

Section A6.6.4 Genotoxicity in vivo

Annex Point IIA6.6 6.6.4 In vivo cytogenetic study of the bone marrow in Chinese hamsters (cytogenetic in-vivo-test)

		1 REFERENCE	Official use only
1.1	Reference	██████████, 1989, Chromosome aberration assay in bone marrow cells of the Chinese hamster with KUE 13032 C, ██████████ ██████████, Report No. ██████████, 1989-11-09 (unpublished)	
1.2	Data protection	Yes	
1.2.1	Data owner	Bayer CropScience AG	
1.2.2	Companies with letter of access	Bayer Chemicals AG	
1.2.3	Criteria for data protection	Data submitted to the MS after 13 May 2000 on existing a.s. for the purpose of its entry into Annex I/IA.	
		2 GUIDELINES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE	
2.1	Guideline study	No The methods used in this study are comparable to the OECD-Guideline 475.	
2.2	GLP	Yes	
2.3	Deviations	Yes Deviations of the OECD-Guideline 475: - Only one sampling was performed. The schedule for sampling was 40 hours for the vehicle control and the dose groups and 24 hours for the positive control. - Only 100 cells per animal were scored for the mitotic index.	
		3 MATERIALS AND METHODS	
3.1	Test material	As given in section 2 of dossier.	
3.1.1	Lot/Batch number	██████████	
3.1.2	Specification	As given in section 2 of dossier.	
3.1.2.1	Description	White powder	
3.1.2.2	Purity	██████████ (analytical finding of November 22, 1988)	
3.1.2.3	Stability	In vehicle: at pH 4 = 15.3 days; at pH 7 = 18.8 hours; at pH 9 = < 10 minutes	
3.1.2.4	Maximum tolerable dose	1000 mg/kg bw	
3.2	Test Animals		
3.2.1	Species	Hamster	
3.2.2	Strain	Chinese hamsters inbred strain	
3.2.3	Source	██████████	
3.2.4	Sex	males and females	

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3.2.5	Age/weight at study initiation	Age: minimum 10 weeks Weight: approximately 25 g
3.2.6	Number of animals per group	5 males + 5 females per dose and sampling time were evaluated. Remaining animals of each test group were evaluated in case an animal died in its test groups.
3.2.7	Control animals	Yes
3.3	Administration/ Exposure	Oral
3.3.1	Number of applications	1
3.3.2	Interval between applications	—
3.3.3	Postexposure period	40 hours 24 hours (positive control)
3.3.4	Type	Gavage
3.3.5	Concentration	0, 1000, 2000 or 4000 mg/kg bw
3.3.6	Vehicle	0.5 % aqueous Cremophor emulsion
3.3.7	Concentration in vehicle	0, 25, 50 or 100 mg/ml
3.3.8	Total volume applied	Dichlofluanid groups: 40 ml/kg bw Positive control: 10 ml/kg bw
3.3.9	Controls	Vehicle (negative control), 30 mg/kg bw cyclophosphamide (positive control) dissolved in physiological saline.
3.4	Examinations	
3.4.1	Clinical signs	Yes
3.4.2	Tissue	Bone marrow
	Number of animals:	all animals
	Number of cells:	100 metaphases per animal 100 cells for mitotic index per animal
	Time points:	40 h after treatment, positive control: 24 h after treatment
	Type of cells	femoral marrow cells
	Parameters:	numbers and types of structural aberrations mitotic index
3.5	Further remarks	—

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		4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
4.1	Clinical signs	After administration of 2000 mg dichlofluanid /kg bw one female died. Five males and three females died after treatment with 4000 mg dichlofluanid/kg bw.
4.2	Haematology / Tissue examination	As determined by evaluation of mitotic indices all dose levels of the test substance induced slight cytotoxic effects.
4.3	Genotoxicity	No
4.4	Other	—
		5 APPLICANT'S SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION
5.1	Materials and methods	Dichlofluanid was tested for chromosome-damaging effects using the cytogenetic test on bone marrow, which represents a sensitive in vivo test for chromosome damage in mammals. The methods used in this study were comparable with the OECD-Guideline 475. Existing deviations were described in 2.3 (see above).
5.2	Results and discussion	The medium and the high dose level induced lethalties. At all dose levels dichlofluanid induced a slight cytotoxicity. As compared to the negative control value, treatment with dichlofluanid did not result in a significant enhancement of the aberration frequency at any dose level tested. In contrast the positive control exerted a distinct chromosome-damaging effect.
5.3	Conclusion	It can be stated that during the mutagenicity test described and under the experimental conditions reported dichlofluanid did not induce chromosome mutations as determined by the chromosome aberration test with bone marrow cells of the Chinese hamster. Therefore dichlofluanid is considered to be non-mutagenic in this chromosome aberration assay.
5.3.1	Reliability	2
5.3.2	Deficiencies	No

Evaluation by Competent Authorities	
Use separate "evaluation boxes" to provide transparency as to the comments and views submitted	
EVALUATION BY RAPPORTEUR MEMBER STATE	
Date	29/10/04
Materials and Methods	As described above [IUCRID 5.6 3/9]
Results and discussion	As described above
Conclusion	As described above
Reliability	2
Acceptability	Acceptable
Remarks	The UK CA agrees with the applicant's summary and conclusions.
COMMENTS FROM ...	
Date	<i>Give date of comments submitted</i>
Materials and Methods	<i>Discuss additional relevant discrepancies referring to the (sub)heading numbers and to applicant's summary and conclusion. Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Results and discussion	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Conclusion	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Reliability	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Acceptability	<i>Discuss if deviating from view of rapporteur member state</i>
Remarks	

Table A6_6_4-2. Table for cytogenetic in-vivo-test: chromosomal analysis in femoral marrow cells

		Negative control	1000 mg/kg bw	2000 mg/kg bw	4000 mg/kg bw	Positive control
Sampling time (h)		40	40	40	40	24
Number of cells evaluated		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Mitotic index (%)		4.49	2.59	2.79	2.77	2.31
Metaphases with aberrations excl. Gaps (%)		0.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	26.3
Metaphases with aberrations incl. gaps (%)		0.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	27.1
Chromatid aberrations	gaps	6	7	7	5	30
	breaks	—	4	4	5	79
	fragment	1	—	—	1	39
	deletion	—	—	1	—	9
	exchange	—	—	—	—	303
	multiple aberrations* with exchanges	—	—	—	—	117
	chromosomal disintegration [#]	—	—	—	—	14
Isochromatid aberrations	gaps	—	—	1	—	1
	breaks	—	2	—	—	13
	fragment	1	1	1	1	12
	deletion	—	—	—	—	2

* multiple aberration = more than 5 events, excluding gaps, in one cell; only exchanges, but no other aberrations, were recorded in these cells.

[#] chromosomal disintegration = pulverisation