

L'eau usée peut-elle influencer des décisions de santé publique?

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présente

LES WEBINAIRES
HEBDEAU

Conventional approaches to obtain information about a population



Mechanisms to obtain information about a population

Survey (online, over the phone, questionnaires, etc)

Sales reports

Prescription drug trend reports

Statistics on drug seizures

Collecting specimens (eg. respiratory tract specimens using swabs)

Wastewater-based epidemiology approach



Population served by a wastewater treatment plant

Doses per day per 1000 people

Dose (estimates)

Eg. 100 mg for MDMA (Ecstasy)
100 mg for intranasal cocaine
30 mg for oral amphetamines

Excretion rate

Eg. 65% for MDMA (Ecstasy)
45% cocaine excreted as benzoylecgonine
30% excretion of amphetamines



**Volumetric flow rate
of water treated**

**Analysis of the
concentration of
drugs**



Wastewater-based epidemiology



Some interesting WBE results

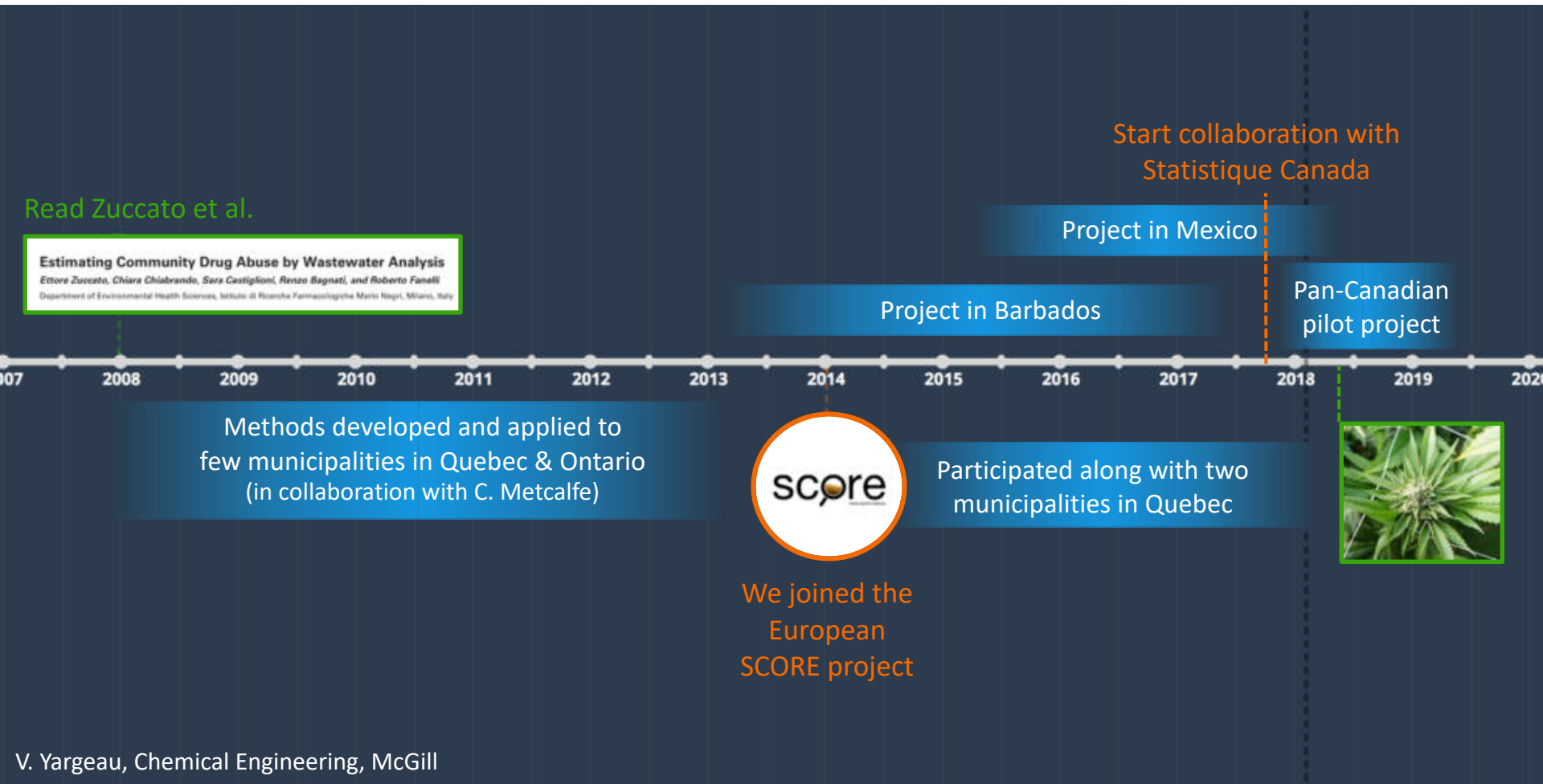


Pilot study for illicit drugs monitoring



Wastewater surveillance – Covid -19

Overview of the work at McGill





Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv



Analysis of drugs of abuse in wastewater from two Canadian cities

Viviane Yargeau^{a,*}, Bryanne Taylor^b, Hongxia Li^b, Angela Rodayan^a, Chris D. Metcalfe^b

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^b Water Quality Centre, Trent University, Peterborough, ON, Canada

Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology (2018) 101:1–6
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00128-018-2346-0>

Contaminants of Emerging Concern in Wastewaters in Barbados, West Indies

Quincy A. Edwards¹, Tamanna Sultana², Sergei M. Kulikov¹, Leah D. Garner-O'Neale¹, Viviane Yargeau³, Chris D. Metcalfe²



Illicit drugs in Canadian municipal wastewater and estimates of community drug use

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Trends in Analytical Chemistry

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/trac



Multi-year inter-laboratory exercises for the analysis of illicit drugs and metabolites in wastewater: Development of a quality control system

