

Investigating the association between fine particulate (PM 2.5) from 2017 wildfires in Oregon and rates of hospital admissions for cardiovascular, respiratory and cerebrovascular outcomes

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— O R E G O N —
ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH
TRACKING

Oregon
Health
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Agenda

- Objective
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusion

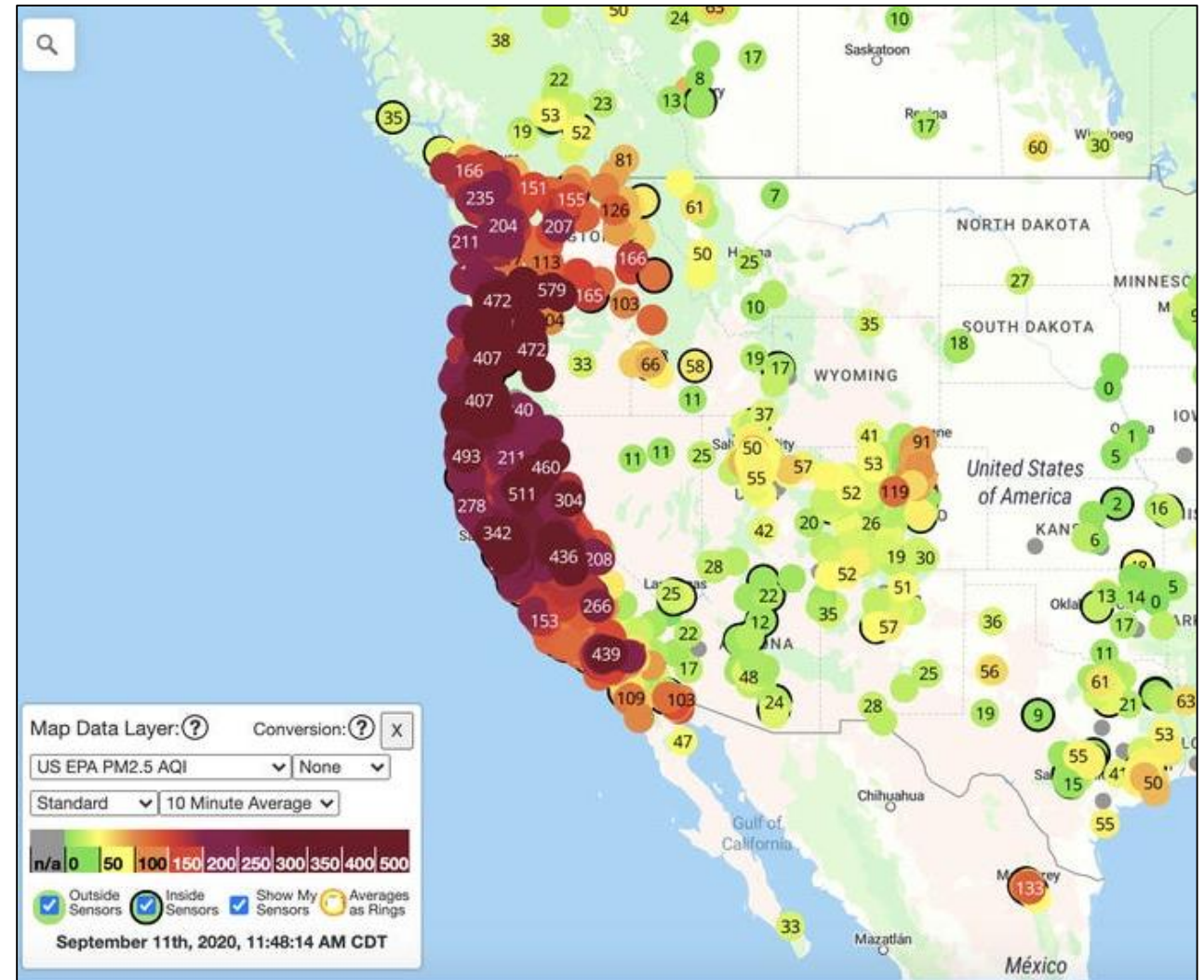


Image source: <https://www.insider.com/west-coast-hazardous-air-quality-worst-on-earth-wildfire-smoke-2020-9>

Objectives

- The objective of this analysis was to apply a more rigorous statistical investigation to explore the health effects of wildfires in Oregon.
- Method would also ideally be more streamlined and expedient than traditional case-crossover analyses.



Objective

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Health Outcomes

Workgroup identified 21 ICD-10 codes associated with health outcomes suspected to be impacted by wildfires.

