Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí

Ecotoxic effects

- Cellular and organisms levels -

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Tento projekt je spolufinancován Evropským sociálním fondem a státním rozpočtem České republiky.

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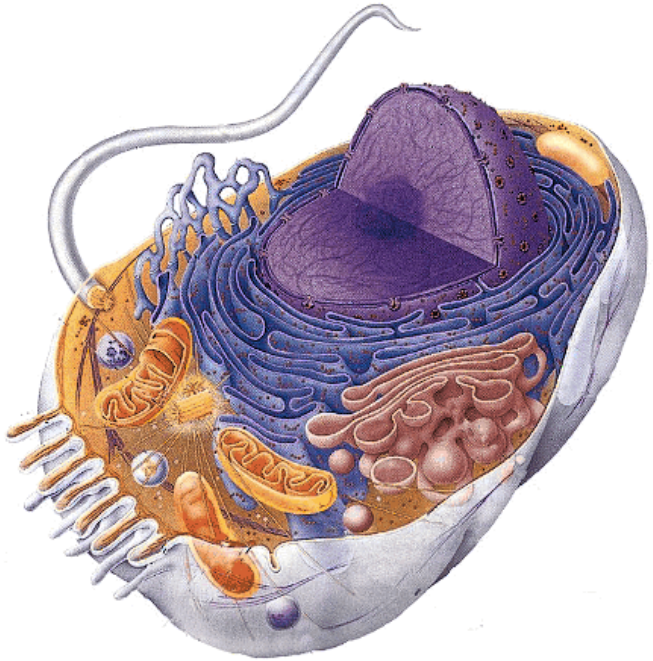
OP Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost

UNIVERSITAS MASARYKIANA BRUNENSIS

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Toxicity at cellular level

Molecular mechanisms
(effects on proteins, membranes, DNA) **manifest at cellular level**



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Life trajectories of the cell

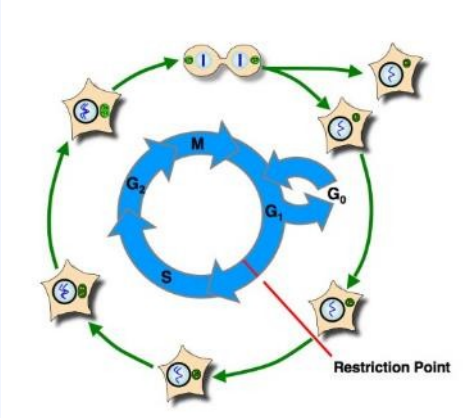
Regular pathways of cell life

1) **Cycling** (cell cycle, proliferation)
2) Due to limited proliferation → **senescence or**
   or terminal **differentiation**
   or cell death (controlled) – **apoptosis**

Homeostasis assured through careful check of key processes, i.e.

Cell membrane integrity
Aerobic respiration (mitochondria)
Proteosynthesis (ribozomes)
DNA integrity

…. Effects on these processes → toxicity



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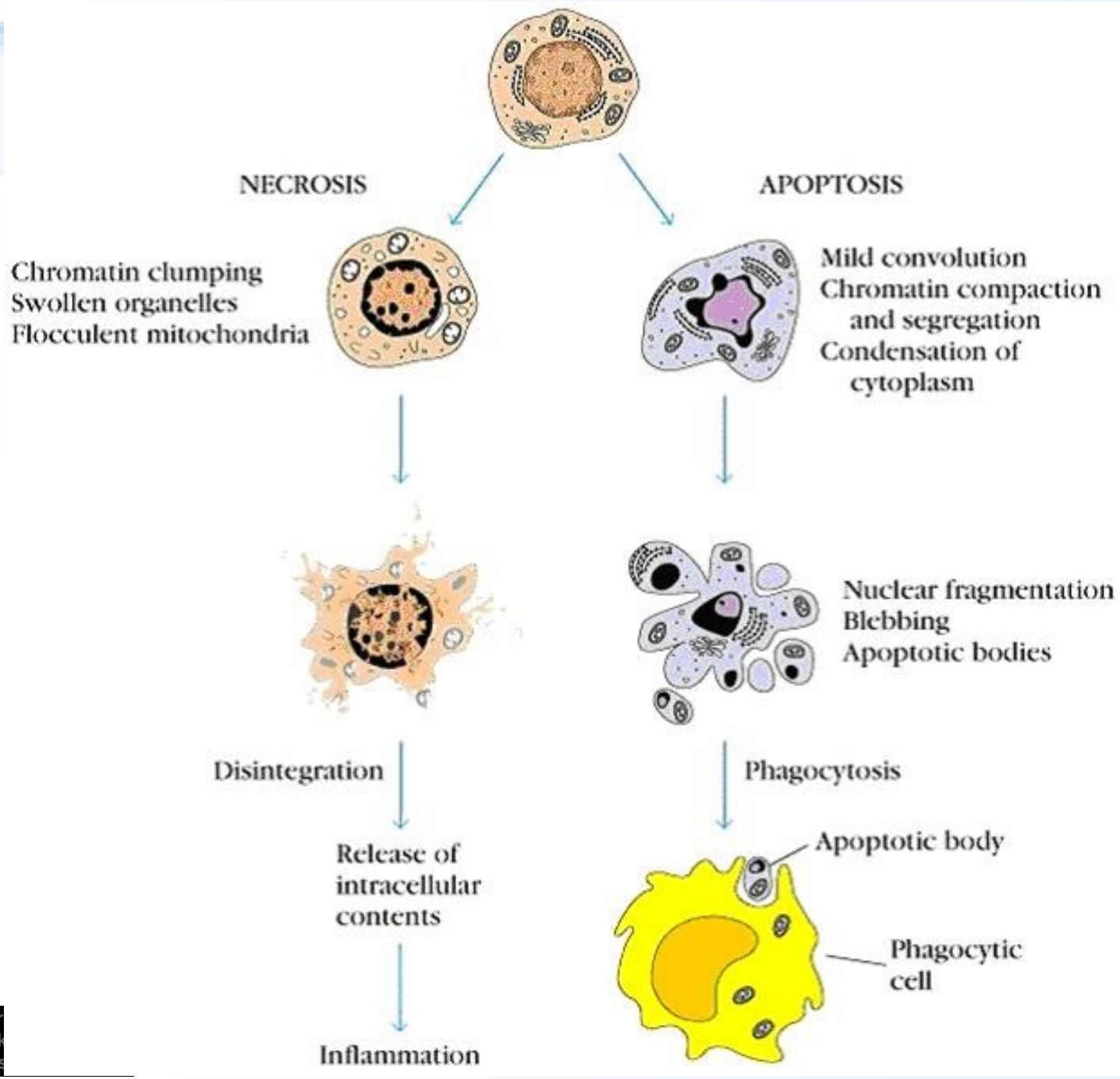

NECROSIS
APOPTOSIS
Chromatin clumping
Swollen organelles
Flocculent mitochondria
Mild convolution
Chromatin compaction
and segregation
Condensation of
cytoplasm
Nuclear fragmentation
Blebbing
Apoptotic bodies
Disintegration
Phagocytosis
Release of
intracellular
contents
Apoptotic body
Phagocytic
cell
Inflammation

IMPACTS and manifestation of toxicity at cell level

Disruption of cell proliferation

- Tumors, cancer
- Immune system disruption (proliferation in many processes)

Disruptions of differentiation

- Important for early development (embryotoxicity, teratogenicity)
- Tumors (cells often NOT differentiated)
- Immune systém

Disruptions of apoptosis

- Tumors (cells escape apoptosis)
- Effects on immune system
  - (TCDD induced activation of AhR → apoptosis in thymus → loss of functional immune reactions

Oxidative stress

Important general mechanism of celluar toxicity

Importance of redox (oxido-reduction) homeostasis

- Redox homeostasis
  - natural homeostatic levels of prooxidants and antioxidants
  - keeping cell metabolism and signalling balanced

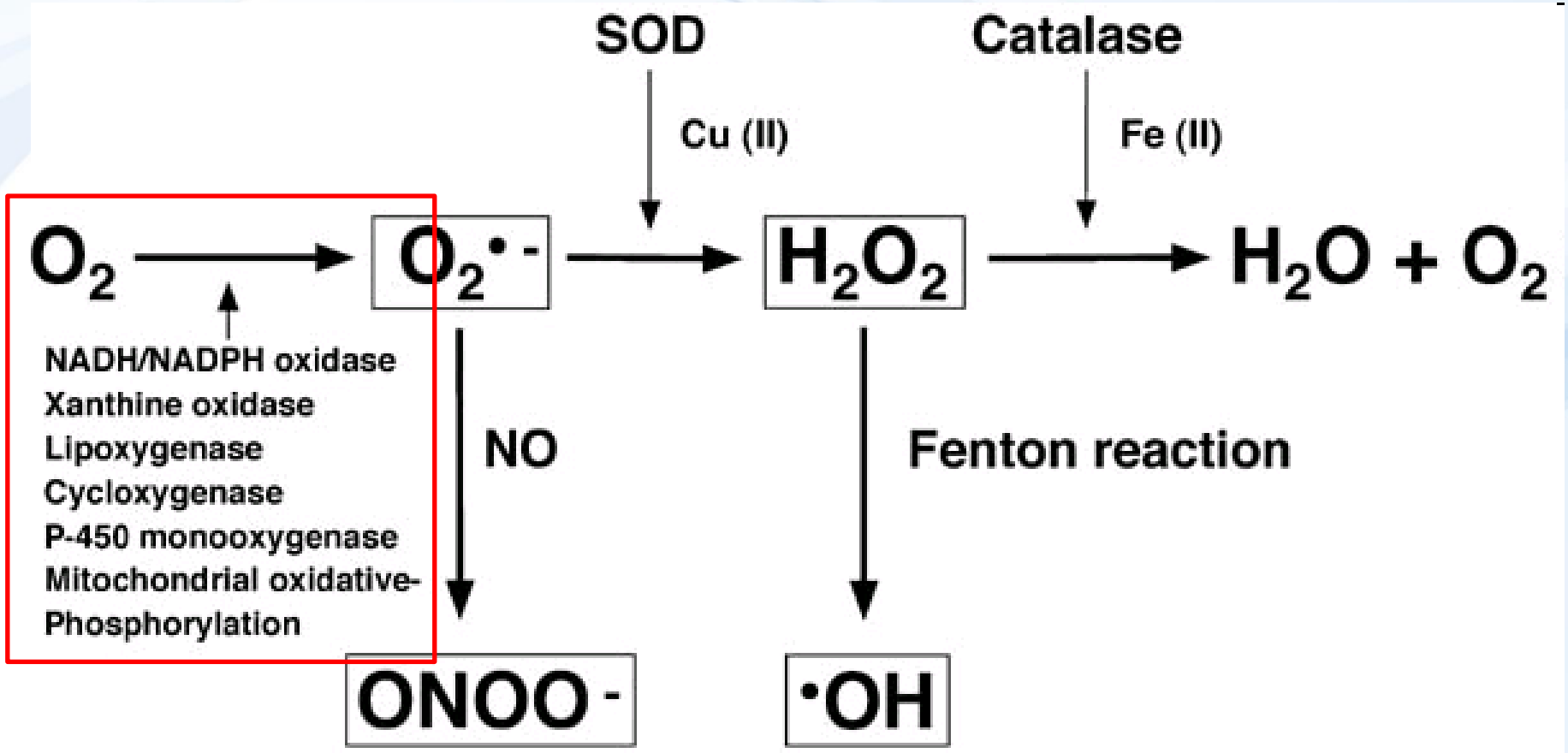
- Disruptions of homeostasis
  - → **depletion of oxygen**
    - Change in metabolism, acidosis in tissues, signalling (e.g. TUMORS)
    - Less studied – new field – REDOX SIGNALLING
  - → **overproduction of prooxidants = oxidative stress**
    - GENERAL MECHANISM OF TOXICITY AND AGING

Pro oxidants

- **Oxygen (O2)**
  - principal molecule in living organisms
    - terminal acceptor of electones
  - highly reactive molecule
    - formation of reactive derivatives → ROS → toxicity

- **Other reactive molecules and ROS sources**
  - production in **mitochondria** (byproducts of metabolism)
  - **oxidations in detoxification** mediated via MFOs (CYPs)
  - **Fenton-reaction (toxic metals)**
  - Depletion of antioxidants … caused by presence of all kinds of reactive chemicals
  - Redox-cycling (quinones of xenobiotics)
  - and others

Key Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS)

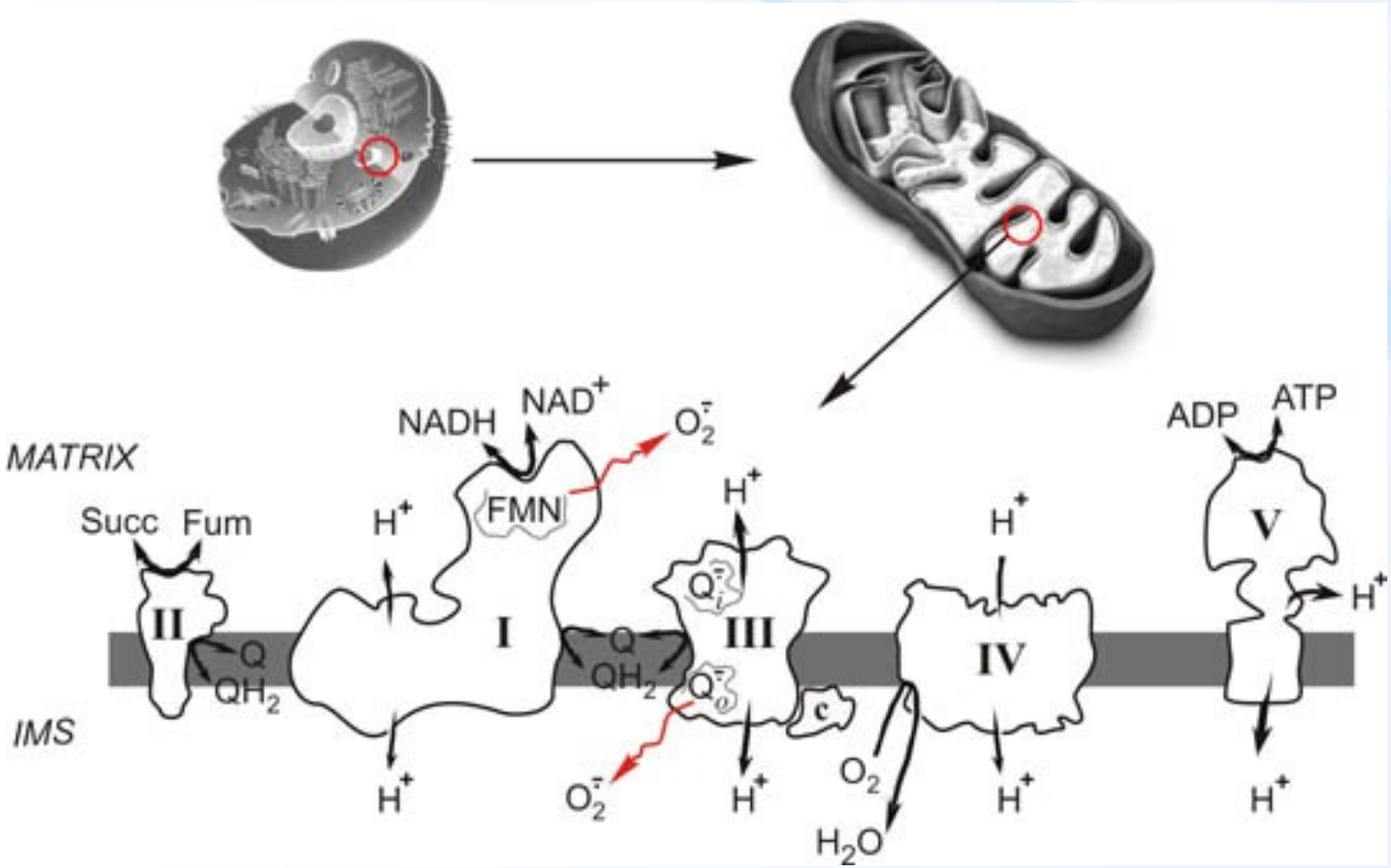


SOD = Superoxide dismutase

Reactivity of ROS (short rate → instability = reactivity)

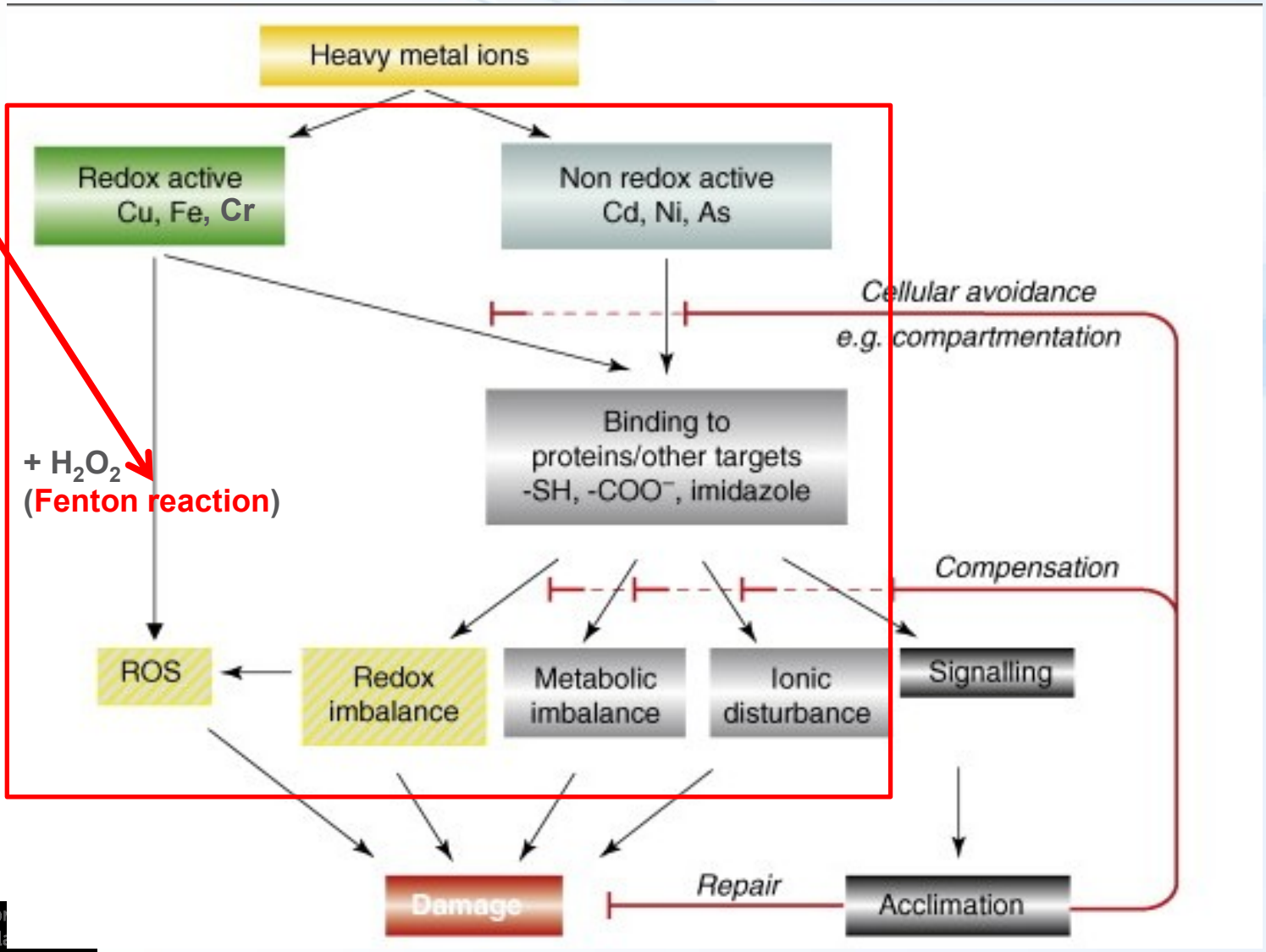
ROS	Antioxidant	Rate constant, $M^{-1} \cdot sec^{-1}$
Superoxide anion of oxygen	carnosine	$5.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$
	carnosine	$0.8 \cdot 10^{-5}$
	ascorbate	$2.7 \cdot 10^{-5}$
	α-tocopherol	$2.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$
Singlet oxygen	carnosine	$3 \cdot 10^{-7}$
	imidazole	$2 \cdot 10^{-7}$
	ergothioneine	$2 \cdot 10^{-7}$
	NaN_3	$44 \cdot 10^{-7}$
Hydroxyl radical	carnosine	$(5\text{-}8) \cdot 10^{-9}$
		$9 \cdot 10^{-9}$

