Using Remote Sensing in Environmental Public Health Tracking

Applications of Environmental Remote Sensing to Air Quality and Public Health May 8-9, 2007 Potomac, Maryland

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EPH Concerns

Healthy Communities





Safe Food







Proper Waste Management





CDC's National Environmental Public Health Tracking Program



Mission

To provide information from a nationwide network of integrated health and environmental data that drives actions to improve the health of communities





ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH TRACKING





DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION SAFER • HEALTHIER • PEOPLE



Uses of Tracking Data

- Quantify the magnitude of a problem
- Detect unusual trends, occurrences, relationships
- Identify populations at risk
- Generate hypotheses
- Provide data to test some hypotheses
- Direct and evaluate control and prevention measures
- Facilitate policy development





Environmental Public Health

Faster Home Web Connections for Less



New evidence points to a link between environmental poisons and learning disabilities



• The science and service that promote human health by creating healthy human environments and protecting people from disease and other health effects related to the environment





National Tracking Network *On the Horizon - 2008*

Functions:

- Provide Nationally Consistent Data and Measures
- Describe and Discover Data
- Exchange Data
- Provide Data Management
 and Analysis Tools
- Inform and Interact with the Public





Building a National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network

Pilot Projects Lead the Way.....





Developing the Tracking Program: Grantees – 2002 to 2006



Results from Funded Projects



- Increased capacity
- Increased availability and enhancement of existing data
- Built new data systems
- Created analytic tools
- Linked data
- Took action





Planning to Implementation







CDC's Tracking Program Grantees



Complexity...

"Initially we thought we could quickly link environmental and health data to investigate community concerns; however, we found tracking is like peeling an onion—each layer reveals more issues that require extensive work to find the answers we seek."

> LuAnn E. White, Ph.D. Professor and Director Tulane School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine Center for Applied Environmental Public Health





Challenges Encountered in Pilot Projects

Data

- Access
- Quality
- Not in electronic format
- Geocoding issues
- Little standardization
- No metadata
- Spatial/temporal misalignment
- Little exposure data

Methods

- No common toolbox of methods
- Issues with exposure estimation and misclassification
- Level of resolution
- Small numbers
- Latency/induction
- Confidentiality

Interpretation & Communication

- Sensitivity /Specificity
- Confidentiality
- Audience
- "Plain speaking"
- Actionable?





Challenge: Data Gaps/Estimating Air Exposure

Possible Solution:

 Applying remote sensing to estimate air exposures

Tracking Projects

- PHASE
- HELIX-Atlanta
- DREAM-New Mexico







DREAM-New Mexico Remote Sensing Project



- Purpose:
 - To link existing data sets on environmental indicators and health outcomes to track public health
- Pilot Study:
 - Linked asthma and air quality data in San Juan County, NM using measured data
- NASA PHAiRS Study:
 - DREAM model used to estimate PM2.5/PM10 to link with asthma and myocardial infarction hospital data





Hypothesis

High levels of particulates and ozone are associated with increased hospital visits for asthma and myocardial infarction.







Pilot Study: Health Outcomes Data

 Utilized outcome data for Emergency & urgent care visits for asthma & other respiratory illnesses in San Juan County (Northwest NM)

-Data by illness category; zip code; date; age & gender





Pilot Study: Exposure Data

- NM Environment Department monitored air quality
- Two ozone monitors (hourly):
 - Ozone daily max and max 8-hr
 - weather information
- One Particulate Monitor in Study Area:
 - PM2.5 (every 3 days)
 - PM10 (every 6 days)

• 14 EPA AirData Particulate Monitors in NM





Measured Particulates Data







Measured Ozone: Annual Pattern







Results

- Logistic regression for any summer asthma visit Two-day lagged ozone (8-hr max) odds ratio of 1.7 (95% CI 1.1 to 2.8) for a 10 ppb increase in ozone (P = 0.01)
- Poisson regression on summer counts
 Two-day lagged ozone (8-hr max)
 relative risk ratio of 1.17 (95% CI 1.02 to 1.34) for a
 10 ppb increase in ozone (P = 0.03)
- Small effect of PM2.5 (2-day lag) relative risk ratio = 1.02 (P = 0.10)





PHAiRS Enhancements for Analysis

- NASA/UNM/UA DREAM model for estimating PM2.5 and PM10 where no measured data are available and where higher levels of particulates are present
- Evaluate cardiovascular effects as well as asthma







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Tracking DREAM-New Mexico Project Summary

- Pilot Study showed two-day lagged increased asthma visits with increased ozone (and possibly PM2.5)
- NASA/PHAiRS/DREAM modeled PM2.5 and PM10 data linkage with asthma and myocardial infarction data will be conducted in 2007
- Progress toward a locally-calibrated metric for monitoring environmental public health





CDC Tracking Program: For more information: <u>www.cdc.gov/nceh/tracking</u> Contact us: <u>EPHT@cdc.gov</u> New Mexico Department of Health Tracking Program: Contact us: <u>len.flowers@state.nm.us</u>





Questions