Cardiovascular	Cerebrovascular	Respiratory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute myocardial infarction • Arrhythmia • Cardiac arrest • Heart failure • Ischemic heart disease • Peripheral vascular disease • Pulmonary embolism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cerebrovascular • Ischemic stroke/TIA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute bronchitis • Acute lower respiratory infection • Asthma • COPD • Upper respiratory infection

Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)

- Proxy for wildfires
- Documented health effects
- Ongoing questions
 - Dose response
 - Temporal and spatial resolution
 - Species differentiation

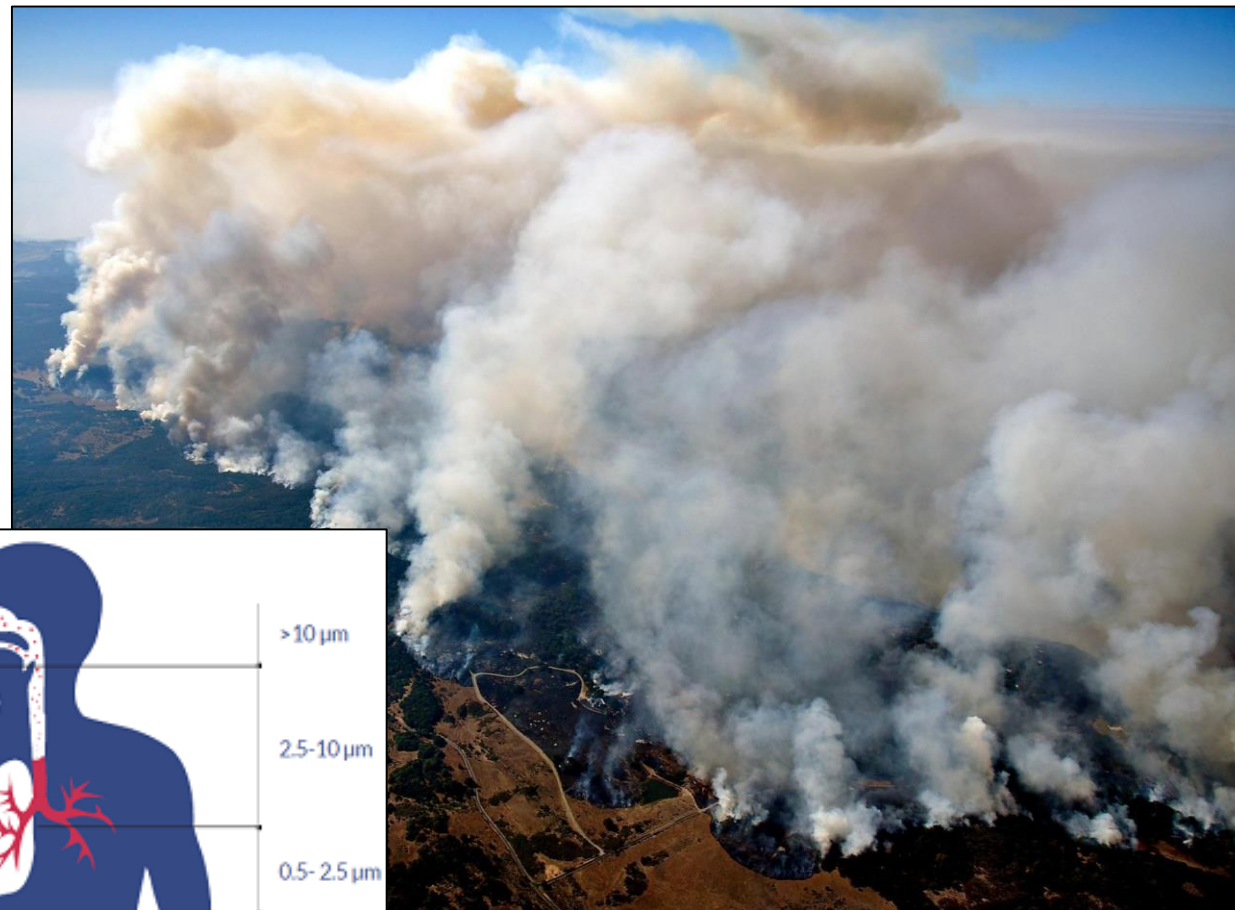
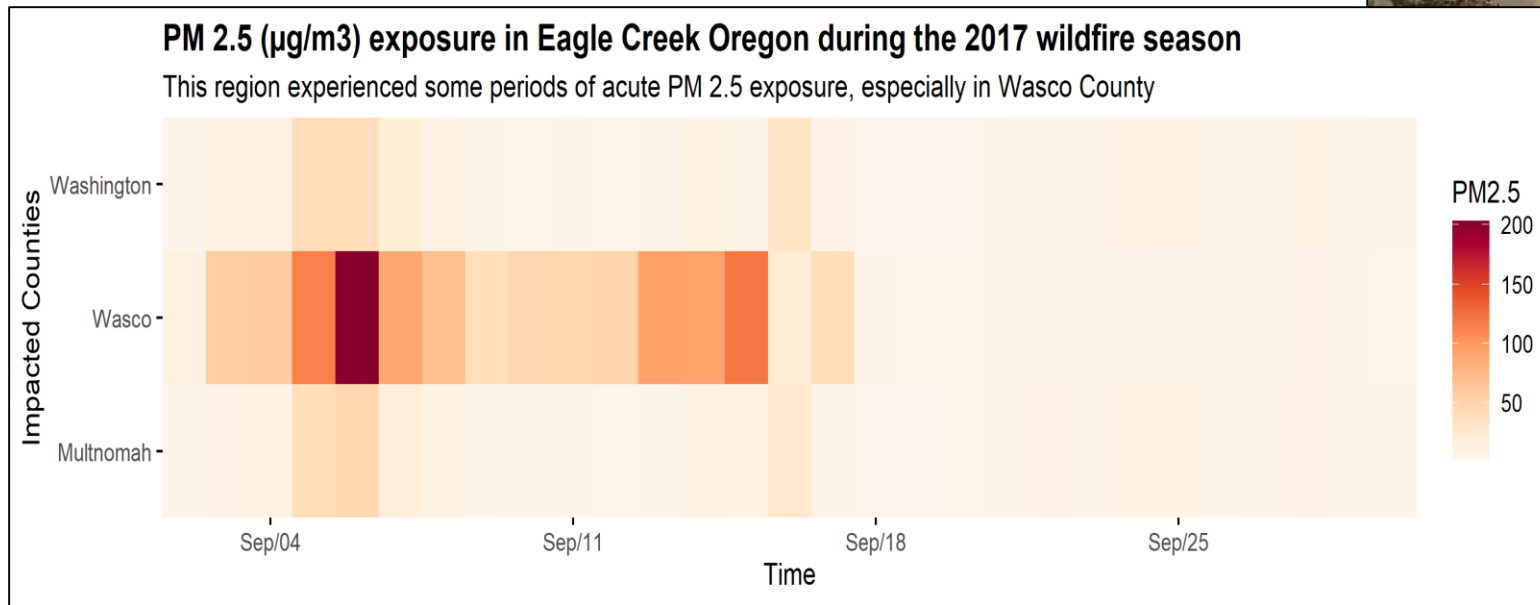


