Environment and Health over the Lifecourse (EVOLVE) Research Programme

Barcelona Institute for Global Health







General objective

The Environment and Health over the Lifecourse research programme aims to conduct **high-quality integrative research to expand knowledge on the causes and mechanisms of non-communicable diseases** (NCDs). Our ultimate goal is to prevent and control NCDs, in line with the <u>United Nations Sustainable Development Goals</u>.



Specific goals

 To understand the causes, development, course and mechanisms of NCDs.

- To quantify lifetime **risk factors and environmental exposures and NCDs burden**, globally, and in low-and-middle income countries and vulnerable populations.
- To inform, improve and promote interventions and policies for **primary** and secondary prevention of NCDs, including preparedness and resilience to health and climate emergencies.

Genetic

Social Occupational Environmental Infectious *** Lifestyle

OUTCOMES

Respiratory health



Cardiometabolic health



Cancer



Kidney disease



Mental health



Research areas



Circadian health



Respiratory health over the lifecourse



Brain health over the lifecourse



Chemicals and water pollutants



Radiation



Environment and Mother-child health



Occupational health



Molecular epidemiology

Research areas



Circadian health



Respiratory health over the lifecourse



Environment and Mother-child health



Brain health over the lifecourse



Occupational health



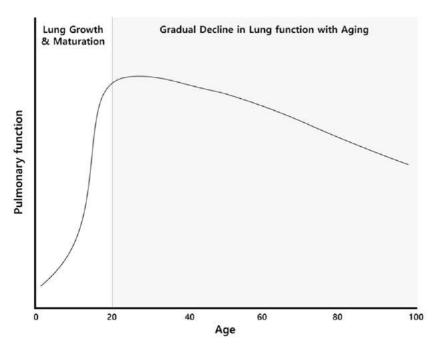
Chemicals and water pollutants



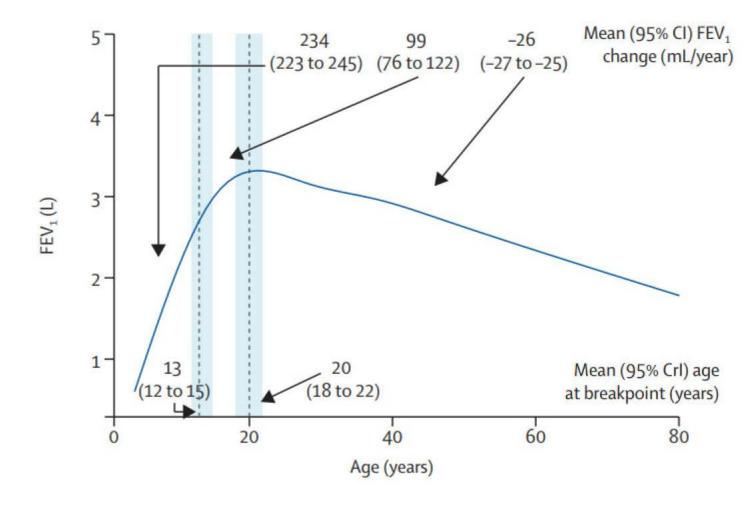
Molecular epidemiology

1. Trajectory of lung function growth and decline

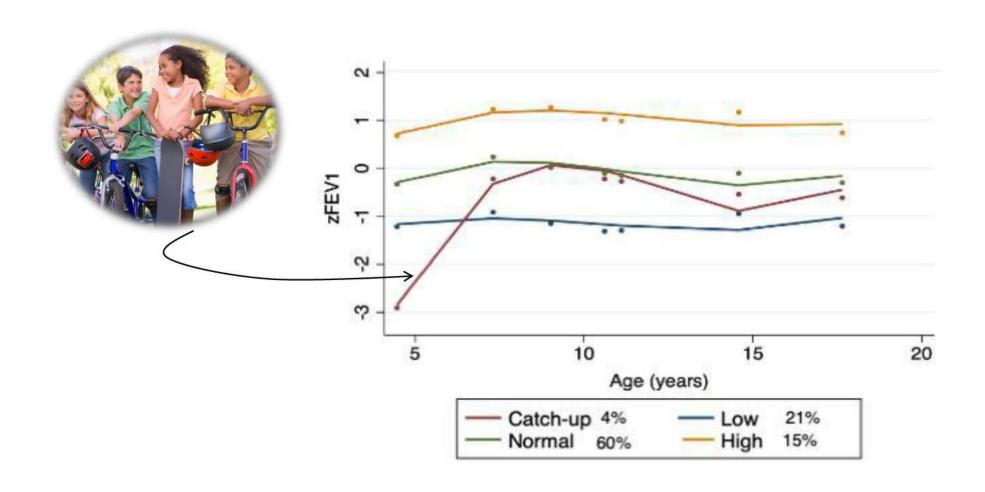
Previous model, based on experts' opinion



