

Key recommendations for advancing human biomonitoring in Latvia



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HBM in Latvia – Three complementary monitoring approaches

Similar principles already used in other fields in Latvia

1 Surveillance monitoring

Systematically and longitudinally assess population exposure to chemical substances relevant to public health and environmental protection.



Comparable and representative data



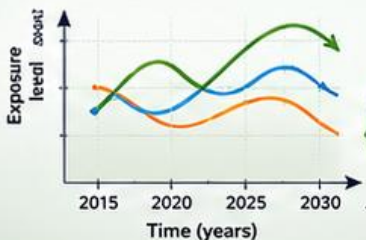
Long-term trend monitoring



Evaluation of policy measures



Public health and environmental protection



1 Surveillance monitoring



2 Operational monitoring

3 Research monitoring

Latvian HBM programme

Research monitoring

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Establish a broad, nationally representative cohort of Latvian residents



Epidemiological surveillance



Clinically relevant measurements (including clinical biomarkers)



Biomarkers of prioritised chemical substances

Flexible and timely response to current threats, including emergency and security risks.



Emergencies



Chemical leaks



Transboundary pollution



Security risks

Rapid acquisition of additional exposure data to support

- ✓ Risk assessment
- ✓ Risk management
- ✓ Targeted measures



In-depth research on human exposure to chemicals and their health effects using innovative methods and international collaboration.



Exposure-health relationships



Innovative analytical methods



International collaboration



Generation of new knowledge



Together, these three HBM approaches ensure:



Comprehensive understanding of population exposure



Early detection of risks



Evidence-based policy and regulation



Improved public health and environment



International alignment and comparability



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