Linking The Utah Birth Defect Network Registry to the Environment

Environmental Epidemiology Program Utah Department of Health

www.health.utah.gov/els/epidemiology/envepi/Default.htm

The Utah Birth Defect Network Utah Department of Health

hlunix.hl.state.ut.us/birthdefect/index.html



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Why

Birth defects are the leading cause of infant mortality

The annual health cost of treating and caring for surviving children with birth defects is over \$8 billion

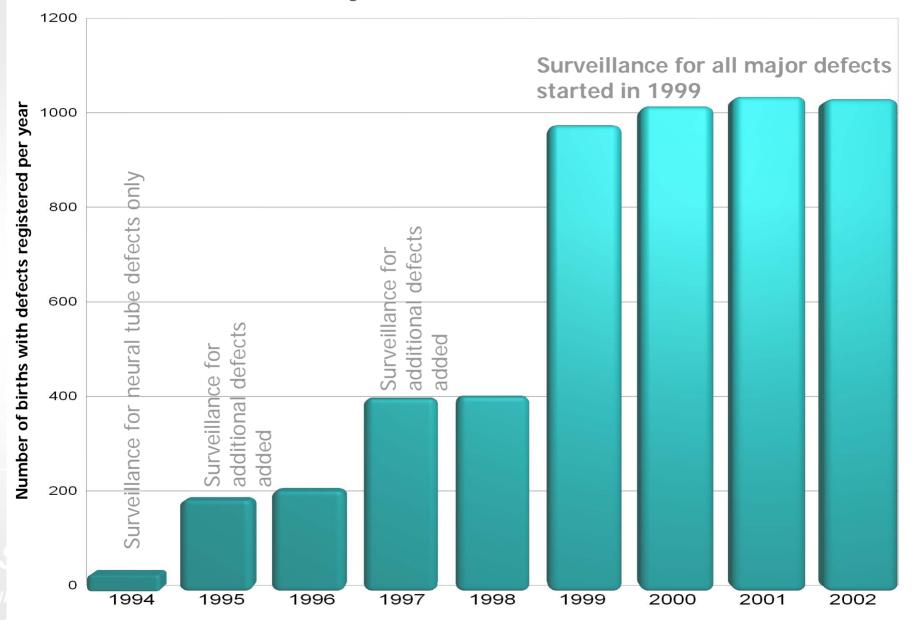
Among the many risks associated with birth defect prevalence, environmental concerns are yet to be fully explored

The Utah Birth Defect Network

Established in 1994 to

- assess the impact of congenital malformations upon infants, families, and health care in Utah;
- to determine factors involved in their etiologies, developing insights into primary prevention strategies;
- and assist families and their providers in preventing of secondary disabilities.

Surveillance History of the Utah Birth Defect Network



Objective

- Support the Utah Center for Birth Defects Research and Prevention and the National Birth Defects Prevention Study
- Geographically link the Utah Birth Defect Network's registry to environmental pollution sources
- Analyze the spatial distribution of birth defects in Utah and association with environmental pollution sources

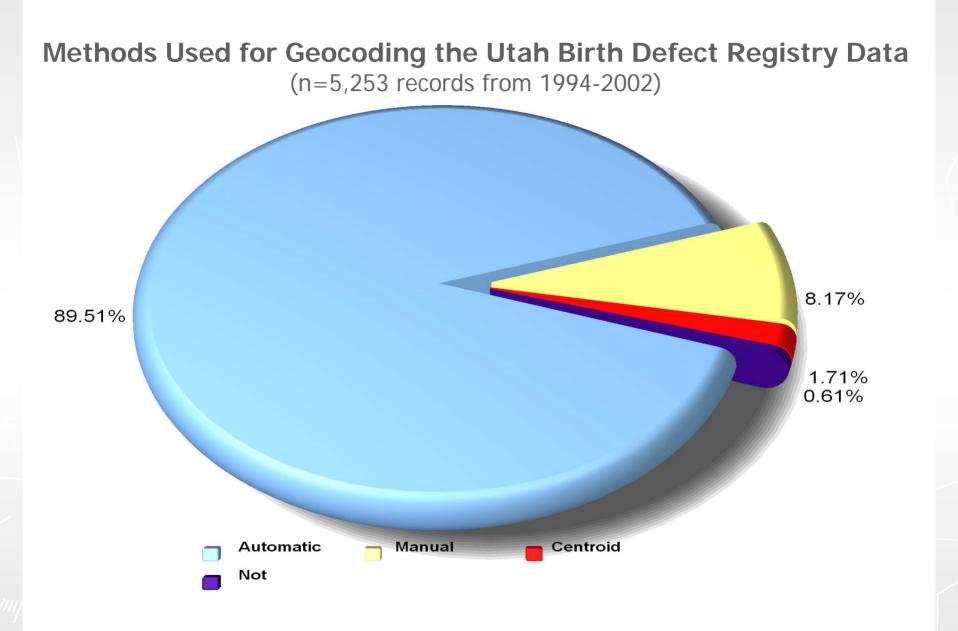
Develop tools for the Utah Birth Defect Network



