295

TRENDS OF AIR QUALITY AND **CARDIORESPIRATORY MORTALITY IN MALAYSIA** DURING HAZE EPISODES





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INTRODUCTION

- □ Since the past few decades, transboundary haze from forest fires has become major crises in Southeast Asia and affected public health in Malaysia.
- Numerous local studies have documented the air pollution and human health impacts, but limited to urban area (Klang Valley) only
- This study is to determine the trends of cardiorespiratory mortality, Particulate Matter less than $10ug/m^3$ (PM₁₀) and meteorological variables by region in Malaysia, which included the haze episodes in 2013 to 2015.

METHODS

- This is time series study of trends conducted in north (Kedah), middle (Kuala Lumpur), south (Johor) & east (Pahang) region from year 2013 to 2016.
- □ The daily cardiorespiratory mortality (ICD10 J00-J99 & I00-I99) and PM₁₀ concentrations were obtained from Department of Statistics and Department of Environment, from year 2013-2016, respectively.
- \Box Haze days were defined as PM_{10} concentrations more than $100\mu g/m^3$.
- □ A brief description of *PM*₁₀, cardiorespiratory mortality and their cross correlations functions (CCF) to observe the associations are provided.

