



One Health Multi-dimensional Impact Assessment of Taranto

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Con oltre 30 Partner aderenti (alcuni riportati in questa slide) coordinati dal Consorzio CALLIOPE, CALLIOPE è un vero e proprio polo di competenze tecnologiche complementari e interdisciplinari, destinato a fornire soluzioni di applicazione per diversi settori.

In base al Fondo per lo Sviluppo della Cooperazione (FSC) 2014 - 2020, le attività di ricerca traslazionale sono condotte attraverso un'infrastruttura tecnologica dotata di tecnologie avanzate (IoT, reti 5G, big data, cloud computing) e di apprendimento automatico.

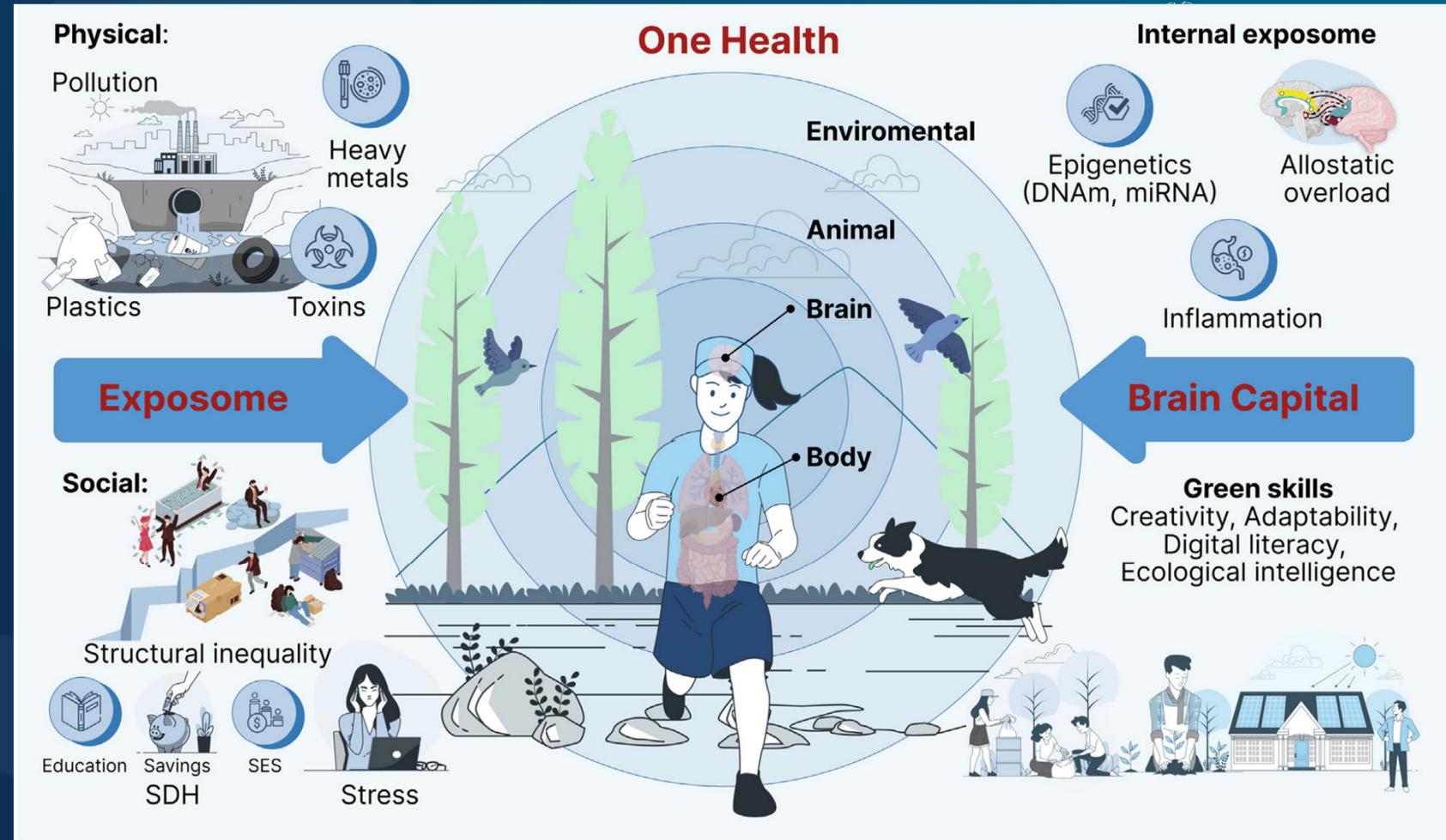
CALLIOPE consente di creare oggetto di studio, il monitoraggio delle connessioni tra gli agenti, la valutazione delle capacità degli esseri umani, i dati per prevedere e prevenire potenziali minacce sanitarie e di attenuarne gli effetti.

	UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI BARI ALDO MORO		Tilebytes. srl		itemoxygen		KEYCONSULTING
	ARTES 4.0 <small>science-driven innovation</small>		DIVA <small>Digital Innovation</small>		Politecnico di Bari		CASP
	MEDITECH		Errepi Net		LUMSA <small>UNIVERSITÀ</small>		JONIAN DOLPHIN CONSERVATION
	DISTRETTO TECNOLOGICO SPAZIALE		TIM		ARPA PUGLIA <small>Sistema Nazionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente</small>		DEEP TRACE
	LINKS <small>MANAGEMENT & TECHNOLOGY</small>		ITSlogistica <small>PUGLIA</small>		ASL Taranto PugliaSalute		COMUNE DI TARANTO

One health is a holistic concept that integrates all health dimensions in perfect homeostasis

Exposome is the ensemble of exposures that shape the trajectories of the different dimensions of One Health

Human Behaviour social, emotional, and the diversity of cognitive brain resources of individuals that could affect



*Ibanez, A., Melloni, L., Świeboda, P., Hynes, W., Ikiz, B., Ayadi, R., ... & Eyre, H. A. (2024). Neuroecological links of the exposome and One Health. *Neuron*, 112(12), 1905-1910.



Urban Health

Citizen of a city has different health needs in the framework, related mainly to the PECULIAR SOCIAL FABRIC and BIODIVERSITY



Urban Exposome

Difference between cities : Indoor Air quality, drinking water, noise pollution, built environment, climates, population density



Ministero delle Imprese
e del Made in Italy

Biodiversity

Population Based Studies

Evidence Based Policy Tools

Innovative IoT Monitoring

Integrating Generative AI



Open Data

Citizen Sciences

Green Skills

Ethics

Health Equity



URBAN HEALTH CENTER

"Lotto" 2D Ex-BAC : Municipality of Taranto

Urban Intelligence Lab



Special Senses Lab



BIOREPOSITORY
Environment Matrices
(more than 2000 samples)



Comune di
TARANTO

Headquarter: Palazzo di Città (Taranto)

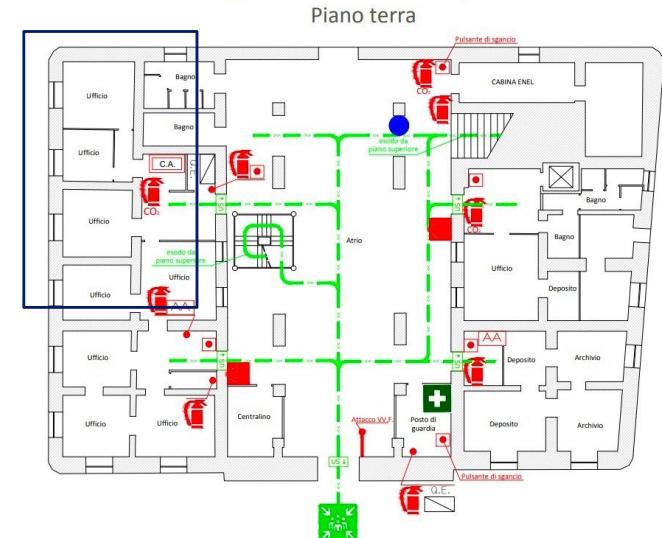


Ministero delle Imprese
e del Made in Italy

COHRE, “Center for One Health Research and Elaboration”



Palazzo di Città, Piazza Municipio - Taranto (Ta)



MISTRAL Project (HORIZON-HLTH-2022-ENVHLTH-04-01) : Scope and significance

Create a digital toolkit for **URBAN HEALTH** impact assessment and interventions using a multimodal large language convolutional model



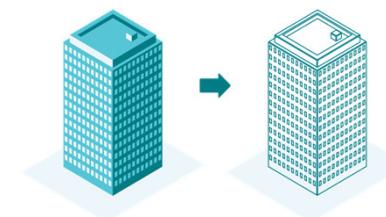
Population Health



Urban Intelligence



Deep Learning



Digital Twin

Test and simulate urban health policies using real world data

<https://mistralplatform.eu/>



mistral

 a toolkit for dynaMic health Impact analysisS to predicT disability-
Related costs in the Aging population based on three case studies
of steeL-industry exposed areas in europe



Clinical Assessment



Anamnestic evaluation



Blood Sample (Telomere Length)



QALY (Quality-Adjusted Life Years)