Mitochondria (= metabolism!)
Unwanted (side effect) production os O2*- (superoxide) during ATP synthesis = during oxidative respiration



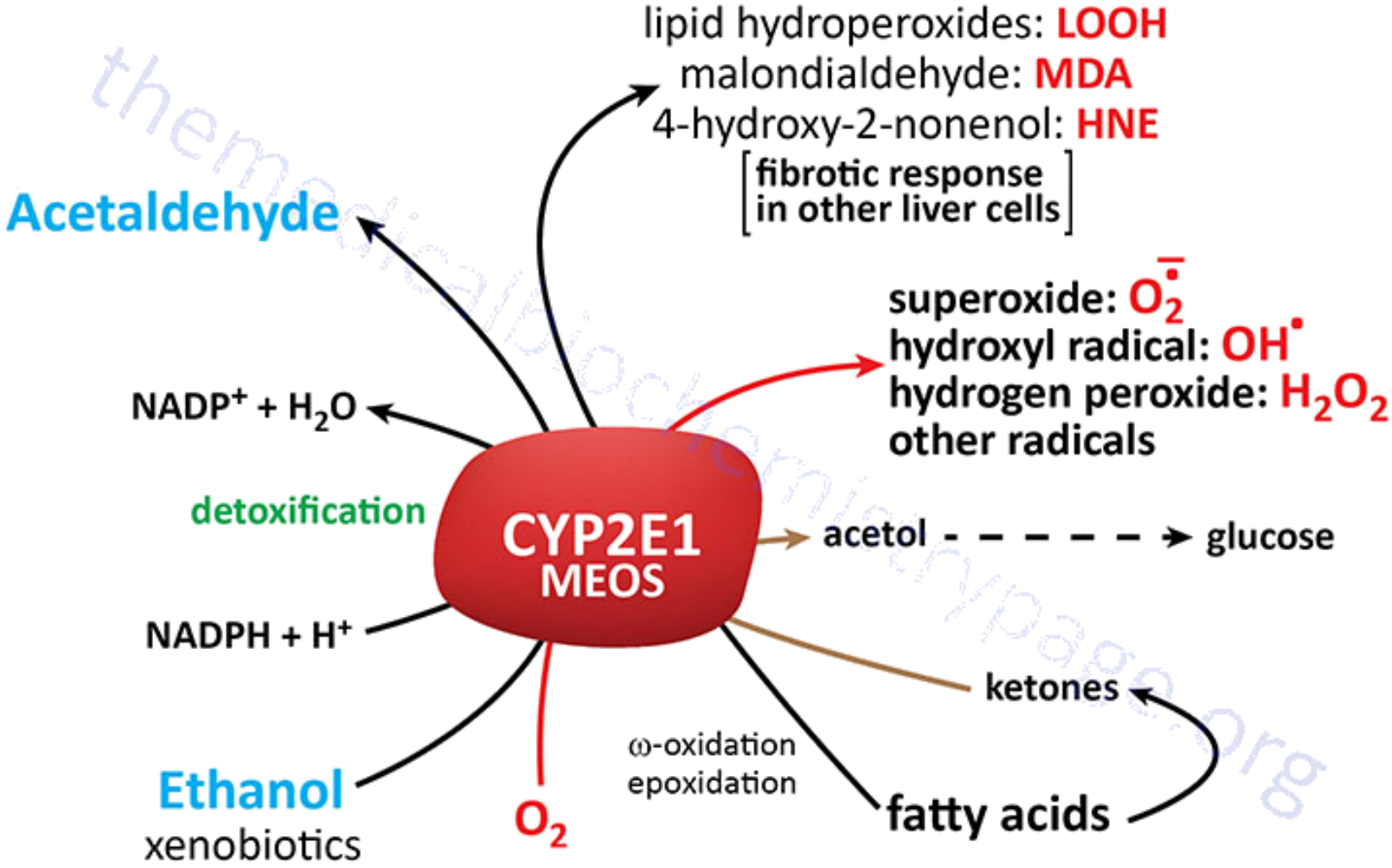
Metals and impacts on redox homeostasis

(* direct ROS production / * binding to proteins)



CYP450 as ROS source

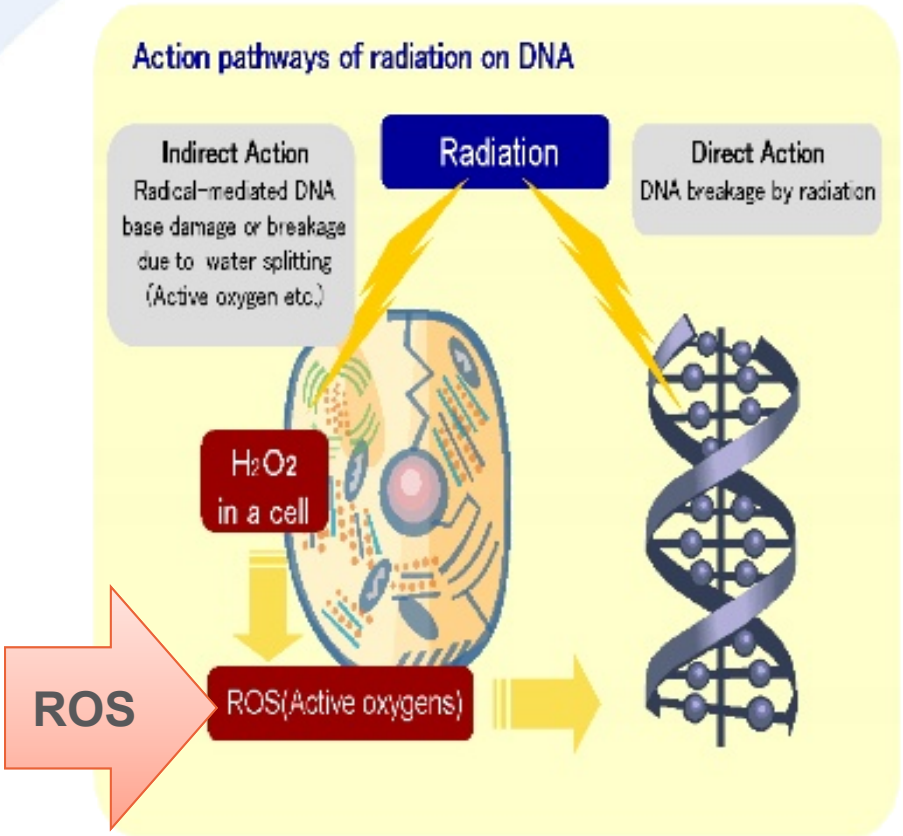
(example CYP2E1, MEOS – microsomal ethanol oxidising system)



Irradiation as a source of ROS and oxidative damage

(reminder – check lectures on toxicity towards DNA)

Mechanism of Radiation action



✓The action pathway of radiation to the human body can visualized in two ways: one is direct action and the other one is an indirect action.

✓The direct action is DNA breakage. DNA has essential information to make body. The damaged DNA would cause apoptosis (cell death) and mutation of cells and increase a risk of diseases.

✓The indirect action is generation of radical oxygen in the human body.

✓We are influenced by radiation not only through environment exposure but also through breathing air and eating food.

✓The DNA base damage mediated by radical oxygen would disturb normal cell growth and cause a functional decline of the body.

Oxidative damage to cellular components
& biomarkers of oxidative damage

BIOMARKER	AVAILABILITY	FREQUENTLY USED ASSAYS
Lipid Peroxidation		
F_2-isoprostanes	Plasma, urine	GC/MS, HPLC-MS/MS
Oxidized low-density lipoprotein (oxLDL)	Plasma, serum	ELISA
Malondialdehyde (MDA)	Plasma, serum, saliva, urine, exhaled breath condensate	Colorimetry, spectrophotometry, HPLC +fluorescence, GC/MS
Protein Oxidation		
Protein carbonyls	Plasma, serum	ELISA
DNA Oxidation		
8-hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG)	Plasma, serum, urine	HPLC-EC, HPLC-MS/MS*, GC/MS, Comet assay*

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Effects of oxidative stress … multiple

e.g. acute coronary syndrome (ACS) → myocardial infarction

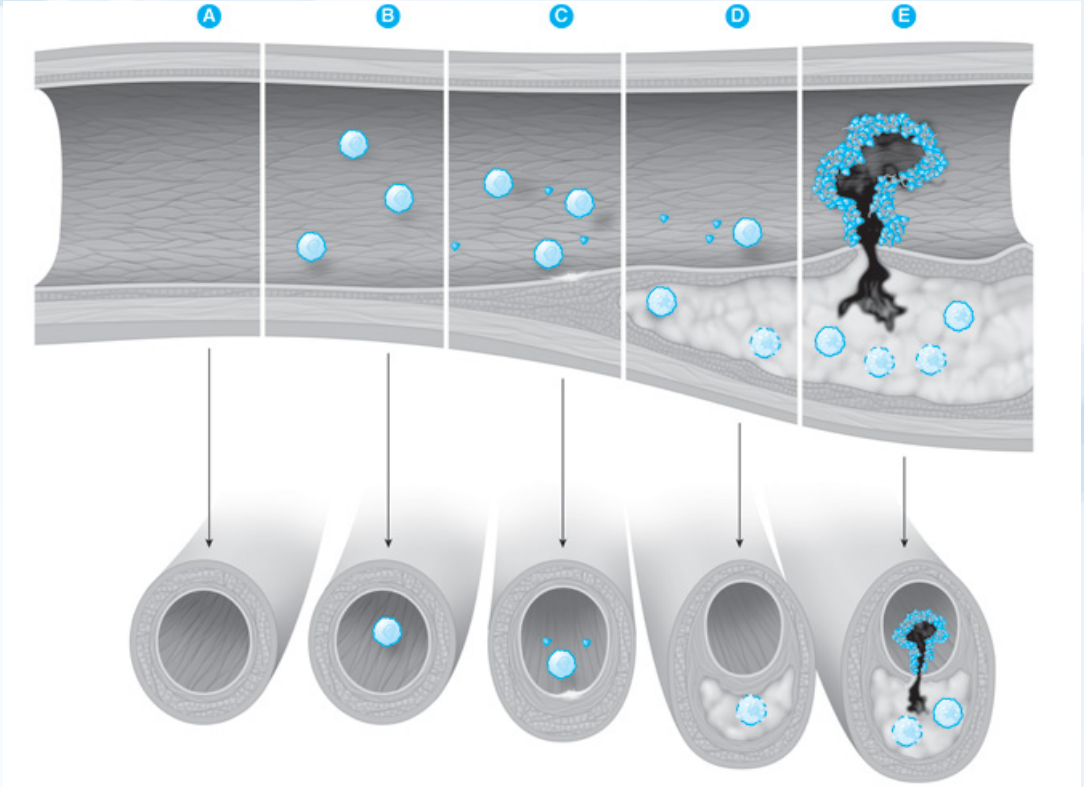

Figure 24-7. Pathogenesis of acutecoronary syndromes. A. A normal coronary artery has an intact endothelium surrounded by smooth muscle cells. **B.** Endothelial cell activation or injury recruits monocytes and T lymphocytes to the site of injury, leading to development of a fatty streak. **C.** Continued oxidative stress within a fatty streak leads to development of an atherosclerotic plaque. **D.** Macrophage apoptosis and continued cholesterol deposition cause further plaque organization, and may induce the expression of additional inflammatory proteins and matrix metalloproteinases. At this stage, the cap of the fibroatheroma remains intact. **E.** Continued inflammation within an atherosclerotic plaque leads to thinning of the fibrous cap and, eventually, to plaque erosion or rupture. Exposure of plaque constituents to the bloodstream activates platelets and the coagulation cascade, with resulting coronary artery occlusion.

Credit: Figure 24-7: Adapted with permission from Libby P. Current concepts of the pathogenesis of acute coronary syndromes. Circulation 2001;104:365–372.

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The cellular effects further propate
→ **level of the ORGANISM**

Acute lethal toxicity (fish) & relevant toxicity mechanisms

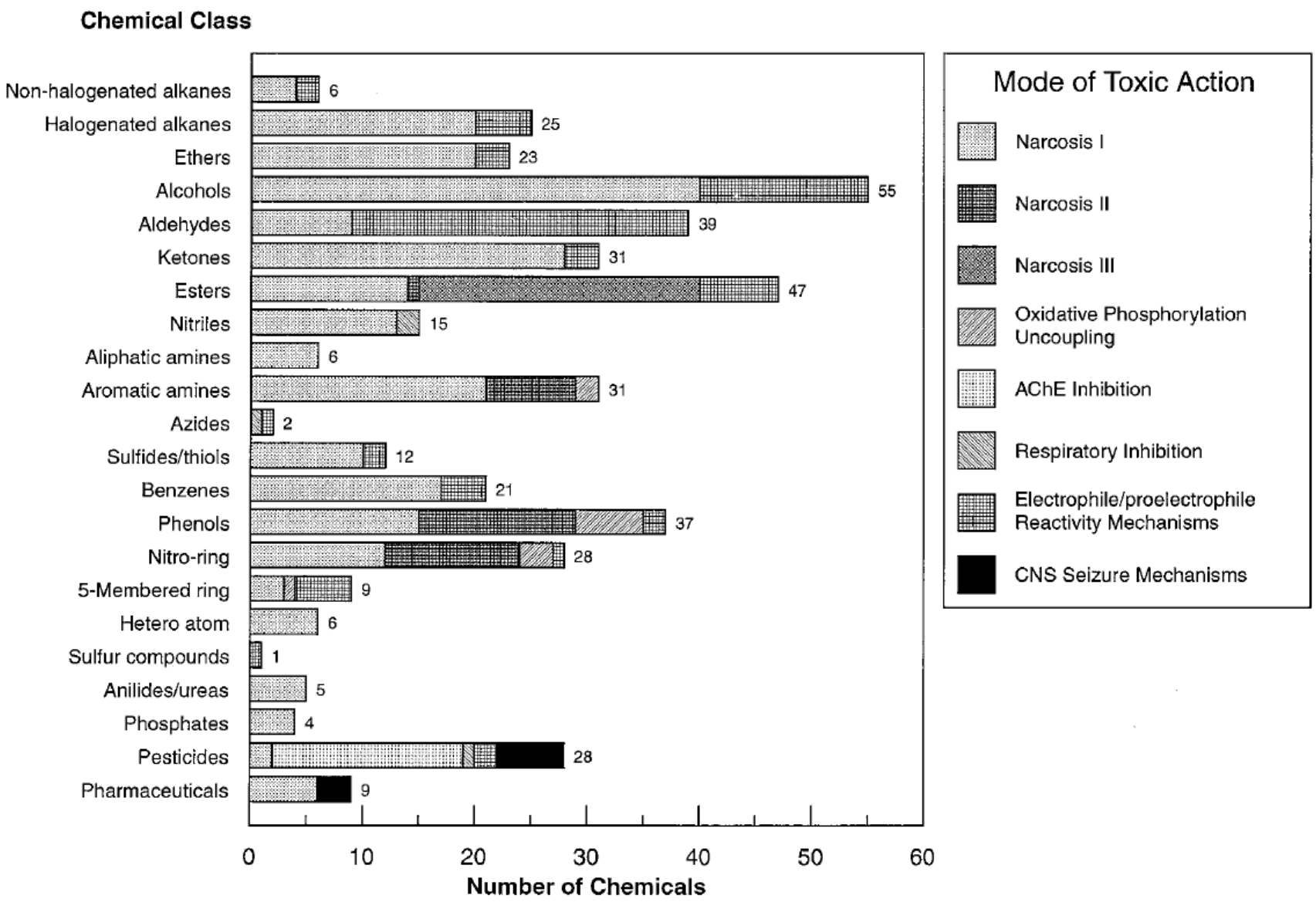


Fig. 4. Observed modes of toxic action associated with fathead minnow 96-h LC50 values (see Appendix 2) as a function of chemical classes.

Russom et al. Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry, Vol. 16, No. 5, pp. 948–967, 199

CHRONIC and DELAYED TOXICITY

„Chronic“ mechanisms less explored

Usually not tested in ecotoxicity assays

Slow manifestation and effects in ecosystems

Various effects:

- → growth inhibition (~ lower food uptake)
- → diseases such as carcinogenicity
- → teratogenicity and embryotoxicity, developmental toxicity
- → Reproduction toxicity

„Systemic“ effects

→ **Organ-specific** types of toxicity

- → Imunotoxicity
- → Neurotoxicity
- → Nefrotoxicity etc.

