MA Environmental Public Health Tracking



Regional Planning Agency • Healthy Community Design Climate Change + Health • May 26, 2016 Glennon Beresin, Program Manager EPHT

NANTUCKET SOUND

AGENDA

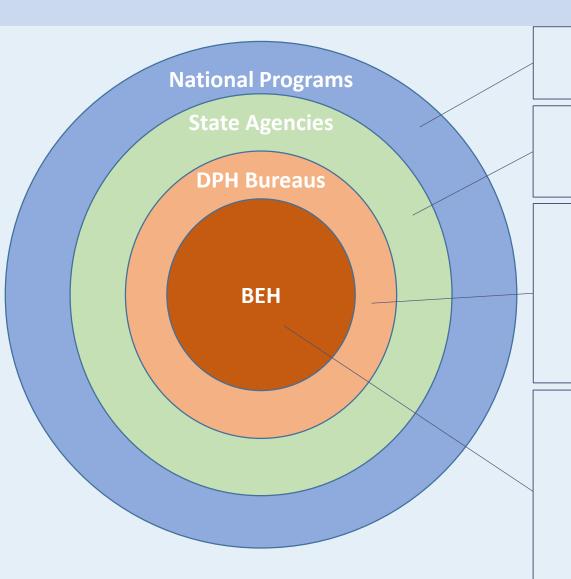
- 1. MA EPHT Overview
- 2. Demonstration
- 3. Future EPHT Tools



HISTORY

- In 2000, the Pew Environmental Health Commission identified the lack of basic information needed to link environmental hazards and chronic diseases.
- The MA EPHT is part of the CDC's federal Environmental Public Health Tracking program
- The first EPHT Portal was created in 2008
- The current version went live at the end of 2014
- Now, moving toward a focus on data utilization and enhancements

EPHT is a COLLABORATION



- The Centers for Disease Control
- US Environmental Protection Agency
- Center for Health Information and Analysis
- Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
- MDPH Massachusetts Cancer Registry
- MDPH Registry of Vital Records and Statistics
- MDPH Center for Birth Defects
- MDPH Office of the General Counsel
- MDPH Bureau of Community Health and Prevention
- Community Assessment Program
- Environmental Epidemiology Program
- Environmental Health Outreach and Edu Program
- Environmental Toxicology Program
- GIS Center
- Indoor Air Quality

EPHT DATA

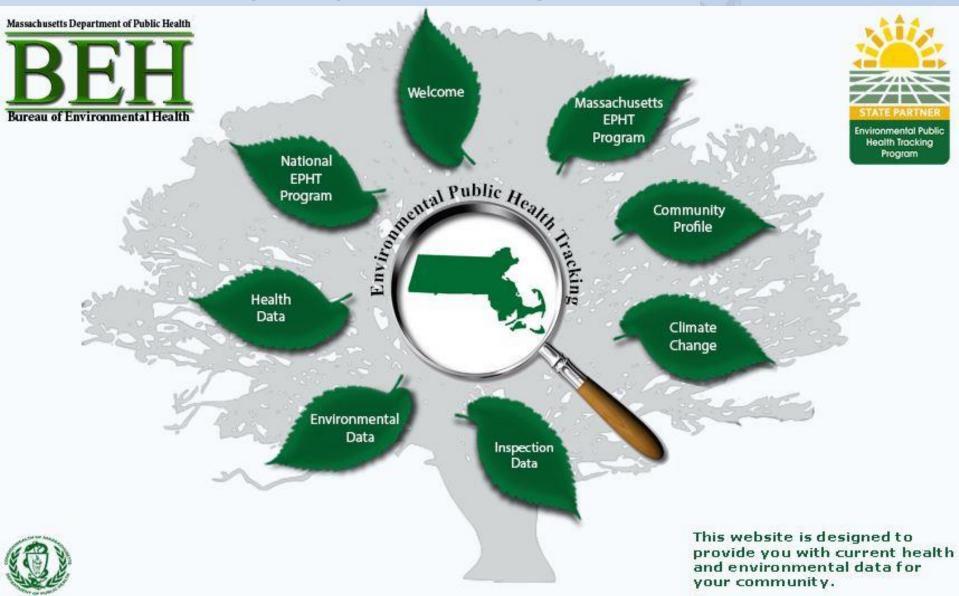
What Types of Data?

