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promotion de sa

Quebec syndromic surveillance system – SUPREME

Céline Campagna in coll. w. Pierre Gosselin and Ray Bustinza

May 17, 2017 CEC workshop, Hermosillo, Mexico



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Presentation of the system

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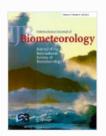
After the European deadly heat wave of 2003

- Montreal developed their heat alert system
- In 2005, the whole province was based on the Montreal system
 - Not adapted to the different climate particularities of Quebec regions



Research Projects – covering all Quebec

Historical analyses of excess mortality as a function of heat episode
Setting of **new alert thresholds** by geographic region (four regions based on similar meteorology).



International Journal of Biometeorology July 2013, Volume 57, <u>Issue 4</u>, pp 631–644

A general and flexible methodology to define thresholds for heat health watch and warning systems, applied to the province of Québec (Canada)

Authors

Authors and affiliations

Fateh Chebana 🖂 , Barbara Martel, Pierre Gosselin, Jean-Xavier Giroux, Taha B. M. J. Ouarda

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00484-012-0590-2



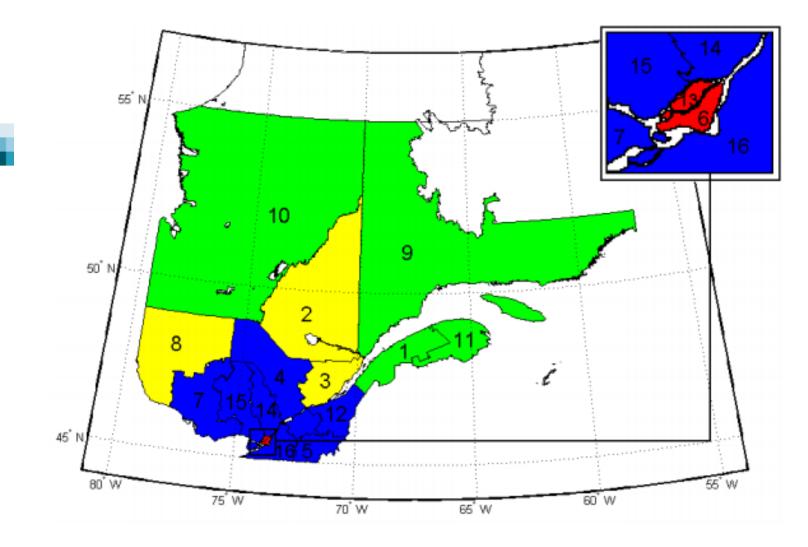


Figure 4 Regroupement des RSS utilisé dans la présente étude



Research Projects – sanitary thresholds

Notion of extreme heat (historic heat waves with mortality ≥60% over baseline), not Environment Canada's humidex of 40 used previously

- Weighted over 3 days based on forecasts, and three levels depending on regions:
 - Tmax 33°C Tmin 20°C: class 1 regions
 - Tmax 31°C Tmin 18°C : class 2 regions
 - Tmax 31°C Tmin 16°C : class 3 regions
- Check Humidex after forecast

Surveillance Approach

Before, during and after the event

The variables of relevance to surveillance systems:

- exposure to extreme weather events
- risk factors and social determinants of health and vulnerability
- monitoring of health status
- monitoring of interventions

Real and quasi-real time; fast reports and annual reports

Permanent users' commitees

Surveillance Approach

Indicators were determined through systematic reviews for all hazards of interest:

- heat, cold, snow, rain, wind, forest fires.
- Agreed upon by all health regions.

Published online 2010 (French only) at: https://www.inspq.qc.ca/publications/1151

We also decided early on that we would **prepare not** just for heat waves

but for all other Extreme Meteorological Events (EME) as we hadn't really applied surveillance to those matters in the past

A common platform for all EME became a natural conclusion

• In function since 2010



International Journal of Health Geographics



METHODOLOGY OPEN ACCESS

An open source web application for the surveillance and prevention of the impacts on public health of extreme meteorological events: the SUPREME system

Steve Toutant, Pierre Gosselin 🖾 , Diane Bélanger, Ray Bustinza and Sonia Rivest

International Journal of Health Geographics 2011 10:39 DOI: 10.1186/1476-072X-10-39

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Received: 31 March 2011 Accepted: 25 May 2011 Published: 25 May 2011

Near 8000 downloads!

