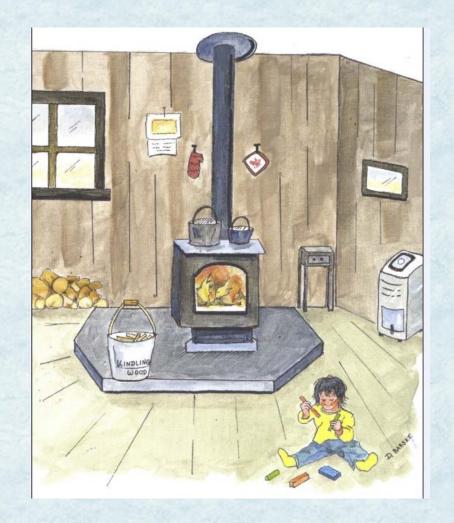
Improving Indoor Air Quality in Alaskan Native Populations and Other Indigenous Communities in North America



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Goal

 Reduce the need for respiratory medical treatment among high risk children



Approach

- Identify children with a history of serious and frequent respiratory problems
- Perform targeted interventions to improve indoor air quality
- Collect air quality and lung health data

Typical Rural Alaska Homes





Mold & Moisture



















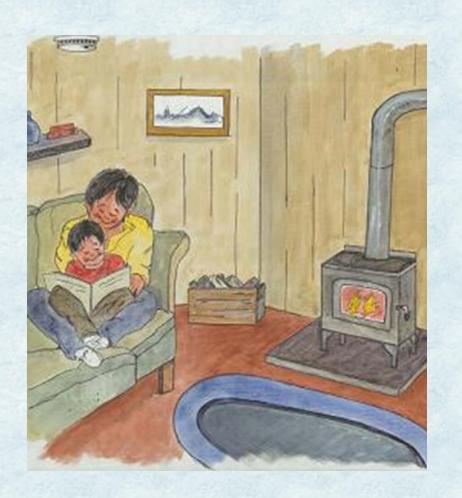






Preliminary Results

- Process outcomes
- Air quality
- Respiratory health







Monitoring Air Quality





Impact on Indoor Air Quality

- 26% decrease in carbon dioxide
- 68% decrease in VOCs
- 21% decrease in PM 2.5

^{*}Results from monitoring conducted in 4 day periods immediately pre- post intervention. Preliminary.

Impact on Respiratory Health

- Clinic visits
- Hospitalization
- Missed school



Impact on Child Health

- Clinic visits (18 pre vs 9 post)
- Hospitalization (7 pre vs 0 post)
- Missed school (16 pre vs 12 post)

Impact on Adult Health

- Clinic visits (9 pre vs 1 post)
- Hospitalization (3 pre vs 1 post)

Disclaimer from 2012 Presentation

Additional years are needed to determine effectiveness of the interventions. Future activities include review of medical records to confirm the self-reported data and comparison of results with a control group.

*The key message for today is that we are closer to having a final result but there's more work to be done!

Thank You!

- Commission for Environmental Cooperation
- Partners in Mexico and Canada
- EPA Children's Health
- EPA Region X Tribal Air Quality
- CDC Arctic Investigations Program
- Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corporation
- Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
- HUD
- Tribes and participants