



Weather patterns associated with respiratory and cardiovascular hospital admissions in Heraklion, Crete Island, Greece

A. G. Bleta (1), P. T. Nastos (1), P. Agouridakis (2), G. Notas (3), and N. A. Kampanis (4)

(1) National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Geology and Geoenvironment, Climatology and Atmospheric Environment, Kaisariani Athens, Greece (ableta@geol.uoa.gr), (2) University of Crete Medical School, School of Medicine, Greece, (3) Laboratory of Experiment Endocrinology, University of Crete, Faculty of Medicine, GR - 71100 Heraklion, Crete, Greece, (4) Institute of Applied & Computational Mathematics, Foundation for Research & Technology-Hellas, Vassilika, Voutes, GR-71110 Heraklion, Crete, Greece (kampanis@iacm.forth.gr)

The aim of this study is to evaluate the relationship between the daily weather types and hospital admissions for respiratory and cardiovascular problems in Heraklion, Crete during the period 2008-2012. Crete located in the southwest border of East Mediterranean basin confront exacerbating atmospheric conditions due to the tracks of passing air masses, as well as Saharan dust outbreaks and Föhn winds, which are associated with either short or long term effects on human health.

The medical data concern daily admissions of outpatients with respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, recorded by the emergency departments of the two main hospitals in Heraklion city. The meteorological data analyzed consist of daily values of 24 parameters, which were acquired from the Hellenic National Meteorological Service during the study period: maximum temperature (Tmax); minimum temperature (Tmin); mean temperature (Tmean); diurnal temperature range (Trange = Tmax – Tmin); day-to-day change in maximum temperature (Δ Tmax); day-to-day change in minimum temperature (Δ Tmin); day-to-day change in mean temperature (Δ Tmean); day-to-day change in diurnal temperature range (Δ Trange); mean relative humidity (RH); day-to-day change in mean relative humidity (Δ RH); mean water vapor pressure (e); day-to-day change in mean water vapor pressure (Δ e); mean atmospheric pressure at sea level (P); day-to-day change in mean atmospheric pressure (Δ P); mean irradiance (I); day-to-day change in mean irradiance (Δ I); mean sunshine (S); day-to-day change in mean sunshine (Δ S); mean wind speed (v) and day-to-day change in mean wind speed (Δ v).

The performed analysis was based on statistical methods, such as Factor and Cluster analysis and Pearson's χ^2 test using contingency tables. The application of this multivariate analysis revealed the relationship between the extracted weather types and the frequency of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases in Heraklion, Crete Island.

KEY WORDS: Weather types, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, Heraklion, Crete Island.