

SAHSU and the EUROHEIS project – an overview

Environmental Public Health Tracking Conference in Philadelphia 24-26 March 2004

Lars Jarup

Imperial College London



POISONED TOWN

Cancer children THE TIMES FRIDAY MAY 17 1996 IN Three classroum at school in town hit by pollution contract leukaemia Paren

One school, one class

. three cancer cases

EPENDANT 17 MAY 1996

Leukaemia cluster

THE GUARDIAN 17 May 1996

Poison town in fear



The Black Enquiry Recommendation 5

"... encouragement should be given to an organisation ... to co-ordinate centrally the monitoring of small area statistics around major installations producing discharges that might present a carcinogenic or mutagenic hazard to the public. In this way, early warning of any untoward health effect could be obtained."

London, HMSO, 1984



- The Small Area Health Statistics Unit (SAHSU)
- Commenced 1987
- London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
- Imperial College London since 1996



Scope of work

- To develop and maintain a comprehensive database of postcoded health data
- To develop and maintain relevant databases of environmental exposures and social confounding factors at the small-area level
- To carry out substantive research studies on environment and health, including studies of socio-economic factors and health



Scope of work

- To respond rapidly to ad hoc queries about unusual clusters of disease, particularly in the neighbourhood of industrial installations
- To develop and maintain a Rapid Inquiry Facility
- To develop small-area statistical methodology

In the SAHSU database

er ortality osp. Adm. Cong. Mal.

Denominator

Census (Births) (Admissions)

EDs (Postcodes)

Postcodes

Postcode - ED LUTs

Health geog. - Census geog. LUTs

Aggregation, re-aggregation,
interpolation to selected units

Points, lines, areas Modelled concentrations

Environmental Various sources

EDs

Socio-economic Census Deprivation index



Some examples of recent and ongoing research

- Landfill (hazardous waste) sites
 - Birth outcomes
 - Cancers
- Water chlorination by-products
 - Birth outcomes
- Spatial epidemiology of prostate and testicular cancer
- Chemical industry (chloralkali)
 - Kidney disease



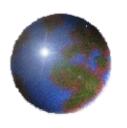
Some issues of interpretation

- Data problems
- Latency periods/migration
- Ecological bias
- Confounding
- Exposure model validation

Methods in small-area statistics

- GIS methods use and misuse
 - Linda Beale
- Statistical Methodology for disease mapping: rate smoothing and issues of sensitivity and specificity
 - Sylvia Richardson
- Statistical modelling of environment-health relationships: handling ecological bias
 - Nicky Best

SAHSU website



www.sahsu.org



Main objectives

- to assess the feasibility of implementing systems for point source investigations and disease and exposure mapping, within the participating countries, modeled on the Rapid Inquiry Facility (RIF) system being developed within SAHSU, UK (2000)
- To implement the RIF where feasible (2001/2002)
- To evaluate the usefulness of the implemented RIF systems in several case studies (2002/2003)



- Successful implementation is greatly dependent on good quality data being available for use
- Size of the geographical base units and sparseness of data may pose problems
 - Statistical methods may at least partially overcome problems related to data resolution and sparseness
 - In general, a Bayesian hierarchical modeling approach is recommended

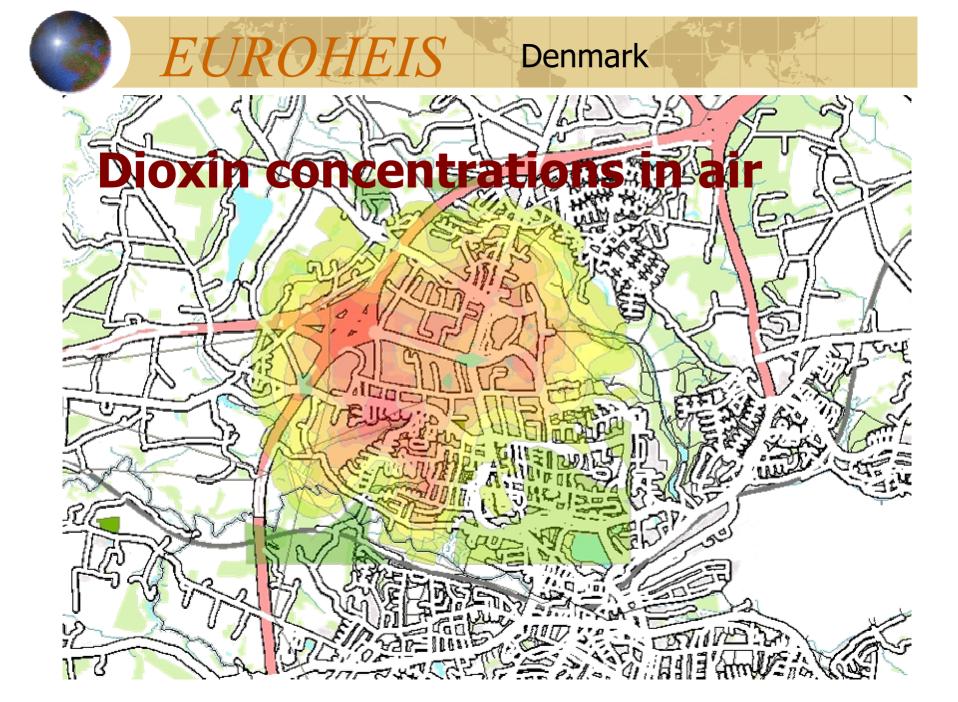


Implementations of UK RIF

- Spain
- Sweden
- Finland
- **™** The Netherlands



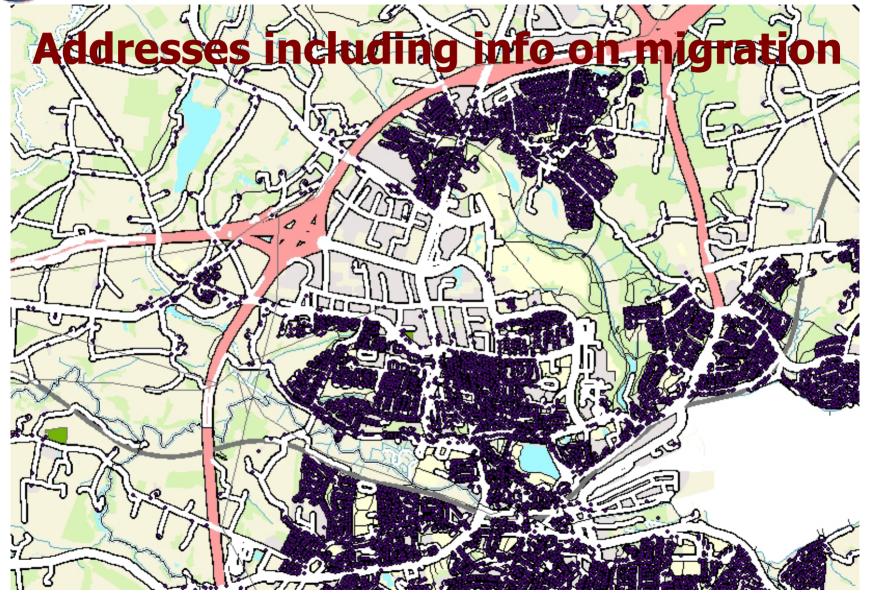
- Modified implementation of the RIF in Denmark
- Measures of socio-economic status (deprivation)
 - Ireland
- ♣Health Impact Assessment
 ■Italy (WHO Rome)





EUROHEIS

Denmark





Denmark

