



Scientific Assembly
CHICAGO 26

“Hotspotting” EMS Calls for Heat Stroke

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**COPA (CREIGHTON OF
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EMERGENCY MEDICINE**

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EMS dispatch data is an important resource for heat-related illness public health surveillance and can be used to target areas of need for resources and response allocation

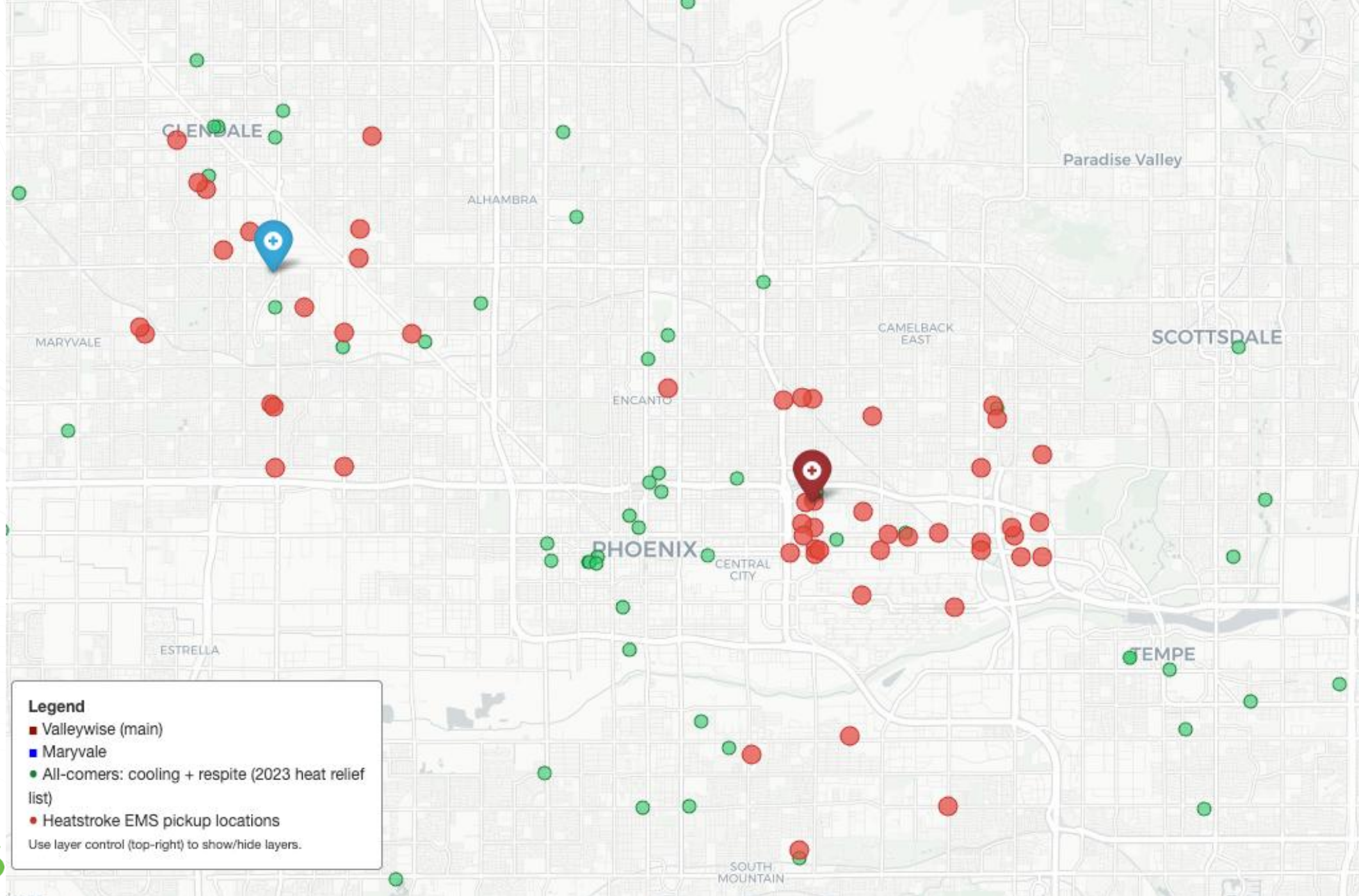


Population: EMS calls for adults with heat stroke to a multisite urban health system during the summer of 2023

Aim: geospatial analysis and mapping along with thematic review of EMS run sheets

Thematic Analysis

- Heat stroke cases demonstrated significant spatial clustering, with 83.3% occurring within 1-mile clusters.
 - near transit areas (61.1%) and public right-of-way settings (72.2%),
 - often within ~1 mile of cooling centers and <0.1 miles from transit stops.
- EMS pickups were concentrated in three census tracts which showed marked socioeconomic heterogeneity



Heat stroke EMS transports (n=54) were concentrated in outdoor, public settings and peaked during the hottest afternoon hours.

Cases showed significant geographic clustering within a small number of census tracts, particularly in dense urban areas near transit corridors.





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Questions?



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