EQ-5D-5F



Urine Collection



Prenatal and Perinatal evaluation

Population Georeferencing



Georeferencing of addresses and identification of environmental exposure

Methods

Machine Learning Approach

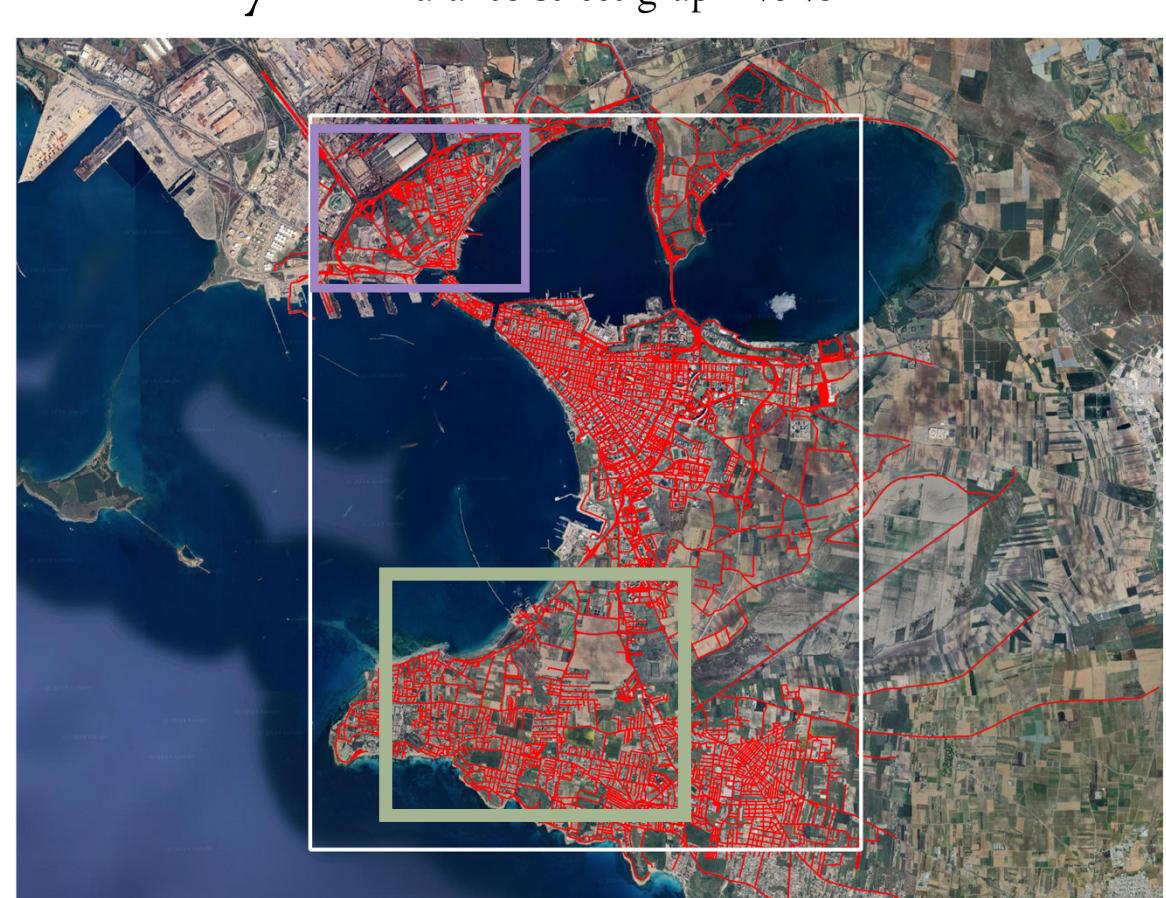
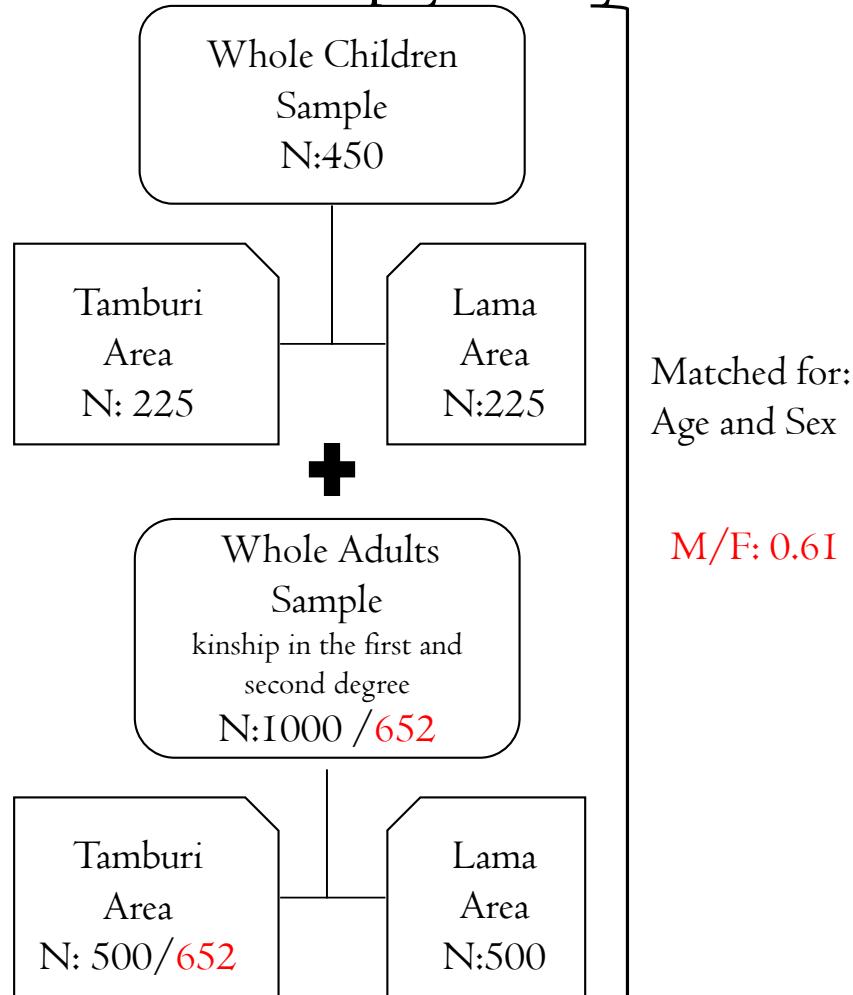
Features Selection methods to assess most predictive features of QoL (Quality of Life)

Zephyr Study: Cross Sectional Study

Ensamble Learning Methods

Weighted model creation on QoL as predicted variable based on feature selection method

Zephyr Study: Cross Selectional Study



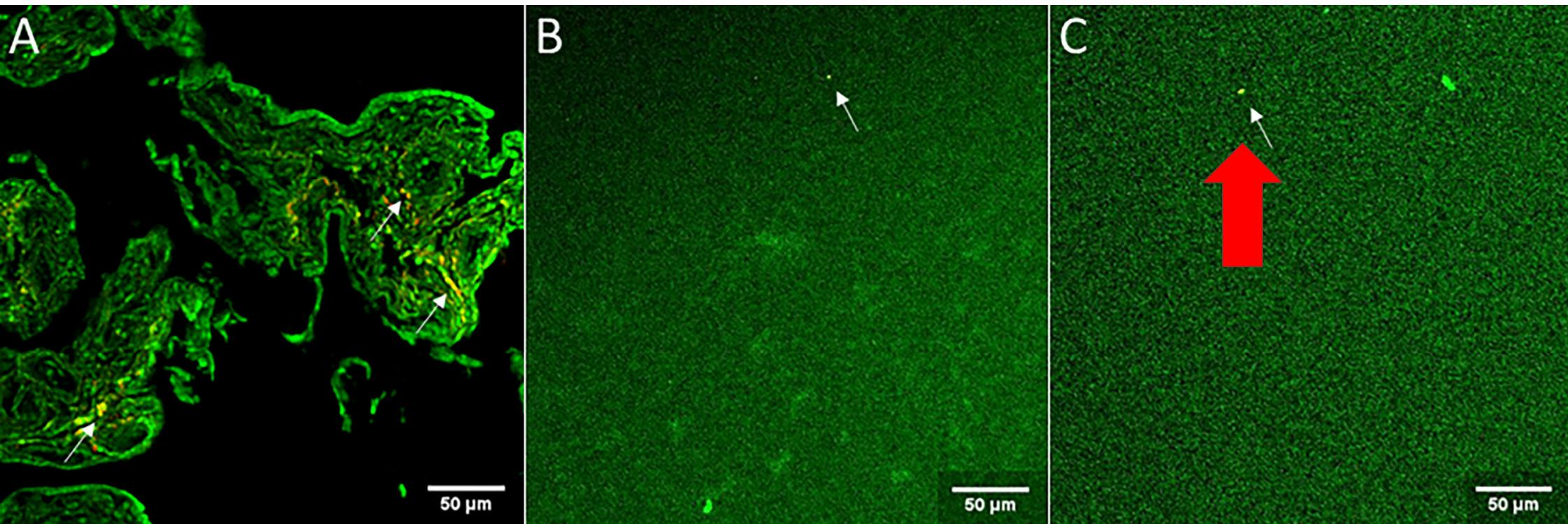
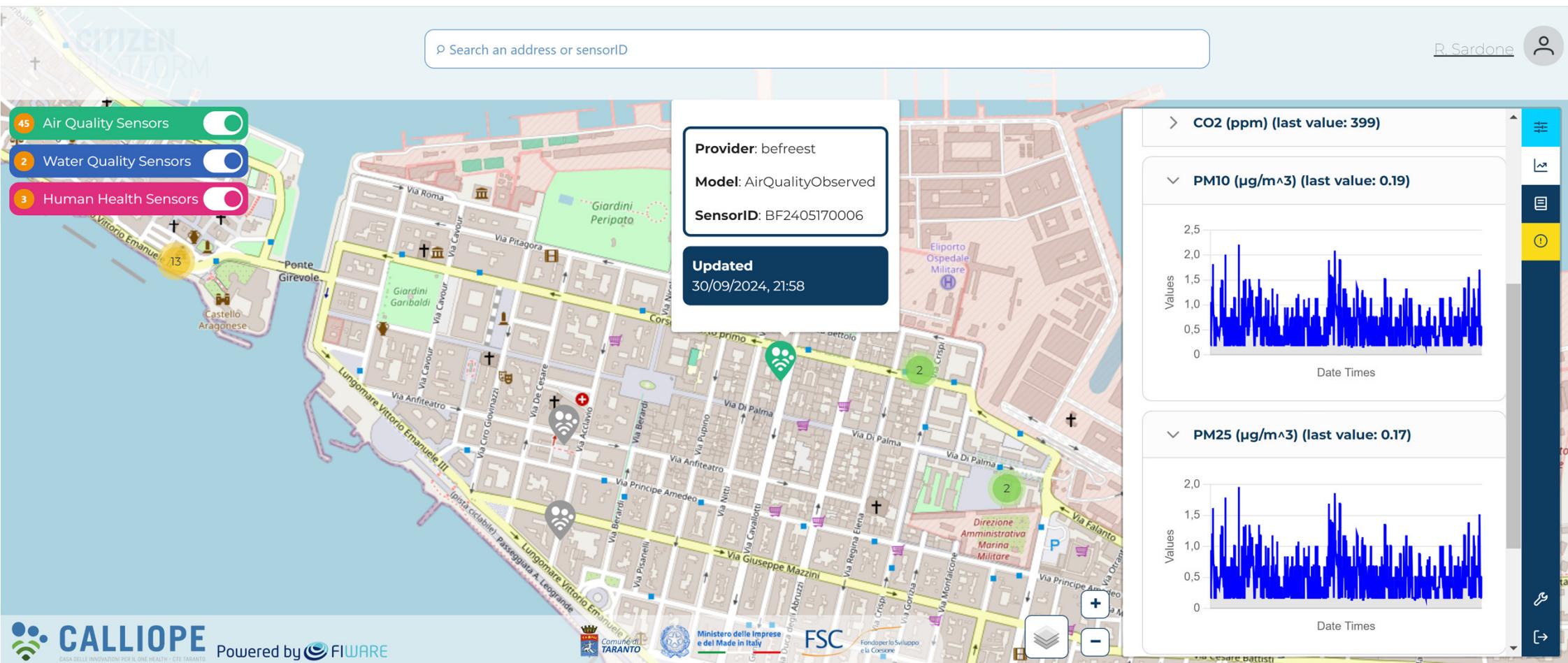