Effects at different levels - ORGANISM

- **Organism level –** important in ecotoxicology (see Bioassays)
  - Effects on structure
  - Effects on metabolism (maintenance)
  - Effects on regulation

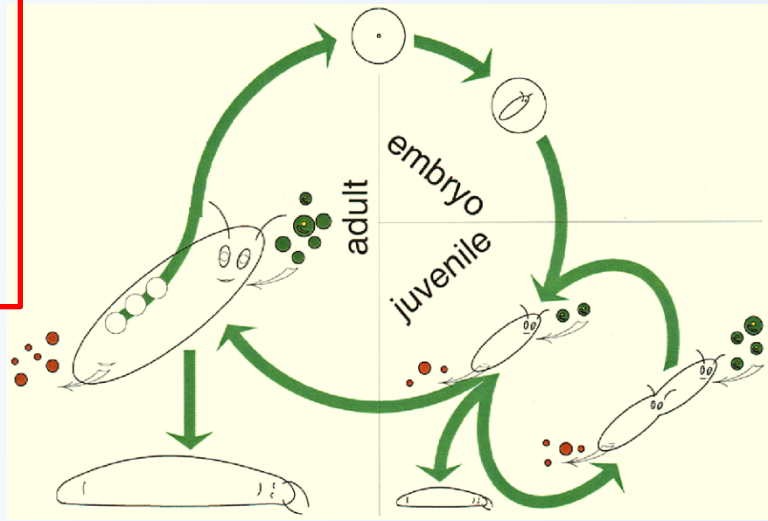
→Changes in functions (e.g. Ethinylestradiol)

→Repair, survival, **growth**

→**Death (lethality)**

→Proliferation = **Reproduction**

3 key apical endpoints
(reflected e.g. in regulations)



REMINDER: Energy & Life

Chemical stress

+ ... another stress (food scarcity)

Energy
hv
food

Losses
heat
faeces

Life (*maintenance*)

Metabolism

Control, Interactions with environment

Defence against pathogens predators …

Growth to sexual maturity

Reproduction

Defence against toxicants

Chemical stress

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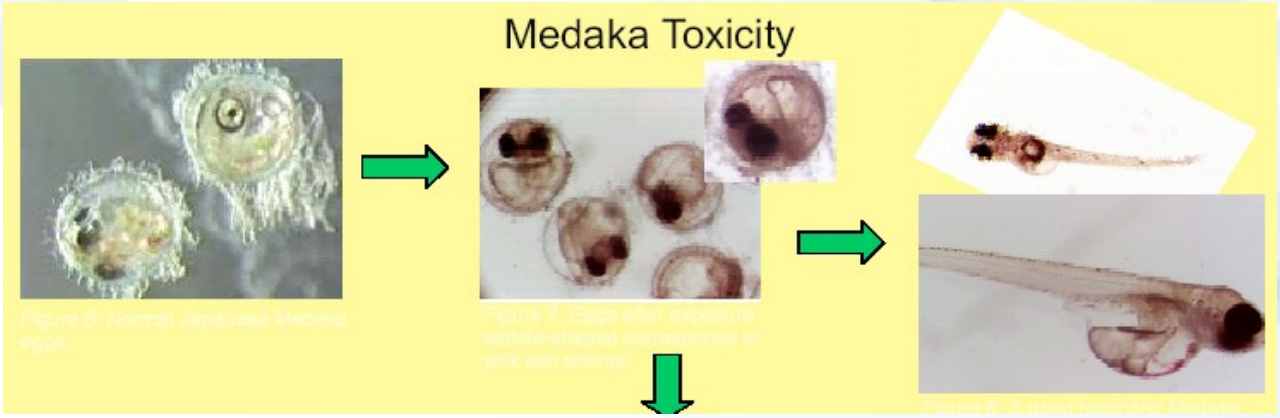
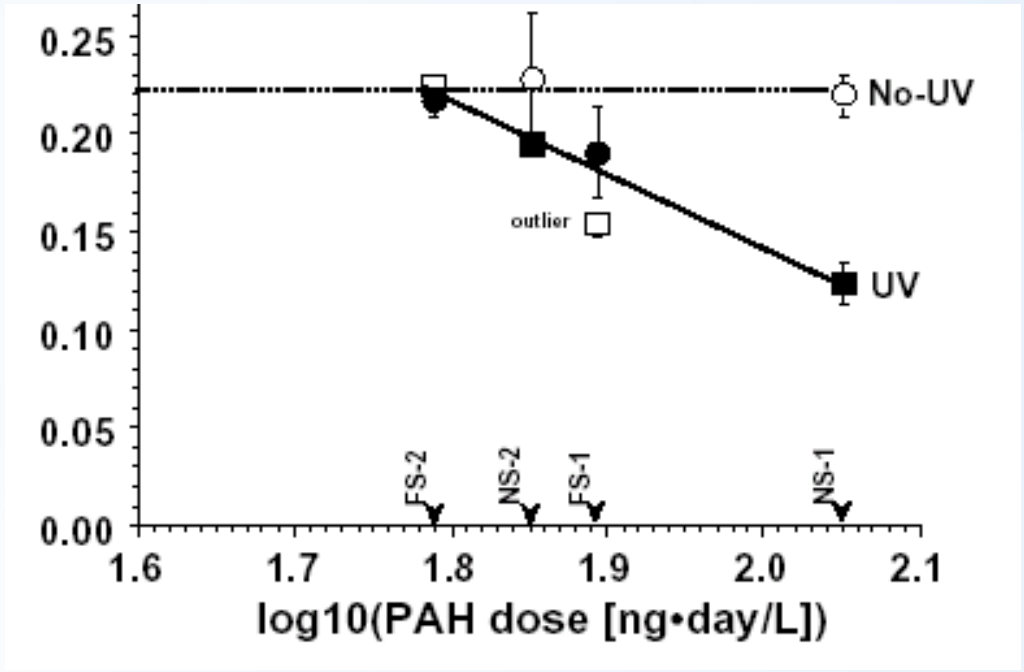
Example - GROWTH inhibition in fish

Exposures to PAHs +/- UV (phototoxicity)

Model fish = Japanese medaka



Growth is proportional to food/feed consumption (measuring of food consumption answers how toxicant affects the growth)



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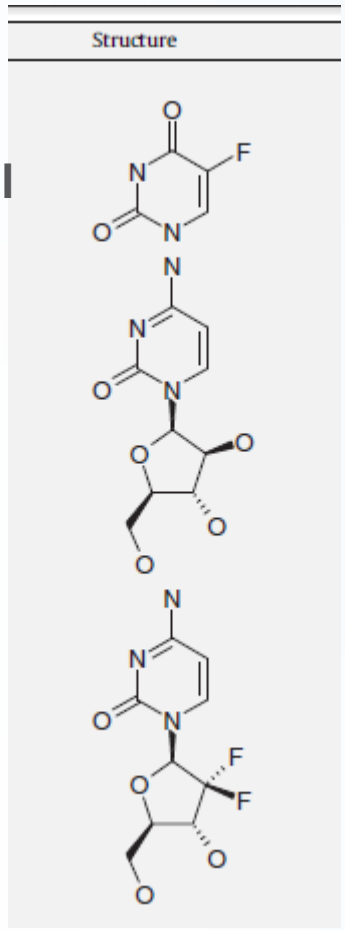
Example – ecotoxicity of cytostatic drugs and their metabolites (Zounková et al. 2010 Chemosphere 81:253-260)

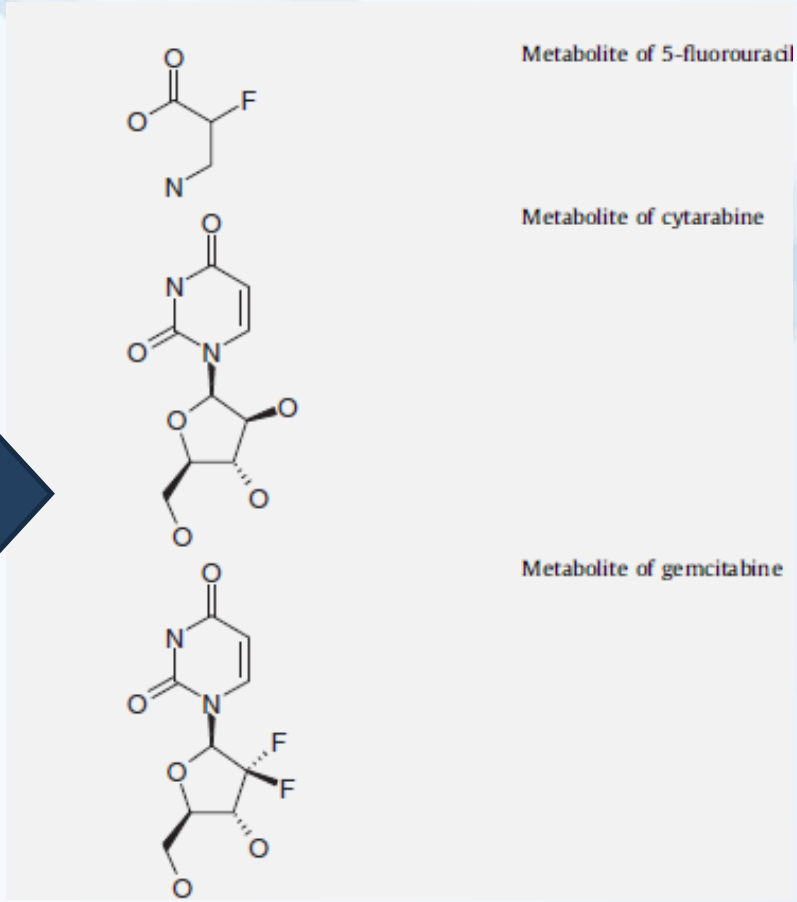
5-Fluorouracil

Cytarabin

Gemcitabin



Metabolity



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Example – aquatic ecotoxicity of cytostatic drugs

(Zounková et al. 2010 Chemosphere 81:253-260)

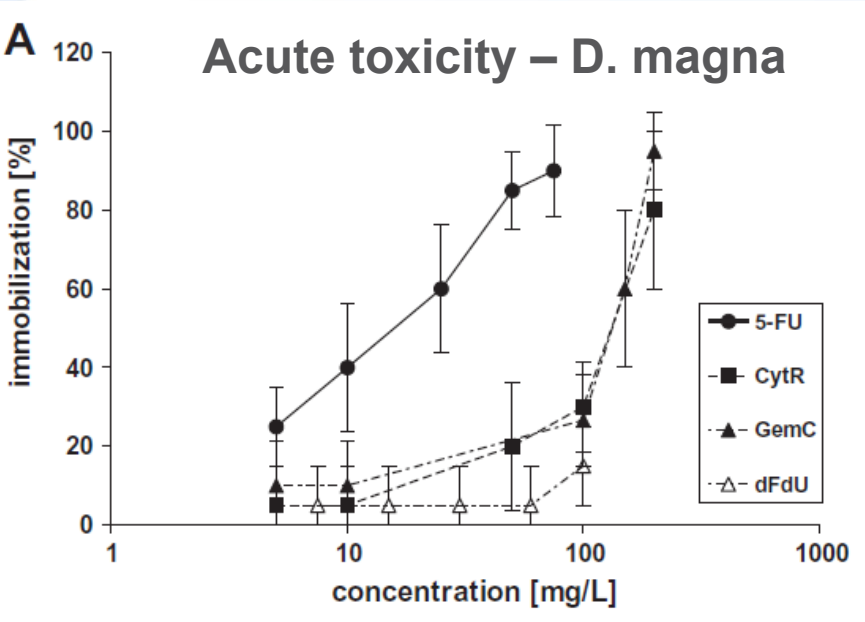

Fig. 1. Ecotoxicity (concentration–response curves) of the studied cytostatic drugs and their metabolites. (A) Daphnia magna acute immobilization test.

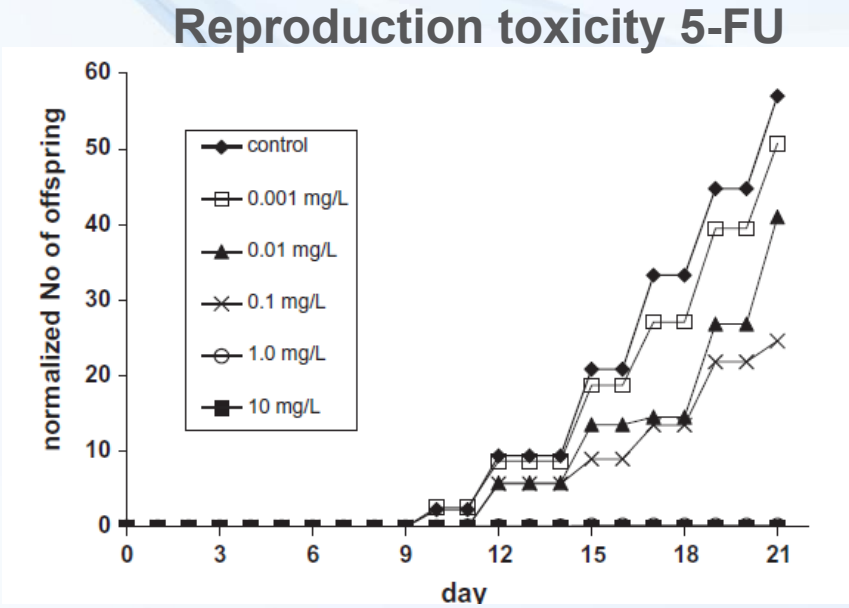

Fig. 2. Effects of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) on the reproduction of Daphnia magna (numbers of offsprings) in the 21-d chronic test.

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Example – aquatic ecotoxicity of cytostatic drugs

Zounkova, R., Z. Kliemesova, L. Nepejchalova, K. Hilscherova and L. Blaha (2011). "Complex Evaluation of Ecotoxicity and Genotoxicity of Antimicrobials Oxytetracycline and Flumequine Used in Aquaculture." Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry 30(5): 1184-1189.

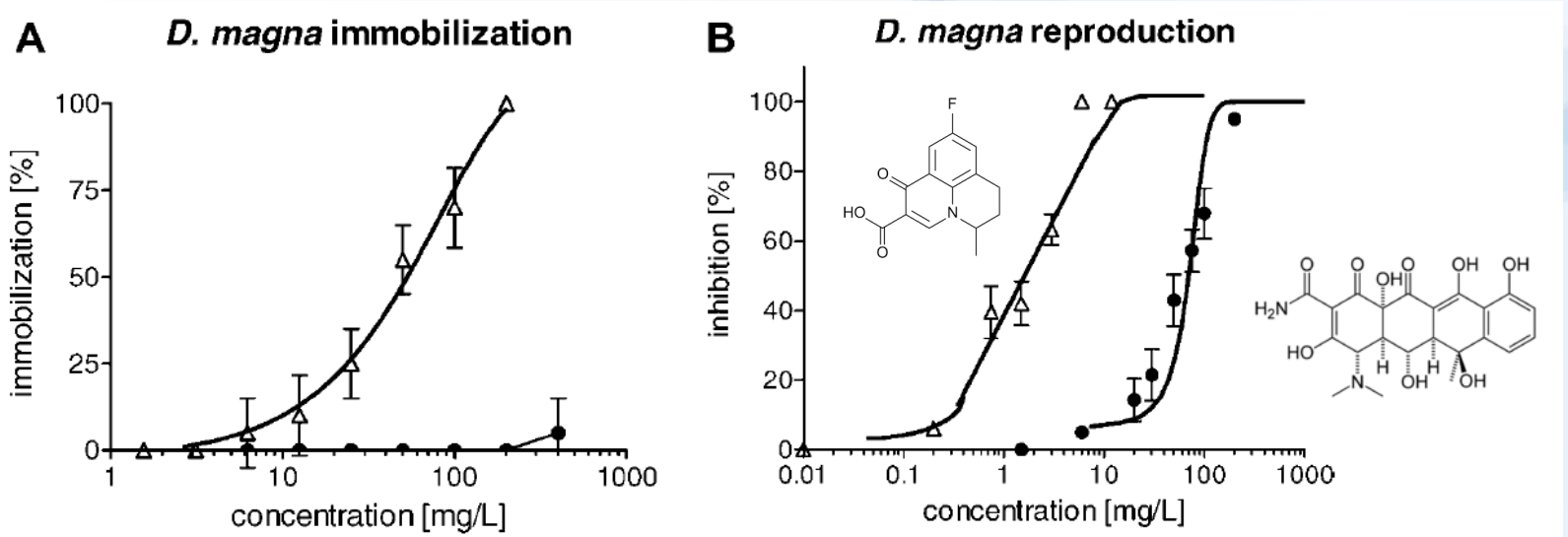
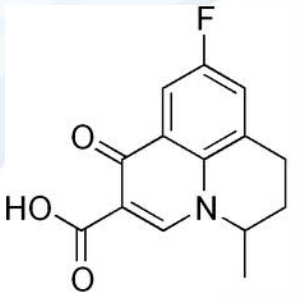
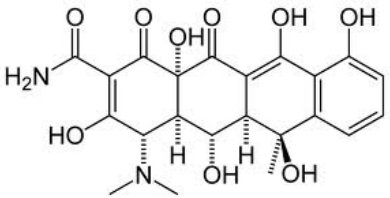


Fig. 2. Comparison of toxicity of the studied antimicrobial drugs in the acute and reproduction test with *Daphnia magna*. (**A**) Acute immobilization test with *D. magna*. (**B**) Reproduction test with *D. magna*. OTC = oxytetracycline hydrochloride (black circles), FLU = flumequine (white triangles).

Zounkova, R., Z. Klimesova, L. Nepejchalova, K. Hilscherova and L. Blaha (2011). "Complex Evaluation of Ecotoxicity and Genotoxicity of Antimicrobials Oxytetracycline and Flumequine Used in Aquaculture." Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry 30(5): 1184-1189.0



Flumequine



OTC

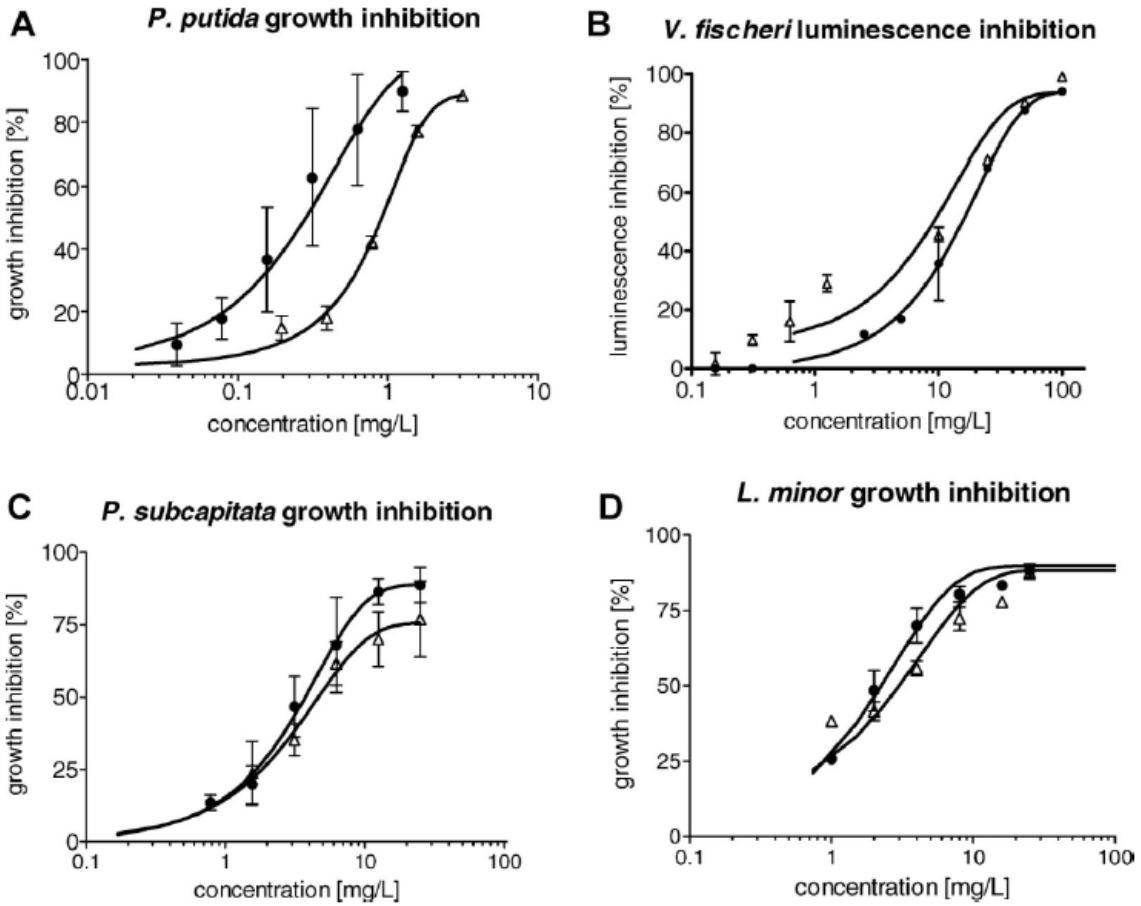


Fig. 1. Ecotoxicity (concentration–response curves) of the studied antimicrobial drugs. (**A**) *Pseudomonas putida* growth inhibition test. (**B**) Inhibition of luminescence of *Vibrio fischeri*. (**C**) Growth inhibition test with *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*. (**D**) Growth inhibition test with *Lemna minor*. OTC = oxytetracycline hydrochloride (black circles), FLU = flumequine (white triangles). The symbols represent mean and standard deviations of three independent experiments.