a. Nationally Consistent Data Measures (NCDMs)

b. Non-NCDMs



DEMONSTRATION



ist - Cognos Vie 🗴 🛴 food-protection-list - Cog 🗴 🖔 🚾 National Environmental Pu 🗴 🖔 🕝 analyte - Google Search 💢 tate.ma.us/welcome.html 📶 Mass Health Connec... gp milermeter.com Inbox - glennonb@... 🕡 Outlook Web App 💥 Citizens Bank Online... 📻 Fall 2014 Schedule –... 👂 POLITICO Morning ... Mass. **EOHHS** kip to main content Massachusetts Department of Public Health Massachusetts Environmental Public Health Tracking Bureau of Environmental Health Climate Change Inspections & Licenses Glossary Home About MA EPHT Health Environmental Welcome to MA EPHT National EPHT Program Go Search Welcome EPHT In Action mental Public Health Tracking (MA EPHT) Program Website Success Stories This website is de: Tutorial t and accurate health and environmental information available for What's New Massachusetts. Yo ublic Health Tracking (MA EPHT) information to learn about the health on MA EPHT Nurse and the Tracking Network Podcast of your community ment. Tracking-related Online Training The MA EPHT Por July 14, 2015 Related Links New content area! Visit our **Health Data:** Inspection Data: About Our Data Radon page for information "...linkina Asthma Food Protection about radon in Contact Us environmental Massachusetts. Birth Defects Climate Change Mammography and health data enables June 29, 2015 Drinking Water Quality Cancer a timely Updated website design has response to Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Radon been released. Click here for potential additional details. Heart Attack public health problems **Heat Stress** June 23, 2015 related to the Check out our updated environment" Pediatric Diabetes Climate Change page, We Former CDC have added a lot of new Reproductive Outcomes Director Dr. content including a climate Julie L. vulnerability mapping tool. Gerberding June 5, 2015 MA EPHT has uploaded 2 A key feature of this website is that you can make tables, charts, and maps of environmental and health data for the community that new years of hospitalization you live in. This website also provides important background information including limitations associated with the data. It is important and emergency department to stress that the data cannot be used to determine the cause of disease. They can be used to identify areas where public health data, Data for 2011 and 2012

CLIMATE

Skip to main content





Massachusetts Environmental Public Health Tracking



Home

About MA FPHT

Health

Environmental

Inspections & Licenses

Climate Change

Community Profile

Glossarv

Climate Change

There is widespread agreement among climate scientists that the climate is changing. Massachusetts has been leading the nation in addressing ways to mitigate the effects of climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, building a clean energy economy, and proactively preparing for the public health threats and challenges posed by a changing climate. Massachusetts is already experiencing the effects of climate change from hotter summers and rising sea levels to more frequent severe weather events and inland flooding. Climate impacts are predicted to degrade air quality; compromise infrastructure, homes and buildings; increase the risk of injuries and fatalities from storm events; increase the risk of food and drinking water contamination; and increase vector-borne illnesses. The aftermath of Hurricane Katrina and Super Storm Sandy show how extreme weather events and economic stress can negatively affect mental health by increasing the risk of anxiety, decression, and traumatization.

In general, public health impacts from climate change are predicted to include increases in:

- Number of residents experiencing heat stress
- · Exacerbation of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases
- · Exacerbation of asthma and allergies
- Illnesses associated with degraded water quality
- Geographic range and frequency of vector-borne diseases

Vulnerable populations - especially those with pre-existing health problems (e.g., asthma, cardiovascular disease), limited resources, and in close proximity to areas of greater risk (e.g.,

flood zones, living on the coast) - are most at risk to climate-related impacts. DPH/BEH is working with local health and municipal partners and other state and federal agencies to address the environmental and community health impacts of climate change. Below is a summary of ongoing efforts at DPH/BEH.

Massachusetts Climate Change Adaption Report

In May 2009, the Secretary of Massachusetts' Energy and Environmental Affairs (EEA) created the Climate Change Advisory Committee, under the authority provided in the state's 2008 Global Warming Solutions Act (GWSA). In addition to requiring targets to

Did You Know?

Beginning in 2008. Massachusetts has made a significant commitment to climate action and clean energy with the passage of five legislative acts: the Global Warming Solutions Act, the Green Communities Act. the Green Jobs Act, the Clean Energy Biofuels Act, and the Oceans Management Act. Massachusetts is also committed to a "Leading by Example" approach to climate action, mandating that state agencies undertake energy efficiency improvements and incentivizing municipalities to do the same.

