

## PRHE DEVELOPS NEW RESEARCH METHOD

With collaborators, UCSF's Program on Reproductive Health and the Environment (PRHE) developed the Navigation Guide systematic review methodology in 2009 to better evaluate the quality and strength of the evidence on how hazardous chemicals affect reproductive health.

**The Navigation Guide is changing how environmental health evidence is evaluated.**



## TESTING AND PROOF OF CONCEPT

The Navigation Guide systematic review method has been demonstrated through 8 scientific peer reviewed studies evaluating developmental exposures to pollutants and subsequent health effects.

## ENDORSEMENT AND DISSEMINATION

The National Academies of  
SCIENCES • ENGINEERING • MEDICINE



**The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine (NASEM) cited the Navigation Guide systematic review method as exemplary of the type of methods EPA should use.**

*"...systematic-review standards provide an approach that would substantially strengthen the IRIS process..."*

- NASEM 2014

*"Judging that this existing review fulfilled the requirements of a systematic review and that there was no evidence of risk of bias in the assessment, the committee used the Lam et al. review as a basis for its own assessment."*

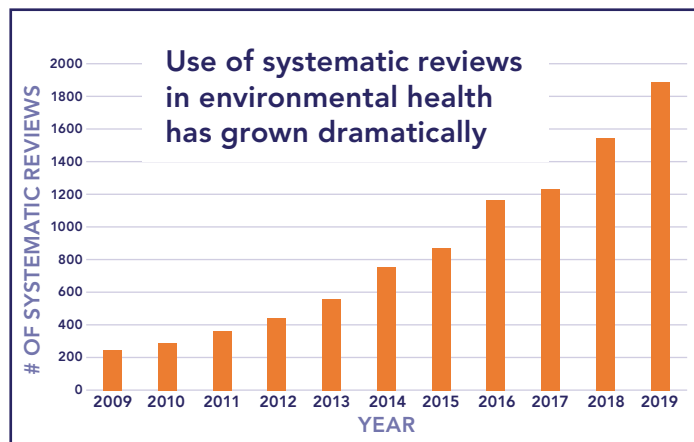
- NASEM 2017

*"If DOD's intent is to perform a credible systematic review, the committee suggests following one of the established methods (e.g., Woodruff and Sutton 2014; NTP 2019)"*

- NASEM 2019

The Navigation Guide is cited

**740+**  
times in the  
scientific  
literature.



**Systematic reviews are now required by law by EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)**



## GLOBAL IMPACT



The World Health Organization / International Labour Organization Joint Estimates of the Global Burden of Work-Related Disease and Injury, is currently implementing the Navigation Guide method across 15 systematic reviews, with the input of over 200 of the world's leading environmental scientists from over 35 countries marking global recognition of our work on better methods for evaluating environmental health evidence.