



National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
Your Environment. Your Health.

Concept: Continuation of the NIEHS Environmental Health Sciences Core Centers Program

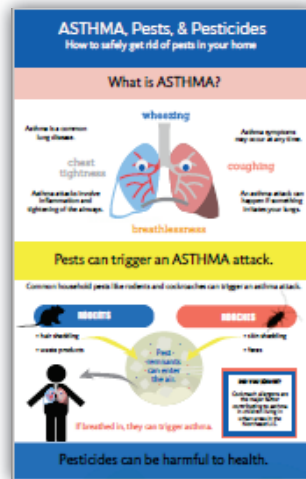
Claudia Thompson
Liam O'Fallon
Toccaro Chamberlain

NAEHS Council, September 12, 2024

EHSCC Team: Kristi Pettibone, James Williams, LaTavia Miller, Camilo Asuncion, Clark Phillips, Varsha Shukla, Leroy Worth, Sharmice Outen, Deborah Jones & Kindra Morrison

Outline

- Background and Structure
- Core Center Highlights
 - Career Development
 - Pilot Project Program
 - Translational Research
 - Disaster Response
- Summary and Future Vision for the Core Centers



CLIMATE CHANGE & WILDFIRES

Unveiling the East Coast's Vulnerability and Impacts on Air Quality

Wildfires on the East coast?
On June 7th, the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) released a report on the impact of wildfires on air quality. The report states that the conditions of wildfires burning in Canada that combined with atmospheric conditions, brought the air pollution to this region.

Wildfires on the East coast?
The spring, Canada has experienced the worst wildfire season in the last 40 years. Wildfires globally are becoming more frequent and intense due to climate change. So, if you thought only the west coast is impacted by wildfires, you should know the East coast is vulnerable too.

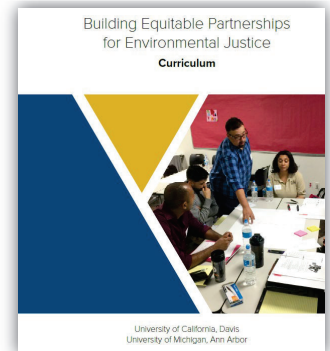
How much was air quality impacted?
On June 7th New York City became the most polluted city in the world due to air quality concerns at the Rutgers School of Public Health. The study by the Rutgers School of Public Health, Institute of Population Health (RSPH) found that the particulate matter (PM2.5) concentrations above 200 µg/m³, more than 20 times higher than the annual average concentration. In addition, very high levels of chlorine particles were detected. Air quality indexes on that day affected more than 100 million people in the country.

Why should we care?
In 2020, 17 Americans experienced dangerous levels of air pollution. Wildfires fine particulate matter is concerning because it is generally more toxic than non-wildfire air pollution. A 2021 study found that hospitalizations associated with wildfire were up to 10 times greater than from other pollution sources. Common health effects include asthma exacerbation, difficulty breathing, sneezing, as well as worsening of chronic heart and lung diseases.

Remember that while red orange haze in the sky during those days? When particles obscure light, not only they change the color of the sky, but also absorb that energy. The wildfire plume that reached the east coast on June 7th absorbed 75 times more light than that generated by clear ambient air offing the local climate.

What can we do during a wildfire event?

- Stay indoors if instructed to do so. Keep windows closed, using air conditioning and filters.
- Use only air conditioners of high efficiency that (MERV 13) in your air conditioning systems, and replace your filter or advise servicing your respiratory.
- Reduce your smoke exposure by wearing a N95 respirator and avoid outdoor.
- Pay attention to local air quality reports and the AQI. Avoid outdoor and have a safe evacuation plan.



Importance of the EHS Core Center Program

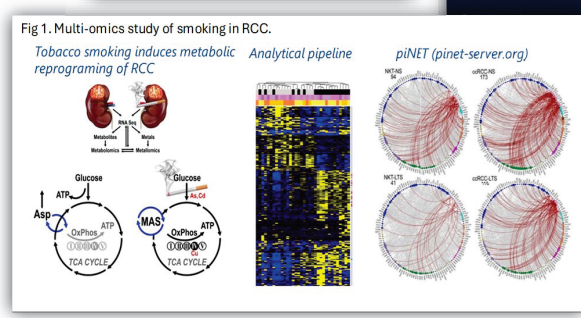
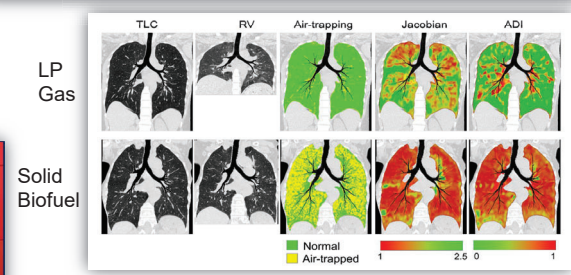
By the end of this presentation, I want to have demonstrated that Centers are incubators for:

- Science
- Translational Research
- Careers
- Community-engagement/Partnerships



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Imaging-based assessment of lung function in a population cooking indoors with biomass fuel: a pilot study



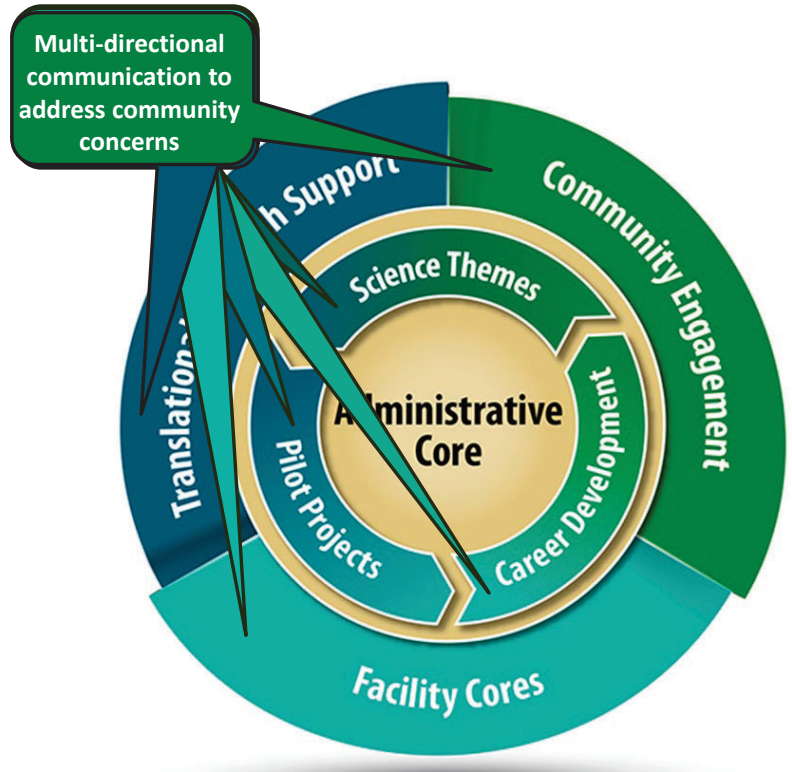
generation of environmental

Background and Structure

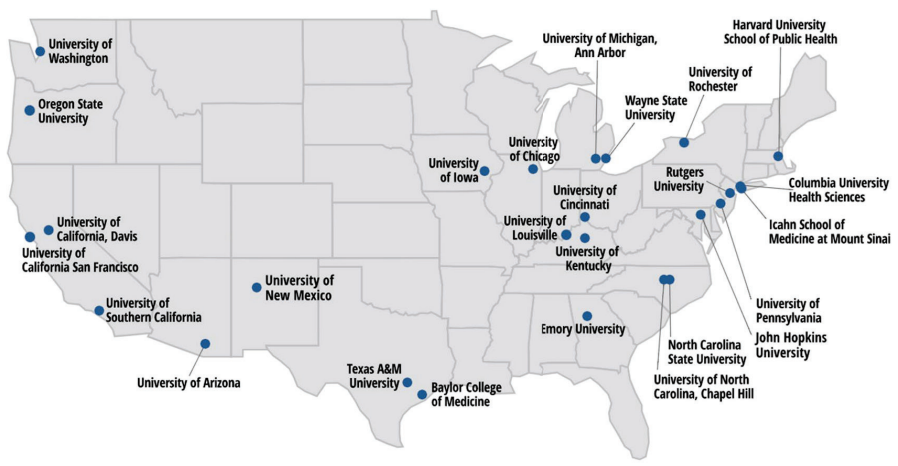
EHSCC Program Goals

Environmental Health Sciences Core Centers guide and support environmental health research at an Institution or region. Their goals are to:

- Provide intellectual leadership and foster innovation
- Translate research into public health outcomes
- Support new ideas and collaborations
- Provide career development for future leaders
- Engage communities in multi-directional communication



