# EXPOSOME AS A STRESSOR

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Overview of the Resilience World – State of the Science AGS/NIA R13 Bench-to-Bedside Conference Series

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NIH/National Institute on Aging

### NIH/National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities

**Alzheimer's Association** 



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# EXPOSOME

# The measure of all the exposures of an individual in a lifetime and how those exposures relate to health\*

\*The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/exposome/default.html#:~:text=The%20exposome%20can%20be%20defined.from%20environmental%20and%20occupational%20sources.. Accessed 4/20/2021

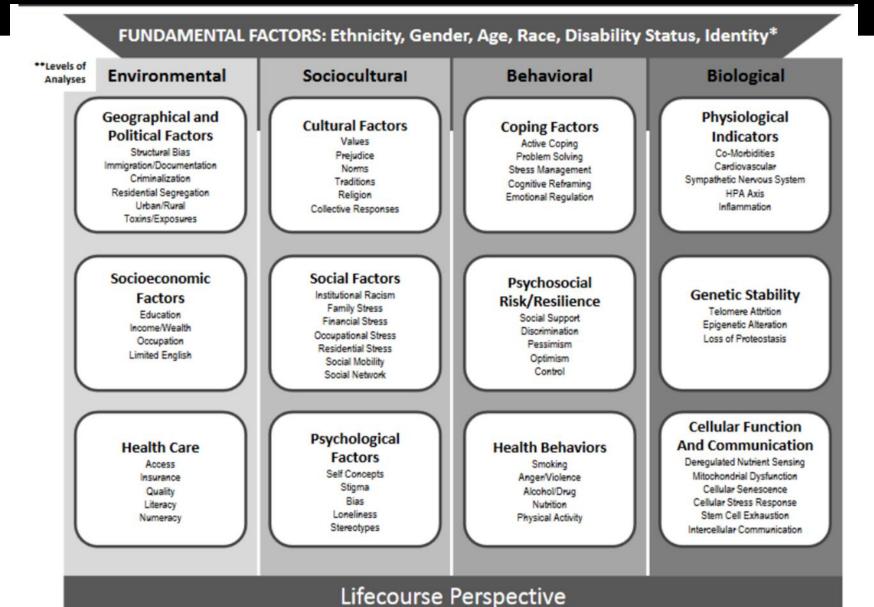


# Exposome

- Factors external to the biological individual
- Diverse factors ranging from microbiome to structural inequity



#### NIA HEALTH DISPARITIES FRAMEWORK



\*\*Hill, Perez-Stable, Anderson and Bernard, *Ethnicity and Disease*, 2015



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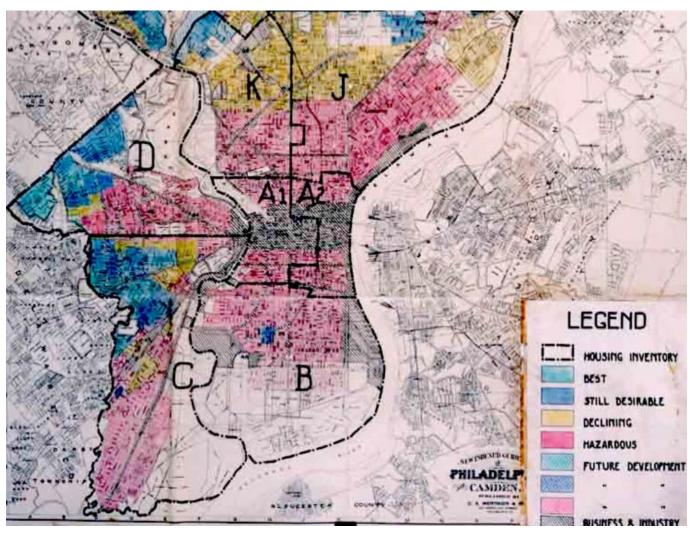
#### SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

#### Conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, work, play, worship, and age that impact a wide array of health, functioning, quality-oflife outcomes and risks\* \*Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Healthy People 2020: Social Determinants of Health.

https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-of-health. Accessed 10/5/2018



