

Other Medical Geology Issues

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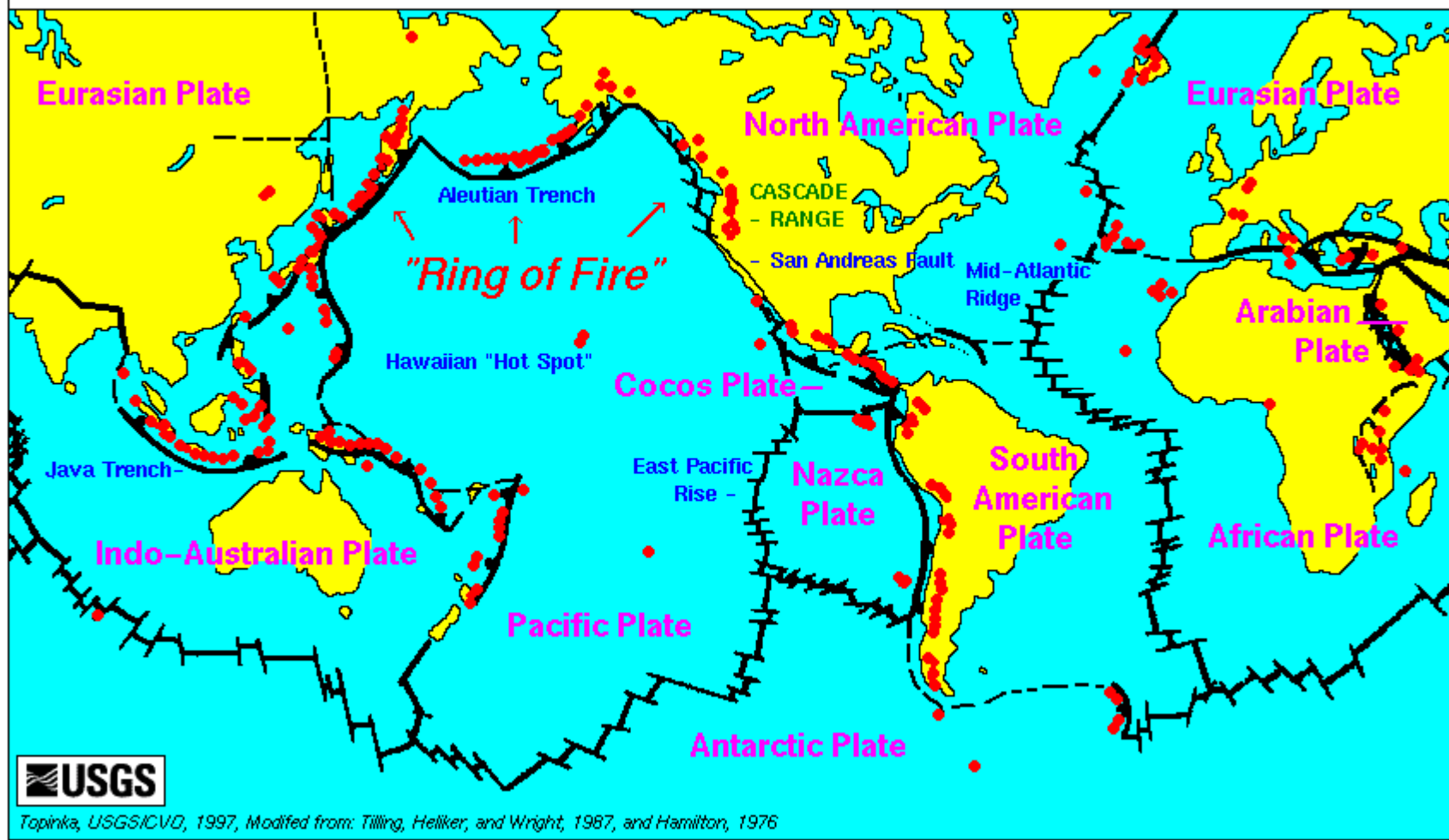
Medical Geology-Range of Issue

- Trace Element Exposure- As, Hg, F, Se, Zn, Al
- Dust- Asbestos, African, Valley Fever, Silicosis, CWP, VOG
- Radionuclides - Radon, Radium, Uranium
- Organics - VOCs, MTBE, PAHs, Antibiotics, Pesticides
- Microbes, Pathogens - West Nile Encephalitis, LaCrosse Encephalitis, Plague, Hantavirus, Rift Valley Fever, Lyme disease, etc.

Other Medical Geology Issues – Outline

- Volcanism
- Organics (BEN)
- Radioactivity
- Pathogens and Microbes
- Mseleni Joint Disease
- Occupational Health

Active Volcanoes, Plate Tectonics, and the "Ring of Fire"

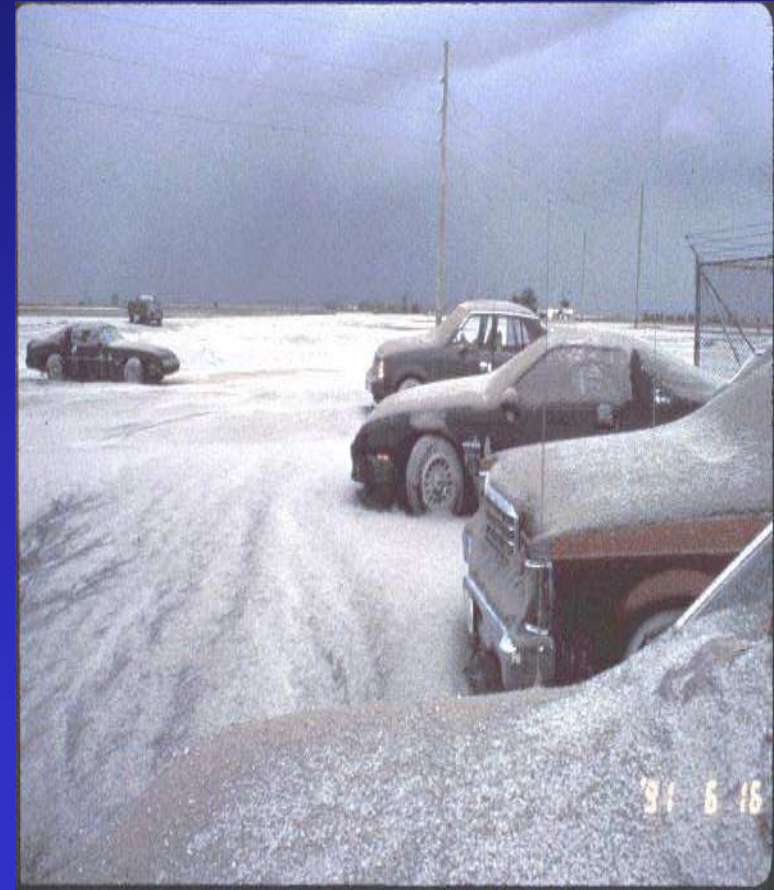


Health effects of other eruptive events

- **Lava flows**
- **Pyroclastic flows**
- **Volcanic activity and aquatic environments**