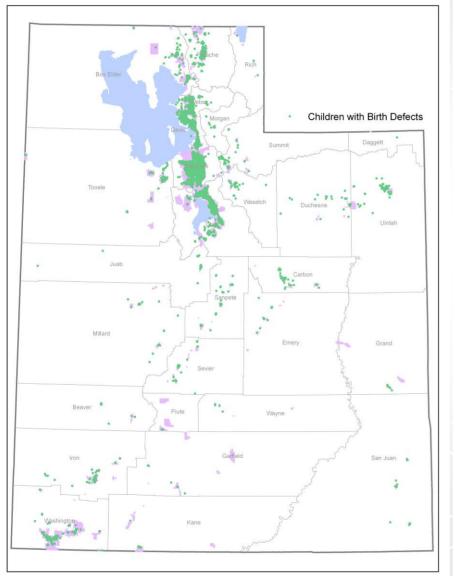
Geocoding

Automatic Address Match

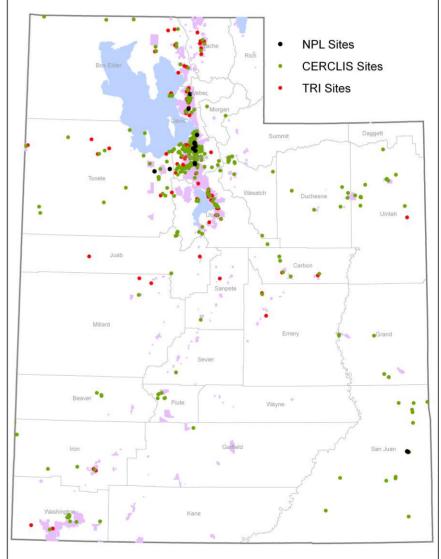
- Directly with no editing
- After editing
 - Street alias
 - House number alias
 - Reference data errors
- Manual Address Match
 - Old address no longer valid
 - New address not in reference data
 - Distance and direction
- Centroids
 - Postal box with zip code
 - Rural route with known or unknown street leg
 - Only zip code or city given



Map of Utah children with birth defects from The Utah Birth Defect Network (1994-2002)



Map of Utah NPL Sites, CERCLIS Sites and TRI Sites from ATSDR (2000)



Analysis of Rates

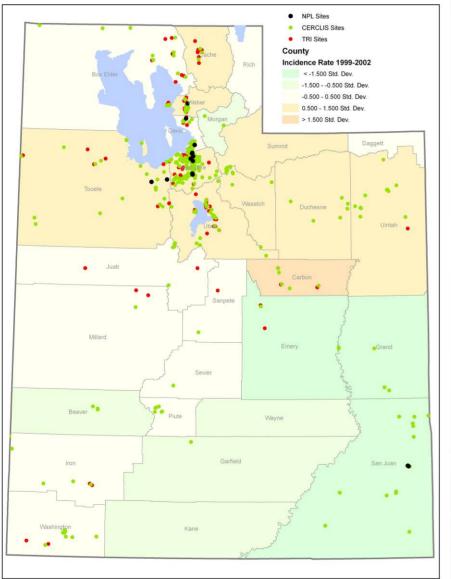
$$E(X_i) = P_i \frac{\sum X}{\sum P}$$

$$RR_i = \frac{X_i}{E(X_i)}$$

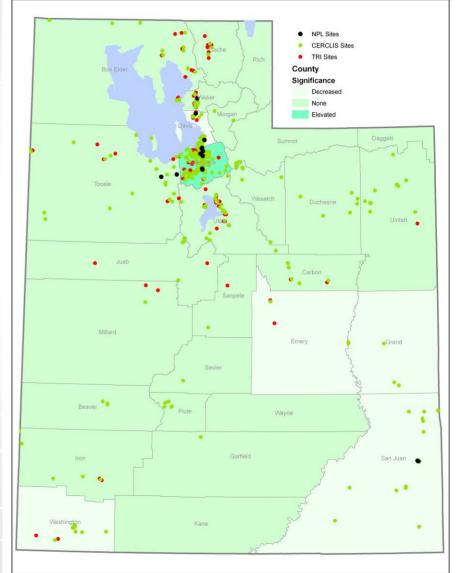
$$\underline{RR} = \frac{X_i}{E(X_i)} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{9X_i}\right) - \left(\frac{Z_\alpha}{3\sqrt{X_i}}\right) \right)^3$$
$$\overline{RR} = \frac{(X_i + 1)}{E(X_i)} \left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{9(X_i + 1)}\right) + \left(\frac{Z_\alpha}{3\sqrt{(X_i + 1)}}\right) \right)$$

