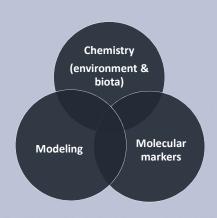
Development of an Integrated Approach for the Diagnosis of Water quality in the Meuse Basin



Municipal wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) represent one of the main and chronic point sources of contamination in water resources today, and particularly in emerging molecules such as pharmaceutical drugs whose the ecotoxicologal risks have been poorly investigated. The project DIADEM proposes to develop and deploy an interdisciplinary, cross-border approach in order to improve the diagnosis and monitoring of the water quality in the Meuse river and two affluents. To this purpose, the project gathers chemical and biological analyses (biomarkers) carried out on enclosed organisms of species representative of cross-border hydrosystems and mathematical models to predict the effect at a population level.



Plurispecific approach



5 organisms representative of the cross-border hydrosystems

Active approach

Field approach

3iomarkers



Selection of biomarkers following exposure to pharmaceutical drugs

Experimental controlled conditions Exposure to a pharmaceutical mixture

- Paracetamol (Analgesics)
- Irbesartan (Hypertension Diabete)
- Carbamazepine (Neuroleptics)
- Diclofenac (NSAID)
- Naproxen (NSAID)

4 doses

Laboratory approach

- Dose zero (control)
- Dose 1X (environmental)
- Dose 10X
- Dose 100X

Exposure time: 2 to 4 months



Active approach in WWTPs of the Meuse River Basin

Caging of organisms Crossborder stations

- Meuse
- Sambre
- Semois

Exposure time: 1 to 2 months Autumn 2018

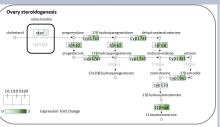
Exposure to WWTP release

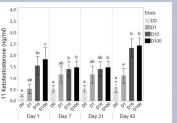
Upstream/downstream strategy



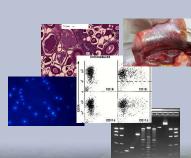


Effect of the mixture on the expression level of genes involved in steroidogenesis and the 11-KT level on all-female rainbow trout juveniles





Bioconcentration **Energetic status** Growth Neurotoxicity Reprotoxicity **Immunotoxicity** Detoxification **Antioxydizers**



Un consortium alliant recherche, acteurs de l'eau et culture scientifique































