



Assessing the Exposome Using Wearable Sensors: Challenges and Opportunities

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Health Scientist Administrator
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

The Outstanding Challenge: Environmental Exposure Assessment

Editorial

Complementing the Genome with an “Exposome”: The Outstanding Challenge of Environmental Exposure Measurement in Molecular Epidemiology

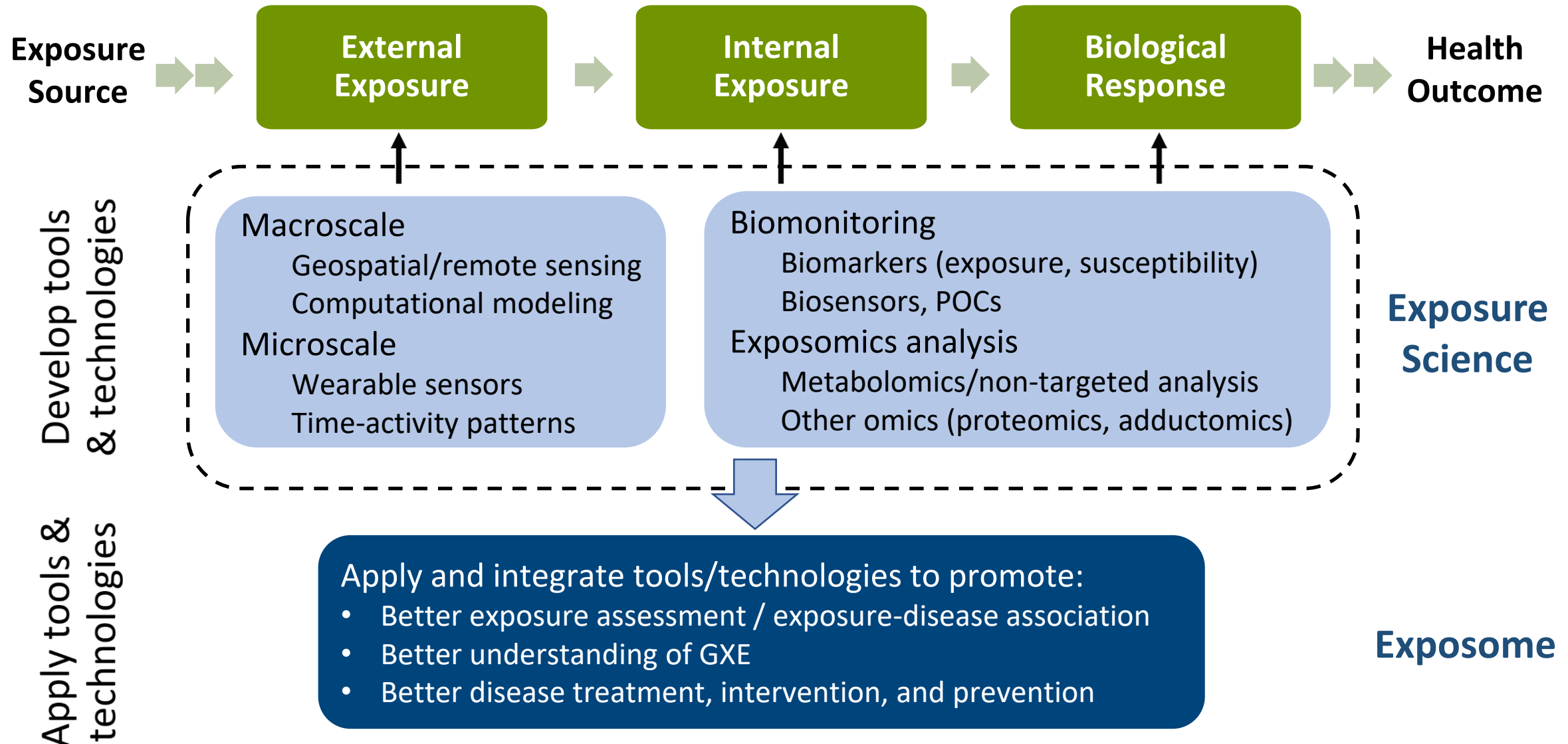
Christopher Paul Wild

Molecular Epidemiology Unit, Centre for Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Leeds Institute of Genetics, Health and Therapeutics, Faculty of Medicine and Health, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom



“This concept of an exposome may be useful in drawing attention to the need for methodologic developments in exposure assessment.”

