



**SELEZIONE PUBBLICA, PER TITOLI ED ESAMI PER IL RECLUTAMENTO DI N. 3 UNITÀ DI TECNOLOGO DI SECONDO LIVELLO, CON RAPPORTO DI LAVORO SUBORDINATO A TEMPO DETERMINATO DELLA DURATA DI 18 MESI PRESSO IL DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE BIOMEDICHE E CLINICHE "L. SACCO" - BANDITA CON DETERMINA N. 23414/2019 DEL 19/12/2019 E PUBBLICATA SUL SITO INTERNET D'ATENEO IN DATA 20/12/2019 - CODICE 20568**

La Commissione giudicatrice della selezione, nominata con determina n. 363/2020 del 16/01/2020, così composta:

PROF. MORETTO ANGELO - PRESIDENTE

PROF.SSA MARINOVICH MARINA - COMPONENTE

DOTT.SSA AZIMONTI GIOVANNA - COMPONENTE

DOTT.SSA GENTILE ANNA CONCETTA - SEGRETARIO

comunica i quesiti relativi alla prova orale:

## **QUESITO N. 1**

Ruoli di EFSA nella valutazione dei principi attivi dei prodotti fitosanitari

Brano in inglese da tradurre:

### **Objective**

The objective of this 52 weeks study in beagle dogs was to investigate the chronic toxicity of Test Item X.

### **Study design**

Beagle dogs were administered Test Item X (purity 98.7%) in their diets at dose levels of 0, 240, 1200, 12000 or 30000 mg/kg food (equal to 0, 8.56, 44.81, 453 and 1265 mg/kg bw/day for males and 0, 8.41, 45.33, 498 and 1254 mg/kg bw/day, for females, respectively). Dose groups consisted of five animals/sex. The treated males in the 30 000 ppm treatment group were sacrificed after 26 weeks due to severe chronic reaction to the test substance.

The dosing regimen was based on a preliminary study which was conducted in two dogs (1m/1f) to investigate the difference between dosing via the diet and via capsules at ca. 1000 mg/kg bw. From this study it was concluded that there was no altered feeding pattern that would indicate a palatability problem

## **QUESITO N. 2**

Regolamentazione dei prodotti fitosanitari negli stati membri dell'Unione Europea

Brano in inglese da tradurre:

### **Results**

No animals died during the study. No treatment-related ophthalmological abnormalities were noted. All males in the 30 000 ppm treatment group were killed, for humane reasons, after 26 weeks of treatment due to apparent anaemia, suspected from pallor of the gums and confirmed by haematology. Pale gums were recorded for one male and one female in the 12 000 ppm treatment group during weeks 28-51 and 23-27, respectively; effects observed until week 26 in the top dose males were similar. Body weight gain (Table 6.3.3.1/01) was significantly decreased at 12000 mg/kg food and at 30000 mg/kg food in both sexes (not significantly in males at 12000 mg/kg food). Weight gains at 26 weeks were 65% and 56% of control gains in males and females in the 12 000 ppm group, respectively. In almost all cases, food consumption remained maximal. No ophthalmoscopic effects were observed.



## QUESITO N. 3

Concetti generali di valutazione dei rischi

Brano in inglese da tradurre:

In the females at 12000 and 30000 mg/kg food effects on haematology were decreased red cell parameters (PCV, RBC, Hb levels), significant on most occasions from week 13 onwards. Associated incidences of polychromasia, hypochromasia and/or anisocytosis were found in females at 12000 and 30000 mg/kg food in week 26 and 39, but at week 52 these effects were not observed at 30000 mg/kg food. Haptoglobin levels were significantly (not dose-relatedly) increased in females at 12000 and 30000 mg/kg food after 39 and 52 weeks, also at 1200 mg/kg food at termination. Slight increases were observed at 240 mg/kg food. Platelets were significantly, but not dose-relatedly increased at 12000 and 30000 mg/kg food on all occasions, with the exception of week 39.

In males sacrificed after 26 weeks, haematological changes, indicative of anaemia, were observed after 13, 22 and/or 26 weeks. These were also decreased red cell indices, associated with the evidence of polychromasia, hypochromasia and anisocytosis. Terminal examinations showed increased reticulocyte count and decreased haptoglobin levels and myeloid: erythroid ratio in bone marrow smears. These signs suggest intravascular haemolysis in these animals.

## QUESITO N. 4

Concetto di principi uniformi

Brano in inglese da tradurre:

In males and females at 12000 and in females at 30000 mg/kg food albumin was significantly and mostly dose-relatedly decreased from week 13. As a result total protein and albumin/globulin ratio were lowered. From week 13 AP levels were significantly and dose-relatedly increased in males and females at 12000 and in females 30000 mg/kg food, similar changes were observed for ALAT although not always significantly and dose-relatedly. Bilirubine and Ca levels were mostly significantly and dose-relatedly decreased in males at 12000 mg/kg food from week 13. Also from week 13 onwards, in the females these decreases of Ca-levels and bilirubine were observed in all dose groups, not always significant and a clear dose-relationship was not found. Slight increases of  $\gamma$ -glutamyl transferase and significant increases of 5'nucleotidase levels were recorded in the top dose males and females from week 26, in females more severe. From week 13, in the male 30000 mg/kg food group, significant decreases were observed in albumin levels and the A/G ratio and bilirubin and Ca levels. AP and ALAT were significantly increased. At termination, bilirubine levels appeared normal, but 5'nucleotidase levels were significantly increased.

Milano, 22/01/2020

LA COMMISSIONE

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