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Air Pollution and Primordial Prevention of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases

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1. Introduction

Air pollution is a global health issue with serious public health implications particularly for children. Studying the effects of environmental factors on the early stages of atherosclerosis can serve for future studies and offer strategies for primary prevention of chronic disease.

Usually respiratory effects of air pollutants are being considered, this chapter highlights the importance of non-respiratory health hazards from early life. In addition to short-term effects, exposure to criteria air pollutants from early life might be associated with low birth weight, increase in stress oxidative and endothelial dysfunction which in turn might have long-term effects on chronic non-communicable diseases.

The independent association of air pollutants with surrogate markers of endothelial dysfunction and a possible pro-coagulant state is underscored. Similar independent associations are documented for air pollutants and hematologic parameters as well as a possible pro-inflammatory state. The presence of these associations with PM₁₀ (larger than PM_{2.5} usually considered as harmful) and in a moderate air quality (which is commonly considered with few or no health effect for the general population) highlights the need to re-examine environmental health policies and standards for the pediatric age group.

Atherosclerosis begins in early life, and the role of platelets is well-documented from its early stages. The concern of medical literature on atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases is mostly about some specific inflammatory diseases, and the role of environmental factors, as air pollution is overlooked in many studies. Many studies have documented that disturbance of the inflammatory and the coagulation systems after exposure to air pollution might be a factor in endothelial dysfunction and the progression of cardiovascular diseases. The increase in platelets number and aggregation may be a surrogate marker of early hematologic and hemostatic changes due to air pollutants. The systemic pro-inflammatory and pro-coagulant response to inhalation of fine and ultrafine particulate matters suggest a role for platelet activation in this process.

Facilities should be provided for families to become aware of the quality of the air year-round and to check daily air-quality levels and air-pollution forecasts by mass media, local weather reports and other available public information sources. This is especially important for smog levels during hot weather. Protective measures should be taken into account for children and pregnant women to reduce their exposure to air pollutants, e.g. children and pregnant women should avoid congested streets and rush hour traffic, moreover families

should try to limit the amount of time their child spends outdoors in vigorous activity if the air quality is unhealthy.

In view of the emerging epidemic of chronic disease in low- and middle- income countries, the vicious cycle of rapid urbanization in such communities resulting in increasing levels of air pollution and its consequent effects on chronic diseases, as well as the limited financial resources of these countries for planning effective air pollution control programs, public health and regulatory policies for air quality protection should be integrated into the main priorities of primary health care system and into the educational curriculum of health professionals.

2. Health hazards of air pollution

Air pollutants have many adverse effects on various body organs with short- and long-term health consequences. A summary of the health hazards of air pollution is presented in Table 1.

3. Susceptibility of children health to air pollutants

Infants and children are among the most susceptible age groups for air pollutants, because they may have greater exposure than adults to air pollutants, this is especially important during summer time with highest smog levels; they have higher respiratory rates than adults, and consequently higher exposure to air pollutants. The mouth breathing of infants and children bypass the filtering effect of the nose, and they would inhale higher levels of pollutants than adults. Children generally spend significantly more time outdoors than adults, In addition, the children's immune systems and developing organs are still immature (Kim, 2004).

4. Long-term effects of air pollutants on children's health

Air pollutants have various adverse effects from early life, some of the most important harmful effects are perinatal disorders, infant mortality, respiratory disorders, allergy, malignancies, cardiovascular disorders, increase in stress oxidative, endothelial dysfunction, mental disorders and vitamin D deficiency. However, till now most focus has been on the short-term respiratory effects of air pollution on children's health. In this chapter, we highlight the wide range of hazards of air pollution from early life, and their possible implication on chronic non-communicable diseases of adulthood.

The late-onset effects of air pollution in early life may be related to many chronic diseases later in life. Most chronic non-communicable diseases originate from early life, however studies about the relationship of environmental factors, notably air pollution, with risk factors of chronic diseases are scarce in children and adolescents.