NIEHS Exposure Science and the Exposome Program



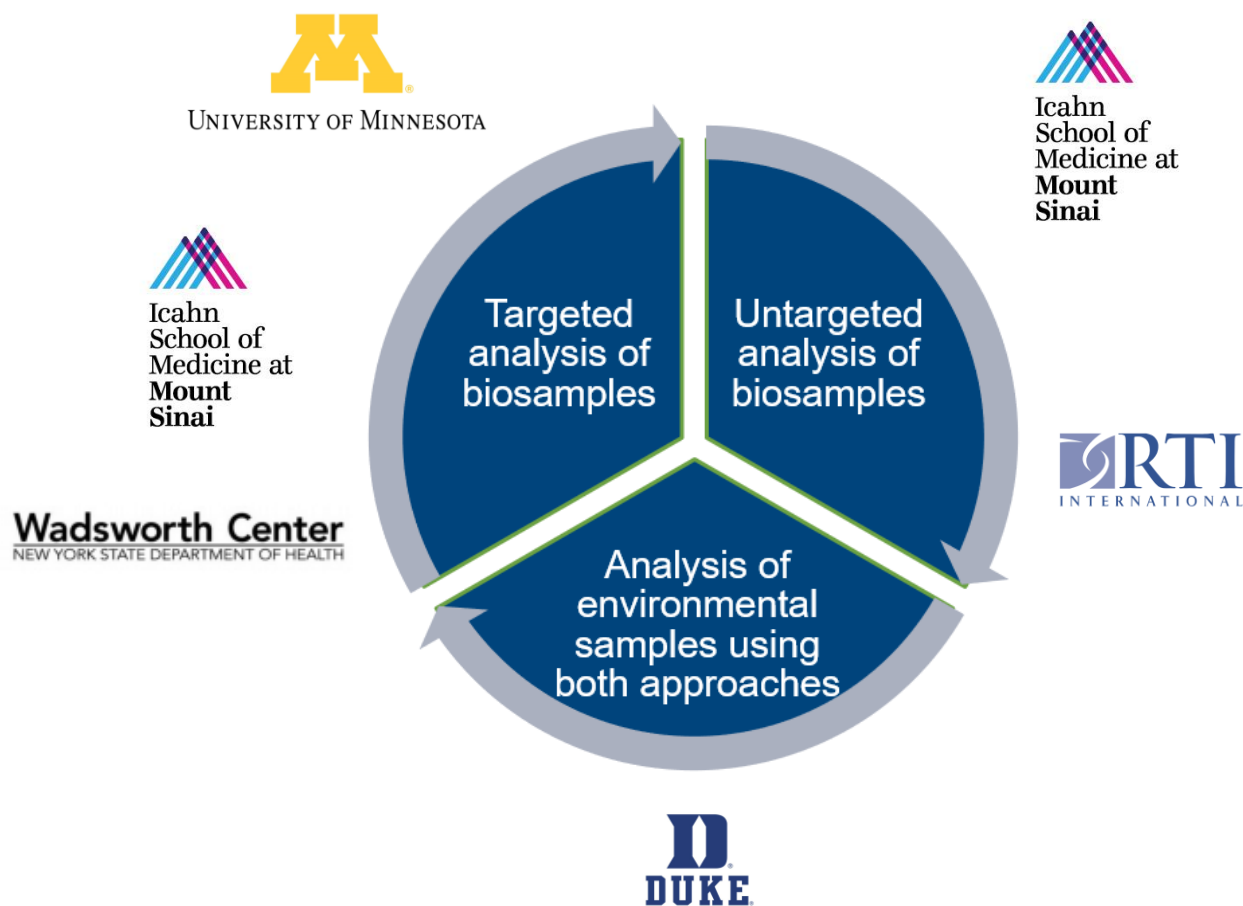
The Human Health Exposure Analysis Resource: 2019 - 2024



Goal

Provide infrastructure for adding or expanding exposure analysis to advance understanding of the impact of environmental exposures on human health throughout the life course

