

Using Weather and Environmental Data in ESSENCE

Syndromic Surveillance

Syndromic surveillance is the near real-time monitoring of key health indicators in emergency department (ED) and urgent care visits. Oregon ESSENCE tracks the number of visits for specific patient symptoms using chief complaints (what the patient says is the reason for their visit) and discharge diagnosis codes. Visit information is collected from EDs and urgent care centers across the state. Currently, all 60 eligible hospitals are sending ED data every day for syndromic surveillance. Some urgent care centers are also currently reporting.



ESSENCE has the ability to categorize visits and produce visualizations of recent visit trends. By incorporating environmental data feeds into a syndromic surveillance system, users can quickly assess the correlation between weather factors or air quality measures and health outcomes of interest in a specific geographic area.

This document is designed to help Oregon ESSENCE users create and interpret time series graphs that overlay health and weather or air quality data from a specific geographic area.

A visualization may be what is needed for situational awareness; however, additional analysis is also possible using ESSENCE data. Users can and should consider relevant information about environmental variables not contained within the system, such as a pollen counts, water quality metrics, or drought conditions, when interpreting health outcome trends. Also, more complex analysis may be undertaken, such as pairing ESSENCE visit counts with environmental data to quantify exposure response functions. **Per the Oregon ESSENCE confidentially policy, reporting, presenting, or publishing ESSENCE data requires a formal project proposal. For more details, please contact the Oregon ESSENCE program.**

Additional guidance on [climate-sensitive syndromic surveillance](#) is forthcoming from the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists, and guidance on [climate-related exposure response](#) functions are available from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Climate and Health Program.

For questions, please contact ESSENCE staff at Oregon.Essence@state.or.us or by phone 971-673-1111, ext. 5.

Weather and Environmental Data

Weather observations from the National Weather Service and air quality observations from AirNow are incorporated into Oregon ESSENCE. Weather and air quality monitors are not always placed in ideal locations for public health surveillance purposes. **In general, users are encouraged to select a monitor that is closest to their population of concern. Values from multiple monitors should not usually be aggregated in ESSENCE.**

Table 1. Weather Factor Summary.

Weather Factors	Category	Factor	Definition (Over the Selected Time Period)	Measure
	Temperature	Maximum	The highest temperature recorded	Degrees Fahrenheit
		Minimum	The lowest temperature recorded	
	Precipitation	Water Equivalent*	Amount of liquid precipitation (includes snowfall conversion)	Inches
		Snowfall	Amount of snow before being converted to water equivalent	
	Wind	Average	Wind speed averaged	Miles per Hour
		Maximum Two Minute	Maximum wind speed sustained for two minutes	
		Peak	Maximum wind speed reached	

* 1ft snow ≈ 1in water (temperature dependent)

Table 2. Air Quality Parameter Summary

Air Quality Parameters	Pollutant	Definition	Contributing Actions and Examples	Measure	Time
	PM _{2.5}	Inhalable particles 2.5 microns or less in diameter	Combustion particles, organic compounds, debris from wildfires, metals	micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m ³)	24 hour
	PM ₁₀	Inhalable particles 10 microns or less in diameter	Dust (from roads, riverbeds, construction, agriculture, breaks), pollen, mold, and mining debris	micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m ³)	24 hour
	Ozone	O ₃ gas (oxygen molecule with three atoms)	Formed by chemical reactions between nitrogen and organic compounds, major sources are electric utilities, gasoline vapors, and chemical solvents	parts per billion by volume (PPB)	1 hour or 8 hour

Air Quality Parameters

The Clean Air Act (1990) gave the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to establish National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). States are required to adhere to these standards by monitoring six criteria pollutants: particle pollution (or particulate matter), ground level ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and lead. Among those currently available in Oregon ESSENCE, we are often most concerned with PM_{2.5}. In the summer, PM_{2.5} is common during wildfire smoke events. In the winter, air inversions can trap particulate matter from wood burning stoves and other sources of pollution. Ozone can be a problem in urban areas such as Portland, particularly when it is sunny and hot. Ambient particulate matter, ozone, carbon monoxide, and sulfur oxide values are available to explore within ESSENCE.

Air Quality Monitor Values Compared to Air Quality Index (AQI)

When communicating with the public, Air Quality Index values (AQI) are often reported. This index quickly categorizes monitored values for the criteria air pollutants into an easily interpretable color-coded message. The table below shows the categories for PM 2.5 and Ozone. For more information on AQI calculations and health messaging, see this [EPA documentation](#).

