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TUFH 2020 Abstracts

Title	**Validation of a New Air Quality Health Index as a Risk Predictor of Air Pollution-Related Effects for Susceptible Persons in Asthmatic Childs and Adults and COPD patients in Mexico City**
Type	Oral Presentation *Intersectoral Collaborations and the Social Determinants of Health*
Presenting Author	Angeles Rodal-Soler
Co-Authors	Olivia Rivera-Hernandez, Monica Del Carmen Jaimes-Palomera, Jorge Salas-Hernandez
Country	Mexico
Abstract Nº	TUFH116
Content	The Air Quality Health Index of Pollution-Related Effects for Susceptible Persons (IRPS) is a multipollutant index developed using health records and air pollution data from multiple monitoring sites in Mexico City. The aim of our study was to provide statistical validation of the IRPS looking for an association between the concentrations of air pollutants and the control of asthma and COPD patients exposed to air pollution daily using the ACT and the CAT in a webpage. It´s a clinical, observational, longitudinal and prospective cohort study that ascertained 150 patients, diagnosed with asthma: 50 adults, 50 child and 50 COPD patients according to international guideline criteria. Patients would answered ACT or CAT daily on a digital platform for one month. The information was gathered on a data basis. A bivariate analysis was made with a Pearson correlation to evaluate the association between the IRPS and the scores of the ACT or CAT. Asthmatic patients 48 child and 50 adults and 23 with COPD were included in our study. The mean age was 36.8 years (95% CI 21-65) and 70% were females. The average ACT scores were 9.65 (95% CI 5-35). The IRPS median during the 30-day follow-up was 7 (95% CI 3-12) meaning a moderate to bad air quality in Mexico City. The results suggest that the daily use of IRPS can work as a predictive indicator to identify the association between exposure to environmental pollutants and its harmful acute effects in patients with asthma.

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