The health effects of tephra dispersal

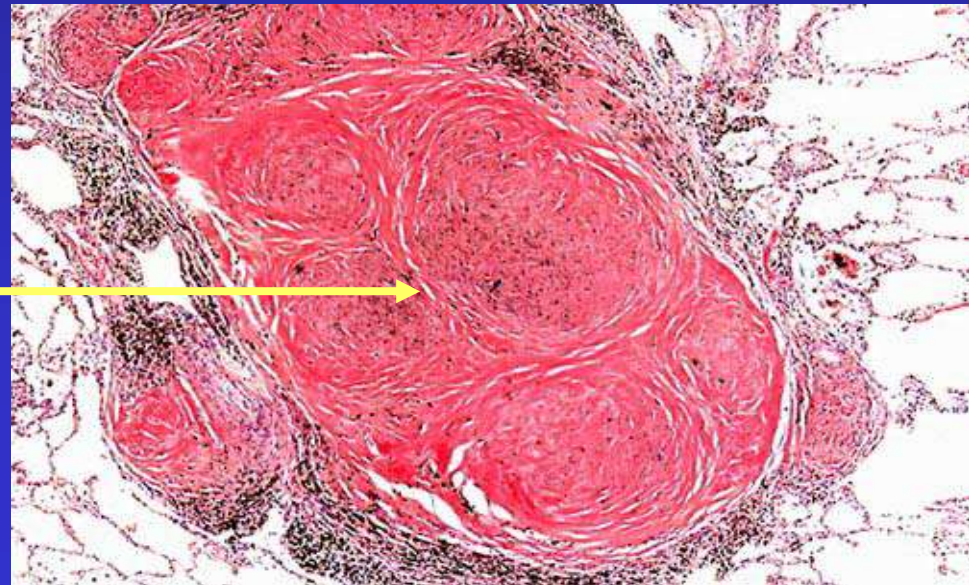


Volcanic tephra dispersal

- Mucous membrane irritation
- Silicosis
- Adsorbed toxins



Silicotic nodule in
the lung tissue
with disruption of
surrounding
alveoli



Calcium fluorosilicate (CaSiF_6)





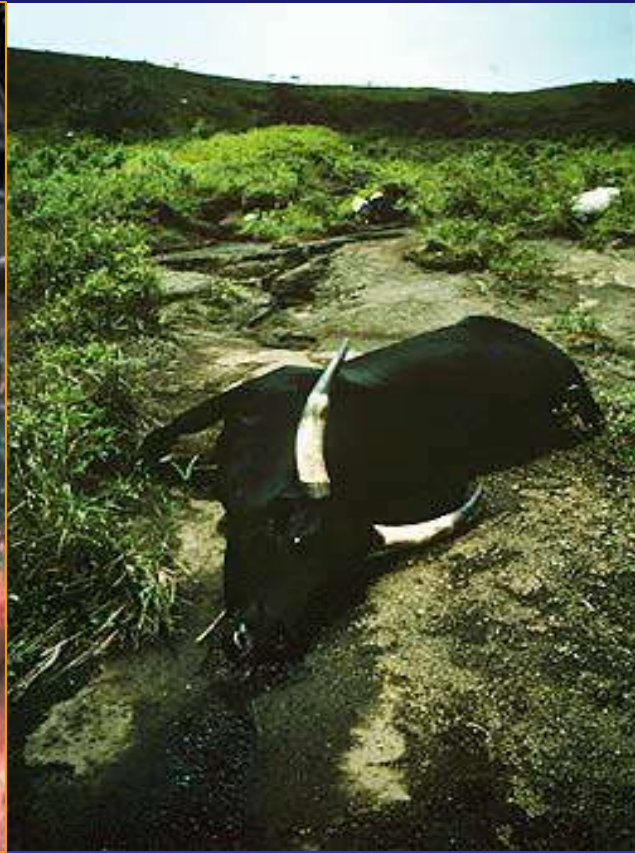


The health effects of volcanic gas emissions



Inert asphyxiants

Carbon dioxide, CO₂



Irritant gases

- **Hydrofluoric acid, HF /hydrochloric acid, HCl**
 - Mucosal irritation
 - Cutaneous burns
 - Respiratory disease
- **Sulphur dioxide, SO₂**
 - Asthma
- **Hydrogen sulphide, H₂S**
 - 7 µg/m³ – ‘rotten egg’ smell
 - 15,000 µg/m³ – eye irritation
 - 480,000 µg/m³ – risk of pulmonary oedema
 - 1,500,000 µg/m³ – lethal