Alexander L.N. van Nuijs^{a,*}, Foon Yin Lai^a, Frederic Been^a, Maria Jesus Andres-Costa^b, Leon Barron^c, Jose Antonio Baz-Lomba^d, Jean-Daniel Berset^e, Lisa Benaglia^f, Lubertus Bijlsma^g, Dan Burgard^h, Sara Castiglioniⁱ, Christophoros Christopporidis^j, Adrian Covaci^a, Pim de Voogt^{k,l}, Erik Emke^k, Despo Fatta-Kassinos^m, Jerker Fickⁿ, Felix Hernandez^k, Cobus Gerber^o, Iria González-Mariño^p, Roman Grabic^q, Teemu Gunnar^r, Kurunthachalam Kannan^{s,t}, Sara Karolak^u, Barbara Kasprzyk-Hordern^v, Zenon Kokot^w, Ivona Krizman-Matasic^x, Angela Li^y, Xiqing Li^z, Arndis S.C. Löve^{aa}, Miren Lopez de Alda^{ab}, Ann-Kathrin McCall^{ac}, Markus R. Meyer^{ac}, Herbert Oberacher^{ad}, Jake O'Brien^{ae}, Jose Benito Quintana^p, Malcolm Reid^d, Serge Schneider^{af}, Susana Sadler Simoes^{ag}, Nikolaos S. Thomaidis^{ah}, Kevin Thomas^{d,ae}, Viviane Yargeau^{ai}, Christoph Ort^{aj}



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Environmental Pollution

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envpol



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Science of the Total Environment

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv

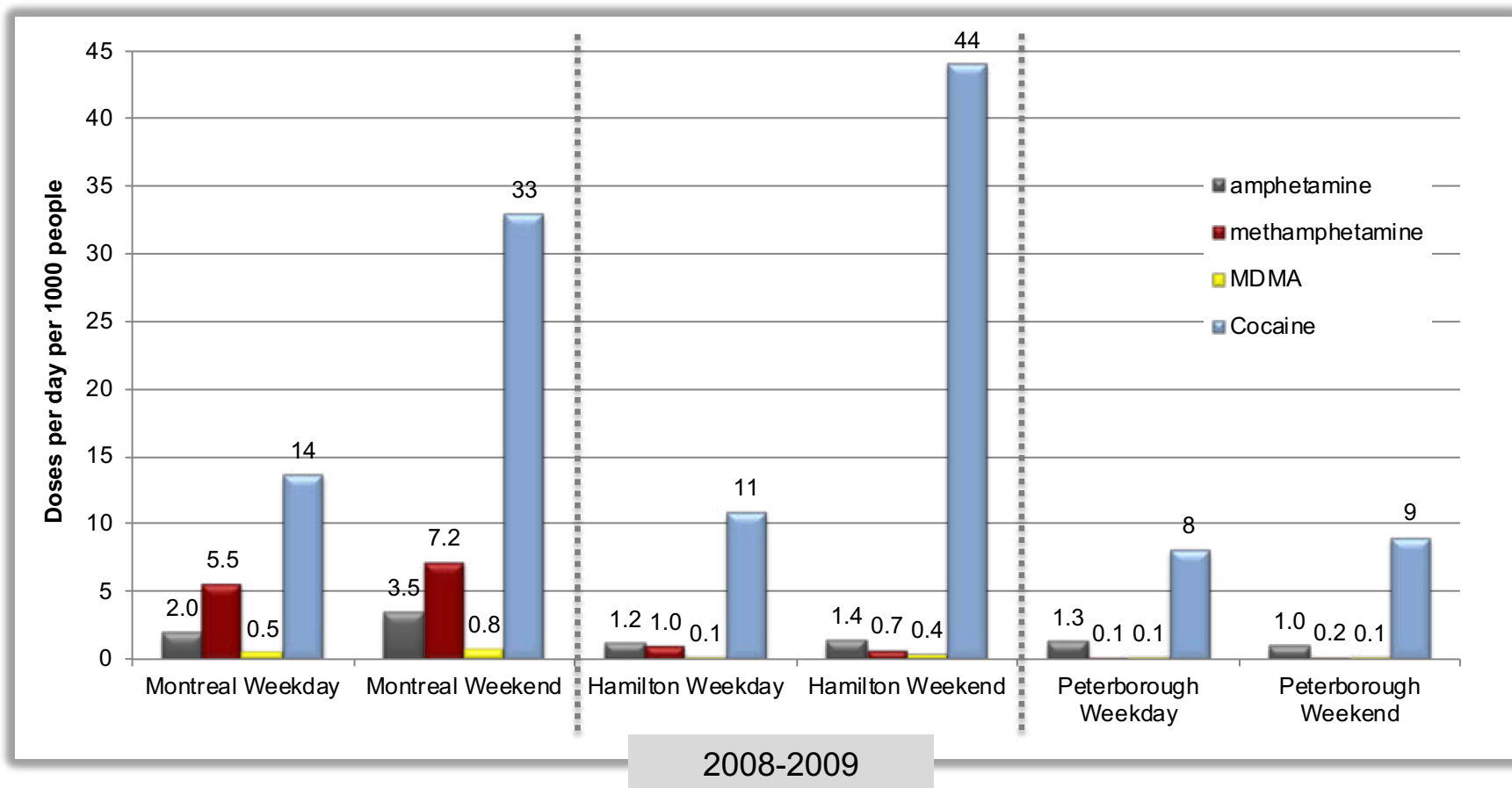


Comparative measurement and quantitative risk assessment of alcohol consumption through wastewater-based epidemiology: An international study in 20 cities

