

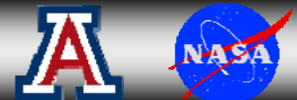


Public Health Applications in Remote Sensing

Assessing Environmental Impacts on Human Health: Sample Programs and Initiatives

Stan Morain

Earth Data Analysis Center
University of New Mexico





Selected Samples

- **WMO—International Sand and Dust Storm Warning & Assessment System (ISDSWAS)**
- **NASA / Earth Science Applications Div.**
- **CDC / Environmental Public Health Tracking System**
- **GEO / Global Earth Observing SoS**
- **ICSU / Science for Health & Well-being**

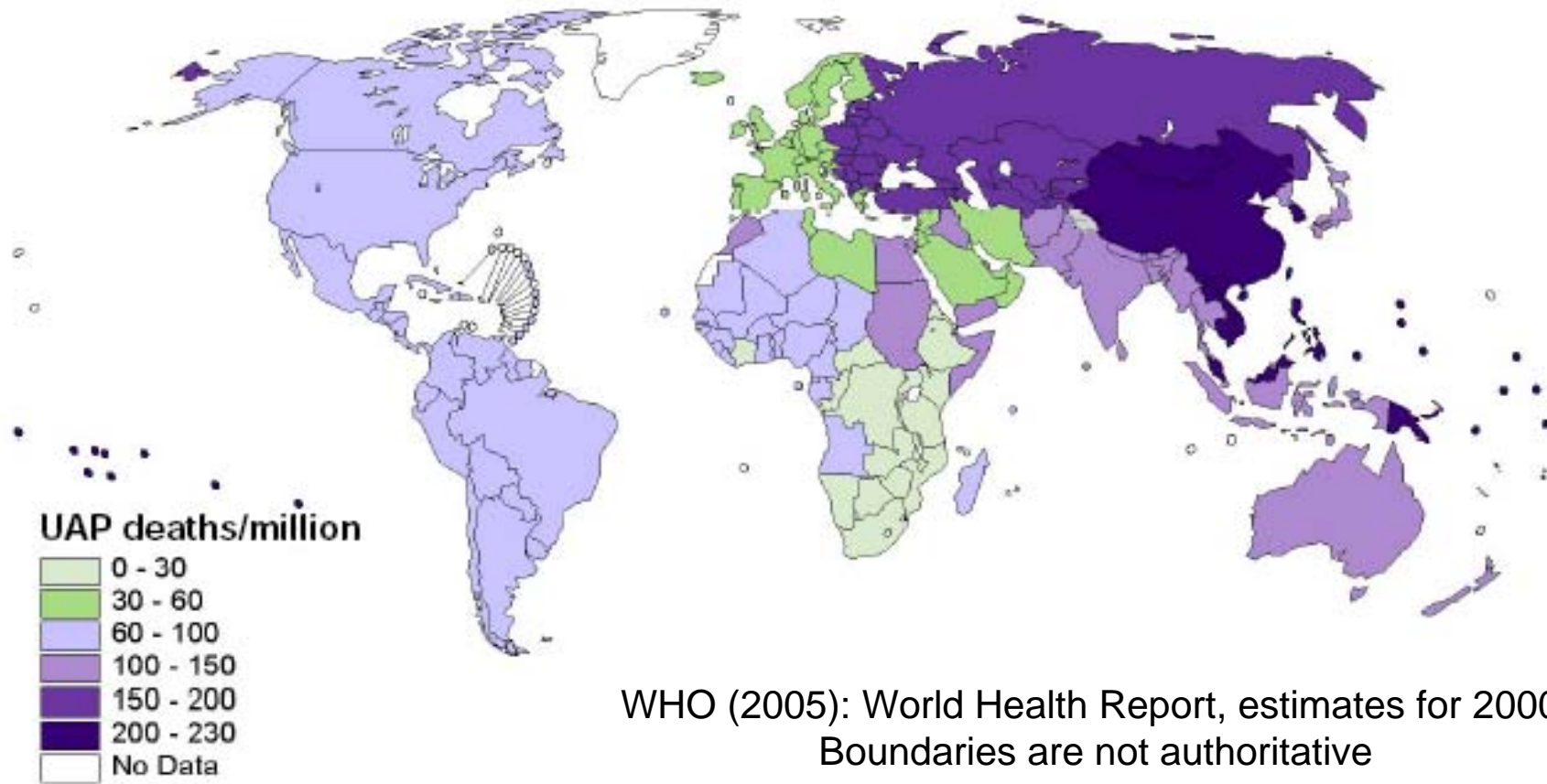


Classification of Diseases

- **Infectious and zoonotic**
 - e.g. Influenza, plague, hantavirus, anthrax, AIDS, TB
- **Degenerative**
 - e.g. Atherosclerosis
- **Environmental**
 - e.g. Asthma, cholera, meningitis, malaria, yellow fever, west Nile virus,
- **Neoplastic**
 - e.g. Cancer
- **Metabolic**
 - e.g. diabetes

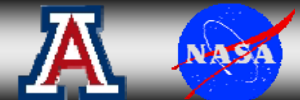


Deaths from Urban Air Pollution



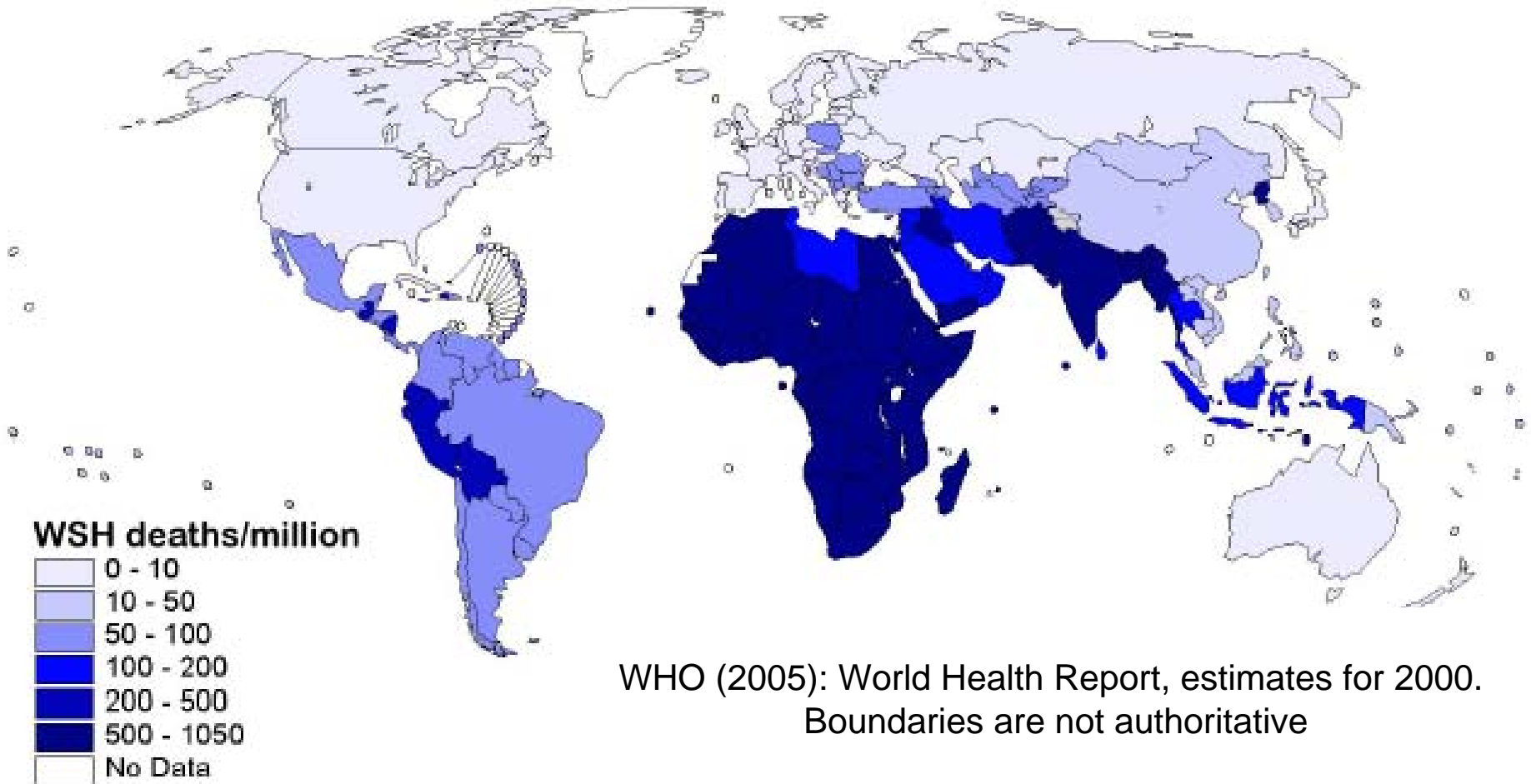
WHO (2005): World Health Report, estimates for 2000.
Boundaries are not authoritative