Figure: Evidence of black carbon particles in (A) placental tissue, (B) cord blood, and (C) urine

* Van Pee, T., Hogervorst, J., Dockx, Y., Witters, K., Thijs, S., Wang, C., ... & Nawrot, T. S. (2023). Accumulation of Black Carbon Particles in Placenta, Cord Blood, and Childhood Urine in Association with the Intestinal Microbiome Diversity and Composition in Four-to Six-Year-Old Children in the ENVIR ON AGE Birth Cohort. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 131(1), 017010.

<https://urbanhia.eu/>



Il sensore indoor è stato sviluppato a partire dalla progettazione della scheda 5G/LTE



MISURA costantemente
RADON
PM2.5
PM10
TVOC
CO₂
Temperatura
Umidità
frequenza di 2' (10' per il radon)



Befreeest D.25



CALLIOPE Air-Sentinel 1

Automatic Patrol Drone (in a Box)

- **Air Quality** : O₃, CO, SO₂ , NO₂ , PM1, PM2.5, PM10, Temperature, Pressure air and Humidity, Black Carbon
- **Light Pollution**: optical radiation and blue light
- **Noise**: filtered Spl in dBA (38 to 143)
- **LIDAR**: laser scan for building green maps
- **cmosCAM**: biodiversity capturing and modeling

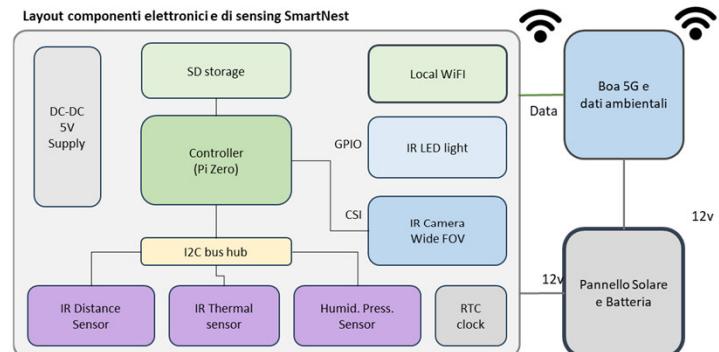


SmartNest



Nest equipped with **electronics and sensors**

- Event-triggered **Near infrared camera** to monitor **nest population** and **preys** carried to younglings
- Far infrared sensor (**FIR**) to understand behavior with respect to temperatures
- Field operation: **low power, solar panels**
- **Data communication** with CALLIOPE data infrastructure





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Article | [Open access](#) | Published: 01 December 2024

The mortality impacts of greening Italy

[Orazio Valerio Giannico](#) , [Rodolfo Sardone](#), [Lucia Bisceglia](#), [Francesco Addabbo](#), [Francesco Piotti](#),
[Sante Minerba](#) & [Antonia Mincuzzi](#)

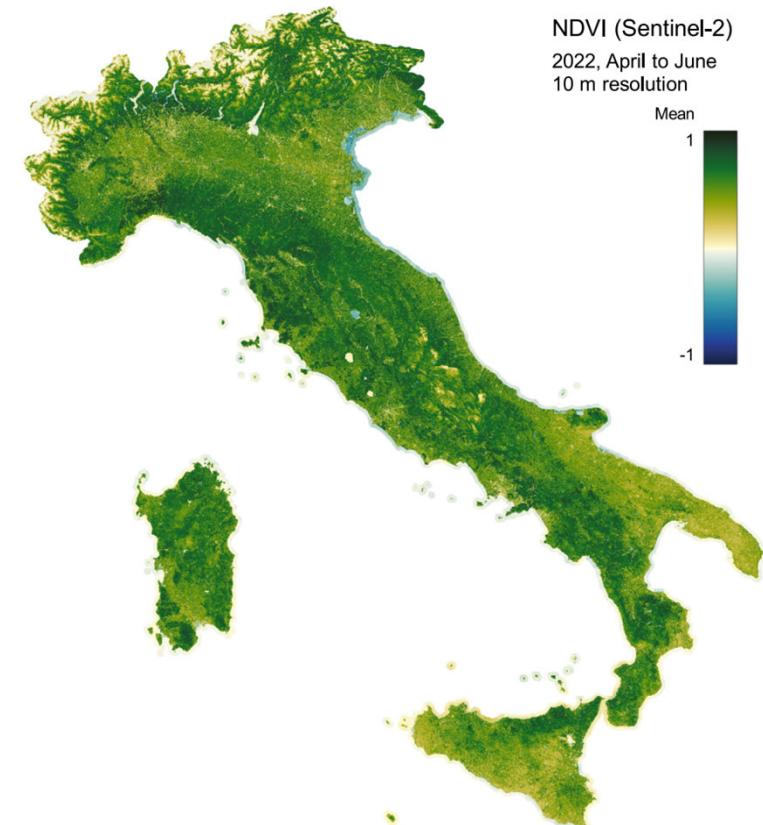
[Nature Communications](#) **15**, Article number: 10452 (2024) | [Cite this article](#)

5727 Accesses | 23 Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

Preventable Deaths: Achieving the level of residential greenness currently experienced by the top 25% of the population nationwide could potentially prevent approximately 28,433 deaths (95% confidence interval: 21,400–42,350) in Italy for the year 2022.

Years of Life Lost: This increase in green spaces could also result in approximately 279,324 (210,247–415,980) preventable years of life lost

Mortality Burden Reduction: The estimated preventable deaths represent about 5% of the total mortality burden in Italy.





Land Surface Temperature (LST) is a crucial geophysical parameter related to the surface energy and water balance of the land-atmosphere system.

Satellite remote sensing offers the best way to measure LST and generate various LST products on regional and global scales.



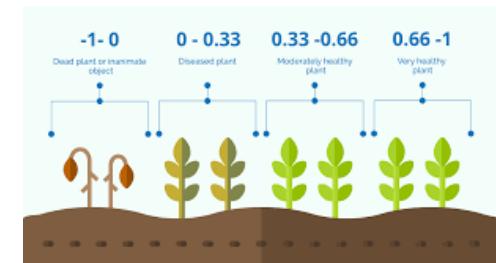
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a simple graphical indicator that can be used to analyze measurements obtained from remote sensing, via satellite, monitoring the level of living vegetation in the analysis area.