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https://ij-healthgeographics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1476-072X-10-39

- All Open source software
- Development costs: about 125k\$
- Annual software licenses costs: 0\$
- Maintenance and continuous development: about 125k\$/year
- Current users: all 18 health regions and MSSS through the health secure intranet
- Development in 2013: Internet access for partners (ECCC, large cities, others)



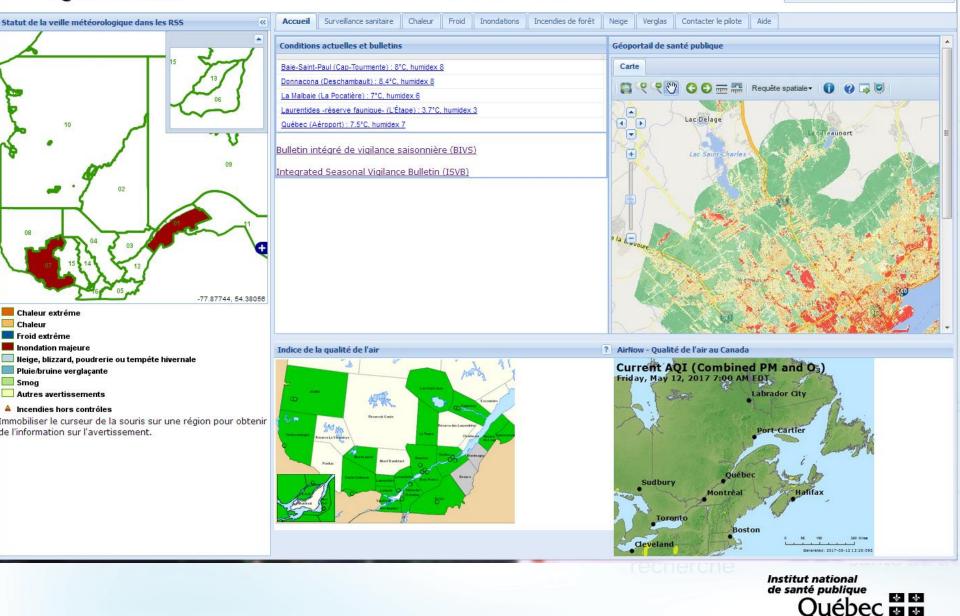
Three components

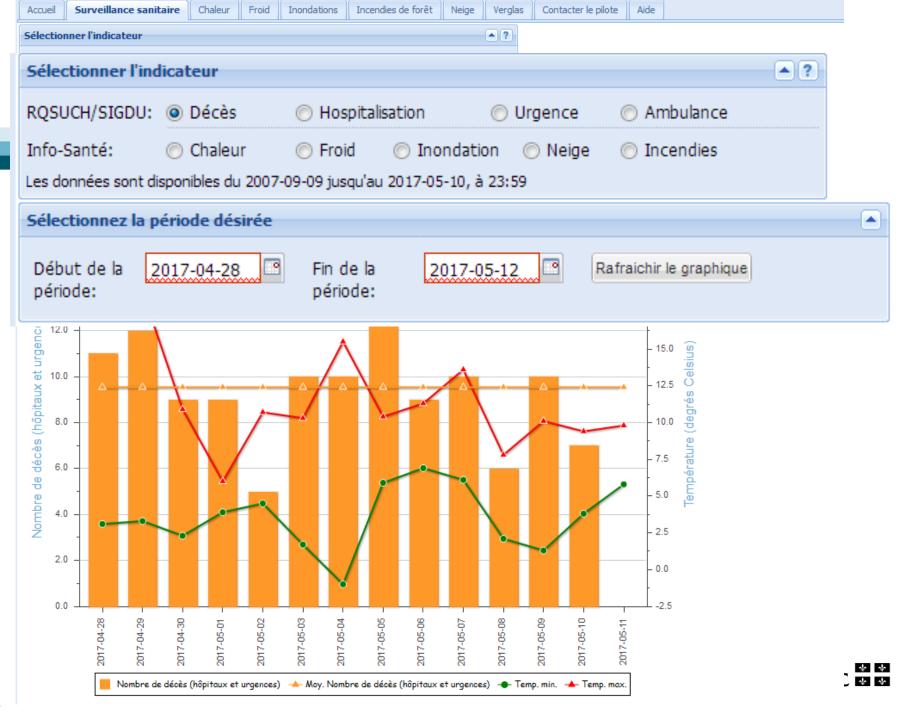
- Surveillance Portal: Health and meteorological data in real or quasi real-time (12h delay on some data), plus 3-day meteorological forecast
- Alerts: automatic and specific to region. Emergency levels of each region
- Geoportal: cartographic data and vulnerability tool