Image credit: <https://www.who.int/airpollution/household/pollutants/combustion/en/>

Eagle Creek wildfire

Observed dates: 2017-09-02 until 2017-09-30

Expected dates: 2017-06-03 until 2017-07-01

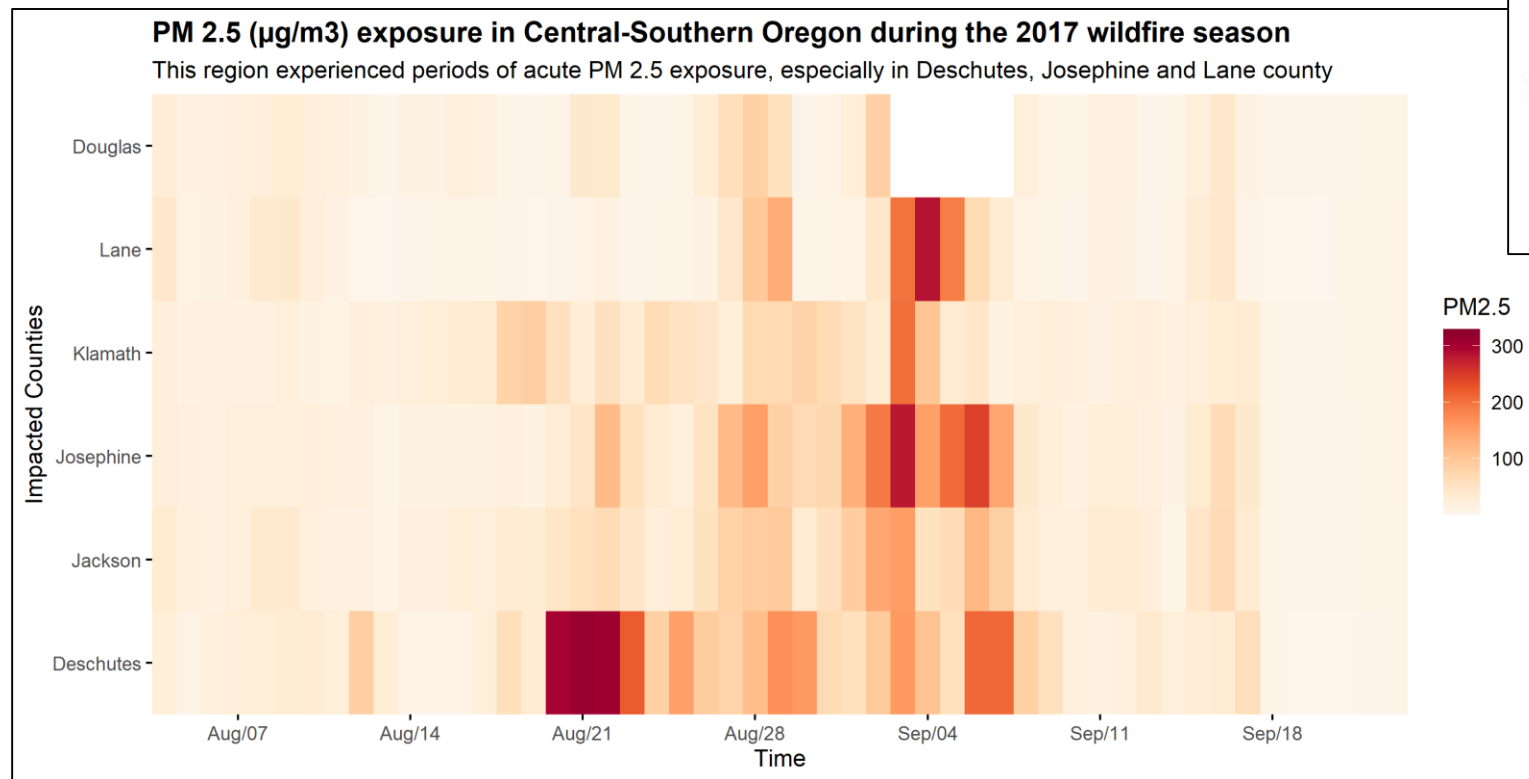
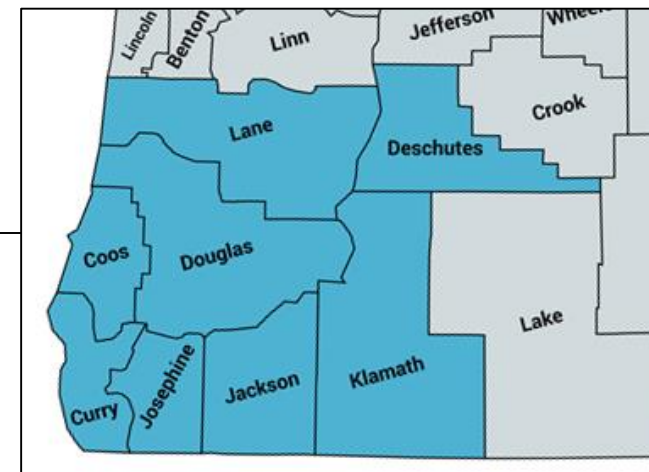


Map created using mapchart.net
 Photo credit: US Forest Service

Central-Southern Conflagration

Observed dates: 2017-08-04 until 2017-09-30

Expected dates: 2017-06-09 until 2017-07-29



Our Analysis

H_0 : PM 2.5 has no effect on count of hospital visits, by county.

H_A : PM 2.5 has an effect on count of hospital visits, by county.

Examined this with a Poisson regression:

$$\left[\frac{\text{count}_{\text{observed}}}{\text{count}_{\text{expected}}} \right]_{\text{county}} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 [PM\ 2.5]_{\text{obs}} + \beta_2 [County\ x] \dots$$

n counties yields n-1 binary covariates for county

Poisson Regression: Eagle Creek

All Respiratory – Emergency Department

<i>Predictors</i>	<i>Adjusted rate ratios</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>P value</i>
Intercept	0.01	0.01 – 0.01	<0.001
Mean Exposure PM 2.5	1.02	1.01 – 1.04	0.007
Washington	4.32	3.08 – 5.97	<0.001
Wasco	0.62	0.02 – 6.35	0.749