EHSCC Program By the Numbers



26 Current Centers

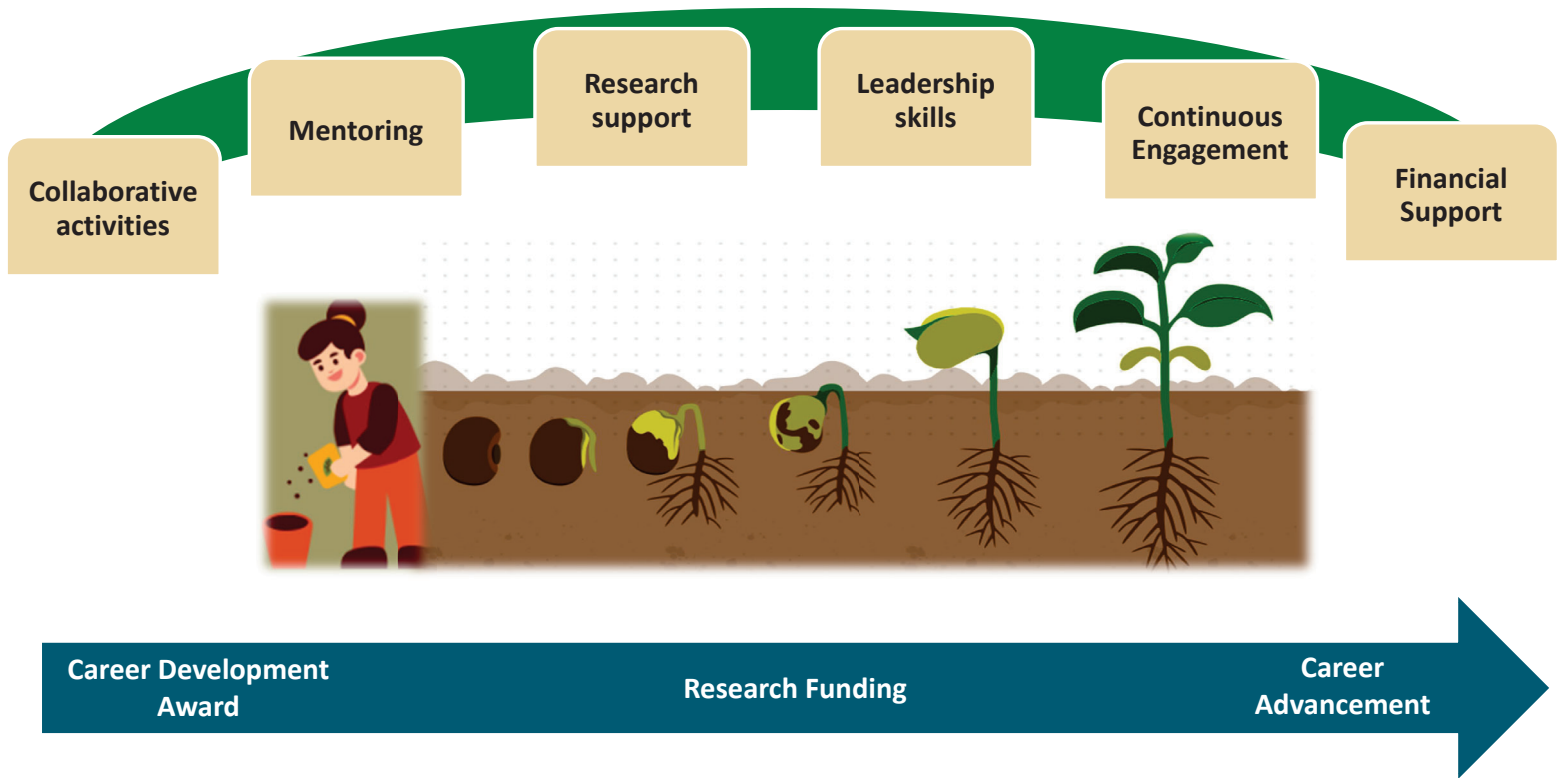
1,946 Members

1,682 Publications in 2023

4,411 # of times publications were cited in FY 2023

338 Resources: written and educational materials

Core Center Highlights: Career Development



Career Development Summary 2017-2024

- Approx. 223 career development recipients
- Approx 135 pilot awards
- Over 228 NIH grants awarded
- Over 2600 publications



*19 Centers responded to the request for career development highlights.



National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
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Mentoring