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Système de surveillance et de prévention des impacts sanitaires des événements météorologiques extrêmes



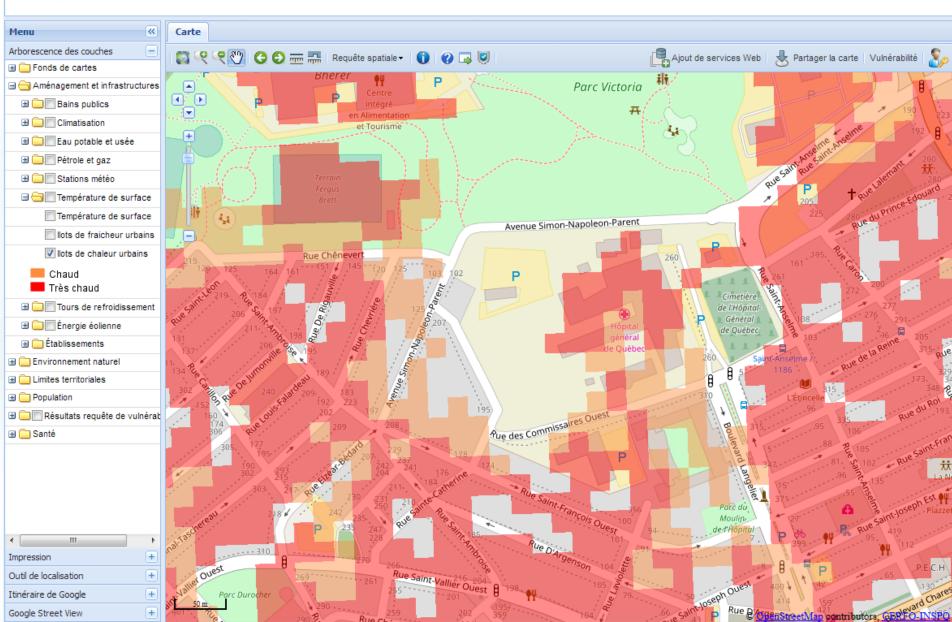


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Géo portail de santé publique

Santé et Services sociaux

Québec 🖥 🖥



The Purpose of Surveillance

- It is easy to add layers of information as they become available or needed
- And to monitor alerts and deployment of response plans in real time
- Areas at risk, or more vulnerable areas, can be identified for the purposes of prioritizing preventive interventions or high risk areas for emergencies.



The Purpose of Surveillance

Current indicators (province-wide):

all warnings for weather, forest fires, floods, smog, etc.; actual air pollution levels; urban heat islands 20m resolution; flooding areas; historic extremes; population density; chronic diseases index; deprivation index; age distribution; recent immigrants numbers; air conditioning by DA; location of swimming pools, cooling centers, green spaces; dwelling quality; location of all public institutions; daily deaths, hospital admissions, emergency room visits; infoHealth calls; ambulance calls; implemented steps in emergency plan; other contextual geographic info.