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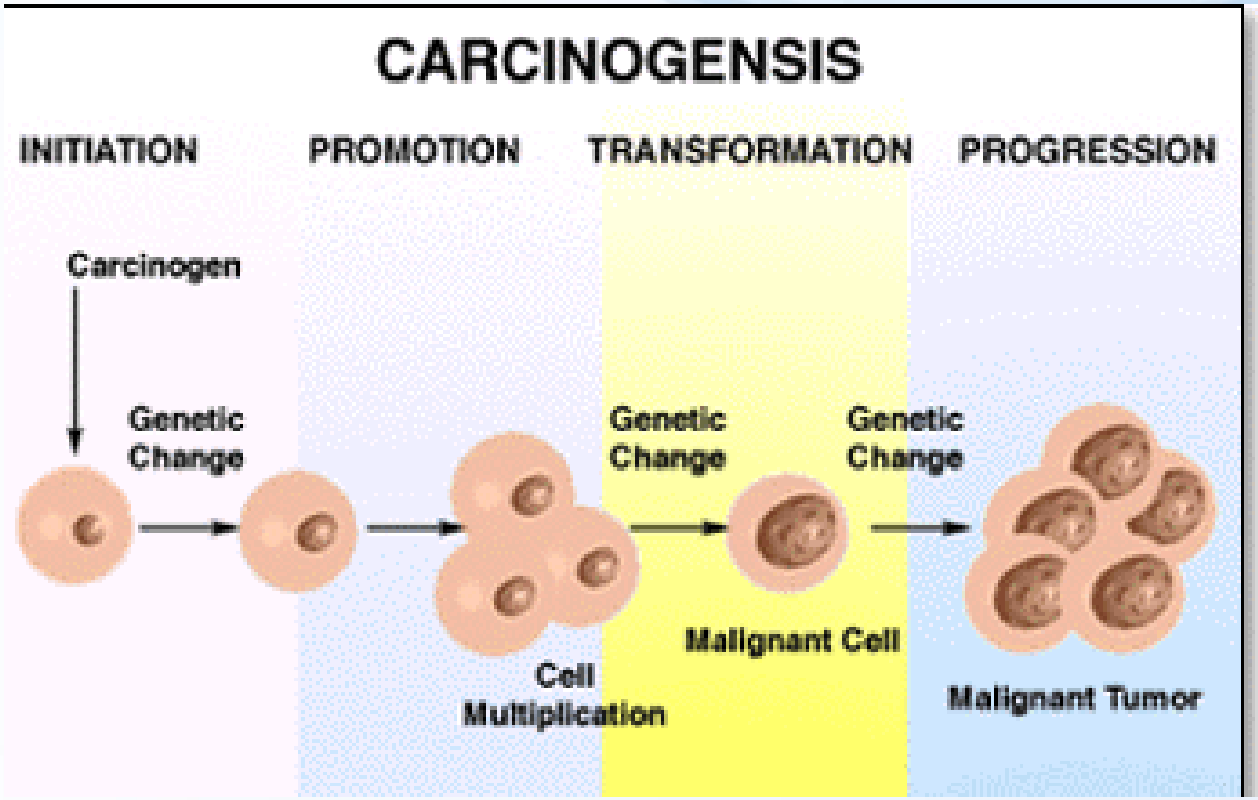
Carcinogenicity

Complex process with four main phases/steps:

- initiation (*DNA changes*) = mutagenesis
- promotion (*changes fixed in genome, cell proliferation etc)*
- transformation (*formation of malignant cells)*
- progression (*neoplasia, metastasing)*

RELEVANT mostly for HUMAN toxicology but tumors observed also in wild biota



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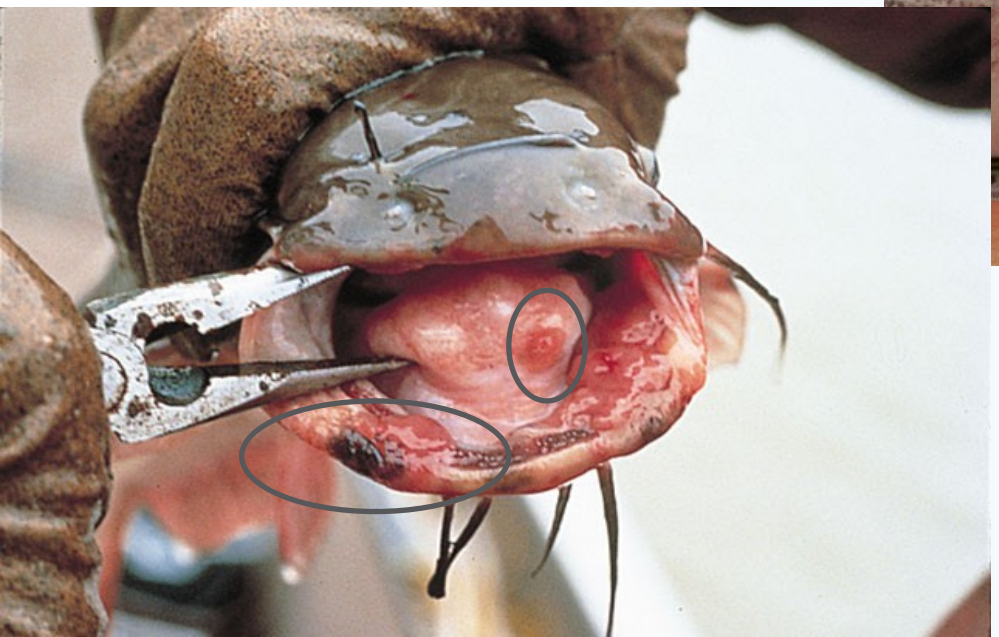

Reproduction toxicity, developmental toxicity, embryotoxicity and teratogenicity

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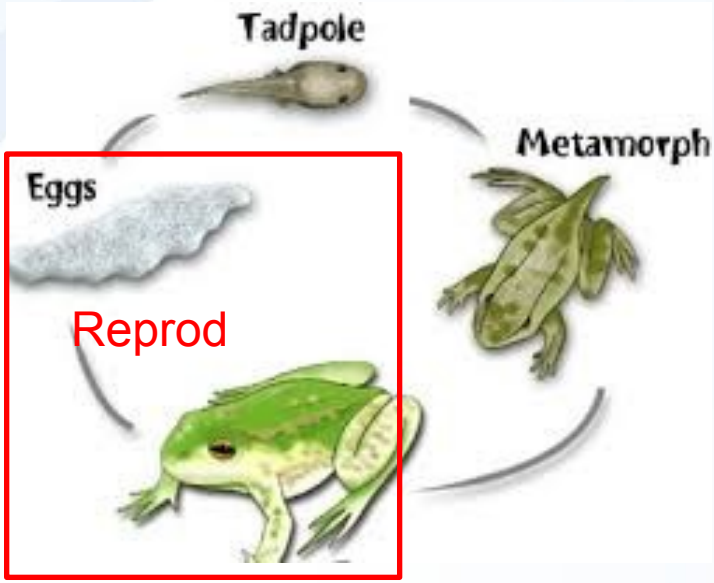
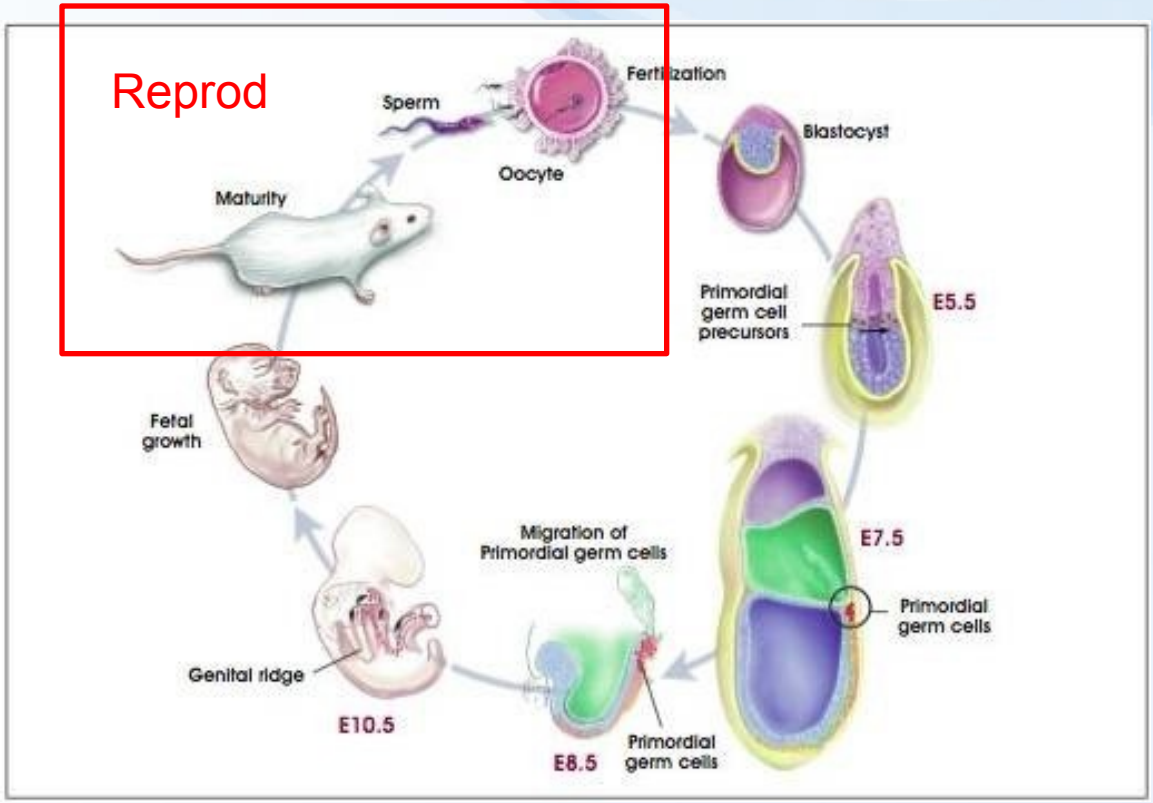
Reproduction and development are closely related





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DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY

Embryotoxicity

= general term – toxicity to embryo

Teratogenicity

= morphological developmental effects

Malformations, missing organs etc.

- well characterized in aquatic vertebrates

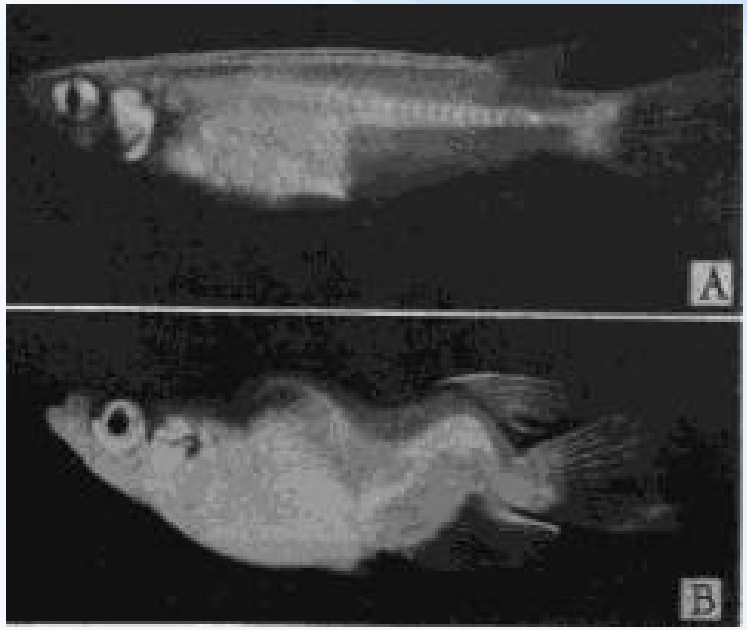
-ecotoxicity tests - Danio rerio, Xenopus laevis

Teratogenicity effects

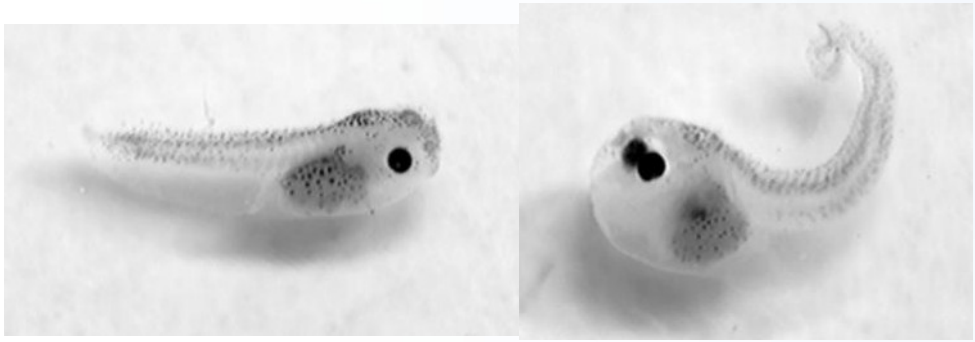
Examples of teratogens

- *organochlorine compounds (**DDT, DDE**)*
- *new types of pesticides **ATRAZIN***
- ***PCBs** and compounds with dioxin-like mechanims*
- ***toxic metals***
- *natural toxins (e.g. From cyanobacteria)*

Japanese medaka
teratogenicity of **PCBs**



Embryos of frogs *X. laevis*
Controls exposure to cyanotoxins



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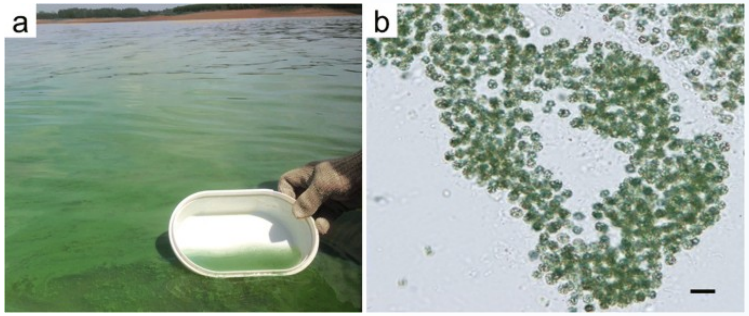
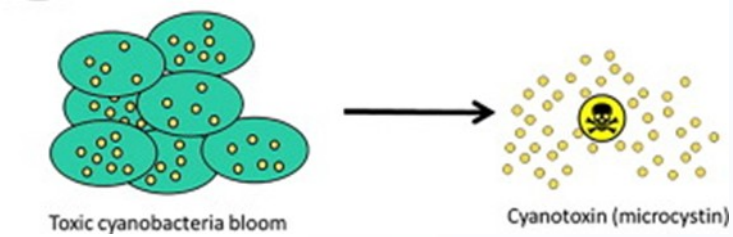
Dvořáková, D., K. Dvořáková, L. Bláha, B. Maršálek and Z. Knotková (2002). "Effects of cyanobacterial biomass and purified microcystins on malformations in Xenopus laevis: teratogenesis assay (FETAX)." Environmental Toxicology 17(6): 547-555.





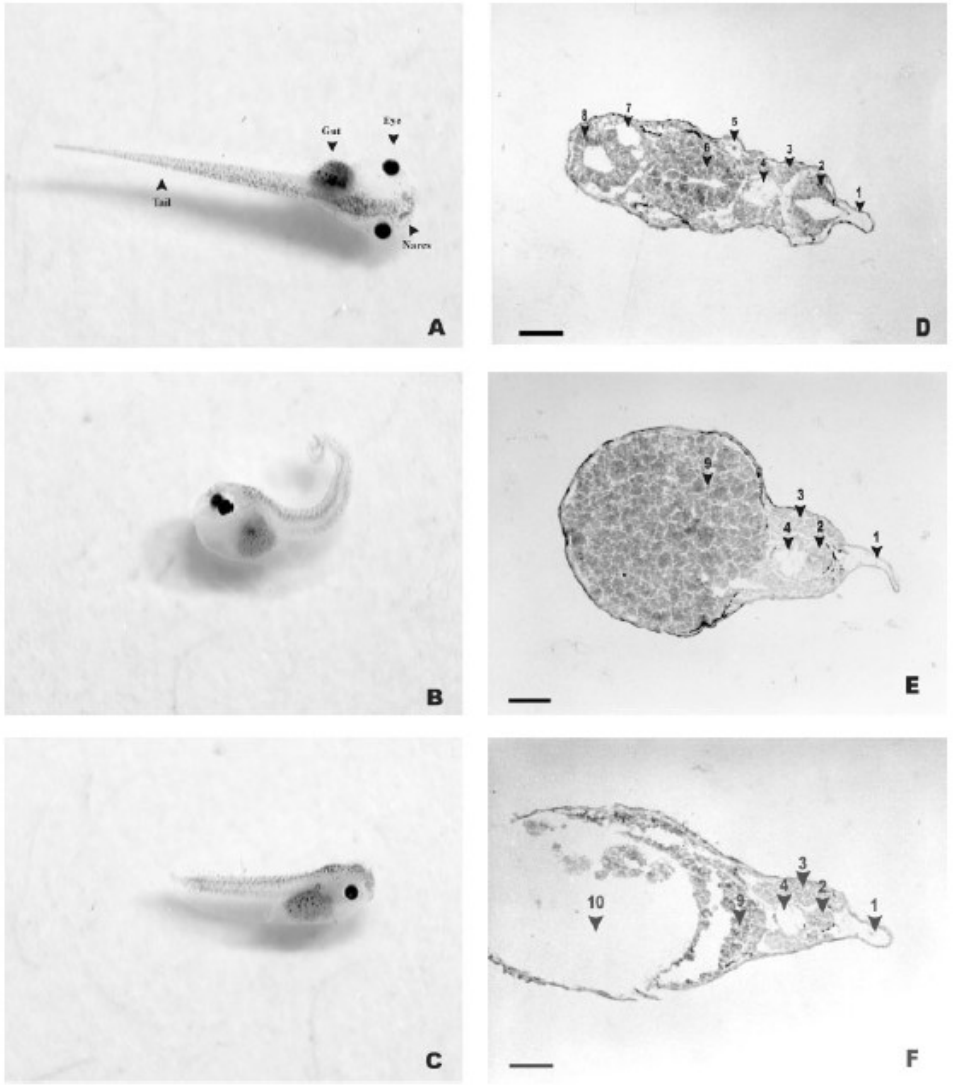


Fig. 2. Macroscopic (A, B, C) and microscopic (D, E, F) examination of *Xenopus laevis* embryos. (A) and (D) are controls; (B) and (E) are strongly malformed embryos exposed to 100 μg microcystin-LR/L for 96; (C) and (F) are malformed embryos after exposure to cyanobacterial biomass of *Microcystis aeruginosa* (300 mg d.w./L containing 250 μg MLR/L) for 96 h. (1) dorsal fin; (2) nerve cord or brain; (3) somite; (4) notochord; (5) pronephros; (6) midgut with yolk particles; (7) pericardium; (8) heart; (9) remaining yolk particles, characteristic of slow development; and (10) abdominal edema. Bar = 200 μm.

