

#### Joint Research Centre (JRC)

The Institute for Health and Consumer Protection (IHCP)
Science for a healthier life



#### The HEIMTSA computational toolbox

A. Gotti (on behalf of HEIMTSA toolbox team)





## HEIMTSA Project: broad aims



Dusseldorf 16-17 March 2010 – Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models

- Quantify as fully as practicable the environmental health effects of policies in various sectors
  - Policies designed to improve health
  - Health effects of policies developed for other reasons
- 2. Give a fair = unbiased assessment of
  - Uncertainties in what is included
- Identify priority information/knowledge gaps
  - Priority = having a major influence on answers
- Enable assessment of environmental health effects of future policies





## Strategy: 'Full chain' approach



Ousseldorf 16-17 March 2010 – Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models

#### 'Full chain' = 'Impact pathway'; from:

- i. (changes in) policy; to
- ii. (changes in) emissions, to air, soil and water; to
- iii. (changes in) pollutant concentrations in different environments; to
- iv. (changes in) exposures of individuals and populations (by inhalation, dermal and/or ingestion routes); to
- v. (changes in) internal dose at target organs in the body; to
- vi. (changes in) health impacts (overall and in sub-populations); to
- vii. (changes in) monetary value of health effects





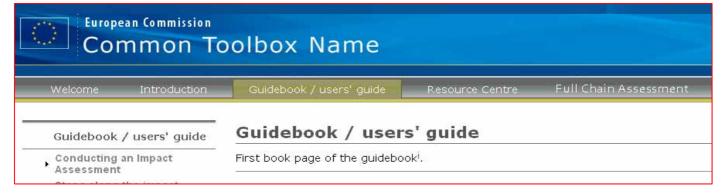
### Integrated Toolbox



Dusseldorf 16-17 March 2010 – Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models

- All these parts find their place in a coherent framework of a common INTARESE-HEIMTSA toolbox
- The aim is that the integrated toolbox contains:
  - a Guidebook
  - a Resource Centre
  - a Workspace to conduct full chain assessments by applying and linking ready to use models

View of an integrated toolbox with Guidebook, Resource Centre and Full Chain Assessment

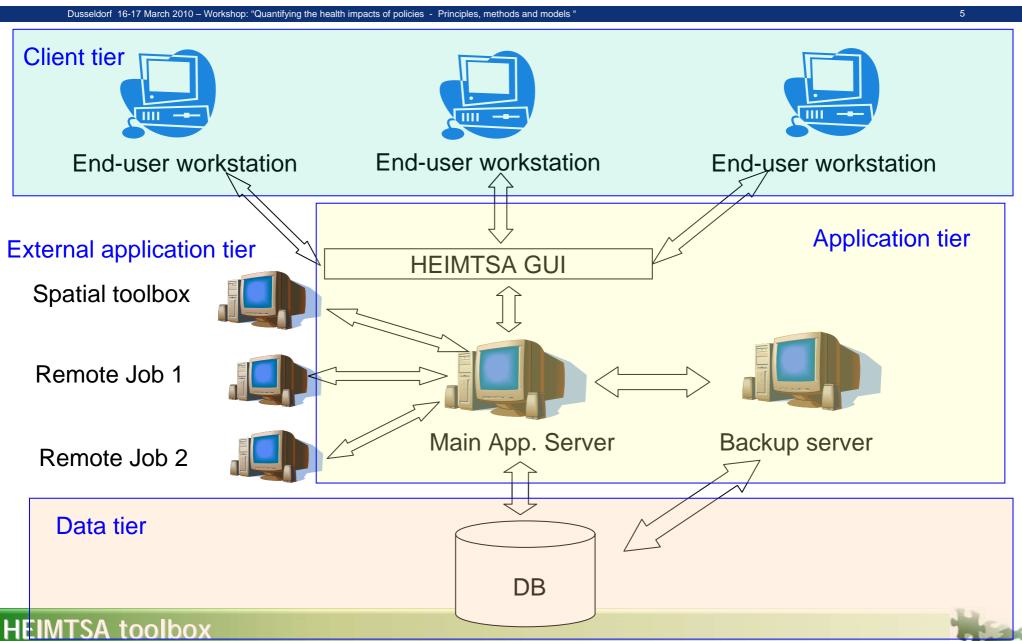






#### Workspace to conduct full chain assessments IT architecture







#### The HEIMTSA toolbox structure



Dusseldorf 16-17 March 2010 - Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models

