The Top Ten reasons for geoscientists and doctors to talk to each other

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• Adventures in GIS: IHGCs 1 & 2



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- Revelations: health & geoscience professionals have lots in common

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- Revelations: health & geoscience professionals have lots in common
- (Also, they like pretty pictures)

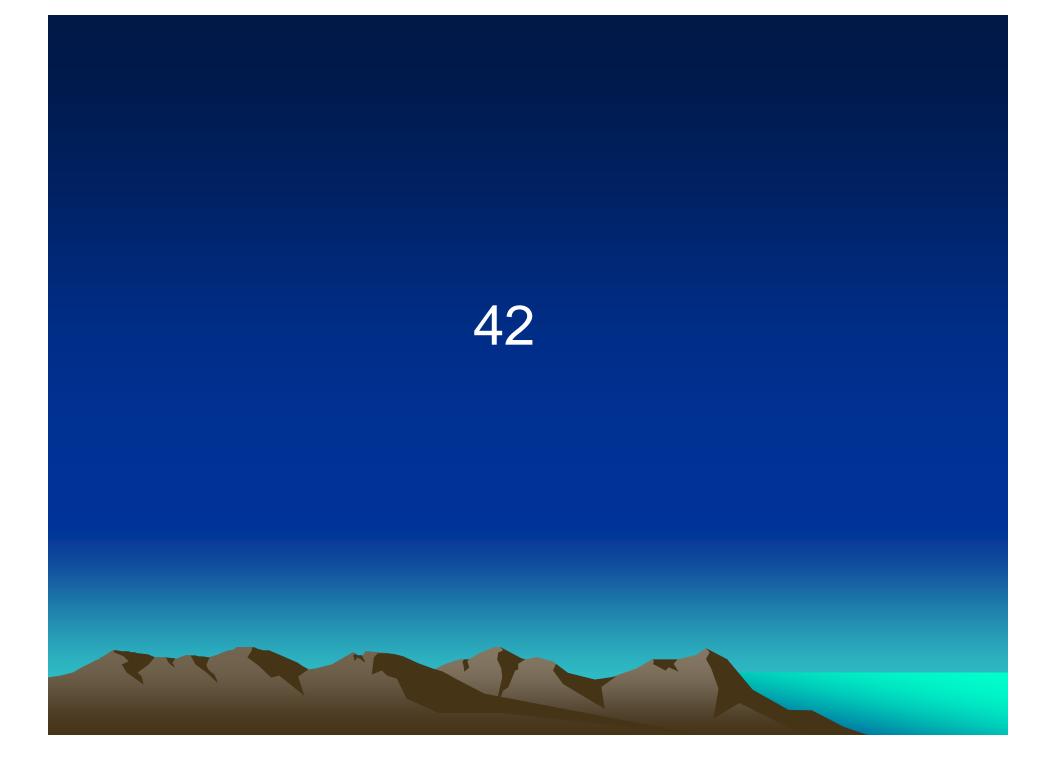
Who are you?

- Geoscientists?
- Health scientists?
- Maybe some of both?

What is the meaning of life?

Hint: Deep Thought







We will not spend much time convincing each other that we are here to make the world a better place.

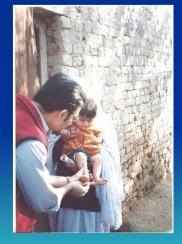
By corollary, that our work should help those most in need.



2. Big problems need big solutions









The moral test of government is how it treats those who are in the dawn of life, the children; those who are in the twilight of life, the aged; and those in the shadows of life, the sick, the needy and the handicapped. The moral test of government is how it treats those who are in the dawn of life, the children; those who are in the twilight of life, the aged; and those in the shadows of life, the sick, the needy and the handicapped.

-Sen. Hubert Humphrey Building, Washington DC, 11/4/77 (Current home of the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services)

3. Big solutions need many sources of knowledge

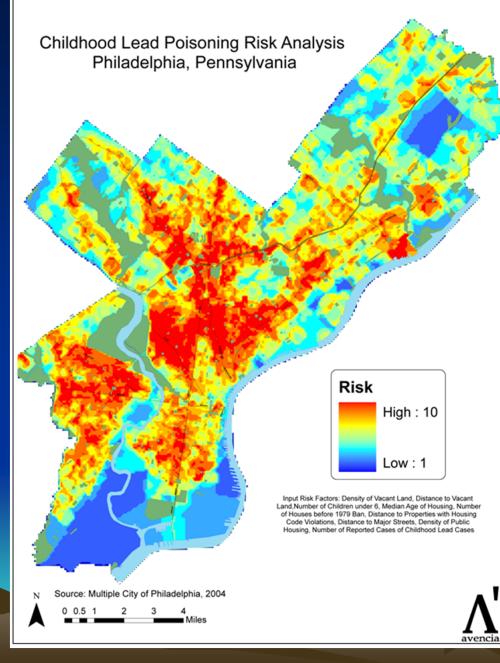
http://www.ted.com/index.php/talks/hans rosling s hows the best stats you ve ever seen.html

http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=49933868 00939356610&vt=lf&hl=en

