# Oceans and Human Health: Brief Overview

LE Fleming, N McDonough, M White, M Depledge, M Austen, S Pahl



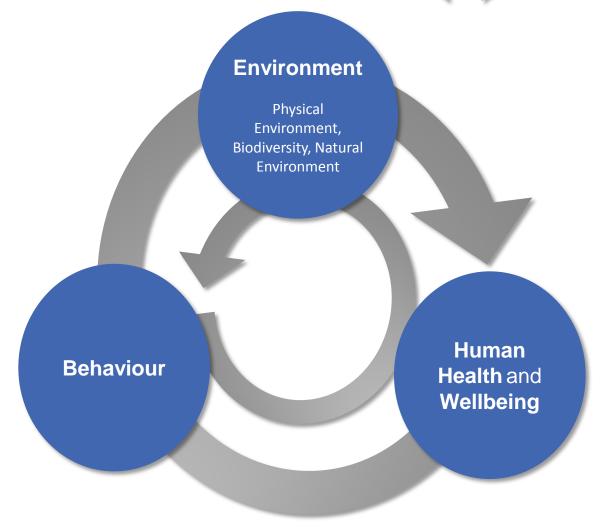


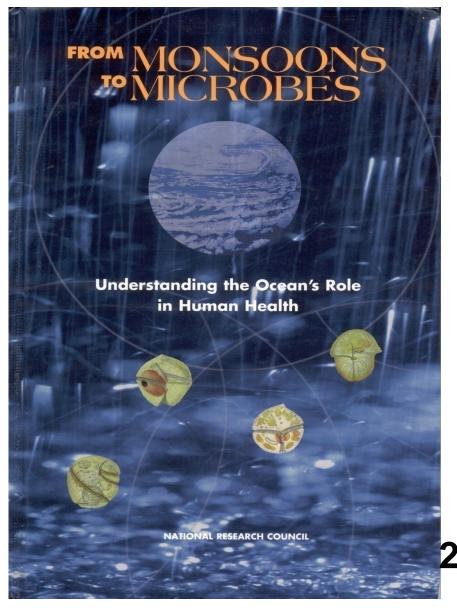




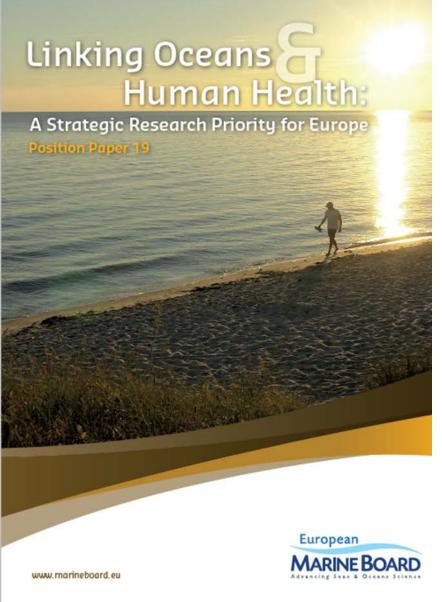


#### **Interconnections: Environment \( \rightarrow \) Human Health**









#### **International Need:**

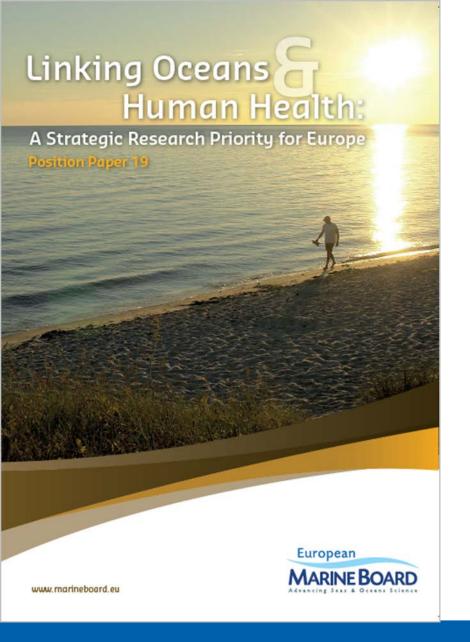
 To Increase Understanding of Human and Ecosystem Interactions with the Seas and Oceans