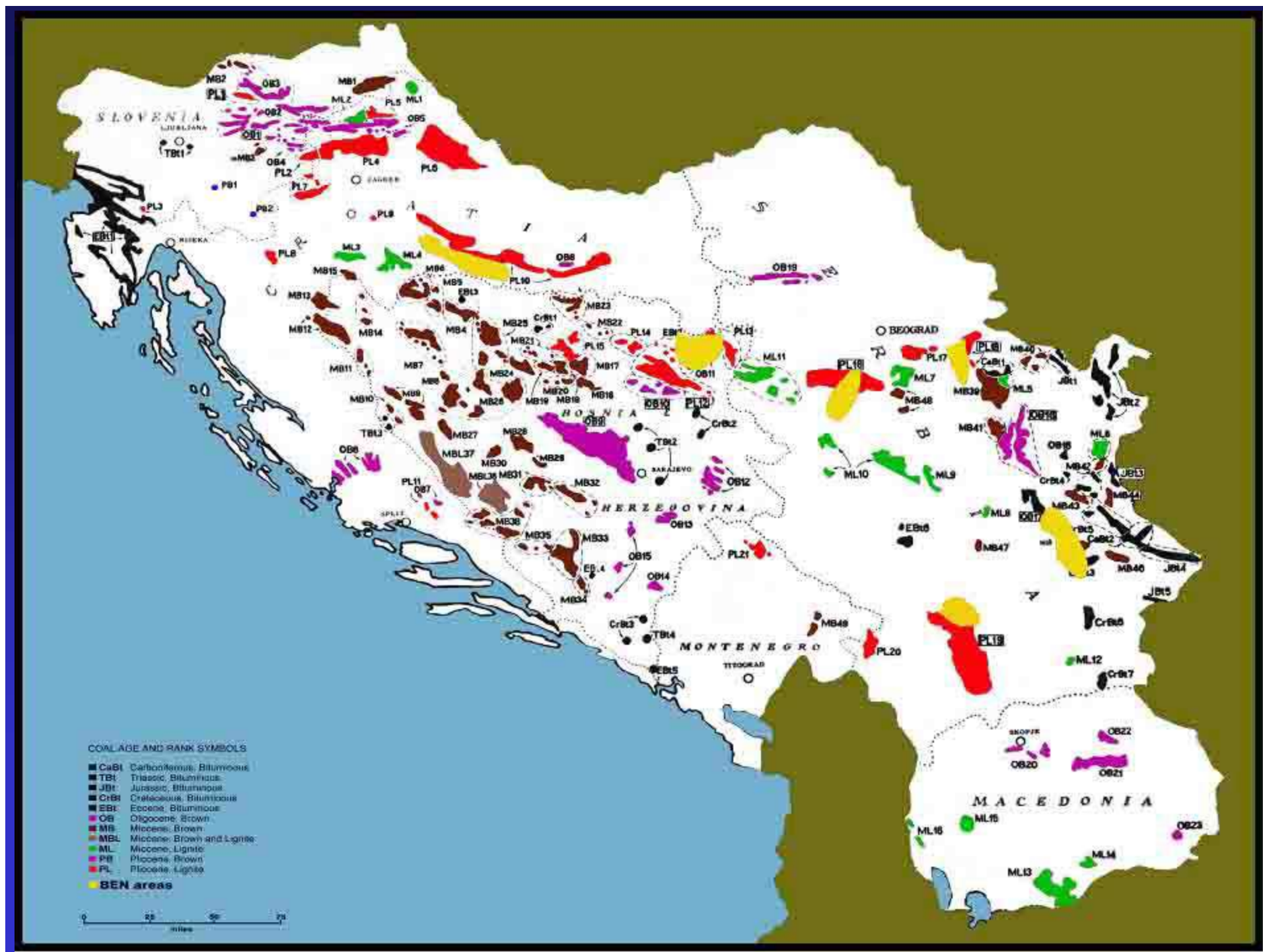




BALKAN ENDEMIC NEPHROPATHY (BEN)