Courtesy WHO



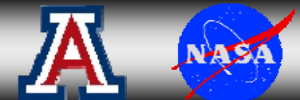


Deaths from Unsafe Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene



WHO (2005): World Health Report, estimates for 2000.
Boundaries are not authoritative

Courtesy WHO



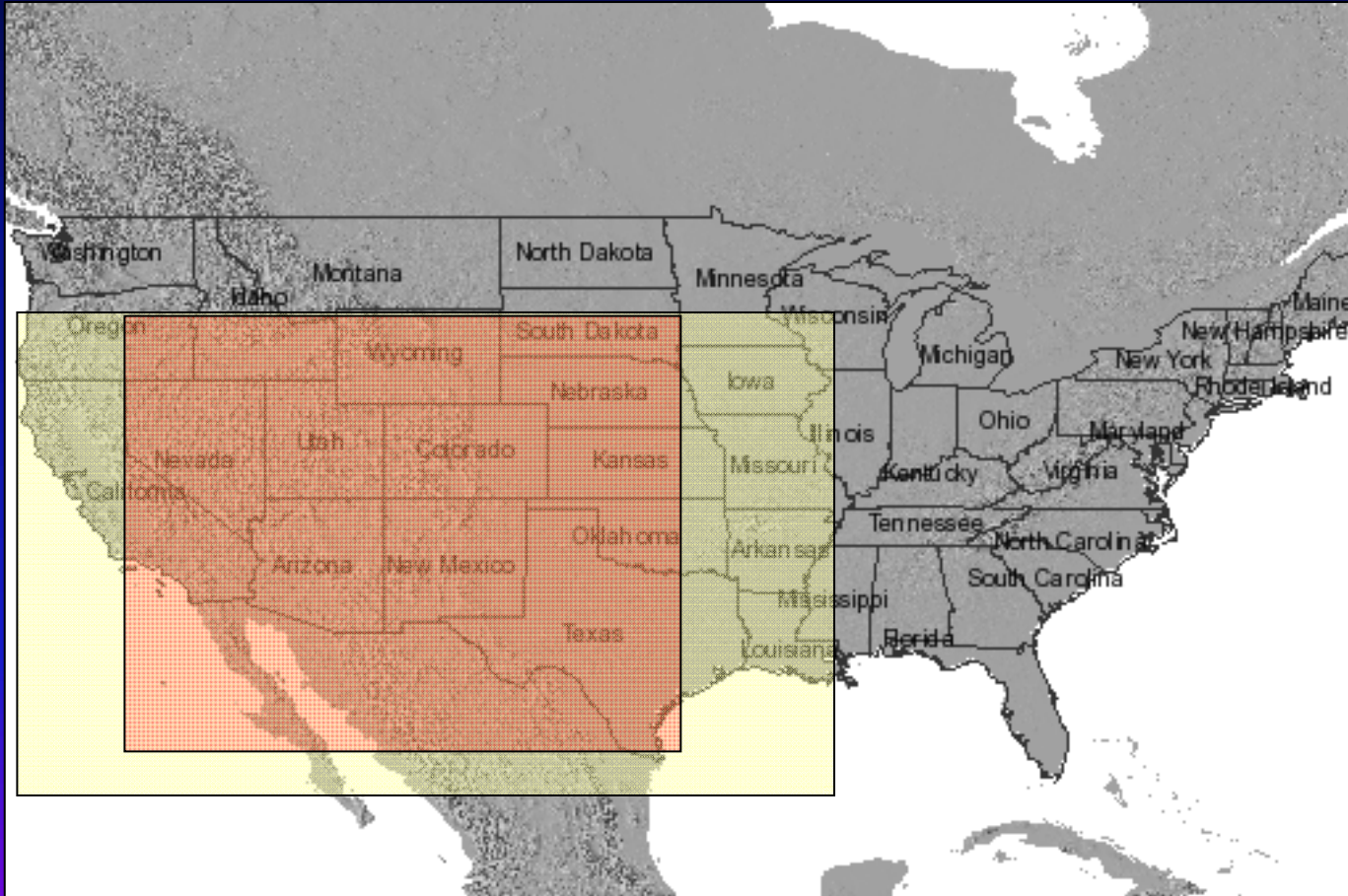


NASA Earth Science Applications (ROSES)

- Research, Education and Application Solutions Network (REASoN). 2002. Projects focused on existing or evolving DS Systems using a “Missions-to-Models” approach to improve the performance of models in societal benefit areas, including public health. One of the funded projects was PHAIRS.
- Decisions. 2007. Projects are partnering with the owner of a functioning DSS to demonstrate how NASA inputs make the system better, and engage in transition efforts for routine implementation of NASA inputs. One of the funded projects is ENPHASYS
- Decisions, 2008 (proposals in Review)

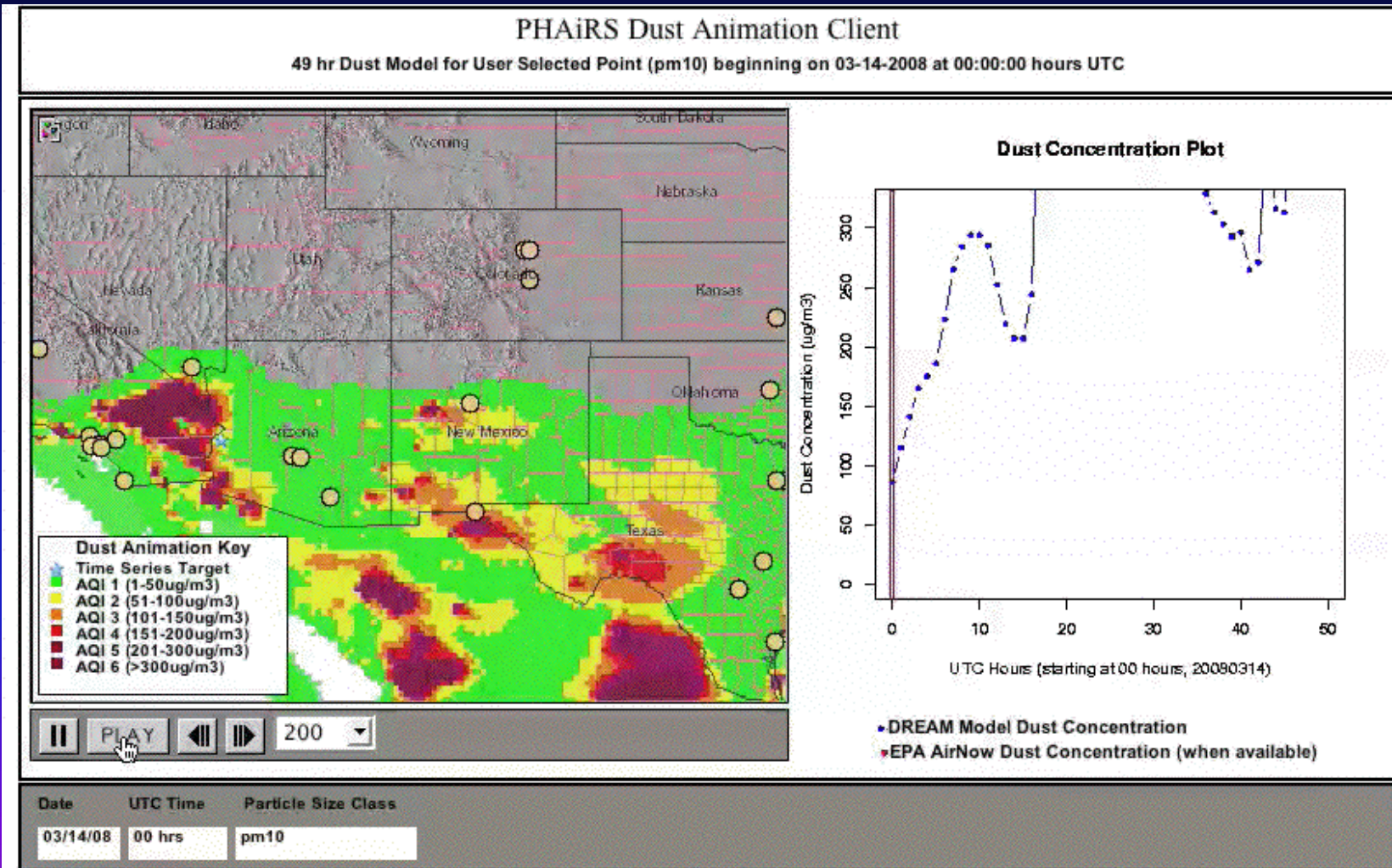


PHAIRS Modeling Domain & Dream Dust Forecast Domain





Dust Storm Animation (PM-10) 49 Hr Outlook for Yuma, AZ (14 Mar 08)

