

Wildfire smoke: Enhancing information exchange

Michael Brauer

School of Population and Public Health



THE UNIVERSITY
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



IHME

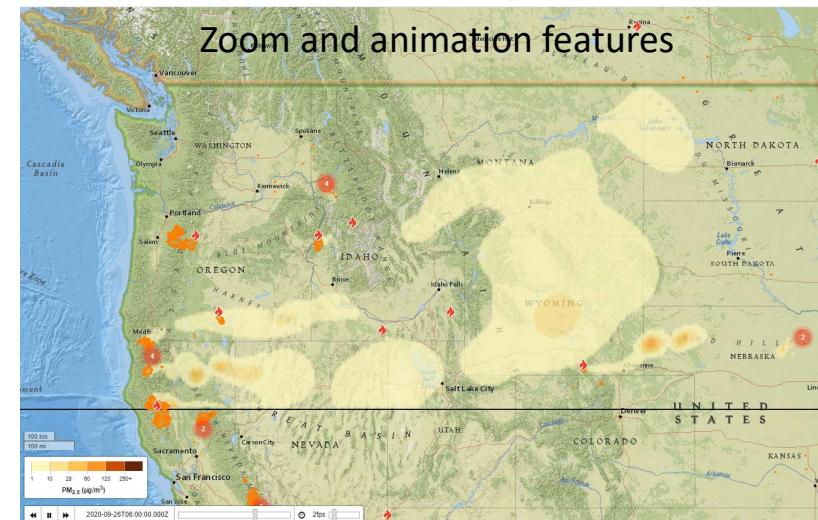
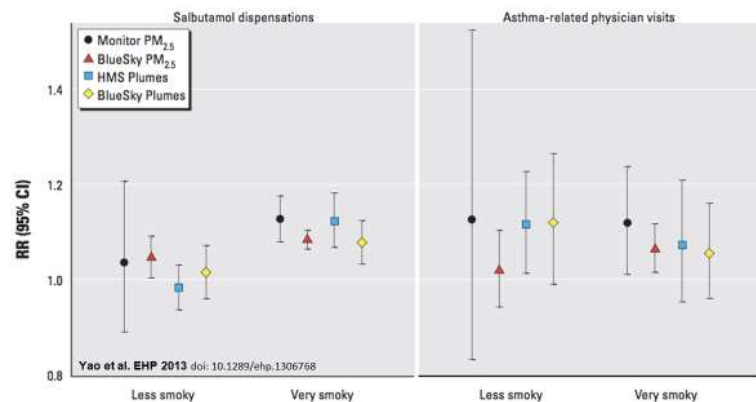
Institute for Health Metrics
and Evaluation

Vancouver, Sept 13, 2020

Smoke forecasts for health protection

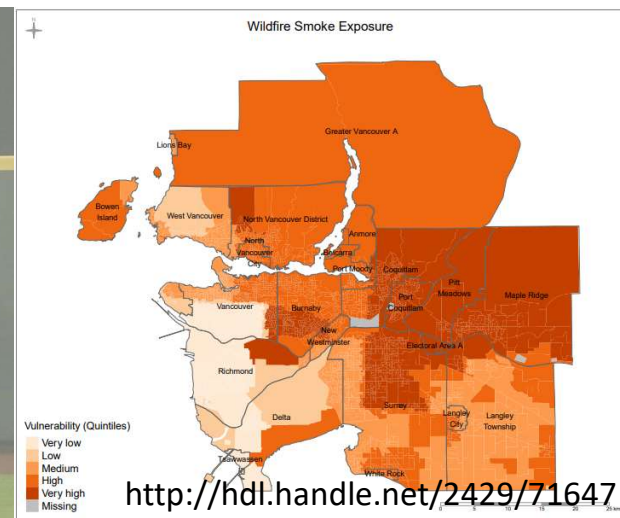
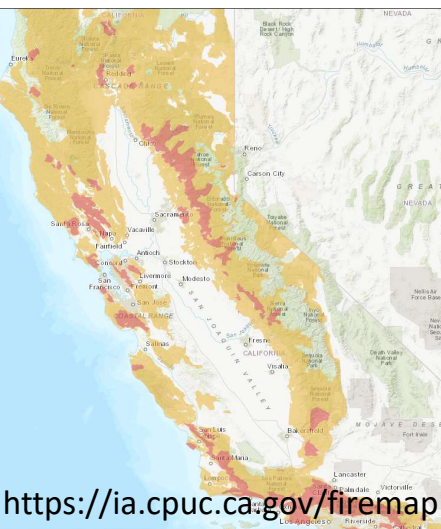
- Temporal and spatial specificity > accuracy or complexity
- Integrate into existing weather tools - **Is smoke any less important than rain?**
- Extend current tools to 7-day smoke forecast

Effects of **forecasted** smoke consistent with effects of **observed** smoke for asthma outcomes



Tools for seasonal impacts and event planning

- Integrate (seasonal) fire hazard information & smoke forecasts
- Hazard maps: areas with high smoke probability
 - Smoke contingency plans for events in high hazard areas
 - Cumulative impacts in high hazard areas?

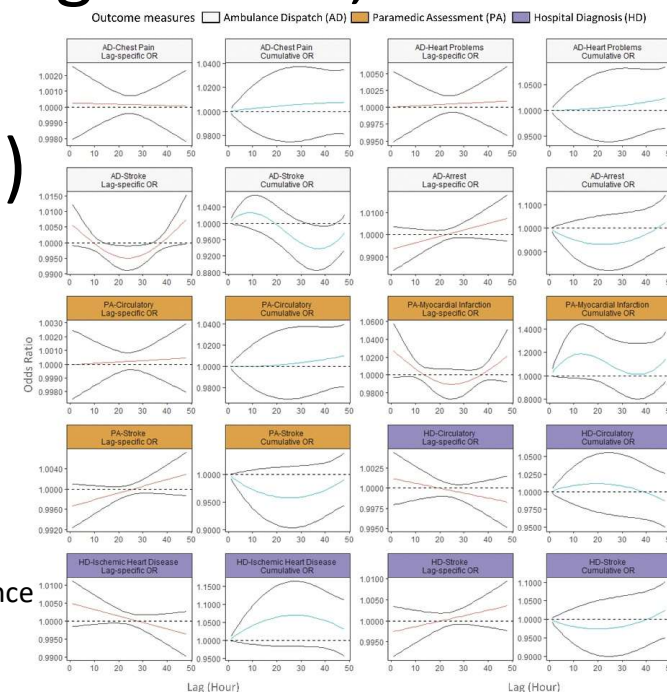


Visual/Perception vs air quality/exposure/risk

- AQI rolling average vs hourly pollutant measurements
- ~immediate health impacts
- Low-cost sensors indoors and outdoors (e.g schools, care facilities) in high risk areas
- Integrate into building systems (filtration)



Yao et al. 2020. Particulate Matter and Ambulance Dispatches during Wildfire Seasons: A Case-Crossover Study in British Columbia, Canada.



Other communications issues

- General public, healthcare providers, building managers, schools, etc.
- Co-exposures
 - Wildfire smoke + extreme heat
 - Wildfire smoke + COVID
- **Preparation** before onset of season
 - Medication and disease management
 - Filtration