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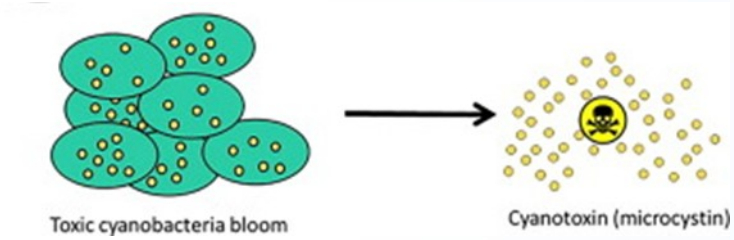
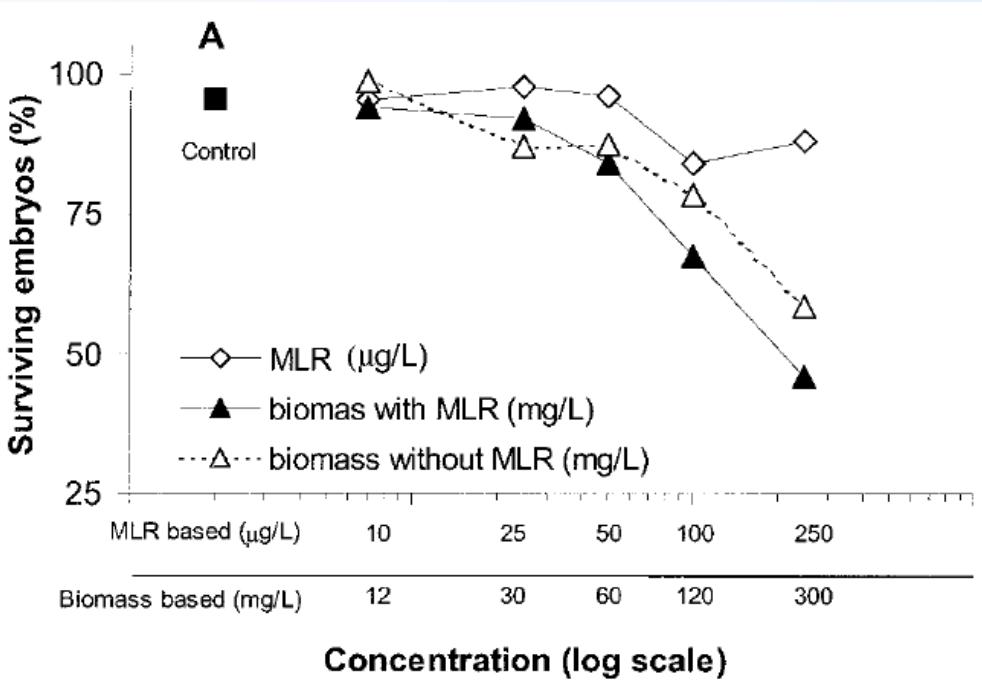
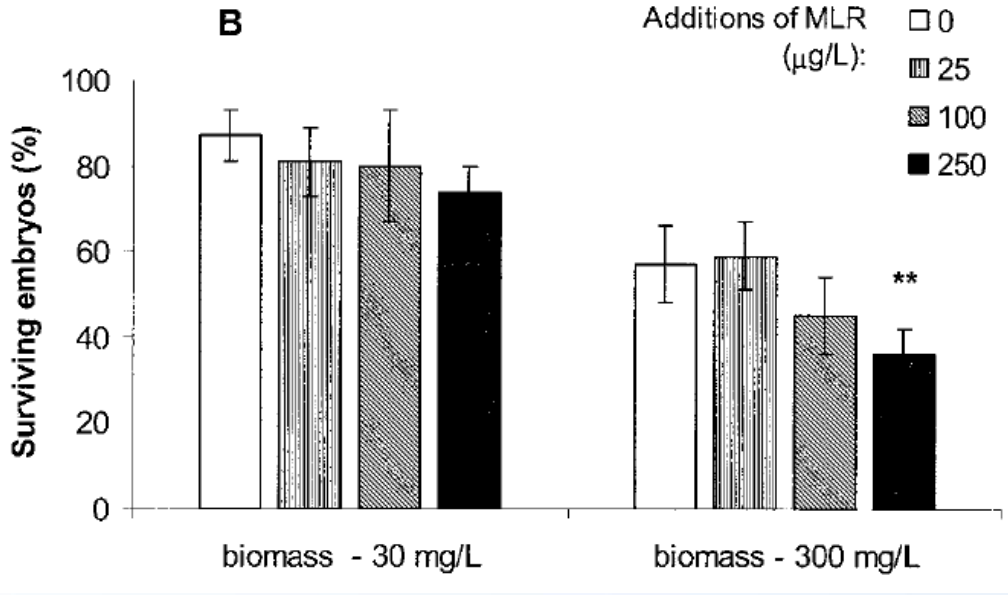
Fig. 1. Mortality in the 96-h FETAX test after exposure to purified microcystin-LR (MLR) and the biomass of cyanobacterial water blooms:
(A) Dose–response curves of purified MLR (scale in g/L on *X axis), biomass containing* natural microcystins (bloom dominated by *Microcystis aeruginosa), and biomass with no detectable microcystins* (bloom dominated by *M. wesenbergii; scale milligrams of* biomas d.w. per liter on *X axis). Concentrations of purified* MLR and the *M. aeruginosa biomass are proportional (e.g.,* 12 mg of the biomass d.w. contained 10 g of MLR).
(B) Toxic effects of externally added MLR (25–250 g/L) to the cyanobacterial biomass with no natural microcystins.

Asterisks
(**) indicate statistically significant difference from the effect of the biomass (300 g/L) with no MLR addition
(Pearson's chi-square, *p 0.01). Bars represent means* standard error of the mean of two independent experiments
each performed in two parallels.

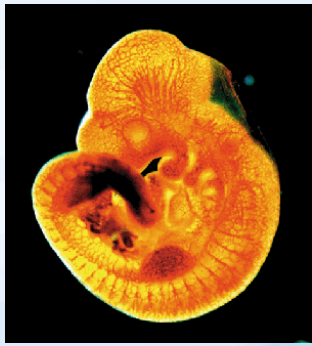






Endocrine disruption

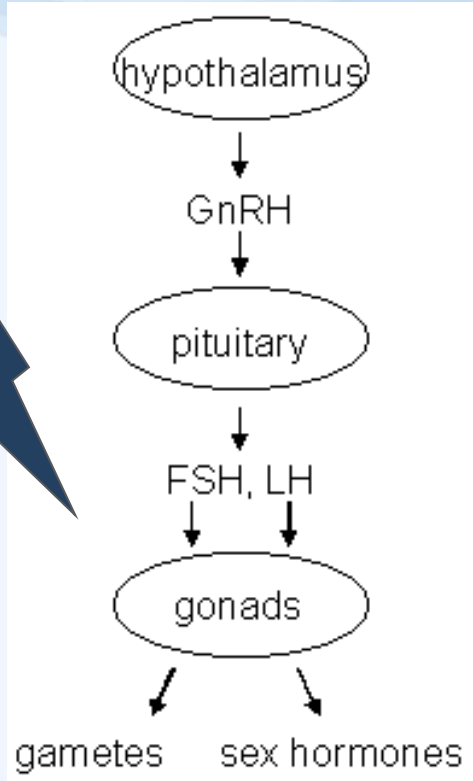
- **Interference of xenobiotics with normal functioning of hormonal system**



Known consequences

→ Disruption of homeostasis, reproduction, development, and/or behavior (and other hormone-controlled processes), such as

- Shift in sex ratio, defective sexual development
- Low fecundity/fertility
- Hypo-immunity, carcinogenesis
- Developmental processes - malformations
- etc.



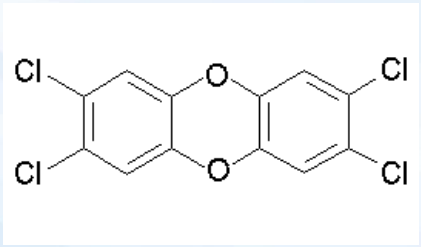
Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí

Endocrine disrupters in the environment?

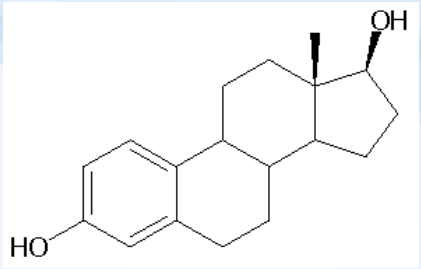
EDCs…

- Persistent Organic Compounds (POPs and their metabolites)
- steroid hormones and their derivatives from contraception pills
- alkylphenols
- organometallics (butyltins)
- pharmaceuticals
- Pesticides
- + number of unknowns …

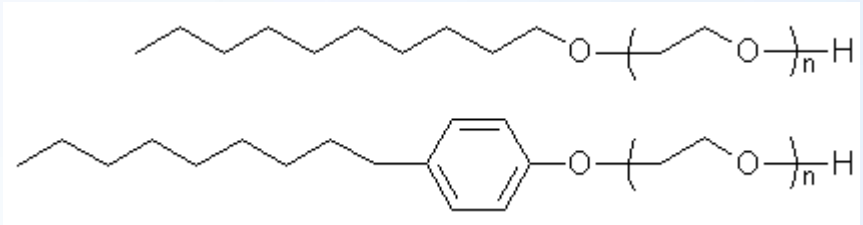
2,3,7,8-TCDD



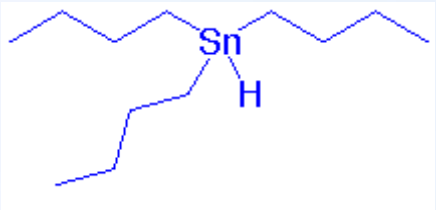
estradiol



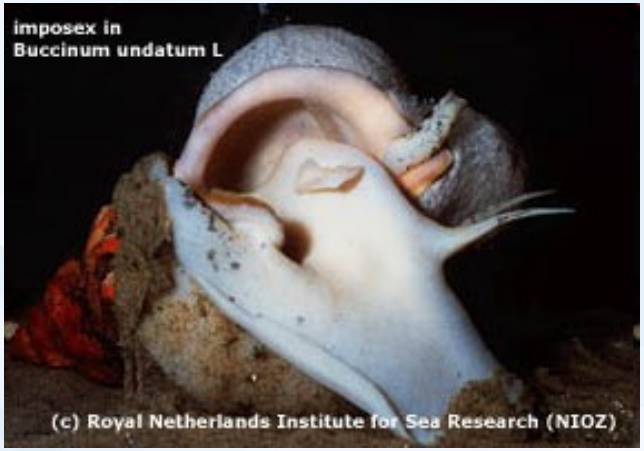
alkylphenols



Tributyl-tin



Effects of EDs in invertebrates (molluscs)



One of the first EDC effects: = imposex

- Development of male sexual characteristic in females
- Effects of alkyltins (e.g. **Tributyl tin**) – anti-fouling agents

BIOFOULING

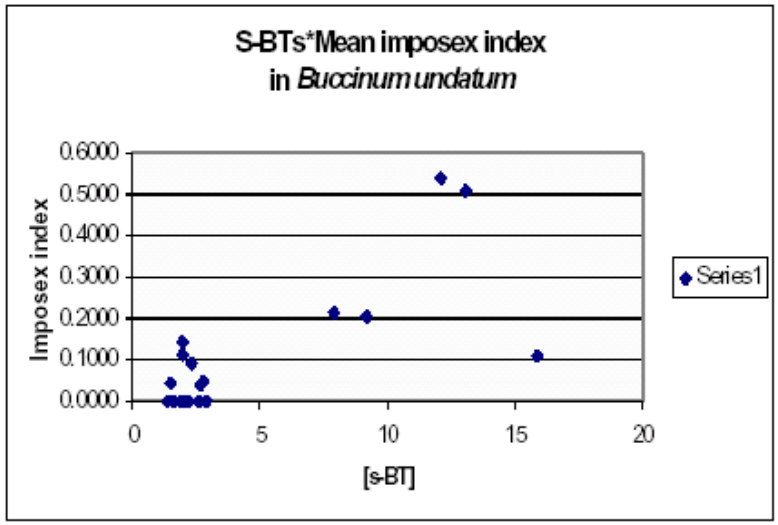
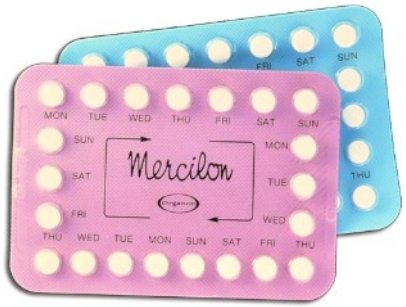
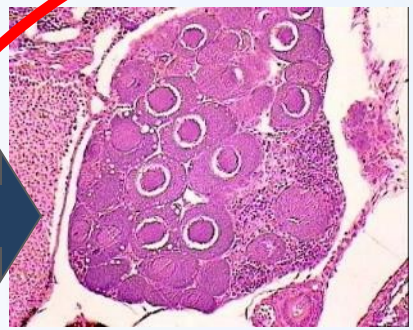


Figure 5. Relationship of Imposex index and total organotins in *Buccinum undatum*.

Female estrogens and contraception pills



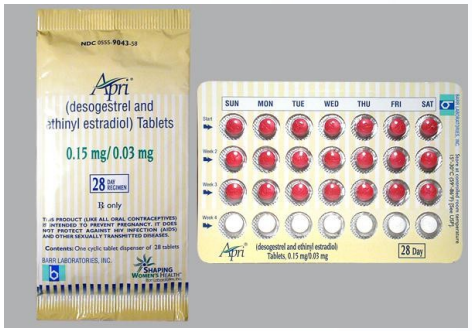


Feminization
Intersex
Female eggs (oocytes) formed in male testes

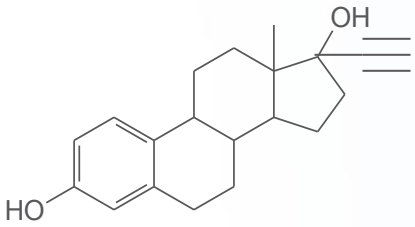
Reproduction disruption
Decline in fish populations

Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí

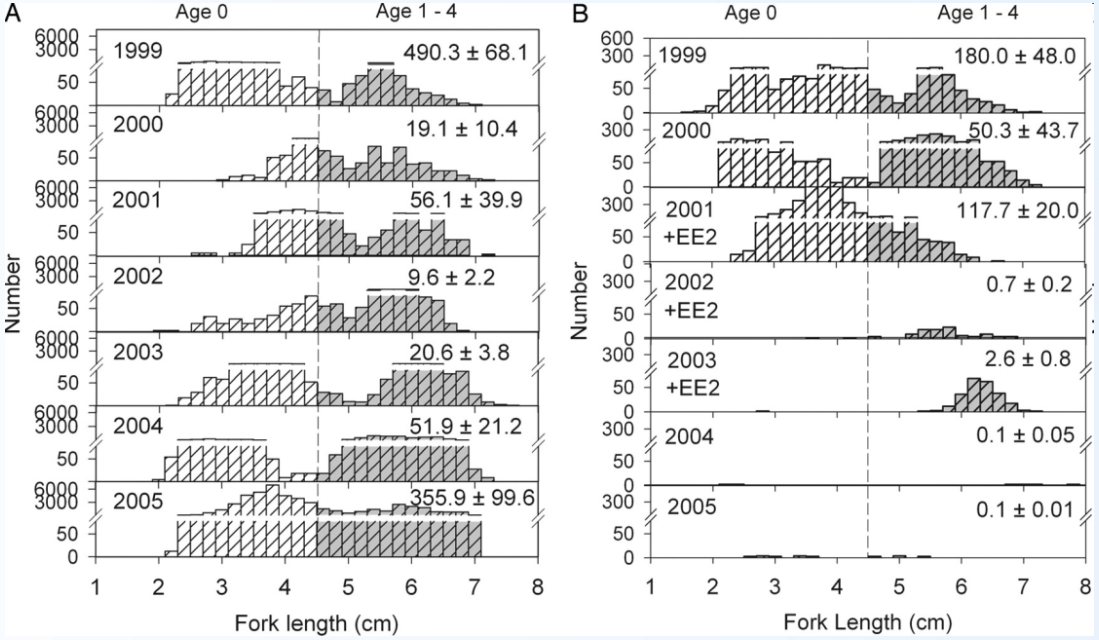
Kidd, K.A. et al. 2007. Collapse of a fish population following exposure to a synthetic estrogen. PNAS 104(21):8897-8901



EE2 - 5 ng/L (!)



