Program: Wednesday 17th June

Topic of the Day:
Smart cities & health

9:00 - 9:40

Nastos P. (AoA / NKUA): Biometeorology - Mortality and urban environmental factors

Short Description: Application of correlation analysis and generalised linear models (GLM) to delineate the impact of environmental factors on organic-cause mortality.

9:40 - 10:20

Ramacher M. (HZG) Athanasopoulou E. (IERSD/NOA): Human Exposure - Population exposure to air quality in cities: the case study of Hamburg and Athens

Short Description: In the frame of SMURBS project, a city scale Air Quality model is applied in the cities of Hamburg and Athens. High-resolution Air Quality fields are provided and combined with population distribution, in order to provide information on the air pollution hot-spots, potentially critical to targeted air pollution measures by the authorities.

10:20 - 10:30 Break

10:30 - 11:10

Eleftheriadis K., Diapouli E. (NCSR): Air pollution source apportionment online tools and exposure studies and methods

Short Description: The description and demonstration of a policy tool for reduction of PM in the air and of an integrated Exposure-Dose management tool for reduction of PM in Air.

11:10 - 11:50

Pomakidou S. (NTUA): Bioaccumulation in living tissues - Air pollution effects on living tissues

Short Description: During the past decade, residential wood burning has risen, not only in Greece, but also in many European cities. NOA in collaboration with other Greek and Swiss organisations are building a numerical and laboratory study on the mechanical effects of black emissions on the living tissue of trachea. This presentation will give an insight on our ongoing research.

11:50 - 11:55 Break

11:55- 12:35

Johansson Ch. (Stockholm University: A Multi-Pollutant Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) Based on Short-Term Respiratory Effects

Short Description: An Air Quality Health index (AQHI) is introduced as a tool to capture the combined effects associated with multi-pollutant exposure. Public information regarding the expected health risks associated with current or forecasted concentrations of pollutants and pollen can be very useful for sensitive persons when planning their outdoor activities. For interventions it can also be important to know the contribution from pollen and specific air pollutants judged to cause the risk.