Search

Go

Climate Change

Climate and Health Profiles

- Extreme Heat & Air Quality
- Inland Flooding
- Sea Level Rise
- Severe Weather Events

Conceptual Pathways

Vulnerable Populations

Mapping Tool

Maps

- Flood Zones
- Heat Vulnerability Index
- Vulnerable Populations
- EOHHS Regions
- EPRC Regions

FAQs

Related Links







| Climate Event/Impact | Risk Factor | Populations at Risk | Vulnerable Infrastructure, Systems, and Physical Features | Near - Term and Longer - Term Health Impacts | EOHHS Regions Affected | EPRC Affected | J E |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|---|------------------------------|---|-----------|
| Increased temperature extremes | Extreme heat Extreme cold Air pollution Increase in amount and allergenicity of pollen Longer growing/pollen season | Homes with no AC Urban areas and those without forest canopy The elderly and the very young Non-white races Homeless or transient individuals Outdoor workers, people active outdoors Low income communities Those with compromised immune systems Individuals with preexisting respiratory and CVD conditions | Heat can cause pavement to expand and soften, which can lead to rutting and potholes Heat can cause rail tracks to expand and buckle Increased energy consumption or overstressing of electrical grid Changes in ventilation heating and cooling loads/fresh air provision Damage to and degradation of building materials Alteration in indoor allergen levels Damage to crops and plants/negative impacts to agriculture | Heat stress/stroke or hyperthermia Cardiovascular stress and failure Heat exhaustion Increases in heat-related mortality, cardiovascular related mortality, respiratory mortality and all-cause mortality Heat related kidney damage Increase respiratory symptoms Damage to lung tissue Inflamed airways Exacerbation of asthma and allergen-mediated illness Exacerbation of COPD Exposure to chemicals from damaged building materials Reduced access to food/malnutrition | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 | TLANTIC C |

| Data | Geography | Data Sources | Methods |
|---|------------------------------|--|--|
| Asthma (inpatient and ED) Myocardial infarction Heat Stress | Community | Hospitalization data from MDPH/ BEH EPHT Portal ¹ | Rate of health outcomes in study area by community for 2008-2010 |
| Congestive heart failure Stroke Hypertension | Community | Hospitalization data from Center for Health Information and Analysis | Rate of health outcomes in study area by zip code for 2008-2010 |
| Pediatric asthma Pediatric diabetes | Grades K - 8 in Community | MDPH/BEH EPHT Portal ¹ | Prevalence rates in 2009-2010; 2010-2011; 2011-2012. |
| Adult obesity data Adult hypertension Adult diabetes No exercise | Community | BRFSS ² | Outcomes for 2009 |
| Ozone Particulate matter (PM2.5) | County | MDPH/BEH EPHT Portal ¹ | Number of days over NAAQS and Number of person-days over the NAAQS for for 2000-2011 |

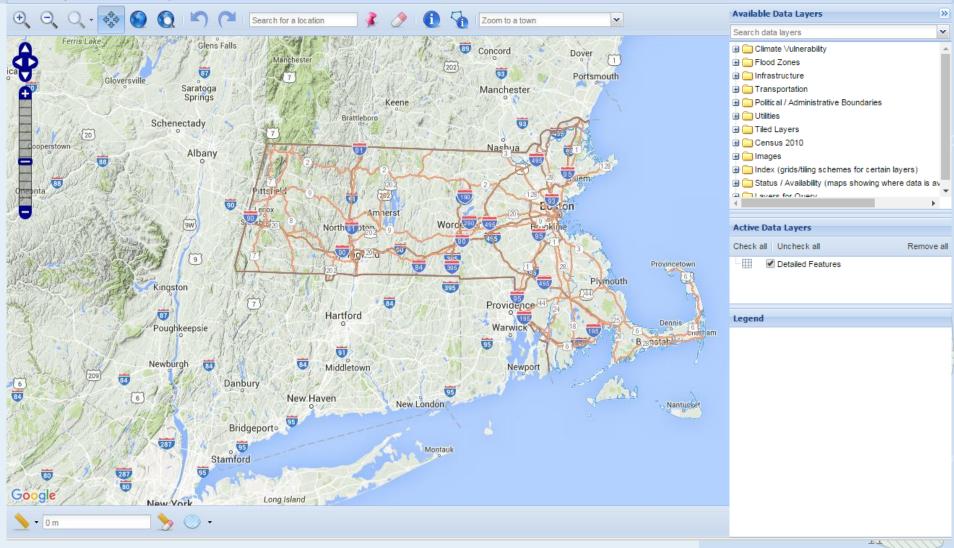
- Environmental Public Health Tracking portal is a web-based portal housed at MPDH/BEH that contains a variety of data including health data, environmental data, and health promotion information (e.g., bike trails, walking trails)
- 2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is an annual survey of health issues, health conditions, risk factors, and behaviors