5. Exposure to air pollutants in early life and chronic diseases in adulthood

Many studies have documented the effects of criteria air pollutants on low birth weight and or prematurity .There is a growing body of evidence about the association of intrauterine growth retardation and low birth weight with increased risk of chronic non-communicable diseases such as obesity, hypertension and cardiovascular disease later in life (Sinclair et al., 2007). Furthermore, prematurity can be associated with higher risk of chronic diseases (Evensen et al., 2008).

Reference	Location	Population studied	Aims	Findings
Mengersen et al. (2011)	Lao PDR (one of the least developed countries in Southeast Asia)	the first study that investigated indoor air quality and its impact within residential dwellings in Lao PDR	study on the association between measured air pollutants and the respiratory health of resident women and children	There was a strong and consistent association between NO ₂ and CO for health outcomes for both women and men in dwellings with higher mean concentrations. The odds of almost all of the health outcomes of the odds of almost all of the health outcomes of almost all of the concentrations of NO ₂ and CO were associated with lower PEF ₁ .
Kaplan (2010)	Review	-	This review focuses on the contribution of solid fuels to indoor air pollution.	The incomplete combustion of solid fuels produces byproducts with well-known health effects. Increasing the risk of many health conditions are acute respiratory infections, obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer, cataracts and blindness. Adverse pregnancy outcomes.
Dennekamp & Carey (2010)	USA			Health effects : lung (↓function), airway reactivity, Exacerbation of asthma and Exacerbation of cardiovascular disease.
Cao et al., (2010)	China	70,947 middle-aged men and women in the China National Hypertension Survey and its follow-up study. Baseline data were obtained in 1991 and follow-up evaluation was conducted in 1999 and 2000.	association of air pollution with mortality using proportional hazards regression model.	We found significant associations between air pollution and mortality from cardiovascular disease and cancer. Each 10µg/m ³ increase in PM ₁₀ was associated with a 0.9% increase in mortality (95% CI: 0.3%, 1.5%), 2.3% (95% CI: 1.0%, 3.6%), and 2.3% (95% CI: 1.0%, 3.6%) for cardiovascular mortality, respiratory mortality, and total mortality, respectively.
Nandi & Gorain (2010)	India	population of Durgapur town	detect the effect of pollution on human health. Two parameters, i.e., modes of transport and travelling time were chosen for this analysis.	There is a significant pollution effect on human health of significance. Only headgear was used in the paper.

Reference	Location	Population studied	Aims	Findings
Nandasena et al., (2010)	Sri Lanka	PUBMED and Medline databases, local journals and conference.	PUBMED and Medline databases, local journals and conference proceedings were searched for epidemiologic studies pertaining to air pollution and health effects in Sri Lanka	Sixteen studies investigated to ambient or indoor air pollution outcomes ranging from respiratory weight and lung cancers. Only control design. Half of the studies only through questionnaire between air pollution and health. Methodological limitations poor quantification of risk
Yoshioka et al., (2010)		investigated cytokine production and nuclear factor-kappaB (NF-kappaB) activation after stimulation of macrophage cells by exposure of urban aerosols.	evaluated the induction of airway inflammation in vitro and in vivo due to exposure of urban aerosols	urban aerosols induce respiratory inflammatory disease due to system.
Layshock et al., (2010)	China	this is the first report of dibenzopyrenes in the Beijing atmosphere and among the few studies that report these highly potent PAHs in ambient particulate matter .	Size fractionated particulate matter (PM) was collected in summer and winter from Beijing, China for the characterization of an expanded list of PAHs and evaluation of air pollution metrics.	Lifetime risk calculations in over 6 out of 100 Beijing residents of lung cancer due to PAHs lifetime risk was attributed
Longo et al., (2010)	on the island of Hawai'i	Kilauea Volcano population . Using a within-clinic retrospective cohort design, comparisons were made for visits of acute illnesses .	assess for a relative increase in cases of medically diagnosed acute illnesses in an exposed Hawaiian community.	There were statistically significant between high vog exposure and diagnosed cough, headache and airway problems.