Empirical model, derived from >30 000 subjects from 13 countries



2. Trajectory groups of lung function growth and their causes



3. Digital health tools to measure respiratory health

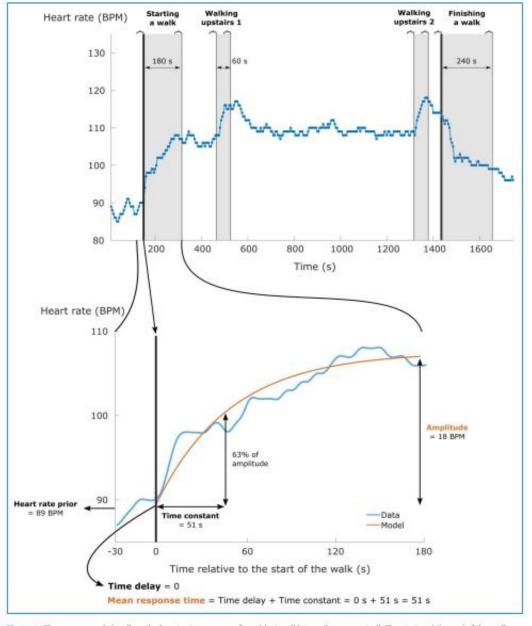
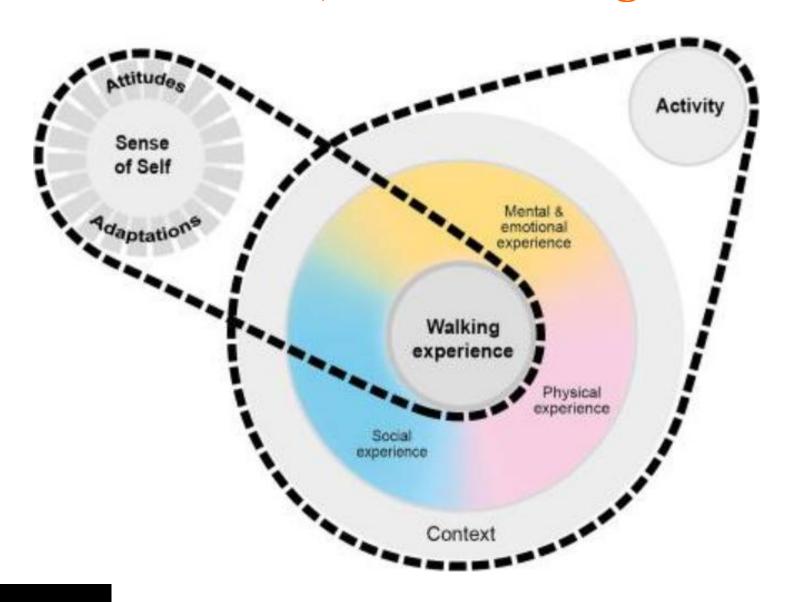


Figure 1. The upper panel visualises the heart rate response of a subject walking on the orange trail. The start and the end of the walk are indicated by the two thick black lines. Light grey zones indicate the considered time windows for every physical activity transition. The curly braces above the figure represent the time periods that were used to calculate magnitude of the heart rate response related to the different physical activity transitions. The lower panel zooms in on the considered time window when starting a walk to visualise the meaning of heart rate kinetics (e.g., mean response time and amplitude), as extracted from a kinetic model (orange line).

4. What is walking for people living with respiratory diseases (and others, and in older ages)



Examples from Respiratory health over the lifecourse

Main impacts:

- Clinical guidelines
- Public health policies
- Regulatory approvals

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Thank you