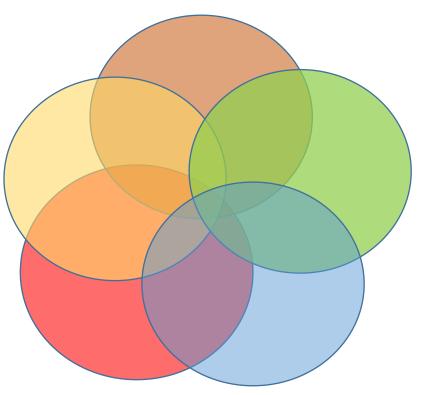
#### STRUCTURAL INEQUITIES LINK TO EXPOSOME



\*The HOLC maps are part of the records of the FHLBB (RG195) at the National Archives II Archived 2016-10-11 at the Wayback Machine.

#### NIH HEALTH DISPARITIES PRIORITY POPULATIONS

- •Hispanics/Latinos
- American Indians/Alaskan Natives
- •Blacks/African Americans
- Asian Americans
- •Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders
- Socioeconomically Disadvantaged Populations
- Rural Populations
- •Disability Populations
- •Sexual and Gender Minorities
- •Others



Intersectionality







### 2. Linking exposome to biology

#### **EXAMINING THE EXPOSOME**

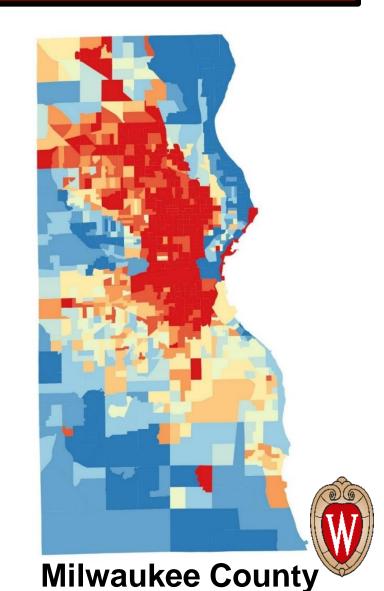
# **1. Quantifying exposures**

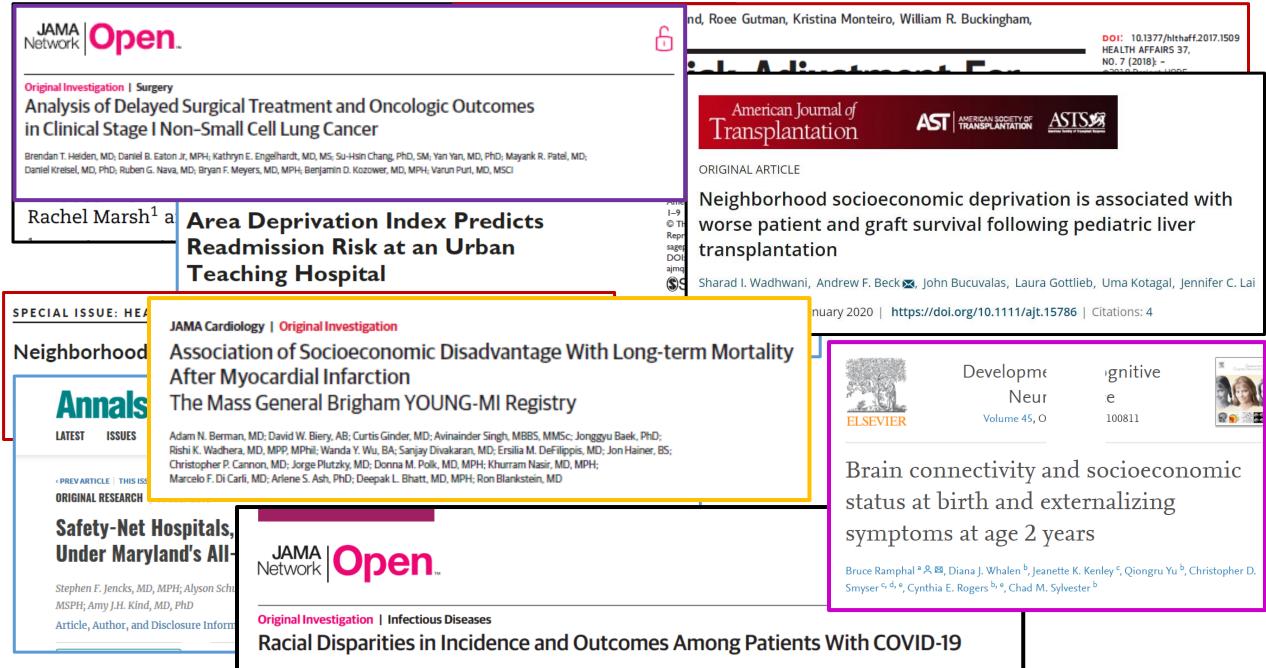
- Rigor, reproducibility, validity, generalizability, harmonizability
- Single time point (easier)
- Life course aligned (harder)

