Engaging communities and policy makers about near highway pollution and health

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~~~ **Committee For Boston Public Housing** 



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clinical visits in

Somerville an



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### Abstract

The Community Assessment of Freeway Exposure and Health study is a community-based participatory research effort collecting data to test associations between ultrafine particle levels near highways and blood markers of inflammation in people living closer and farther from the highways. As a CBPR project, we have a deep commitment to engaging the community, public and policy makers and have developed a number of communication strategies. We have a website that has recently been reformatted and updated. We have published two issues of a project newsletter and plan to publish at least two more. The newsletter audience includes the project team, a list of interested people, including Advisory Committee meeting attendees and participants in the study who participated in the clinical appointment. Four educational sessions about the project with school children (Boston and Somerville Public Schools, Museum of Science, and Tufts Community Day) have been held and they generated a lot of excitement and interest. A group of Tufts undergraduate film students made a short film about the study which premiered on campus and is now available on YouTube and through the Transportation Research Board Health & Transportation Sub-Committee. We have been able to educate a much broader audience through regular news coverage of the project on local and regional news papers, television and radio. Two op eds have been published in the New York Daily News and Physicians for Social Responsibility. Finally, we have an advisory board that meets twice a year that is attended by 35-45 people. Attendees include project team members, community leaders, study participants, municipal, state and federal agency staff, and elected officials. The meetings include presentations, mostly by our graduate students, of recent findings as well as presentations and discussion about policy and practice relevance of the study.

### **New Website:**

### http://sites.tufts.edu/cafeh

### **Outreach Education & Engagement** Health Careers Opportunities Program (HCOP)

HCOP is a federally funded program designed to help students from educationally or economically disadvantaged backgrounds succeed in attaining graduate degrees in public health and in medicine. All HCOP Fellows have access to individual tutoring, have an opportunity to work with professionals via internships and participate in seminar series on topics ranging from medical school admissions to current issues in medicine and in public health. In addition, when applying to do graduate work in medicine and / or public health, HCOP Fellows will be able to list their fellow status among their undergraduate achievements. Click the link for more information: http://ase.tufts.edu/commhealth/HCOP.htm





### **Project Newsletter:** Vol 1 Issue 2



### **Measuring Particle Number Concentrations with a Mobile Lab** close to highways and on busy streets with In order to estimate how much pollution people are exposed to, we need to know how much pollution there is in the air that they breathe streets with less traffic varv over time. Concentra Somerville, MA tions are highest when there Sept. 2009 - Aug. 2010 is a lot of traffic, in winter and under calm wind conditions. We are building a model to try to understand exactly how each of these conditions affects the particle number concentrations that By combining the model results with information on where people spend their time, we will be able to estimate the narticle levels to which individual people in the CAFEH study were exposed measurements were higher and half were lower) concentrations of particle number concentration from all of the measurements we made. Similar maps show there are higher particle levels in the air **Explaining CAFEH: Through the Lens of an Novice** with the consent of the study participants, same methods to study the effects of UFP in the homes of Puerto Ricans who at two scheduled clinical visits. During are at least 45 years old. One of the the clinical visits, blood pressure, height goals of the study is to produce materials & weight were recorded and a blood sample was taken. Two hundred and tailored to the Puerto Rican population

nty participants completed at least

one clinical visit in Somerville and

hester. One hundred and fiftee

Chinatown/Malden clinicals were com

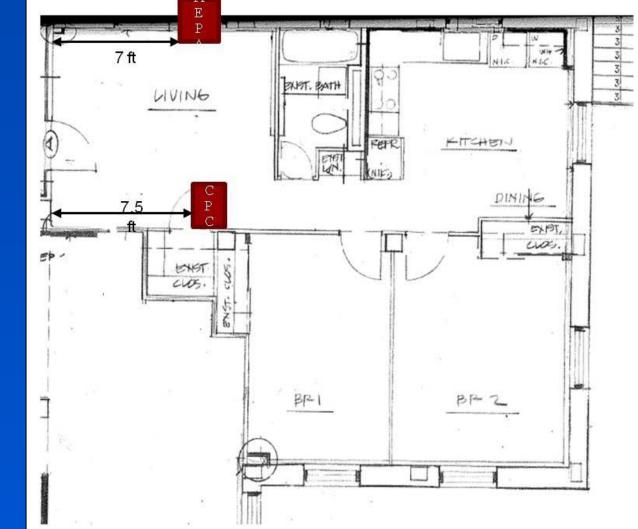
pleted as of the release of this article

