

### Green Medicine:

# Building bridges between health care and the great outdoors

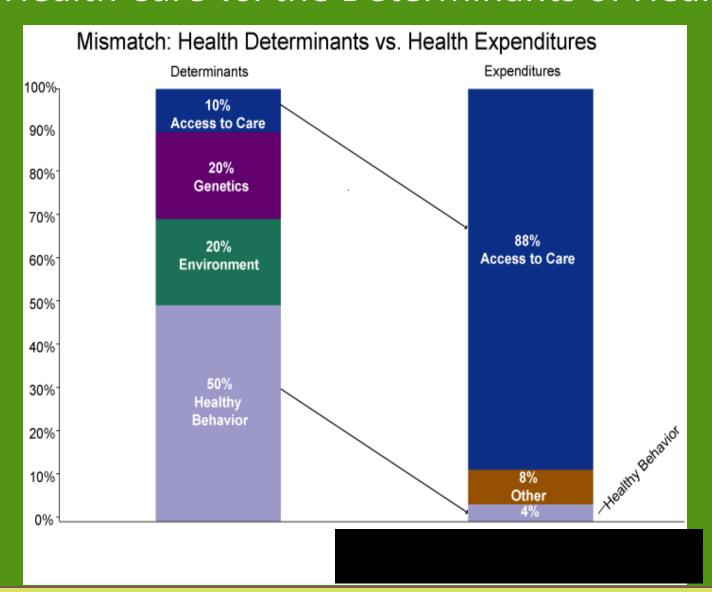
Daphne Miller MD

Associate Clinical Professor

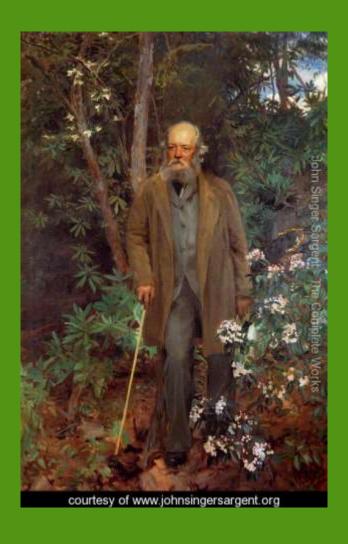
Department of Family and Community Medicine

UCSF, San Francisco

## Spending Mismatch: Health Care vs. the Determinants of Health



"If we analyze the operations of scenes of beauty upon the mind, and consider the intimate relation of the mind upon the nervous system and the whole physical economy{...}the reinvigoration which results from such scenes is readily comprehended."



Frederick Law Olmstead, 1865

# Nature Deficit Disorder

36 minutes

average outdoor time per day for US kids

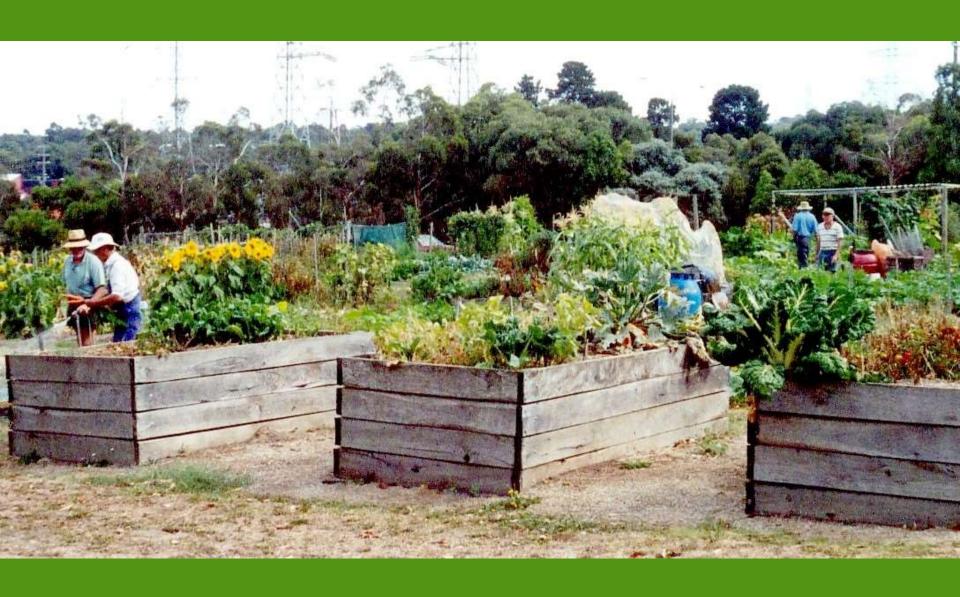
### Diseases of Indoor Living

- Obesity
- Heart disease
- Stroke
- Vitamin D deficiency
- Allergies and Asthma
- ADD
- Diabetes Type 2
- Myopia
- Insomnia
- Sleep apnea