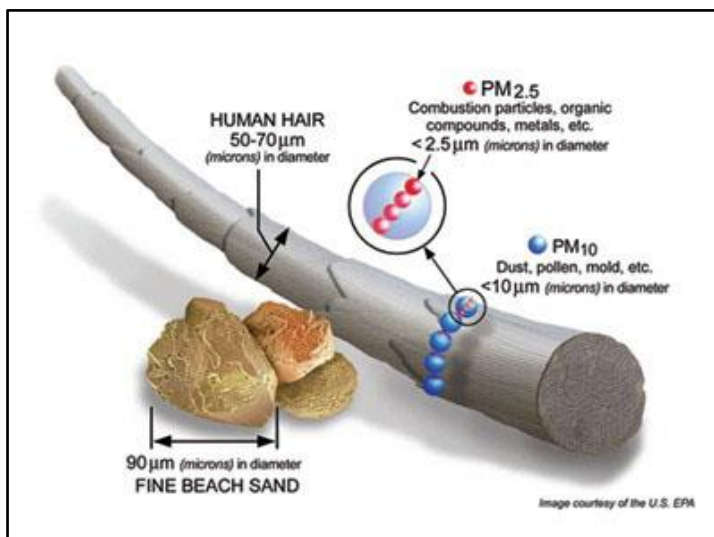


Figure 1. Particle Pollution (PM) size comparison. From the U.S. EPA.

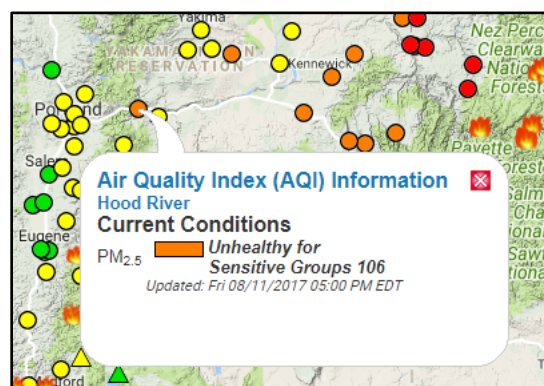


Figure 2. Example of AQI map. From oregonsmoke.blogspot.com.

Category	AQI	PM 2.5 (µg/m³)	Ozone 8 hour (PPB)
Good	0-50	0.0-12.0	0-54
Moderate	51-100	12.1-35.4	55-70
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101-150	35.5-55.4	71-85
Unhealthy	151-200	55.5-150.4	86-105
Very unhealthy	201-300	150.5-250.4	106-200
Hazardous	301-500	250.5-500.4	Not calculated

Table 3. AQI Category and Value Compared to Monitored Values.

Health Data

A variety of health outcomes are sensitive to weather and environmental conditions.

- Extreme heat makes many groups, including people with chronic disease, young children, older adults, and outdoor workers, vulnerable to heat-related illness (HRI). HIR is a variety of conditions resulting from elevated body temperatures such as heat stroke, heat syncope (fainting), heat exhaustion, and heat cramps.
- High temperatures are also correlated with respiratory disease exacerbations, cardiovascular events, injury, and violence.
- Wildfire smoke, air pollution, and pollen can exacerbate cardiovascular and respiratory conditions, such as asthma.
- Extreme cold and winter weather makes many groups, including outdoor workers and persons experiencing homelessness, vulnerable to hypothermia.
- Winter precipitation may create slippery surfaces, leading to slips, trips, or falls.
- Winter weather and windstorms can cause the power to go out. Sometimes BBQ grills or generators are used near or inside the home during outages, leading to carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Prolonged power outages or flooding can lead to increases in stomach illness as food goes unrefrigerated or water sources change.
- Visits by vulnerable age groups, such as children ages 0-4 or adults 65 and older, can also be monitored as the percentages of total visits.