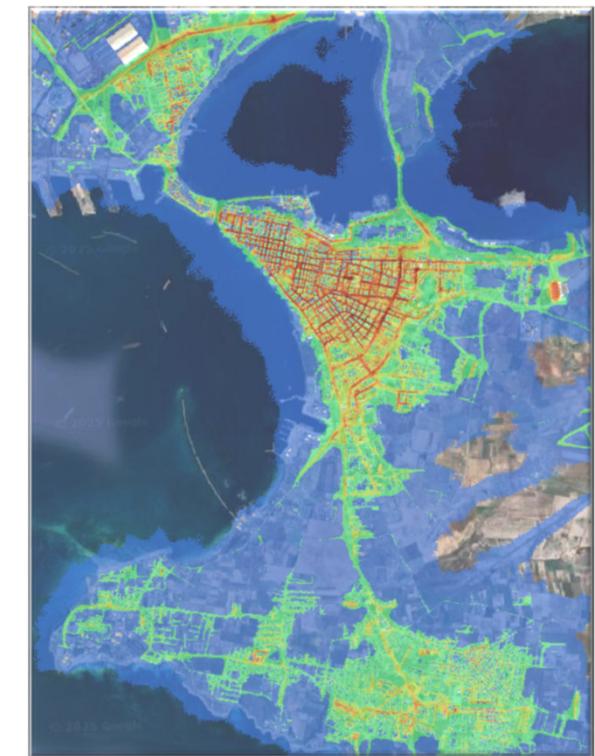
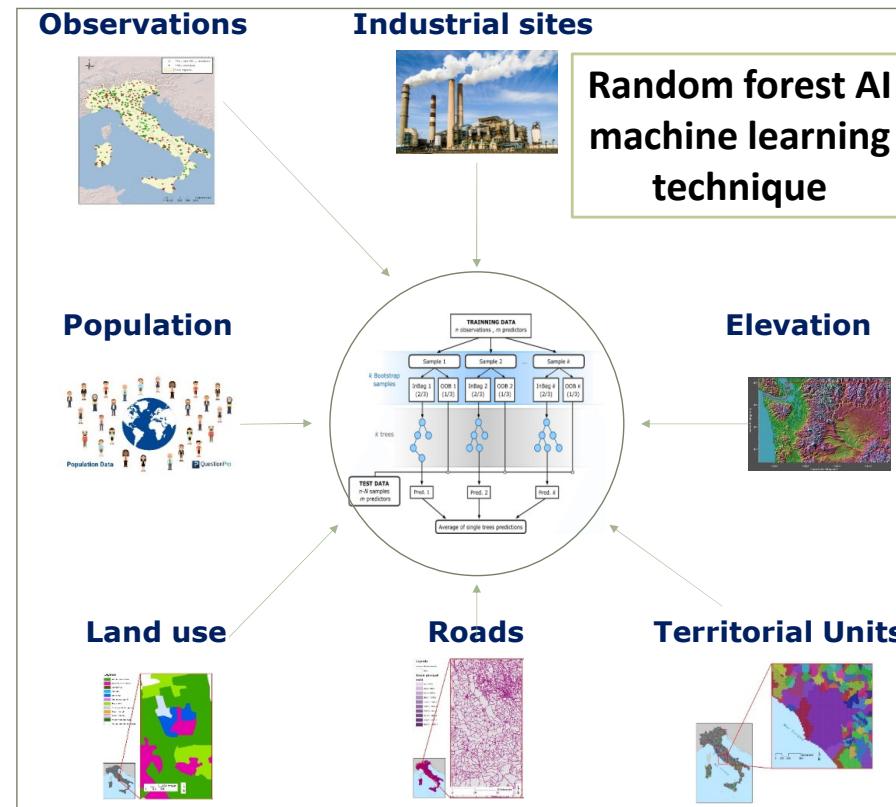
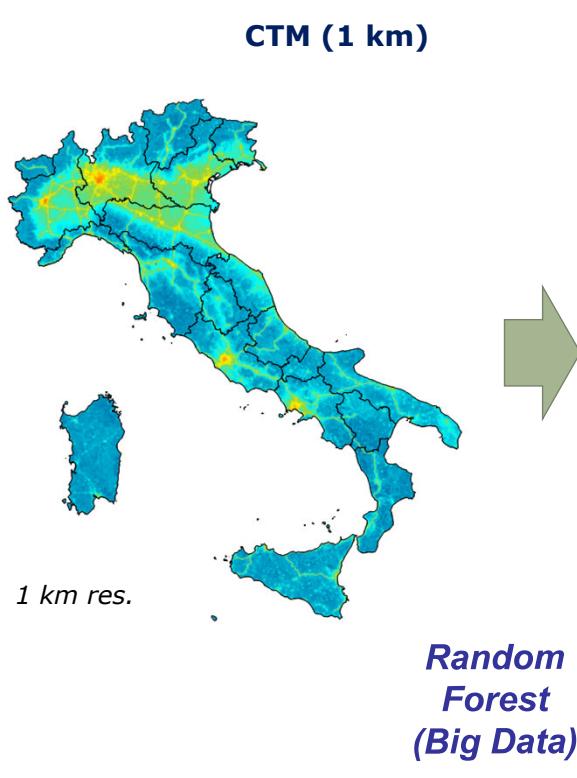
Values of major pollutants such as NO₂, PM10, and PM 2.5 were identified according to diffusive models developed by ARIANET on a small scale (100x100m)



Georeferenced Overall Mortality



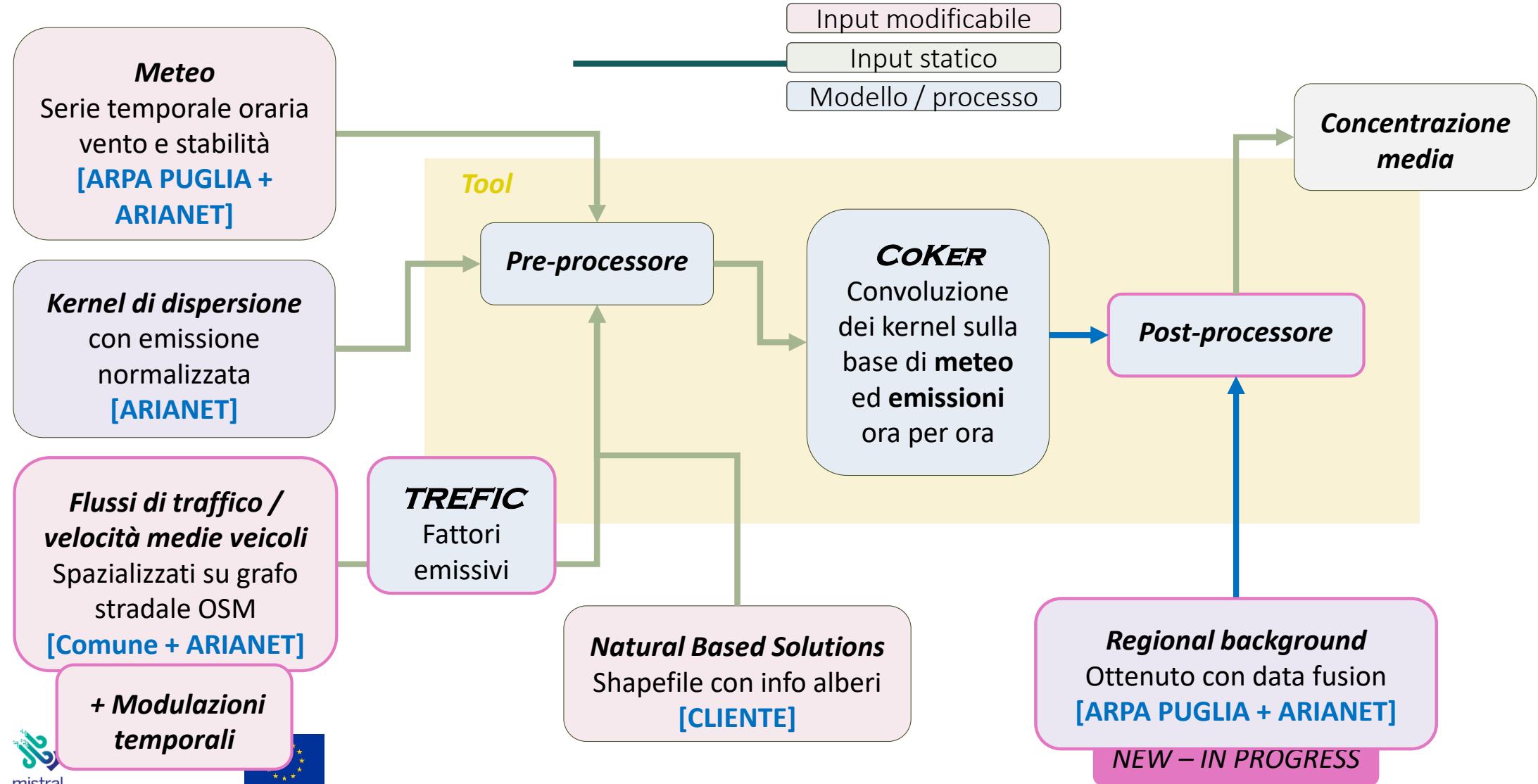
Combination of model and observations – Taranto – Hasselt - Rybnik



The system will include techniques for the integration of information from monitoring networks (A class stations and IoT Sensors) and from modelling simulations

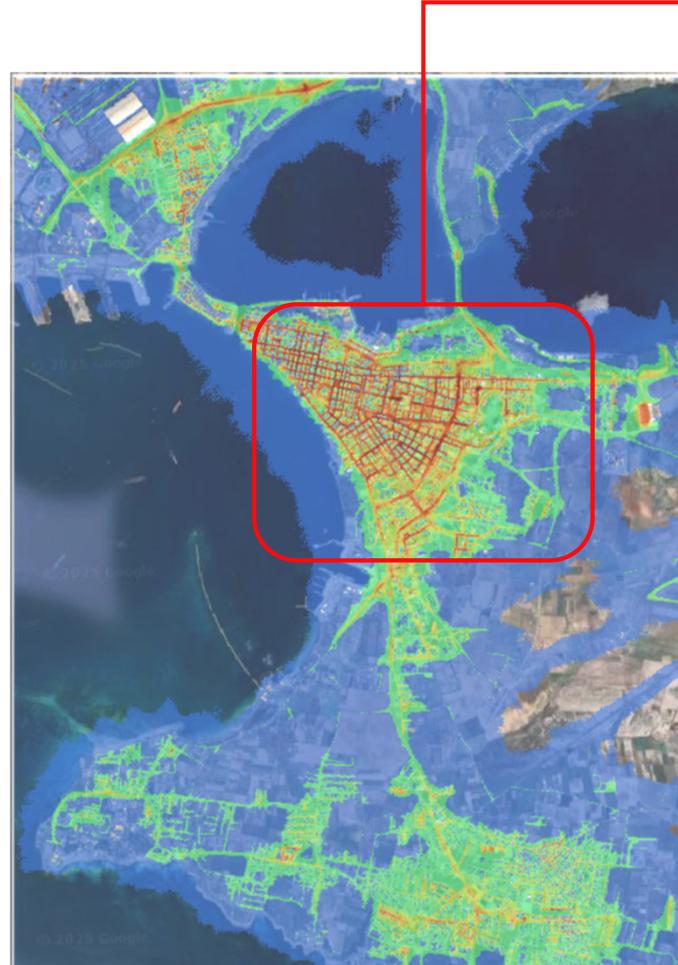
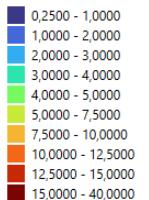
Thanks to the AI, a resolution increase will be made from 1 km to 100 m