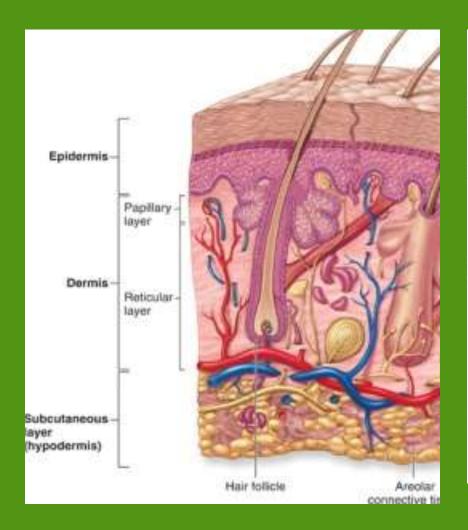


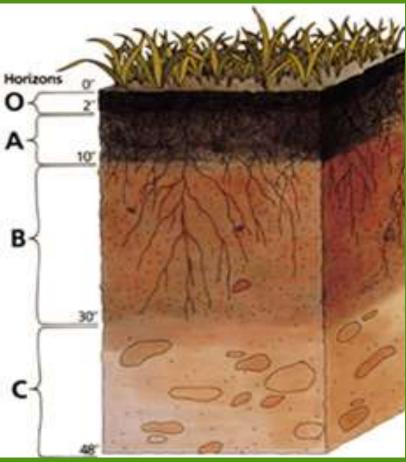


### Biophilia

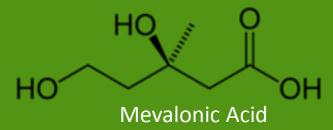
"The innately emotional affiliation of human beings to other living organisms."

