
**Box.** Medical and Population Health Effects Caused by Wildfires

This supplemental material has been provided by the author to give readers additional information about their work.
Box. Medical and Population Health Effects Caused by Wildfires

Acute injuries and illnesses due to direct exposure to flames, heat, smoke, and/or responding to the fire

- Burns and their sequelae (eg, multiorgan failure)
- Heat illness and sequelae
- Smoke inhalation (eg, carbon monoxide poisoning)
- Respiratory conditions (eg, upper airway irritation; exacerbation of asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [COPD], and others)
- Cardiovascular conditions (eg, acute coronary events: myocardial infarction [MI] from overexertion due to escaping from or fighting the fire; exacerbation of congestive heart failure, ischemic heart disease, and other chronic cardiovascular conditions)
- Trauma and musculoskeletal injuries (eg, motor vehicle crashes, electrocution, and a wide array of injuries associated with escaping from or fighting the fire)
- Ophthalmic (eg, eye irritation, corneal abrasions)
- Mental health (eg, anxiety disorders, depression, other psychological morbidity)
- Pregnancy (eg, possible preterm delivery)

Delayed or chronic health effects due to smoke exposure, deposition of toxicants in soil and/or water, and cleanup activities

- Respiratory conditions (eg, exacerbation of asthma, COPD, and other chronic respiratory conditions; increased occurrence of infections such as pneumonia, bronchitis; sinusitis)
- Cardiovascular conditions (eg, acute coronary events such as MI due to overexertion from cleanup activities; exacerbation of congestive heart failure, ischemic heart disease, and other chronic cardiovascular conditions)
- Trauma and musculoskeletal injuries (eg, motor vehicle crashes, electrocution, and a wide array of injuries associated with fire mop-up and cleanup activities)
- Immune suppression/impaired immune response
- Adverse pregnancy outcomes (eg, preterm delivery, low birth weight, stillbirth)
- Adverse developmental effects in infants (eg, immune dysfunction, reduced respiratory capacity)
Mental health (eg, anxiety disorders, depression, posttraumatic stress disorder)

Ophthalmic (eg, eye irritation)

Systemic (eg, possible increase in cancer due to toxicants in soil and water)

Acute and chronic health effects due to diminished access to or disrupted medical care

Local health service capacity overwhelmed by acute fire-related morbidity (eg, burns and respiratory conditions) or loss of health workers (eg, evacuated, injured)

Local health facilities inaccessible due to road closures, traffic congestion, or health care facility closure (eg, destroyed by fire or evacuation of health workers)

Impaired functioning of hospitals due to contamination of ventilation systems or loss of electrical power or water supplies

Dysfunction of personal medical equipment (eg, oxygen concentrators, ventilators, or motorized vehicles) due to loss of electrical power or water supply

Loss of medications, medical supplies, or support systems

Acute and delayed health effects due to population displacement

Increased occurrence of infectious diseases (eg, acute gastrointestinal or respiratory infections in evacuation shelters or relocation centers)

Morbidity or mortality among patients evacuated from health facilities

Morbidity and mortality associated with population relocation (eg, populations relocated from burned areas to other communities) for both the displaced population and the population receiving them