HHEAR Laboratory Network



HHEAR Coordinating Center

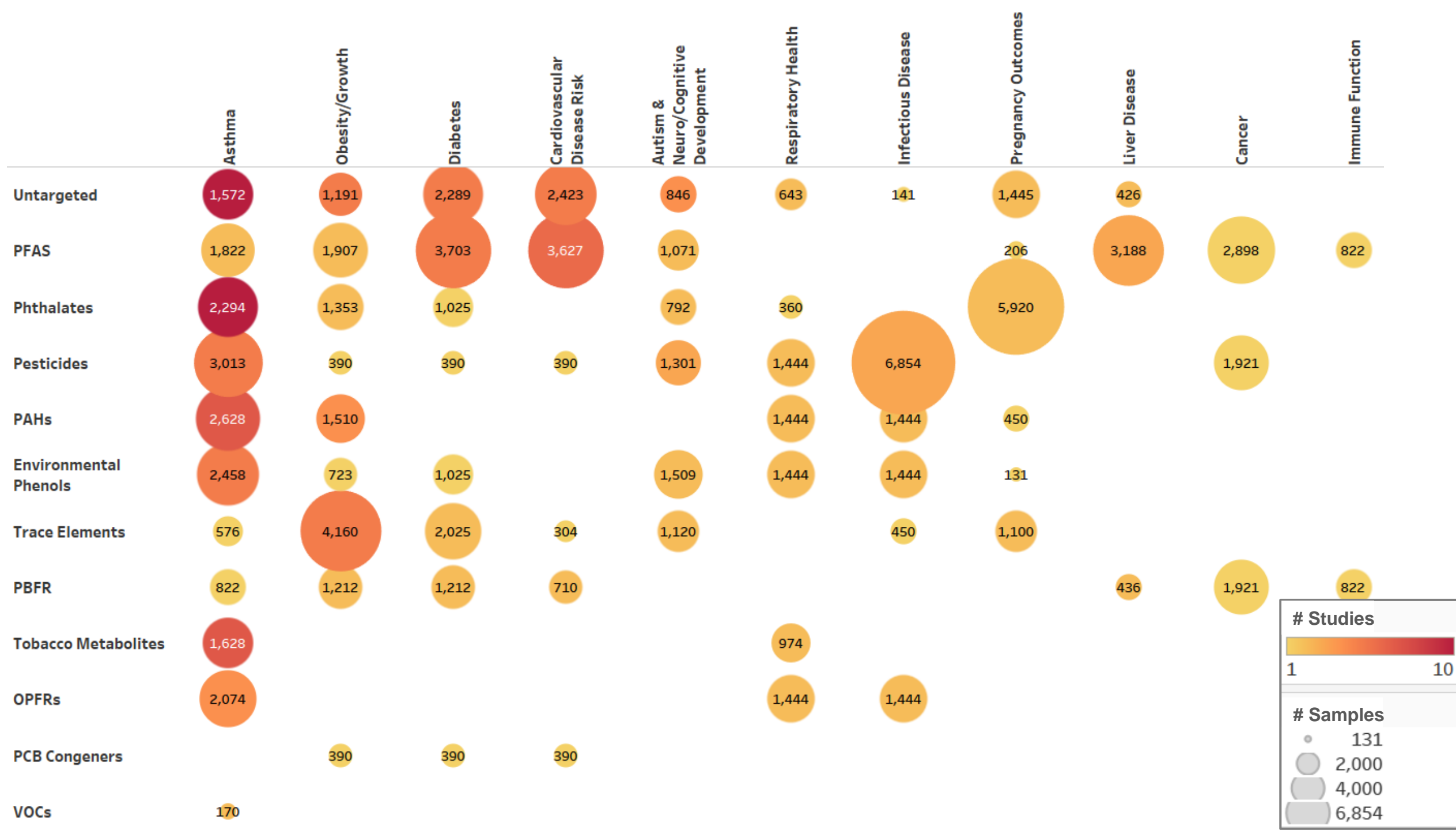


HHEAR Data Center



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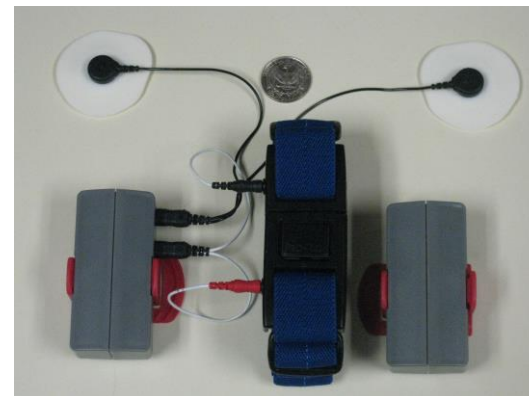
Sensors for Personal Monitoring



MicroPEM
RTI International



Silicone Wristbands
Oregon State University



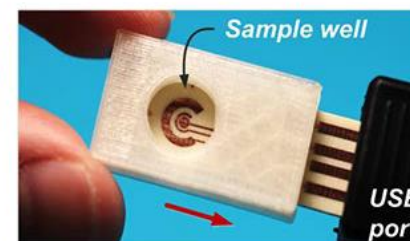
AutoSense Sensor Suite, U of Memphis



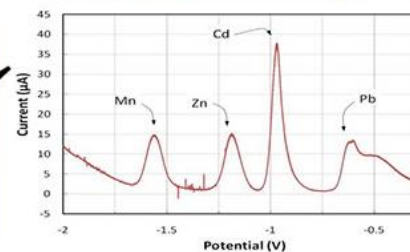
Personal Ultrafine Particle Counter (PUPF), Enmont



Personal Ozone Monitor (POM), 2B Technologies



POC sensor for Multi-Metal Measurement
U of Illinois Chicago



NIEHS Supported Sensor Research

- Hardware
 - Continuous measurements
 - GPS technology
 - Wireless data transmission
- Software
 - Data processing and statistical analysis
 - User interface (computer or smartphone)
- Miniaturize
 - More wearable
- Improve battery life
 - Less user interference
- Laboratory and field testing
 - More accurate and reliable measurement

Example 1: the New York City Biking Study

Steve Chillrud/Darby Jack, Columbia University

- **Background**
 - Approximately eight hundred thousand (773,000) New Yorkers ride a bike regularly (NYC DOT)
 - How does air pollution affect these cyclists?
- **Hypothesis**
 - Potential inhaled dose is a better exposure metric to study the impacts of air pollution on HR, BP