sub-study of the CAFEH study in the

of CV disease. Biomarkers used in this Participants complete surveys and attend UFPs such as investing in home air

in-home clinicals similar to CAFEH

The Clean Air Project (CAP) is a











The Clean Air Project (CAP) is a sub-study of the CAFEH study being conducted in Somerville at the Mystic River Housi Development. It is the largest public housing development in the city and is located next to interstate highway 93. CAP participants complete three surveys and attend three in-home clinicals similar to CAFEH participants. An in-home HEPA air filtration unit and air monitoring equipment is installed in the participant's home for a period of 6 weeks. This is a randomized cross-over study where the HEPA filter is installed for 3 weeks and a sham filter is



Images Above are indoor HEPA Air Filters and a sample floor plan used in the HUD CAP Study.

**CAFEH In The News** 



**Chinatown participates in Tufts study** on health risks of living near highway



**Chinatown Community Surveyors** 

vith a Mobile L

What is the most interesting thing about working in Chinatown on the CAFEH study

now how to make change

| outside of the | brachial pressure index (the ratio of       | participants, in addition to having an         |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| o community.   | blood pressure in the lower legs to blood   | in-home air filtration unit installed in their |
| to share with  | pressure in the arms), C-reactive protein   | home for a period of 6 weeks. A HEPA           |
|                | (protein found in the blood, which rises in | filter was installed for 3 weeks and a         |
| w to protect   | response to inflammation), and              | sham filter for the 3 weeks.                   |
| s and be       | fibrinogen (protein produced by the body    |                                                |
|                | and is important in the process of          | In addition to the CAP study, the Puerto       |
| ina Wang       | clotting). Biomarker data was collected,    | Rican Health Disparities Center uses the       |
|                | 1 No. 1                                     |                                                |

demographic, social, and health infor

nation from the participants. The re-

search team hypothesizes that increase

chronic exposure to traffic-related UFPs

associated with increases in biomarkers

study include blood pressure, ankle

ways or advocating for state pol

Mystic River Housing Development, CAP possible benefits of reducing exposure to

that explains the hazards of traffic-related

one of the benefits of utilizing a

community-based participatory resea

The CAFEH study research team would

like to pursue intervention studies of

filtration systems to reduce outdoo

air pollution. Directly educating people is

### **Advisory Board Meetings**

learned a lot of

knowledge about

collution that I can use to





### Road hazard?

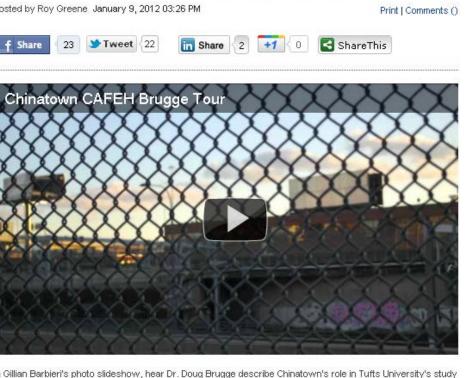
Tufts researchers study health risk highways may pose in neighborhoods By Bina Venkatarar esidents of Somerville Nunnery Grounds neigh borhood have long tole ed concrete vistas of In erstate 93 and Mysti nue, honking cars, and black ime on their windowsills. Now, t ncreasingly worried about as visible highway nuisance: the t eces of pollution emitted by



study will try to determine whether there's a link between "ultrafine ille, as well as Boston's Ch

nealth at Tufts University School of Medicine who studies air pollution and cardiovascular disease, said that the study's methods appeared to be sound and that it reinforces similar research.

"This study fits into a much broader literature that convincingly shows there are risks below the current EPA standards for fine particulate matter," he said. "Particulate matter is the biggest



By Brett Otis, Globe Corresponder



was moderate in Boston area -mail | Print | Comments ()

By David Abel, Globe Staf

## **CAFEH Team Presentations**

environmental risk

we face."

♦ Metropolitan Area Planning Council (MAPC) - Wig Zamore ♦ Transportation Research Board (TRB) - Ellin Reisner & Wig Zamore

♦American Public Health Association (APHA) - Ellin Reisner

♦ Massachusetts Public Health Association (MPHA) - Ellin Reisner & Wig Zamore

♦Boston Museum of Science - Christine Rioux

♦Boston and Somerville Public Schools - Chris Rioux, Allison Patton & Luz Padro-Martinez

♦ Tufts Community Day - Chris Rioux & Doug Brugge

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