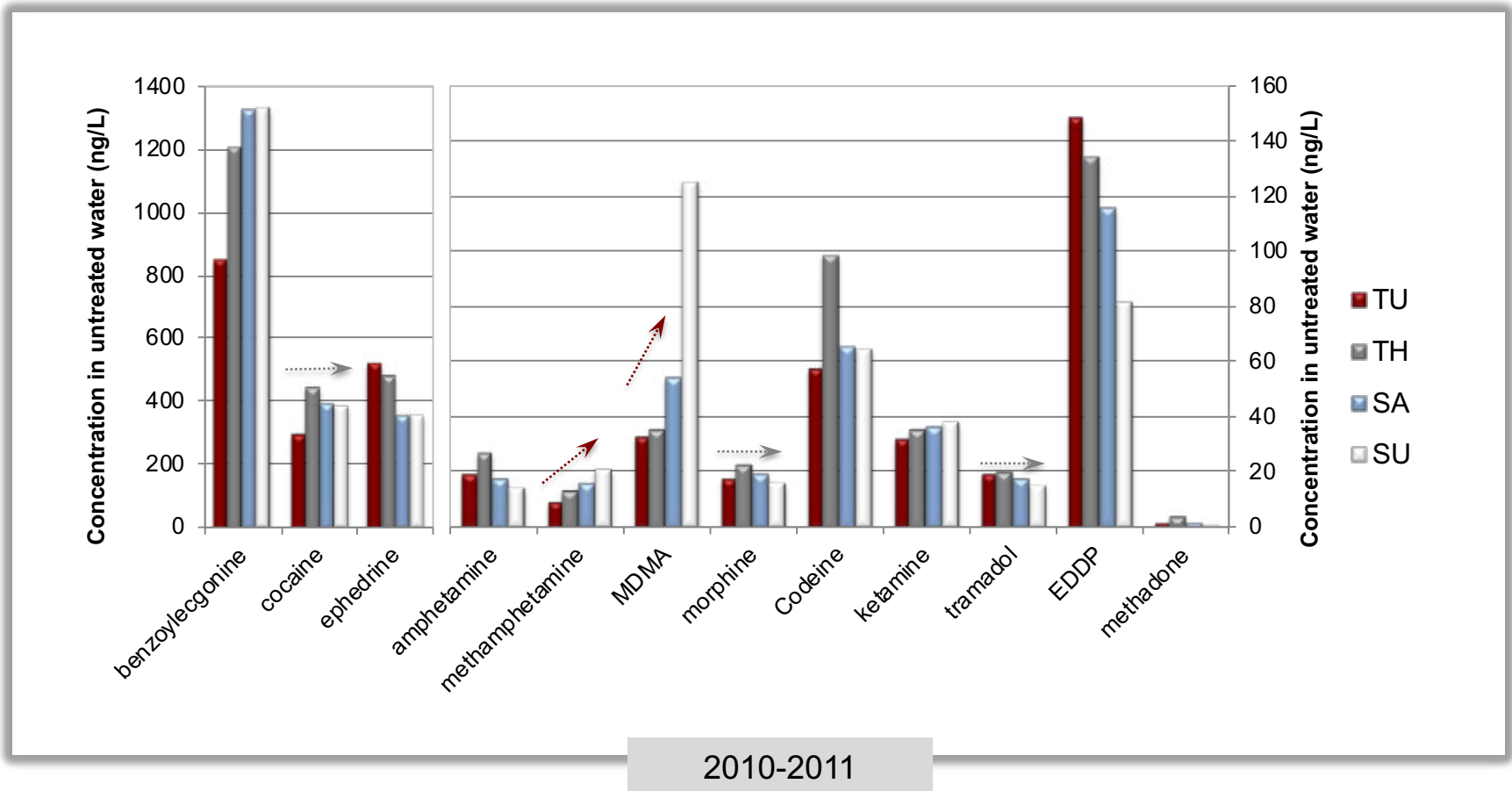
Yeonsuk Ryu^{a,b,*}, Damià Barceló^{c,d}, Leon P. Barron^e, Lubertus Bijlsma^f, Sara Castiglioni^g, Pim de Voogt^{h,j}, Erik Emke^h, Félix Hernández^f, Foon Yin Laiⁱ, Alvaro Lopes^k, Miren López de Alda^c, Nicola Mastroianni^c, Kelly Munro^e, Jake O'Brien^l, Christoph Ort^l, Benedek G. Plósz^m, Malcolm J. Reid^a, Viviane Yargeauⁿ, Kevin V. Thomas^d



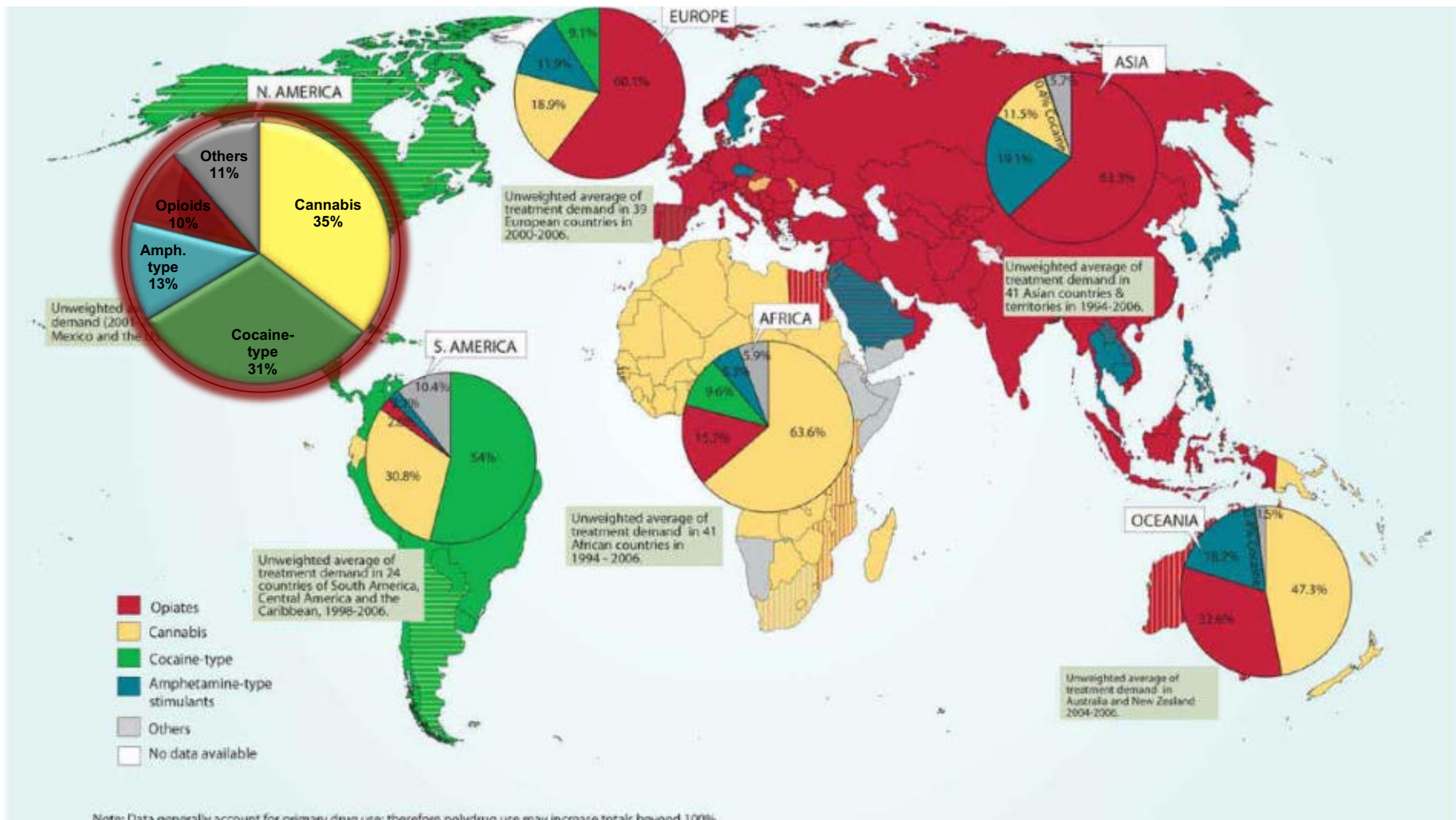
First Estimates of Drug Use in Ontario and Quebec