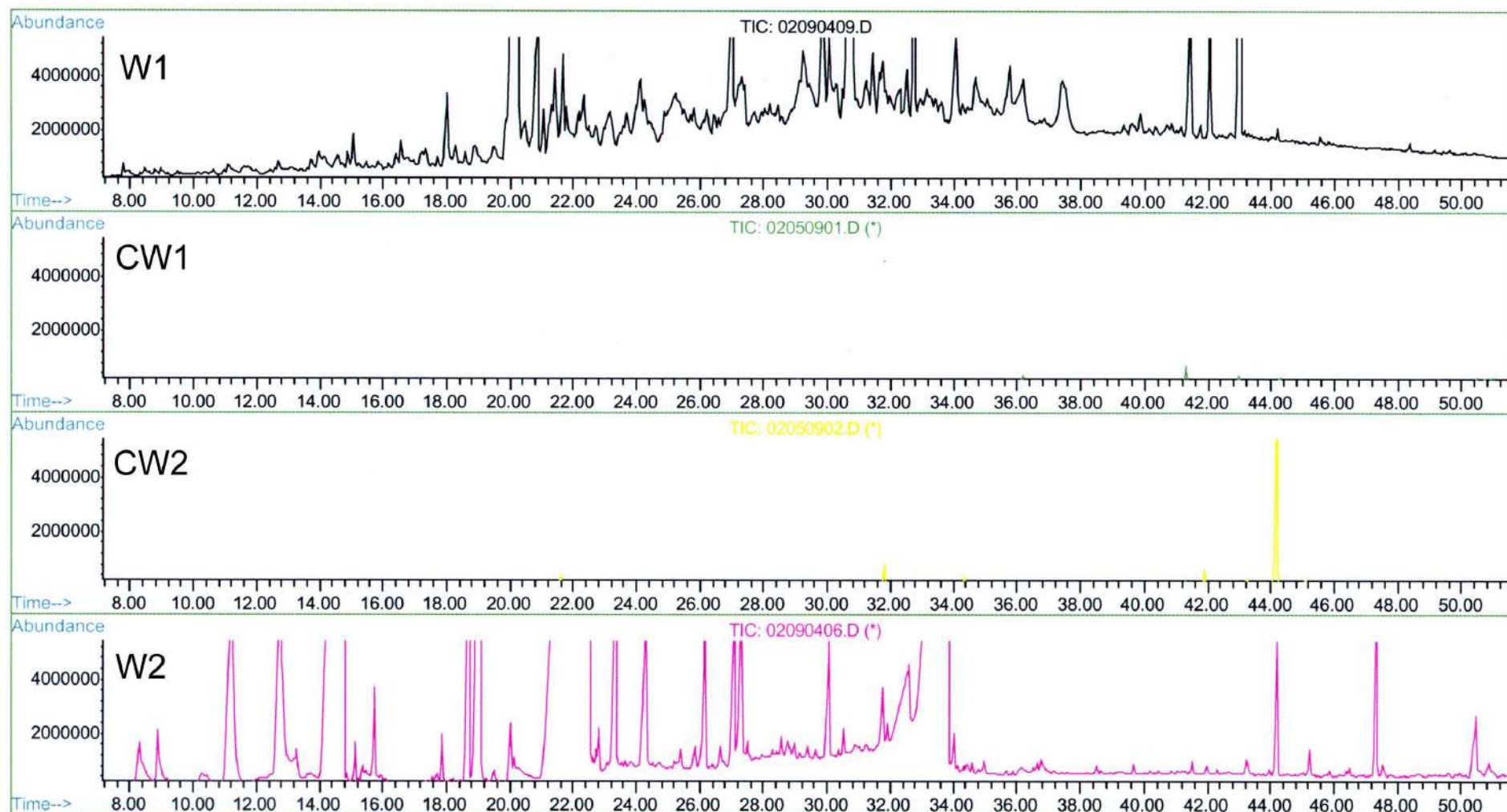






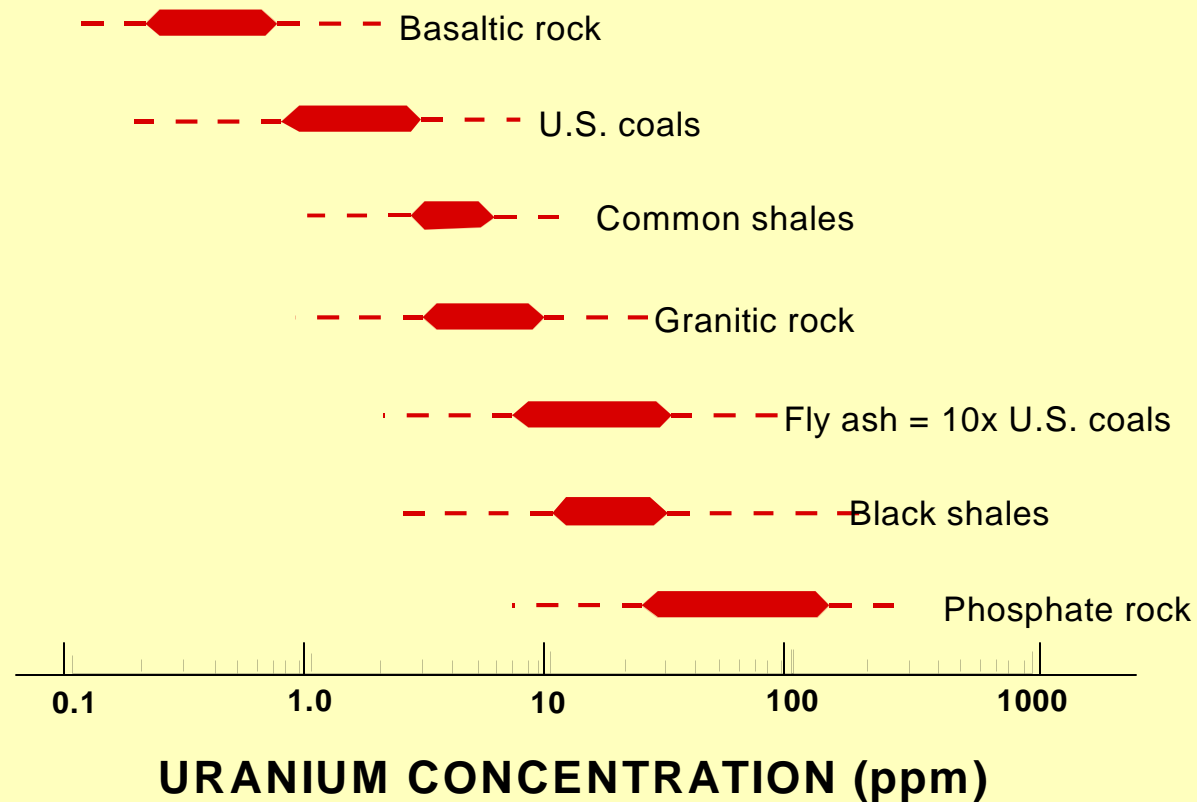


Water from wells in areas of Louisiana with high incidence of renal pelvic cancer and with lignite deposits (W1 and W2) have much higher levels of organic contaminants compared to control sites (CW1 and CW2)



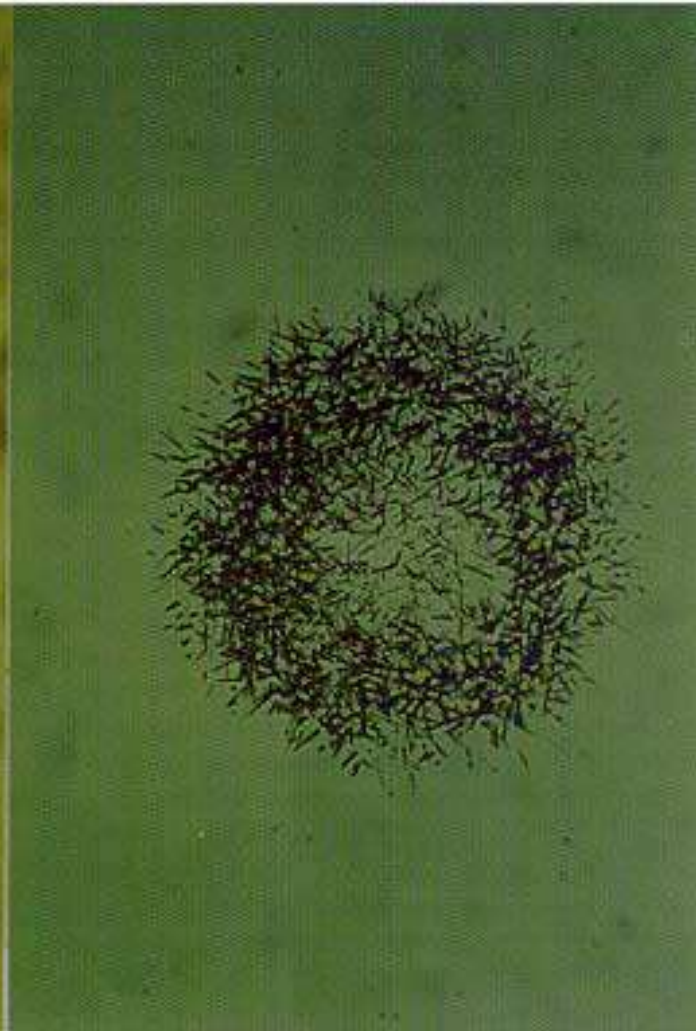
Total ion currents (TICs) of Louisiana drinking well water samples collected from areas with high incidence of urinary tract cancer and underlying coal deposits (W1, W2) and control drinking well water samples from areas lacking coal deposits (CW1, CW2).

Typical Range of Uranium concentration in coal, fly ash, and a variety of common rocks





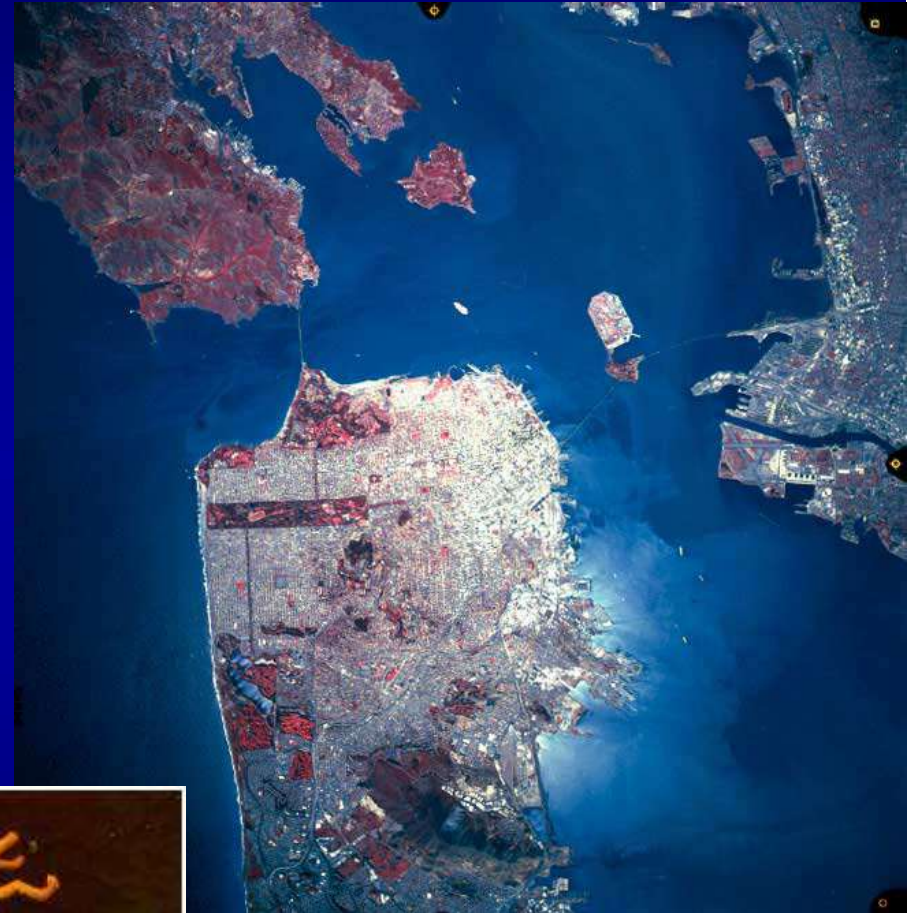
Photograph of hollow
glassy fly ash particle
(0.01 cm D)



Fission track
radiograph of the same
particle

Geographic Analysis of Disease Risk

- Where are the potential areas of disease?
- Who are the populations at risk now and in the future?
- When might an outbreak occur?
- How can outbreaks be mitigated?

