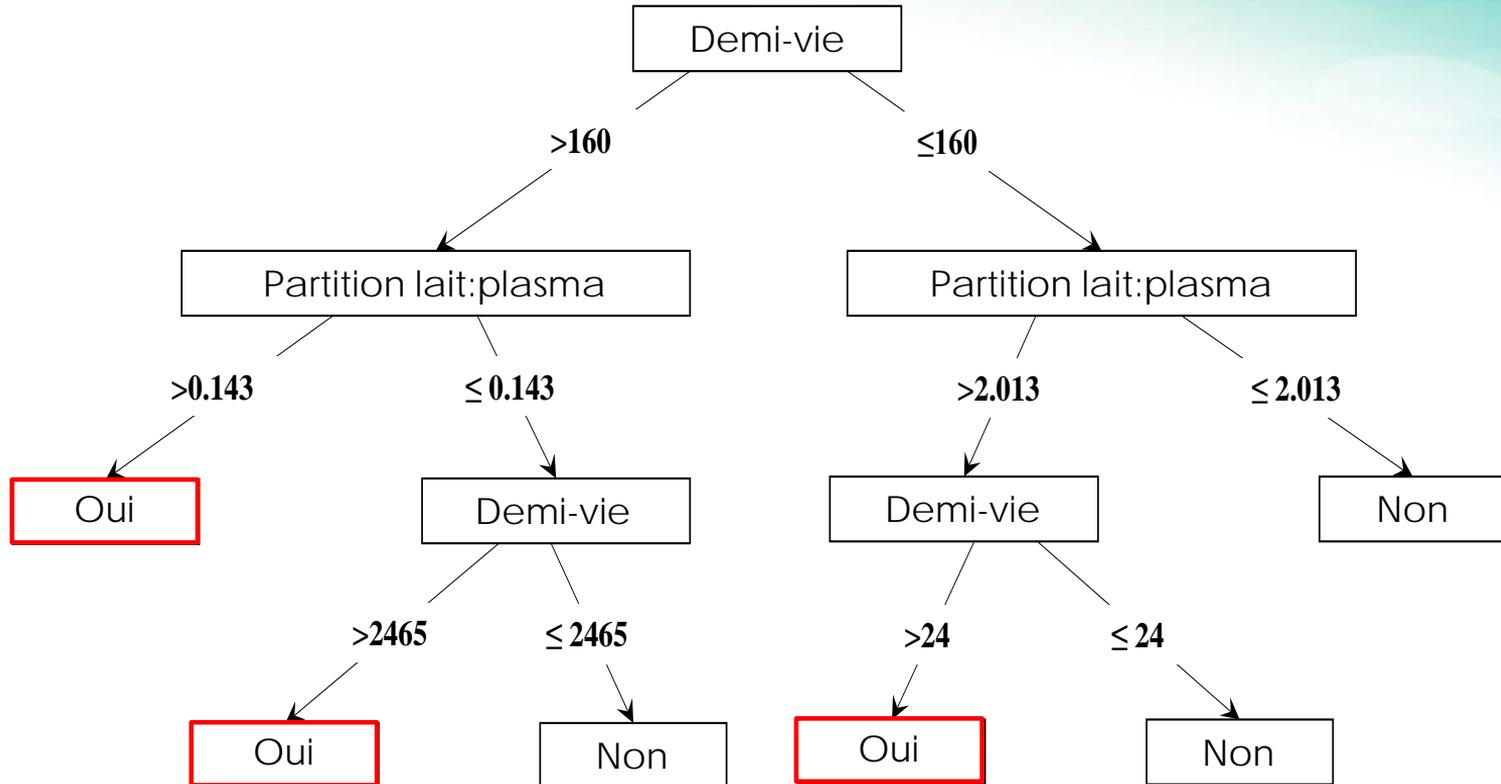


Amplification de la dose



Lehmann et al. 2014

Quand la dose de l'enfant > dose de la mère



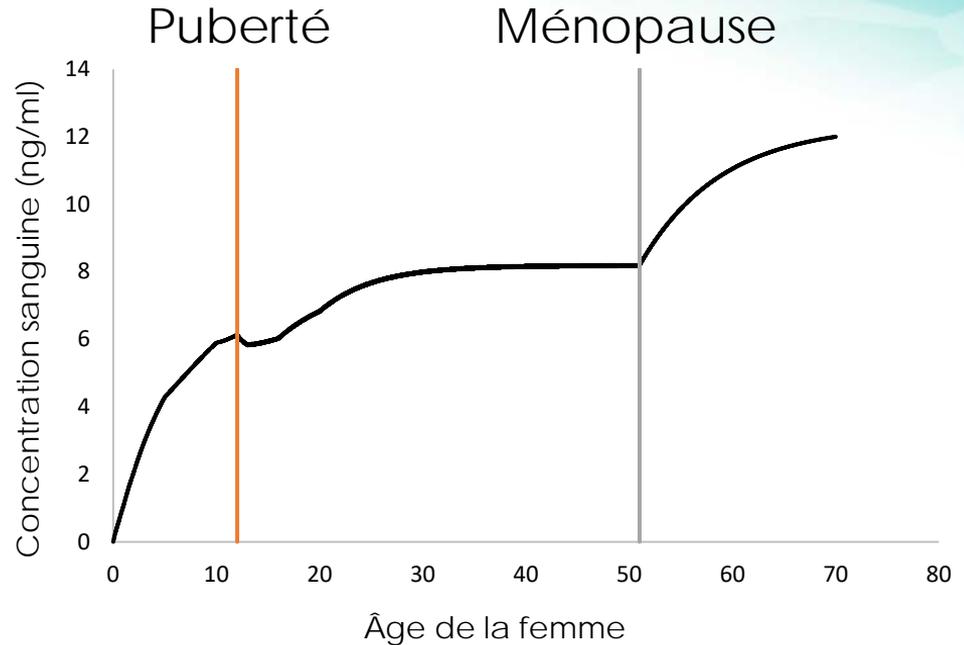
Les spécificités liées aux expositions chez les femmes

- Les femmes peuvent porter et allaiter des enfants
- À la ménopause, des changements physiologiques peuvent influencer l'élimination des composés chimiques



Élimination par les menstruations : Le PFOS

- Certains composés chimiques sont éliminés par les menstruations
- À la ménopause, les concentrations sanguines peuvent être plus élevées qu'avant la ménopause pour une même dose journalière