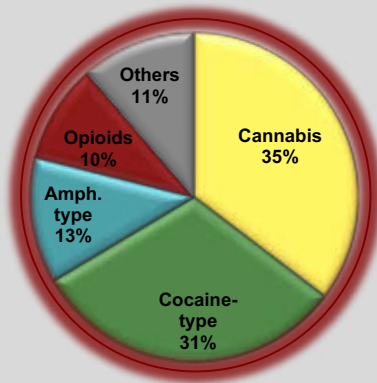
Concentrations & Weekly Variations in Concentration



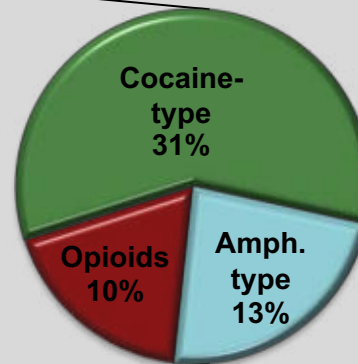
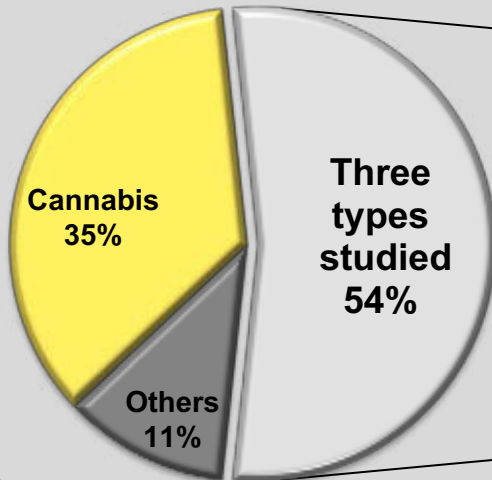
Are these good estimates?



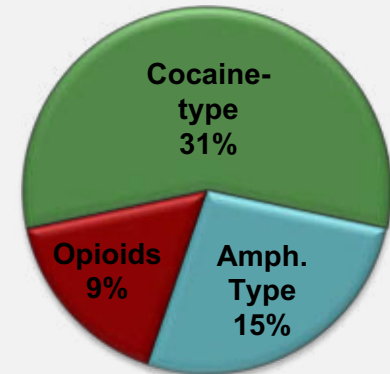
Are these good estimates?



UNODC, 2008



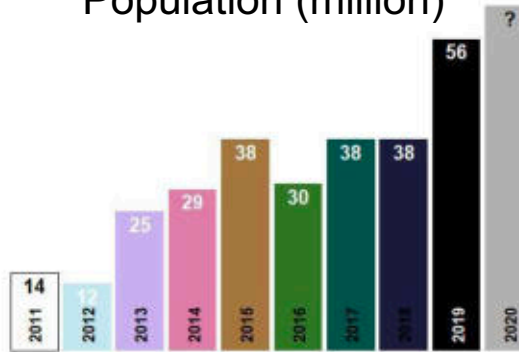
Our study



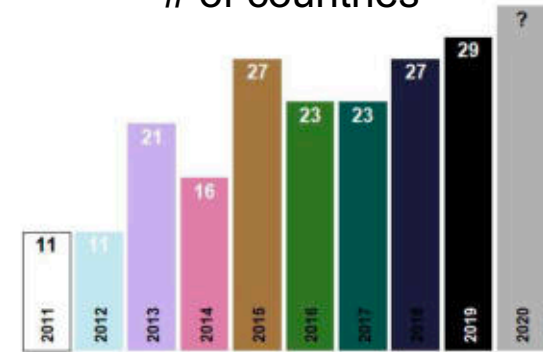
Europe⁺-wide testing platform

- Develop best practices for sewage epidemiology
- Increase the spatio-temporal resolution of available data
- Coordinate the development of new biomarkers in sewage

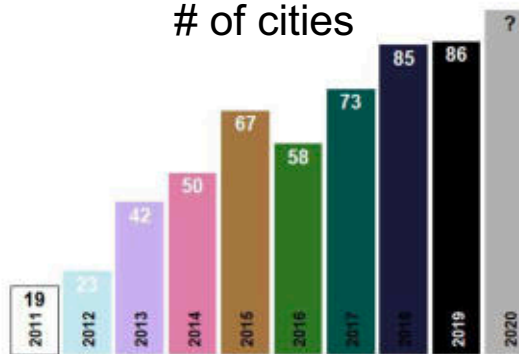
Population (million)