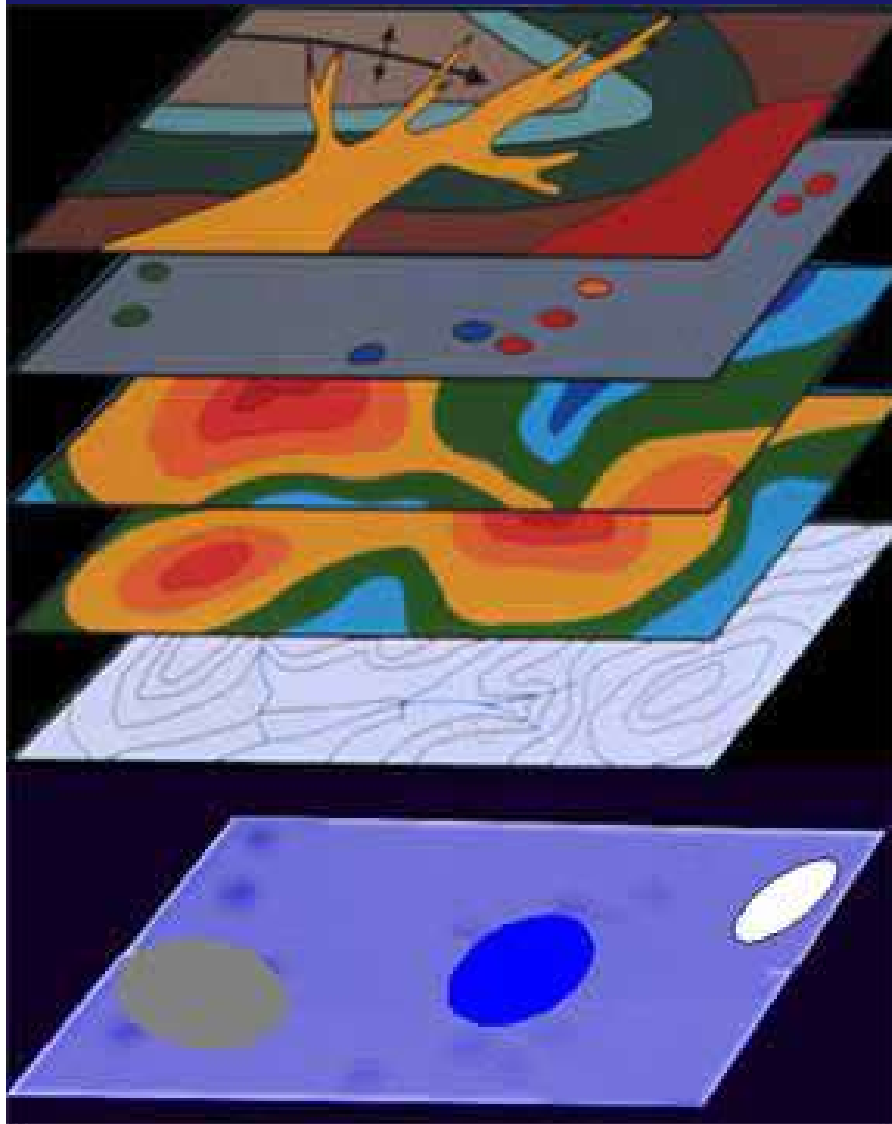


Locating Mosquito Breeding Sites

Use land characteristics, FEMA flood maps, and imagery to identify locations of potential *Culiseta melanura* habitat, but still accessible by roads or trails, where mosquito traps may be placed; determine risk to human health.



Valley Fever: Geological/Ecological occurrence modeling



← geology

← geochemistry

← soils

← remote sensing
interpretation

← elevation

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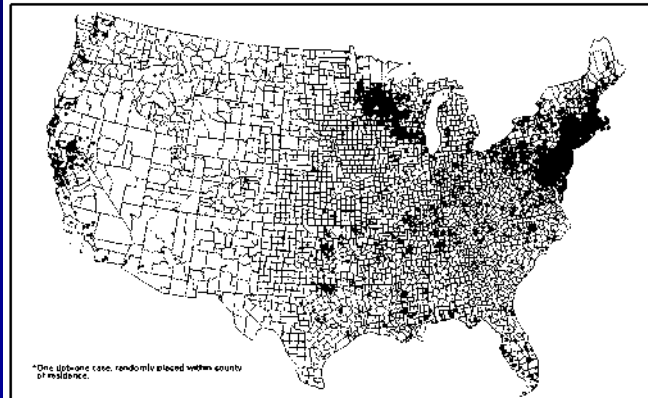
spatial data_i



← *Valley Fever favorableness*

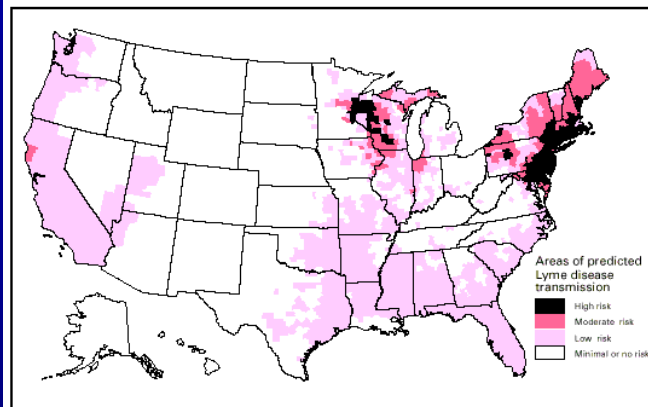
Analysis of Lyme Disease

LYME DISEASE — reported cases*, United States, 1997



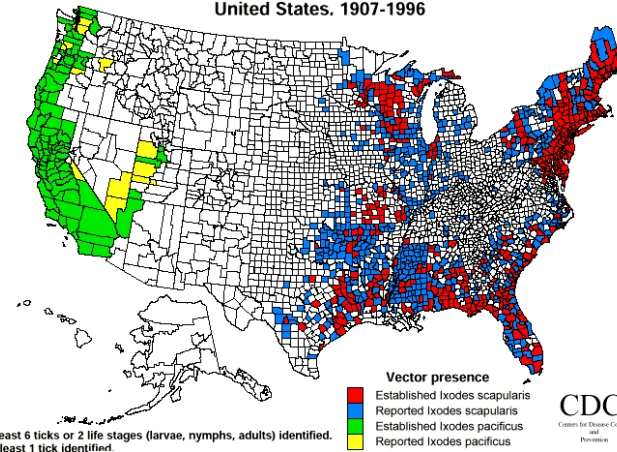
In 1997, a total of 12,901 cases of Lyme disease were reported by 46 states and the District of Columbia. The 10 states with the highest incidence of Lyme disease cases per 100,000 population were Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Maryland. These states accounted for 52% of the reported Lyme disease cases in 1997.