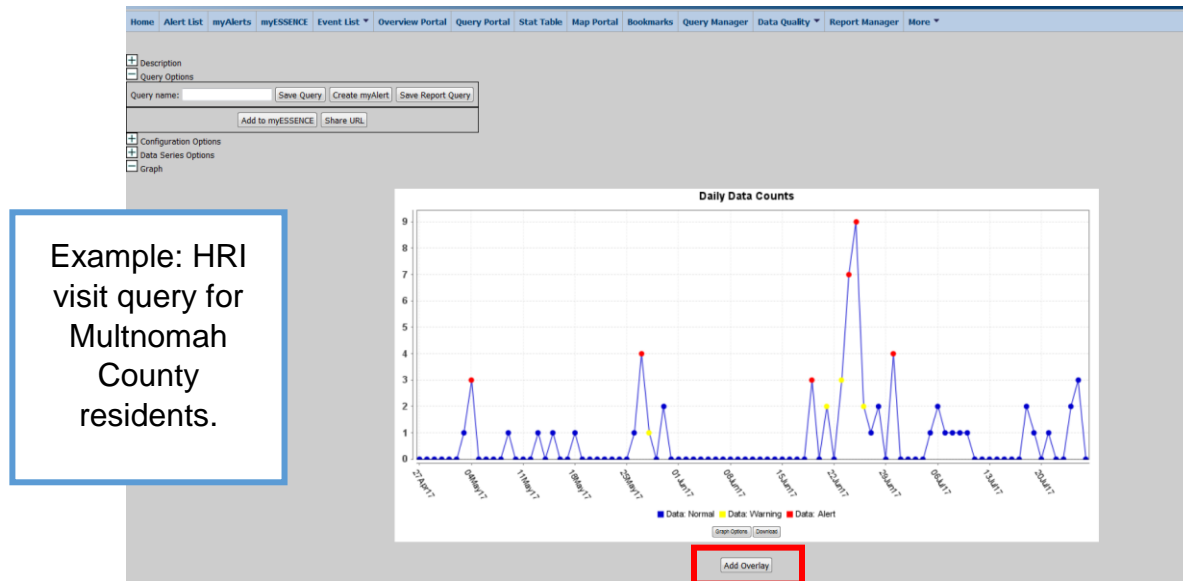
For more on seasonal hazards, subscribe to the [ESSENCE Hazard Report](#). [Queries](#) from the current report are also available online.

ESSENCE Time Series Overlays

Several different types of overlays can be added to a time series graph in ESSENCE. For example, users can overlay visits for specific types of conditions or from different geographic areas. Data sources can be visualized together, including a health outcome and either a weather or air quality measure.

Step by Step: **Weather**

1. Make a **Time Series Graph** for the health outcome of interest in the Query Portal.
Note: Guidance on how to [make a basic query](#) and the full [ESSENCE user guide](#) are available at healthoregon.org/essence.



2. Select the **Add Overlay** button below the chart. This will prompt a query wizard to appear.

Example: Maximum Temperature overlay using Portland weather monitor

3. Select **Datasource = Weather Data Aggregated by Location**.
4. Select **Detector = No Detector**.
 - It is recommend that “No Detector” is chosen because none of the available detectors in ESSENCE can display reliable alert information for weather.
5. Select **Dates**.

- Select the appropriate start and end dates
- If no dates are selected, ESSENCE defaults to the previous 90 days
- It is recommended to match the overlay timeframe with the timeframe used on the initial query.

6. Select **Weather Factor** (See Table 1).

7. Select appropriate **Weather Monitor**.

- In general, users are encouraged to select a monitor that is closest to their population of concern.
- Values from multiple monitors should not usually be aggregated in ESSENCE.

8. Select **Add Overlay**.

Configure Overlay

Denominator Parameters
Use Denominator: ☐
Denominator:

Basic Parameters
Style:
Date Alignment:
Days from Today:
Start Date:
End Date:

Show	Axis Left	Axis Right	Line Graph	Bar Graph	Series Title
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	HRI
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overlay	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Max Temp
<input type="checkbox"/> Percent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

