Polycythemia Vera Incidence in the Tamaqua Area of Pennsylvania

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SCHUYLKIL COUNTY

> **RUSH** TOWNSHIP

> > THIS IS

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Summary of October 2007 Meeting

Goals

- Locate and confirm all PV cases diagnosed in the tricounty area during 2001-2005
- Characterize PV cases with respect to:
 - residence
 - employment
 - lifestyle habits
 - recreational activities

Methods

- Recruitment of registry and non-registry PV cases
- Data collection:
 - interview/survey
 - optional JAK2 test
 - medical record review
- Diagnosis confirmation by expert panel



Case Definitions



Eligible participant

2001-2005 medical diagnosis of PV

Tri-county resident at diagnosis

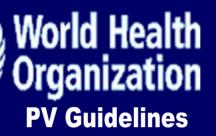


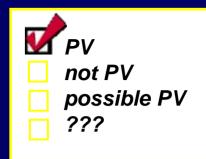






or







Confirm diagnosis of participants

D A T A

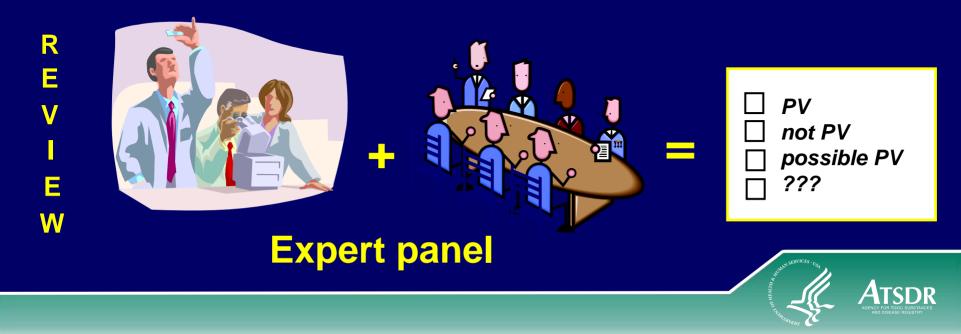






Optional JAK2 test

Medical records



Characterize PV cases

Residence

Employment







Lifestyle habits





Recreational activities

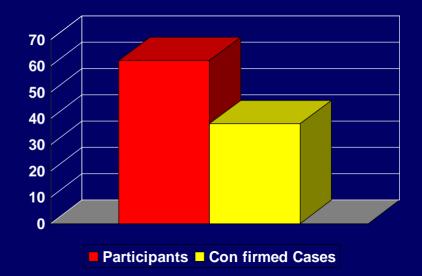




Results

PV confirmed in 33 of 62 participants

- 38 of 97 registry cases interviewed
 - 7 cases added after the investigation, bringing total registry cases to 104
- Confirmed cases had no common occupations or exposures
- Confirmed cases had no predictable patterns





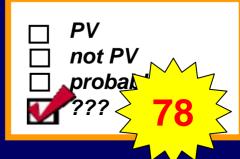
Limitations

PV diagnosis is difficult
 No known cause
 Only 5 years of PV reporting
 No additional environmental testing

✤ 62% of registry cases (66) not interviewed

- 28 not located
- 16 declined
- 15 deceased
- 7 late additions

Adequate data lacking for 12 participants (19%)