Tool per modellazione degli scenari di dispersione da traffico



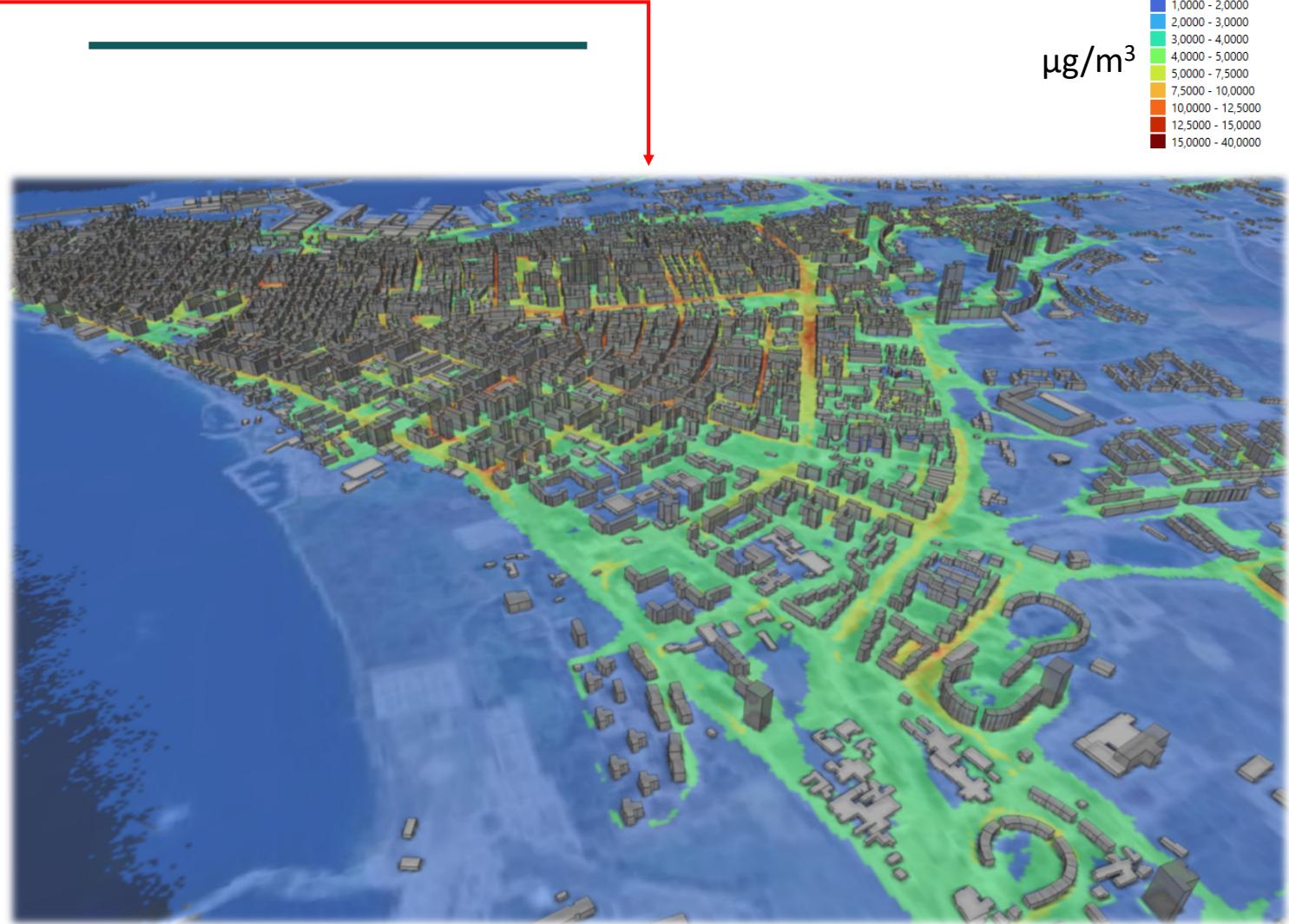
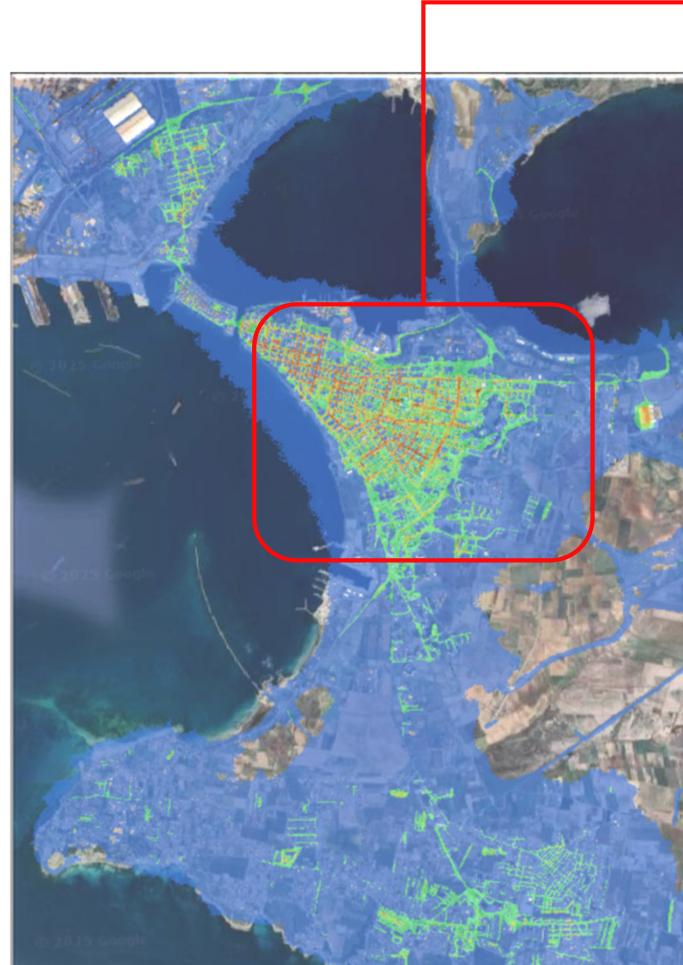
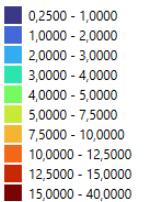
Concentrazione media di NO₂ sull'anno meteorologico 2023

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



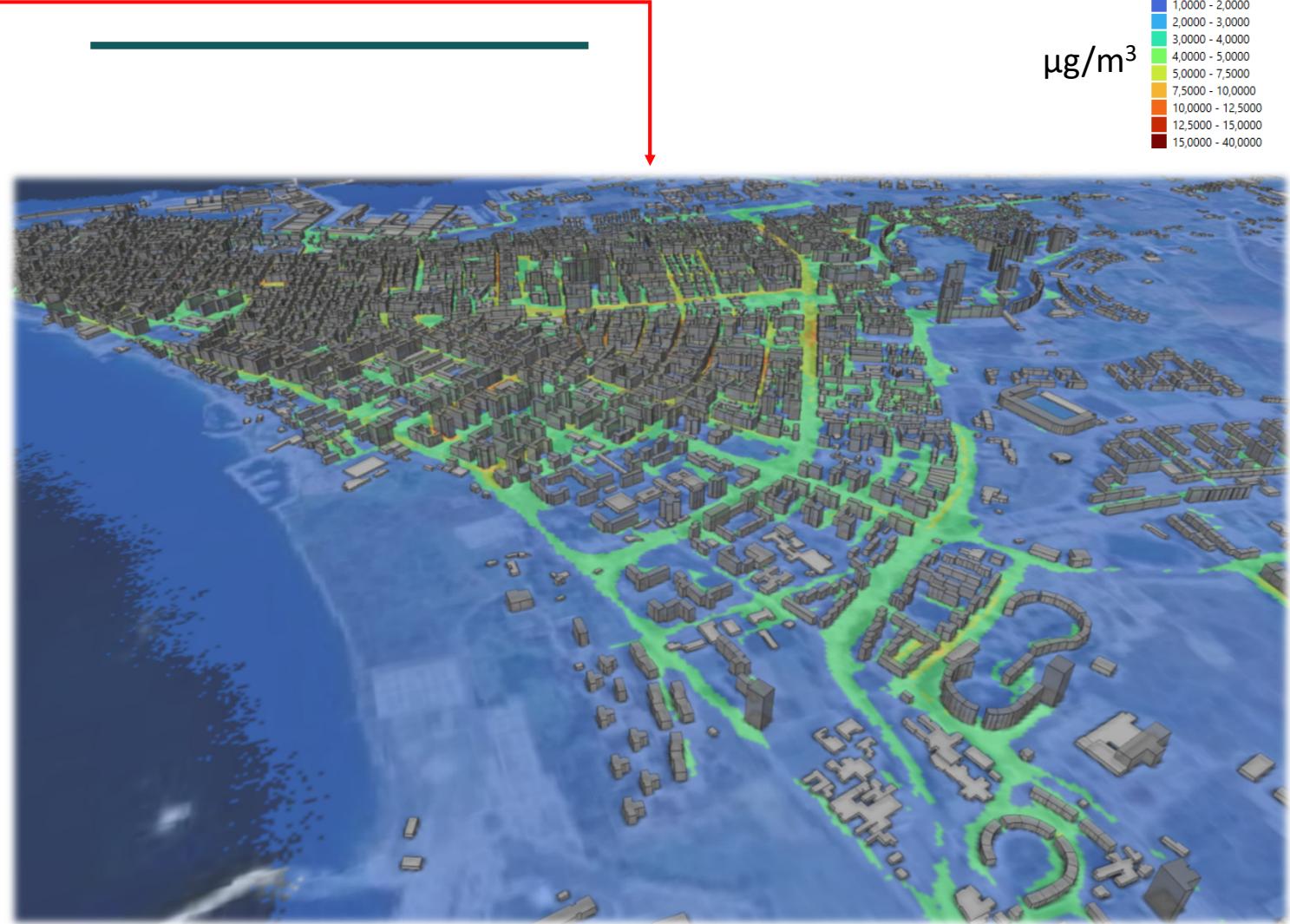
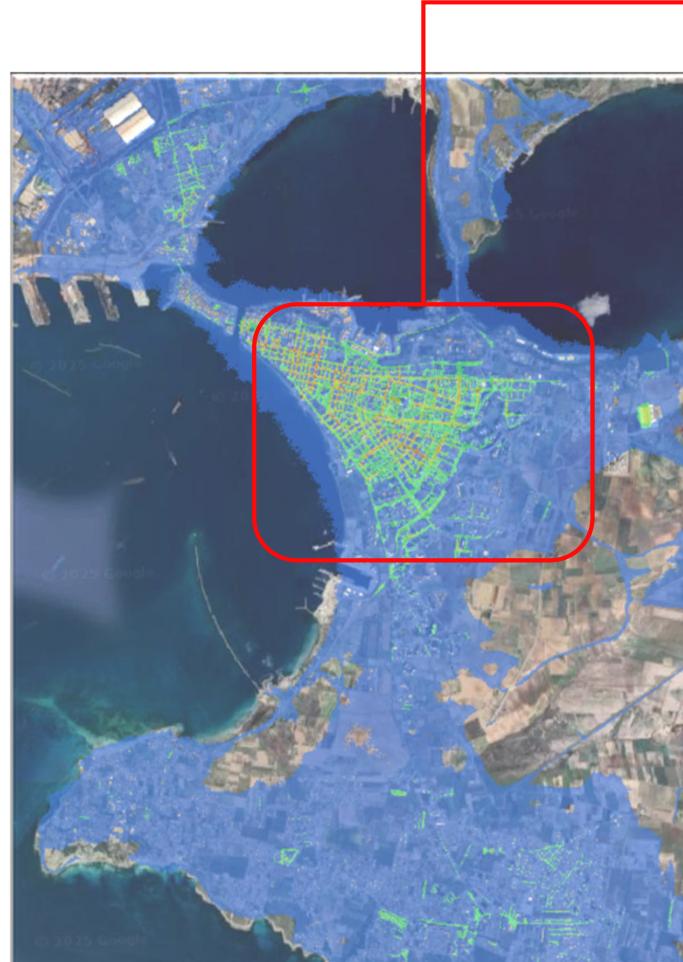
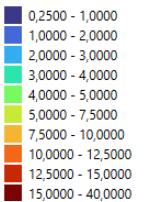
Concentrazione media di PM10 sull'anno meteorologico 2023