Data are increasingly agnostic to which group originated them

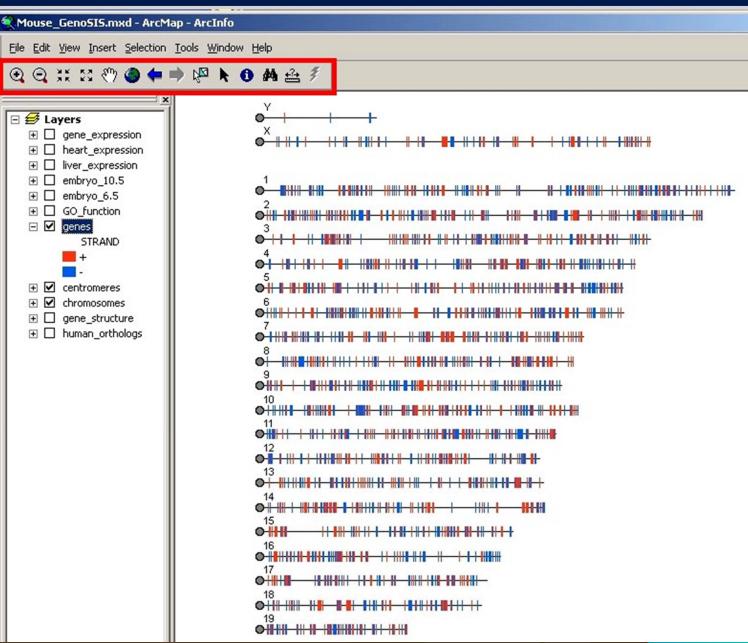
And will be utilized for increasingly interdisciplinary purposes

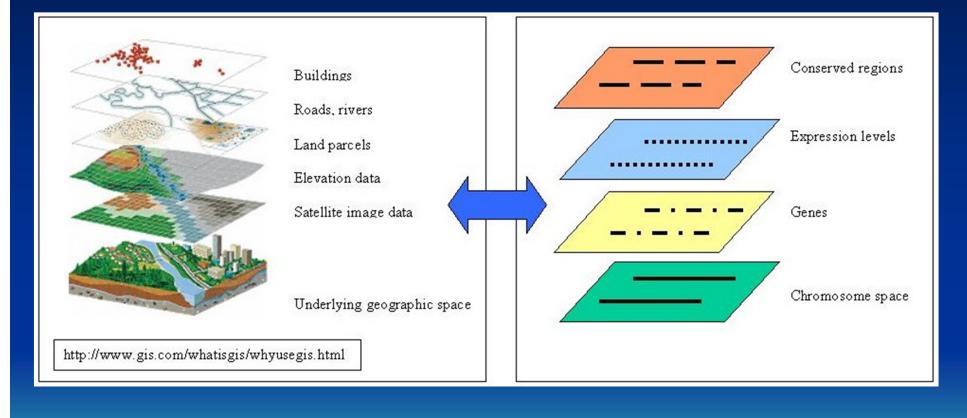
GIS





GIS, too







Health problems which keep us busy

(and which need us to talk more)



Heart Disease And Stroke More than 7 million deaths a year Effects of the built environment Effects of the natural environment



Heart Disease And Stroke
Effects of the built environment:
Exercise, food deserts, diet quality, access to care



Heart Disease And Stroke Effects of the natural environment



Heart Disease And Stroke Effects of the natural environment : Air Pollution; link to asthma & smoking



Heart Disease And Stroke Effects of the natural environment :







Heart Disease And Stroke

- Rhodnius prolixus, the triatomine bug transmitting T. cruzi, causing Chagas disease
- 11 M people worldwide have Chagas
- Leading cause of heart disease in Latin America

 Newly deforested areas esp. near the Amazon at high risk



• Lung disease

- More than 7 million deaths a year
- Lifestyle or Environment?



Lung disease

- Tobacco -- COPD, lung cancer
- Genetics + ?-- Asthma
- Environment -- ?