Potential inhaled dose = concentration * minute respiration



MicroAeth
Black Carbon



MicroPEM
PM2.5, accelerometer



Hexoskin Shirt

Respiratory sensors
(minute respiration)
Cardiac sensors (HR)

Blood pressure
monitors, GPS

Example 1: the New York City Biking Study

Data collection

- 149 study participants
- Five to six 24-hr sessions
- Exposure
 - PM2.5, Black Carbon, GPS
- Physiological
 - respiration, BP, HR, physical activity

The screenshot displays a news article titled "What's in the Air as You Cycle" from WNYC News, published by WNYC News. Below the article title is the New York Times logo. The main headline of the article is "On Your Bike, Watch Out". To the left of the headline is the National Geographic logo. In the top right corner, there is a "LOGIN" link. Below the article is a video player with the title "Does Air Pollution Reduce Cycling's Health Benefits?". The video player shows a thumbnail of two people cycling on a path. The video description states: "Columbia University scientists use innovative tools to investigate how vehicle exhaust". The video URL is <https://www.youtube.com/watch>. The video title is "City Cyclists: Here's How Much Pollution You're Actually ...". The video description continues: "Air pollution now causes more than 4 million deaths a year. ... New York City has made big strides since the ...". The video was uploaded on Jul 28, 2018, by VICE News. The video duration is 4:11.

Example 2: Wristbands

Development of a Route of Exposure Model Using Silicone Wristbands as Personal Samplers

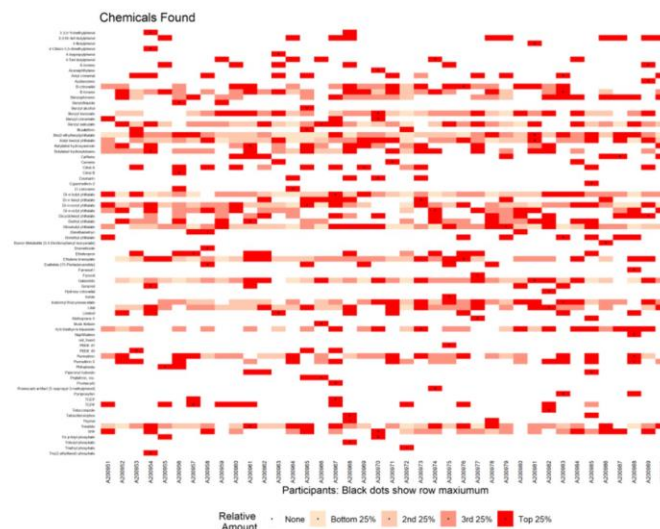
Project Number
 1R43ES033586-01

Contact PI/Project Leader
 O'CONNELL, STEVEN GEHRIG

Awardee Organization
 MYEXPOSOME, INC.



