## Seven Critical Gaps Related to the Public Health Impacts of Landscape Fire Smoke

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The Social-Ecological Consequences of Future Wildfire in the West
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National Collaborating Centre for Environmental Health

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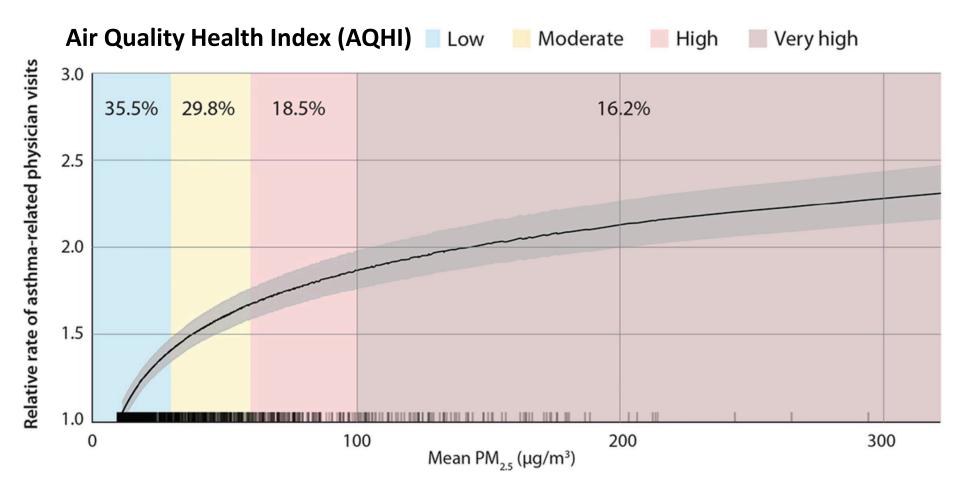


1) Fire and smoke always go together, but smoke is often not part of the fire conversation.



# 2) Consideration of smoke is often directly proportional to its air quality impacts.





### 3) While there is good and bad landscape fire, there is only bad smoke.



#### 4) We have very little evidence about the longer-lasting health effects.



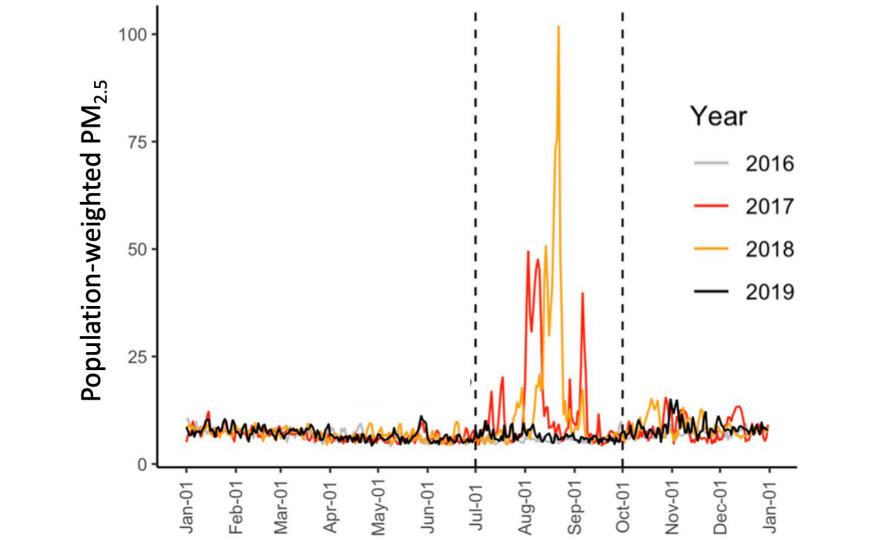
#### Chronic effects so far...

- Persistent reductions in lung function
- Increased cardiovascular disease (wildland firefighters)
- Higher healthcare use
- Subsequent severe acute events (e.g., MI)
- Lung, brain cancers

Without more specific evidence, there is NO REASON to believe that exposure to landscape fire smoke carries less risk than other types of air pollution, and some risks may be higher.

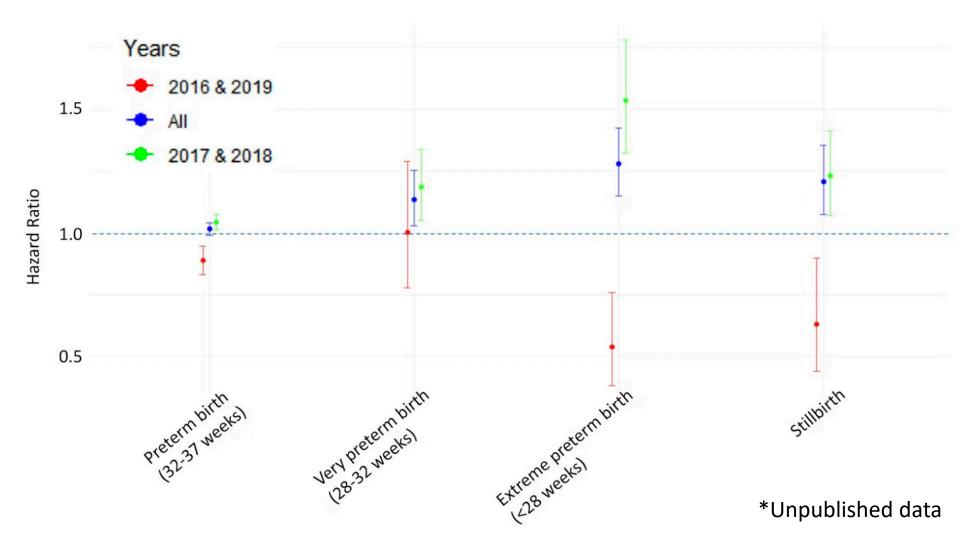
5) Exposures are more episodic, complex, and intense than any other type of air pollution.





#### 6) Understudied fetuses, infants, and children will likely bear the greatest burden.







7) Building population resilience requires personal behavioural change.

#### Thank you!

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