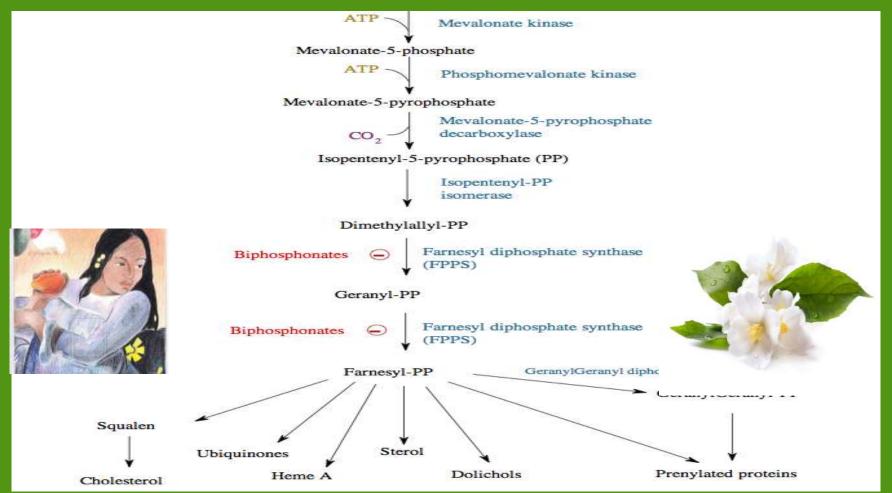
EO Wilson 1993



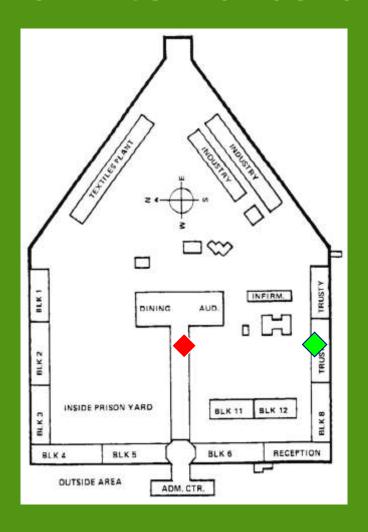


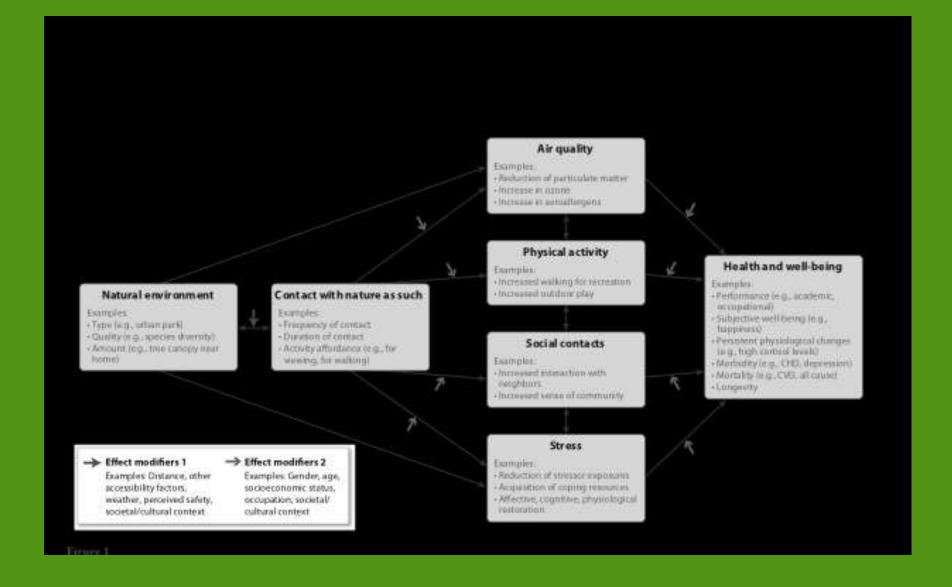






# Sick call in Michigan Prison 24% higher for internal cells





## Children living in areas with more street trees have lower prevalence of asthma

G S Lovasi, J W Quinn, K M Neckerman, M S Perzanowski, A Rundle

<sup>1</sup> Institute for Social and Economic Research and Policy; <sup>2</sup> Department of Environmental Health Sciences, Mailman School of Public Health; <sup>3</sup> Department of Epidemiology, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA

Correspondence to: Dr G S Lovasi, 820 IAB, MC 3355, 420 W 118th St, New York, NY 10027, USA; gl2225@ columbia.edu

Accepted 25 February 2008

#### ABSTRACT

Background: The prevalence of childhood asthma in the USA increased by 50% from 1980 to 2000, with especially high prevalence in poor urban communities.

Methods: Data on the prevalence of asthma among children aged 4–5 years and on hospitalisations for asthma among children less than 15 years old were available for 42 health service catchment areas within New York City. Street tree counts were provided by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation. The proximity to pollution sources, sociodemographic characteristics and population density for each area were also measured.

Results: Controlling for potential confounders, an increase in tree density of 1 standard deviation (SD 343)

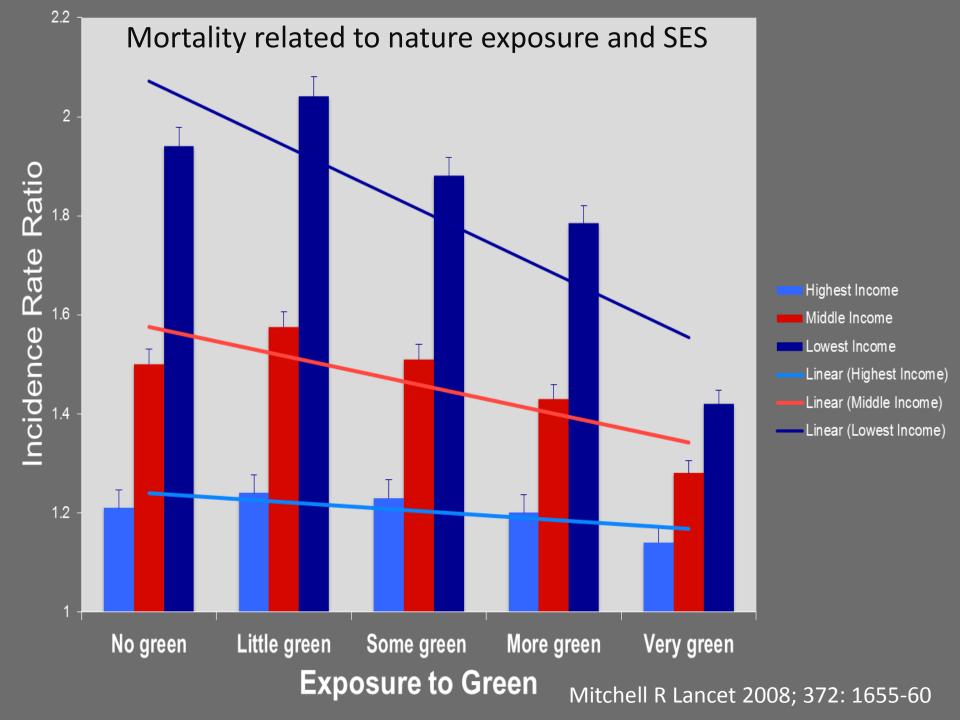
source of pollen and may exacerbate asthma among children with atopic asthma.<sup>21</sup>