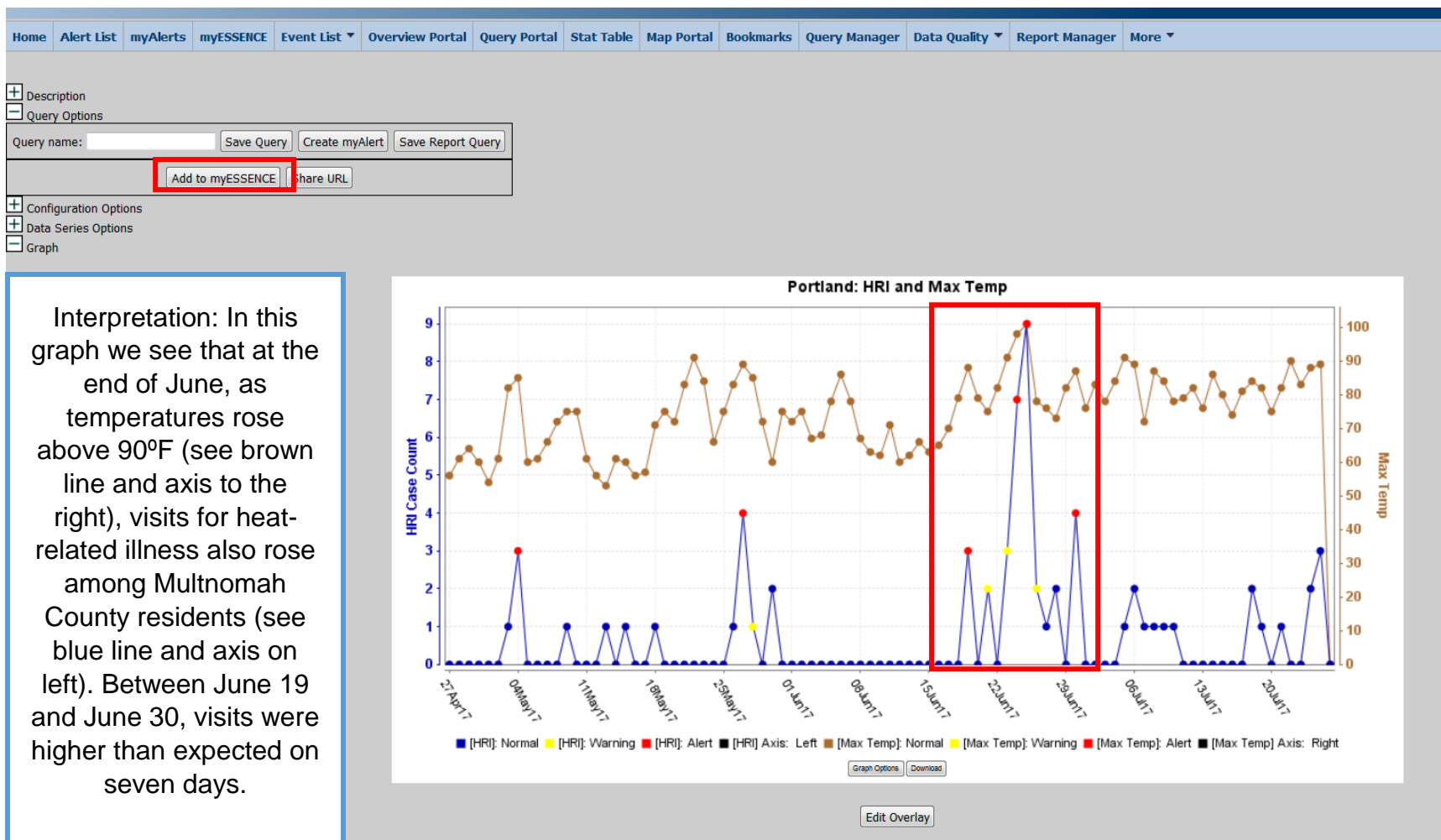
Graph Title:
Left Axis Label:
Right Axis Label:

Legend
Style
Single: Plots all queries on the same graph.
Multiple Large: Plots each query on its own large graph.
Multiple Small: Plots each query on its own small graph.
Date Alignment
Actual Dates: Uses the dates saved with each individual query.
Global Dates: Uses the dates provided on the form for all selected queries.
Start Together: Uses the dates saved with each individual query, but aligns them so that they all start at the leftmost side of the graph.

