

Edward Trapido, Ph.D.

Interim Dean, LSU Health New Orleans School of Public Health

Associate Dean, Research and Professor

Wendell Gauthier Chair of Cancer Epidemiology

Education

State University of New York	BA	1973	Psychology
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	MSPH	1974	Parasitology/Lab
Harvard University- School of Public Health	ScM	1976	Epidemiology
Harvard University- School of Public Health	ScD	1981	Epidemiology
Harvard University- School of Public Health	FACE	2003	Epidemiology



Dr. Edward Trapido is interim dean at the LSU Health New Orleans School of Public Health, professor and Wendell Gauthier chair for cancer epidemiology, and the deputy director for population science with the LSU LCMC Health Cancer Center. He is past president and chairperson of the board of directors of the Epidemiology Foundation, a 501c3 organization for the American College of Epidemiology. He is also chair of the steering committee of Louisiana's Tobacco Free Living program. He was the external lead evaluator for the International Atomic Energy Agency's and World Health Organization's Program of Action in Cancer Therapy.

Before joining LSU, Dr. Trapido was at the U.S National Cancer Institute as deputy director for international cancer control in the office of the NCI director, and before that, associate director of the epidemiology and genetics research program within NCI's Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences. Dr. Trapido also co-chaired the Trans-NIH Tobacco and Nicotine Research Interest Group and served as the NCI liaison to the post 9/11 World Trade Center first responders' studies.

Before 2004, and between 2008-2011, Dr. Trapido was Professor and Vice-Chair of the Department of Epidemiology and Public Health at the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine where he ran the department's teaching and degree- granting program. Dr. Trapido has received many awards, including being chosen to be the 2016 inductee to Delta Omega, the Public Health Honor Society.

Dr. Trapido is an Associate Editor for the Annals of Epidemiology, the American Journal of Health Promotion, and an Academic Editor for PLOS1.

Contributions to Science**Early detection of breast cancer**

Using the relatively new Florida Cancer Data System, Dr. Trapido and his colleagues discovered that the rate of late-stage breast diagnosis among African American women in Miami-Dade County, Florida was twice that of white women. They discerned that part of the late stage at

diagnosis problem was lack of access to care and affordability. This led the team to obtain funding for the purchase and staffing of a mobile mammography van that would circulate between the primary health care centers of Miami-Dade County on a regularly scheduled basis.

Related to the Deepwater Horizon Spill in the Gulf of Mexico and other disasters

The Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill (DHOS) is the largest oil spill in U.S. history, negatively affecting Gulf Coast residents and the surrounding ecosystem. No studies have evaluated the potential physical health effects of this spill on the local Gulf Coast community. Dr. Trapido proposed to characterize individual DHOS exposure using survey data and to examine the association between DHOS exposure and physical health. Baseline data from a cohort of 2,852 adult women enrolled in the Women and Their Children's Health Study were analyzed. Both physical/environmental exposure and economic exposure were considered. High physical/environmental exposure was significantly associated with all the physical health symptoms, with the largest magnitudes of effect among burning in nose, throat, or lungs. Women who had high economic exposure were significantly more likely to experience wheezing, headaches, watery, burning, itchy eyes, and stuffy, itchy, runny nose. Since there are no long-term studies following exposure to an oil spill, and spills continue to occur, this study should become increasingly important as collected biomarkers are analyzed, and long-term human health is assessed.

Cancer and Hispanic populations

For many years, the only cancer data among Hispanic populations were related to Mexican Americans. Dr. Tripado furthered this research by first using Florida Cancer Registry Data that included information among Black and White Cuban Americans. He used data from a variety of sources across the country and published the epidemiology of cancer among Hispanics in the United States. He also further explored risk factors among Hispanics, working with the Redes En Accion Program. During his work, he increased the pipeline of Hispanic researchers, all who have become independently funded researchers around the US. One of his more recent efforts resulted in the publication about the "Hispanic paradox," which relates to the low cancer rates among different Hispanic populations in the US compared to non-Hispanics population.