We conducted an ecological study in New York City with the objective of describing the direction and magnitude of any association between street trees and childhood asthma.

#### METHODS

The unit of analysis is the United Hospital Fund (UHF) area, originally designed to represent hospital catchment areas and still used for health statistics reports. The 42 UHF areas range in size from 3 to 67 km<sup>2</sup>.

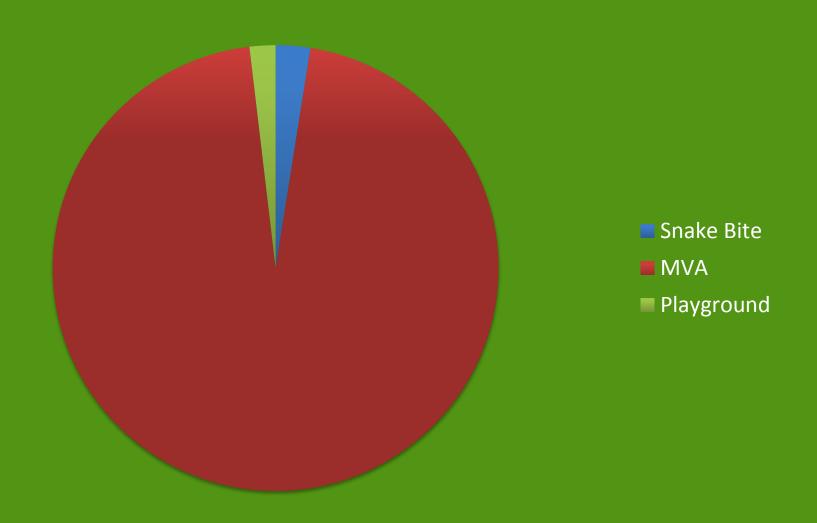
The prevalence of asthma for 4-year-old and 5-



### Pub Med search

- Skin cancer
- Overexposure
- Fractures
- Venemous bites
- Lead exposure
- Allergies