Poisson Regression: Central-Southern

All Cardiovascular – Emergency Department

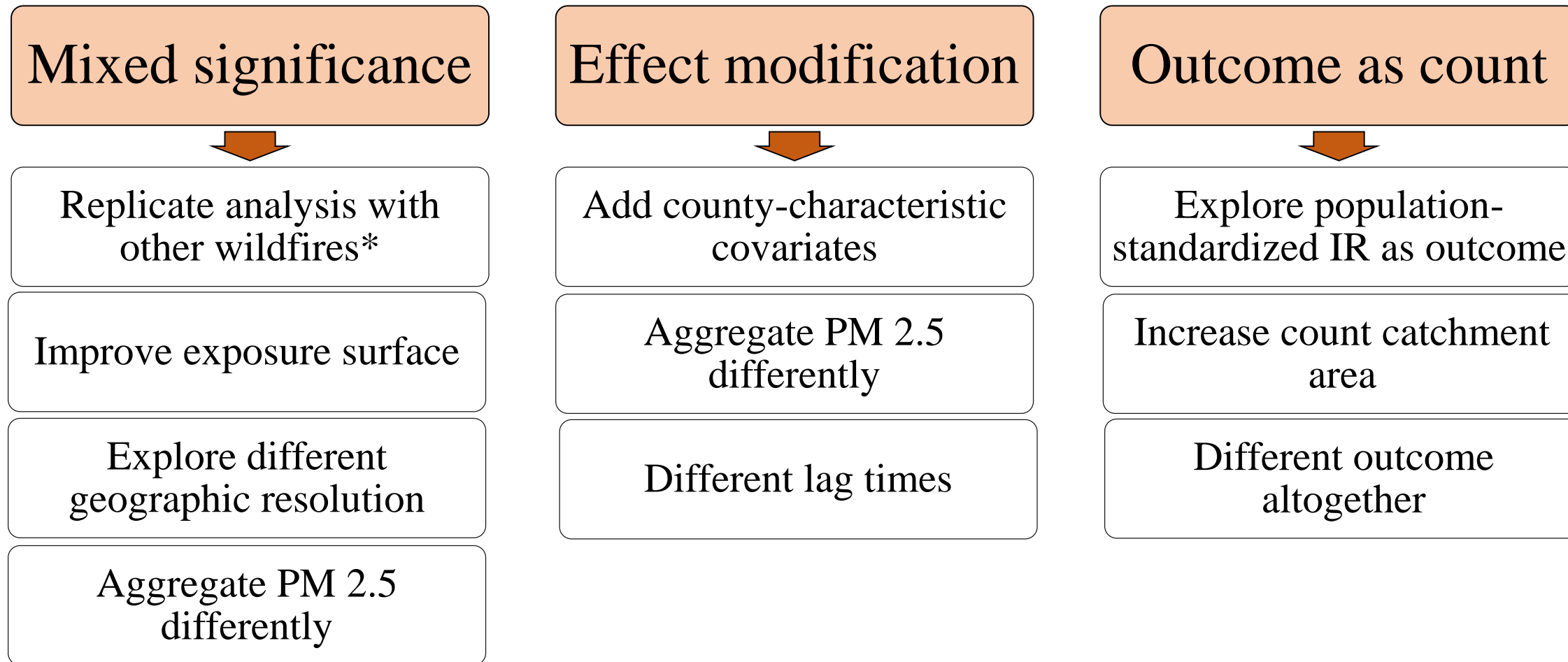
<i>Predictors</i>	<i>Incidence Rate Ratios</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	0.05	0.04 – 0.07	<0.001
Mean PM 2.5	1.00	1.00 – 1.00	0.014
Douglas	4.52	3.08 – 6.66	<0.001
Jackson	1.30	0.94 – 1.82	0.117
Josephine	3.40	2.33 – 4.95	<0.001
Klamath	5.10	3.46 – 7.49	<0.001
Lane	0.05	0.03 – 0.07	<0.001

Poisson regression: Central-Southern

All Respiratory – Emergency Department

<i>Predictors</i>	<i>Incidence Rate Ratios</i>	<i>CI</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	0.19	0.12 – 0.27	<0.001
Mean PM 2.5	1.00	1.00 – 1.01	<0.001
Douglas	0.58	0.34 – 0.98	0.041
Jackson	0.43	0.29 – 0.65	<0.001
Josephine	0.88	0.55 – 1.41	0.585
Klamath	0.66	0.37 – 1.16	0.154
Lane	0.14	0.09 – 0.21	<0.001

Conclusion and Next Steps



Acknowledgements

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- Adam Branscum, PhD

Dartmouth College

- Andrew Friedland, PhD





Questions?

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**Thank you
and stay safe**



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