Syndromic indicators (24h)

Daily deaths, Hospital admissions, Emergency room visits; Ambulance calls

Info-Health calls related to

- Extreme heat: Extreme heat, heat-related diseases, mental health, poisoning
- Cold: Cardiovascular and respiratory problems
- Floods: trauma, Gastrointestinal and respiratory problems
- Extreme snow: Cardiovascular problems
- Forest fires: Cardiovascular and respiratory problems



The Purpose of Surveillance

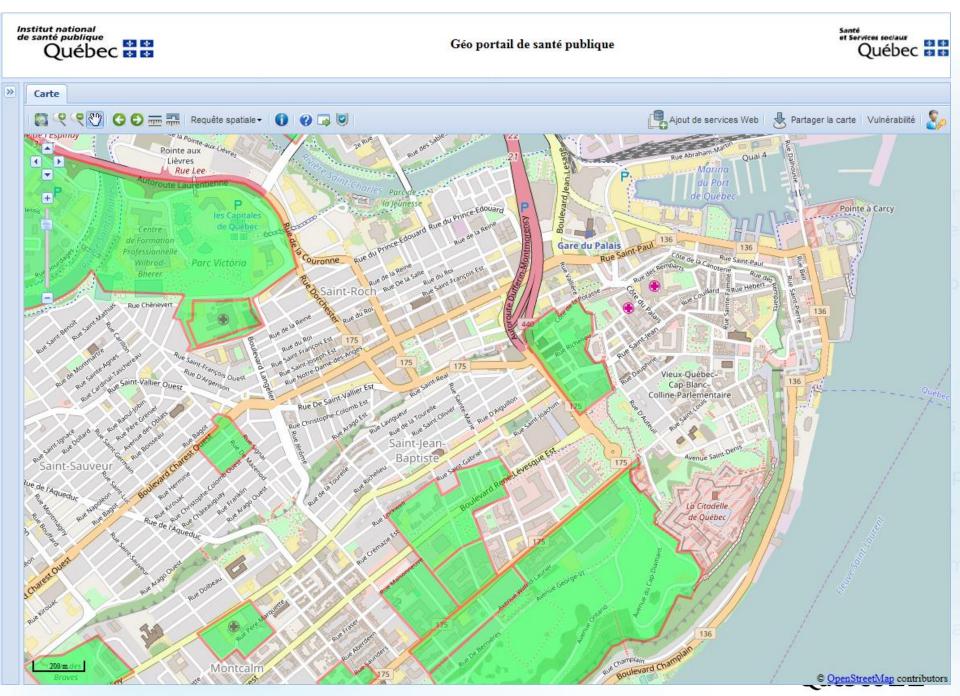
- A vulnerability tool was developed within the SUPREME
- By health region or for the whole province
- All variables can be parameterized
- By proportion or by number of people affected
- Shows dissemination areas (DA) in the defined segment (e.g. top 10%)

