

HEASP – HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSCEPTIBLE POPULATIONS

Health Impact Assessment unit
Claire Demoury, Raf Aerts, Eva M. De Clercq

Data4Research

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Background

World Health Organization (2016): 7 million deaths attributable to the joint effects of household and ambient air pollution in 2012

Air pollution-related mortality: stronger associations have been reported in **diabetic subjects**

Heat-related mortality: stronger associations have been reported in elderly subjects

→ Health effects might be exacerbated in **susceptible subgroups** exposed to the same levels of exposure as the whole population

Objective

Study of the individual effect modifiers of the association between environmental exposures and mortality

Association between exposure to air pollution, heat and mortality

- according to individual characteristics and preexisting medical conditions
- using national administrative databases

Administrative databases

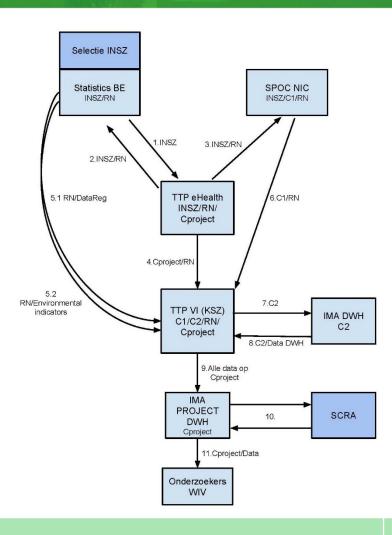




Statistics Belgium

- National Register, National database for cause of death statistics (Statbel)
- Available individual information: date and cause of death, date of birth, gender, municipality and exact address of residence at the time of death, date of moving to the last address, etc...
- Pharmaceutical, Health care and Population databases (IMA-AIM)
- Available individual information: medication prescription, health care use of both ambulatory and hospital care, socioeconomic characteristics, etc...

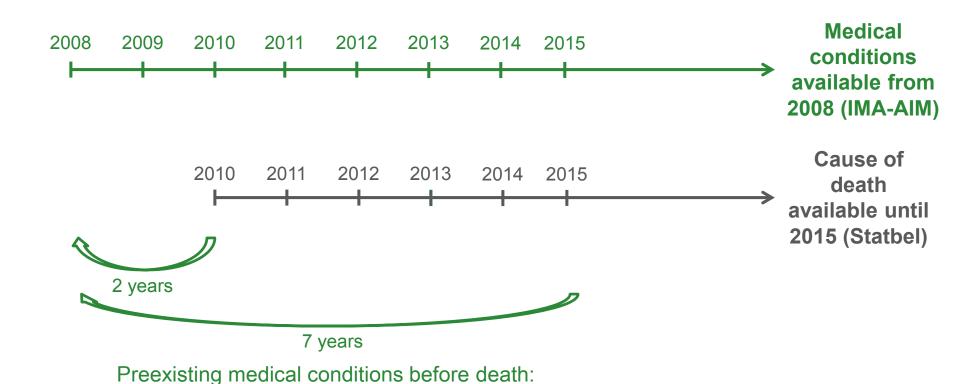
Data traject



Materials & Methods

Discussion

Data availability - study period



Materials & Methods

2 to 7 years of available information

Discussion

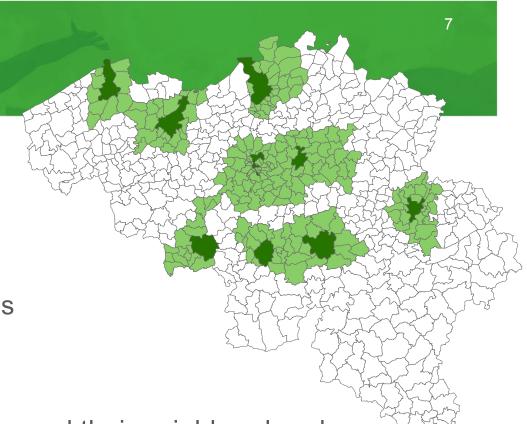
Population of interest

people of all ages

 who died from natural causes between 2010 and 2015

 residing in 9 big Belgian cities and their neighbourhoods: Brussels, Antwerpen, Gent, Leuven, Brugge, Charleroi, Mons, Liège and Namur

Case-crossover design



Medical conditions



Indicators for individual preexisting medical conditions:

Information for each subject within the 1st, 2nd, ... 7th year before death

Pharmaceutical database

- ATC codes selected to indicate hypertension, COPD, asthma, diabetes, heart diseases, thrombosis, cardiovascular affections etc...
- Defined Daily Dose per ATC code

Health care database

Interventions for ischemic diseases, diabetes, renal failure

Environmental exposure



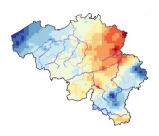
Daily exposure based on spatial interpolation of available observations



Air pollution

PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, O₃, NO₂, BC,

provided by the Belgian Interregional Environment Agency (Irceline)



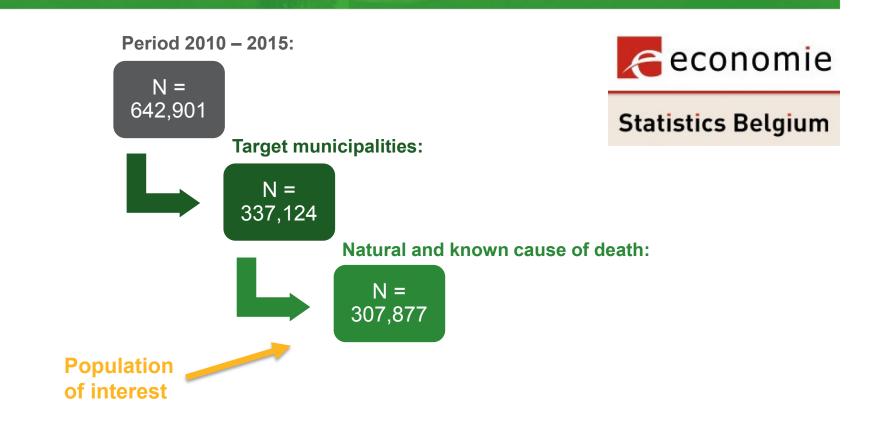
 Meteorological data temperature, precipitations, relative humidity provided by the Royal Meteorological Institute of Belgium (RMI)

Exposure based on the geographical coordinates of the residence at the time of death



 Greenness (% tree cover) yearly image from MODIS VCF

Population selection



IMA-AIM data coupling, SCRA

Limitations / Strengths

- Data not design for research
- Individual information rather rudimentary
- Variables used as proxies
- + Large population samples, national study
 - + possibility of reconstructing each individual's medical history for a period up to 7 years preceding the final outcome
- + Cost-efficient
- Standardized data collection

Conclusion

The use of **national administrative databases** is a cost-efficient method to investigate public health issues

This work will

- allow the identification of specific susceptible populations at risk
- help to determine the impact of medical conditions on mortality related to heat and air pollution
- improve understanding health-environment interactions related to mortality

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Contact

claire.demoury@sciensano.be