#### EXAMPLE: QUANTIFYING EXPOSOME USING THE AREA DEPRIVATION INDEX (ADI)\*

- ADI construction
  - 17 measures of social determinants of health across small, population sensitive areas
  - Ranked score
  - Time concordant
- Current ADI measures for full US available through the Neighborhood Atlas<sup>®</sup>\*
- Similar metrics available in most countries
- "Microtargeting"

\*Kind and Buckingham, New England Journal of Medicine, 2018





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#### **ACTIONABILITY OF THE EXPOSOME**

#### **Ethical Allocation of COVID Therapies**

• Example: Pennsylvania

## **COVID Vaccine Resource Targeting**

• Example: Alaska

# Efficiently Aligning Health System Resources to Needs

- Example: US Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
  - 2022 ACO Realizing Equity, Access, and Community Health (REACH) Model



#### Ethical Allocation Framework for Emerging Treatments of COVID-19

#### Introduction

The foundational goal of this document is to develop a broad, fair, and equitable framework for how to allocate scarce, emerging COVID-19 treatments. This document addresses remdesivir (RDV) in particular, but the ethical goals of this allocation framework should inform allocation of other scarce treatments as they become available, including monoclonal antibodies, convalescent plasma, and other emerging treatments. Information in this document (such as the clinical criteria for eligibility and dosage) that apply specifically to RDV are subject to change as more data emerges on its use and effectiveness.

https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/disease/coronavirus/Pages/Guidance/Ethical-Allocation-Framework.aspx

# **Health Equity Benchmark Adjustment**

ACO REACH includes a benchmark adjustment that increases benchmarks for ACOs serving higher proportions of underserved beneficiaries

CMS will stratify all beneficiaries aligned to ACO REACH using a composite measure of underservice		91 <sup>st</sup> – 100 <sup>th</sup> Percentile (Top Decile)	+\$30 PBPM Adjustment	
that incorporates a con Area Deprivation Index	nbination of <sup>1</sup> : Dual Medicaid Status	51 <sup>st</sup> – 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile (Middle 4 Deciles)	No Adjustment	
socioeconomic factors correlated with medical a	Beneficiary-level measure of economic challenges affecting individuals' ability to access high quality care	1 <sup>st</sup> – 50 <sup>th</sup> Percentile (Bottom 5 Deciles)	-\$6 PBPM Adjustment	
Percentile Score from 1-100	25 Point Adjustment for Full or Partial Dual Eligibility	(Bottom 5 Deciles)	(Bottom 5 Deciles) -\$6 PBPM Adjustment	

1. CMS may explore other variables to include in this assessment and will notify applicants prior to the start of PY2023 if any other variables are included.

\*2022 ACO Realizing Equity, Access, and Community Health (REACH) Model [https://innovation.cms.gov/media/document/aco-reach-fin-meth-webinar-slides}





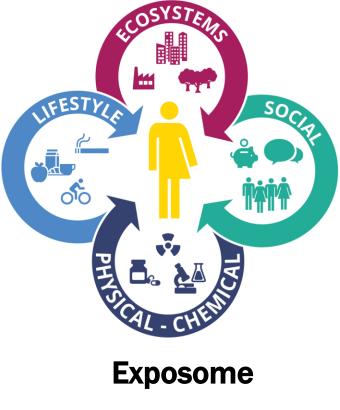


## 2. Linking exposome to biology



#### **SOCIAL-BIOLOGICAL PHENOTYPING**

- Facilitate mechanistic health disparities research
- Link exposures to biological process
- Expand the potential of existing programs in completely new ways



Science. 2020. 367(6476): 392-396.





