

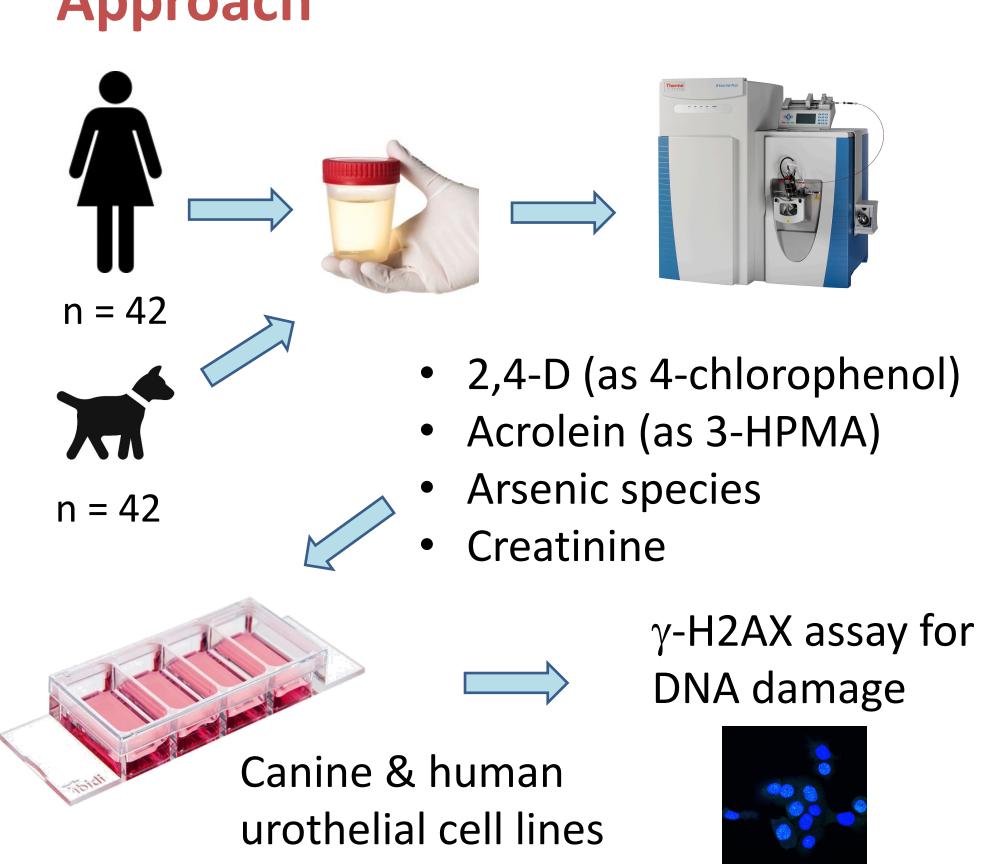
### Background

- 30% of urothelial carcinoma (UCC) in people is not explained by tobacco or occupational exposures.
- UCC in both dogs and people tracks to regions of high industrial activity.
- We hypothesize that dogs with UCC may act as sentinels for non-tobacco, nonoccupational urothelial carcinogen exposures in people.
- The goal of this study was to first establish whether dogs and people share household exposures to urothelial carcinogens.

#### Research aims

- To determine whether healthy people and their pet dogs share urinary exposures to acrolein, arsenic, or 2,4-D, which are chemicals associated with bladder cancer in people and animals.
- To evaluate whether urinary chemical exposures reached mutagenic levels.

## **Approach**



# Mutagenic urinary chemical exposures in dogs and people sharing the same households

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Fig 1. Urinary exposures to mutagenic chemicals in dogs and their owners <sup>1</sup>