Concentrations sanguines pré- et post-ménopause

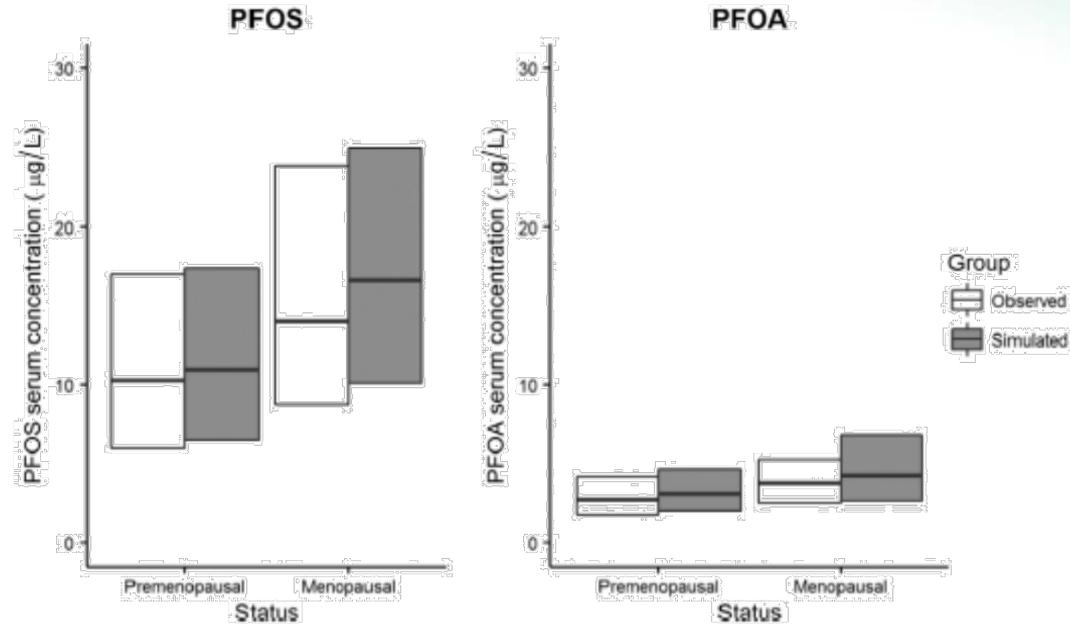
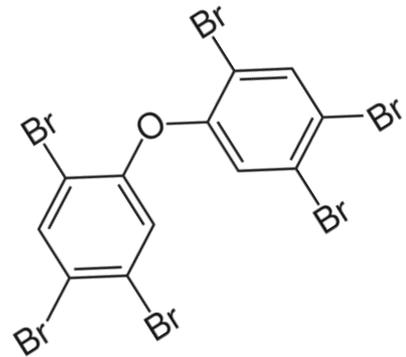


Fig. 6. Simulated vs. observed PFOS and PFOA serum concentrations for women 20-65 years of age in Taylor et al., 2014. Median, tertile 1, and tertile 3 are shown.

Conclusions

- L'exposition des femmes peut également vouloir dire exposition des enfants
- Des spécificités propres à la physiologie des femmes peuvent influencer la dosimétrie des contaminants en milieu de travail



Financement