CLIMATE

Climate Change Vulnerability Map

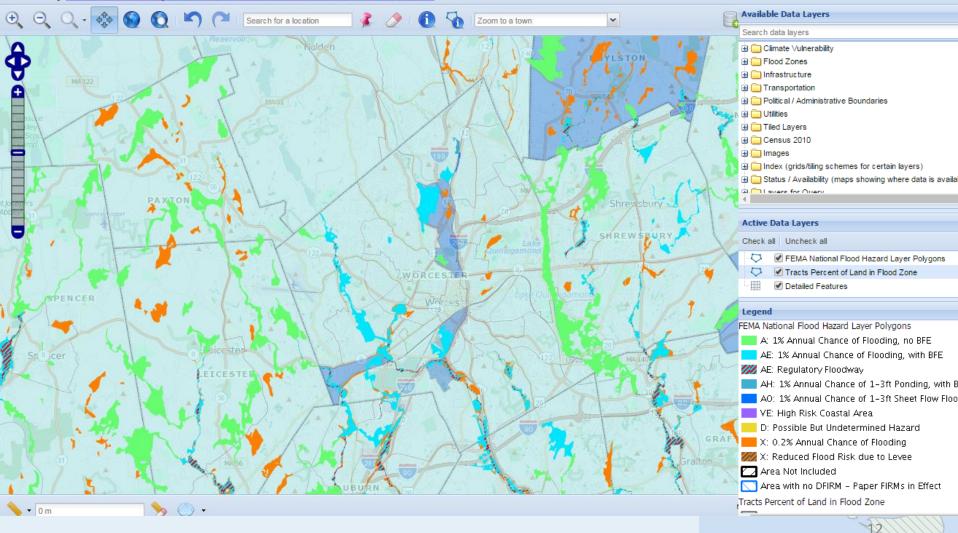
Provided by Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health - Bureau of Environmental Health



CLIMATE

Climate Change Vulnerability Map

Provided by Massachusetts Dept. of Public Health - Bureau of Environmental Health



Asthma

Hospitalization (All Ages)

Pediatric Prevalence

Asthma Overview

Asthma is an illness that affects the respiratory tract and airways that carry oxygen into and out of the lungs. During an asthma attack, these airways constrict, resulting in wheezing and difficulty breathing. Asthma can affect people of all ages. However, it often starts in childhood and is more common in children than adults.

Asthma is a common chronic disease that continues to increase in prevalence. It is the most common chronic disease in children. The state of Massachusetts has an elevated rate of asthma compared to the national prevalence rate.

Causes of asthma are unknown. However, episodes of asthma (asthma attacks) can be triggered by certain environmental pollutants such as air pollution, mold, pets/pet dander, and dust mites. A number of studies have reported links between exposure to air pollution and asthma. Reducing exposure to these pollutants can help prevent symptoms. Other factors are also linked with asthma. Therefore, when comparing asthma rates across geographic areas, factors such as access to medical care and health behaviors (e.g., diet or exercise) must also



be considered. The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) participates in two programs associated with tracking asthma rates in the state.

Asthma hospitalization

Hospitalization resulting from asthma occurs regularly and often when unnecessary. Contributing factors include uncontrolled asthma conditions, limited access to health care services, and/or inadequate medical treatment practices.

Data on hospitalization visits are collected by the Massachusetts Center for Health Information and Analysis (CHIA) from all acute care hospitals and satellite emergency facilities in the state. CHIA collects information on all inpatient hospital admissions and emergency department (ED) visits.

MDPH analyzes these data and provides asthma hospitalization rates for adults and children of all ages for both inpatient hospital admissions and ED visits. Some asthma patients enter the hospital through an ED, but are later admitted to the hospital as inpatients. These patients are included in both the ED visit and inpatient hospitalization rates.