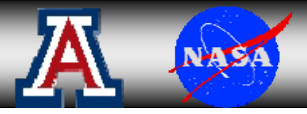
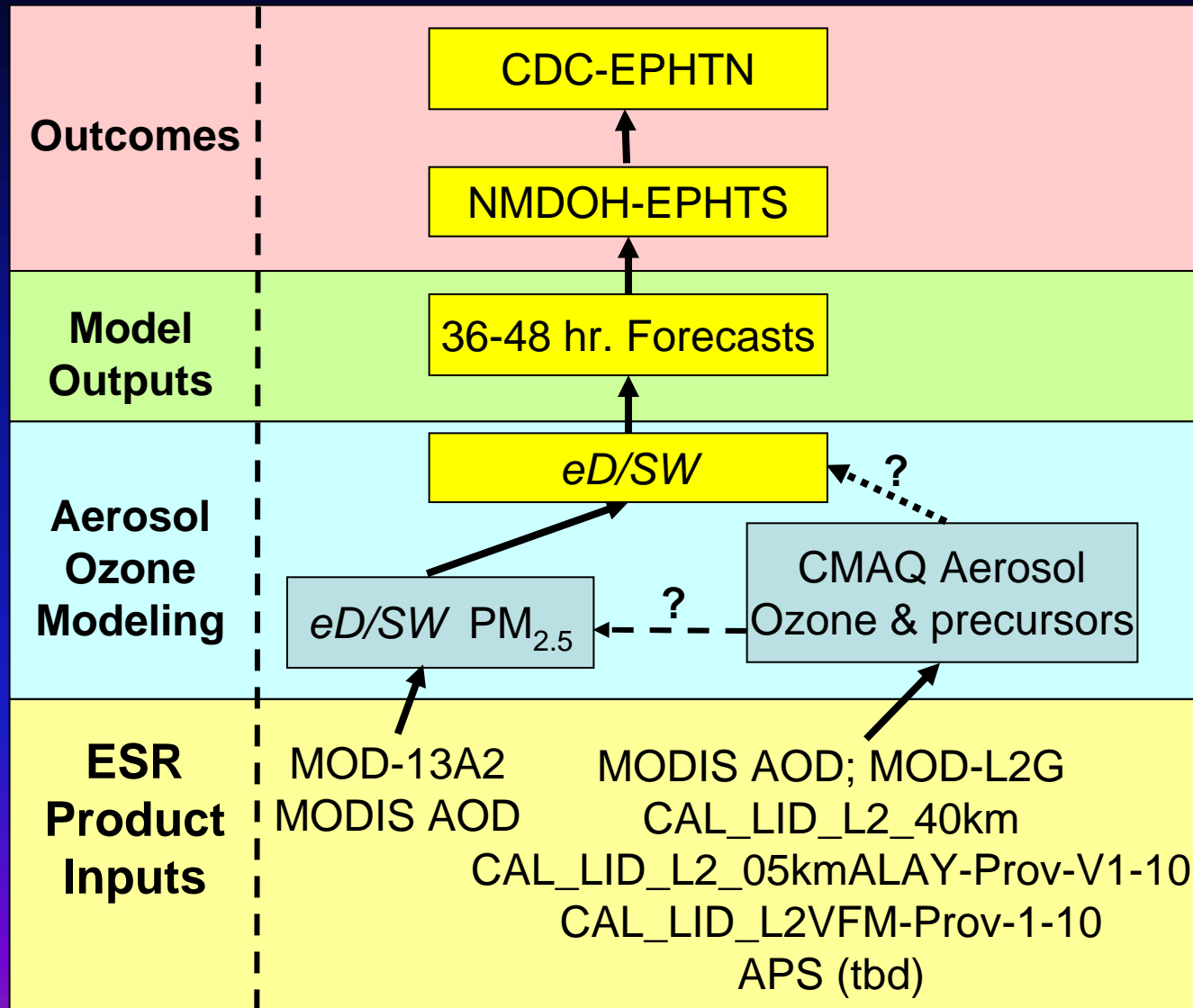




Seasonal Dust Source Updates for CMAQ and eD/SW

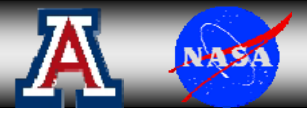
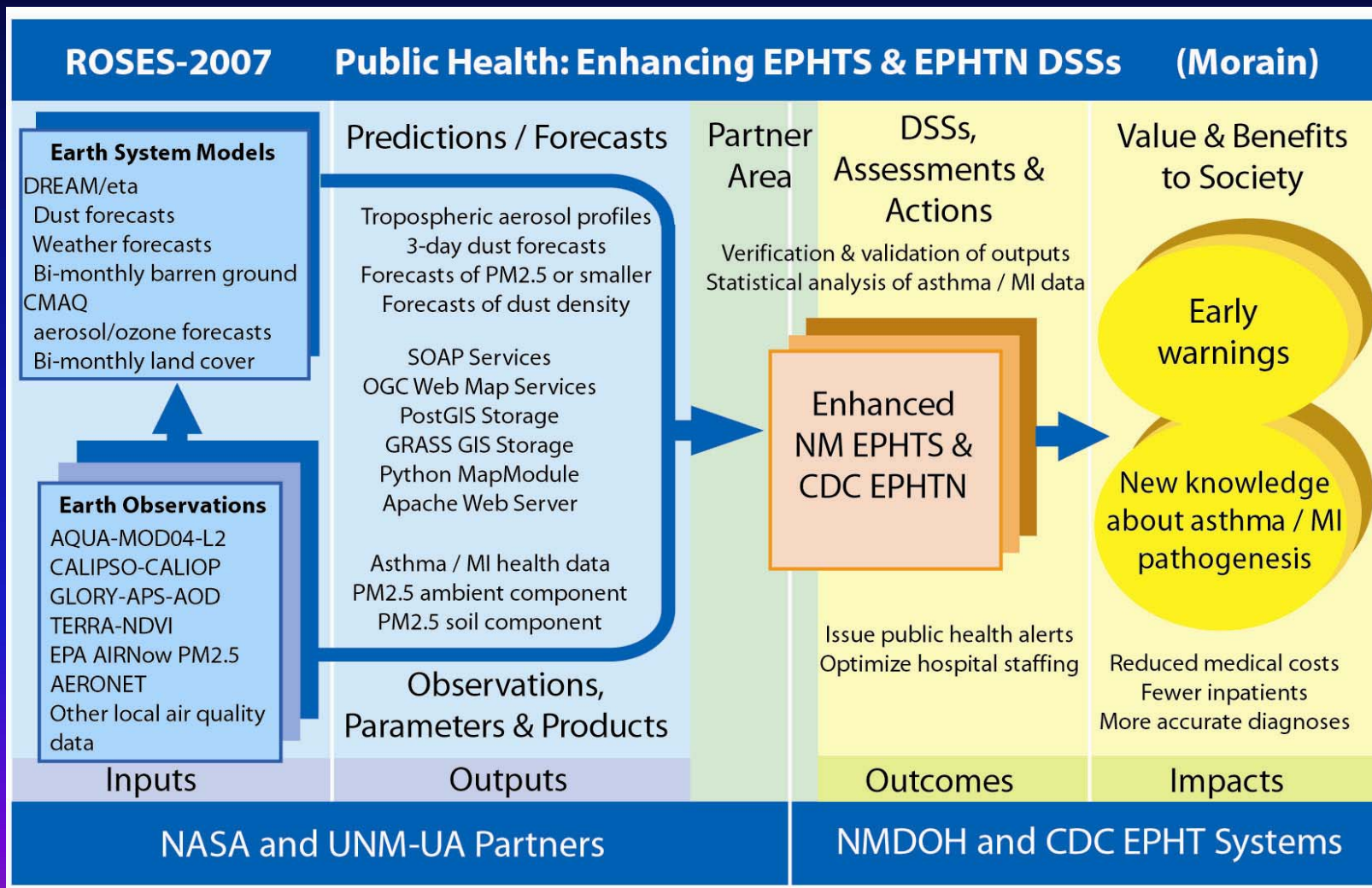
Decisions