National Lyme disease risk map with four categories of risk

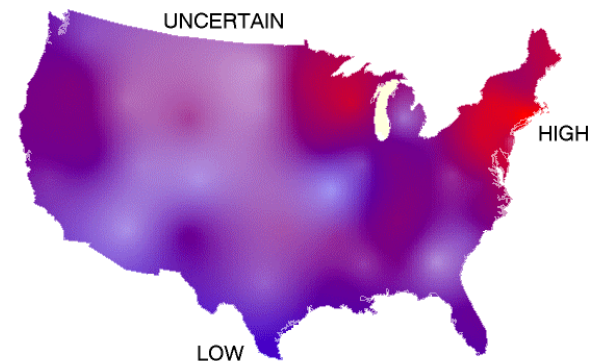


Note: This map demonstrates an approximate distribution of predicted Lyme disease risk in the United States. The true relative risk in any given county compared with other counties might differ from that shown here and might change from year to year. Risk categories are defined in the accompanying text. Information on risk distribution within states and counties is best obtained from state and local public health authorities.

Established* and reported** distribution of the Lyme disease vectors *Ixodes scapularis* (*I. dammini*) and *Ixodes pacificus*, by county, United States, 1907-1996

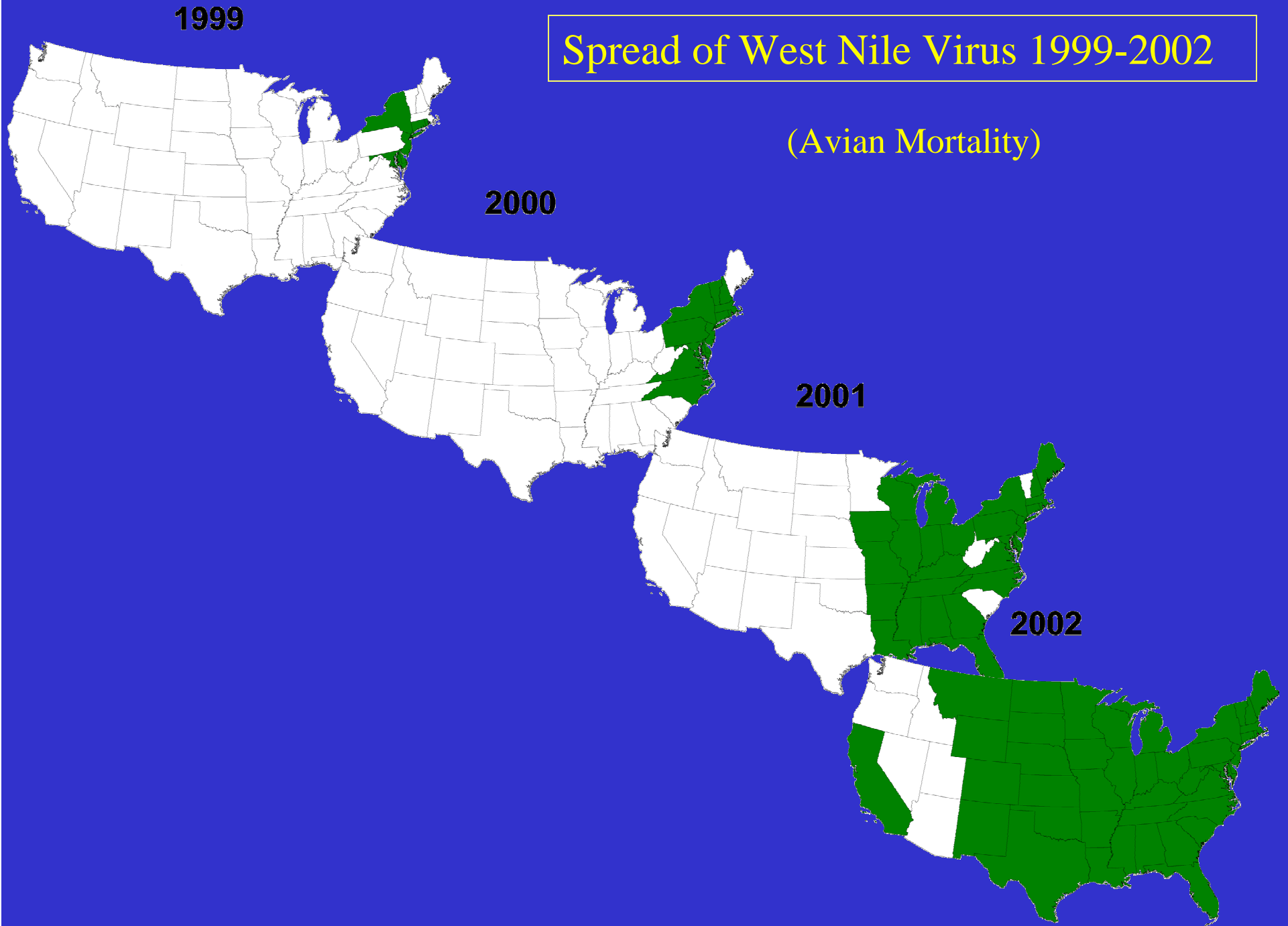


Spatial Forecast of Lyme Disease



Spread of West Nile Virus 1999-2002

(Avian Mortality)



Mseleni Joint Disease

- Multiple epiphyseal displasia (long bones have malformed growth)
- Polyarticular osteoarthritis (arthritis of several joints)
- Protrusio acetabuli (hip disorder)
- Dwarfism

Disease Progression



Prevalence



- Onset unknown
- Overall 39% women, 11% men
- >19, 66% women, 25% men

Grey Fernwood Sand

- Near neutral $\text{pH}_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$ 6.9
- < 4% clay (kaolinite and quartz)
- Low organic C ~1.6%
- CEC 2.0 $\text{cmol}_\text{c} \text{ kg}^{-1}$

Prior Geochemical Research

- Soils

- Deficient: N, P, K, S, Ca, Zn, Cu, and B
- Suspected: Mo
- Not studied: F, I, V and Se

MINING AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH



Medical Geology and Occupational Health

- Hard Rock Mining
- Coal Mining
- Asbestos Mining and Processing
- Ore Processing
- Farming
- Power Plant Workers