FIELD SAMPLING



1528 CHEMICAL SCREEN

Skin and Air

Normal configuration

Non-contact configuration

Air only

DATA COMPARISONS/
MODELING

The Concept of Microneedle Based Biosensing in Health Care

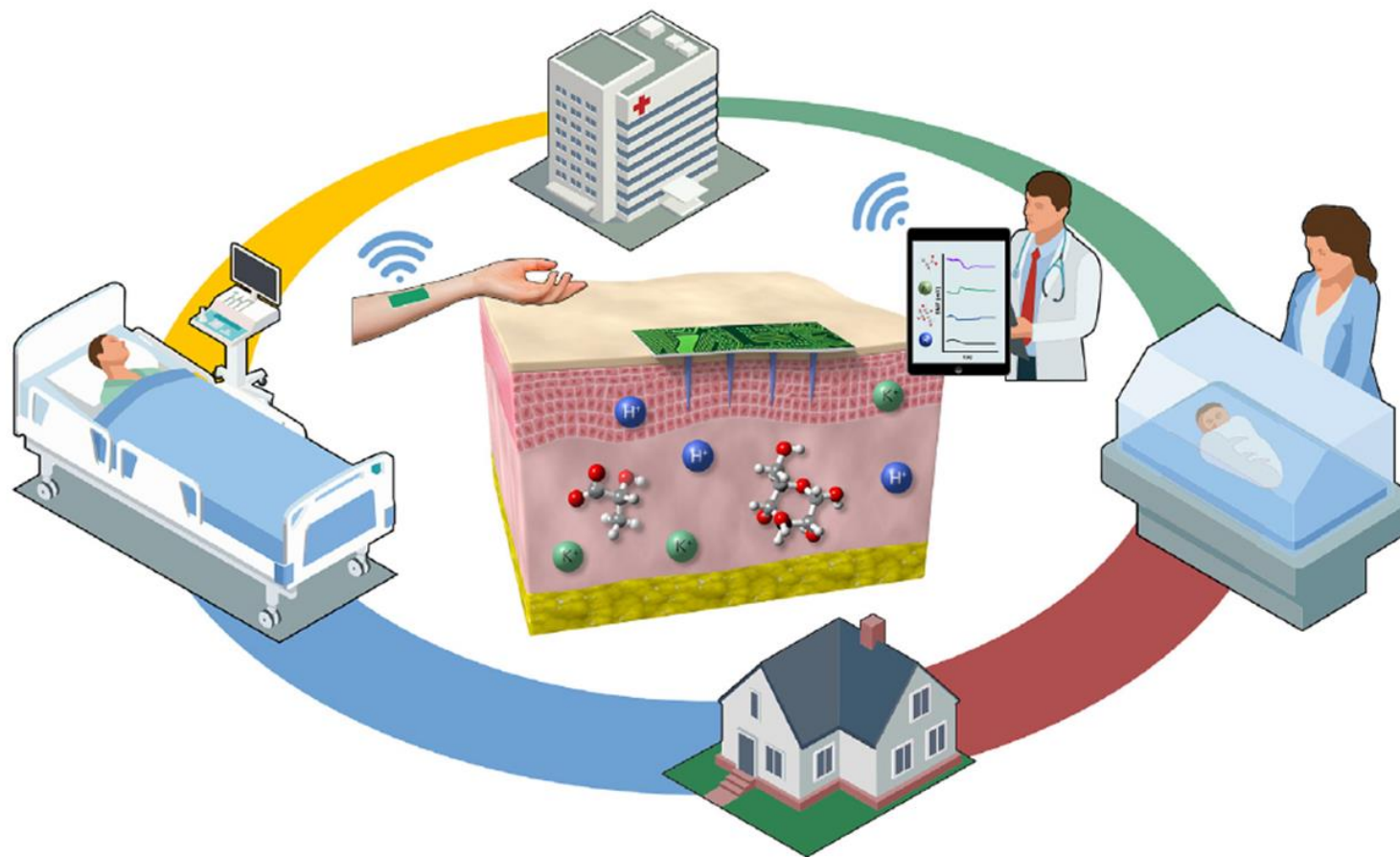
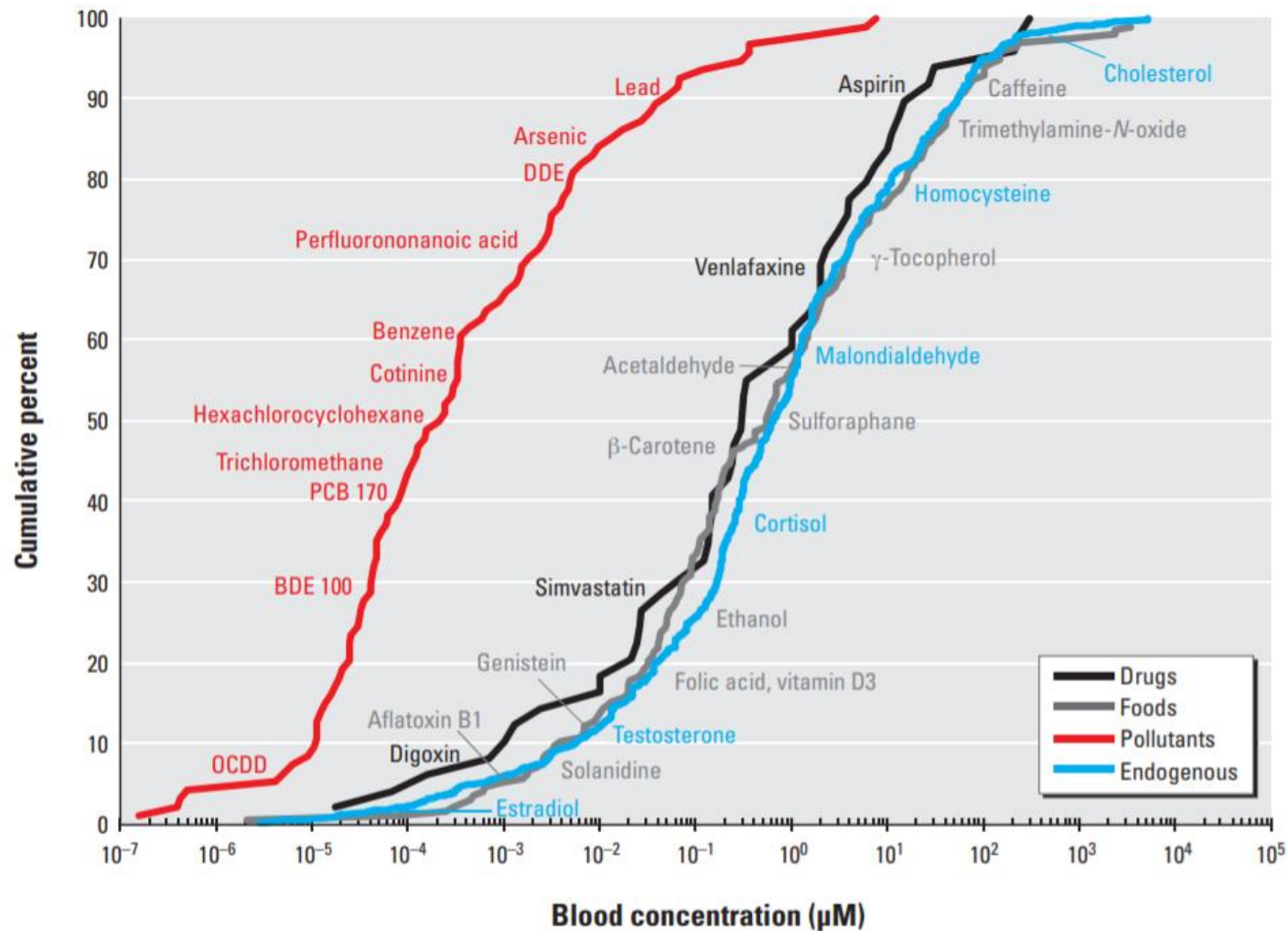