# ANNUAL ER VISITS IN THE US: CHILDREN 12 and Under



### Playground vs Indoor dust

Element	Sample	n	N	Units	LOQ	min	P10	P25	P50
As	Indoor dust	473	3,461,008	μg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.6	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""></loq<>
	Playground dust	53	325,647	μg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.6	<loq< td=""><td>0.8</td><td>1.2</td><td>2.2</td></loq<>	0.8	1.2	2.2
	Playground soil	315	2,518,808	μg/g	0.3	0.3	3.6	5.7	8.1
Cd	Indoor dust	473	346,1008	$\mu g/m^2$	0.8	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loc< td=""></loc<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loc< td=""></loc<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loc< td=""></loc<></td></loq<>	<loc< td=""></loc<>
	Playground dust	53	325,647	$\mu g/m^2$	0.8	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><l00< td=""></l00<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><l00< td=""></l00<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><l00< td=""></l00<></td></loq<>	<l00< td=""></l00<>
	Playground soil	315	2,518,808	μg/g	0.7	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><lo0< td=""></lo0<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><lo0< td=""></lo0<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><lo0< td=""></lo0<></td></loq<>	<lo0< td=""></lo0<>
Cr	Indoor dust	473	3,461,008	$\mu g/m^2$	10	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><lo0< td=""></lo0<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><lo0< td=""></lo0<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><lo0< td=""></lo0<></td></loq<>	<lo0< td=""></lo0<>
	Playground dust	53	325,647	$\mu g/m^2$	10	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>14</td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>14</td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>14</td></loq<>	14
	Playground soil	315	2,518,808	µg/g	7	<loq< td=""><td>13</td><td>19</td><td>25</td></loq<>	13	19	25
Cu	Indoor dust	473	3,461,008	$\mu g/m^2$	32	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><lo< td=""></lo<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><lo< td=""></lo<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><lo< td=""></lo<></td></loq<>	<lo< td=""></lo<>
	Playground dust	53	325,647	$\mu g/m^2$	32	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>49</td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>49</td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>49</td></loq<>	49
	Playground soil	315	2,518,808	µg/g	26	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><l00< td=""></l00<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><l00< td=""></l00<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><l00< td=""></l00<></td></loq<>	<l00< td=""></l00<>
Mn	Indoor dust	473	3,461,008	$\mu g/m^2$	64	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><lo< td=""></lo<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><lo< td=""></lo<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><lo< td=""></lo<></td></loq<>	<lo< td=""></lo<>
	Playground dust	53	325,647	$\mu g/m^2$	64	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>99</td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>99</td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>99</td></loq<>	99
	Playground soil	315	2,518,808	µg/g	13	<loq< td=""><td>157</td><td>257</td><td>391</td></loq<>	157	257	391
Pb	Indoor dust	471	3,453,789	$\mu g/m^2$	2.0	<loq< td=""><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>9</td></loq<>	2	4	9
	Playground dust	53	325,647	$\mu g/m^2$	2.0	6	11	17	32
	Playground soil	315	2,518,808	µg/g	1.3	2	12	17	27
Sb	Indoor dust	473	3,461,008	$\mu g/m^2$	0.8	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><lo< td=""></lo<></td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><lo< td=""></lo<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><lo< td=""></lo<></td></loq<>	<lo< td=""></lo<>
	Playground dust	53	325,647	$\mu g/m^2$	0.8	<loq.< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>1.4</td><td>2.0</td></loq<></td></loq.<>	<loq< td=""><td>1.4</td><td>2.0</td></loq<>	1.4	2.0
	Playground soil	315	2,518,808	µg/g	0.7	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>0.7</td></loq<></td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td><loq< td=""><td>0.7</td></loq<></td></loq<>	<loq< td=""><td>0.7</td></loq<>	0.7
Sr	Indoor dust	456	3,371,973	$\mu g/m^2$	8	8	8	8	10
	Playground dust	53	325,647	$\mu g/m^2$	8	30	34	53	86
	Playground soil	315	2,518,808	ug/g	7	<loq< td=""><td>10</td><td>18</td><td>54</td></loq<>	10	18	54

Glorennec, Envir International, 2012

### Solutions



Medical Mile, Little Rock AK

### Medical Mile

- Cost \$2.1 Million
- links to AK river trail
- economic benefit to city
- used by thousands each day

### You do the math...

### Arkansas Average Inpatient Charges - Top 30 hospital stays (pdf)

Average charges (prices) per patient for the Top 30 hospitalizations (DRGs) in AR, such as newborn and maternity delivery, psychoses, rehabilitation, heart failure, pneumonia, COPD, digestive disorders, hip or knee replacement, chest pain, cardiac cath, diabetes, asthsma, stroke, hysterectomy (DRG 743), septicemia, Kidney failure, UTI, cellulitis and more. **Overall, prices were \$12,126 per case** (\$2737 per day) in 2007. For reference, a normal delivery for mother & baby cost \$7873 (add \$6466 for C-Section without complications); a 12.5-day rehabilitation stay cost \$21,628; hip or knee replacement averaged \$33,090 (\$9166 per day); drug-eluting stent DRG 247 was \$18,158 per day for \$37,043 per case on average. Huge file; slow download. Summer 2009 report (page 22) by the Arkansas Hospital Association shows 2007 prices. Consumers may expect higher prices in 2009