Reference	Location	Population studied	Aims	Findings
Adar et al., (2010)		participants (46 to 87 years of age) were without clinical cardiovascular disease at the baseline examination (2000-2002). Subcohort of MESA cohort study .	investigate cross-sectional associations between long- and short-term air pollution concentrations and microvascular characteristics using arteriolar vessel diameter as measured by retinal photography in MESA .	greater air pollution concentration be associated with widened retinal arterioles. Among the 4,607 participants were found to be narrower in regions with increased long- and short-term
Balakrishnan et al., (2010)	Editorial , India		For Integrated Urban-Rural Frameworks for Air Pollution and Health-Related Research in India	In an effort to close existing gaps in Medical Research (ICMR) Health Advanced Research in Environmental on air pollution and examining outcomes in a rural-urban an adult endovascular disease modeling and select gene-environment also being examined in a new center will engage in capacity resource needs by developing categories of professionals.
Siddique et al. , (2010)	Delhi , India	cross-sectional study 969 school-going children (9-17 years) and 850 age- and sex-matched children from rural areas were assessed,	The prevalence of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) was assessed in two childhood populations.	ADHD was found in 11.0% contrast to 2.7% of the control factors were male gender, 14 year age group, and PM ₁₀ . ADHD was more prevalent in rural areas. It was prevalent among Delhi against 4.0% of the girls

Reference	Location	Population studied	Aims	Findings
Tung et al . (2010)	Taiwan	Total of 3741 children was enrolled in the Taiwan Children Health Study from 14 communities.	investigate the associations of EPHX1 Tyr113His, His139Arg and GSTP1 Ile105Val polymorphisms with asthma and wheezing outcomes, and focused on the functional genetic change in different ambient NO ₂ levels, GSTP1 and GSTM1 genotypes.	Children with high EPHX1 asthma and wheezing outcomes through airway oxidative stress.
Zhou et al., (2010)	China	Meta-analysis method was used to polysynthetically analyze 16 quantitative studies about the	associations between particulate air pollution and stroke daily attack or mortality.	There are positive associations between daily attack and mortality, associated with stroke attack. An increase in PM ₁₀ was associated with stroke daily attack and 0.70 mortality . As for PM _{2.5} (0.1 μg/m ³) increase in stroke mortality.
Power et al., (2010)	USA	In a Cohort of Older Men 680 older men (mean ± age 71± 7 y) between 1996 and 2007.	To assess the association between black carbon, a marker of traffic-related air pollution, and cognition in older men.	The association between black carbon and cognition was linear and black carbon estimates from traffic-related analyses . Ambient traffic-related air pollution was associated with decreased cognition.
Novaes et al. , (2010)	São Paulo, Brazil	A panel study involving 55 volunteers was carried out in São Paulo, Brazil.	To explore the clinical relevance of chronic exposure to ambient levels of traffic derived air pollution on the ocular surface.	Subjects exposed to higher levels of traffic derived air pollution reported more ocular symptoms and presented greater tear film evaporation rate and ocular discomfort symptoms. The tear film evaporation rate was used as convenient bioindicator of traffic derived air pollution.

Reference	Location	Population studied	Aims	Findings
Phalen et al., (2010)	USA	?	the doses delivered to subjects inhaling air-pollutant particles, the concept of a dose metric (also called an indicator) has emerged. An ideal dose metric has the following properties : it is measurable; it is expressible in physical and temporal scientific units; and it has a causal relationship to one or more biological responses	Recent advances include a aerosol dosimetry of the in on dose, including various obstructive pulmonary disease and bro physiological characteristic including transport of UF p olfactory nerves and through the lun lung resulting in localized I dosimetric modeling.
Puett et al., (2010)		Using two prospective cohorts, the Nurses' Health Study (NHS) and the Health Professionals Follow-Up Study (HPFS),	investigated the relationship of incident type 2 DM with PM2.5, PM10, and PM10-2.5 exposures in the prior 12 months and distance to roadways.	results did not provide stro between exposure to PM in DM, however an associatio marker of exposure to traff among women.
Zhuang et al., (2010)	Beijing , China	The monitoring data of daily air pollution, along with the daily numbers of outpatients visits at the Allergy Department of Beijing Shijitan Hospital from April to September in 2004 were collected.	assess the effects of ambient air pollutants on hospital outpatient visits for allergic disease and pollinosis.	significant positive associat airborne pollen and doctor 2.44% (95%CI: 0.75% - 4.13% (95%CI: 3.82% - 9.34%) for 1 mm(2) increase in pollen, in results suggest that level of stronger effect than ambien and pollinosis.