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

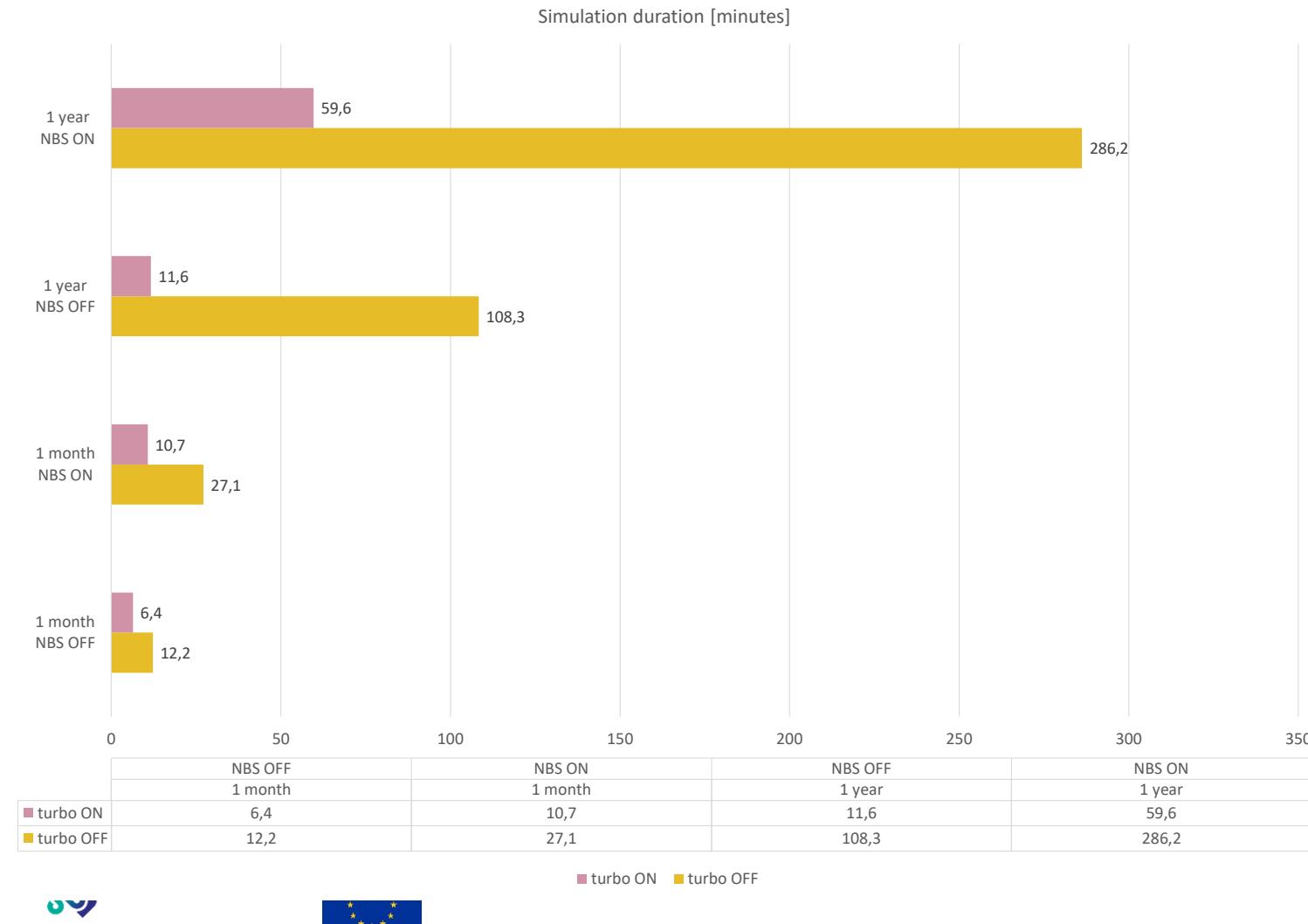


Concentrazione media di PM25 sull'anno meteorologico 2023

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



Ottimizzazione del tool e test di performance su macchina HPC Calliope



- Test del tool su macchina HPC Calliope superati
- Tempi stazionari inclusi:
 - TREFIC : **3 minuti**
 - Post-processing: **30 secondi**
- **Turbo:** Implementata ottimizzazione del codice che consente di caricare in memoria tutti i kernel prima del loop temporale
 - Funziona se a regime saranno effettivamente disponibili **200 GB di RAM** (al momento sono **1,47 TB in totale**)

Data Fusion

Osservazioni

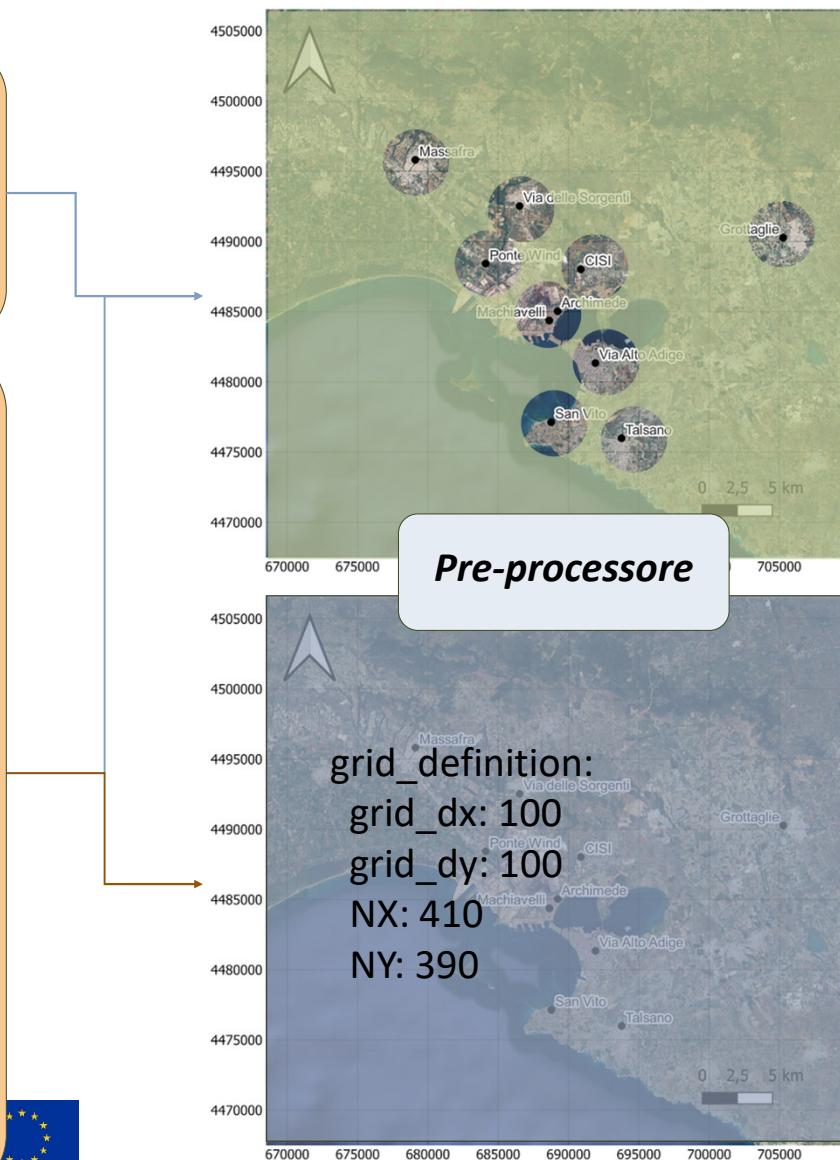
Serie temporali orarie/giornaliere degli inquinanti PM10, NO₂, PM2.5

Preditori - Proxies

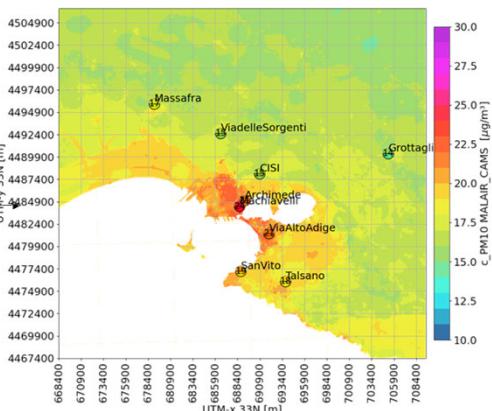
Spatio-temporal
FARM (1 km)
Leaf Area Index (LAI)

Temporal (homogeneous)
Periodic functions of Julian day, day of week

Spatial (stationary)
Length roads in buf.
Population density
Land use
.....



Regional background
Ottenuto con data fusion
[ARPA PUGLIA + ARIANET]



Natural based solutions – scenario input



The user selects the areas where the nature-based solutions will be applied as disjointed georeferenced polygons (e.g., on QGIS).