Integrated System Solution



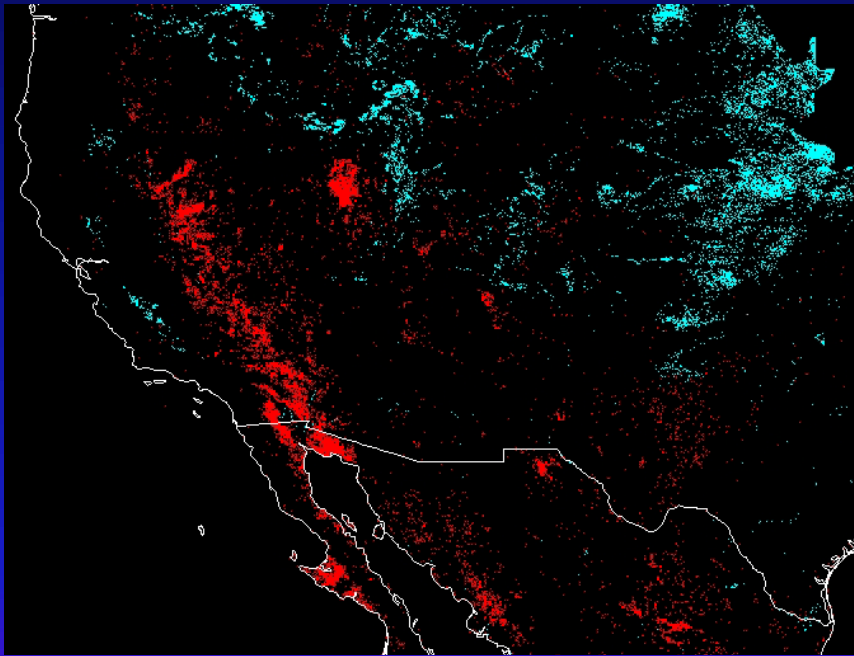


Integrated System Solution for ENPHASYS

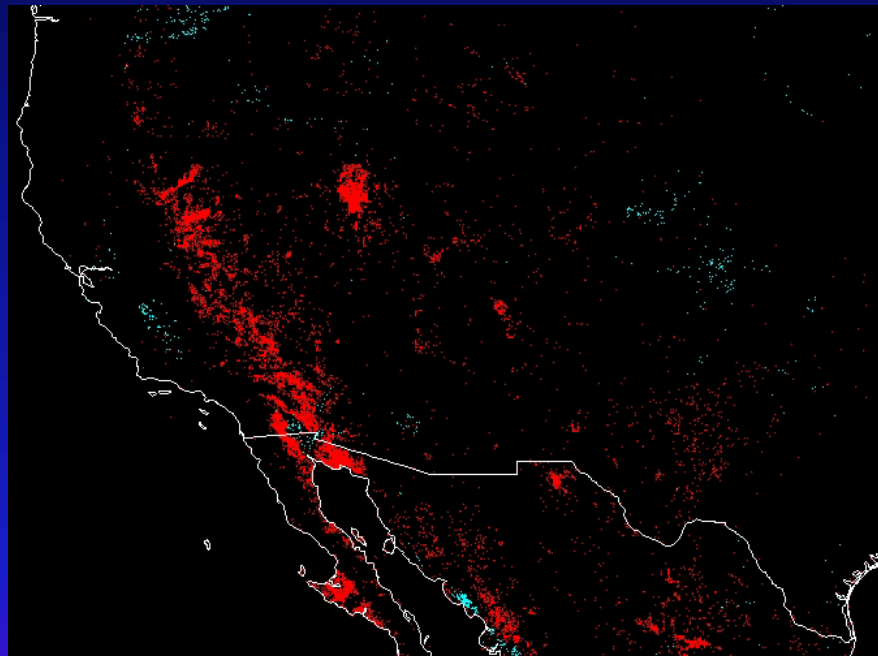




Seasonal Barren Ground Patterns February and July 2008



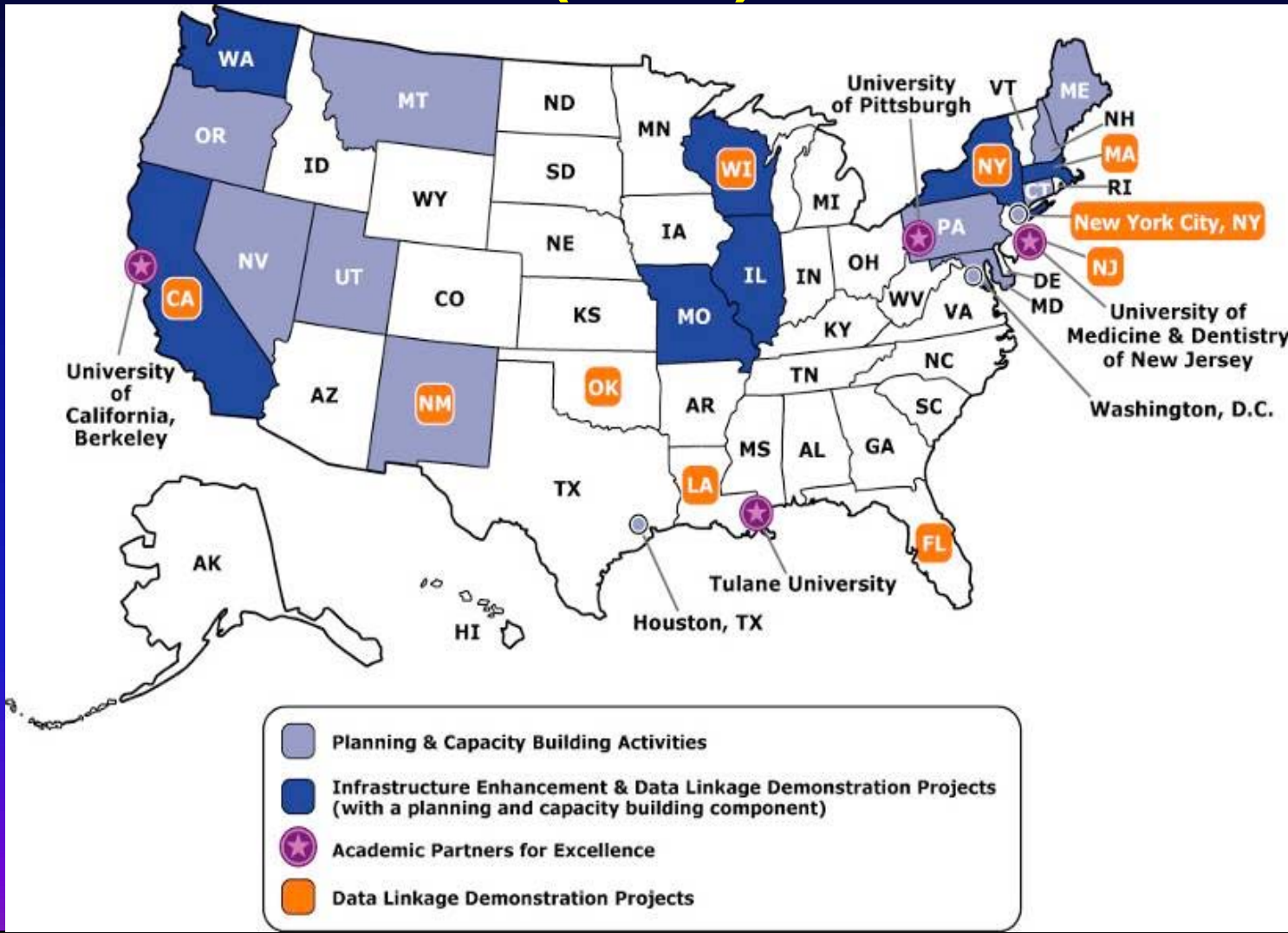
February



July



CDC EPHTN Grant States (2007)





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



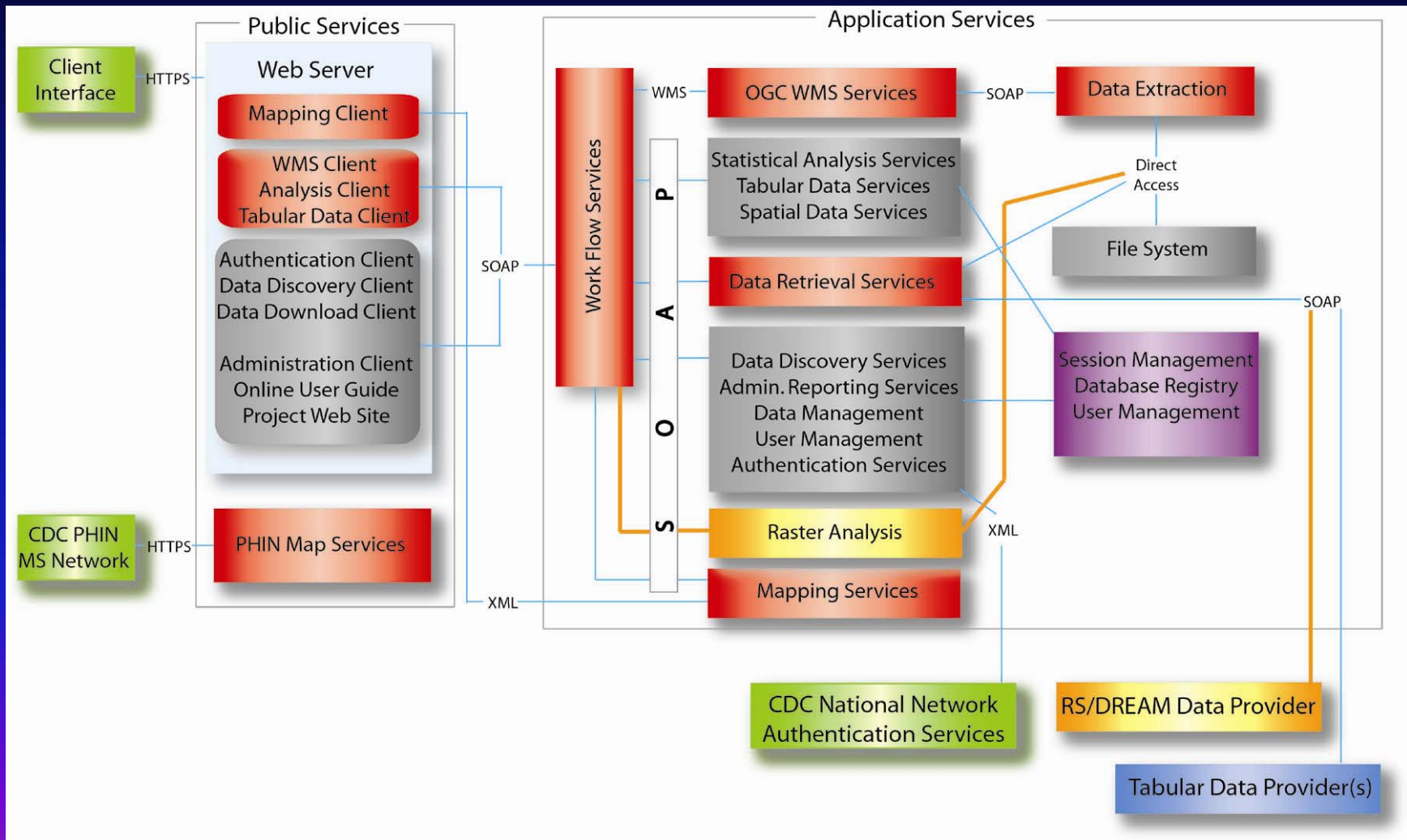
Air Quality and Health Effect Linkage Studies