# 2. Linking exposome to biology

- Methodological considerations
- Infrastructure (technical, legal, administrative)
- Multi-disciplinary expertise

#### **EXAMPLE: LINKING EXPOSOME TO BIOLOGY**



Source: www.Pixabay.com-- All images are released free of copyrights under Creative Commons CC0

- N=453 decedents who donated their brain to Wisconsin or University California San Diego ADRC brain banks, 1993-2016
- No social factor characterization available
- Residential address at death geocoded, linked to neighborhood disadvantage by ADI
- Neuropathologic features drawn from National Alzheimer's Coordinating Center and autopsy reports





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#### Original Investigation | Public Health Association of Neighborhood-Level Disadvantage With Alzheimer Disease Neuropathology

W. Ryan Powell, PhD; William R. Buckingham, PhD; Jamie L. Larson, PhD; Leigha Vilen, BS; Menggang Yu, PhD; M. Shahriar Salamat, MD, PhD; Barbara B. Bendlin, PhD; Robert A. Rissman, PhD; Amy J. H. Kind, MD, PhD

#### Abstract

**IMPORTANCE** Social determinants of health, such as income, education, housing quality, and employment, are associated with disparities in Alzheimer disease and health generally, yet these determinants are rarely incorporated within neuropathology research.

**OBJECTIVE** To establish the feasibility of linking neuropathology data to social determinants of health exposures using neighborhood disadvantage metrics (the validated Area Deprivation Index)

#### **Key Points**

Question Can neighborhood disadvantage, a social determinant of health, be incorporated into existing brain bank data to evaluate the risk of biological outcomes, such as Alzheimer disease neuropathology?

Living in the most disadvantaged neighborhood decile was associated increased odds of AD neuropathology





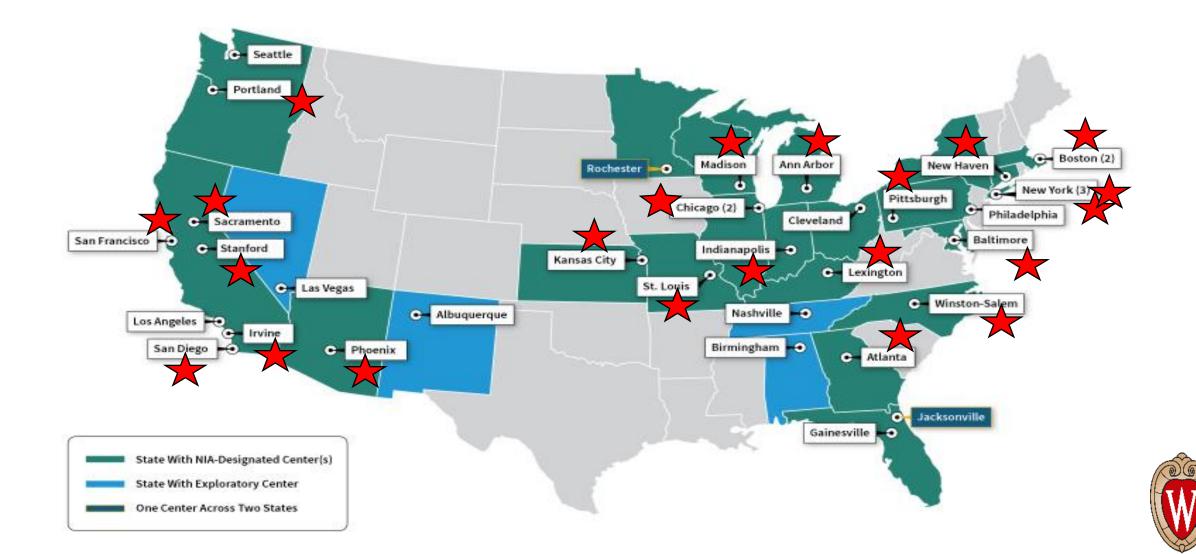
Aim 1: Determine the impact of the cumulative dose and timing of neighborhood disadvantage exposure (indexed by ADI), on cognitive function and change over time

**Aim 2**: on AD-specific markers indexed by neuroimaging (**amyloid and tau PET**) and the secondary outcomes of vascular burden and volumetric MRI; and

#### Aim 3: on neuropathologic tissue features and diagnosis.

**Aim 4**: Using existing ADRC data and newly collected survey data, define the extent to which individual race/ethnicity, age, sex, income, education, comorbidity and health-behaviors mediate these relationships.