 Both Risks AND Benefits/Opportunities









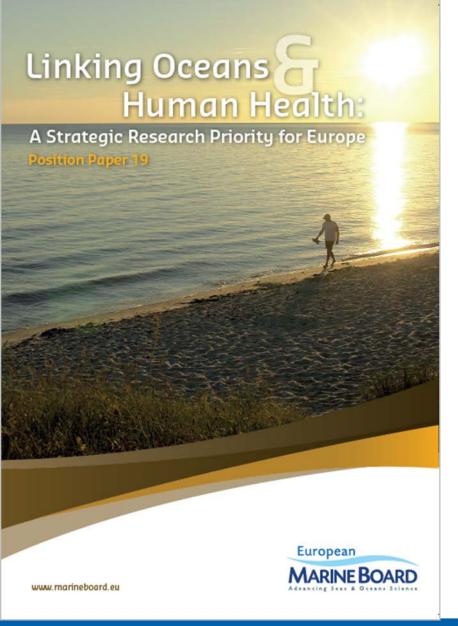
#### RISKS:

- Storms, Climate Events,
   Climate Change
- Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) & Other Toxins
- Infectious Diseases
- Anthropogenic Chemicals
- Fisheries Destruction







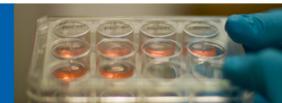


## BENEFITS & OPPORTUNITIES:

- Modelling/Forecasting
- Pharmaceuticals & Other Bioactive Compounds
- Biotechnology
- Marine Organisms as Biomedical Models
- Coastal Living/"Blue Gym"







## US NSF NIEHS & NOAA Oceans & Human Health Centers:

Inter-disciplinary Research, Training, Pilot Projects, Facilities Cores, Shiptime



### 2015

## 2 NSF NIEHS OHH Centers + 11 RO1s 3 NOAA OHH Centers + Training Grants



## **OHH New Scientific Discipline**

Grdon Research Conferences

#### **Gordon Conference in**

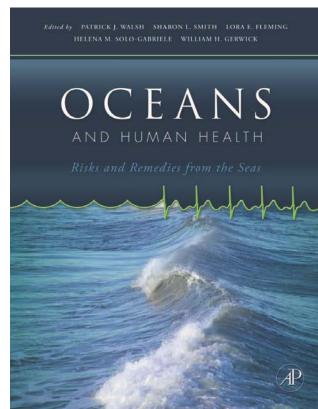
#### **OCEANS & HUMAN HEALTH**

•June 2008

•June 2010

•June 2012

•June 2014





### **Europe – a maritime continent**

- 4 seas & 2 oceans
- 91,000km coastline (EU + Norway)
  - 50% EU population lives within
     50km of coastline
  - 50% EU territory underwater
- Trade: 90% external, 40% internal
  - 40% World's Merchant Fleet
- 5.4 M jobs
- GVA = **€500 Billion/year**



<sup>1</sup> EU Blue Growth Strategy: COM(2012)494 final; N McDonough ESF Marine Board



### **European Marine Board**

Provides a pan-European platform for its member organizations to:

- develop common priorities;
- advance marine research;
- bridge the gap between science and policy;

to meet future marine science challenges and opportunities.

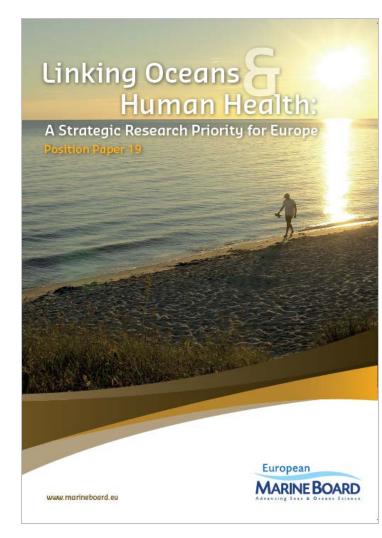






## **2014 OHH Recommendations**

- Interdisciplinary collaboration
- Transmission processes
  - Ocean Literacy
- Valuation methods
- Causal relationships
- Monitoring and surveillance
- Indicators
- Environmental modelling









## Rome Declaration Goals+ Oct 2014

"A coordinated, cross-disciplinary and integrated Programme on *Oceans and Human Health*, targeted at understanding and managing the risks and benefits to human physical and mental wellbeing from interactions with the seas."

• OHH Priority area for potential cooperation on Roadmap for Transatlantic Ocean Research Alliance.







## **EU Blue Growth strategy:** Risks & Benefits?

Goal to reach 7 million jobs by 2020 with 5 Sectors

Blue energy

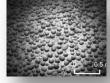
Aquaculture

Marine mineral resources

Maritime tourism

Marine biotechnology















## The Coast: An Under-researched Public Health Resource?



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#### Our tentative programme of research ...

