Toxic Soup or Not?

Hurricane Katrina through the Lens of Environmental Health Preparedness

Satellite Conference and Live Webcast Thursday, December 15, 2005 12:00-1:30 p.m. (Central Time)

Produced by the Alabama Department of Public Health Video Communications and Distance Learning Division

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Objectives

- Name the challenges posed by Hurricane Katrina to the traditional environmental public health "toolbox."
- List opportunities for action to strengthen environmental public health preparedness.
- Describe the roles of risk perception and risk communication in a disaster situation.

Toxic soup or not?



No, but...

- Flooding
- Drinking water contamination
- Local hot spots
- Debris
- Mold

Shifting Gears...

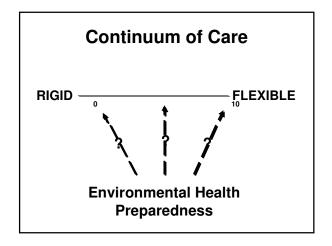
Debris management

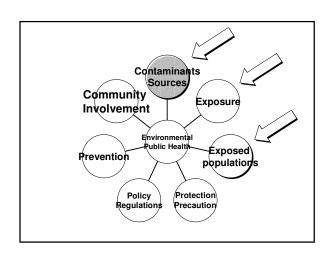
- Quantity
- Composition
- Disposal

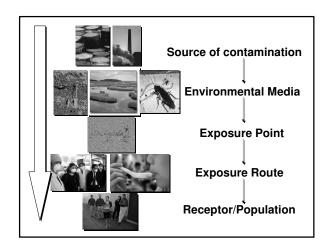
Changing Policies

Mold

- Standards
- Habitability
- Health impact

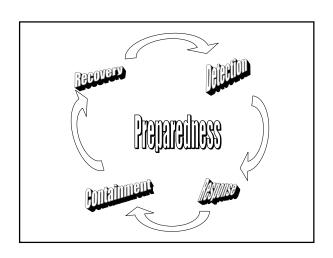






A Look Across Pathways...

- Water: drinking, surface, ground
- Air: indoor, outdoor
- Soil: surface soil, sediments
- Food chain: subsistence, export, recreation



Katrina On Science

- Conventional methods
- No baselines
- Environmental and disease data gaps
- "Extrapolation across everything"

Katrina On Policy

- Rigidity
- Paucity
- Complexity

Katrina On Practice

- $CC = C^2$?
- Priority vs. low-hanging fruit
- Protection or precaution?

It's About Real People...



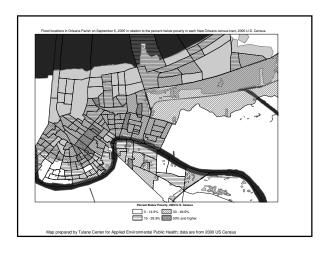
Photo credit: Andrea Bruce, The Washington Post

Economic Vulnerability

- Economic barriers
- Education barriers
- · Lack of vehicles

36% of evacuees surveyed in the Astrodome said that they did not initially evacuate because they didn't have a vehicle

Source: The Washington Post/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard School of Public Health Survey of Katrina Evacuees, September 2005.



Social Vulnerability

- Insular New Orleans
 - Family
 - Travel
 - Attachment
 - 73% of evacuees surveyed in the Astrodome said that they had lived in New Orleans all of their lives

Source: The Washington Post/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard School of Public Health Survey of Katrina Evacuees, September 2005.

Lessons (not so well) Learned . . .

- Psychosocial aspects of risk perception
- Communications
 - Evacuation/outreach
 - Infrastructure

Risk Perception

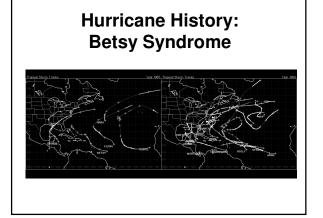
- Controllable
- Uncontrollable
- Known
- Unknown
- Equitable
- Inequitable
- Voluntary
- Involuntary
- Old risk
- New risk

(Slovic P. 1987. Perception of Risk. Science 236:280-285)

Risk Perception

- People are more likely to believe information that is consistent with what they already think.
- Beliefs change SLOWLY and PERSIST in the face of contrary evidence.

Risk perception of the "storm savvy" BEFORE Katrina



Risk Perception

Of evacuees surveyed in the Astrodome,

- 73% said that they had heard that an evacuation order had been given;
- 66% thought the information was clear;

Source: The Washington Post/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard School of Public Health Survey of Katrina Evacuees, September 2005.

Risk Perception

Of evacuees surveyed in the Astrodome.

- 61% did not evacuate;
- 29% did not evacuate because they didn't think the storm would be as bad as it was;
- 10% did not evacuate because they didn't want to leave.