Fig. 1. Graphical concept. Application of microneedle-based sensors in the healthcare sector.

Challenge: Exposure Biomarkers Are Low Abundance



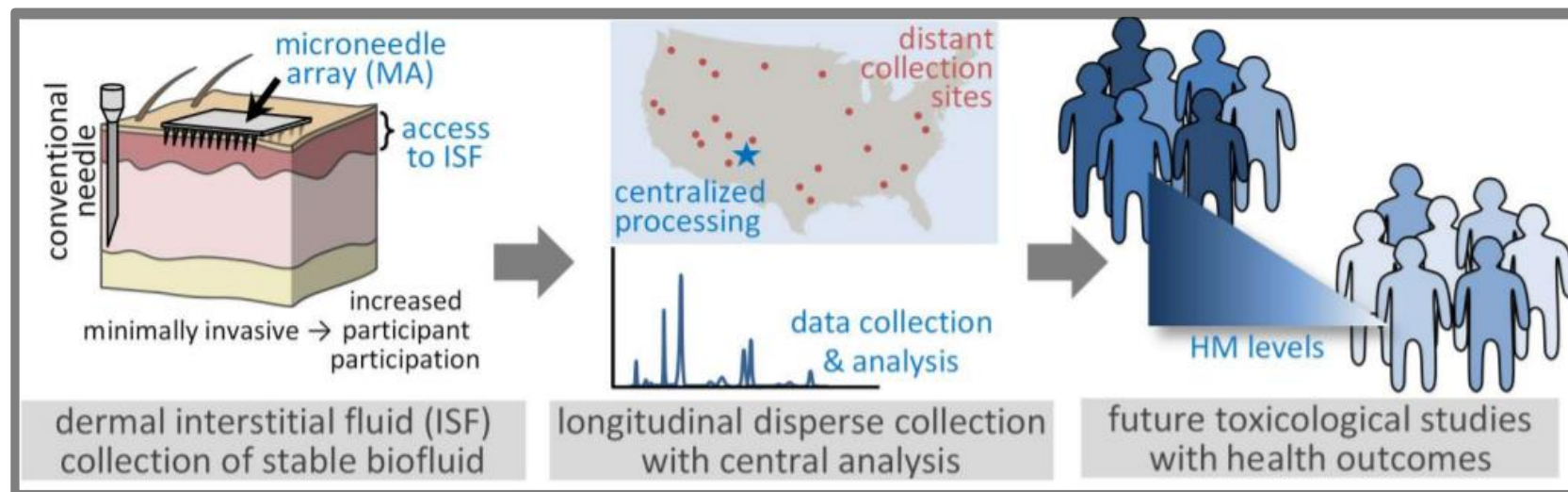
Example 3: Microneedle Arrays (MA)

Quantifying Heavy Metals in Interstitial Fluid for Remote Monitoring of Chronic Exposures

Project Number
1R03ES031724-01

Contact PI/Project Leader
BACA, JUSTIN THOMAS

Awardee Organization
UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO HEALTH
SCIS CTR



Advantages:

- Minimally invasive sampling can increase subject recruitment and number of samples per subject
- Potential for remote monitoring

