



Michela Baccini

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WEBINAR LINK ([16:00h](#))

Impact of the Air pollution in Italy: two regionals studies.

Michela Baccini has a consolidated experience in the analysis of the effects of air pollution and extreme temperatures on population health. Across the years, she has explored different topics including health impact assessment with use of Monte Carlo techniques to deal with uncertainties, Bayesian meta-analysis and network meta-analysis for the synthesis of scientific results, multiple imputation of missing data, causal inference and use of propensity score in environmental epidemiology, compartmental models for the description of epidemic dynamics.

The seminar will illustrate two different examples of HIA conducted in Italy: the ESSIA study, that focused on the short-term impact of air pollution in the Lombardy region, and the ACAB project (still ongoing), that focuses on the cancer burden attributable to air pollution in Tuscany.

Exposure to air pollution is associated with short-term and long-term increases in population mortality and morbidity.

Quantifying the absolute burden of disease caused by air pollutants levels exceeding the limits imposed by legislation or the ones recommended by health agencies is important to prioritize interventions, enhance community awareness, evaluate the possible beneficial effect of hypothetical future policies. Health impact assessment (HIA), usually quantified in terms of attributable deaths, years of life lost and years lived with disability, requires combining information from different sources and managing related uncertainties.