- Asthma Emergency Department visits and air quality – completed for San Juan County, ongoing for Albuquerque and Los Alamos
- Adding cardiovascular – MI to air quality linkage studies

- 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 PM_{2.5} (2-day lag)
relative risk ratio = 1.02 (P = 0.10)



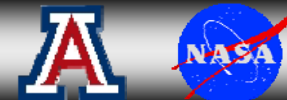
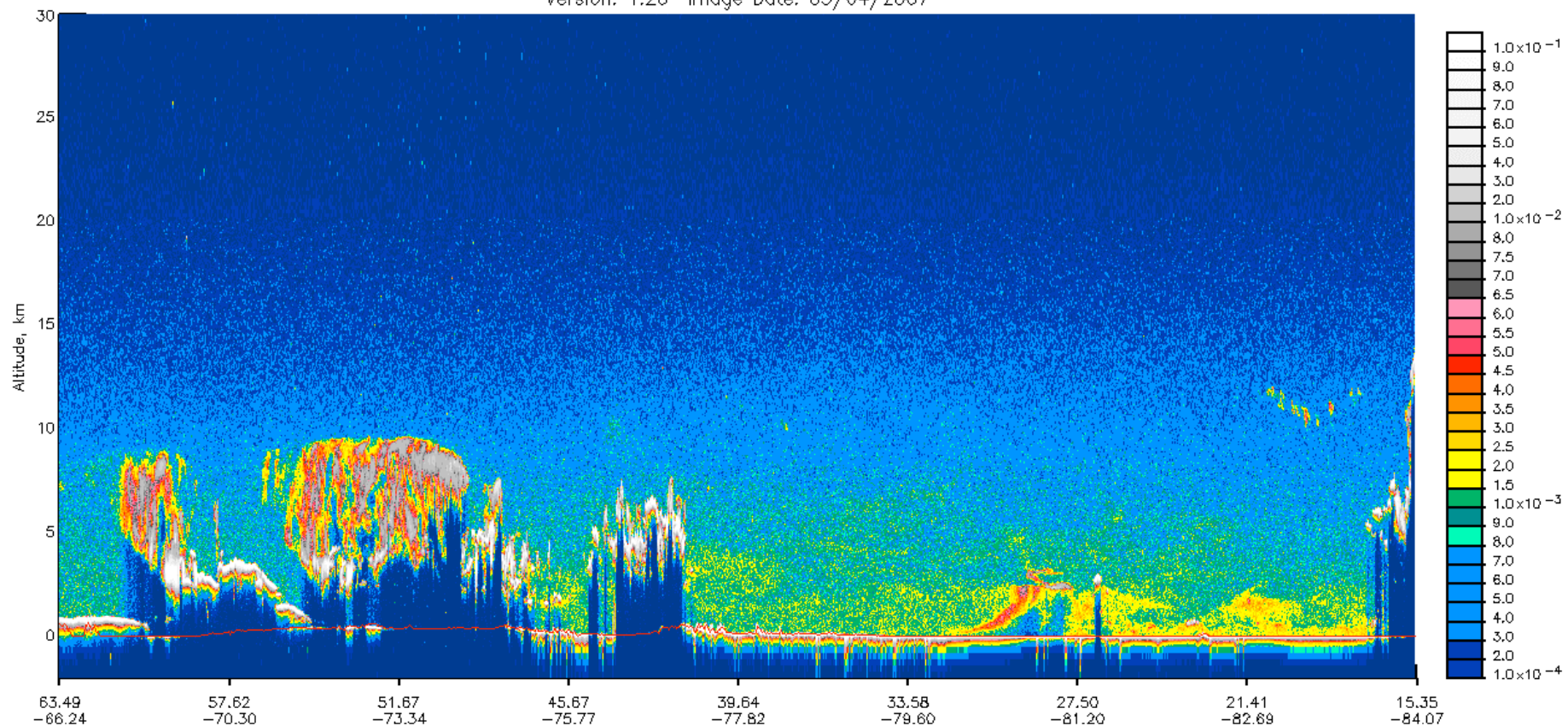
NM EPHTS Delivery and Decision Support System





Sample CALIOP Data

532 nm Total Attenuated Backscatter, /km /sr Begin UTC: 2007-04-30 07:16:19.7861 End UTC: 2007-04-30 07:29:48.4331
Version: 1.20 Image Date: 05/04/2007





The Tower of Babel Problem!

Need a system providing access to EO data in standard, interoperable formats

Portals and Clearinghouses

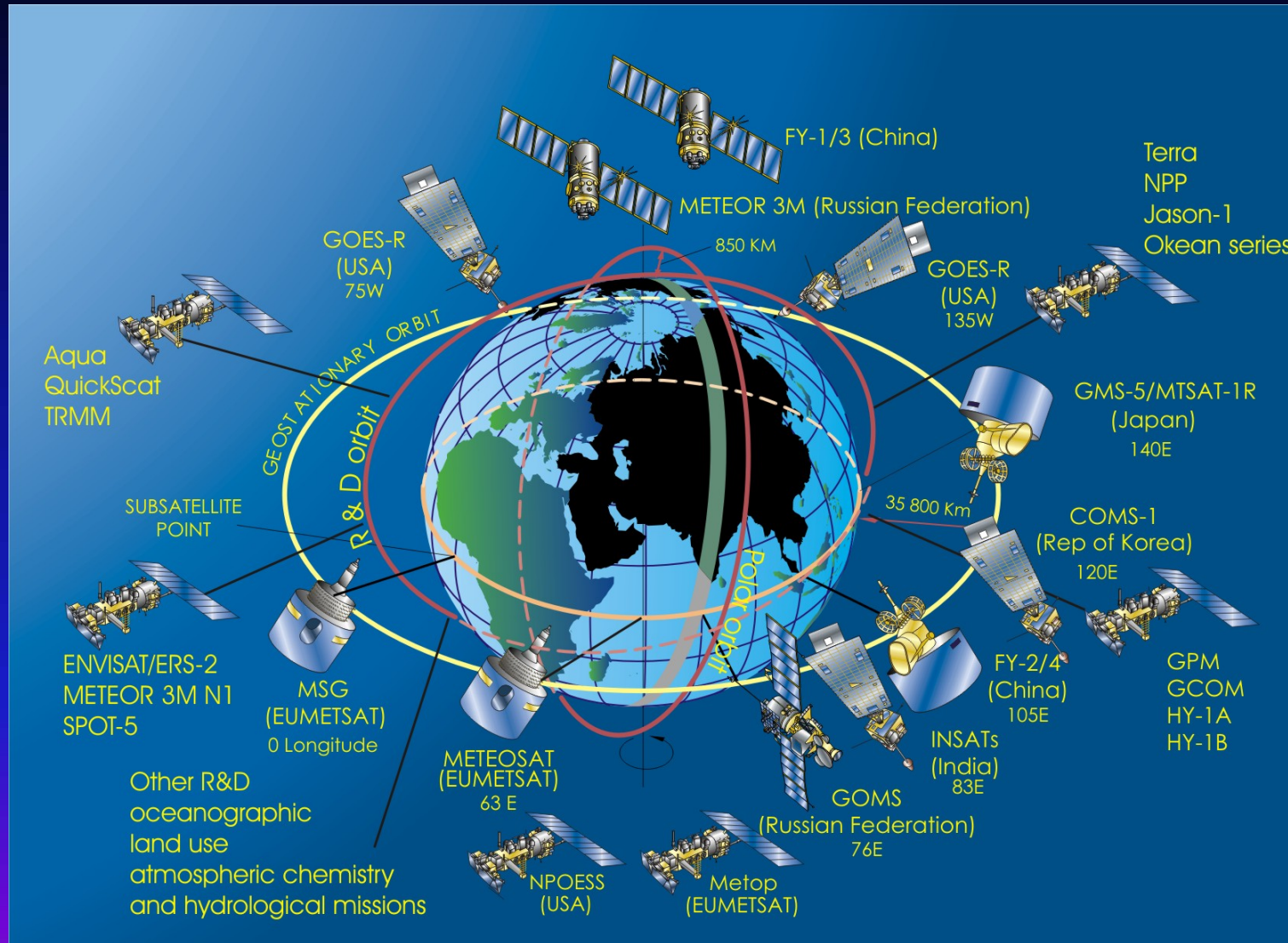
- Based on existing portals, systems, and networks
- Designed to increase quality and accessibility of information
- Providing tools