Method	Pros (inc.)	Cons (inc.)	Our studies
Systematic reviews	Good handle on what's out there	Can exclude important information, no new evidence	-Attention RestorationTheory - Biodiversity & health
Lab experiments	Reduced confounds & selection effects. Increased understanding of underlying processes (e.g. physiological, emotional, cognitive).	Small Ns (convenience samples); non-ecological e.g. may miss synergistic effects	<ul><li>Videos/photos/sounds</li><li>Attention processes</li><li>Delay of gratification</li><li>Risk taking</li><li>Pain</li></ul>
Where people live	Representative samples Some longitudinal data	Causality? Multiple confounders	- Census (N = 48 million) - BHPS (N = 12,000 x 18 yrs)
Visitor surveys	Big numbers / Multiple environments (controls) Voluntary/chosen	Memory biases, selection effects	<ul><li>MENE (N = 142,000)</li><li>Wembury surveys</li><li>Surfing / sailing studies</li></ul>
Field experiments	Realistic exposure conditions with some control	Hard to randomise/blind to condition	<ul><li>- Marine Aquarium</li><li>- Dental surgeries</li><li>- Volunteering studies</li></ul>
Imaging (fMRI)	Observation of brain activity using blood flow proxy	Risk of Type 1 errors, "fishing trips", temporal snap-shots	<ul><li>- Urban/green/blue images</li><li>- Matched liking sets</li></ul>
Qualitative interviews	In-depth understand of people's motives & beliefs	Unrepresentative samples Demand characteristics	<ul><li>Parent interviews</li><li>Child interviews</li></ul>



All 3 rooms are identical (2-3 star, size, furniture, ensuite, price) except view from the balcony



### Mean Willingness to Pay (per night)

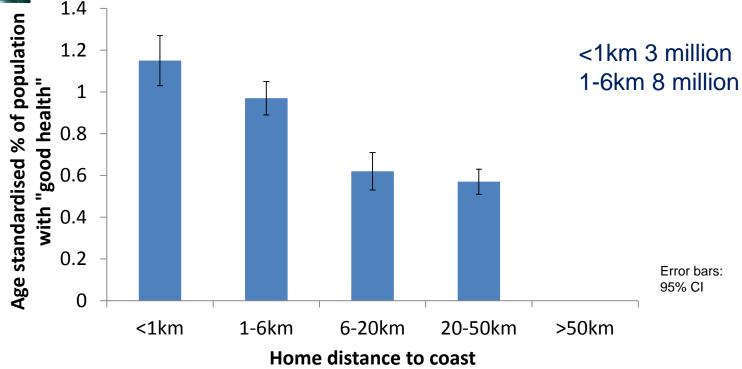
White et al., 2010, J Environ Psych





## Self-reported Health Census Data (England, n = 48 million)



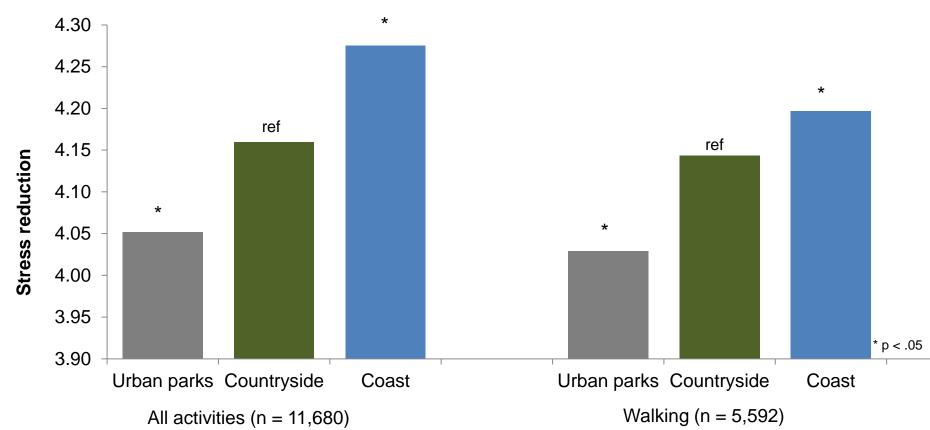


- The effects are strongest in poorer communities

#### Stress reduction from coastal visits



## Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (visits n = 11,680)



Controlling for: Age, gender, SES, activity type, visit duration, companions, distance travelled & mode of transport