Targeted Training



Research Support



Scientific Enrichment



Diana Hernández, Ph.D.
Columbia University



Career Development
Award 2016-2018



40 Publications as
awardee (100+ total)



NIH Funding
R01



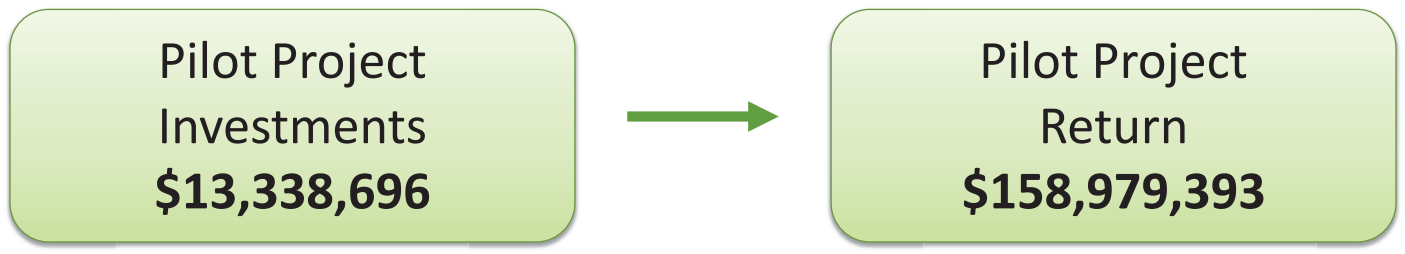
Deputy Director,
P30 Center



Core Center Highlights: Pilot Projects



Core Center Pilot Project Impact



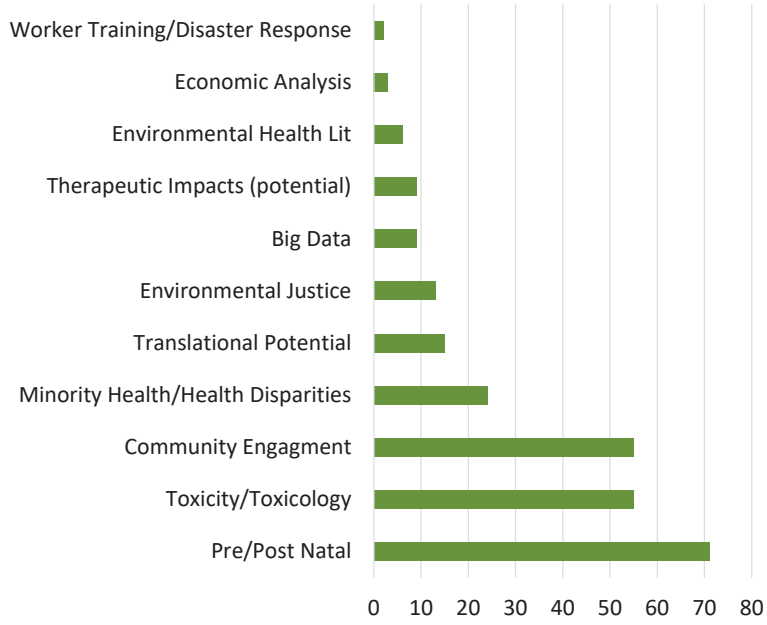
PPP: Return on Investment
Ave \$11.91 : \$1
Range \$2.5-\$15M : 1

Since 2007, the Core Centers have funded 595 pilot projects

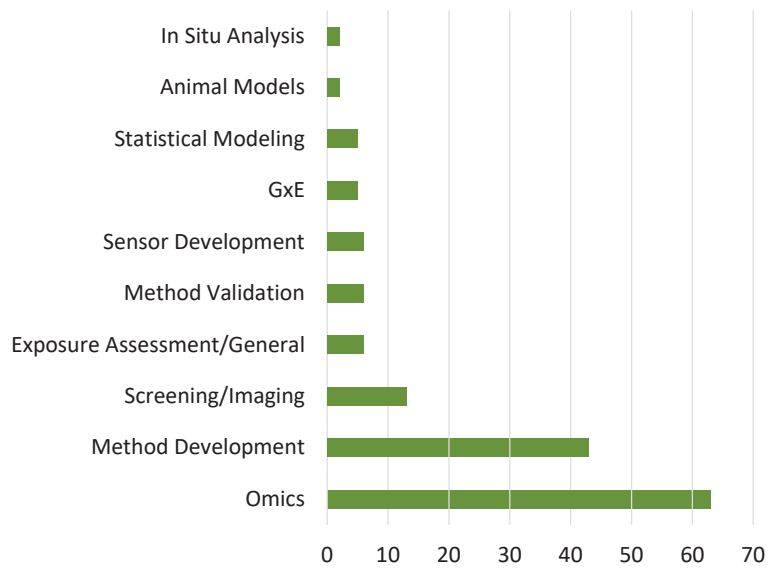
During this same time period, the Centers have invested over \$13M into Center pilot projects



