

Climate services to reduce human health impact associated with environmental risk factors exposure

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Background

- Environmental risk factors: *Air pollution* and *heat exposure*
 - Air pollution*: Especially harmful to people with a chronic respiratory disease. Inhalation of air pollutants can lead to irritation, inflammation, lowered self-cleaning and immunological defense capacity of the lungs.
 - Heat exposure*: Heat stress leads to an excess morbidity risk of 1-9%. (Witt et al, Dt. Ärzteblatt 2016). Higher temperatures are correlated with higher ozone concentrations.
- Climate change → *Adaptation measures* are needed to improve prevention, to increase resilience, and to protect vulnerable groups.
- H2020 Insurance Health DEMO* → Definition and demonstration of potential services to assess climate risk for human health.

H2020 Insurance



CLIMATE SERVICES – Health Sector

Risk/Impact Assessment for Planning Purposes

(health care, urban, infrastructure)

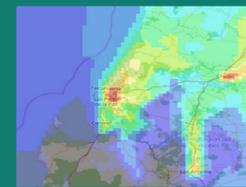
- Local-specific risk evaluation (high-resolution environmental database + user-specific health data)
- Morbidity and mortality associated cost
- Cost projections based on climate change scenarios



Risk/Impact Forecast System

(prevention/warning system, hospital management, telemedicine)

- Recommendations to prevent exacerbation
- Reduce hospital admissions
- Estimate required resources in hospitals



H2020 Insurance – Health DEMO (<https://h2020insurance.oasishub.co/>)

- Morbidity data and high-resolution environmental data → district specific climate relative risk for COPD hospital admissions in Berlin and Potsdam, considering the period between 2012-2016.
- Attributable morbidity fraction and the associated cost → present condition.
- Climate change projections (air quality and heat exposure) → potential future losses.
- In parallel, a clinical trial demonstrated how specific counteracting measures (establish ideal room temperatures, telemedicine to monitor the domestic environment, etc.) can help to reduce the hospital stay and shorten recovery time.

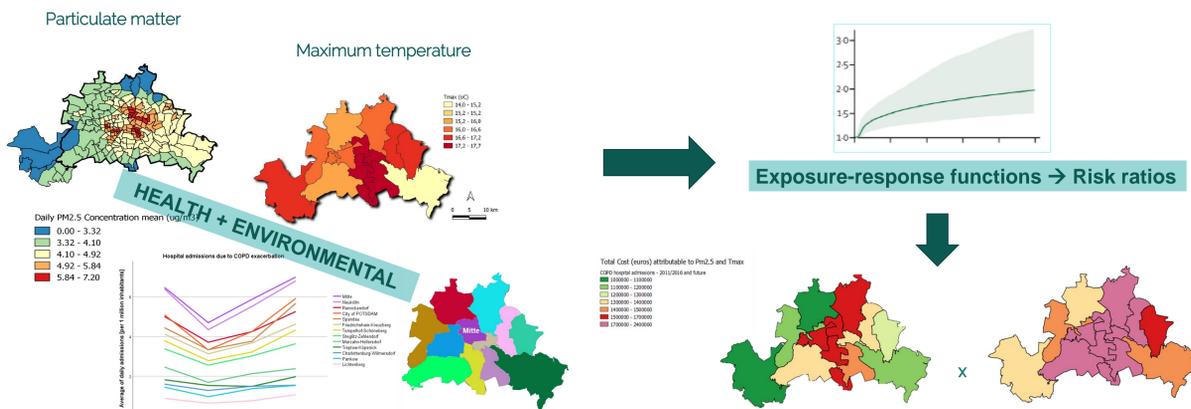


Figure 1 – Illustrative scheme of climate change impact assessment, based on high-resolution data provided as climate service (H2020 Insurance Health DEMO).

CAMS Project – AIRE Salud (www.airesalud.cl)

- System based on a geospatial analysis of medical consultations in public emergencies (2011 and 2018) by the Department of Health Statistics and Information (DEIS) of the Ministry of Health of Chile.
- Demographic/socioeconomic data + “real-time” health data + atmospheric variables = geostatistical/machine learning algorithms.

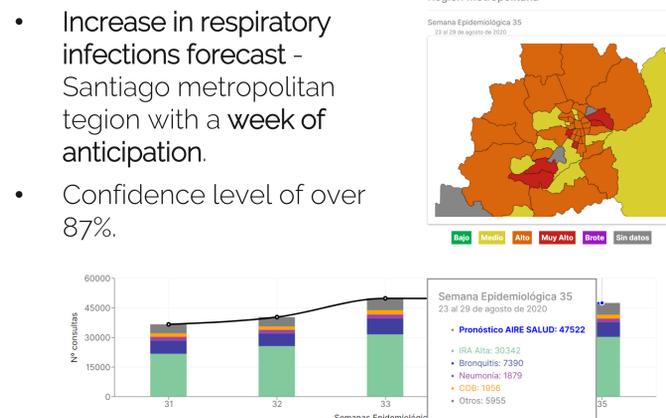


Figure 2 – Risk mapping and hospital admissions due to respiratory outcomes weekly forecast - (Illustrative results (AIRE SALUD)).

Conclusion

- The described applications are promising decision-making tools for adaptation strategies in urban areas, improving population resilience and/or giving support to healthcare infrastructure planning.

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