**Extreme precipitation / flooding exposure and trends in exposure**

NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), 2017. <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/billions/>

Perry, 2000. USGS Fact Sheet 024-00. Significant floods in the United States during the 20th century—USGS measures a century of floods. Available at: <https://ks.water.usgs.gov/pubs/fact-sheets/fs.024-00.html>

Peterson et al. 2014. Changes in weather and climate extremes: State of knowledge relevant to air and water quality in the United States. Journal of the Air and Waste Management Association.

Wuebbles et al. 2014. CMIP5 climate model analyses: Climate extremes in the United States. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society.

Archfield et al. 2016. Fragmented patterns of flood change across the United States. Geophysical Research Letters.

Berghuijs et al. 2016. Dominant flood generating mechanisms across the United States. Geophysical Research Letters.

**Extreme precipitation / flooding and health**

Wade et al. 2014. Flooding and emergency room visits for gastrointestinal illness in Massachusetts: A case-crossover study. PLOS ONE.

Tornevi et al. 2013. Association between precipitation upstream of a drinking water utility and nurse advice calls relating to acute gastrointestinal illnesses. PLOS ONE.

Jagai et al. 2015. Extreme precipitation and emergency room visits for gastrointestinal illness in areas with and without combined sewer systems: an analysis of Massachusetts data, 2003–2007. Environmental Health Perspectives.

Soneja et al. 2016. Exposure to extreme heat and precipitation events associated with increased risk of hospitalization for asthma in Maryland, USA. Environmental Health.

Ashley et al. 2015. Driving blind: Weather-related vision hazards and fatal motor vehicle crashes. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society.

**Wildfire exposure and trends in exposure**

FEMA, 2017. Available at: <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/images/115288>

U.S. Forest Service, 2009. 2010. Wildland Fire Smoke.

Karl et al. 2009. Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States. Cambridge University Press

Liu et al. 2016. Particulate air pollution from wildfires in the Western U.S. under climate change. Climatic Change. [This is the paper with the interactive figure / website where you can get county-level estimates of exposure]

**Wildfires and health**

Reid et al. 2016. Critical review of health impacts of wildfire smoke exposure. Environmental Health Perspectives.

Liu et al. 2015. A systematic review of the physical health impacts from non-occupational exposure to wildfire smoke. Environmental Research.

**Health impacts of Hurricane Sandy**

Kim et al. 2016. Effect of Hurricane Sandy on Long Island emergency department visits. Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness.

Bloom et al. 2016. Food and waterborne disease in the greater New York City area following Hurricane Sandy in 2012. Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness.

Swerdel et al. 2014. The effect of Hurricane Sandy on cardiovascular events in New Jersey. Journal of the American Heart Association.

Lee et al. 2016. Acute post-disaster medical needs of patients with diabetes: emergency department use in New York City by diabetic adults after Hurricane Sandy. BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care.

Davidow et al. 2016. Access to care in the wake of Hurricane Sandy, New Jersey, 2012. Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness.

**Some other articles I can across preparing this talk that you might find interesting**

Czajkowski et al. 2016. Assessin current and future freshwater flood risk from North Atlantic tropical cyclones via insurance claims. Scientific Reports.

Rappaport and Blanchard. 2016. Fatalities in the United States indirectly associated with Atlantic tropical cyclones. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society.

Swerdel et al. 2016. Rates of hospitalization for dehydration following Hurricane Sandy in New Jersey. Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness.

Knutson et al. 2010. Tropical cyclones and climate change. Nature Geoscience.

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Solomon et al. 2006. Airborne mold and endotoxin concentrations in New Orleans, Louisiana, after flooding, October through November 2005. Environmental Health Perspectives.

Thomas et al. 2006. A role of high impact weather events in waterborne disease outbreaks in Canada, 1975–2001. International Journal of Environmental Health Research.

Setzer and Domino. 2004. Medicaid outpatient utilization for waterborne pathogenic illness following Hurricane Floyd. Public Health Reports.

Gaffield et al. 2003. Public health effects of inadequately managed stormwater runoff. American Journal of Public Health.

Fisman et al. It’s not the heat, it’s the humidity: wet weather increases Legionellosis risk in the greater Philadelphia metropolitan area. Journal of Infectious Disease.

Halsby et al. 2014. The relationship between meteorological variables and sporadic cases of Legionnaires’ disease in residents of England and Wales. Epidemiol. Infect.

Chen et al. 2014. Precipitation increases the occurrence of sporadic Legionnaires’ disease in Taiwan. PLOS ONE.

Dunn et al. 2013. Meteorological conditions and incidence of Legionnaires’ disease in Glasgow, Scotland: application of statistical modeling. Epidemiol. Infect.

Brandsema et al. 2014. Summer increase of Legionnaires’ disease 2010 in the Netherlands associated with weather conditions and implications for source finding. Epidemiol. Infect.

Hicks et al. 2007. Increased rainfall is associated with increased risk for legionellosis. Epidemiol. Infect.

Kunkel et al. 2013. Monitoring and understanding trends in extreme storms: State of knowledge. Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society.