Pilot Project Approach Topics



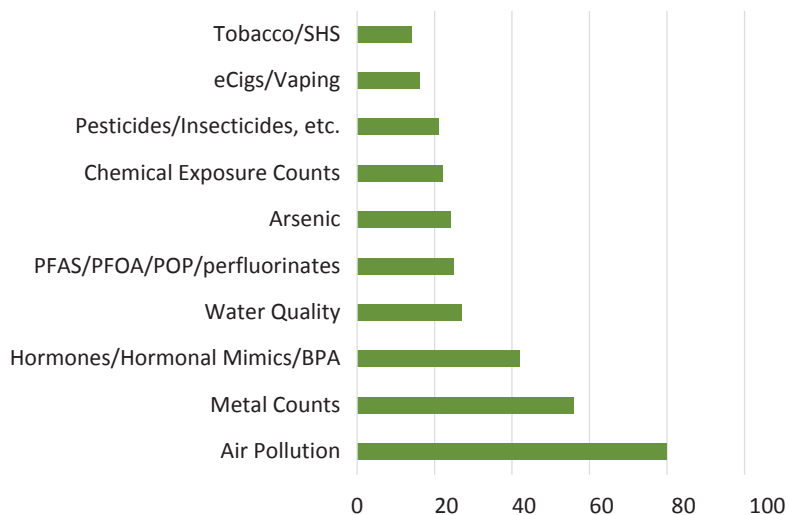
Pilot Project Methods Topics



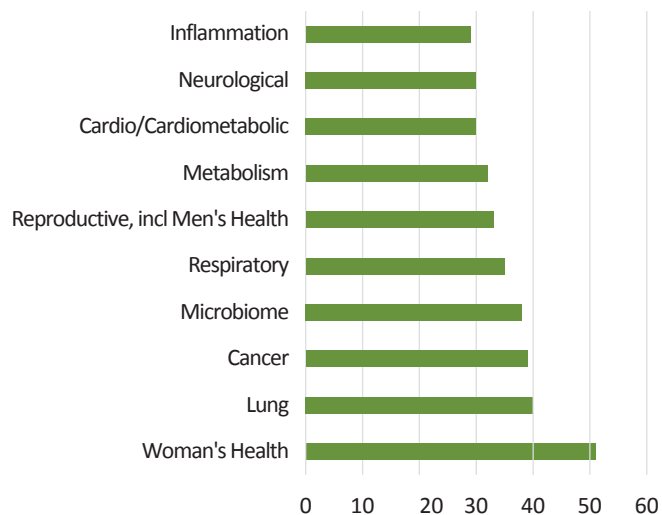


Pilot Project Top Ten Exposures and Outcomes

Exposures



Outcomes



EHSCC Pilot Project: Action on Spina Bifida in Bangladesh



Maitreyi Mazumdar, MD



- Pilot Project: Neural Tube Defects and Environmental Arsenic Exposure
 - case-control study to assess the relationship between environmental arsenic exposure and neural tube defects
 - Partial support for the development of a birth defect surveillance program
- R01 026317-01: Does Arsenic increase risk of neural tube defects in a highly exposed population – ONES Awardee (2016-2020)
- In June 2024, the Bangladesh Ministry of Health passed resolutions related to spina bifida including **setting standards for folate intake** and recommending a **surveillance program** for neural tube defects

Core Center Highlights: **Nimble, translational, and collaborative**

Nanoplastics: Responding to emerging topics



Rutgers & Columbia

PNAS

RESEARCH ARTICLE

CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

OPEN ACCESS



Rapid single-particle chemical imaging of nanoplastics by SRS microscopy

Naixin Qian^a, Xin Gao^a, Xiaoqi Lang^a, Huiping Deng^a, Teodora Maria Bratu^b, Qixuan Chen^c, Phoebe Stapleton^d, Beizhan Yan^{b,1}, and Wei Min^{a,e,1}

240,000 – 400,000 nanoplastic particles per **Liter** of bottled water

■ ■ *There's much more plastic in our brains than I ever would have imagined or been comfortable with*
Matthew Campen, University of New Mexico

Bioaccumulation of Microplastics in Decedent Human Brains Assessed by Pyrolysis Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry

[Matthew Campen](#), [Alexander Nihart](#), [Marcus Garcia](#), [Rui Liu](#), [Marian Olewine](#), [Eliseo Castillo](#), [Barry Bleske](#), [Justin Scott](#), [Tamara Howard](#), [Jorge Gonzalez-Estrella](#), [Natalie Adolphi](#), [Daniel Gallego](#), and [Eliane El Hayek](#)

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The quantity of microplastics in brain samples from 2024 was about 50% higher from the total in samples that date to 2016, suggesting the concentration of microplastics found in human brains is rising at a similar rate to that found in the environment.

Microplastics: Responding to Communities



University of Rochester



EHSCC P30
Pilot projects



Community
Inputs



Team
building



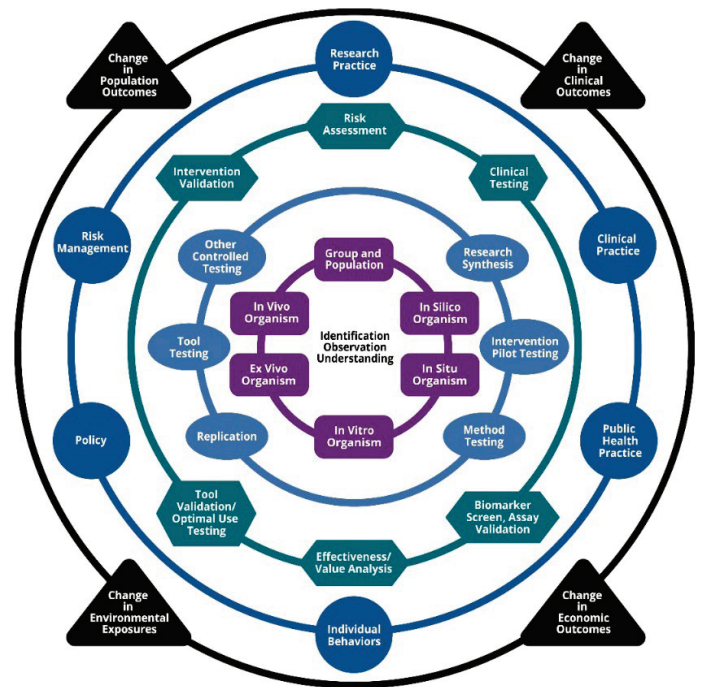
New COHH P01
**Lifecycle of microplastics,
origins, distribution,
human exposure, health
effects, and impacts of
changing climate**

The over-arching goal of this new Center, led by Katrina Korfmacher, is to prevent negative human health impacts of MP in the context of climate change in the Great Lakes. The Community Engagement Core involves diverse partners in all aspects of the Center, including community science, direct action, development and dissemination of materials, and building partners' capacity to promote solutions.