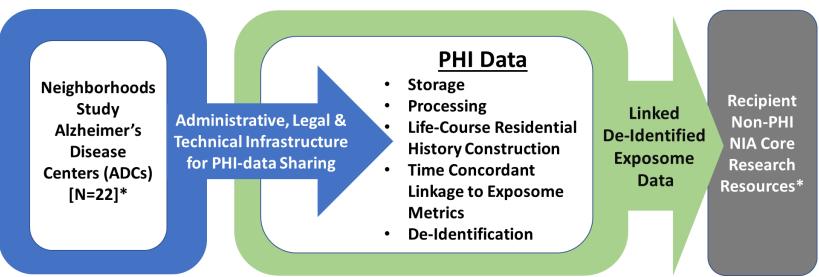
#### **THE NEIGHBORHOODS STUDY** (R01AG070883; PI KIND, MPI BENDLIN)



The Neighborhoods Study

#### EXAMPLE: NOVEL ADMINISTRATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE (R01AG070883; PI KIND, MPI BENDLIN)

- **Multi-site Protected Health Information (PHI)** is required for many disparities aligned lifecourse exposome assessments
- Requires high-security, HIPPA compliant administrative, legal and cyber infrastructure
- Substantial undertaking





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# **EXPOSOME: GAPS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

#### **Gap:** Exposome Measurement

 Promote development and availability of rigorous, harmonizable life-course aligned exposome measures

#### **<u>Gap</u>**: Standardizing Social-Biological Phenotyping

- Develop processes and infrastructure to promote more routine inclusion of exposome in traditional biological-focused assessments
- Increase scientific capacity to perform this work multi-disciplinary teams

#### **Gap:** Health Resilience in Adverse Exposome

• Identifying factors, interventions that promote health in adverse exposome

#### Many Other Gaps: Exposome as an Emerging Field

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ADRC	Participating Components⁺	Site PI	Site Co-I
University of Wisconsin	BB/CC	Amy Kind/Barb Bendlin (MPI)	Vikas Singh, Menggang Yu
Banner Alzheimer's Institute	BB/CC	Eric Reiman	Thomas Beach, Kewei Chen
Boston University	BB/CC	Maureen O'Connor	Jonathan Jackson
Emory University	BB/CC	Felicia Goldstein	
Indiana University	BB/CC	Shannon Risacher	Andrew Saykin, Liana Apostolova
Johns Hopkins University	BB/CC	Corrine Pettigrew	
Mount Sinai	BB/CC	Mary Sano	Carolyn Zhu, Judith Neugroschi
New York University	BB/CC	Josh Chodosh, Thomas Wisniewski	Karyn Marsh
Oregon Health & Science University	BB/CC	Aimee Pierce	Randall Woltjer, Raina Croff
Rush University	BB only	Melissa Lamar	David Bennett, Lisa Barnes
Stanford University	BB/CC	Victor Henderson	
UC-Davis*	BB/CC	Oanh Meyer	Rachel Whitmer, Sarah Farias
UC-Irvine	BB/CC	David Sultzer	
UC-San Diego	BB/CC	Robert Rissman	James Brewer
UC-San Francisco	BB/CC	Bruce Miller	Serggio Lanata
University of Kansas	BB/CC	Jonathan Mahnken	Jill Morris, Rebecca Lepping
University of Kentucky	BB only	Erin Abner	Anna Kucharska-Newton
University of Michigan	BB/CC	Henry Paulson	Kelly Bakulski
University of Pittsburgh	BB/CC	Jennifer Lingler	Julia Kofler, Anthony Fabio
Wake Forest University	BB/CC	James Bateman	Suzanne Craft, Samuel Lockhart
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ADRC participants Neighborhoods Study Collaborators



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