Lung disease

- Tobacco -- COPD, lung cancer
- Genetics + ?-- Asthma
- Environment -- asbestosis, silicosis, environmental toxins, acid rain, radon

- Diarrheal disease
 - More than 2 million deaths a year



• Diarrheal disease

- More than 2 million deaths a year
- Structural reasons: Water & Sanitation

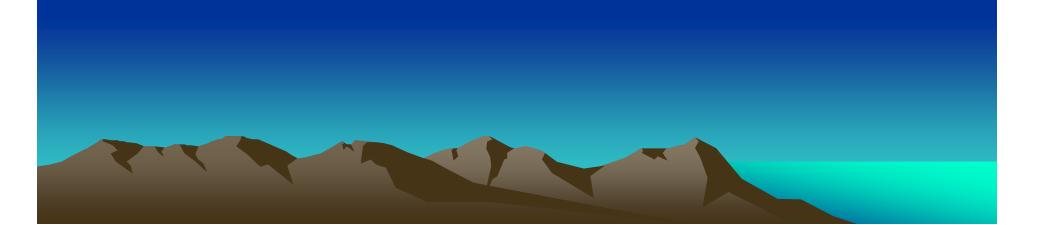
• Diarrheal disease

- More than 2 million deaths a year
- Structural reasons: Water & Sanitation
- Environmental reasons: Floods, climate change, natural disasters





• HIV/ AIDS





• HIV/ AIDS • [Really?]



HIV/ AIDS More than 2 million deaths a year





• HIV/ AIDS

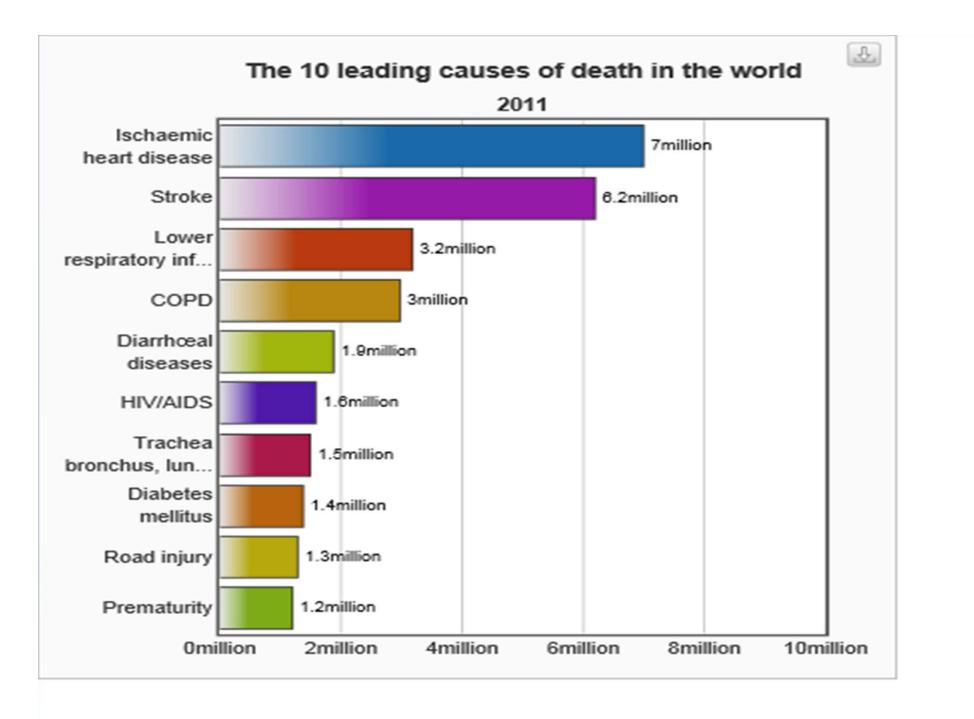
More than 2 million deaths a year
AIDS deaths usually caused by a secondary condition



• HIV/ AIDS

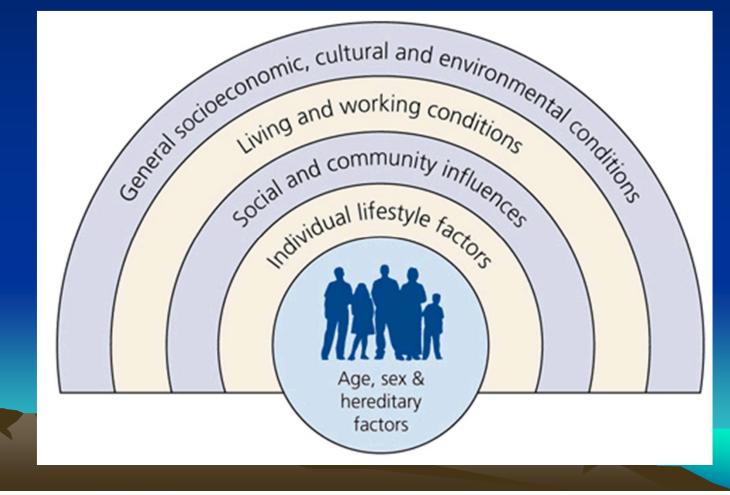
More than 2 million deaths a year
AIDS deaths usually caused by a secondary condition