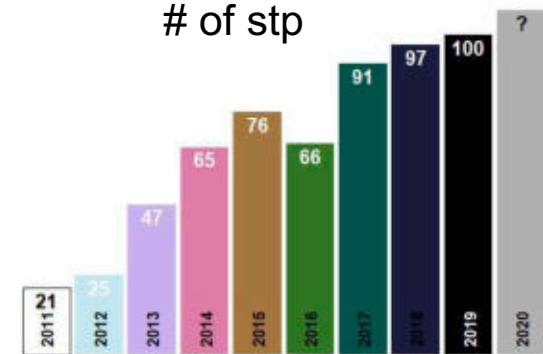
of countries



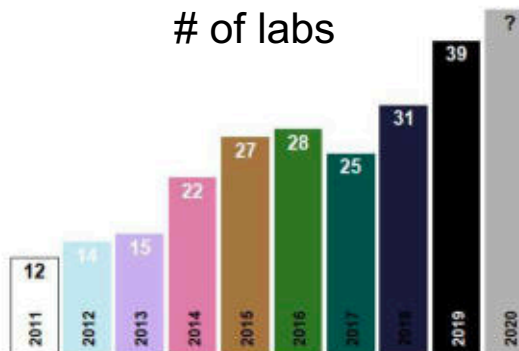
of cities



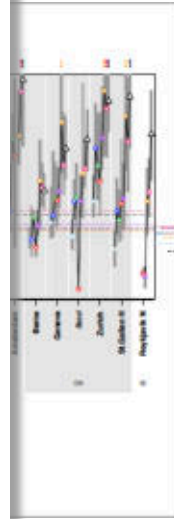
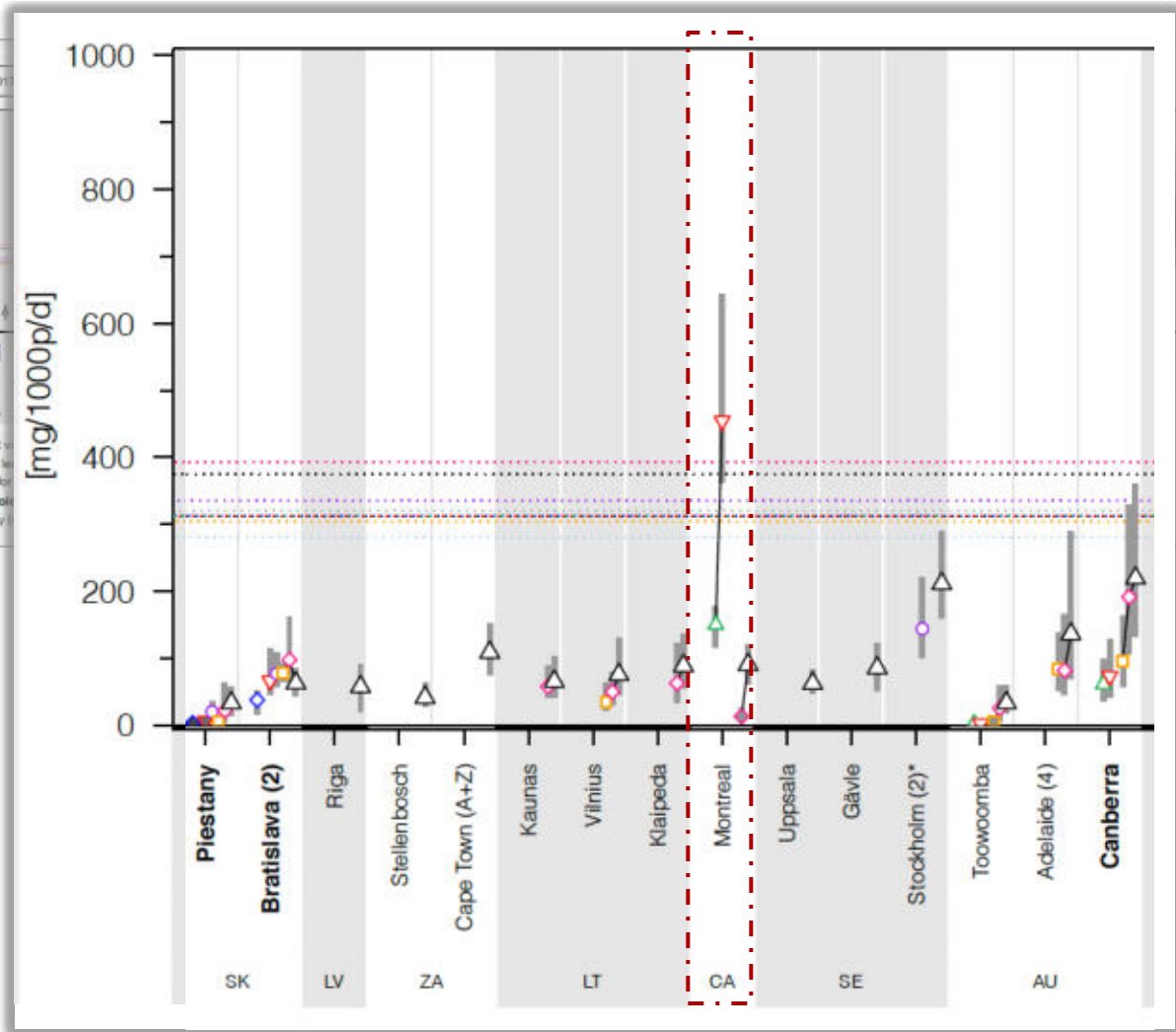
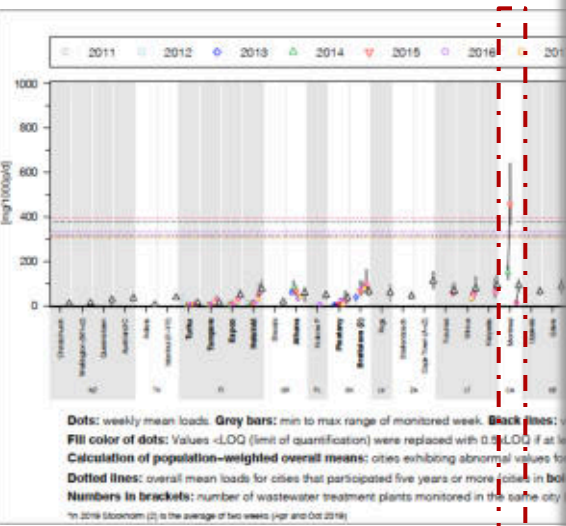
of stp



of labs

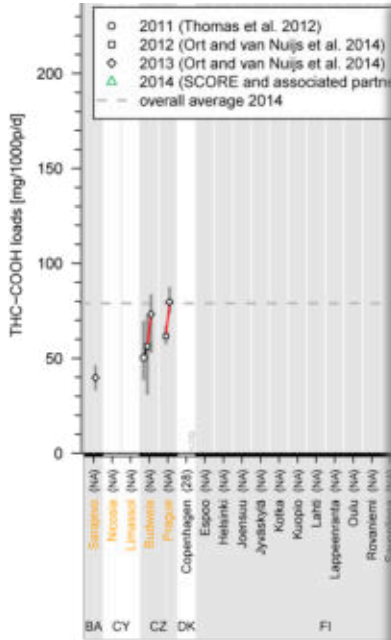


Cocaine

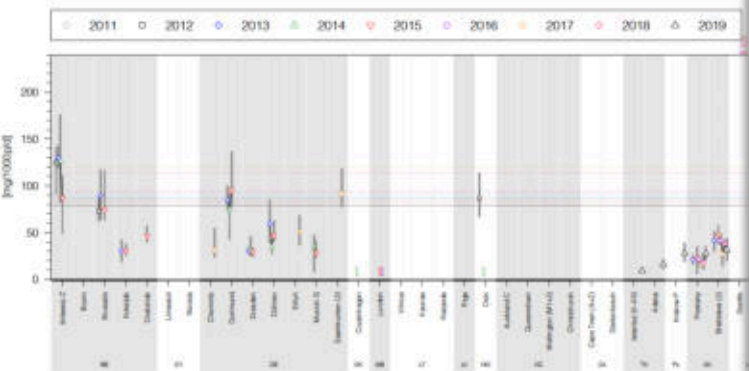


THC-COOH (cannabis)