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Reference	Location	Population studied	Aims	Findings
Dadvand et al., (2010)	northeast of England	used registry-based data on congenital heart disease for the population of the northeast of England in 1985-1996.	Investigate the association between maternal exposure to ambient air pollution and congenital heart disease	The authors found a weak association between exposure to black smoke and congenital heart disease. For cardiac chambers and conduction system, as a continuous variable. With increasing exposure, odds ratios did not increase for consecutive quartiles. Findings were not indicative of any association.
Poursafa, & Keshvari, (2010)			The effect of air pollution on inflammatory and pro-thrombotic factors implicated in the progression of cardiovascular diseases.	The systemic pro-inflammatory response to the inhalation of fine particulate matter is seemingly associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease. This may have a clinical significance in the management of cardiometabolic risk factors and anti-platelet treatment.
Szyszkowicz et al. (2010)	Canada	Emergency visit data were collected in a hospital in Vancouver, Canada	Therefore the effects of ambient air pollution on emergency department (ED) visits for suicide attempts were investigated.	The results indicate a potential association between air pollution and emergency department visits for suicide attempts. Suicide attempts and depression may be linked to air pollution.
Brunekreef et al., (2009)	Netherlands	a randomly selected subcohort of 5000 older adults participating in the ongoing Netherlands Cohort Study (NLCS) on diet and cancer.	the effects of traffic-related air pollution by analyzing associations with cause-specific mortality, as well as lung cancer incidence	traffic-related air pollution, which is closely related to cardiopulmonary disease.
Carmichael et al., (2009)	Asia	Asia calculated over a 4-year period	Aerosol distributions in Asia calculated over a 4-year period and constrained by satellite observations of aerosol optical depth (AOD) are presented.	Black carbon (BC) concentrations in Asia represent 5-10% of the total aerosol mass, but contribute significantly to atmospheric absorption. BC is approximately 55% of the total aerosol absorption.

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Table 1. Summary of harmful health effects of air pollutants

Reference	Location	Population studied	Aims	Findings
Nurkiewicz et al., (2008)		closer examination by toxicologists of vascular responses following PM exposure	impairment of endothelium-dependent dilation	Increased systemic inflammation and oxidative stress
Simpson R et al., (2005)	Austria	Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney population	investigating the health effects of air pollution on daily mortality	Strongest associations with carbon dioxide and ozone. For each 10 µg/m ³ increase in PM _{2.5} concentration, there was an increase of approximately a 1% in deaths.
Pope et al., (2002)	USA	The risk factor data for approximately 500 000 adults were linked with air pollution data for metropolitan areas	To assess the relationship between long-term exposure to fine particulate air pollution and all-cause, lung cancer, and cardiopulmonary mortality	each 10 mg/m ³ elevation in fine particulate pollution was associated with a 16% increase in all-cause and 8% increased risk of lung cancer mortality,
Lewis PR et al., (1998)		La Trobe Valley		Respiratory morbidity increased with outdoor air pollution

The relationship of long-term traffic exposure (NO₂ level by residence) and diabetes mellitus is documented (Brook et al., 2008). The first biological support for this finding comes from our study that demonstrated an independent association of exposure to air pollutants, notably PM₁₀, with markers of insulin resistance among children and adolescents (Kelishadi et al., 2009), as cited in the statement of the American Heart Association (Brook et al., 2010).

These findings suggest that the systemic responses to long-term exposure to air pollutants could potentially increase the risk for development of the metabolic syndrome, hypertension and diabetes mellitus.