Modified from CIESIN



Satellite Observation Systems





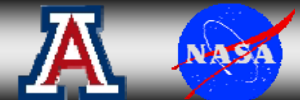
GEOSS Architecture

**...will provide system interoperability and easier,
more open data access**

Seven shortcomings are target areas for GEOSS:

- Poor access to data having benefits in the developing world**
- Nascent technical infrastructure**
- Large spatial and temporal gaps in data sets**
- Inadequate data integration and interoperability**
- Uncertainty over continuity of observations**
- Nascent user involvement**
- Absence of DSSs to translate data into actionable plans**

Modified from CIESIN

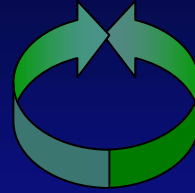




Relationship Between CEOS and GEO

National Space Agencies

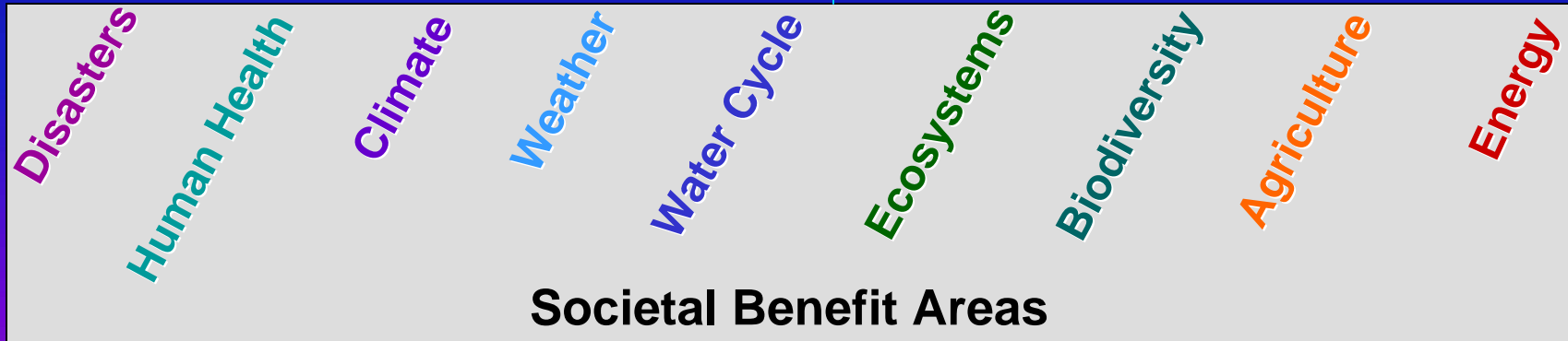
National Governments, International Organizations & Professional Societies



International cooperation for:
1. platform / sensor design, integration & deployment;
2. Sensor webs, analysis & systems

Capacity Building
Science & Technology
User Interface

Architecture & Data





GEOSS





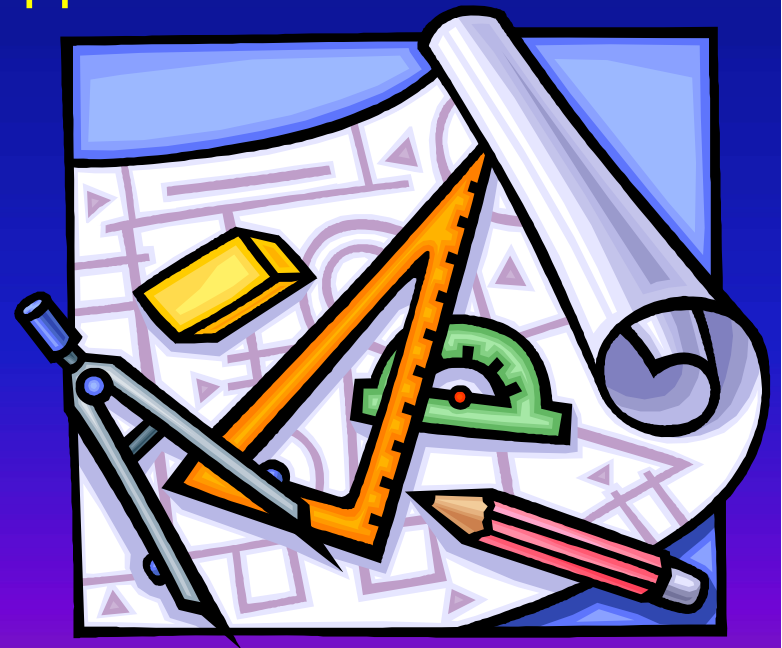
GEOSS Architecture

A user-driven approach to answer society's need for informed decision making

- Improve and Coordinate Observation Systems
- Provide Easier & More Open Data Access
- Foster Use through Science and Applications

“What few things must be the same so that everything else can be different?”