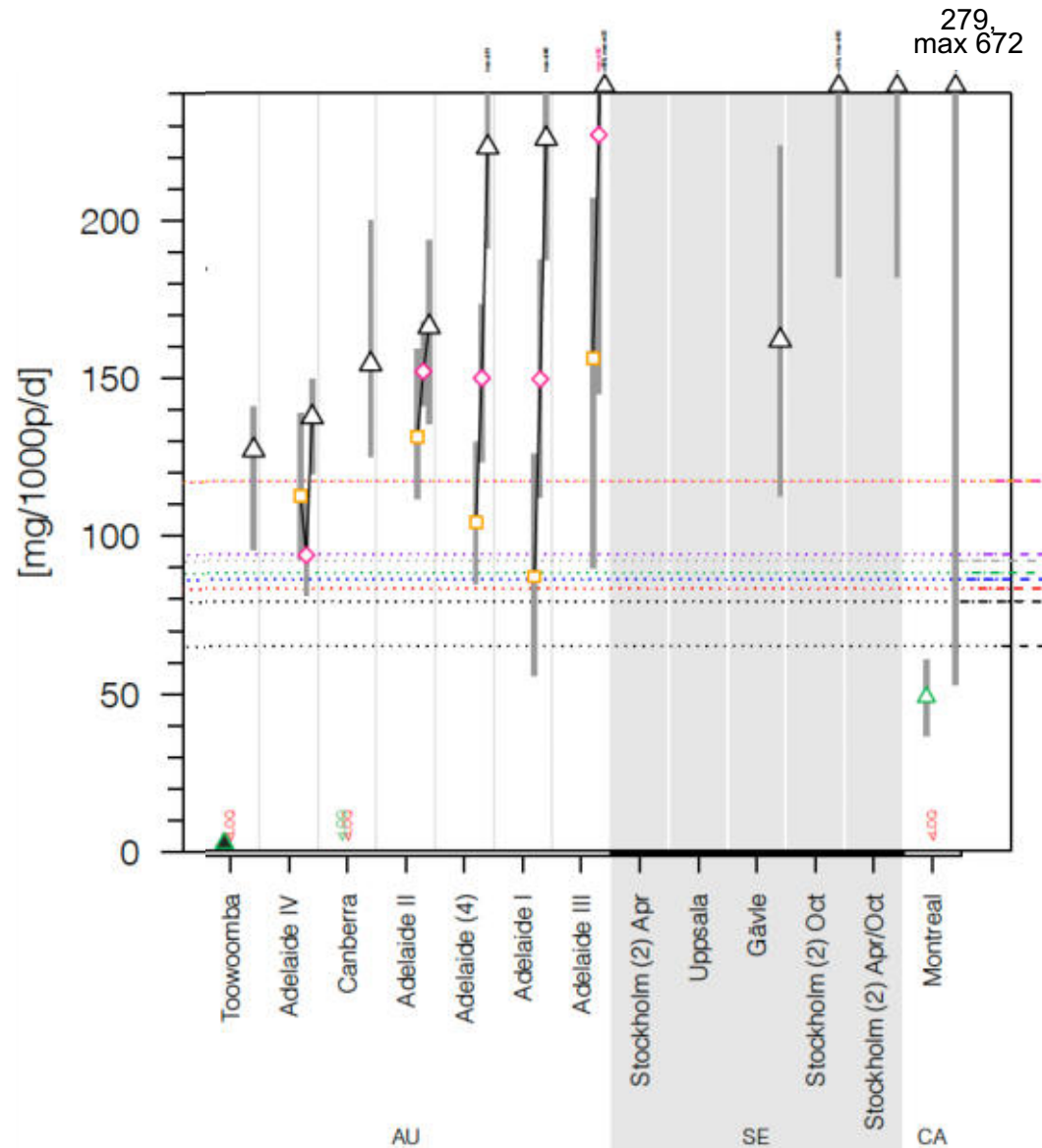
Earlier Results



2019 Results



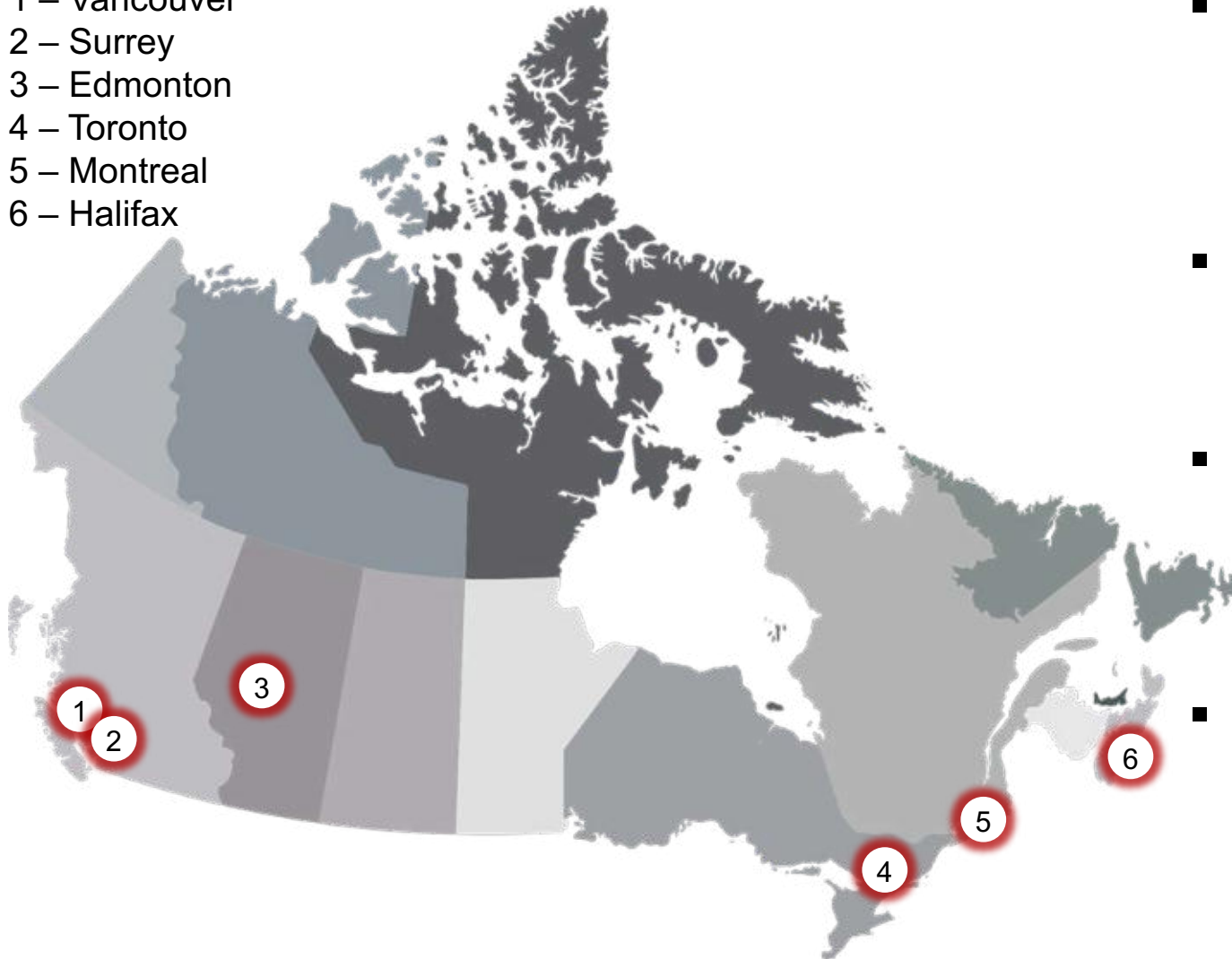
Dots: weekly mean loads. **Grey bars:** min to max range of monitored week. **Black lines:** visual aid linking data of subsequent weeks.
Fill color of dots: Values <LOQ (limit of quantification) were replaced with 0.5xLOQ if at least one value of the week was >LOQ.
Calculation of population-weighted overall means: cities exhibiting abnormal values for at least one year (italic font, see legend).