Pediatric asthma tracking in elementary and middle schools

Asthma is a chronic disease that most commonly starts during childhood. To track asthma prevalence among children in

Massachusetts, a state-wide surveillance program was implemented with participation from public and private schools serving grades.

Search

Go

Asthma FAQs

Related Links







Massachusetts Environmental Public Health Tracking



| Bureau of Environmental Health | | | CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE |
|---|---|--|---|
| Content Area | Geography Type | Year Range | Demographic Information |
| Select a Topic: Asthma Carbon Monoxide Heat Stress Myocardial Infarction Select a Sub-Topic: Emergency Dept Visit Hospital Admission | Select Geography View: State County Community FP Region FOHHS Region Acton Acton Acushnet Adams Agawam Alford Amesbury Amherst Andover Select all Deselect all | Select Year or Year Range From: * 2000 | Select Rate Type: Separately by Age Group * All Age Groups Combined (ageadjusted) * Mapping is disabled when viewing data separately by age group. Select Age Groups: From: * 35 to 64 Years To: 65 and over Select Sex: Male Female Total |
| | | | |

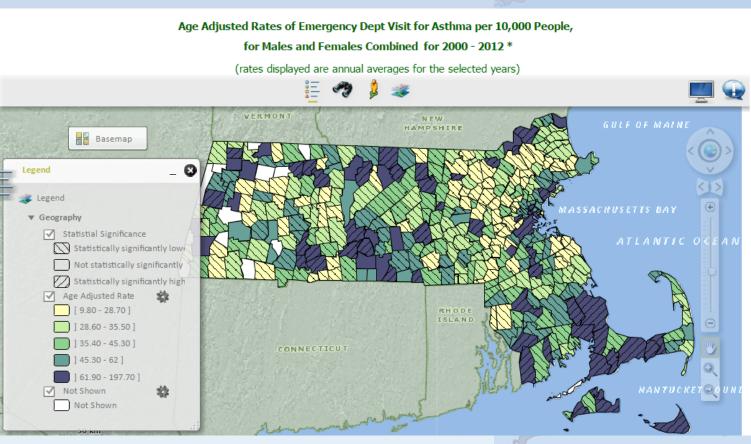
Cancel

Submit



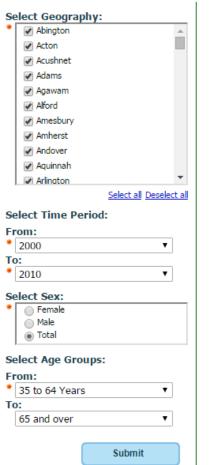






| elect Geography: Abington | Age Adjusted Rates of Emergency Dept Visit for Asthn for Males and Females Combined for 200 | |
|---|---|--------------|
| ✓ Acton ✓ Acushnet | (rates displayed are annual averages for the sel | ected years) |
| ✓ Adams✓ Agawam | | |
| | Legend — 😵 | |
| Select all Deselect all elect Time Period: rom: 2000 v 2012 v elect Sex: Female Male Total | Geography Geography Statistically significance Not statistically significantly Cage Adjusted Rate Outcome: Emergency Dept Visit Case Count: 1644 Crude Rate: 92.5 Age Adjusted Rate: 94.1 95% Lower Confidence Interval: 9 | |
| Submit |] 61.90 - 197.70] ✓ Not Shown Not Shown Statistical Significance: Statistical Significantly Higher | |





Crude Rates of Hospital Admission for Asthma per 10,000 People, for Males and Females Combined for 2000 - 2010 st

Abington

| Year | Age Group | Case Count | Crude Rate | 95 % Confidence Intervals | Statistical Significance of Difference from State Prevalence |
|------|----------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|--|
| 2000 | 35 to 64 Years | NS | NS | NS | |
| | 65 and over | NS | NS | NS | |
| 2001 | 35 to 64 Years | NS | NS | NS | |
| | 65 and over | NS | NS | NS | |
| 2002 | 35 to 64 Years | NS | NS | NS | |
| | 65 and over | NS | NS | NS | |
| 2003 | 35 to 64 Years | NS | NS | NS | |
| | 65 and over | NS | NS | NS | |
| 2004 | 35 to 64 Years | 11 | 17.2 | 7.0 - 27.4 | Not statistically significantly different |
| | 65 and over | NS | NS | NS | |
| 2005 | 35 to 64 Years | NS | NS | NS | |
| | 65 and over | NS | NS | NS | |
| 2006 | 35 to 64 Years | NS | NS | NS | |
| | 65 and over | NS | NS | NS | |
| 2007 | 35 to 64 Years | NS | NS | NS | |
| | 65 and over | NS | NS | NS | |
| 2008 | 35 to 64 Years | NS | NS | NS | |
| | 65 and over | NS | NS | NS | |
| 2009 | 35 to 64 Years | 11 | 15.8 | 6.5 - 25.1 | Not statistically significantly different |
| | 65 and over | NS | NS | NS | |
| 2010 | 35 to 64 Years | 11 | 15.6 | 6.4 - 24.8 | Not statistically significantly different |
| | 65 and over | NS | NS | NS | |