Eliot Christian

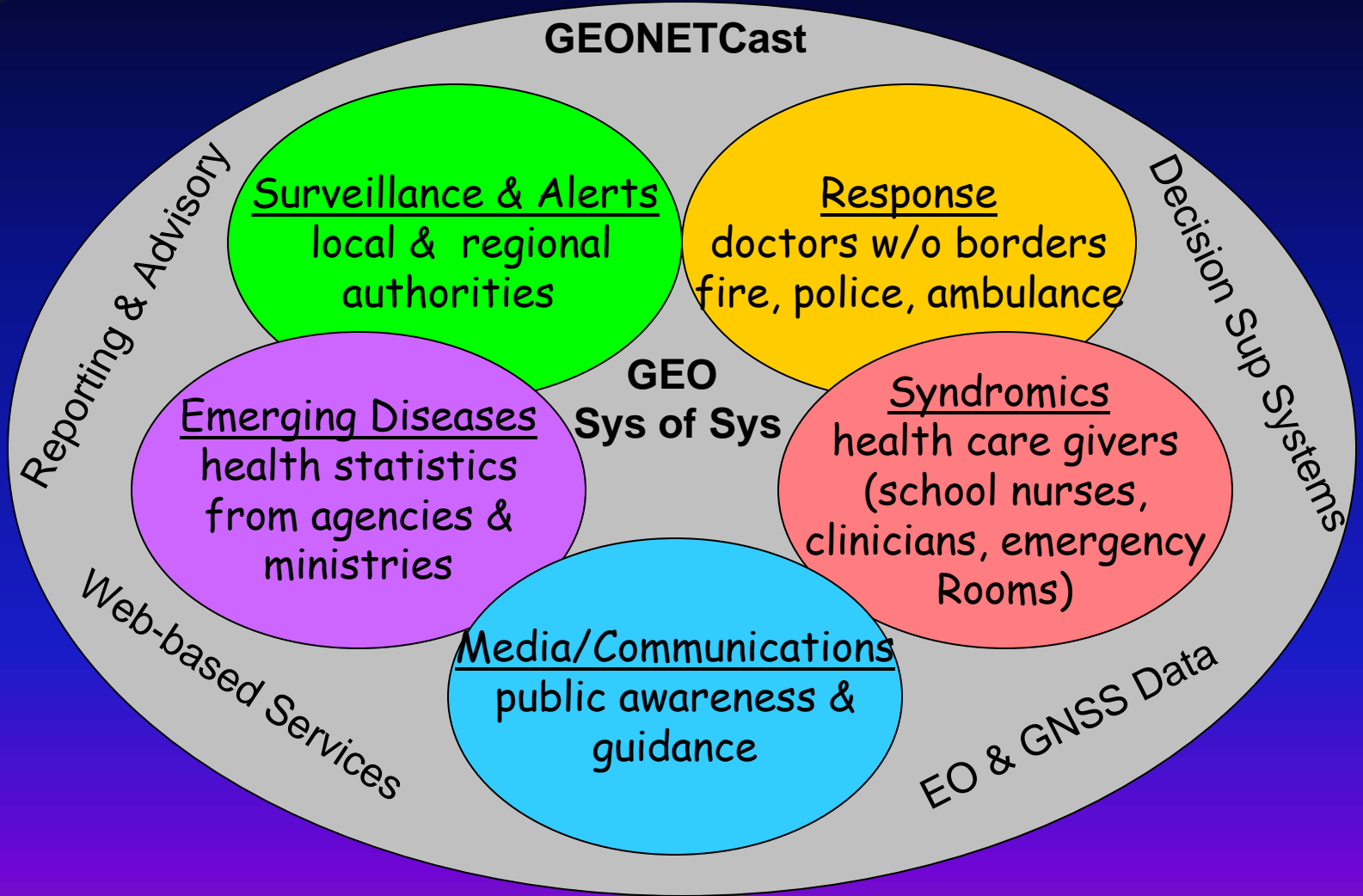




Communities of Practice

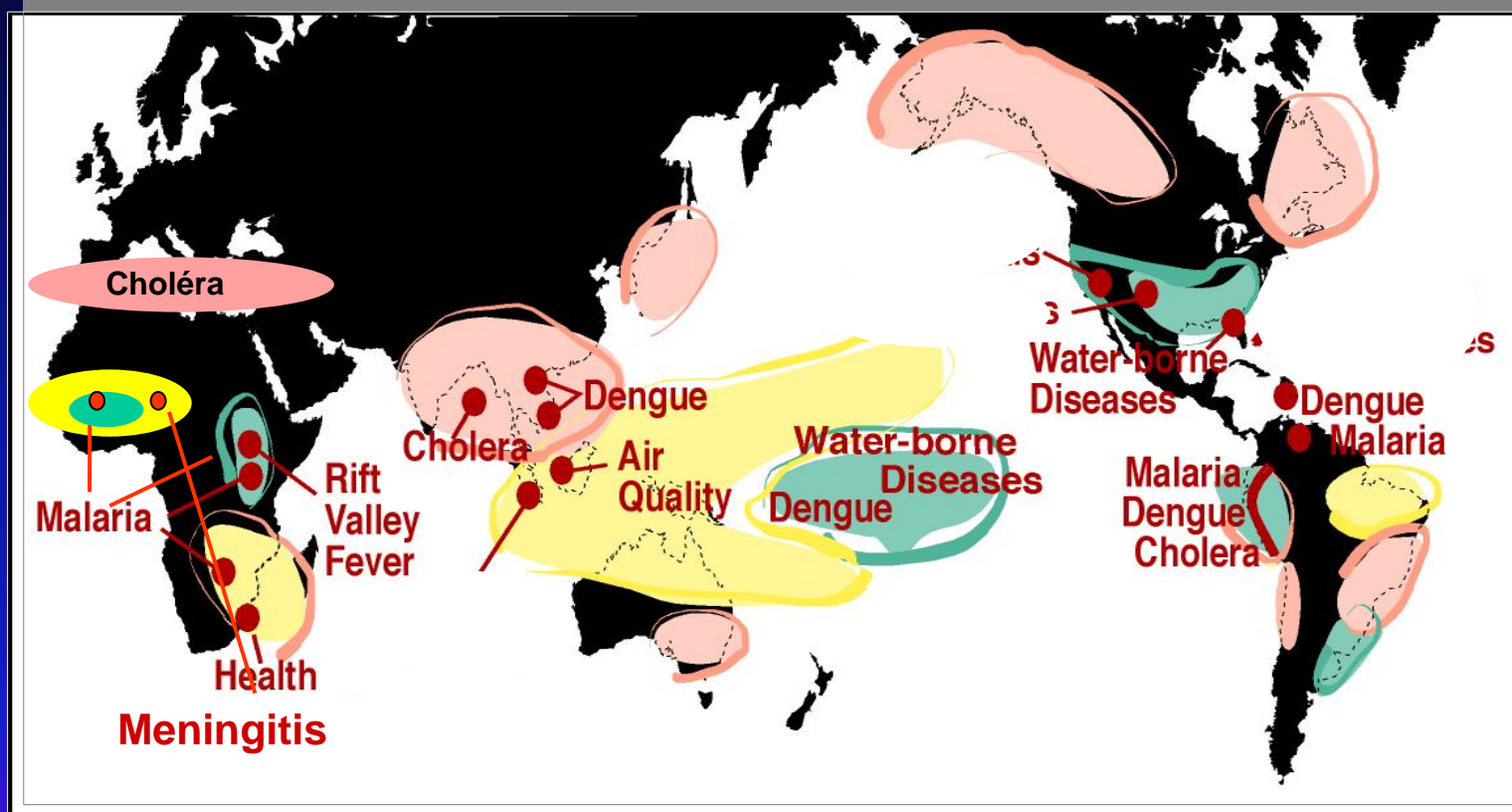
Societal Benefit Area = *Health*

GEO

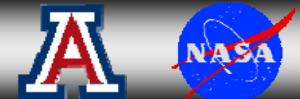




Emerging and Re-Emerging Infectious Diseases

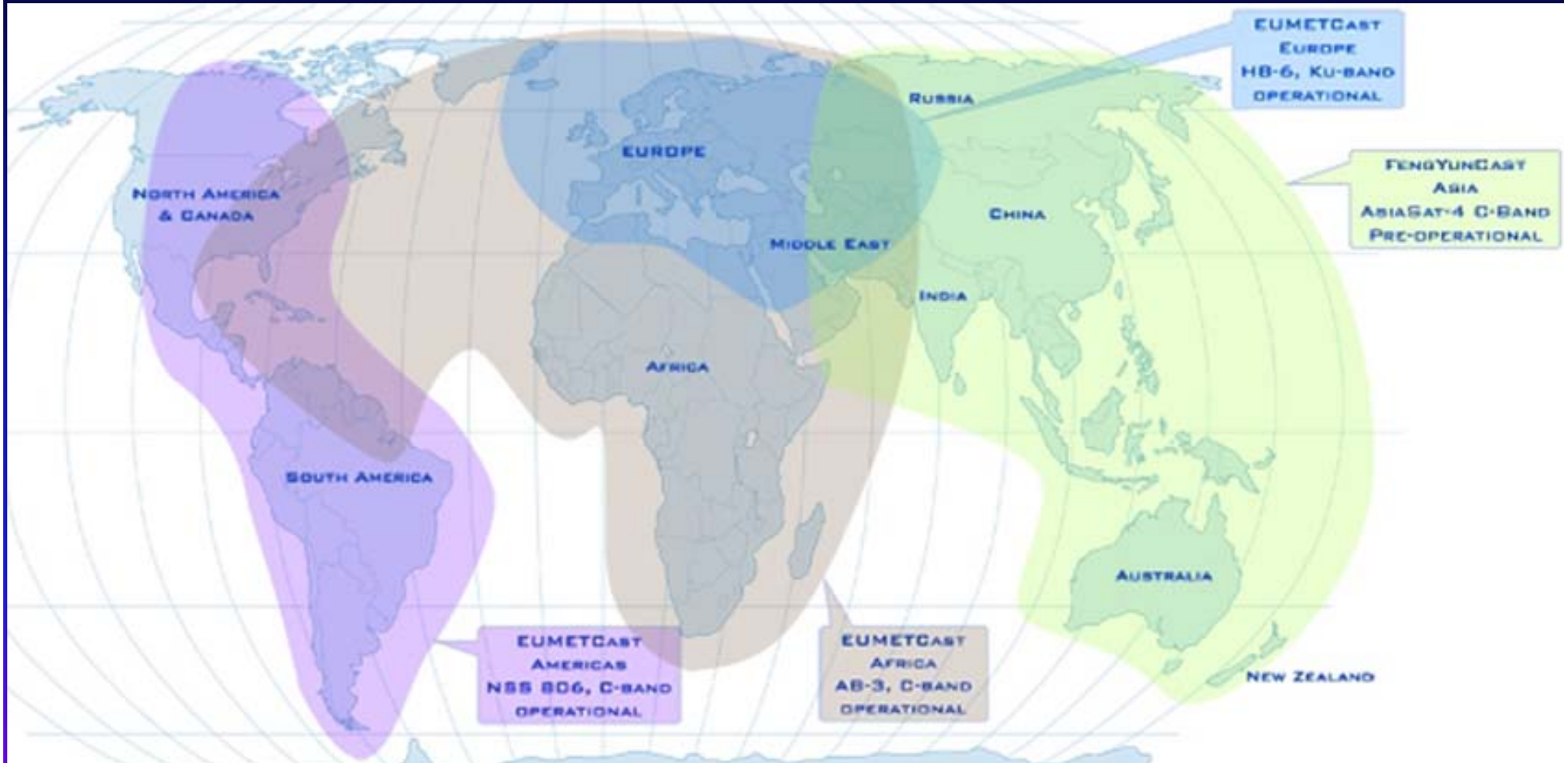


World Population at risk: 2 to 3 billions; Mortality per yr = 3.5 to 4.5 Million; with $\frac{1}{2}$ under 5 yrs (~ 5 millions due to AIDS); Animal Mortality per yr: 10 to 15 millions