Each polygon must intersect at least one road segment and contain the following attributes:

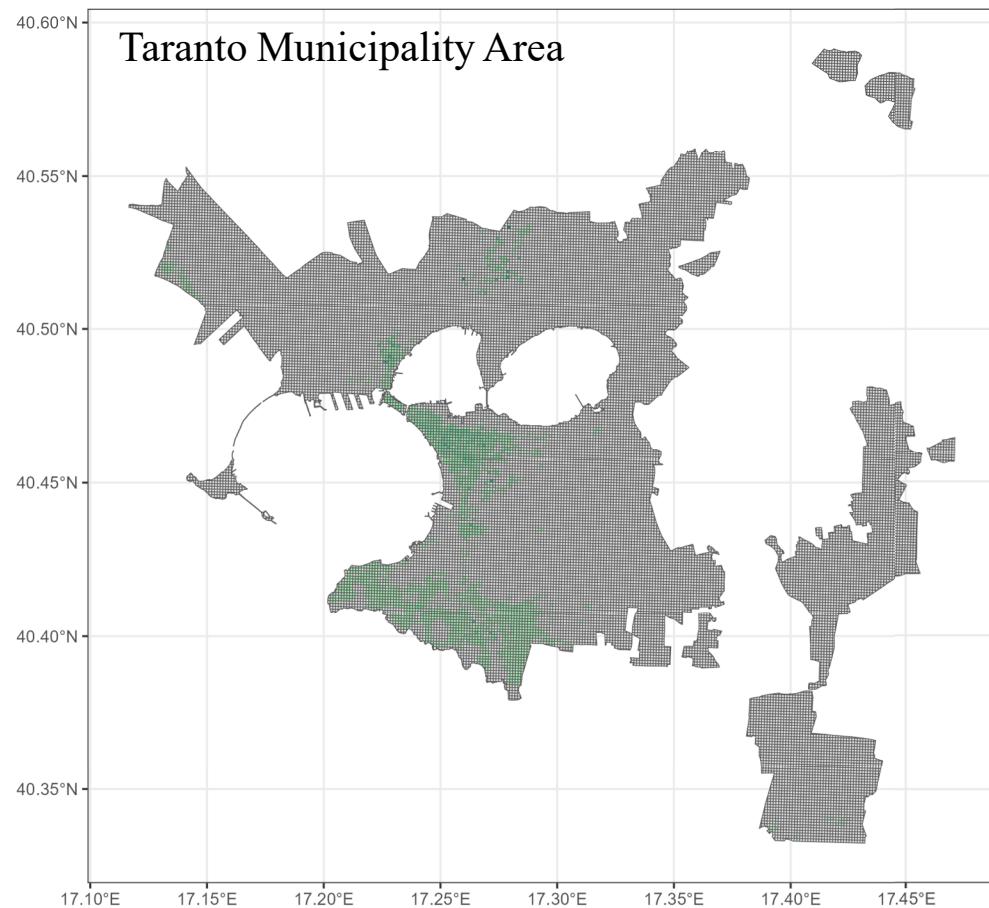
- **Type of leaves** (broad/needle – evergreen/deciduous)
- **Planting density** (average area occupied by trees as a percentage of the total free surface area of the polygon excluding buildings)
- **Tree height**

ID	H_TREE	TREE_TYPE	TREE_DENS
1	5	evergreen_needleleaf	0,5
2	52	deciduous_needleleaf	0,8
3	20	evergreen_broadleaf	0,6

Nature-based solutions must be provided to the tool in shapefile format: attributes and geometry are used as input to model their impact on concentration.



Overall Mortality and exposure to pollutants from an aggregate approach based on machine learning methods



Prediction of Deaths



Aim

Prediction of Deaths for each grid unit in Taranto Municipality map (100x100) using Air Pollutants exposure

Residents in Taranto Municipality in 2023 (use of georeferencing)



Population



Methods

Machine Learning approach using an Xgboost for regression model.

Individual primitive data (KEY-people Join)



Primary Data

I. Epidemiological Studies

- a. MISTRAL
- b. CALLIOPE
- c. ROAD
- d. POLEIS
- e.

I. Health Electronics Records

- a) Mortality data
- b) SDO (hospital discharge records)
- c) SDA (outpatient discharge forms)
- d) Exemptions
- e) Pharmaceutical prescriptions
- f) Pathologic anatomies
- g) Vaccinations
- h) Infectious diseases
- i)

Mistral data platform structure

Secondary Data

2. Administrative flows (Common platforms)

- a) Tax data
- b) Real estate data
- c) Subsidy data
- d) ...

3. Benefit flows

- a) INPS
- b) INAIL
- c) Disability conditions
- d) ...



Primitive environmental data (point JOIN with KEY-geo).

I. Geospatial data (Sentinel, Landsat, TIM) [Punctual JOIN]

- a) Green and blue areas
- b) Air pollution
- c) Meteorological data
- d) Traffic data

2. Modeling data (Arianet, ARPA, TIM) [Punctual JOIN].

- a) Green and blue areas
- b) Air pollution
- c) Meteorological data
- d) Traffic data

3. Electronic Control Units data [Join with nearest monitoring station(s)]



Mistral data platform structure



Geospatial Data and Preliminary Results



Land Surface Temperature (LST) is a crucial geophysical parameter related to the surface energy and water balance of the land-atmosphere system.

Satellite remote sensing offers the best way to measure LST and generate various LST products on regional and global scales.



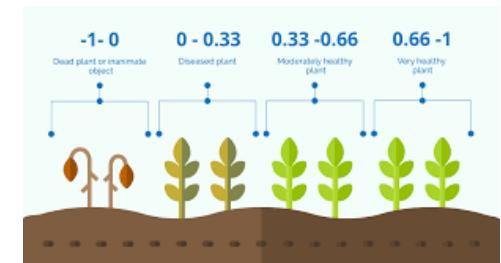
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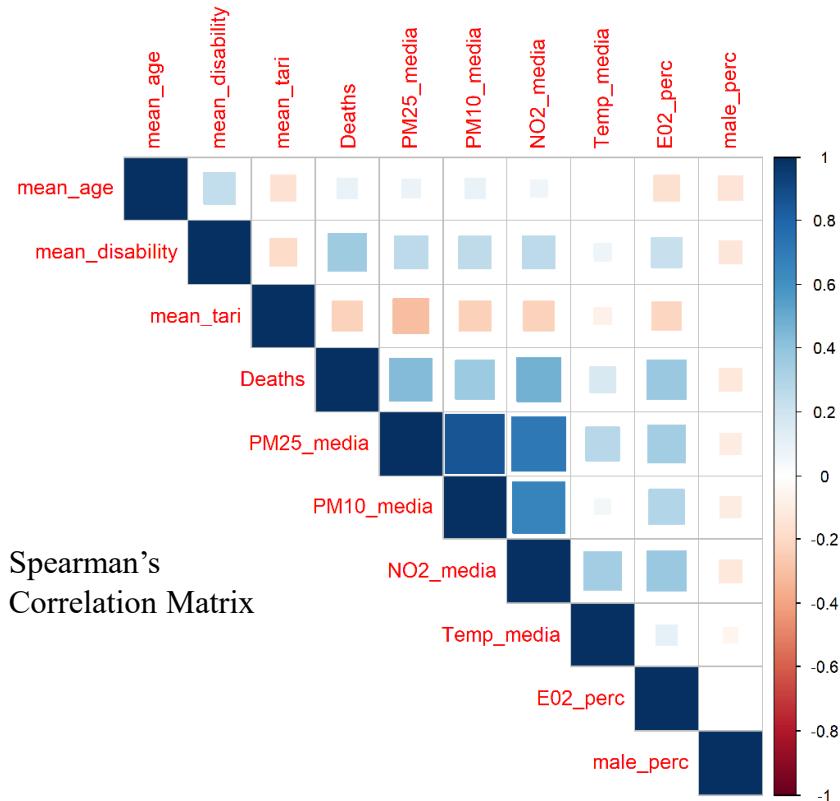
Values of major pollutants such as NO₂, PM10, and PM 2.5 were identified according to diffusive models developed by ARIANET on a small scale (100x100m)



Georeferenced Overall Mortality



Aim: Association between air pollutants, SES and overall mortality in the 24567 grids

