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Aim of this ST

 Illustrate how air quality data can be used to investigate the health effects they can produce, with a focus on novel pollutant metrics.







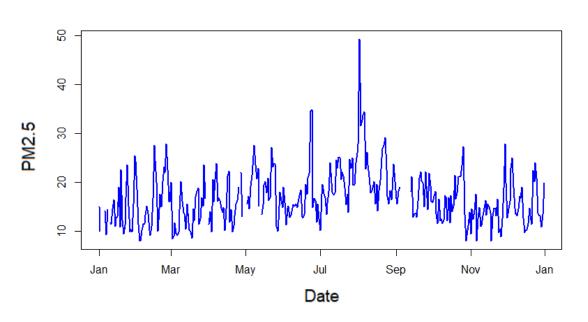


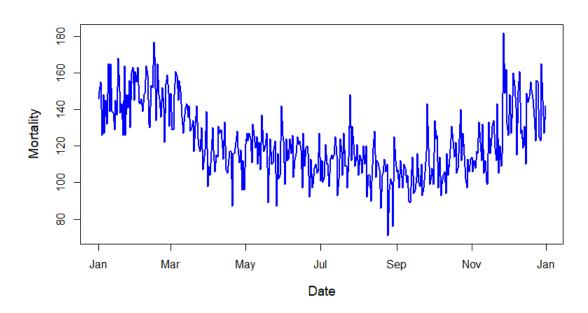
Link air quality and health

Air Quality Monitors



Mortality or hospitalization registries





- Time series analysis
- Health impact assessment









Health data

- Where to obtain it
- How to process it
- Challenges and recommendations: data suppressions, costs, unavailable recent data, data licenses, data access limitations, ...

DEATH	Entry No.
Registration district	Administrative area
Sub-district	
Date and place of death	
2. Name and surname	3. Sex
	Maiden surname
	of woman who has married
5. Date and place of birth	
Occupation and usual address	
7.(a) Name and surname of informant	(h) Ourlifestion
7.(a) Name and surname of informant	(b) Qualification
(c) Usual address	
I certify that the particulars given by me above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief	Signature
true to the best of my knowledge and belief	of informant
9. Cause of death	



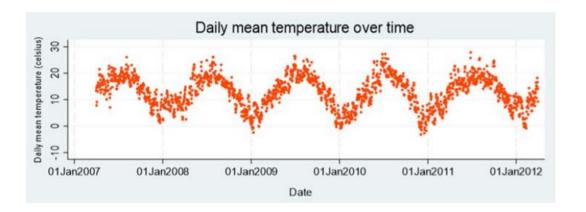


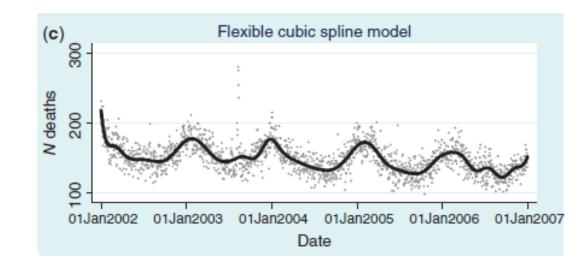




Complementary data

- Weather variables
- Other pollutants
- Bank holidays
- Time trends, seasonality













Required sample size

- Small effects (e.g. 0.5% increase in mortality), although relevant at population level
- May need 100,000s of deaths to detect them
- Include large cities, long periods









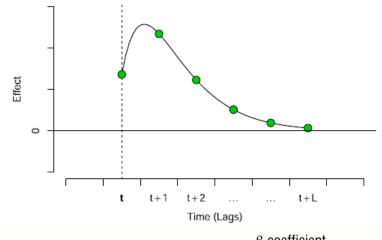
Statistical analysis

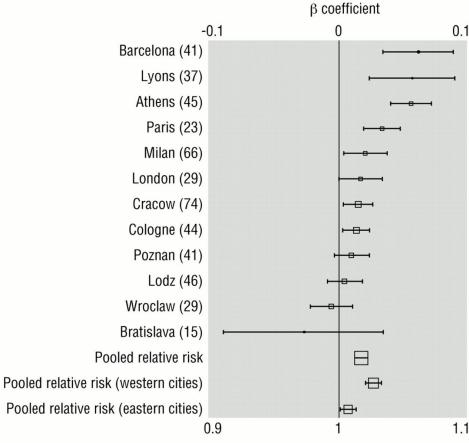
- quasi-Poisson regression models
- Delayed effects (distributed lag models)
 - references to documents to help fitting those models
- Meta-analysis to combine results from multiple cities





RI-URBANS (101036245) Final Science Meeting, Sept 9th, 2025





Relative risk

Statistical analysis

- Multi-pollutant models
 - 2- or 3-pollutant models
 - Factor analysis/source apportionment
 - Clustering days
 - Hierarchical models
 - other methods









Statistical analysis

- Components:
 - ways to adjust for total mass
- Ultrafine particles:
 - accounting for lower size limit
 - exposure misclassification (spatial heterogeneity)









Health impact assessment

- Predict the potential health benefits and health impacts from a policy in a given population – E.g. Number of deaths
- Data needs
- Calculations
- Uncertainty



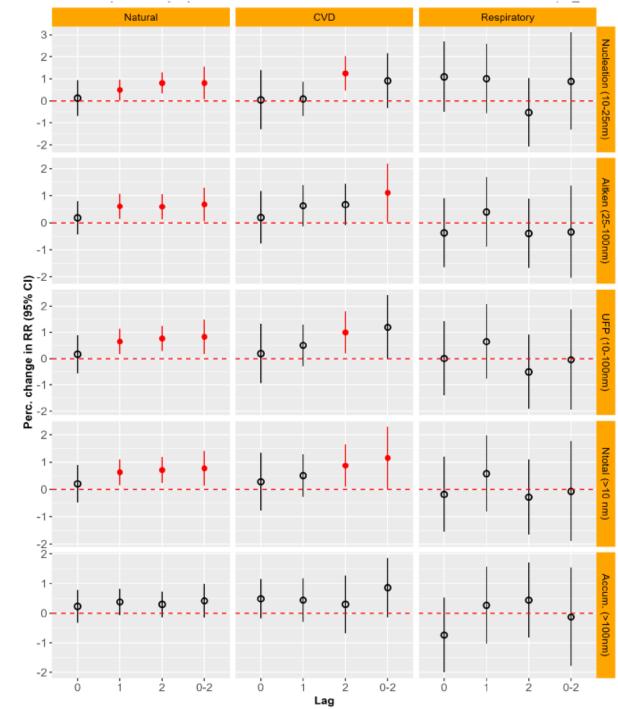






Illustration with RI-URBANS data

 How we have estimated health effects of UFP-PNSD.







RI-URBANS (1

Thank you!