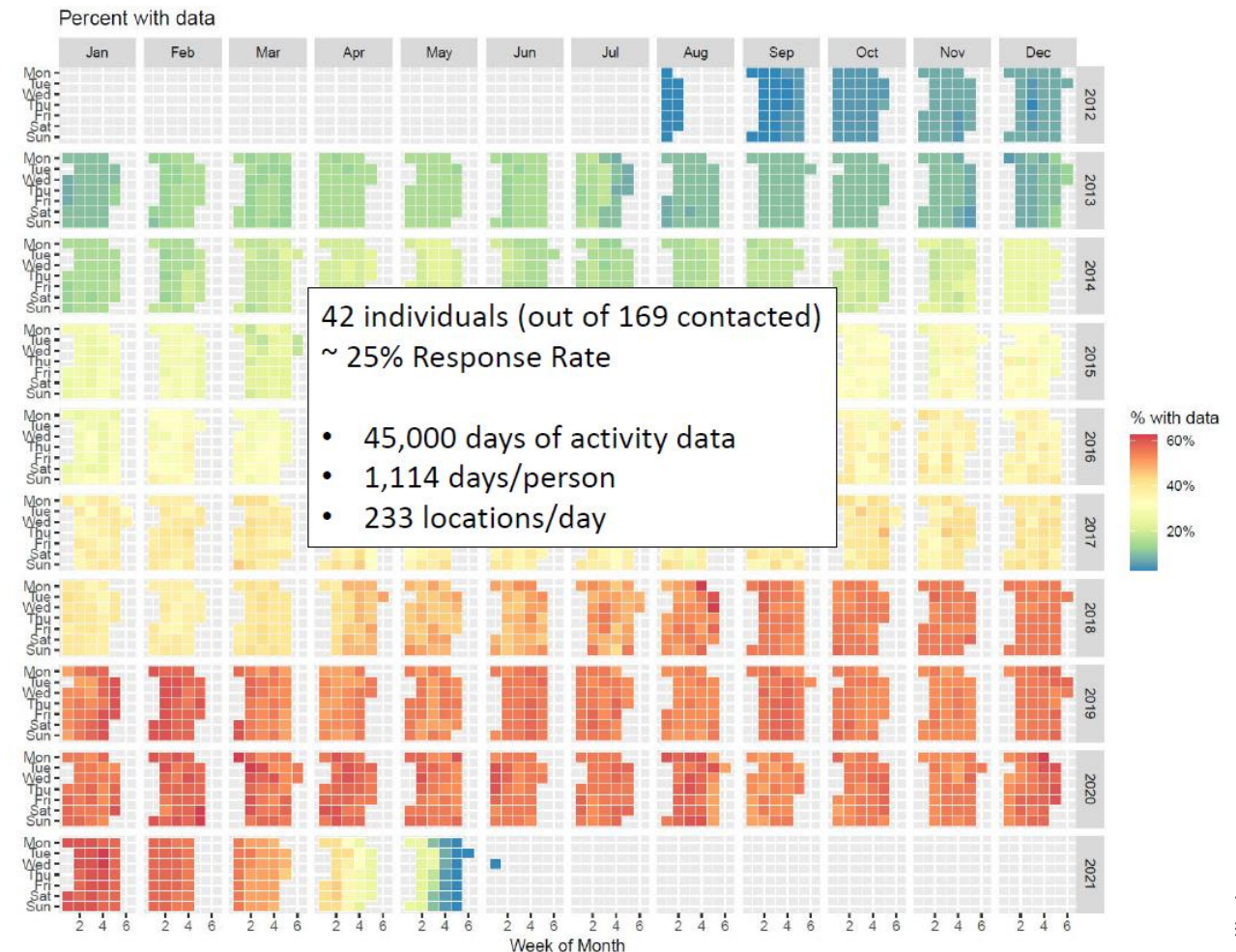
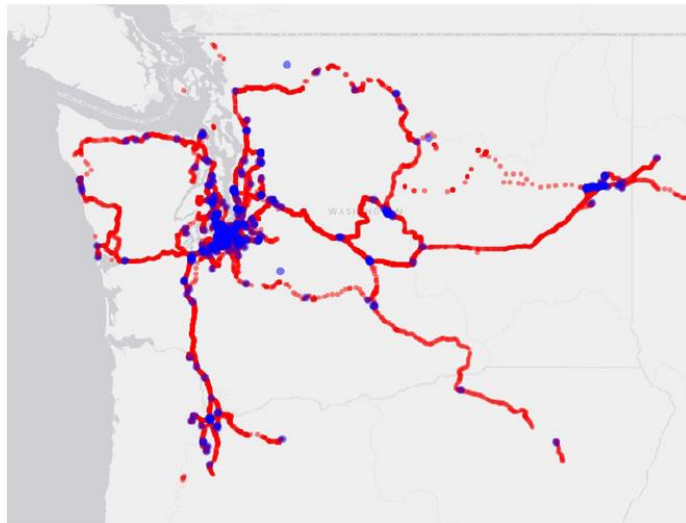
Example 4: Self-tracking Wearables (smart phone GPS data)

Perry Hystad, Oregon State University

Evaluating and Applying Google Timeline Data for Built Environment and Physical Activity Research

```
2021_MARCH.json - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

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  }
]
```



Example 5: Self-tracking Wearables (Fitbit)

Fitbit Data



Any Fitbit Data



Heart Rate By Zone
Summary



Heart Rate (Minute-
level)



Activity (Daily
Summary)