Usually a respiratory or diarrheal disease



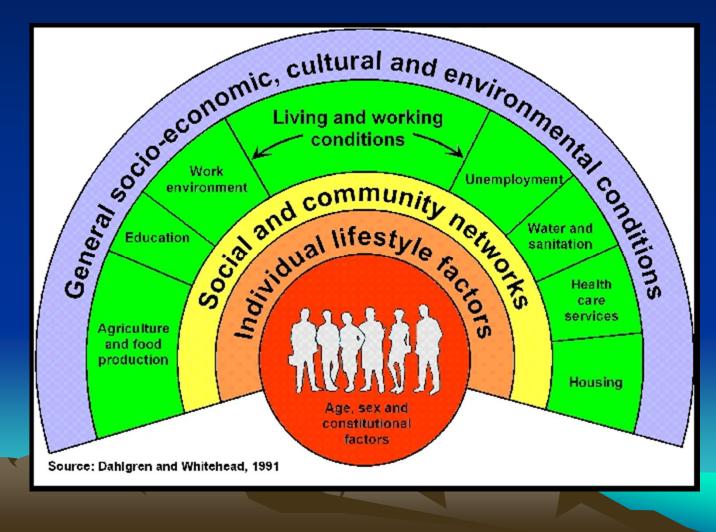
9.

Back to foundations: Social Determinants of Health



9.

Social Determinants of Health





The Case for foundational cooperation among scientists



The Case for foundational cooperation among scientists

"As resources will always be limited, these should be used in such a way as to equitably provide those health care forms which have been shown to be effective through appropriately designed assessments."

-Archie Cochrane

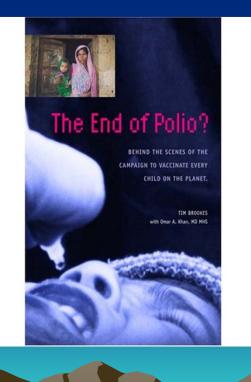


The case for foundational cooperation among scientists

School education & science curricula
Evidence-based health care reform



The story of polio



Exploring Polio

- Perhaps the last disease to be eradicated?
- What lessons are there for us?
- -What does geoscience have to do with it?

A bit about Polio

- Affects mostly children under 3 (50% of all cases)
- Can cause partial paralysis of legs; sometimes paralysis of respiratory muscles (life-threatening)
- Humans are the only reservoir for the poliovirus
- Transmission is usually fecal-oral through contaminated water
- No treatment

Eradicating polio?

- In 1988, the World Health Assembly (WHA) annual meeting of the Member States of the World Health Organization- voted to launch a global goal to eradicate polio
- As a result, the largest public health effort to date was put together: The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI)

Polio vaccination

- 2 types: OPV- oral (live); IPV- injected (inactivated)
- Developed countries have switched to IPV
- Developing countries use OPV
 - easy to give (drops)
 - cheap (8 cents a dose)
 - Shedding of virus from immunized kids can immunize others

• Needs high herd immunity



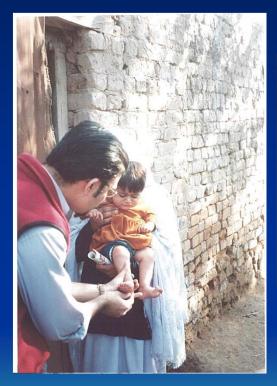
- Needs high herd immunity
- Which needs access to people and their kids

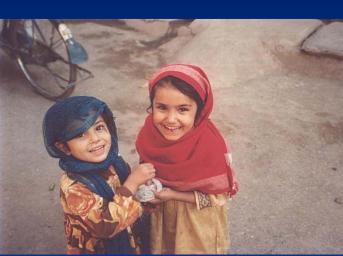
• Geography and Geology are not our friends here

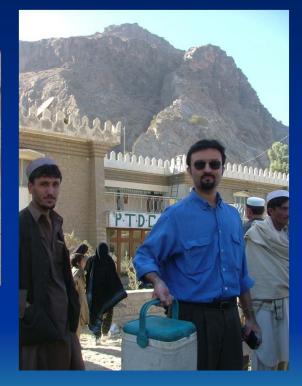


- Geography and Geology are not our friends here
- Or are they?
- The 2006 earthquake was the way for the polio team to access the most remote areas of Pakistan & Afganistan









Links & References

- WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health final report: <u>http://www.who.int/social_determinants/thecommissio</u> <u>n/finalreport/en/index.htm</u>
- CDC's Social Determinants of Health site: <u>http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/</u>
- CDC 2011 Health Disparities and Inequalities Report: <u>http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/other/su6001.pdf</u>

