

SAVE THE DATE!

9th ANNUAL AIR QUALITY & HEALTH WORKSHOP

March 6-7, 2012
Vancouver Marriot Pinnacle
 1128 W Hastings St.
 Vancouver, BC



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ASTHMA & AIR POLLUTION
 March 6, 2012

GOAL

To provide a state-of-the art overview of new evidence relating to environmental risk factors and the development and exacerbation of asthma.

TARGET AUDIENCE

Government agencies, public health practitioners, members of the public, asthma educators, researchers, and air quality professionals.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the completion of the workshop participants should be able to:

1. Discuss the physiology of asthma, its general epidemiology and current understanding of the role of genetic and environmental factors.
2. Provide examples of key research that has helped elucidate the role of environmental exposures in relation to asthma.
3. Describe the current understanding regarding the role of specific environmental exposures in the etiology of asthma.
4. Identify common and emerging approaches to estimate exposures to the above environmental agents in the epidemiologic studies of asthma.

HIGHLIGHTS

- What is asthma?
- Role of environmental exposure
- Role of genetics and epigenetics
- Outdoor air pollution as a cause of asthma
- Outdoor air and asthma exacerbation (pollution, wood smoke, pollens and more)
- Air quality tools for managing asthma risks
- Asthma in a changing climate
- Indoor air and asthma exacerbation (environmental tobacco smoke, cleaning agents, dust mites, beta D-glucan, and more)
- Personal and community interventions

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RADON & WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW
 March 7, 2012

RADON

is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that is formed from the decay of uranium which can be present in some bedrock and soil. Because it is a gas, radon in soil can easily enter homes and other buildings through porous, unsealed or cracked building foundations. Once indoors, radon levels can accumulate and put at risk the health of occupants, particularly those occupying basements and the lowest floors of the buildings. Radon is the leading cause of lung cancer, following smoking. And, radon is especially harmful to smokers: for a smoker, the risk of developing lung cancer is greater than the sum of the individual risks of radon and smoking. Reducing indoor radon exposures through action at the individual, community, and provincial level should be a public health priority in BC.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the completion of the workshop participants will be able to identify ways in which public health practitioners and other stakeholders can move forward on reducing residential radon levels in BC homes and buildings.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Distribution of radon in BC
- Health impacts
- Testing and mitigation
- Successes and challenges of existing policies and programs
- Evaluating options, including cost effectiveness of mitigation

PLEASE SEND YOUR REGISTRATION BY FAX OR E-MAIL TO:
 British Columbia Lung Association
 2675 Oak Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6H 2K2
biagtan@bc.lung.ca

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REGISTRATION

FEES	Early Registration <small>(by January 31, 2011)</small>	Selection	Standard <small>(after February 1, 2011)</small>	Selection
ASTHMA & AIR POLLUTION	\$75	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$100	<input type="checkbox"/>
RADON & WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW	\$50	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$75	<input type="checkbox"/>

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