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WHO TOOL: AIRQ+



WHO tool AirQ+

A tool to estimate air pollutant impact on human health

Basic characteristic

- Developed by WHO Regional Office for Europe
- Updated software (AirQ+1.2, May 2018)
- Based on methodologies and concentration-response functions (CRFs) used by most recent scientific epidemiological studies
- User friendly interface



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Pollutants handled by AirQ+

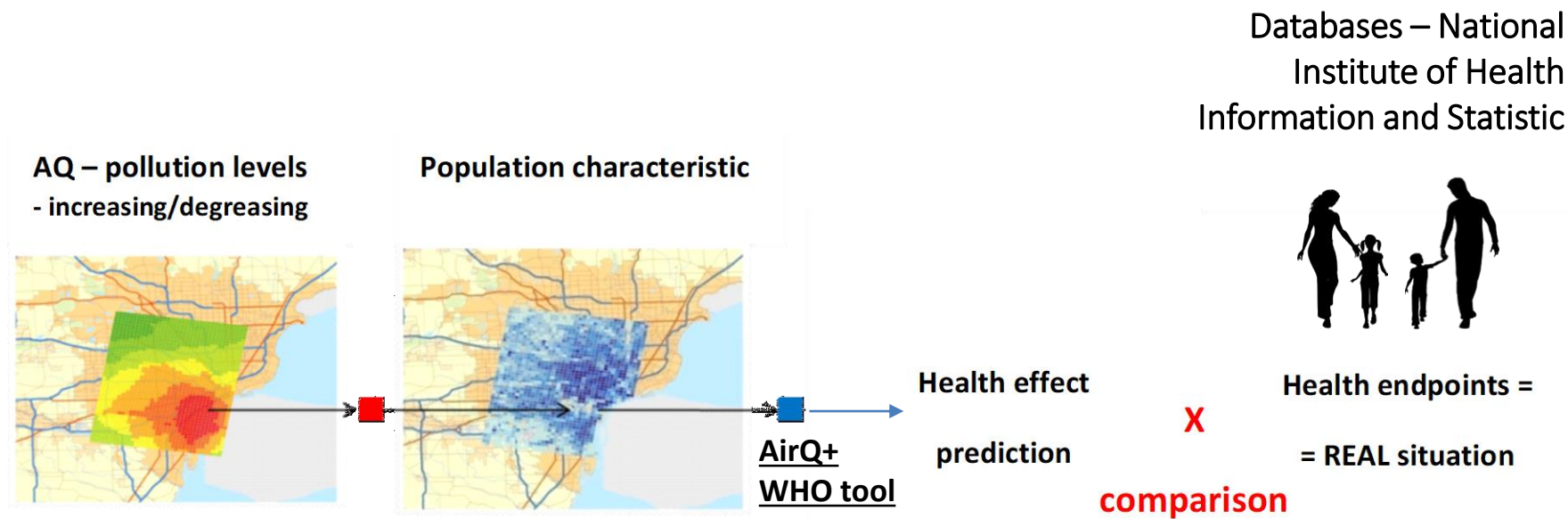
- PM2.5
- PM10
- NO2
- O3

DOWNLOAD (description, methodology, tutorial, input and output data format, examples):

<http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/air-quality/activities/airq-software-tool-for-health-risk-assessment-of-air-pollution>



Basic scheme of this approach



Required input data

- Concentration of pollutants measured or predicted by dispersion models (in GIS)
- Basic population characteristic stratified by age and by selected regions/citi parts

Output = predicted numbers of specific diagnosis in human population

- To compare with real health endpoints





Health endpoints handled by AirQ+ (predicted number of cases)

Prevalence/ incidence

Prevalence of bronchitis in children

Prevalence of bronchitis symptoms in asthmatic children aged 5-14

Incidence of chronic bronchitis in adults

Incidence of asthma symptoms in asthmatic children

RADs/work days lost

Work days lost, working age population only

Restricted activity days (RADs)

Minor restricted activity days (MRADs)

Hospital admissions

Hospital admissions: CVD (cardiovascular diseases including stroke)

Hospital admissions, CVD (cardiovascular diseases without stroke)

Hospital admissions: respiratory diseases



Brno – case study (test bed)



Specific data in
urban polygons