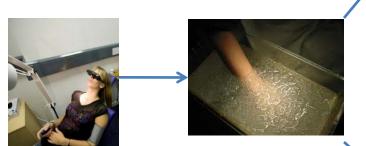
#### Bringing the sea into health care

#### Randomised Control Trial

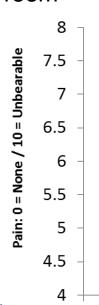


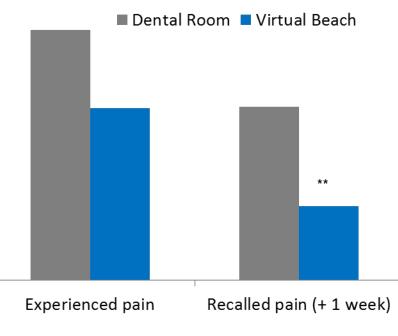


Dental room



Iced water





Outcomes
Pain
Ease of treatment
Keep appointments



Virtual beach

\* p < .05; \*\* p < .01

Pahl, White et al







bal Boardera

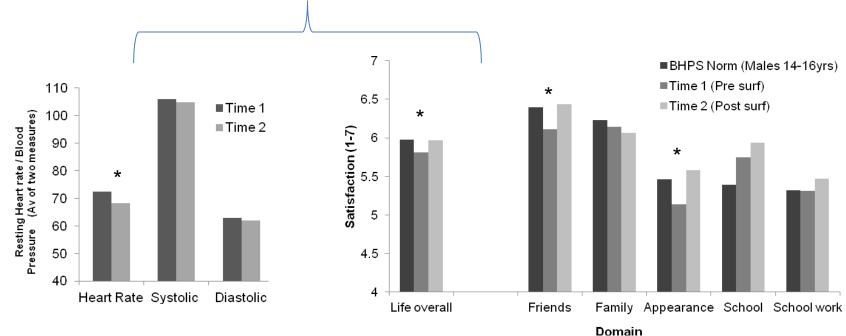
## Vulnerable Communities Business











White, Hignett & Pahl (2012). Surf to Success Outcomes: Can Learning to Surf Promote Individual and Environmental Well-Being? Project Report for Ecominds.

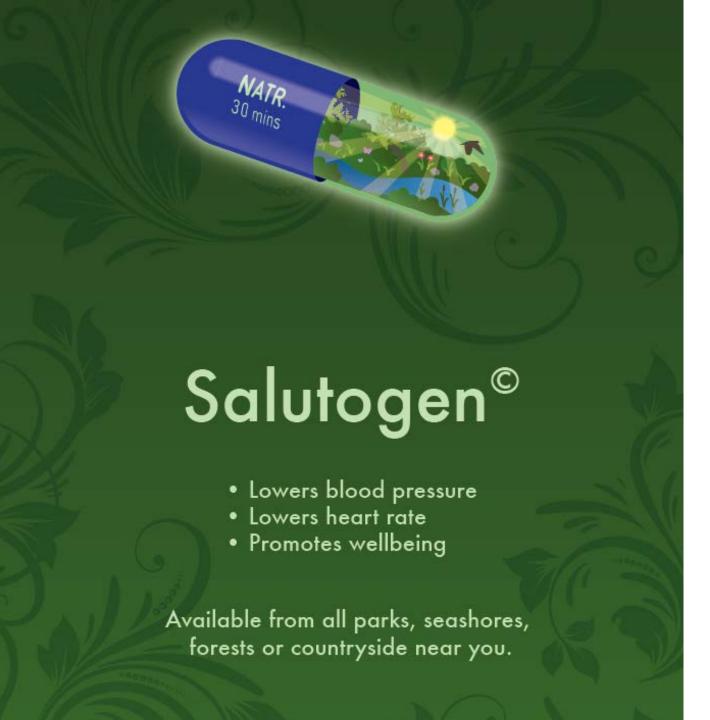
## Next steps

- What is the optimal dose?
- How long do effects last?
- Comparisons to/Synergy with drugs (e.g. depression)?
- What about children, other vulnerable populations?
- Other countries?
- Environmental impacts?







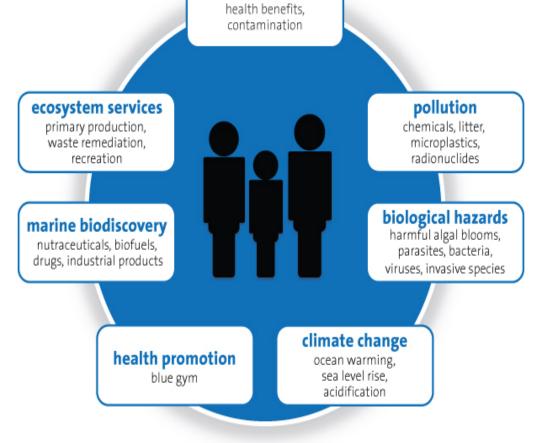


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Interconnections
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