Control lake **lake with EE2**



Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí

Organ-specific ecotoxic effects

IMMUNOTOXIC EFFECTS OF ECOTOXICANTS

Environmental Pollution
Volume 152, Issue 2, March 2008, Pages 431-442

doi:10.1016/j.envpol.2007.06.075 | How to Cite or Link Using DOI

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Persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in Caspian seals of unusual mortality event during 2000 and 2001

Natsuko Kajiwara[a], [1], Mafumi Watanabe[a], [1], Susan Wilson[b], Tariel Eybatov[c], Igor V. Mitrofanov[d], David G. Aubrey[e], Lev S. Khuraskin[f], Nobuyuki Miyazaki[g] and Shinsuke Tanabe[a]

Examples

- **Mortalities of seals, dolfins – morbillivirus infections /** PCBs, PCDDs
- Elevated **skin lesions (fungi, bacteria) in fish from contaminated sites**
- **Arsenic → direct toxicity to natural killer cells in immune system (responsible for removal of tumors → increased carcinogenicity)**
- Prenatal exposures to DIOXINS → complete „apoptosis“ (convolusion) of thymus → not immune system in offsprings (no T-cells)

Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí

NEUROTOXIC EFFECTS (e.g. Insecticides)

1] Acute toxicity

- spasms, effects on CNS, suffocation, death

2] Chronic effects

→ effects on behaviour, learning etc..

Behavioral changes – critical for **survival of individuals and populations**

- male-female attraction / reproduction, foraging, hiding from predators

-Loss of synchronization in release of gametes

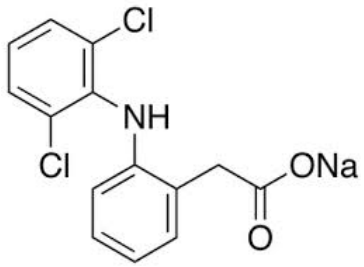
(aquatic invertebrates and vertebrates)

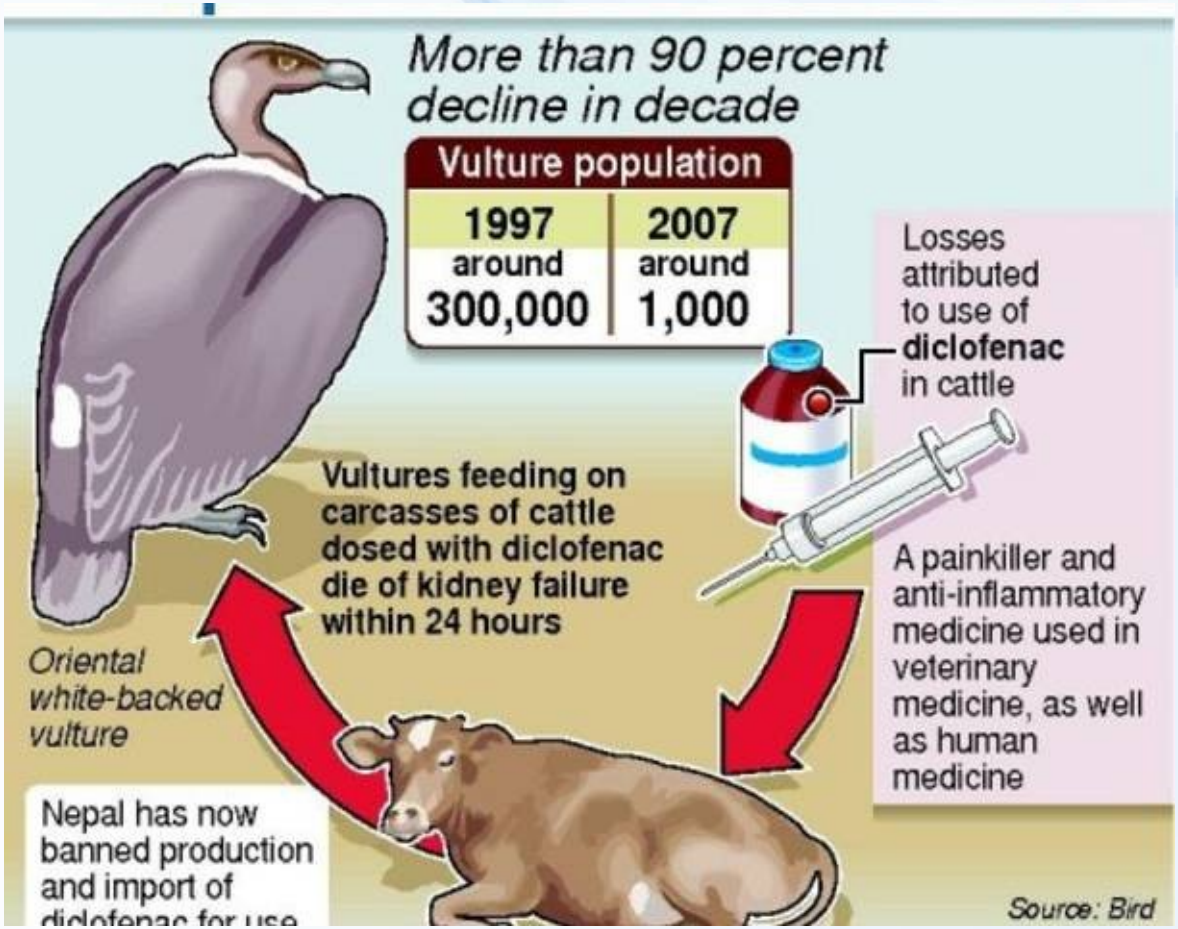
- C**omplex reproduction behaviour** *(birds and mammals)*
- Slower burrying of molluscs into sediments ← fast predation

→ lower fitness and lower reproduction success

NEFROTOXICITY IN VULTURES

- **Damaging effects of veterinary pharmaceuticals on vulture populations**
  - primary effect → kidney in vultures = **nephrotoxicity**

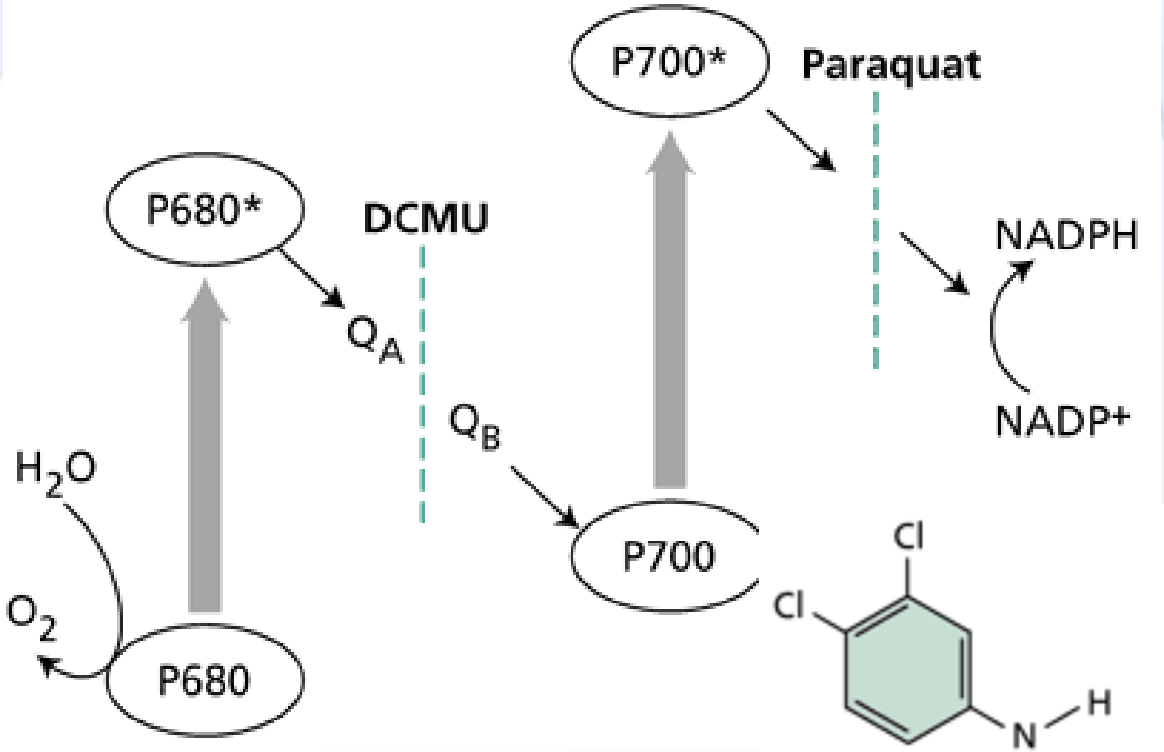




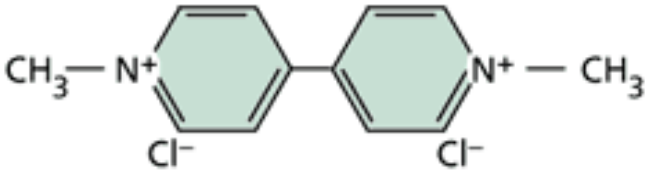
TOXIC EFFECTS TO PRODUCERS (plants, algae)

Unique process of PHOTOSYNTHESIS

Target to many herbicidies – e.g. Diuron (DCMU) and Paraquat



DCMU (diuron)
(Dichlorophenyl-dimethylurea)



Paraquat
(methyl viologen)

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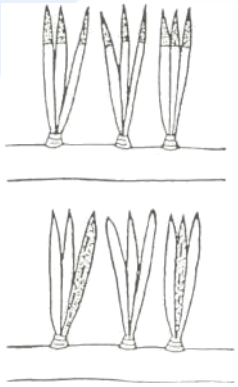
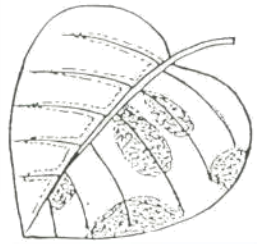
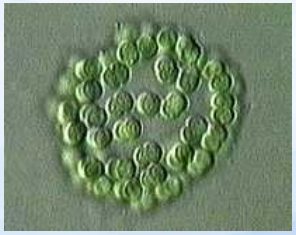
Acute effects in producers

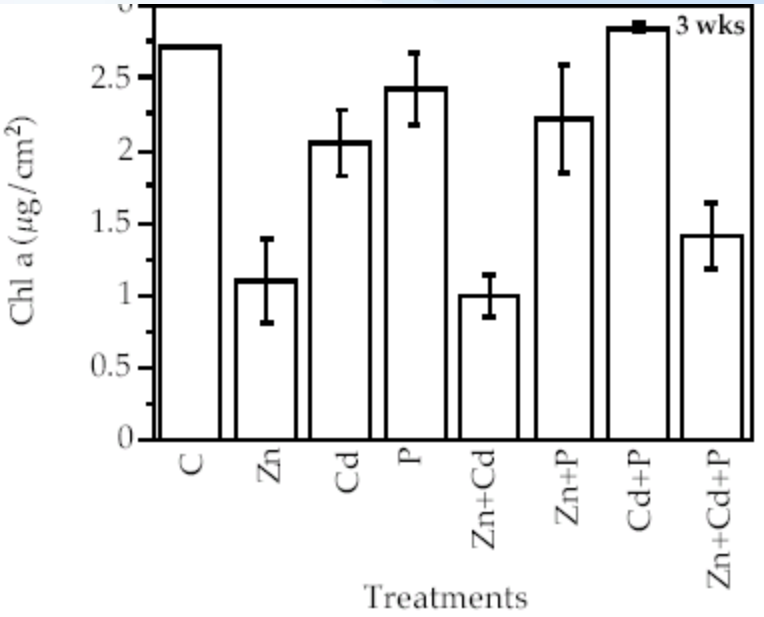
Damage to photosynthetic pigments cell and plant death





Example:
Effects of metals on chlorophyll-a content in algae





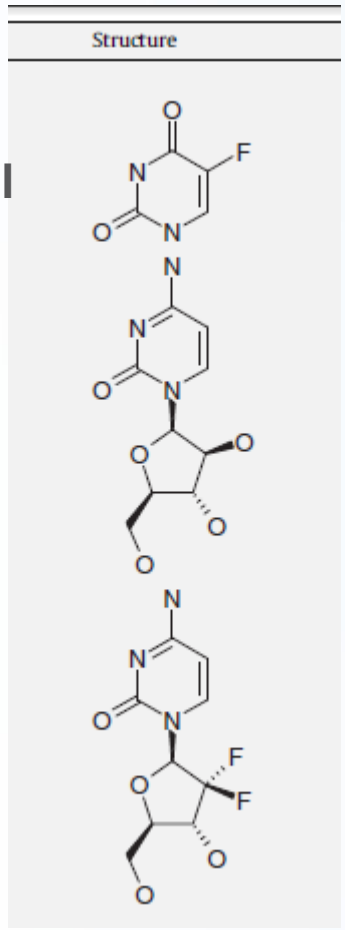
Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí

Example – ecotoxicity of cytostatic drugs and their metabolites (Zounková et al. 2010 Chemosphere 81:253-260)

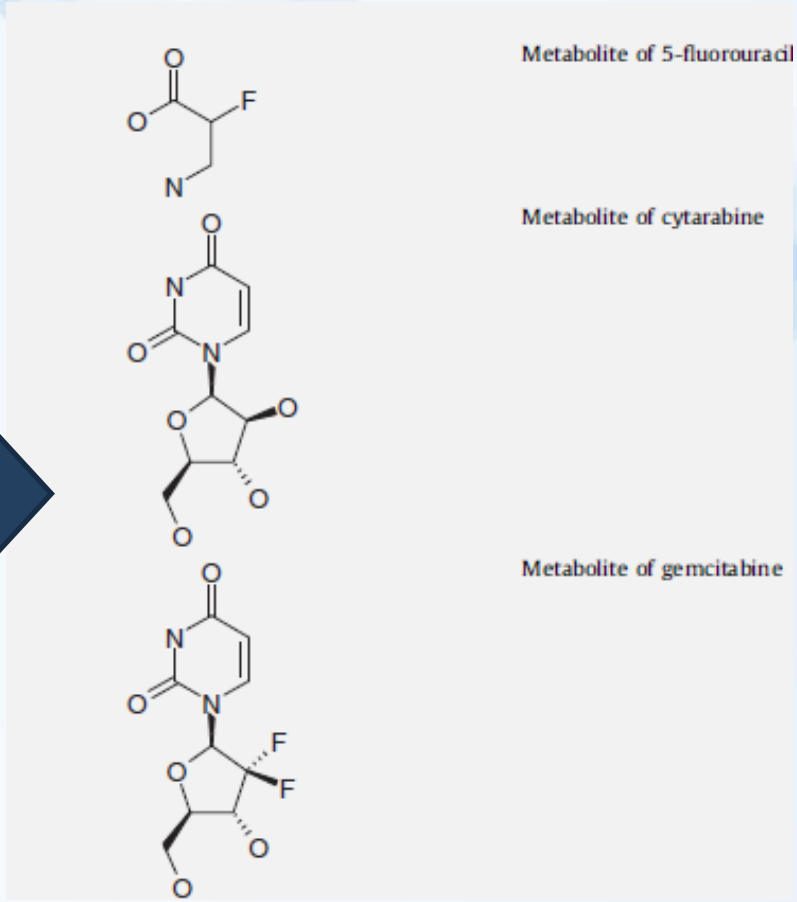
5-Fluorouracil

Cytarabin

Gemcitabin



Metabolity



Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí

Effects of cytostatics on ALGAL GROWTH (Zounková et al. 2010 Chemosphere 81:253-260)

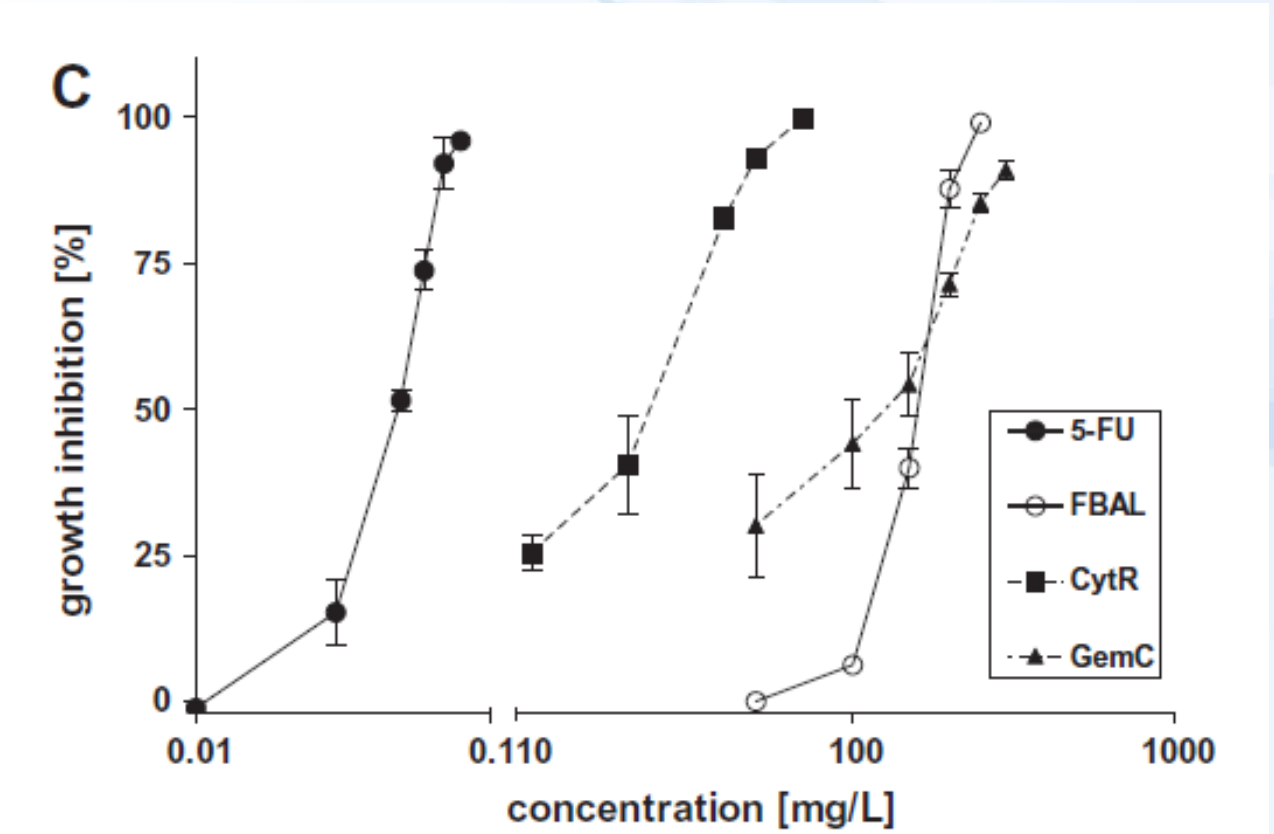


Fig. 1. Ecotoxicity (concentration–response curves) of the studied cytostatic drugs and their metabolites. (A) *Daphnia magna* acute immobilization test. (B) Growth-inhibition test with *Desmodesmus subspicatus*. (C) Growth-inhibition test with *Pseudomonas putida*. 5-FU: 5-fluorouracil, CytR: cytarabine, GemC: gemcitabine, FBAL: α-fluoro-β-alanine, dFdU: 2′,2′-difluorodeoxyuridine. Compounds, which did not induce significant toxicity are not presented in respective plots.