	Vulnérabilité	3	×	8	
Institut national de santé publique	Sélectionner les indicateurs qui vous intéressent		taires des événements Santé et Services sociaux	-	
Québec	Région: Ensemble du Québec	 * À l'échelle du Québec certaines aires de diffusion retenues pourraient ne pas être visibles. 	Québeo		
Menu					
Arborescence des couches	☑ Indice de défavorisation régional 2006			Inérabilité	
OpenStreetMap	Densité de population	Vulnérabilité		SSISSA	
Orthophotographies provincia	☑ Âge	Quelle(s) tranche(s) d'âge désirez-vous?	?		
💿 Carte au 1 / 20 000 (provincia	Conditions des logements				
Carte topographique fédérale	Immigrants reçus depuis 2001	Proportion de la population d'un certain groupe	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	G G	
😠 🚞 Indicateurs socio-démographique	Individus ne parlant ni anglais, ni français	Nombre de personnes d'un certain groupe d'âg	ge, par aire de diffusion		
🖃 🚖 Aléas	Personnes de 65 ans et + vivants seules		connes d'un certain groupe d'âge, par rapport à la population	11	
🗄 🧰 🔲 Feux de forêt	Îlots de chaleur	totale de l'aire de diffusion, se situe parmi les			
🖃 🛅 🔲 llots de chaleur		% les plus élevées.		17 /	
🔲 llots de chaleur denséme		vies plus elevees.			
🔲 llots de chaleur (Gradient		Pour sélectionner plusieurs groupes d'âge, garder la touc	che 'Ctrl' du clavier enfoncée et cliquer sur les groupes désirés.	1	
∃		Effacer la sélection		1	
🗄 🧰 🔲 Bains publics		50-54 ans		1	
		55-59 ans	Lo	ongueuil	
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Hébergement temporaire er	n cas de sinistre	65-69 ans		合語	
🖃 🔄 🔲 Espaces verts	A Star Star	70-74 ans		134	
Végétation		75-79 ans		The day	
Milieux humides		80-84 ans		ns	
🗉 🛅 🗐 Limites administratives		85-89 ans #	每		
🗉 🚞 Infrastructures		90-94 ans 95-99 ans	aint-I	Lambert	
🔢 🚞 🔲 Résultats requête de vulnérabil	ités 👻	100 ans et +		Y C	
Impression	+			Saint-ba	
Outil de localisation	H 49		Appliquer		
Itinéraire de Google	+		r whither Futures		
Google Street View	+ [1km] ? //		Québecs# © Gouvernement du Québe	ec 2011	
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Organisational impacts and evaluation

Regular evaluation by users

Performance of the system (2011, 2012, 2015)

- Very appreciated by local public health units
- Alerts for Extreme heat, Heat, Major Flooding, Uncontrolled forest fire
 - « very useful » to « useful » for 82% of users
- Health data surveillance
 - « very useful » to « useful » for 70% of users



Performance evaluation

Evaluate the sensitivity of Extreme heat alerts

- Global sensitivity over seven years: 58% (79% in 2010)
- Southern regions: 71%
 - Good sensitivity despite
 - Alerts are based on weather forecasts (± 2°C); accuracy decreases from 98%-1st day to 93%-3rd day.

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- Extreme heats are rare events (near 0)
- Average of 0,3 false alert per season (low)

24

Regional organisational impacts

Supported organisational changes in the health network

- Encouraged regional and provincial Public Health
- To harmonize and establish intervention protocols for EME
- Prepared with us Intervention Guides for heat and floods
- Working on the update of the 2006 intervention guide for heat; guide on cold in the planning stage.
- Coordination and management scenarios for extreme heat (provincial level)

Support knowledge translation

Annual reports on heat waves since 2010

- Helped communication INSPQ-regions-MSSS
- Improved
 - definition of heat waves
 - Impacts evaluation
 - Proper indicators
 - Data to use or useful data to create



Support knowledge translation

Treatment of meteorological data

- Helped communication with Environment Canada
 - Joint seasonal bulletins
 - Discussion on alerts performance measure
 - Production of a Guide to identifying alert thresholds for heat waves (2016)
 - <u>http://www.archipel.uqam.ca/9073/1/Gachon_et_al</u> <u>2016_Guide_Heat_Waves_EN.pdf</u>
 - Identification of best meteo reference stations
 - Better understanding of forecasts



Derived products

Data from the geoportal were used for

- Supreme geoportal became the Public Health geoportal for all PH users in public health
- Collaboration with public security ministry for the codevelopment of the platform and its maintenance
- Vulnerability atlas for extreme heat and for floods
- Interactive online atlas on the vulnerability of Quebec population to climate hazards – for municipal and regional stakeholders (2018)



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recherche

sante au tr

sécurité et prévention des traumatismes

de l'état de santé de la population

microbiologie

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Conclusion

sante environnementale se toxicologie prévention des maladies chroniques impact des politiques put

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Lessons learned from use in heat waves (and more):

- Portal very useful and appreciated by end users
 - common and shared source of alerts, at risk areas (UHI) and vulnerabilities (age, poor housing, etc.);
 - used for preparedness AND preventive actions (e.g. greening)
- Integration for the end user is the key concept behind the whole approach





Lessons learned from use in heat waves:

- Group training prior to heat events is crucial
 - brings common understanding of risk factors, meaning of thresholds/alerts and uncertainty around forecasts
- Going into full intervention mode is a difficult decision to take locally, as it needs to be made before the heat wave really hits







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Thank you!