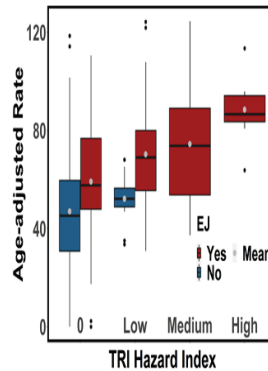
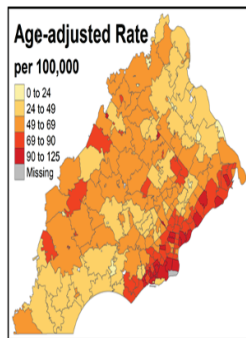
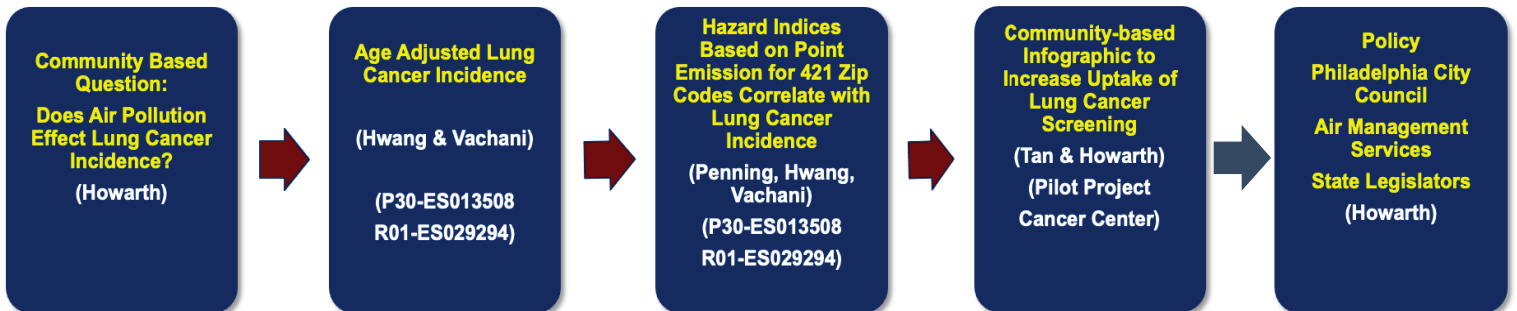
EHS Core Center Meeting (September 25, 2024)
Special scientific session on micro-plastics

Promoting Translational Research

- ~2006 -- new requirement for Centers to focus on translation of research to clinical and public health practice
 - Core structure was left to the grantees to develop as needed to meet the Center's goal
- 2017 – NIEHS rolled out a new translational research framework (TRF)
- 2021 – cores renamed to Translational Research Support Cores



Translational Research: Value of Bi-directional Community Engagement



LUNG CANCER

CAN BE CAUSED BY SMOKING, WORK EXPOSURES AND AIR POLLUTION

Our research found certain zip codes in the Philadelphia area had high exposure to cancer-causing air pollutants

Do you see your zipcode?

Philadelphia

- Port Richmond & Kensington (19134)
- Bridesburg (19137)
- Point Breeze (19145)

Pennsylvania

- Conshohocken (19386)
- Bristol (19027)
- Chester (19381)
- Gloucester (19063)

Delaware

- New Castle (19720)
- Delaware City (19736)

New Jersey

- Logan Township (08014)

WHAT CAN YOU DO?
 • Smokers may be candidates for lung cancer screening using low-dose computed tomography (LDCT). Check with your physician.
 • Most insurance plans and Medicare will cover lung cancer screening for those who meet screening criteria.

SCAN THIS QR CODE TO LEARN MORE

Perelman School of Medicine CEET
 Facebook: @CEET101
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Core Center Infrastructure Supports Translational Heavy Metals Research

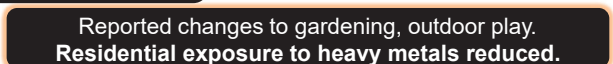
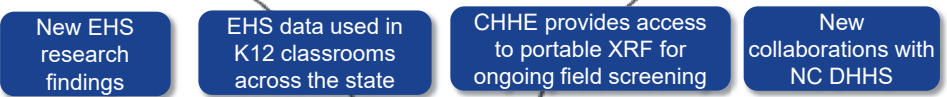
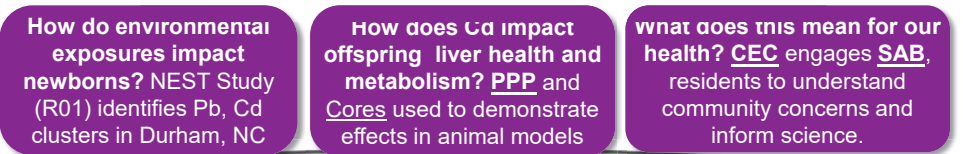
Fundamental Questions