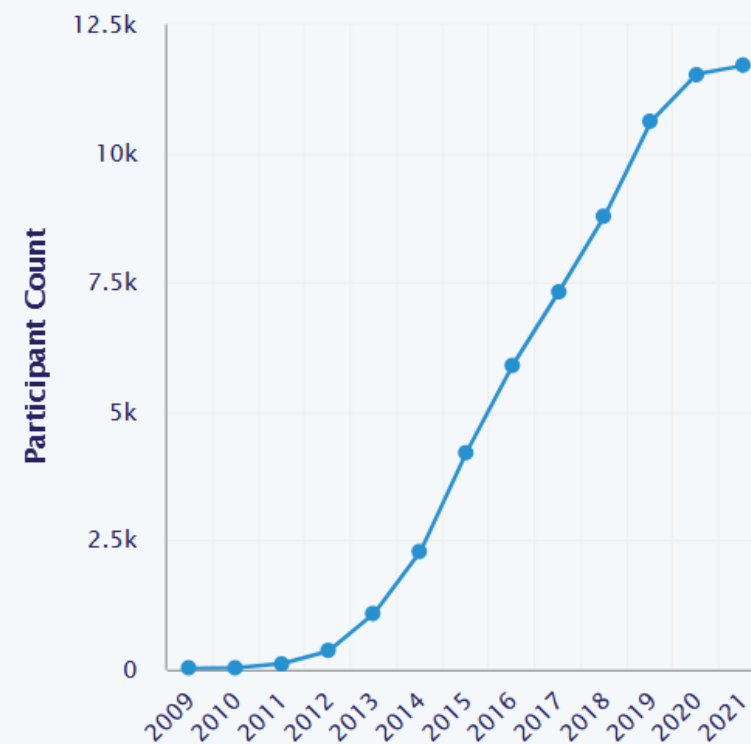


Activity Intraday Steps
(Minute-level)



Any Fitbit Data

Participants with any Fitbit data

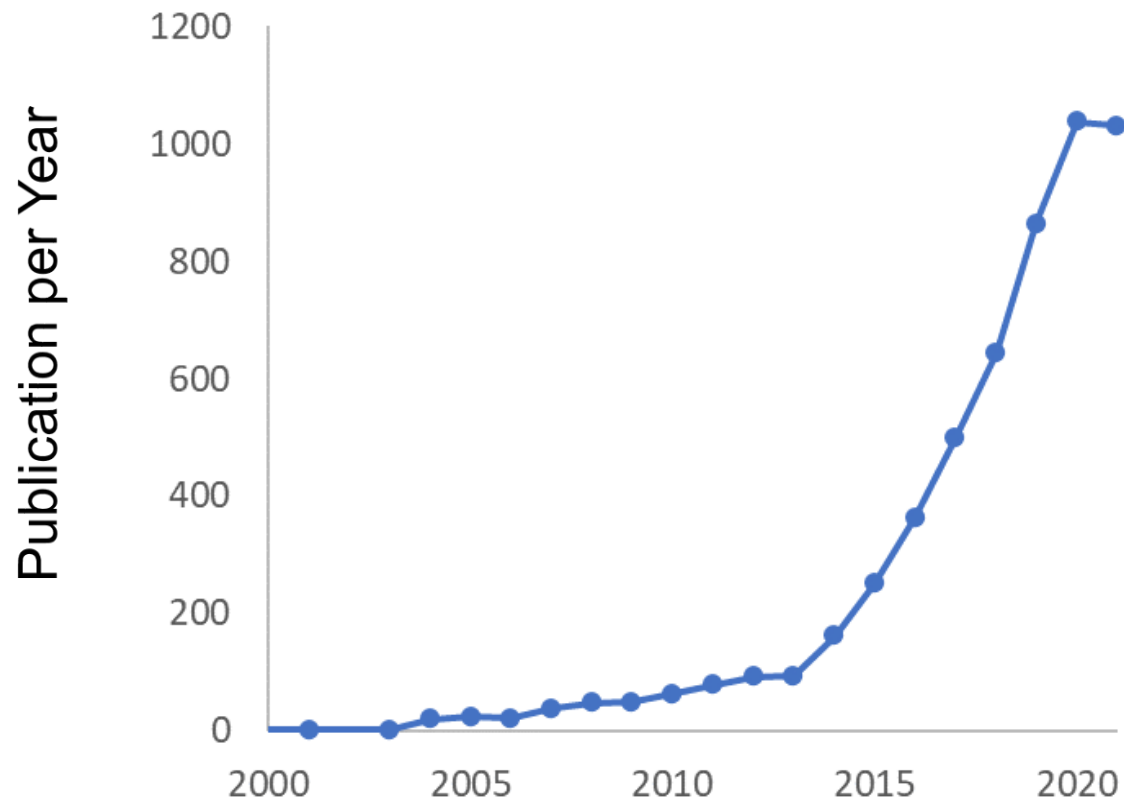


Summary

- Significant advancement in wearable technologies
 - Environmental minoring
 - Physical activity
 - Physiological monitoring (metabolic, cardiovascular, reparatory, temperature, ...)
- Continuous monitoring of small molecules at low concentrations is problematic
 - Alternatives (decentralized, non-invasive sampling + centralized analysis)
- Data challenges
- Privacy concerns

Wearable Technology is a Rapidly Growing Field

PubMed Search on Wearable Sensor



Acknowledgement

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Jennifer Collins



Yuxia Cui, Ph.D.



Daniel Shaughnessy, Ph.D.