Some study findings on the association of air pollution with surrogate markers of atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases in children and adolescents is presented in Table 2.

Reference	Location	Population studied	Aims	Findings
Inflammation, Coagulation, Oxidative stress				
Poursafa & Kelishadi (2010)	Review	Review on the effects of air pollution on platelets	The increase of platelet count and platelet hyper-reactivity towards agonists are emerging as markers of hematologic and hemostatic changes in response to the exposure to air pollutants. The systemic pro-inflammatory and pro-thrombotic response to the inhalation of fine and ultrafine particulate matters is seemingly associated with platelet activation.	It is of particular relevance to further study the significance of platelet activation and anti-platelet therapies in primordial/primary preventive measures in children and adolescents at risk of accelerated atherosclerosis.
Kelishadi et al. (2009)	Isfahan, Iran	A population-based sample of children aged 10-18 years (n=374)	To determine the association of air pollution as well as dietary and physical activity habits with markers of inflammation, oxidative stress and insulin resistance	The Pollutant Standard Index (PSI) and the level of fine particulate matter had significant independent association with all biomarkers studied.

Reference	Location	Population studied	Aims	Findings
Yang et al.(2008)	Review	Review of studies on air pollution and chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, cardiovascular diseases, asthma, and cancer	To provide some insight about the health problems associated with various air pollutants and their relationship in promoting chronic diseases through changes in oxidative stress and modulation of gene expression	Byproducts of oxidative stress found in air pollutants are common initiators or promoters of the damage produced in chronic diseases.
Chuang et al., (2007)	Taipei, Taiwan	Young healthy university students (n=76)	To investigate whether biological mechanisms linking air pollution to cardiovascular events occurred concurrently in human subjects exposed to urban air pollutants	Air pollution is associated with inflammation, oxidative stress and blood coagulation in healthy young humans.
Endothelial dysfunction				
Poursafa et al.(2011)	Iran	Healthy children	To assess the relationship of air pollution and plasma surrogate markers of endothelial dysfunction in the pediatric age group	The independent relationship of air pollutants with endothelial dysfunction and a pro-coagulant state can be an important factor in atherosclerosis development from early life.

Reference	Location	Population studied	Aims	Findings
Brook (2008)	Review	Review of studies on air pollution and cardiovascular diseases	To address the cardiovascular effects of air pollution and related mechanisms	Air particle exposure may both trigger acute events as well as prompt the chronic development of cardiovascular diseases, one of the mechanisms is by triggering acute endothelial dysfunction.
Nadadur et al., (2007)	USA	Differential gene expression and transcription factor activation profiles in human vascular endothelial cells exposed to a non-cytotoxic dose of fly ash or V following semi-global gene expression profiling of approximately 8000 genes.	To explore potential biomarkers for PM-induced endothelial dysfunction	Cardiovascular effects associated with exposure to PM may be mediated by perturbations in endothelial cell permeability, Membrane integrity; and ultimately endothelial dysfunction.

Table 2. Summary of studies assessing the effects of criteria air pollutants on inflammation, coagulation, oxidative stress and endothelial dysfunction among children and young adults

6. Environmental factors, lifestyle behaviors and chronic diseases

Usually improper lifestyle habits and low educational levels have been considered as the underlying process of the role of low socio-economic position in early life as a predisposing factor for future chronic diseases (Power, et al., 2007) and mortality (Strand & Kunst, 2007), the exposure to air pollutants and its effects on low birth weight and premature birth might have an additional role in this regard.

Lifestyle modifications and strengthening primary care in health system are suggested as the main strategies to prevent and control chronic diseases in low- and middle-income countries (Miranda et al., 2008).