6

## Beside the HEIMTSA Db the toolbox includes five vertical computational modules:

- 1. Emission module (to calculate emissions)
- Concentration module (from emission to concentration)
- 3. Exposure module (from concentration to exposure)
- 4. Health impact module (from exposure to health impacts)
- 5. Monetary valuation module (form health impacts to costs)

#### And two horizontal modules

- 1. Visualization module
- 2. Uncertainty module





#### **HEIMTSA** Toolbox: main characteristics



Dusseldorf 16-17 March 2010 - Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models

in CP	



- The core is represented by a geodatabase handling input and output data (incl. intermediate results) of model runs
- The models "talk" to each other through the geodatabase
- Well-defined interfaces between the models
- Simple models are as far as possible implemented into the platform. More complex models will be run on the local servers where they reside





URL:

email: max delay



M-Val



#### The Data Tier (DBMS)



Dusseldorf 16-17 March 2010 - Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models

#### The HEIMTSA centralized DBMS stores: <u>Dynamic data</u>

Input/output files of each model execution

#### Supporting data

- Population data
- Land use / land cover
- Time activity pattern
- Background rate of diseases
- Exposure-response function for the health end-points of interest
- Monetary valuation functions for the health end-points of interest
- •





## The HEIMTSA Toolbox: current status



Dusseldorf 16-17 March 2010 - Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models

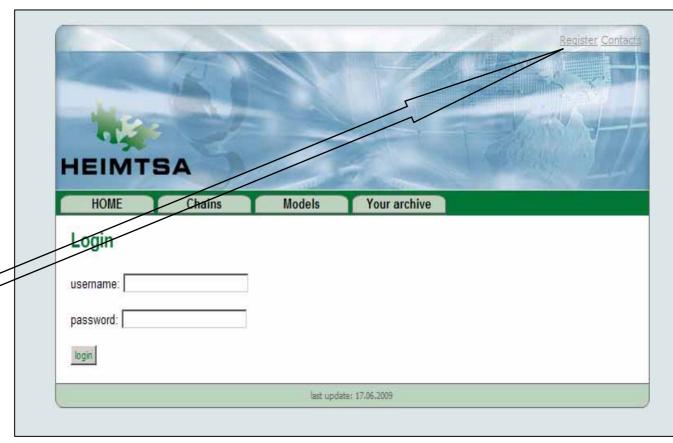
q

# The login page of the toolbox requires user registration.

Users can click

Register in the topright in the login
page

#### Alpha version







#### The HEIMTSA Toolbox: the home page



Dusseldorf 16-17 March 2010 - Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models

10

# The home page of the toolbox is composed of four main sections:

- Home
- Chains
- Models
- Your archive







#### The HEIMTSA toolbox: Executing a chain



Dusseldorf 16-17 March 2010 - Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models

11

The details
tab displays
more detailed
information of
the execution
of the chain







#### The HEIMTSA toolbox: Executing a chain



Dusseldorf 16-17 March 2010 - Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models

Steps tab: clicking here the steps of the execution are visible and users can access output data of each step

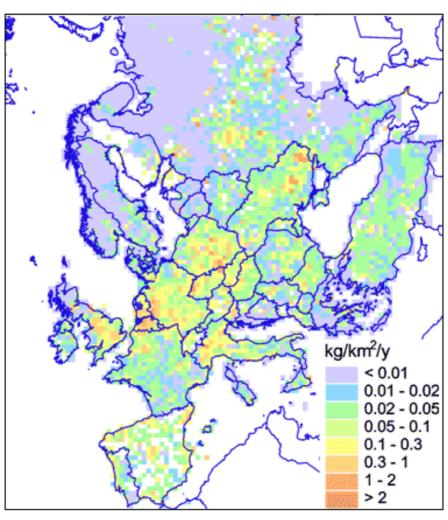
The user can invoke the visualization module by clicking the button "G/S" or he/she can download the model result selecting the "download output button"—