9. **Configure Overlay display.**

- Select **Denominator Parameters**
 - Select the axis display for both the original and overlay.
 - Selecting the same axis will make the y-axis measurement the same for both the original query and the overlay graph. This is not recommend for a weather overlay.
 - Choose a bar graph for one or both axis, if desired.
 - Add labels for time series graph.
- Select **Date Alignment**. Consult legend to help determine which options are best for an indivual query

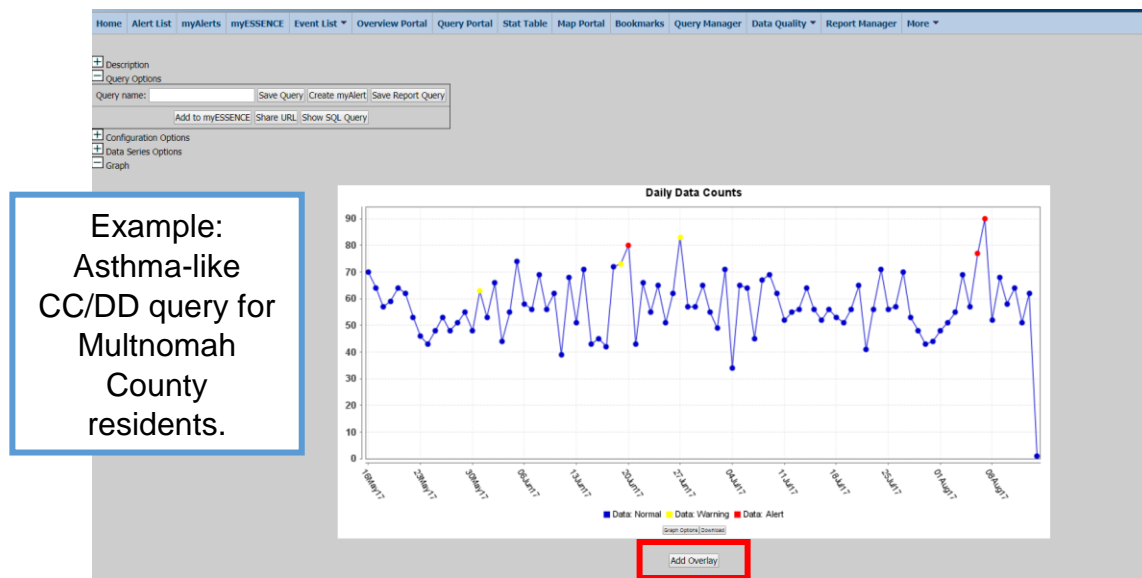
10. Click **Display Overlay**.



11. Save Visualization. Images can be saved as PNG files by right clicking on the graph. Or you can save the graph to myESSENCE.

Step by Step: Air Quality

1. Make a **Time Series Graph** for the health outcome of interest in the Query Portal.
Note: Guidance on how to [make a basic query](#) and the full [ESSENCE user guide](#) are available at healthoregon.org/essence.



2. Select the **Add Overlay** button below the chart. This will prompt a query wizard to appear.

Example: Daily
PM 2.5 using
Portland air
quality monitor.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Overlay' query wizard dialog box. It has several input fields: 'Datasource' (Air Quality Data), 'Time Resolution' (Daily), 'Detector' (Regression/EWMA 1.2), 'As Percent Query' (No Percentage Query), and 'Start Date' (13May17). Below these fields, there are two panes: 'Available Query Fields' and 'Selected Query Fields'. The 'Available Query Fields' pane lists 'Air Quality Data', 'Air Quality Parameter', 'Air Quality Station', 'County', 'State', 'Reporting Agency', 'Time Aggregation Function', and 'Station Aggregation Function'. The 'Selected Query Fields' pane lists 'Air Quality Parameter' (PM2.5-24hr), 'Air Quality Station' (OR - MULTNOMAH - Portland - SE Lafayette), 'Time Aggregation Function' (Max), and 'Station Aggregation Function' (Max). The 'Add Overlay' button is highlighted with a red box.

3. Select **Datasource = Air Quality Data**.
4. **Select Detector = No Detector**.
 - It is recommend that “No Detector” is chosen because none of the available detectors in ESSENCE can display reliable alert information for air quality.
5. Select **Dates**.

- Select the appropriate start and end dates
- If no dates are selected, ESSENCE defaults to the previous 90 days
- It is recommended to match the overlay timeframe with the timeframe used on the initial query.

6. Select **Air Quality Parameter** (See Table 2).

7. Select appropriate **Air Quality Monitor**.

- In general, users are encouraged to select a monitor that is closest to their population of concern.
- Values from multiple monitors should not usually be aggregated in ESSENCE.

8. Select **Add Overlay**.

Configure Overlay

Basic Parameters

Style:

Date Alignment:

Days from Today:

Start Date:

End Date:

Denominator Parameters

Use Denominator: ☐

Denominator:

Show	Axis Left	Axis Right	Line Graph	Bar Graph	Series Title
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Asthma
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overlay	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	PM 2.5
<input type="checkbox"/> Percent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Graph Title:

Left Axis Label:

Right Axis Label:

Legend

Style

Single: Plots all queries on the same graph.