Application

Implementation

Practice

Impact

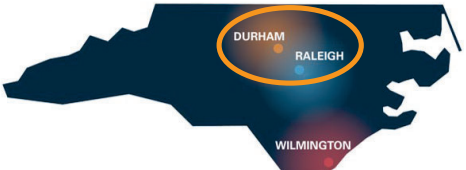


Findings from large scale epidemiological study inform ongoing mechanistic research on Cd exposure supported by CHHE infrastructure.

Data from these studies inform ongoing CEC work with communities and educators.

Heavy metal exposure remains a concern for residents of central NC.

- State, federal policies become more protective.
- Exposure reduction behaviors informed by research and policy.



Highlights: Power of Center Collaborations

Imperial Valley, California

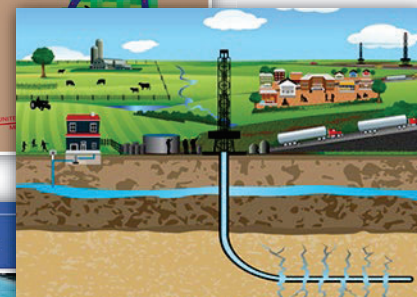
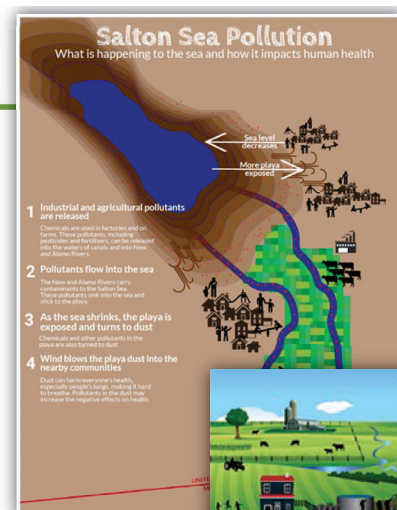
- Issue: multiple air quality concerns
- Sensor development for community air monitoring network
- Dust analysis from Salton Sea
- Examine child respiratory health outcomes

Air Sensor Stories

- Issue: knowledge gap on air sensors – types & purpose
- Workshop materials developed & tested
- Resources for communities

Hydraulic Fracturing

- Issue: new exposure with many unknown factors
- Inter-center working group established
- Data collection
- Research translation



Core Center Highlights: Disaster Response

PNW EHSC at Oregon State University

Pacific Northwest Center for Translational Environmental Health Research



**Translational
Research
Support CORE**



**Administrative
CORE**



**Pilot Project
Program
Core**



**Chemical
Exposure
Core**

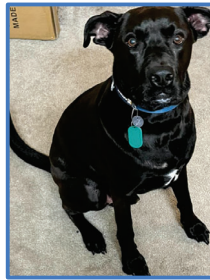


**Zebrafish
Biomedical
Research
Facility Core**



**Community
Engagement
Core**

**Developing
capacity for
research in
Environmental
Health Sciences**



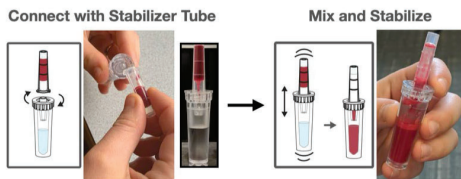
Flexible “just in time” pilot grant funding allowed a rapid response by the Chemical Exposure Core to an environmental disaster (East Palestine train derailment) to start a canine-sentinel exposure study.

Studying *inflammatory gene expression response to wildfire exposure* (pilot funded by UW EDGE Center 2022-2023 in support of rapid field research)



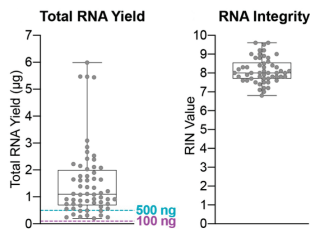
Image credit: www.tassoinc.com

- Technology to collect blood samples at home
- Innovation to stabilize RNA for shipment
- Allows for transcriptomics analysis of samples collected remotely



homeRNA kit
stabilizer tube

RNA yield and integrity are sufficient for downstream transcriptomics analysis.



Haack*, Lim*, Kennedy, Day, Adams, Lee, Berthier, Theberge. *Anal. Chem.* 2021. 93, 13196.