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Portail – Chaleur

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Accueil	Surveillance sanitaire	Chaleur	Froid In	nondations	Incendies	de forêt	Neige Ve	erglas Co	ontacter le pilo	ote Aide	
Informa	ations Tableau de bord	Indicateu	urs Aver	tissements	Étapes du	plan d'inter	vention par R	SS Cart	es de vulnérat	pilité Bilar	าร
Conditi	Conditions météo observées, actuelles et prévues										
RSS	Région	Dimanche	Lundi	Mardi	AUJ.	Jeudi	Vendredi	Samedi	3 jours pondérés	Seuil	Dernière prévision
3	Charlevoix - tmax	8.5	4.9	3.9	4.0	6	10	11	8.6	31	2017-05-10 à 05:00
3	Charlevoix - tmin	3.0	-0.8	-2.1	-1.6	1	2	2	1.6	16	2017-05-10 à 05:00
3	Charlevoix - hum	n/d	n/d	n/d	2.7	5	10	11	8.2	37	2017-05-10 à 05:00
3	Québec - tmax	13.6	7.8	10.1	9.0	13	16	14	14.4	31	2017-05-10 à 05:00
3	Québec - tmin	6.1	2.1	1.3	3.9	3	5	7	4.6	16	2017-05-10 à 05:00
3	Québec - hum	n/d	n/d	n/d	7.7	13	16	14	14.3	37	2017-05-10 à 05:00
3	Réserve Faunique Des Laurentides - tmax	9.4	5.7	3.5	4.0	6	12	9	9.0	31	2017-05-10 à 05:00
3	Réserve Faunique Des Laurentides - tmin	1.9	-0.1	-0.8	-0.8	0	-1	0	-0.4	16	2017-05-10 à 05:00
3	Réserve Faunique Des Laurentides - hum	n/d	n/d	n/d	2.1	5	11	9	8.2	37	2017-05-10 à 05:00



Portail – Chaleur

Accueil Surveillance sanitaire C	haleur	Froid	Inondation	s Ince	ndies de fo	orêt Ne	eige Ve	rglas (Contacter l	e pilote	Aide			
Informations Tableau de bord	Indicateu	rs Ave	rtissements	s Étap	es du plan	d'interven	tion par RS	S Car	tes de vuln	érabilité	Bilans			
Nombre de jours de chaleur extrême par RSS et par région météo								?						
Région	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	201
03-Capitale-Nationale	1	2	3	2	0	0	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Charlevoix	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Québec	1	2	3	2	0	0	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Réserve Faunique des Laurentides	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Portail – Chaleur

SUPREME - Onglet « Chaleur »

Mise à jour : novembre 2016

RSS 03 - Capitale-Nationale HISTORIQUE DES AVERTISSEMENTS DE CHALEUR

	Vagues de					
	Chaleur extrême		Chaleur d'EC	chaleur extrême Date début (durée)		
Date	Région	Date	Région			
2016						
	Aucun	<u>12 juil.</u>	Québec	Aucune		
2015						
	Aucun	<u>16 août</u>	Québec	Aucune		
	Adcun	<u>19 août</u>	Québec	Aucune		
2014				_		
	Aucun		Aucun	Aucune		
2013						
<u>13 juil.</u>	Québec	<u>16 juil.</u>	Québec	15 juil. (3 jours)		
2012						
		<u>20 juin</u>	Québec	Aucune		
<u>12 juil.</u>	<u>2 juil.</u> Québec		Québec	Aucune		
2011						
	Aucun		Aucun	Aucune		
2010						
<u>6 juil.</u>	Québec	<u>6 juil.</u>	Québec	5 juil (5 jours)		
		<u>7 juil.</u>	Charlevoix	<u>5 juil.</u> (5 jours)		
<u>31 août</u>	Québec	<u>30 août</u>	Québec			

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