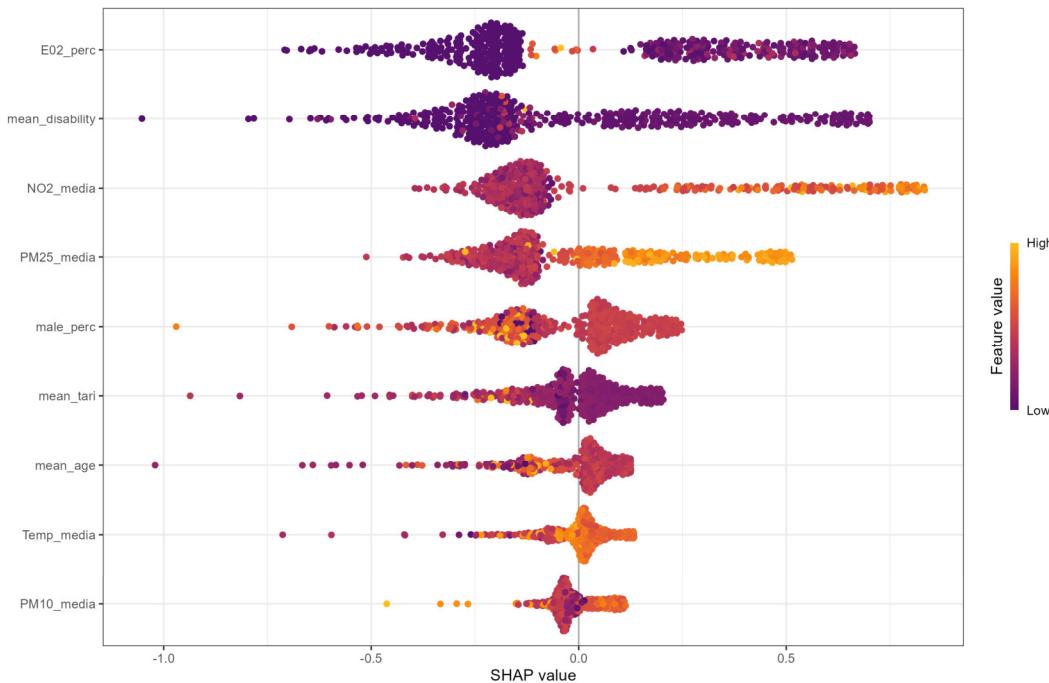
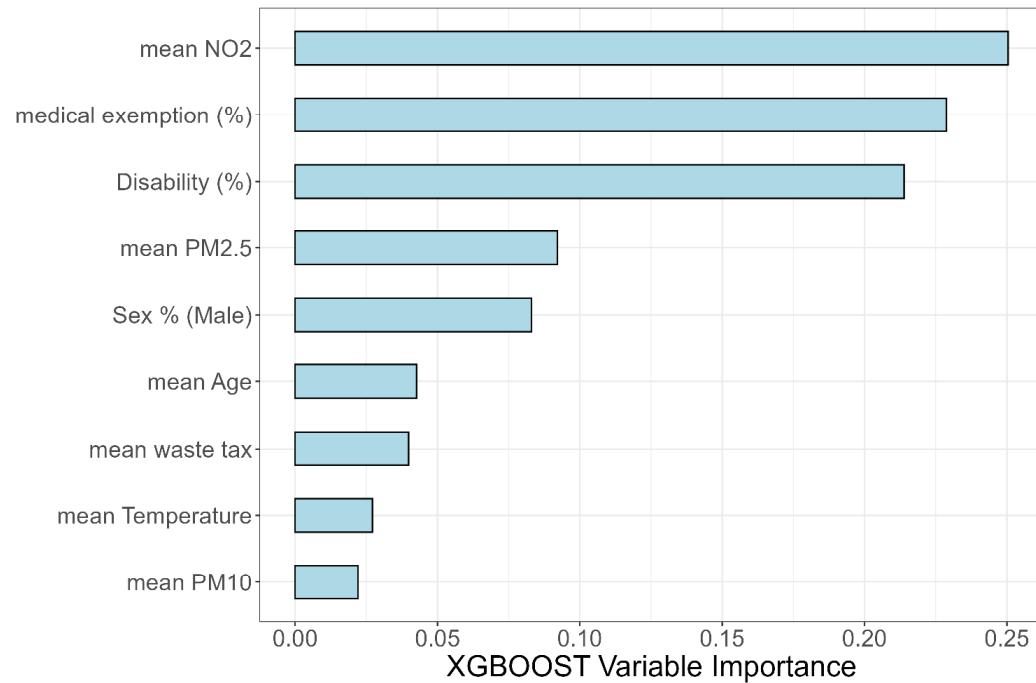


Linear Regression Model on Deaths as dependent variables and Sociodemographic and Environmental features as regressors.

	Beta	Stand. Error	CI 95%
Age (years)	0.004	0.006	-0.007 to 0.015
Disability (%)	0.016	0.008	-0.01 to 0.032
Waste tax (€)	-0.001	0.001	-0.0001 to -0.001
PM 2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	1.323	0.172	0.986 to 1.661
PM 10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	-0.538	0.085	-0.704 to -0.371
NO2 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.26	0.023	0.215 to 0.304
Temperature (°C) (LST)	-0.097	0.052	-0.198 to 0.004
Medical Exemption (%)	0.014	0.006	0.003 to 0.025
Sex (Male. (%))	-0.007	0.004	-0.014 to 0.001

Statistical Learning Model (LM)

Extreme Gradient Boosting for regression (XGBoost) on overall mortality\grid



RMSE 0.91\0.88

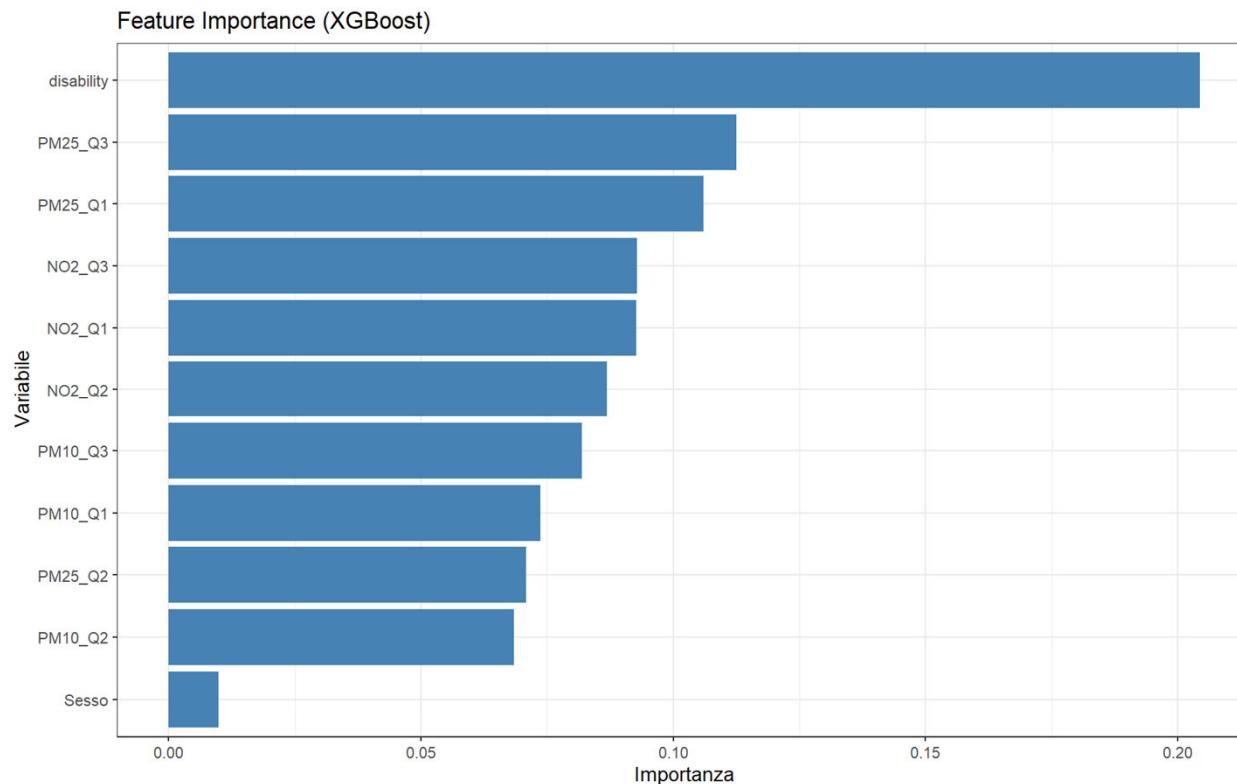
Aim: Association between air pollutants, SES and overall mortality in the 191.027 individuals from 2020 to 2023

COX Regression

	Alive		Dead		
	mean ± sd	median (iqr)	mean ± sd	median (iqr)	P
Proportions (n (%))	188604 (98.7)		2423 (1.30)		
Age (years)	47.394 ± 23.568	49.74 (37.65)	81.051 ± 12.76	83.73 (14.615)	<0.01
Sex					
Male	90436 (48.00)		1124 (46.40)		
Female	98168 (52.00)		1299 (53.60)		<0.01
Medical Exemption (yes)	14706 (0.08)		--		0.12
Disability (yes)	10882 (5.80)		390 (16.10)		<0.01
PM25_Q1	9.388 ± 0.686	9.671 (1.135)	9.515 ± 0.639	9.763 (0.879)	<0.01
PM25_Q2	10.42 ± 0.488	10.57 (0.656)	10.491 ± 0.457	10.634 (0.43)	<0.01
PM25_Q3	11.611 ± 0.687	11.871 (1.23)	11.734 ± 0.644	11.976 (0.898)	<0.01
PM10_Q1	18.642 ± 1.286	19.028 (1.945)	18.873 ± 1.184	19.177 (1.213)	<0.01
PM10_Q2	19.806 ± 1.171	20.067 (1.559)	19.985 ± 1.087	20.18 (1.162)	<0.01
PM10_Q3	21.159 ± 1.259	21.39 (1.651)	21.356 ± 1.178	21.547 (1.29)	<0.01
NO2_Q1	15.985 ± 3.466	15.923 (5.775)	16.629 ± 3.389	16.941 (4.84)	<0.01
NO2_Q2	17.054 ± 3.544	17.185 (5.818)	17.73 ± 3.474	18.167 (5.072)	<0.01
NO2_Q3	18.686 ± 3.818	18.819 (6.192)	19.437 ± 3.727	20.169 (5.614)	<0.01

	Thresholds	HR	CI 95%	Stand. Err.	p
Sex (F)		0.81	0.75 to 0.88	0.04	<0.01
disability1		1.03	0.92 to 1.15	0.04	0.58
PM25_Q1	9,39 ± 0,686	1.05	0.85 to 1.31	0.11	0.63
PM25_Q2	10,421 ± 0,488	0.80	0.63 to 1.02	0.12	0.07
PM25_Q3	11,613 ± 0,687	1.25	0.94 to 1.65	0.14	0.11
PM10_Q1	18,645 ± 1,285	1.14	0.96 to 1.35	0.08	0.13
PM10_Q2	19,809 ± 1,17	0.87	0.69 to 1.10	0.04	0.24
PM10_Q3	21,162 ± 1,258	0.97	0.81 to 1.15	0.06	0.70
NO2_Q1	15,993 ± 3,466	0.86	0.77 to 0.95	0.03	<0.01
NO2_Q2	17,062 ± 3,544	1.18	1.04 to 1.35	0.05	0.01
NO2_Q3	18,695 ± 3,817	0.99	0.91 to 1.07	0.06	0.77
age_group (10-19y)		0.26	0.05 to 1.35	0.03	0.11
age_group (20-39y)		0.71	0.25 to 2.02	0.83	0.52
age_group (40-59y)		5.83	2.39 to 14.24	0.44	<0.01
age_group (60-79y)		31.99	13.27 to 77.10	0.43	<0.01
age_group (>80y)		215.77	89.65 to 519.32	0.44	<0.01

ML Approach (XG BOOST survival) 2020 al 2023





«Health professionals must be powerful advocates for both restoring biodiversity and tackling climate change for the good of health. Political leaders must recognize both the severe threats to health from the planetary crisis as well as the benefits that can flow to health from tackling the crisis»