Immediate and short term health effects

- **Trauma** eg cave-ins and other accidents, including explosions
- **Thermal injury**
- **Pressure effects**
- **Toxic gas inhalation**
- **Injury to sensory organs** (noise –induced hearing loss; ear, nose and throat and visual irritation)

Delayed /chronic health effects

- Carcinogenicity
- Dermatological effects
- Respiratory effects



Carcinogenicity

EXAMPLES OF PROBABLE OR DEFINITE CARCINOGENS ASSOCIATED WITH MINING / SMELTING

Asbestos

Coke oven emissions

Uranium and radon

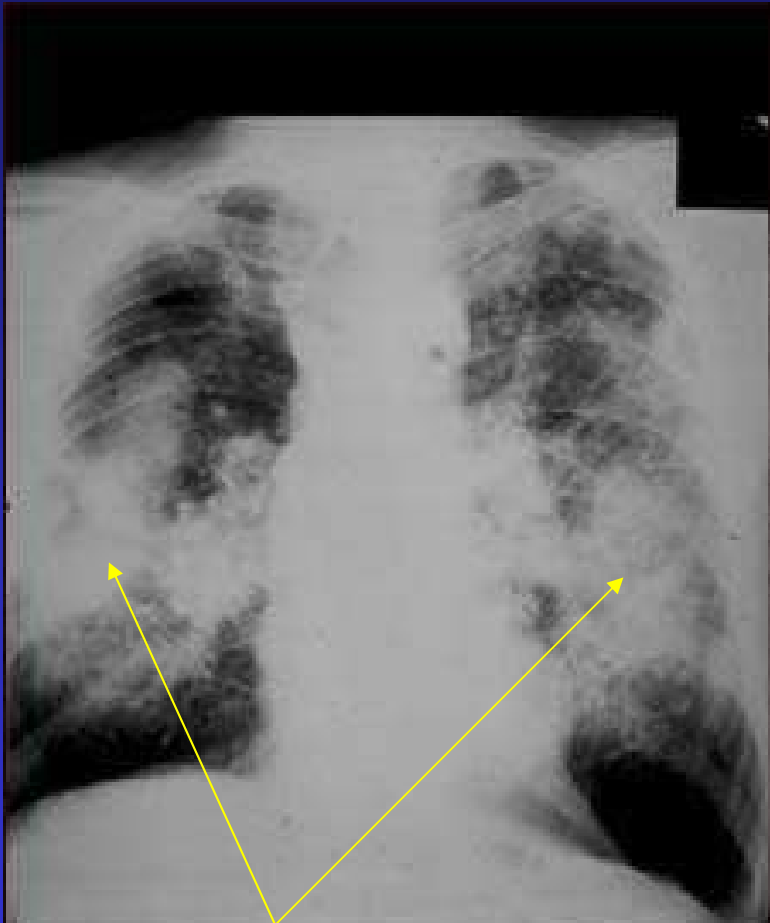
Benzene

Nickel

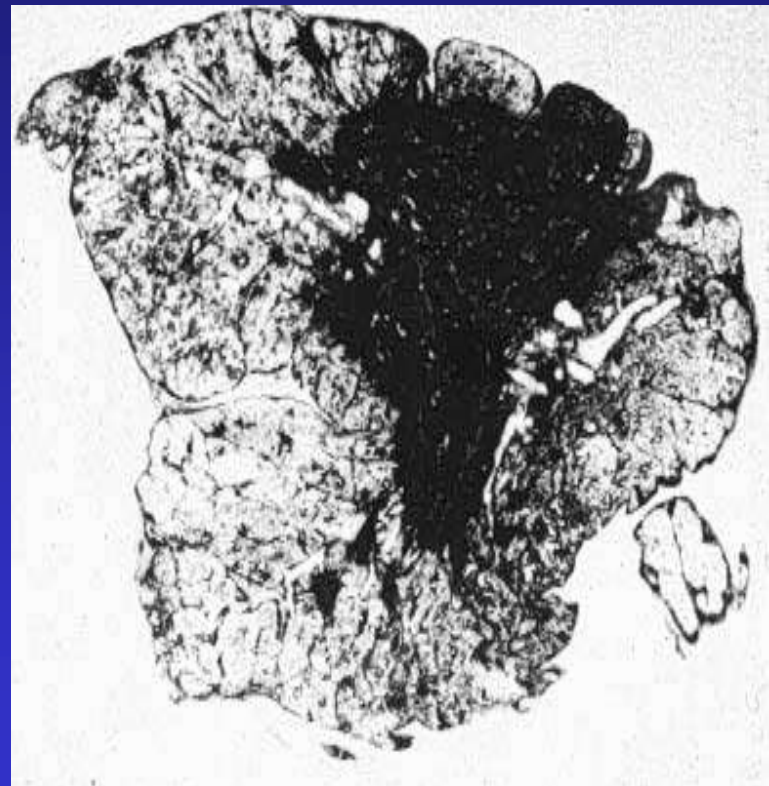
Arsenic

Chromium

Lung diseases associated with mining: exposure to coal dust