Acton



FUTURE WORK

- Performance Enhancements
- Software Updates and improved visualizations
- Targeted outreach materials
- User Feedback & Training
- Applied, cross-cutting "Modules"



FUTURE WORK

Data Enhancements

Data Modules In Progress

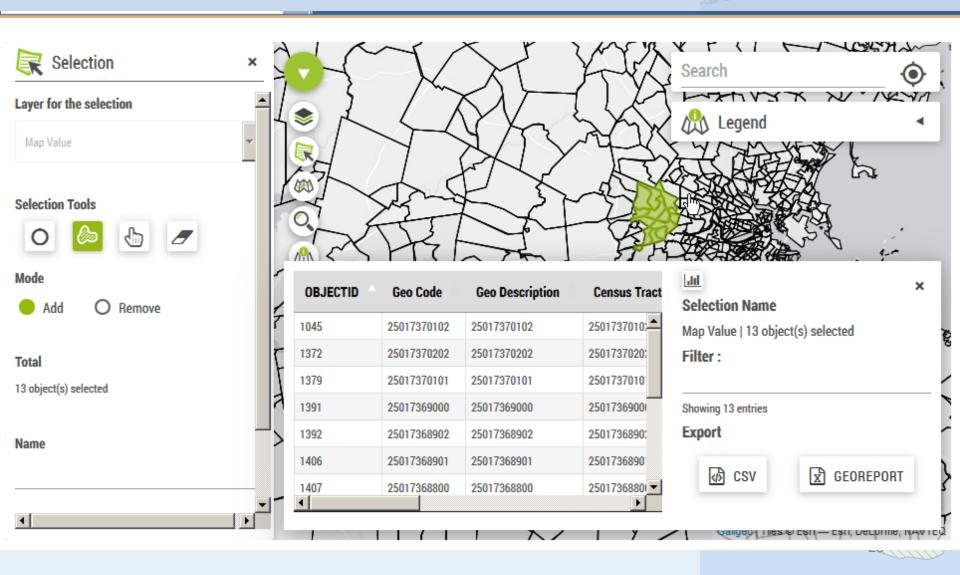
- Social Determinants of Health
- Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNA)
- Health Impacts Assessments (HIA)

New Climate NCDM's in development

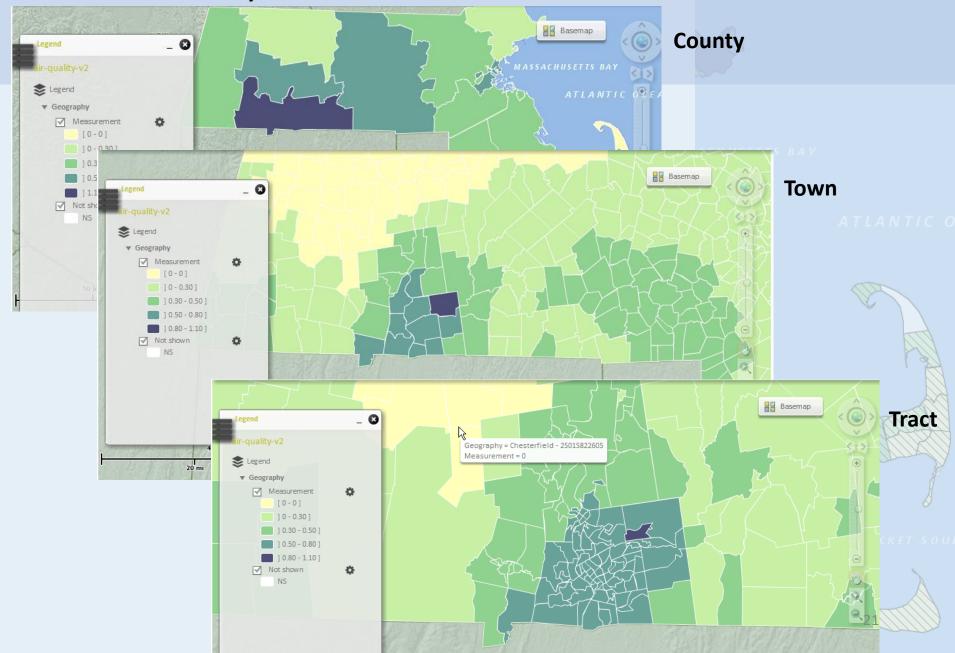
- Extreme Weather related morbidity and mortality
- Lyme Disease
- Heat Index



