

Center for Veterinary Medicine

Current PFAS Research Priorities

Sara Sklenka, MPH
Consumer Safety Officer
Office of Surveillance and Compliance

Introduction to CVM



Mission: Protecting
Human and Animal Health

What CVM Regulates:

- Animal drugs
- Animal foods
- Animal medical devices

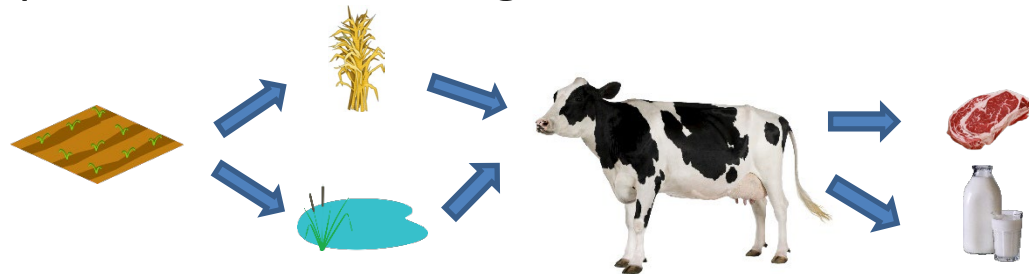
CVM's PFAS Research Priorities

- Protect Human Health
 - PFAS as it relates to human health
- Protect Animal Health
 - PFAS as it relates to animal health



Project 1: Dairy Cattle Study

- Lack of available data for PFAS in dairy cattle in the U.S.
- A dairy cow is a complex and changing system
- Knowledge gaps of PFAS intake from animal food to bioaccumulation in edible products (e.g., meat, milk, organs)
- Needed for PFAS computational modeling efforts



Research on PFAS in Dairy Cattle

- Research to study the bioaccumulation of PFAS (especially PFOS, PFOA, PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, and HFPO-DA) in dairy cattle from animal food to milk and other edible products to inform modeling efforts.
- Long-term study (at least 2 lactation cycles) to monitor temporal variability of PFAS bioaccumulation.
- Sampling of inputs (food, water), excreta (e.g., urine, feces), and tissues (e.g., blood, liver, kidney, muscle, milk) at reasonable time points.
- Emphasis on animal husbandry and sample collection. FDA has in-house laboratories to conduct analytical testing.

FY25 BAA Notice

Charge III: Invigorate public health preparedness and response of the FDA, patients, and consumers

E. One Health Approaches

2. Veterinary Medicine

Project 2: NAMs for Companion Animals

- Lack of data on PFAS health effects in pets
- Ethical considerations with in-vivo testing
- Cross-species extrapolation from rodents to cats or dogs is not always accurate due to physiological species differences

Research on PFAS in Cats and Dogs

- Develop a non-animal testing strategy to determine health effects of PFAS in cats and dogs.
- Combined use of epidemiological data (e.g., blood bank), in-vitro methods, AOPs, IVIVE, and PBPK modeling is envisioned to determine plausible toxicity endpoints and extrapolate to safe levels.
- Phase I of research is to develop a comprehensive plan and budget. After evaluating and prioritizing the proposed NAMs, phase 2 would be to carry out the NAMs research.



FY25 BAA Notice

Charge I: Modernize development and evaluation of FDA-regulated products

A. Alternative Methods

5. Veterinary Medicine



U.S. FOOD & DRUG
ADMINISTRATION