EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MUNICIPALITIES WITH RISK FACTORS AHEAD OF AIR POLLUTION AND RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS

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Introduction: The Brazilian Health Ministry has proposed as a means of establishing priority areas for developing the program for monitoring of Populations Exposed to Atmospheric Contaminants - VIGIAR, an Instrument for Identifying Risk Municipalities - IIMR. This tool creates a ranking for the municipality, taking into account information on health and environment. This work is construction of IIMR for the state of São Paulo.
Methodology: To construct the ranking, we use the existing databases, which are built with municipal indicators, which were referred to the general data of the state of Sao Paulo, where:
Health information:- Rate of hospital admissions for respiratory diseases by the municipality and the state as a whole, its index is the ratio of these measures.
- Mortality rate from respiratory diseases by the municipality and the state as a whole, its index is the ratio of these measures.
Environmental information: Presence of stationary sources of emissions, represented by extractive industries or processing, which is an indicator score established from their number in each municipality. - Fleet vehicle by municipality and population, its index is a score established from the ratio: number of cars per population in the municipality- Biomass burning due to forest fires or the burning of agricultural waste, which indicator is the ratio between the number of foci per area of the municipality and the total area for the sate
For each indicator was established as a scoring category.
Results: The municipality with the highest rankings were located in the metropolitan areas of the state, showing that these priority areas for the establishment of activities VIGIAR.
Conclusion: Indices generated Contribute to the identification and development of public polices of air pollution.