The association between air pollution and chronic diseases may be mediated through systemic inflammatory responses (Brook et al., 2004; Holgate et al. 2003). Generating

reactive oxygen species is considered to be linked to a variety of environmental factors. The association of air pollution and inflammation/oxidative stress has been demonstrated (Huang et al., 2003; Ruckerl et al. 2006; Chuang et al., 2007), even among healthy children (Kelishadi et al., 2009) who might have the early stages of atherosclerosis. Such association is also confirmed for air pollutants, notably particulate matters and surrogate markers of endothelial dysfunction and markers of vascular injury (Poursafa et al., 2011). The effects of air pollution on inflammation, coagulation, oxidative stress and endothelial dysfunction from early life confirm the necessity of implications of these findings in relation to public health and regulatory policies for primordial/primary prevention and control of adult chronic diseases from childhood.

The prevalence of malignancies are rapidly accelerating worldwide. Although lifestyle behaviors as smoking (Dominguez et al., 2006), as well as unhealthy dietary and physical activity habits leading to obesity and diabetes are known as a major contributing factor in this regard (Hjartåker et al.,2008), air pollution should be considered as another potential risk factor for developing countries(Nejjari et al.,2003) especially Asian countries , where cancer has become an emerging health threat (Park et al.,2008).This issue is particularly important for children who are susceptible to short-term and long-term effects of air pollutants.

7. Conclusion

Air pollution is a global health issue with serious public health implications particularly for children. Usually respiratory effects of air pollutants are being considered, the importance of other health hazards should be highlighted. In addition to short-term effects, exposure to criteria air pollutants from early life might have long-term hazards principally on chronic non-communicable diseases as cardiovascular diseases and cancers. In view of the emerging epidemic of chronic disease in low- and middle- income countries, the vicious cycle of rapid urbanization in such communities resulting in increasing levels of air pollution and its consequent effects on chronic diseases, as well as the limited financial resources of these countries for planning effective air pollution control programs, public health and regulatory policies for air quality protection should be integrated into the main priorities of primary health care system and into the educational curriculum of health professionals.

We suggest that environmental protection activities, particularly for reducing the emission of criteria air pollutants, should be considered for public health measures taken into account for primordial/primary prevention of chronic diseases especially in developing countries.

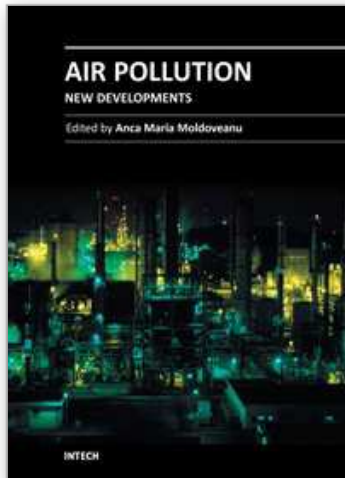
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Air Pollution - New Developments

Edited by Prof. Anca Moldoveanu

ISBN 978-953-307-527-3

Hard cover, 324 pages

Publisher InTech

Published online 06, September, 2011

Published in print edition September, 2011

Today, an important issue is environmental pollution, especially air pollution. Due to pollutants present in air, human health as well as animal health and vegetation may suffer. The book can be divided in two parts. The first half presents how the environmental modifications induced by air pollution can have an impact on human health by inducing modifications in different organs and systems and leading to human pathology. This part also presents how environmental modifications induced by air pollution can influence human health during pregnancy. The second half of the book presents the influence of environmental pollution on animal health and vegetation and how this impact can be assessed (the use of the micronucleus tests on *TRADESCANTIA* to evaluate the genotoxic effects of air pollution, the use of transplanted lichen *PSEUDEVERNIA FURFURACEA* for biomonitoring the presence of heavy metals, the monitoring of epiphytic lichen biodiversity to detect environmental quality and air pollution, etc). The book is recommended to professionals interested in health and environmental issues.

How to reference

In order to correctly reference this scholarly work, feel free to copy and paste the following:

Parinaz Poursafa and Roya Kelishadi (2011). Air Pollution and Primordial Prevention of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases, *Air Pollution - New Developments*, Prof. Anca Moldoveanu (Ed.), ISBN: 978-953-307-527-3, InTech, Available from: <http://www.intechopen.com/books/air-pollution-new-developments/air-pollution-and-primordial-prevention-of-chronic-non-communicable-diseases>

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