How to become involved in EOPH activities

- Update your ATS profile by going to the ATS website, clicking on the members tab and selecting “Update Your Profile” and following the instructions on how to designate EOPH as either your primary or secondary assembly. Your changes will update in the ATS database one hour from the time you submit.

- Attend the annual EOPH membership meeting held on Monday at the ATS International Conference each year.

- Serve on one of the EOPH committees, such as the Planning, Program, or Web Committee. Interested members should contact the Committee Chairs, who can be found on the EOPH web page under “Officers and Committees” on the ATS website.

- Submit proposals to develop ATS Official Documents through the Assembly projects proposal mechanism on the ATS web site

- Submit Proposals for symposia, sunrise sessions and postgraduate courses for the International Conference

Please direct all inquiries to eoph@thoracic.org

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/pages/ATS-Environmental-Occupational-and-Population-Health-Early-FacultyFellows/800029990074931
Twitter: https://twitter.com/ATS_EOPH
Who are we and what are our interests?

Members of the EOPH Assembly are linked by a common dedication to better understand and control environmental and occupational exposures and respiratory diseases. The professional interests of EOPH members cover a broad range of interdisciplinary topics, including:

- Health effects of indoor and outdoor air pollution, including second-hand smoke, particulate air pollution, and other inhaled toxicants.
- The molecular basis for environmental and occupational respiratory diseases, including gene-environment interactions.
- Risk factors for COPD not related to smoking.
- The occupational contribution to asthma, COPD, interstitial lung disease, and other respiratory diseases.
- Respiratory medical surveillance for workers, including spirometry in the work setting.
- Emerging occupational lung diseases such as constrictive bronchiolitis and interstitial lung disease.
- Respiratory health disparities related to socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and occupation.
- Inhalational disaster preparedness, response, and research.
- Assessment of respiratory impairment and disability.

Why participate in the EOPH Assembly?

Assembly participation is the primary mechanism by which ATS members can become involved in the Society. Assemblies allow members to experience the ATS on a smaller and more personal scale. In addition to facilitating interactions between ATS members with similar interests, the Assemblies are also responsible for the program for the annual International Conference and developing ATS Official Documents.

Reasons to participate in the EOPH Assembly include:

- Discuss ideas and collaborate with ATS members who share similar scientific interests.
- Getting to know your peers (and getting them to know you!) will advance your career. Assemblies also provide great opportunities for career mentorship.
- Become more involved in the International Conference program and activities, such as facilitating thematic poster sessions or poster discussion sessions.
- Become involved in EOPH and ATS activities, committees and projects.
- Become eligible for EOPH Abstract Scholarships.

Welcome

We would like to personally introduce you to the ATS Assembly on Environmental, Occupational & Population Health (EOPH).

The ATS Assembly on Environment, Occupational and Population Health (EOPH) is concerned with the impact of environmental and occupational exposures on lung health, as well as genetic susceptibility to environmentally related lung disease. This includes epidemiology, exposure assessment, toxicology, occupational/environmental medicine, and population health.

The Assembly always welcomes new members, and especially encourages students, fellows, early career professionals, and international ATS members to get involved in our committees and other activities.

Bronchiole of worker showing patterns of constrictive bronchiolitis obliterans.

Miner with progressive silicosis. Source CDC: NIOSH