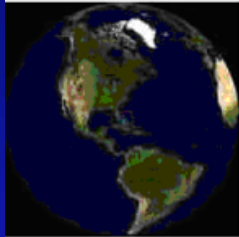
Footprints for GEONETCast





Notional Data Relay System GEONETCast

NOAA +
EUMETSAT
Demo
Products



FTP



Usingen,
Germany
Uplink



Hotbird-6
Satellite



K_u



Paris, France
Turnaround



NSS-806
Satellite



C



Virginia, USA
Turnaround



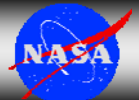
AMC-3
Satellite



K_u

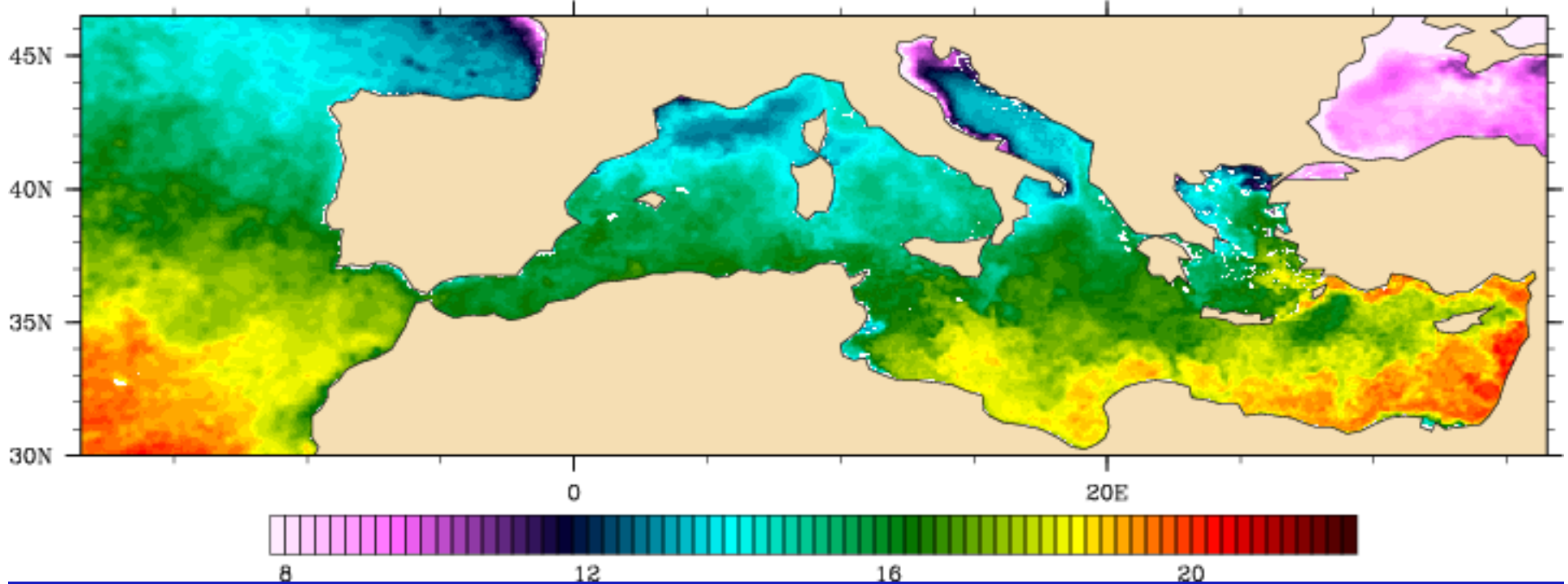


Seattle,
USA

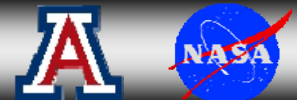




Mediterranean SST 03 Jan, '08



The Medspiration project combines SST data measured independently by different satellites, including Envisat-AATSR, into a set of products that represent the best measure of SST, presented in a form that can be assimilated into numerical ocean forecasting models.



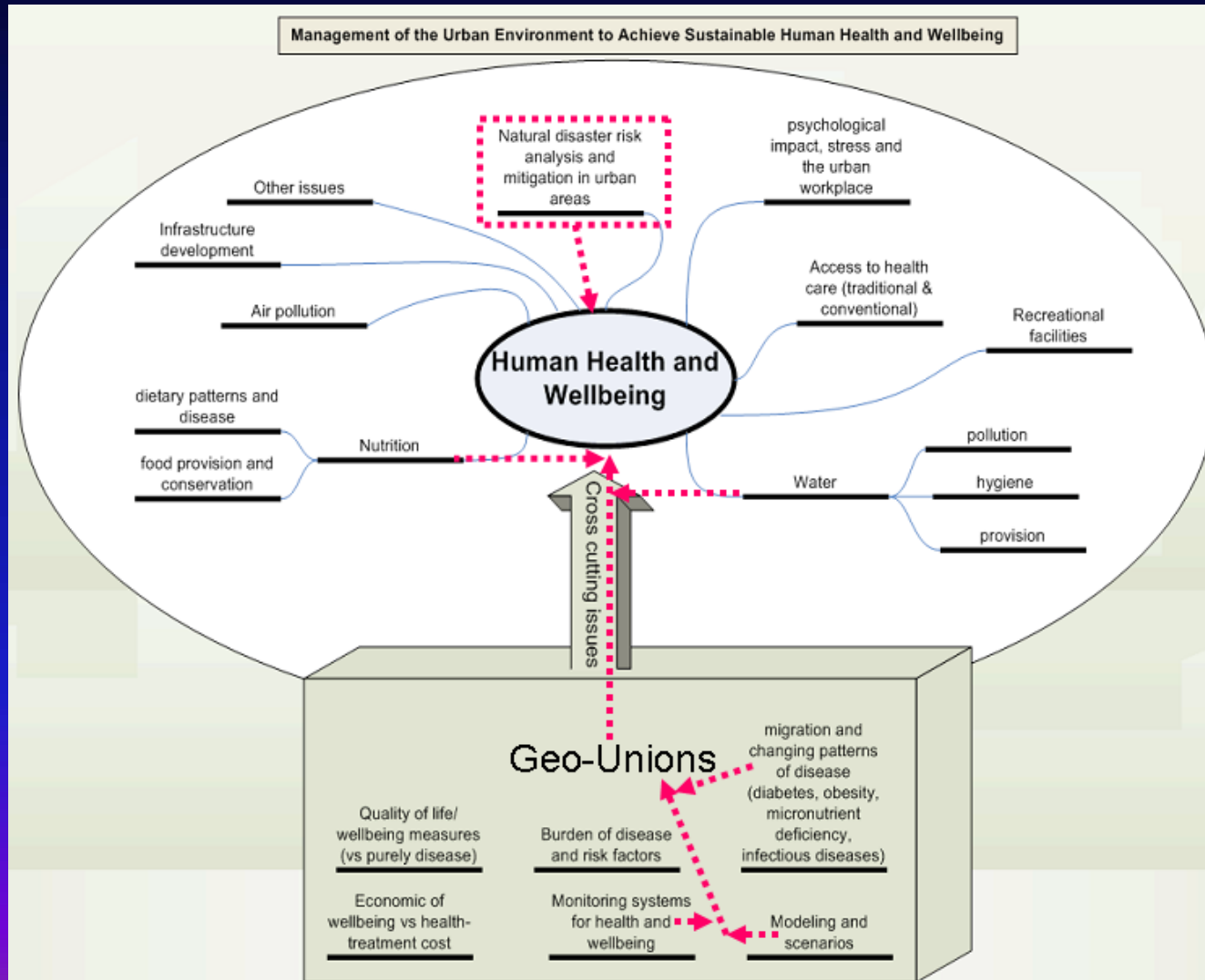


Aims and Goals of SHWB

- Demonstrate extent to which a range of science and technology is important to health and well-being;
- Educate (at multiple levels) about science and technology using modern means of communication;
- Collaborate to identify areas unmet and produce new ideas, science and technology partnerships to look to the future;
- Develop an inventory of ongoing programs, and activities to identify unmet needs; and
- Develop an appreciation for the SHWB systems approach



ICSU GeoUnions Science for Health & Well-being





Contacts:

Stan Morain smorain@edac.unm.edu
Amelia Budge abudge@edac.unm.edu
William Sprigg wsprigg@u.arizona.edu

PHAIRS website: <http://phairs.unm.edu>