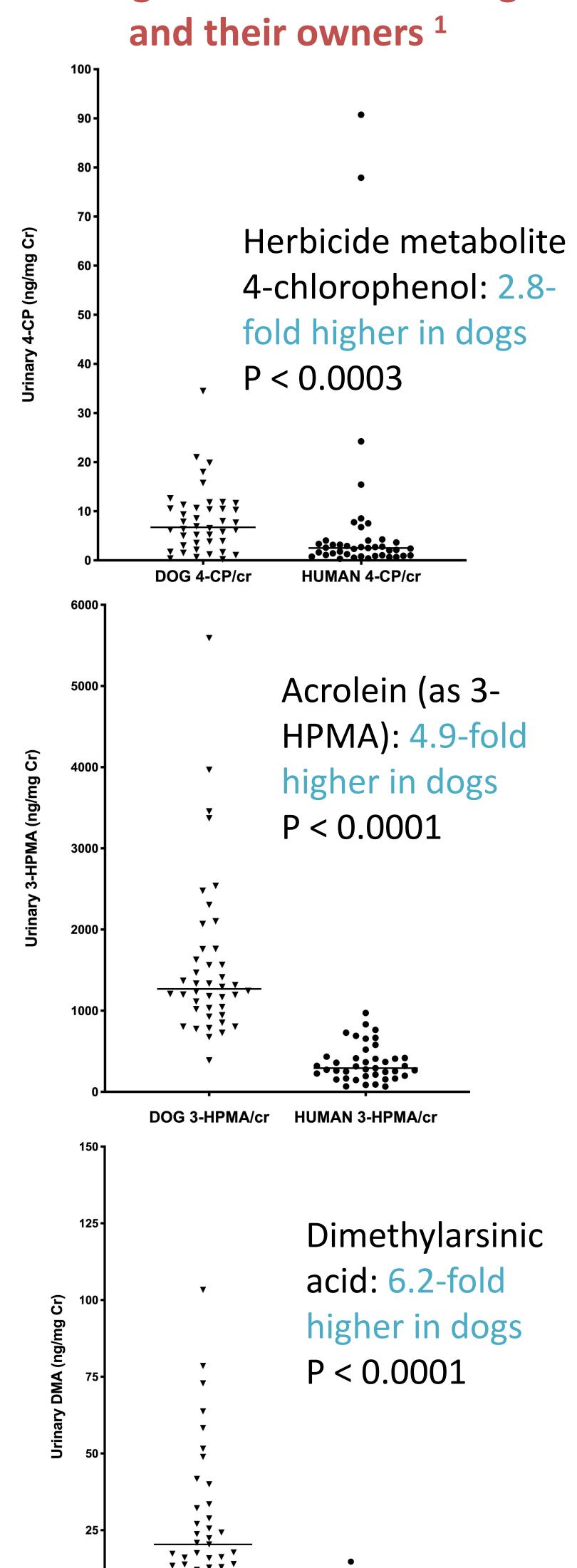
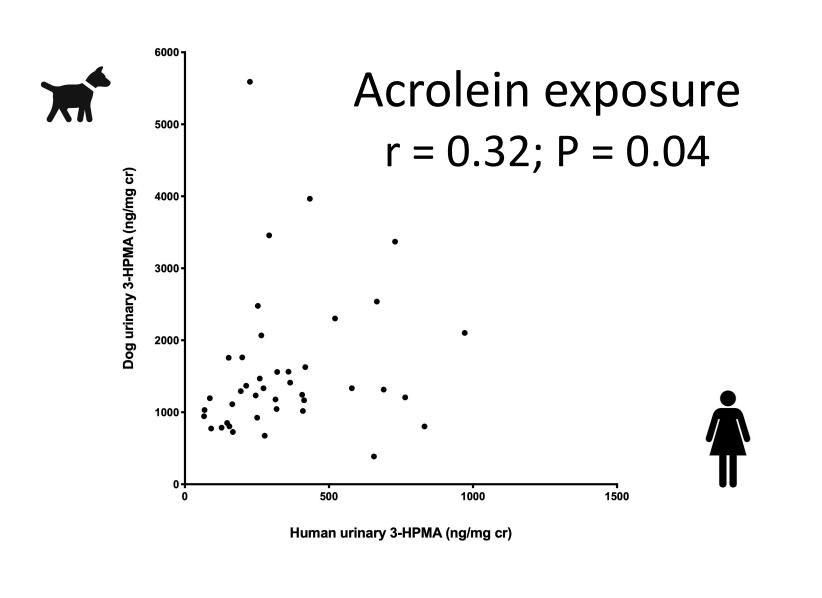


Fig 2. Acrolein and inorganic As exposures correlate between dogs and their owners