Multiple Large: Plots each query on its own large graph.

Multiple Small: Plots each query on its own small graph.

Date Alignment

Actual Dates: Uses the dates saved with each individual query.

Global Dates: Uses the dates provided on the form for all selected queries.

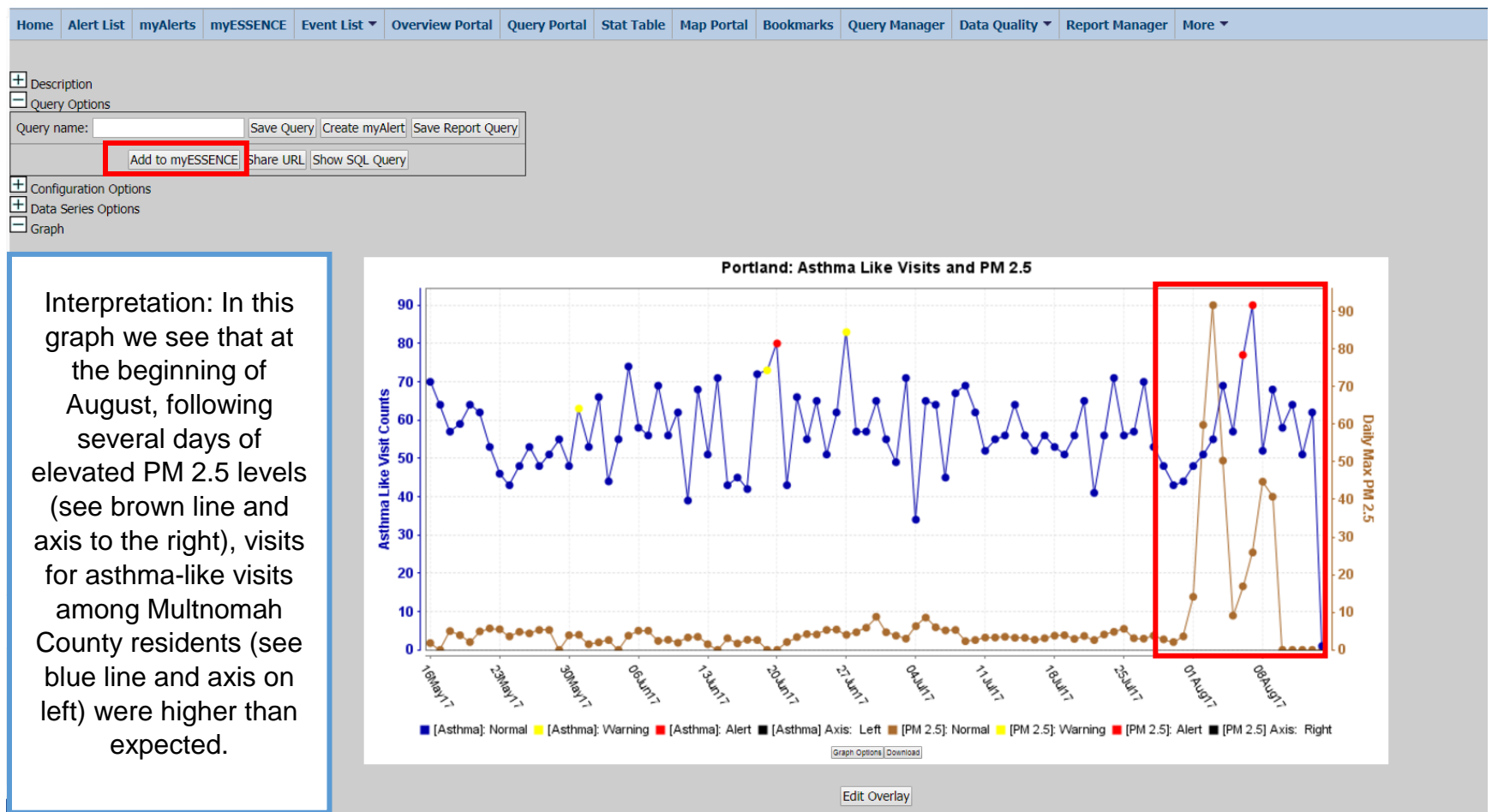
Start Together: Uses the dates saved with each individual query, but aligns them so that they all start at the leftmost side of the graph.