Centrum toxických v prostře

Toxicity of PAHs & their N-derivatives to plants

(Pašková et al. 2006 Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology 25:3238–3245)

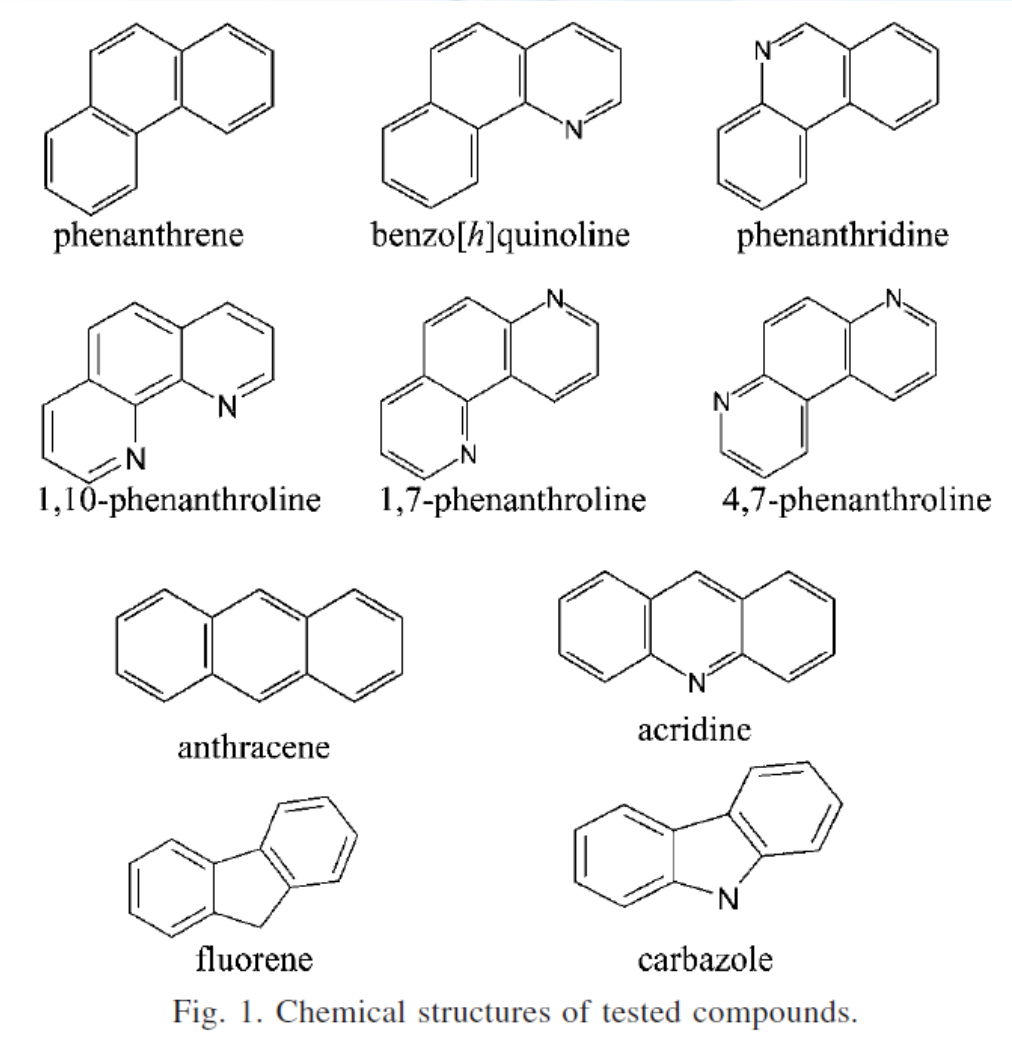


Fig. 1. Chemical structures of tested compounds.

Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí

Toxicity of PAHs & their N-derivatives to plants

(Pašková et al. 2006 Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology 25:3238–3245)

Table 1. Summary of the effects of N-heterocyclic polyaromatic hydrocarbons and their unsubstituted analogues on morphological parameters in plants (— no effect; + statistically significant difference from control at >2 μM, ++ at 0.2–2 μM, +++ at 0.02 μM; $p < 0.05$)

	Plant	Root length	Hypocotyl length	Root weight	Hypocotyl weight	Total length	Total weight	Germinability
Phenanthrene	*Triticum aestivum*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinapis alba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Phaseolus vulgaris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,10-Phenanthroline	*T. aestivum*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	S. alba	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	P. vulgaris	+	—	+++	—	+	—	—
4,7-Phenanthroline	*T. aestivum*	+	++	+++	+++	+	+++	—
	S. alba	+	—	—	—	+	—	—
	P. vulgaris	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,7-Phenanthroline	*T. aestivum*	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+
	S. alba	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++
	P. vulgaris	++	++	++	++	++	++	+
Benzo[*h*]quinoline	*T. aestivum*	—	—	+++	+	—	+++	+
	S. alba	+++	—	—	+	++	+	++
	P. vulgaris	—	++	++	++	++	++	++
Phenanthridine	*T. aestivum*	—	+	+	+	+	+	+++
	S. alba	+	—	++	+	+	++	—
	P. vulgaris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthracene	*T. aestivum*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	S. alba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	P. vulgaris	++	—	++	++	—	++	—
Acridine	*T. aestivum*	+	+	+	+	+	+	++
	S. alba	+	+	+++	+++	+	+++	—
	P. vulgaris	—	—	+++	—	—	—	—
Fluorene	*T. aestivum*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	S. alba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	P. vulgaris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carbazole	*T. aestivum*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	S. alba	+	+	—	—	+	—	++
	P. vulgaris	+	+	—	—	—	—	+

Toxicity of PAHs & their N-derivatives to plants

(Pašková et al. 2006 Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology 25:3238–3245)

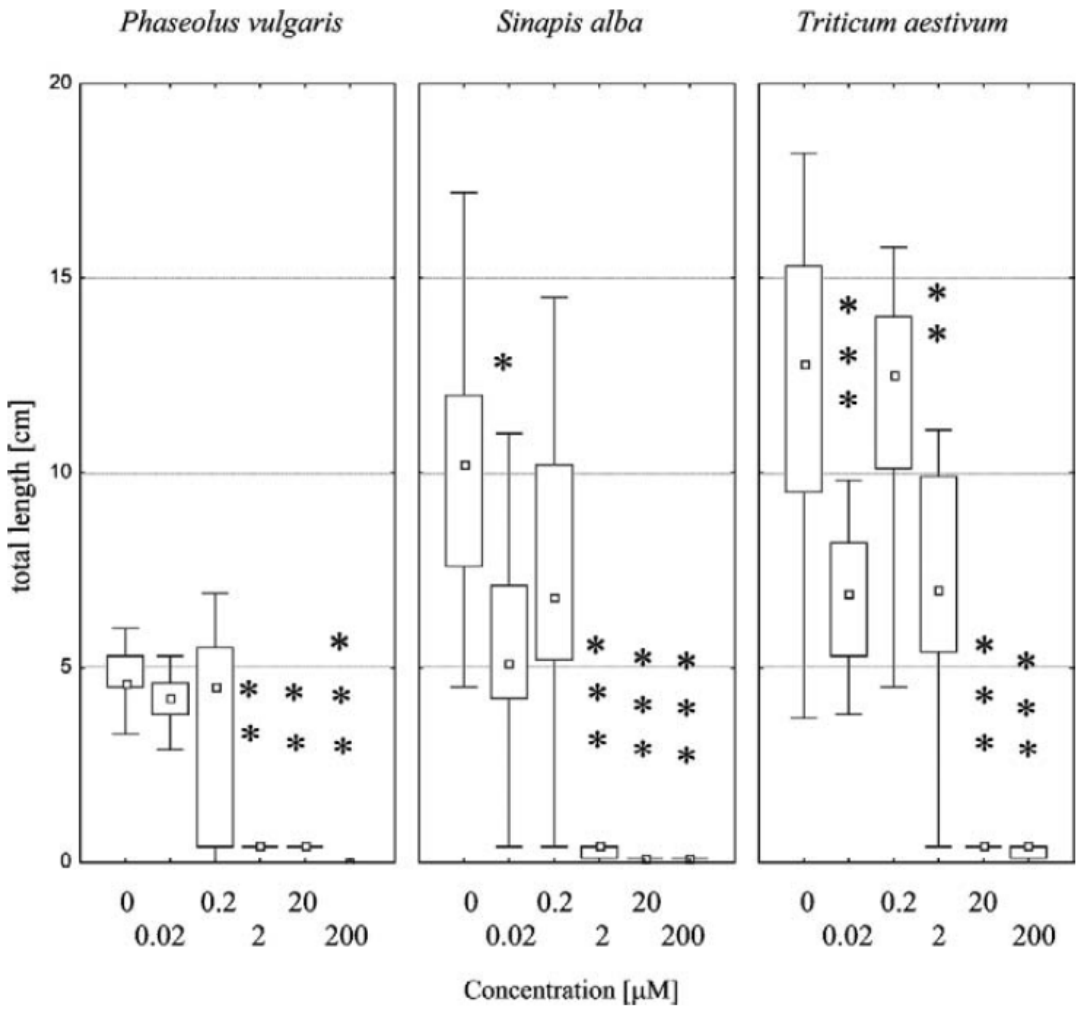
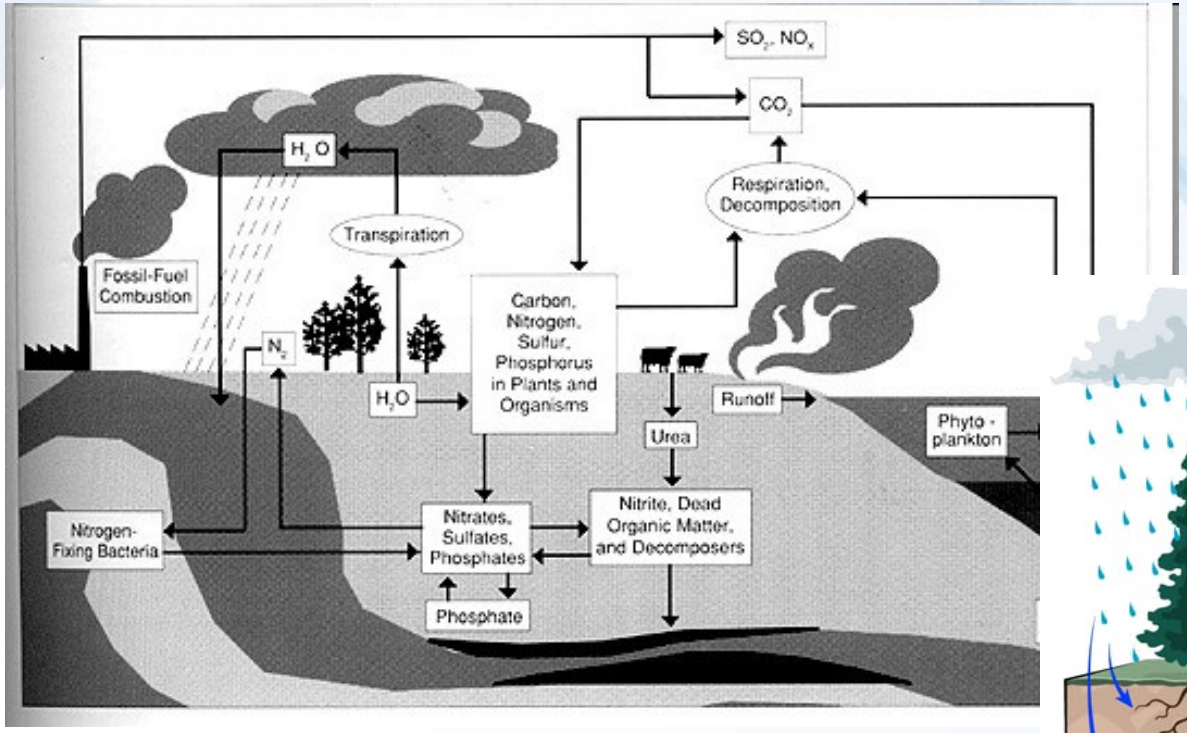
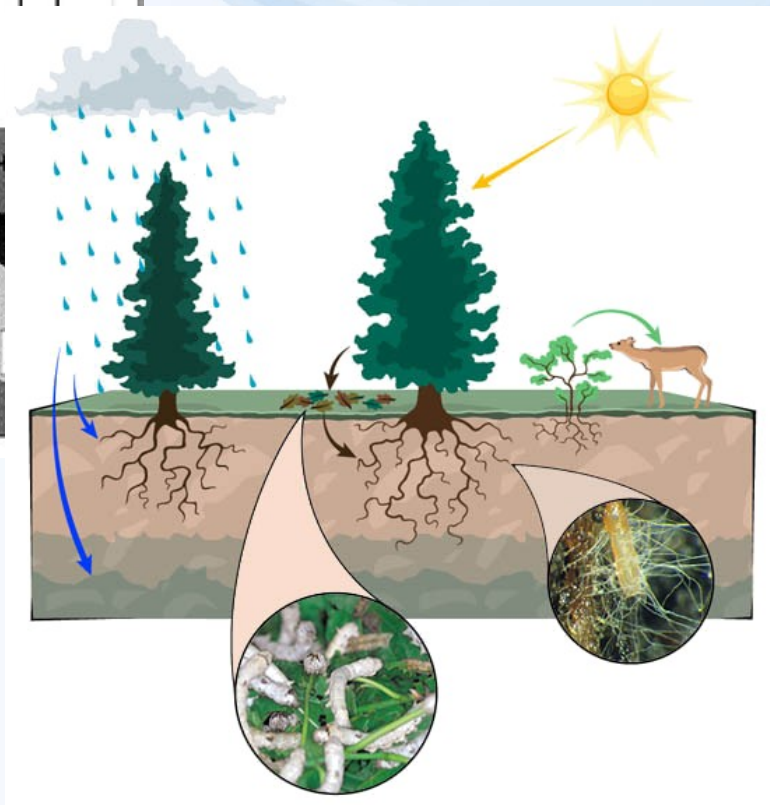


Fig. 3. Effect of 1,7-phenanthroline on total length of three different plant species after 96 h of exposure. Box plot parameters as in Figure 2. [* = $p < 0.05$; ** = $p < 0.01$; *** = $p < 0.001$].

Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí

EFFECTS on DECOMPOSERS
bacteria, microorganisms
Key component for global GEO-BIO-CHEMICAL CYCLES





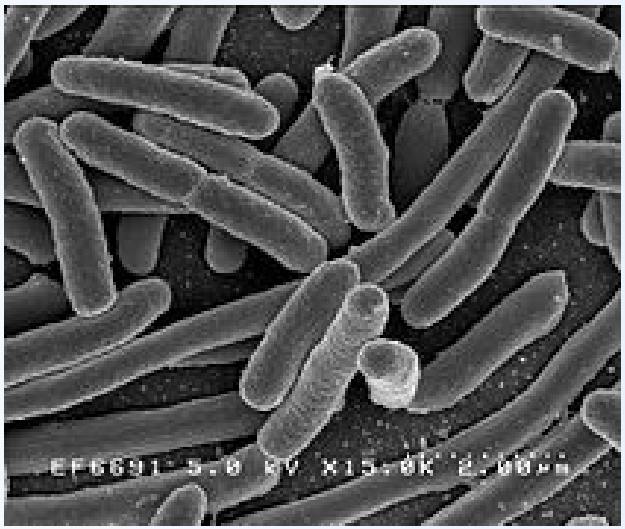
Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí

Specific notes on ecotoxicity to microorganisms

1) Unicellular (or small in general)
   large specific surface – easy uptake of chemicals

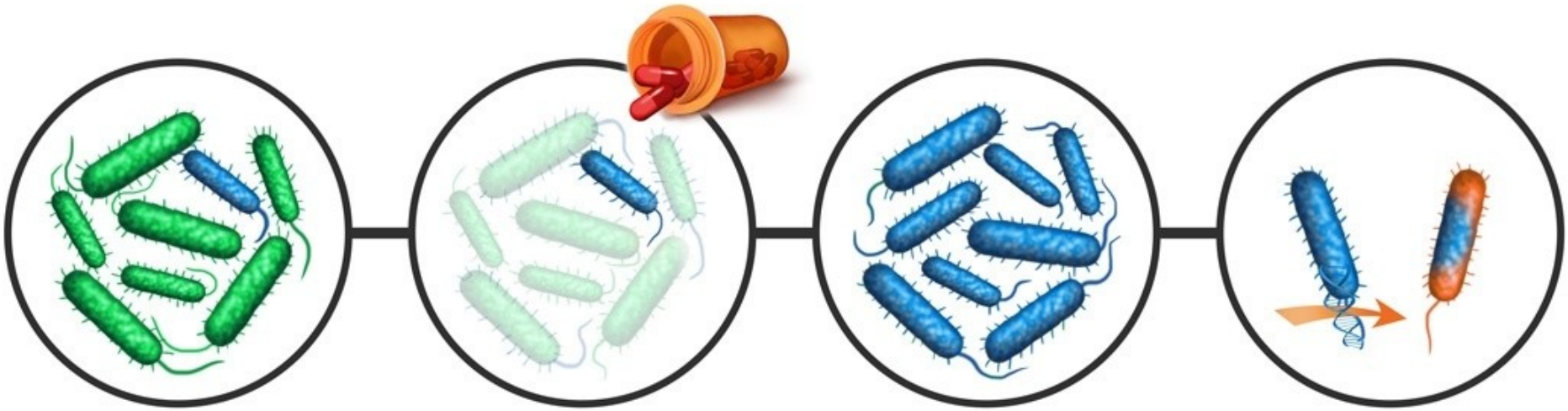
2) Relativelly good protection (**cell wall**)

3) **Fast division and proliferation**
   - generally good ADAPTATION of populations
   (antimicrobial resistencies)



Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí

Antibiotic Resistance in Bacteria



Step 1

In a population of bacteria, one bacterium mutates and becomes antibiotic resistant.

Step 2

Antibiotic kills off all bacteria except for the antibiotic resistant bacterium.