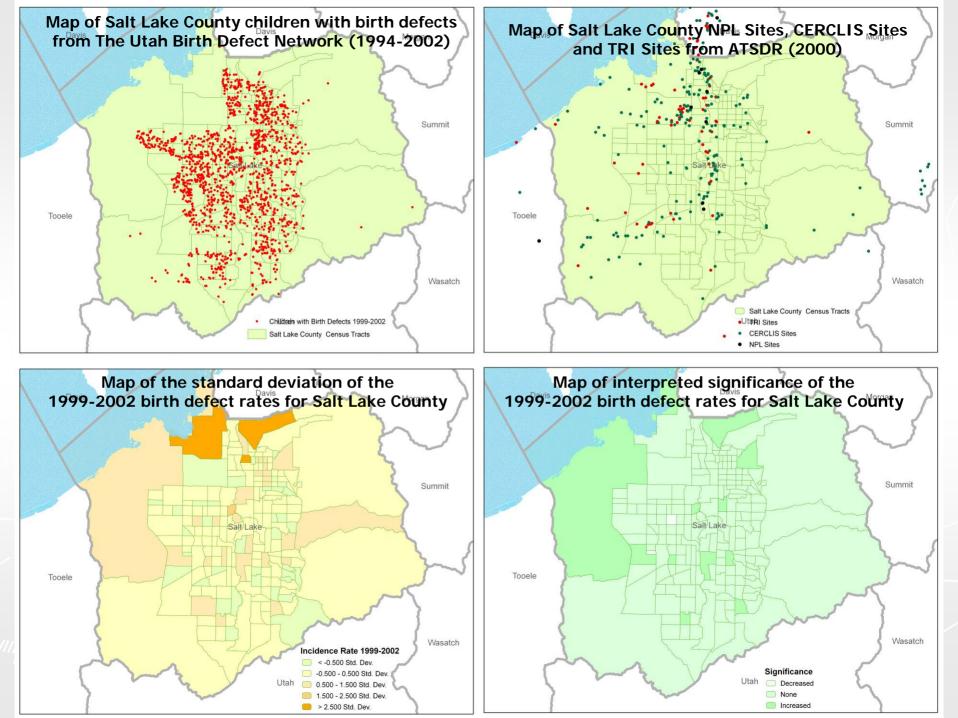
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Map of the standard deviation of the 1999-2002 county birth defect rates for Utah



Map of interpreted significance for the 1999-2002 county birth defect rates for Utah





Other Methods

Spatial Autocorrelation

- Global Statistics
 - Moran's I
 - Getis-Ord G or G*
- Local Statistics
 - Anselin's Moran I
 - Local Getis-Ord G or G*
- Quadrate Sampling
 - Scan Statistic
- Bayesian Methods

0.00512(p=0.68) 0.00003(p=0.21)

no significant pattern no significant pattern

Methodological Problems

Over dispersed

Sensitive to outliers

Insensitive to neighbors

Unfamiliar interpretation

Traditional Exposure Analysis

	Present	Not Present	Total
With Birth Defect	527	1,101	1,628
Normal	24,073	54,131	78,204
Total	24,600	55,232	79,832

Odds Ratio: Relative Risk: 1.08 (0.97 – 1.20) 1.05 (0.98 – 1.13)

	<u>Chi-Squares</u>	р	
Uncorrected:	1.89	0.17	
Mantel-Haenszel:	1.89	0.17	
Yates corrected:	1.81	0.18	

Statcalc (November 1993) bundled with EpiInfo 2000 (ver 3.3)

Project Accomplishments

The Utah Birth Defect Network registry was geocoded through 2002.

A collection of tools to support this project were developed

- Manual geocoding tool
- Point-to-Polygon information transfer tool
- Rate Ratio analytical tool

Initial analysis of the spatial structure of cases did not result in any remarkable findings.

Future Steps

- Analysis of specific conditions
 - Oral facial clefts with no other known etiology
- Link the tools to ArcView
- Extend the methodology
 - Bayesian methods
- Sustain/extend the study
 - Add additional years data
 - Incorporate other environmental risk indicators

Conclusions

- Spatially linked data provides a way of associating hazards risks to adverse health outcomes. Spatially linking data requires a good understanding of the spatial domain.
- Analysis of the rates of all birth defects for the State of Utah and Salt Lake County did not reveal any remarkable association with selected environmental pollution sources.

Questions?



Take a walk