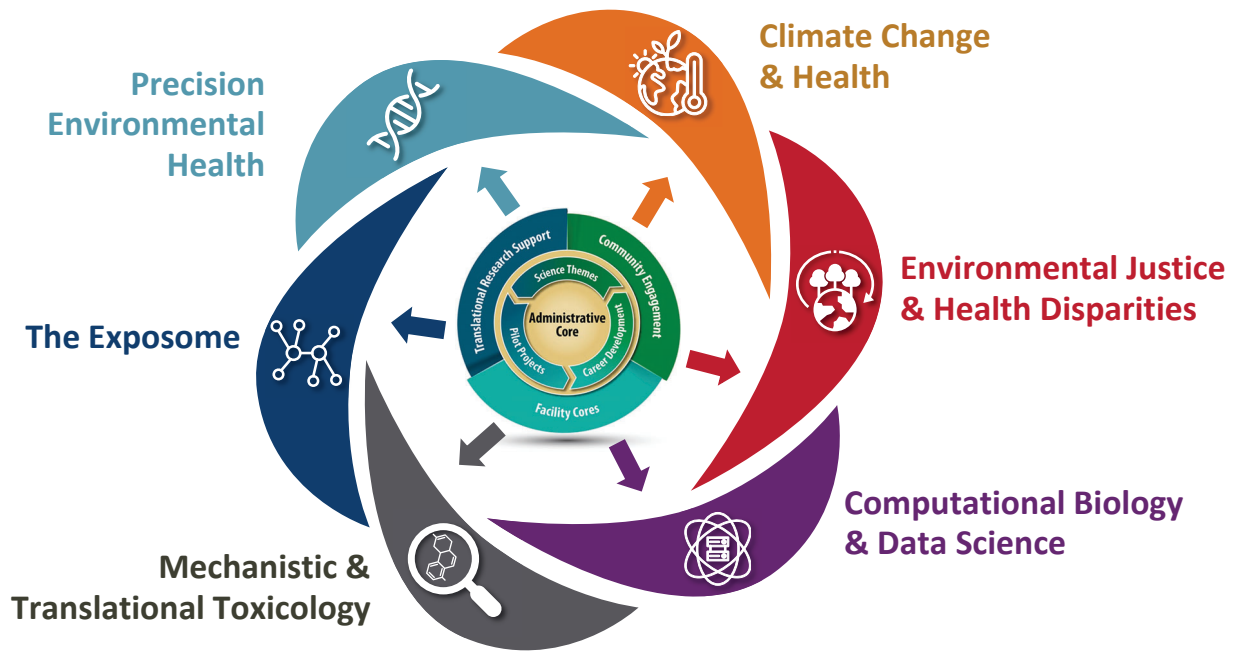
EDGE pilot provided first dedicated funding for application of this approach

- Samples collected before, during, and after wildfire smoke exposure in high and low wildfire areas
- Two publications to date
- Supported new NIEHS grant 1R21ES034338-01

Images courtesy of Ashleigh Theberge

Summary and Future Vision for the Core Centers

NIEHS Emerging Scientific Priority Areas



Previous Core Center Evaluations

	2004	2010	2015	2019	2024
Timeframe	1993-2003	2007-2010	2004-2014	2015-2019	2017-2024
Type	Outcome	Process	Process and Outcome	Process	Outcome
Focus	Key highlights Pilot projects Supplements	Programmatic and structural changes that were made in the 2005 FOA	Complex, Emerging and Translational Research	Impact of Centers on ESI/NI Success and Change in funding base & sliding scale	Career Development & Contribution of Centers to NIEHS grant base
Outcome	Made major changes to FOA Added IHSFC	Updated eligibility criteria in 2013	Developed EHS Translational Research Framework	Eliminated sliding scale Required Translational Vision	Changed eligibility criteria

Core Center Program Responsiveness

Identified Opportunities

Implemented Solutions

Building research capacity for “gap areas” on the map including MSIs, HBCUs, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and underfunded Institutions



Offering webinars and technical assistance to Institutions across the US

Leveraging NIH and other assets (federal and non-federal)



- New eligibility criteria
- Growing connections through pilot projects

Enabling greater cross-Center collaborations



Actively encouraging collaborations among the Centers

Bringing DEIA into the Center structure



- Centers can now receive diversity supplements
- Plans to enhance diverse perspectives have been added to the Centers

Proposed Concept

- **Mechanism:** P30
- **NOFO:** RFA with annual receipt dates for next 3 years
- **Minimum requirement:** funded research base of 3.0M in DC of supported Environmental Health Sciences projects that can be a mix of NIH, Federal and private grant support; at least 50% of the research base must be from NIH.
- **Structure:** Required
 - Admin Core
 - Facility Core
 - Career Development
 - Community Engagement Core
 - Pilot Project Program
 - **Translational Vision**
 - **Plan for Enhancing Diverse Perspectives**
- **Total cost for program:**
 - \$6.0 – \$7.5M/year based on availability of funds
 - New: \$850K/yr for 4 yrs; Competing renewals \$1.0M/yr for 5 years

Discussion and Questions

Council Discussants:

Dr. Gary Miller
Dr. Darryl Hood

Questions for Council

- What input or recommendations does Council have for advancing efforts to address the gap areas?
- A new evaluation of the Core Centers Program seems appropriate, what topics or focus areas would interest Council?



THANK YOU