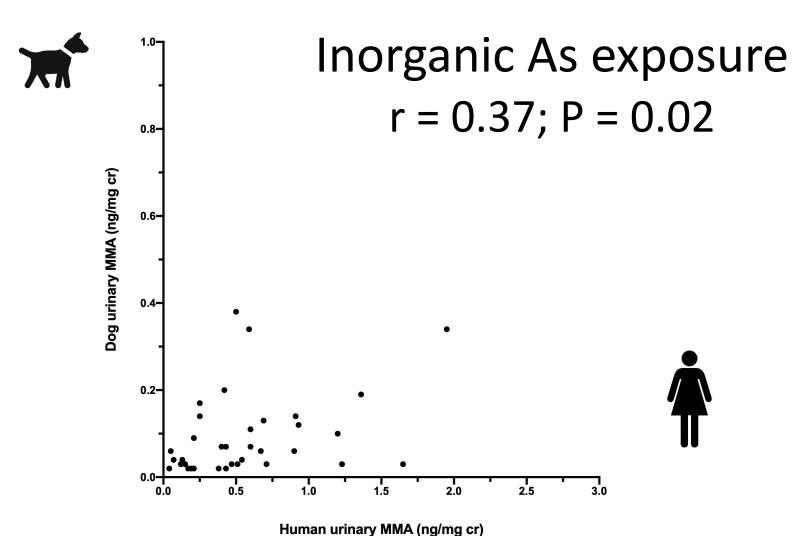
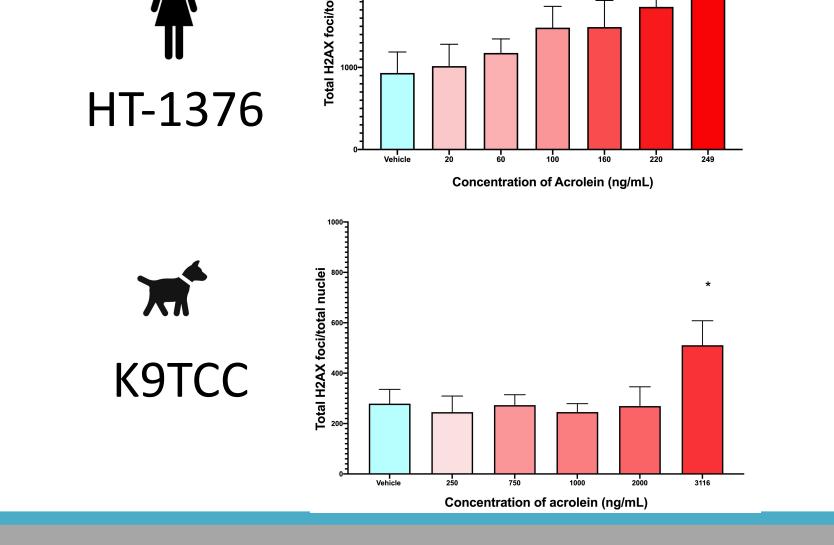
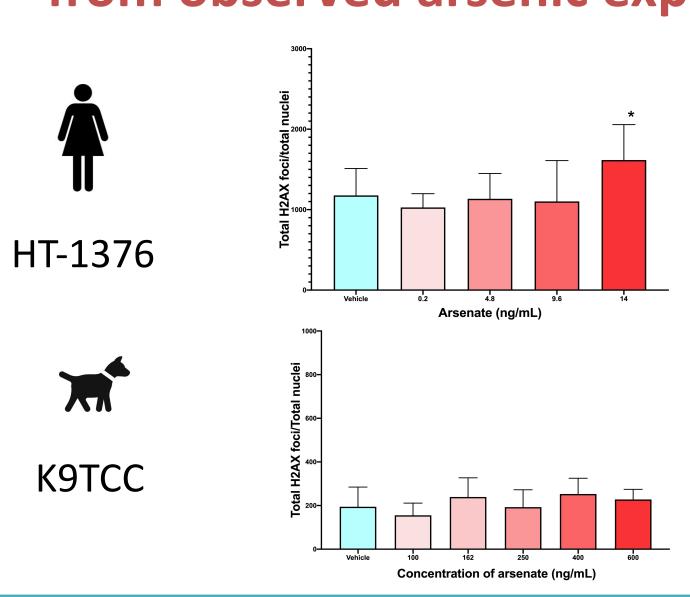


Fig 3. Urothelial mutagenicity in vitro from observed acrolein exposures



# Fig 4. Urothelial mutagenicity *in vitro* from observed arsenic exposures



### Summary

- Healthy people and their pet dogs share urinary exposures to mutagenic chemicals linked to bladder cancer.
- Urinary exposures to acrolein or arsenic, but not 4-chlorophenol, reached mutagenic levels in 3 of 42 (7.1%) healthy people and 2 of 42 (4.8%) healthy dogs.

## Ongoing work

- Assessment of additional cell lines.
- Case-control study to compare urinary exposures to acrolein and inorganic arsenic in dogs with urothelial carcinoma and their owners, compared to control households.

### **Cited work**

1. Craun et al, Environmental chemical exposures in the urine of dogs and people sharing the same households. *J Clin Trans Sci* 5:e54, Oct 2020.

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