The green arrows indicate which step is currently running



Dusseldorf 16-17 March 2010 - Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models

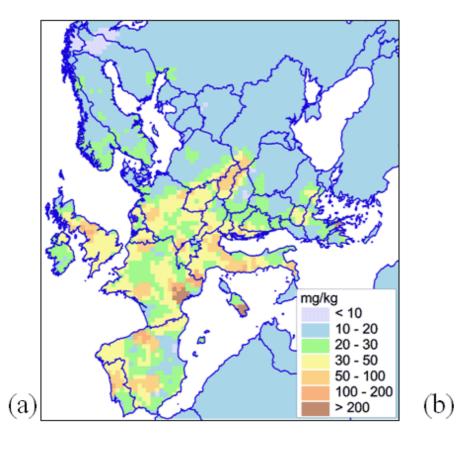


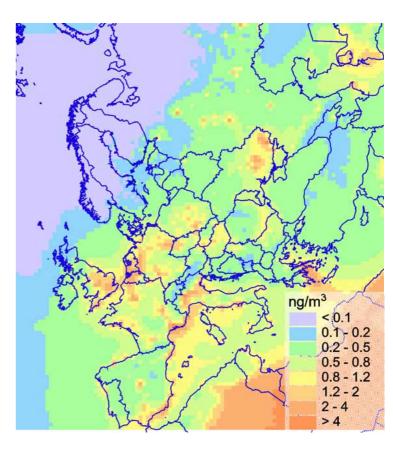


Spatial distribution of anthropogenic air emissions of arsenic in Europe for the year 2000 [kg/km²/y].

Dusseldorf 16-17 March 2010 - Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models







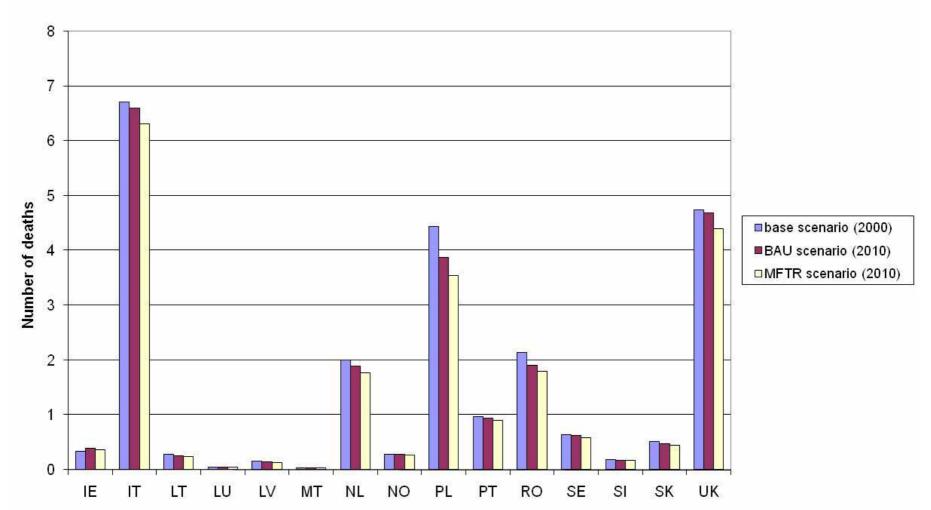
Spatial distribution of concentrations in European top-soils including adjacent territories [mg/kg] (a) and mean annual concentration in ambient air (b) for arsenic for the year 2000.







#### Number of deaths due to lung cancer on country basis







Dusseldorf 16-17 March 2010 - Workshop: "Quantifying the health impacts of policies - Principles, methods and models

- The HEIMTSA toolbox is unique in providing a comprehensive solution to integrated health impact assessment
- Its software architecture is novel, focused on a decentralised computing paradigm, which allows the parallel use of simple and more sophisticated models in different parts of the chain
- The decentralised architecture requires continuous commitment of the HEIMTSA team to maintain the operability of the toolbox
- There is a need to ensure the continuous updating of the underlying databases and the integration of new model versions

