Message

From: Abbott, Linda - OCE [LAbbott@oce.usda.gov]
Sent: 7/19/2017 7:32:15 PM
To: 'Linda.Abbott@usda.gov' [Linda.Abbott@usda.gov]
Subject: ORACBA Science, Policy and Risk Forum, tomorrow, July 20, 10:00 am 4433 South

FYI – You may be interested in tomorrow's ORACBA Science, Policy and Risk Forum in 4433 South at the USDA building at 14th and Independence at 10:00 am. See abstract below.

From: USDA, Office of the Chief Economist [mailto:usda-oce@public.govdelivery.com]
Sent: Wednesday, July 19, 2017 11:45 AM
To: Abbott, Linda - OCE
Subject: USDA Office of the Chief Economist ORACBA Risk News/Calendar Update

USDA Office of Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Analysis
United States Department of Agriculture

You are subscribed to ORACBA Risk News/Calendar for USDA Office of the Chief Economist. This information has recently been updated, and is now available.

TWO UPCOMING EVENTS OF INTEREST

Tomorrow, July 20

ORACBA Science, Policy and Risk Forum on "WHO/IPCS Guidance on Probabilistic Dose-Response Assessment: Basic principles and general approach" by Dr. Weisueh A. Chiu, Texas A&M University

ORACBA will hold a Science, Policy and Risk Forum by Dr. Weisueh A. Chiu of Texas A&M University on "WHO/IPCS Guidance on Probabilistic Dose-Response Assessment: Basic principles and general approach" on July 20, 2017 at 10:00 am to 11:30 am in USDA's World Agriculture Outlook Boardroom (4433 South). You may attend in person or via webinar. The Webinar ID is 850-476-747. An abstract of the presentation follows:

In 2014, WHO/IPCS published a guidance document on evaluating uncertainties in human health dose-response assessment. Rather than single values for the point of departure (POD) and for any adjustment/uncertainty factors, the WHO/IPCS approach uses uncertainty distributions that reflect the assumed or estimated uncertainties in each of those aspects. Additionally, it quantitatively defines the protection goals in terms of incidence (I) and magnitude (M) of the critical effect in the human population. By contrast, traditional approaches for developing dose-response toxicity values result in a single value (e.g., RfD, ADI) whose uncertainty is not known and for which the associated values for I and M are not quantified. By quantifying the overall uncertainties in the target human dose at explicitly specified values of I and M, the probabilistic approach developed by the WHO/IPCS expert group allows risk managers to better weigh the benefits from reduced human health effects associated with different risk management options against other considerations, including economic costs. Further, the probabilistic analyses can inform the value of information associated with different options for developing a higher tier assessment. Finally, WHO/IPCS reviewed the literature to derive parameter distributions based on analyses of historical data, enabling probabilistic dose-response assessments to be performed rapidly with minimal additional effort as compared to traditional deterministic analyses. This presentation will provide an overview of the principles underlying the WHO/IPCS approach.

July 25

The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine will host a webinar on Tuesday, July 25 at 2:00 pm on their recent report, "Review of WIC Food Packages: Improving Balance and Choice." Kathleen Rasmussen and Shannon Whaley, chair and vice chair of the committee that wrote the report, will present highlights from the report and answer questions and its findings and recommendations.

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides nutrition education and health and social service referrals, as well as access to specific foods, for low-income infants; children up to age 5 and women who are pregnant, breast-feeding, or postpartum. In the report, the expert committee recomments cost-neutral changes to the program, including adding fish; increasing the amount of

whole grains; and increasing vegetables and fruits as a trade-off for decreasing juice, milk, legumes, peanut butter, infant vegetable and fruits, and infant meats. The report also recommends allowing women to receive the quantity of formula needed to support any level of breast-feeding.

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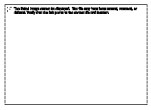

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