Dotted lines: overall mean loads for cities that participated five years or more (cities in bold font). **Dashed lines (right margin):** overall mean loads for cities that participated less than five years.
Numbers in brackets: number of wastewater treatment plants monitored in the same city (weekly mean load is the population-weighted mean of all plants).
 *In 2019 Stockholm (2) is the average of two weeks (Apr and Oct 2019)



Statistics Canada on-going pilot study

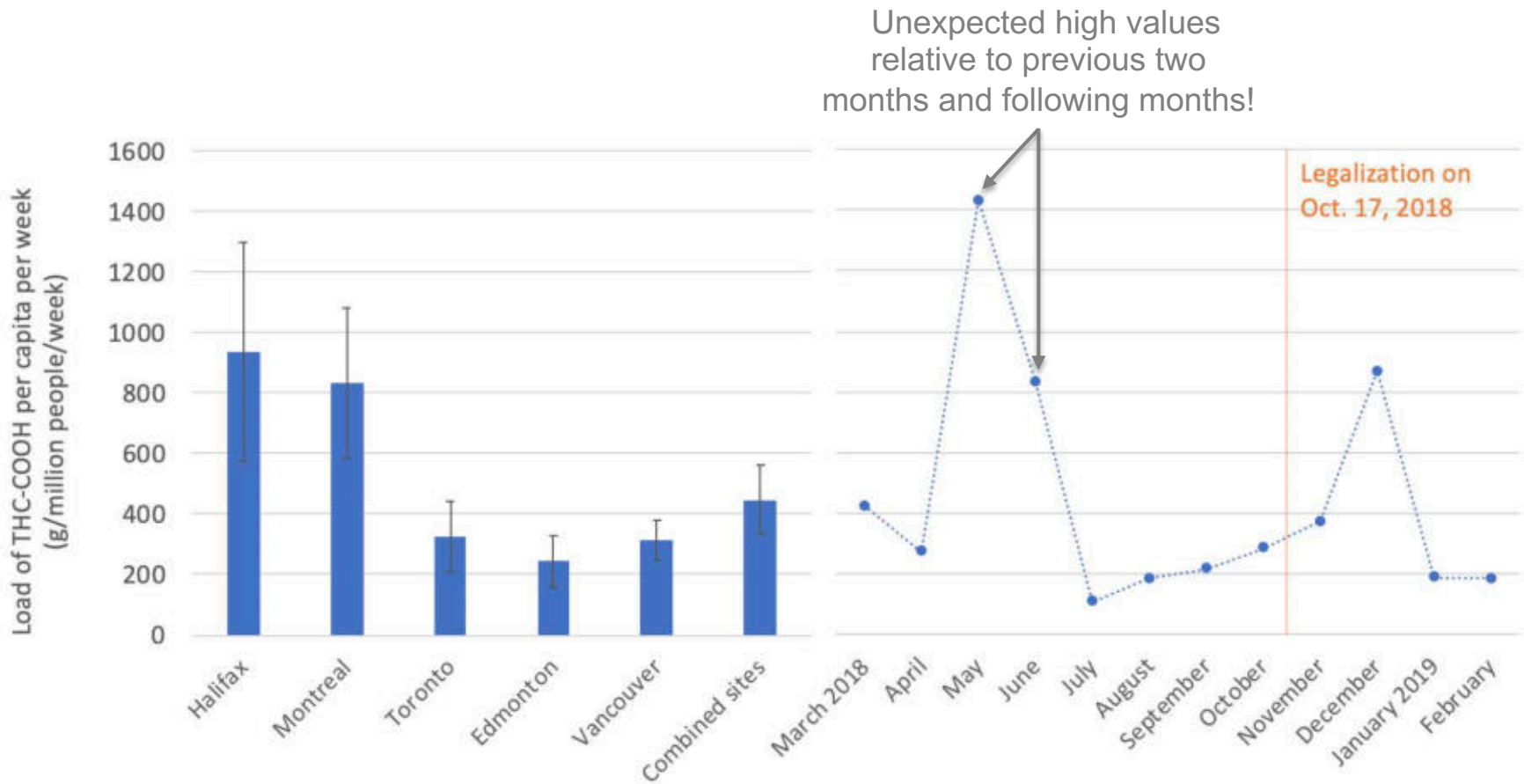
LEGEND

- 1 – Vancouver
- 2 – Surrey
- 3 – Edmonton
- 4 – Toronto
- 5 – Montreal
- 6 – Halifax