2,100,000/ 37,043=56

## Can parks produce a 5% reduction in the burden of cardiovascular disease?



\$25 billion annually in avoided healthcare costs

### Park Prescriptions





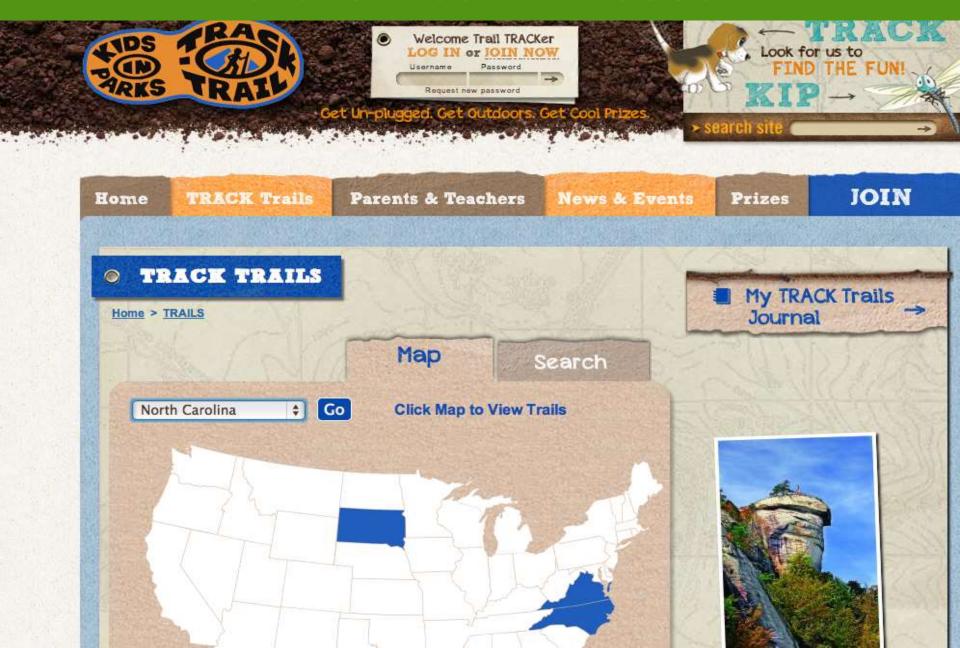
South East Heath Center
Park Prescription



# Green Schoolyards www.educationoutside.org



### Nature-Health Museum







Find a participating Fitness Location near you





Ready to become an online SilverSneakers Member? (1)

SilverSneakers Steps members, click here to log your steps



Talk to us

here to learn more

**Welcome to SilverSneakers®** What is Do I have Which health plans offer How do I start using SilverSneakers? SilverSneakers? SilverSneakers? SilverSneakers?

Sign up for our newsletter [10]



Follow us twitter facebook



Q&A



#### WORLD HEALTH DESIGN

ARCHITECTURE | CULTURE | TECHNOLOGY

#### Children's Hospitals: The Natural Prescription





# Identify your key resources for building nature-health bridges

- Health institutions
- Educational institutions
- Non profits
- Insurers
- Landscape designers, urban planners, architects
- Private corporations (sponsors)
- Media

#### PARKS FOR ALL FOREVER

The nonprofit partner of the Golden Gate National Parks







PROGRAMS >> DONATE SHOP VOLUNTEER LOG IN

#### ABOUT US >> YOUR VISIT >> PARK IMPROVEMENTS >> CONSERVATION >> LEARN IN THE PARKS >> GET INVOLVED >>

#### PROGRAMS

Crissy Field Center

Golden Gate Raptor Observatory

Institute at the Golden Gate

Native Plant Nurseries

Park Stewardship

Trails Forever



The Institute at the Golden Gate contributes to a more sustainable and healthy world by harnessing the power of parks and public lands to advance environmental stewardship and human wellbeing.

Who We Are and What We Do: A program of the Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy in partnership with the National Park Service, the Institute fosters new ideas, shares best practices, encourages leadership, and supports and implements public policy changes that will benefit people and the planet.

Current Program Areas: The Institute is currently focused on how parks can connect to people's health, sustainable food systems, and climate change education. Since its launch in 2008, the Institute has helped shape national food policy and is implementing the groundbrooking "Hoalthy Barks Hoalthy Boonlo"

#### Parks: The New Climate Classroom



In the wake of releasing a new report, the Institute is building momentum for a twoday conference that will gather educators and park leaders to forge new ways to engage the

#### Donate >>

#### Get Our Newsletter



Volunteer >>

#### Contact information

#### Mailing Address

Institute at the Golden Gate





### www.drdaphne.com @drdaphnemiller