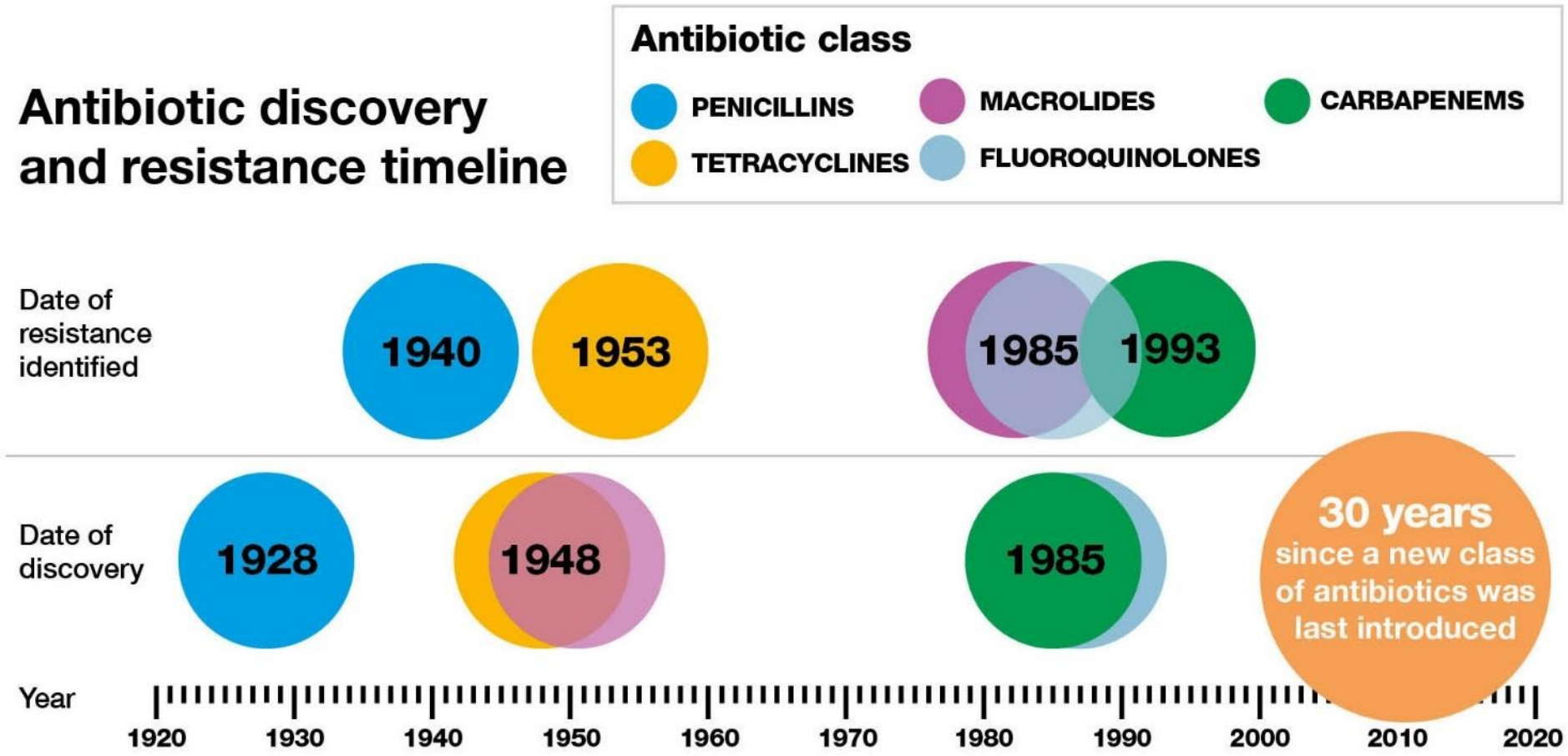
Step 3

Antibiotic resistant bacterium multiplies, forming a population of antibiotic resistant bacteria.

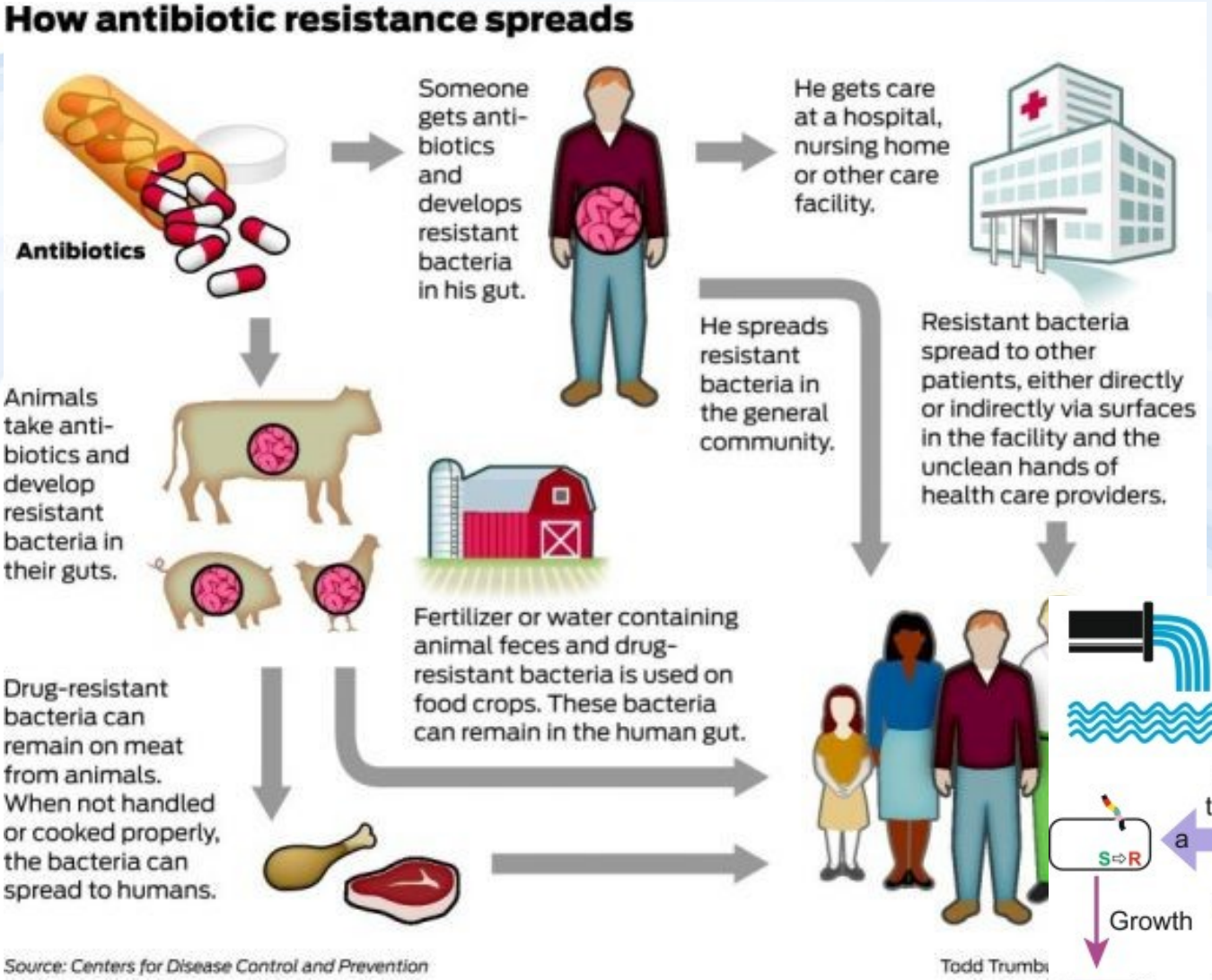
Step 4

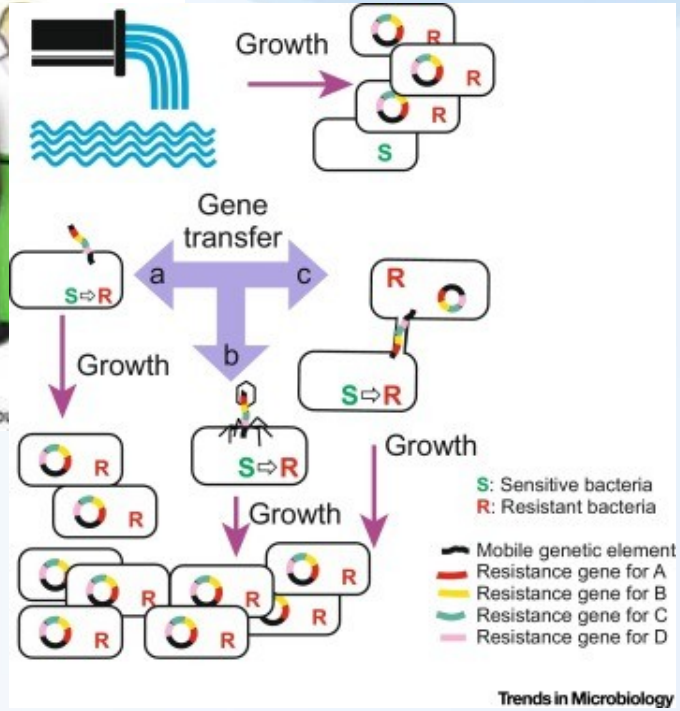
Antibiotic resistant bacteria can transfer their mutation to other bacteria.

Therapeutic antibiotics … and resistance



Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí





Spread of ARG *(antibiotic resistence genes)* … also at waste water treatment plants

Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí

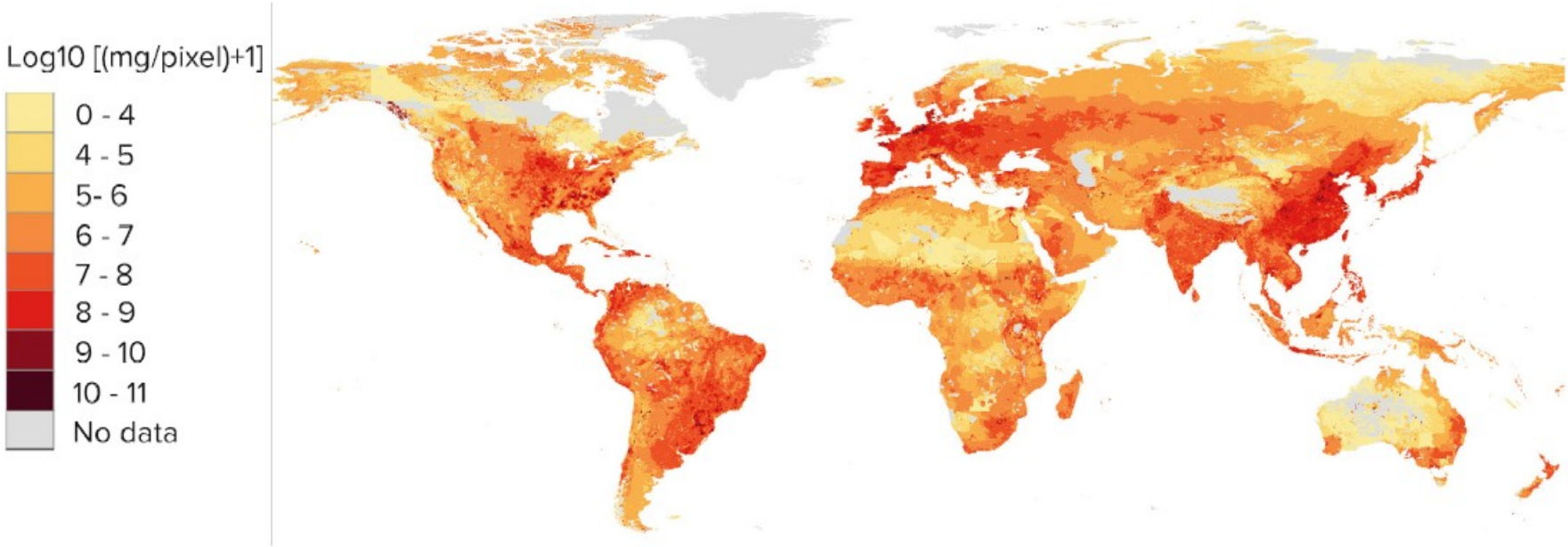
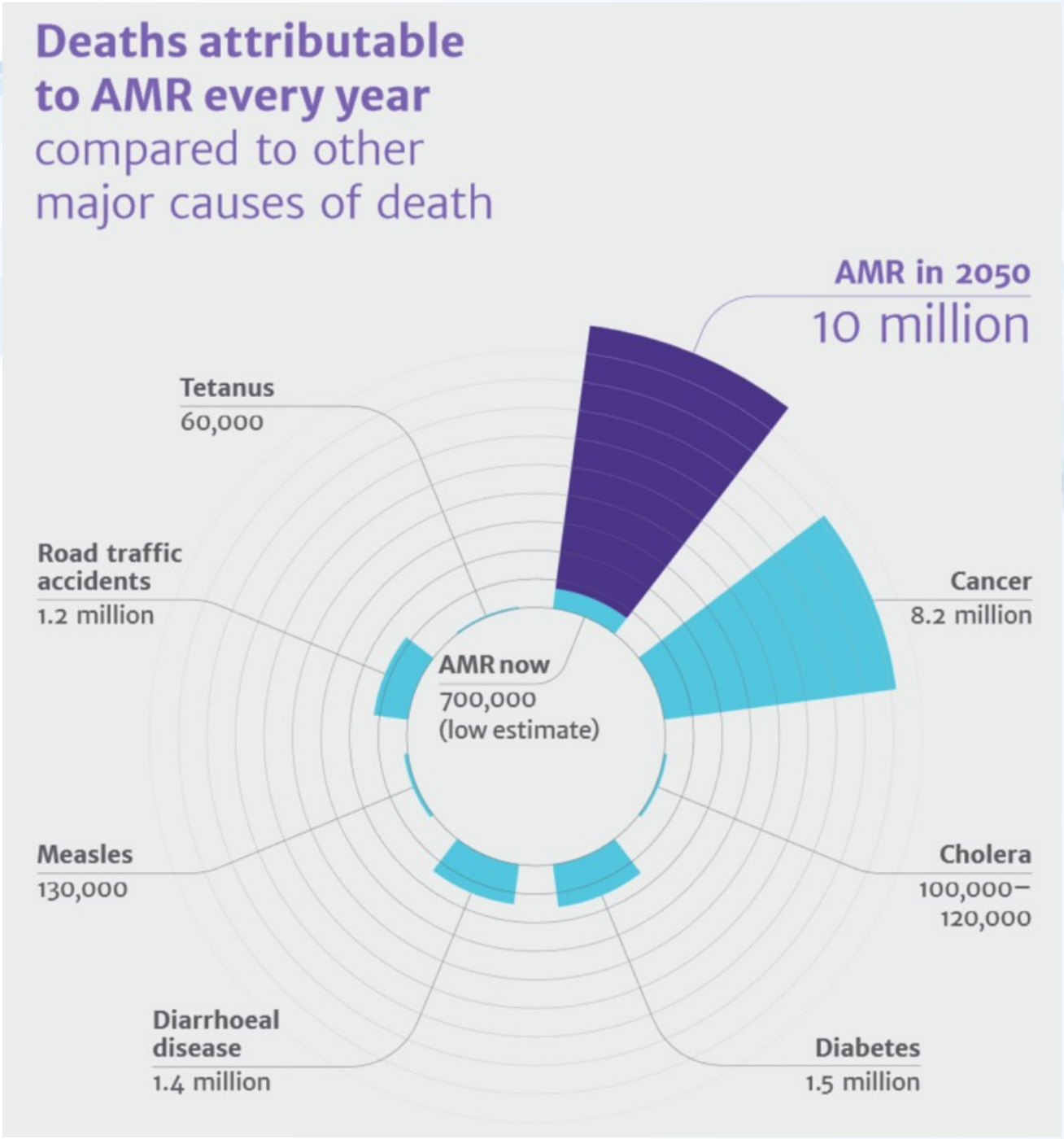


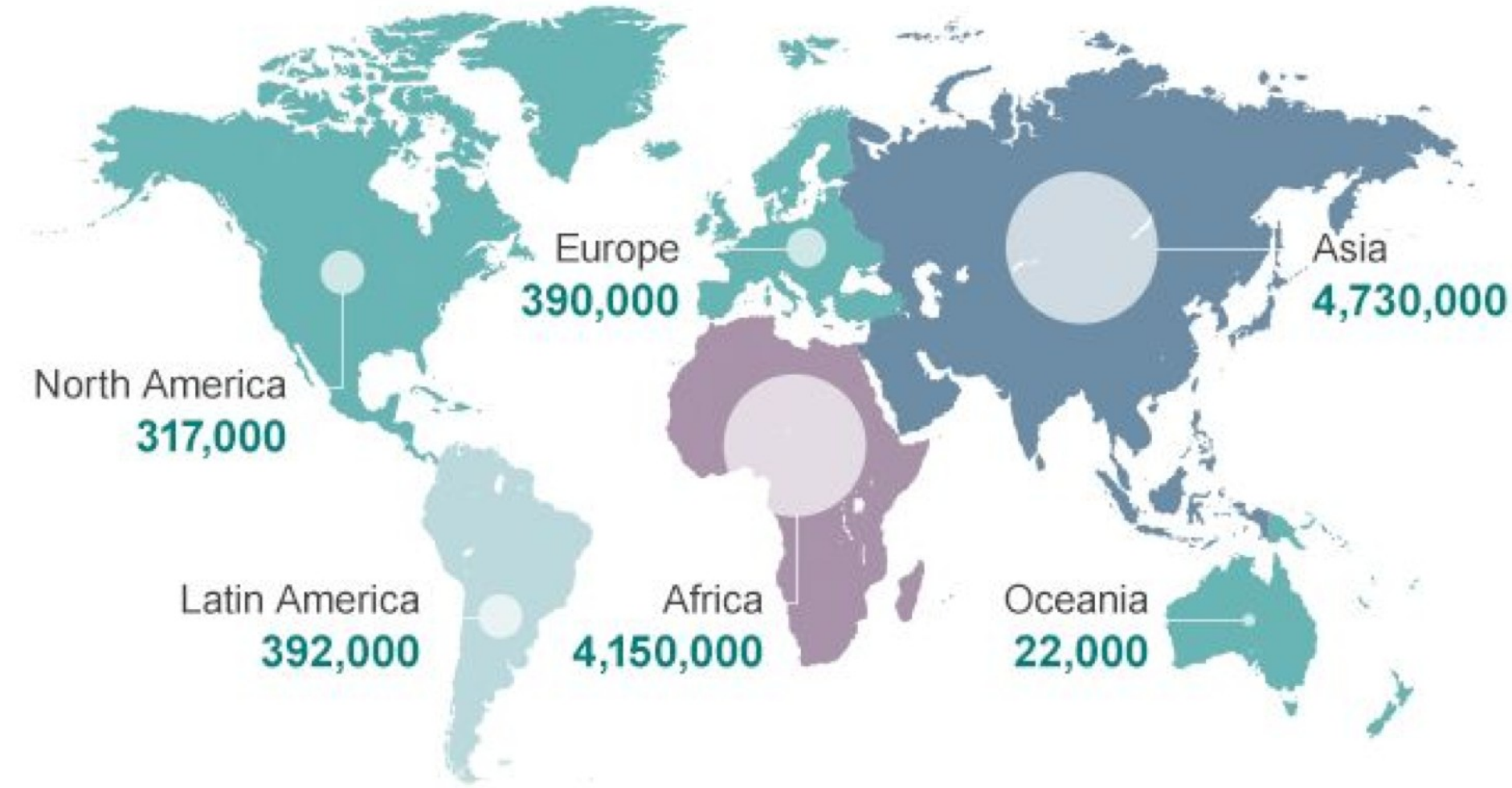
FIGURE 1: Global antibiotic consumption in livestock (milligrams per 10 km² pixels) 2010

Source: Van Boeckel et al. 2015



WHO Report: The Review of Antimicrobial Resistance, Chaired by Jim O'Neil, UK, 2014

Deaths attributable to antimicrobial resistance every year by 2050



Total 10 million deaths per year

Centrum pro výzkum toxických látek v prostředí