

## EHB 13

### Early Morning Tutorials

**Friday, 23 August**

#### **Title: Promotion of Air Pollution & Health Research to influence Policy**

**Name of the lecturer:** Nino Künzli

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**Affiliation incl. country of the lecturer:** Swiss Tropical- and Public Health- Institute, Basel Switzerland

**Summary (max 100 words):** This tutorial is tailored to those interested in promoting clean air through research where pollution is bad but little been done to change the policies. According to the new Global Burden of Disease, air pollution ranks among the Top 3 killers in some 70 countries of the world. Most of those countries experience further deterioration of air quality. The tutorial gives an overview on how scientists may contribute to the promotion of air quality monitoring and modelling, the scientific “proof of principle” to demonstrate the local acute effects of air pollution, a long-term environmental epidemiology research agenda, and some tailored health impact assessments providing estimates of the air pollution related health burden. As seen in many countries, scientists can strongly contribute to moving clean air agendas up in the policy priority list.

#### **Title: Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) in Building Materials and Consumer Products: Predicting Emissions and Estimating Exposure**

**Name of the lecturer:** John Little

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**Affiliation incl. country of the lecturer:** The University of Sydney, Australia

**Summary (max 100 words):** The indoor environment poses one of the most significant environmental health risks. Building materials and consumer products are among the primary sources of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) contributing to poor indoor environmental quality. This tutorial reviews the mechanisms controlling emissions of VOCs and SVOCs from indoor sources and describes how a mechanistic

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approach can be used to estimate exposure to VOCs and SVOCs present on via inhalation, dermal sorption, and ingestion.

**Title: The principles of mixed linear regression models: an introduction**

**Name of the lecturer:** Martin Rööfli

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**Summary (max 100 words):** Real data are often clustered such as repeated measurements on the same subject or measurements in grouped subjects (e.g. family or school studies). Failure to allow for clustering results in erroneous standard errors and confidence intervals. Mixed linear regression modelling is a convenient approach to take clustering into account. The aim of this tutorial is to provide an overview of the basic concepts of mixed linear model. I will follow a nonmathematical approach and focus on the practical application for epidemiologists interested in data analysis.