FUTURE – Customizable Geographies



Air Quality Monitoring and Modeled Data Combined Percent of Days with PM2.5 Concentrations Over the NAAQS for 2007

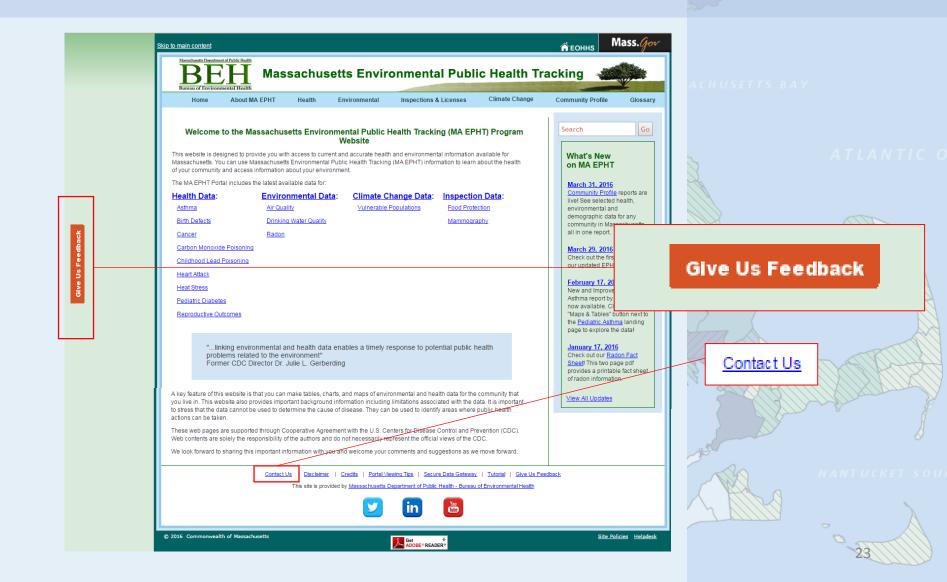


Climate NCDM's

Table 2. Annual average hospitalizations/ED visits by weather associated E-code

| Weather Type | New York State (2000-2013 Hosp; 2005-2013 ED) | | Florida (2006-2014 Hosp; 2005-2014 ED) | | Michigan (2004-2013) | | New Hampshire (2000-2009) | |
|-----------------------|---|------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------|------------------------------|------------|
| | Hosp (%) | ED (%) | Hosp (%) | ED (%) | Hosp (%) | ED (%) | Hosp (%) | ED (%) |
| Heat | 129 (45.1) | 878 (56.5) | 627 (61.7) | 3169 (84.6) | 43 (23.0) | N/A | 7 (14.6) | 136 (46.4) |
| Cold | 140 (49.0) | 450 (29.0) | 340 (33.5) | 187 (5.0) | 135 (72.2) | N/A | 38 (79.2) | 109 (37.2) |
| Storm/Flood | 4 (1.4) | 49 (3.2) | 6 (0.6) | 55 (1.5) (median=21) | 2 (1.1) | N/A | <1 (<2.1) | 2 (0.7) |
| Lightning | 5 (1.7) | 23 (1.5) | 22 (2.2) | 129 (3.4) | 4-5 (<2.7) | N/A | <1 (<2.1) | 20 (6.8) |
| Weather not specified | 8 (2.8) | 153 (9.9) | 21 (2.1) | 207 (5.5) | 1-2 (<1.1) | N/A | 1 (<2.1) | 26 (8.9) |

CONTACT US!





ACHUSETTS BAY

QUESTIONS