- 7 consecutive daily samples during 2nd week of each month
- Week aggregates based on daily flow rates
- Samples extracted (SPE) and analyzed by LC-HRMS
- Concentrations and flow rates sent to Statistics Canada for data analysis

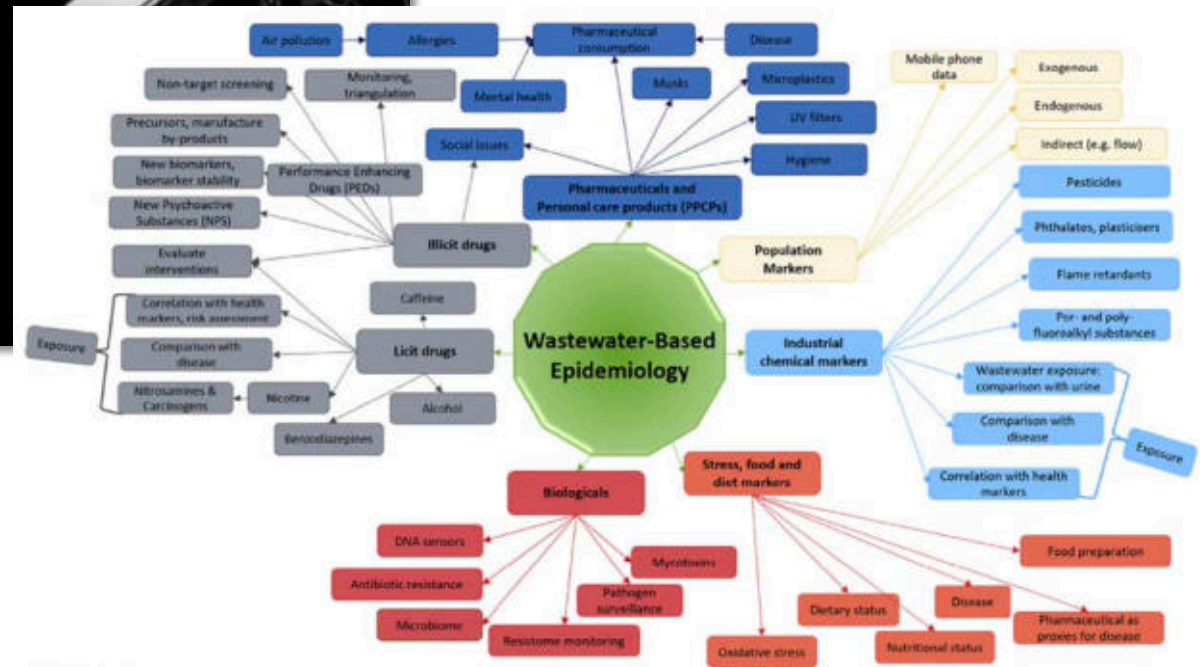
Estimates for a population of 8,4M



How can this be expanded to inform public health decisions?



<http://thefreethoughtproject.com/war-drugs-police-inspecting-poop/>



POLIO GLOBAL ERADICATION INITIATIVE

Global Polio Surveillance Action Plan, 2018-2020



Choi et al. (2018) Trends in Analytical Chemistry 105: 453-469

How can this be expanded to inform public health decisions?



SARS-CoV-2

March 30, 2020

[Presence of SARS-Coronavirus-2 in sewage.](#)

[Authors and their affiliations](#)

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Leo Heijnen; KWR Water Research Institute, Nieuwegein, The Netherlands

Goffe Elsinga; KWR Water Research Institute, Nieuwegein, The Netherlands

Ronald Italiaander; KWR Water Research Institute, Nieuwegein, The Netherlands

April 5, 2020

Title: SARS-CoV-2 titers in wastewater are higher than expected from clinically confirmed cases

Authors: Wu FQ(1); Xiao A(1); Zhang JB(1); Gu XQ(2); Lee WL(2); Kauffman K (3); Hanage WP(4); Matus M (5); Ghaeli N(5); Endo N(5); Duvallat C(5); Moniz K(1); Erickson TB(6); Chai PR (6); Thompson J(7); Alm EJ(1,2,5)

1: Center for Microbiome Informatics and Therapeutics, Departments of Biological Engineering and Civil & Environmental Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

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7: Singapore Center for Environmental Life Sciences Engineering, Asian School of the Environment, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

COVID19WBEC.ORG

[Poop could be the key to tracking COVID-19 outbreaks](#)

27 April 2020, Kate Baggaley, Popular Science

[Coronavirus found in Paris sewage points to early warning system](#)

21 April 2020, Christa Lesté-Lasserre, Science Magazine

[New research examines wastewater to detect community spread of Covid-19](#)

7 April 2020, Shradha Chakradhar, STAT News

[One Way to Potentially Track Covid-19? Sewage Surveillance](#)

7 April 2020, Gregory Barber, WIRED

[How sewage could reveal true scale of coronavirus outbreak](#)

3 April 2020, Smriti Mallapati, Nature News Article

Few initiatives on Environmental Surveillance of COVID-19 Indicators in Sewersheds



Supporting Public Health Decisions through Wastewater Surveillance for COVID-19

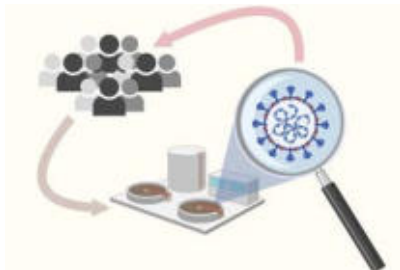
CANADIAN COALITION ON WASTEWATER-RELATED COVID-19 RESEARCH



Virtual International Water Research Summit on COVID-19

Closing Session

Thursday, April 30, 2020 - 3:00 pm (EDT) / 1:00 pm (MDT)



COVID-19 WBE Collaborative

In partnership with the Sewage Analysis CORE group Europe (SCORE) and the Global Water Pathogen Project.

Benefits of wastewater surveillance

- Provides faster, cheaper and less invasive way of monitoring of populations
- Offers a way to monitor changing patterns in quasi-real time
- Can serve as a tool for public health officials, *eg. Monitoring the emergence of a 2nd wave of Covid-19*

BUT some research is still needed in order to deploy the approach and to produce coherent, replicable, and sufficiently accurate estimates, especially for new biomarkers.