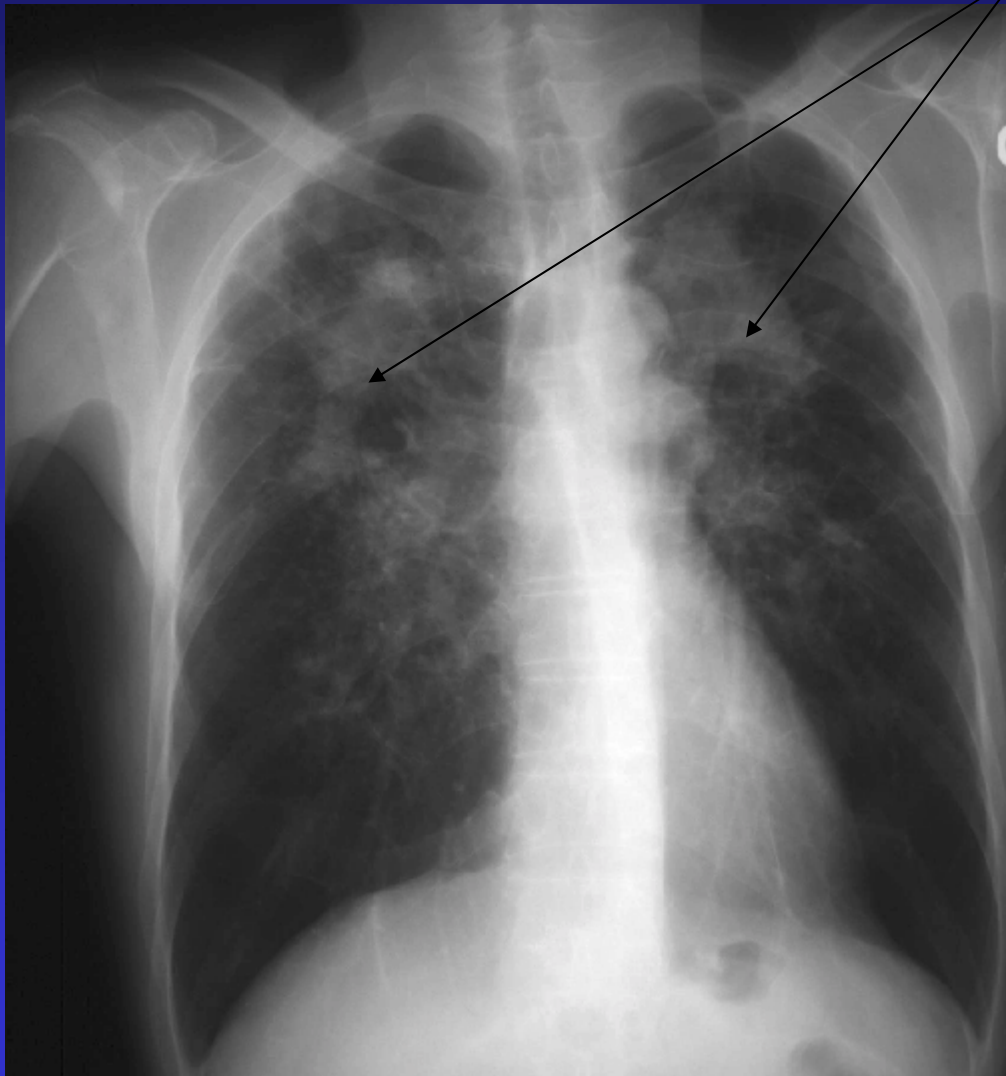


Complicated coal workers pneumoconiosis

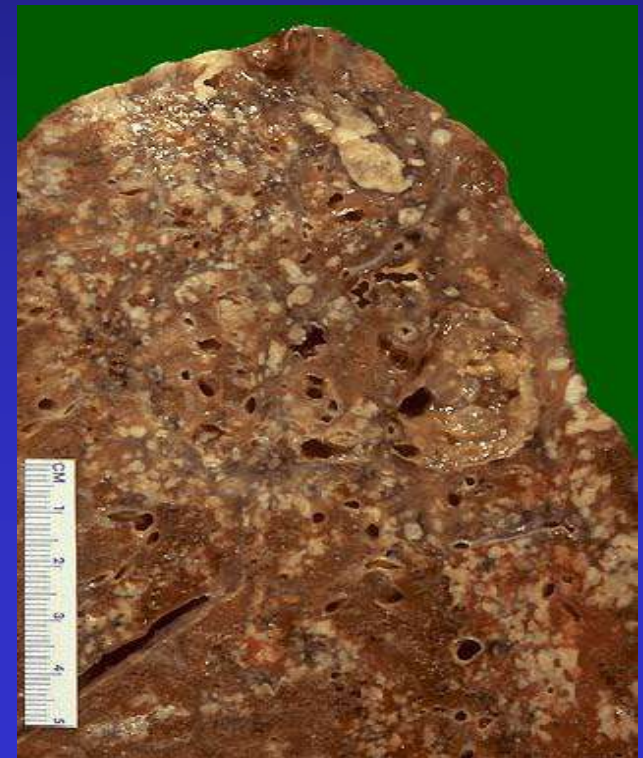


Progressive massive pulmonary fibrosis in a coal worker

Lung diseases associated with mining: the spectrum of silica-related disorders



Increased risk of
protracted TB



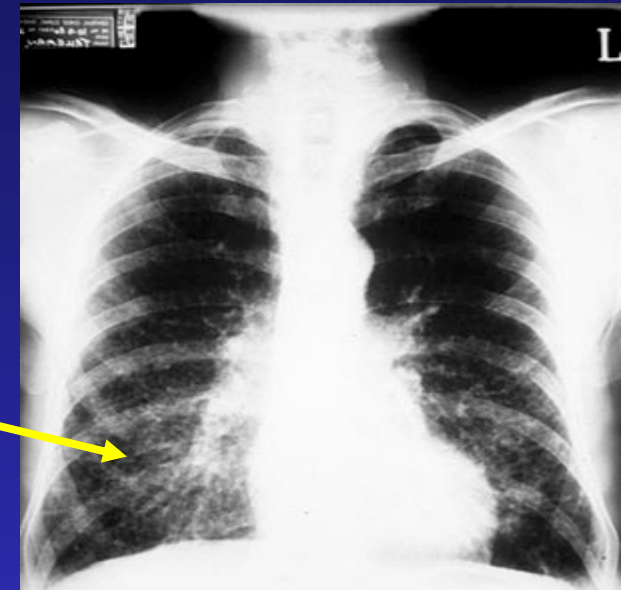


Crocidolite (Blue Asbestos)

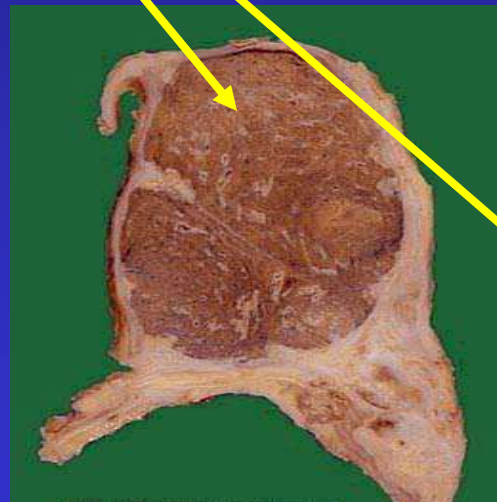
Lung diseases associated with mining: the spectrum of asbestos-related disorders



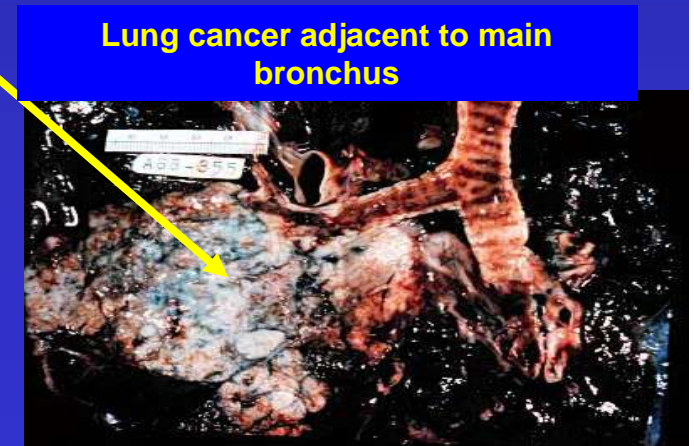
Asbestos fibre in lung tissue



Asbestosis



Enormous mesothelioma tumour mass filling chest cavity



Lung cancer adjacent to main bronchus