Source: The Washington Post/Kaiser Family Foundation/Harvard School of Public Health Survey of Katrina Evacuees, September 2005.

Risk perception of the "storm savvy" AFTER Katrina

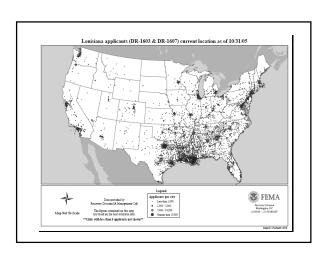
Disaster Communication Infrastructure: Katrina

- Cell phones
- Land lines
- Television
- Radio broadcasts
 - Need to have media on board ahead of time

The Role Of Media In Disaster Communications

- THE MAIN source of health info for the public in an non-disaster setting.
- THE MAIN source of ANY info in a disaster setting.

79% of evacuees surveyed in the Astrodome said that they heard an evacuation message on TV, and 13% heard it on the radio.

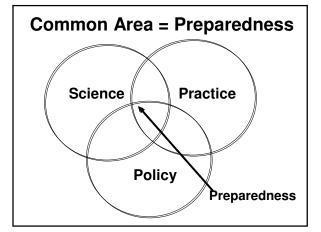


Gaps In Science, Policy And Practice

- · Infrastructure technology
- Disaster communication methods and plans
 - Population in diaspora
- Outreach, education and communication bridges with communities

Framing Questions

- · What's the problem?
- · What has been done to date?
- · What needs to happen?
- · What are the next steps?

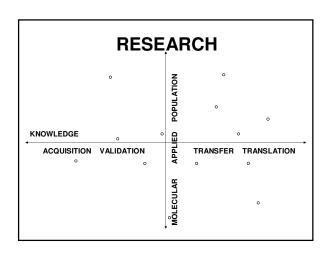


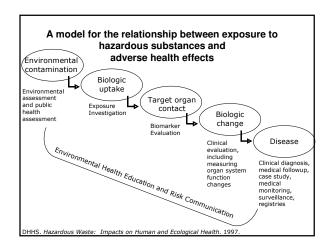
Science Actions

- · Basic science
- Disease-oriented research
- Environmental health and the built environment
- Environmental justice: communication partnerships
- Training tomorrow's scientists

How Should We Address The Knowledge Gaps?

- Take exploratory approach
- · Address real risks to real people
- Informed by bench AND trench



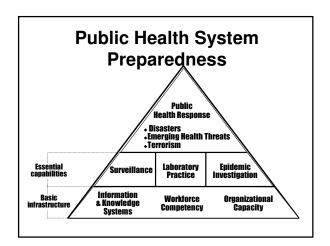


Guiding Principles For Research

- Yield demonstrable return on investments
- Engage end users
- Cut across more than one disease or condition (disaster duo)
- Inform new environmental policies

Practice Actions

- Systems approach
- Workforce development
- Think regionally, act locally



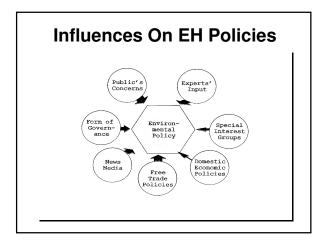


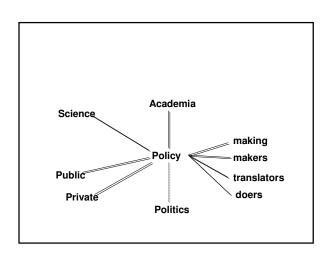
Policy Actions: Changing The "Unchangeables"

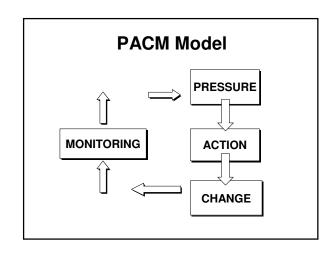
- · Levee system design
- Habitability
- Zoning
- Just-in-time, just-in-case "ad hoc"

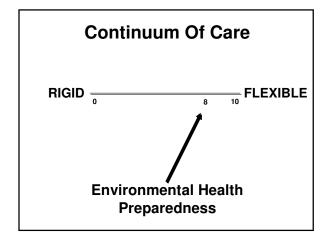
Policy

 Policy: A <u>definite course</u> or method of action selected from among alternatives and in light of given conditions to <u>quide and determine</u> <u>present and future directions</u> (Webster's 9th).









Upcoming Programs

STD Update for Clinicians and Counselors Wednesday, January 11, 2006 2:00-4:00 p.m. (Central Time)

For a complete listing of satellite conferences and live webcasts: www.adph.org/alphtn