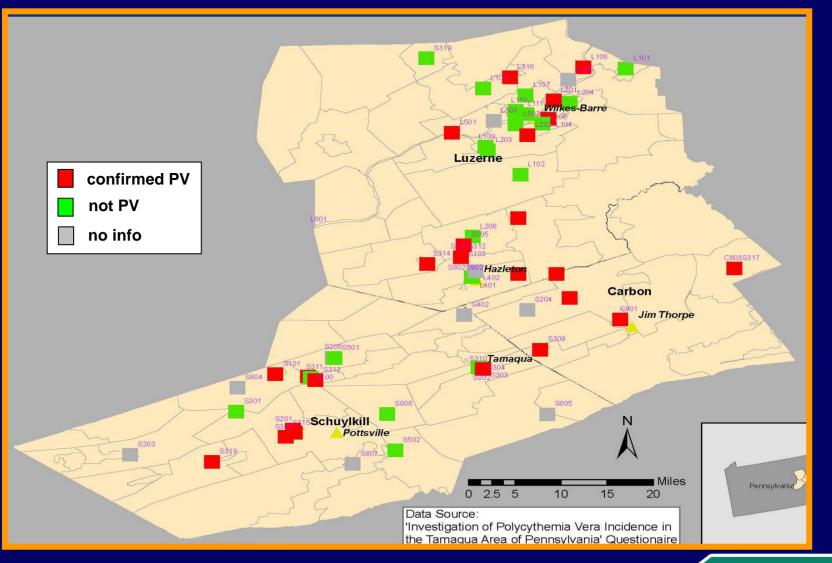


New Information

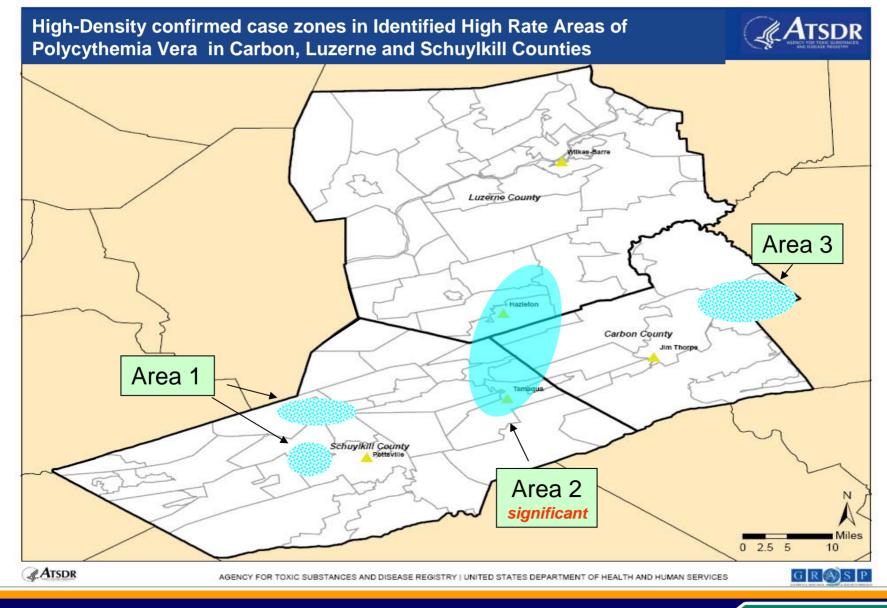
Spatial distribution of cases
Analysis of high-rate areas
Environmental assessment
Areas for further work



Is There a Pattern?









Environmental Assessment What kinds of data were evaluated?





Ground contamination



Water pollution



Hazardous waste sites



Drinking water sources



Air pollution sources



Mining operations



Is the risk of acquiring PV higher in high-risk areas?

Unlikely:



Coal mining operations

Unknown:



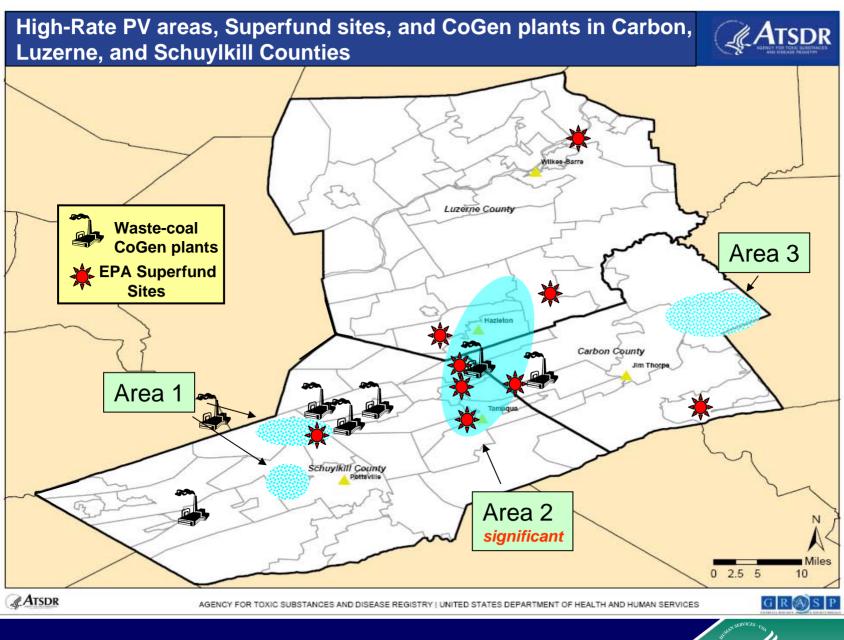
7 CoGen power plants operating since 1988 -92

No evidence of current exposure:



- 7 EPA Superfund sites
 - Contained or being remediated
 - Recent tests negative for off-site toxics
 - Exposures may have occurred in the past

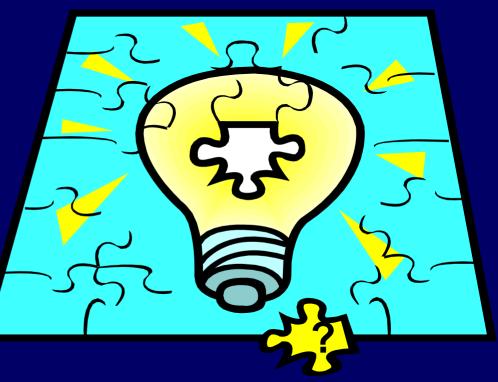




ATSDR

What causes PV?

If environmental . . . What? **♦ How?** When? Do other areas have high rates? Can other illnesses be linked to PV?





Next Steps

Research priorities recommended by Expert PV Panel convened on 8/25/08 include:

- case-control study to identify PV risk factors
 characterize environmental hazards and evaluate exposure pathways
- determine incidence of related blood cancers in the high-rate area





 PADOH will continue to monitor PV occurrence
 CDC evaluating state/national registry reporting systems for PV and other diseases



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