End Together: Uses the dates saved with each individual query, but aligns them so that they all start at the rightmost side of the graph.

9. **Configure Overlay display.**

- Select **Denominator Parameters**
 - Select the axis display for both the original and overlay.
 - Selecting the same axis will make the y-axis measurement the same for both the original query and the overlay graph. This is not recommend for an air quality overlay.
 - Choose a bar graph for one or both axis, if desired.
 - Add labels for time series graph.
- Select **Date Alignment**. Consult legend to help determine which options are best for an indivual query

10. Click **Display Overlay**.

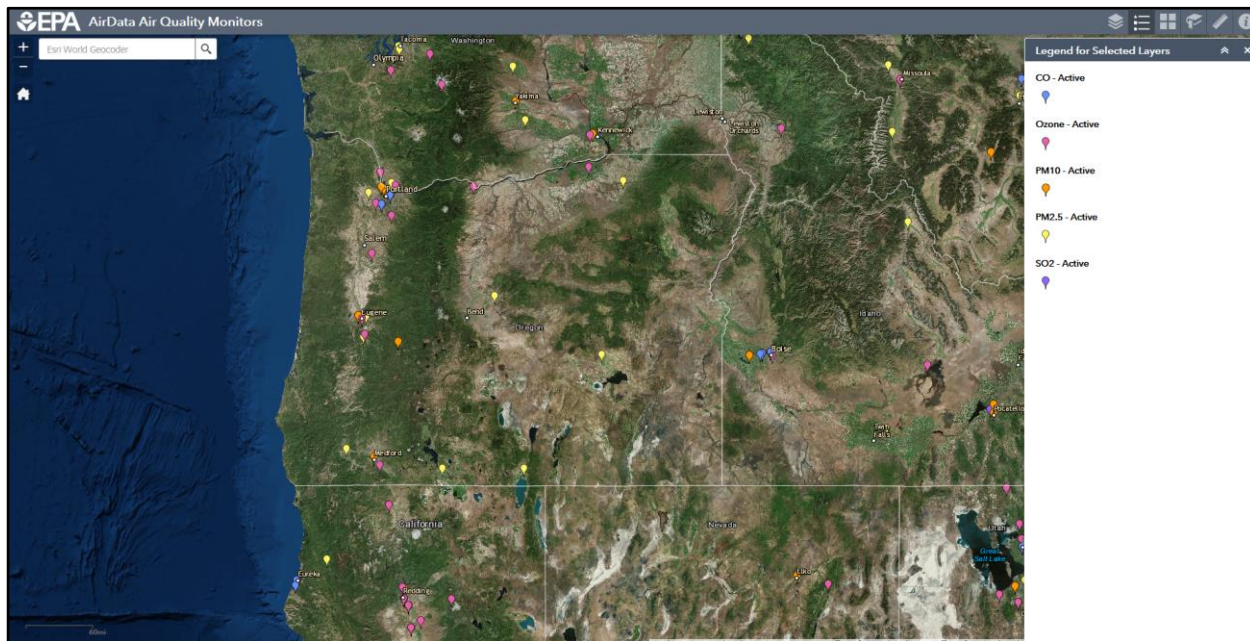


11. Save Visualization. Images can be saved as PNG files by right clicking on the graph. Or you can save the graph to myESSENCE.

Additional References

Weather Monitors can be located on the [National Centers for Environmental Information data portal](#).

Air Quality Monitors can be located on the [Environmental Protection Agency mapping portal](#).



The [Oregon Climate and Health Program](#) is working with partners to study, prevent, and plan for the health effects of climate change.

The [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Climate and Health Program](#) has guidance on a variety of topics, including [climate-related exposure response](#) functions.

The [Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists Climate Change Workgroup](#) has produced guidance documents on climate-sensitive syndromic surveillance, including a [Heat-related Illness Syndrome Query Definition](#).

ESSENCE Technical Assistance

Oregon ESSENCE staff can be contacted via email (Oregon.Essence@state.or.us) or phone (971-673-1111, ext. 5). More information on Oregon ESSENCE can be found [here](#).

Revision History

Revision History Ver/Rel #	Issue Date	Summary of Changes
V1.0	August 2017	First version based upon ESSENCE version 1.20