

# **Public Health Challenges Of Air Pollution**

## **KSPCB and CSE Workshop. Bangaluru:22-03-2013**



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- **Chairman, Aeroallergens and Human Health, G.O.I**
- **Panelist. Macroeconomics and Health G.O.I**
- **Chairman, State of Environment and action plan G.O.K and World Bank**
- **Past Chairman TAC. K.S.P.C.B**
- **Founder Chairman of Environment Child Health/Allergy Appl Immunol. Chapters of I.A.P**
- **W.H.O Faculty for Environmental Health**

# Our Bangaluru – Environmental Profile



- 920m above sea level. Fastest growing city in the world (Forbes – 2010)
- Daily temperature – Max:28.9°C  
Min:18.9°C (07)
- Average Rainfall – 80.8cm per year
- Growth of Bangalore: 69km<sup>2</sup> – 1949  
741km<sup>2</sup> – 2007  
800 km<sup>2</sup> – 2011
- We add 20km of built up area per year and loose 20% of green area per year



- Was named as air conditioned city, garden city, pensioners' paradise  
What is now?
- Sneezing city, wheezing city and pensioners nightmare city



# Bangaluru Urban Agglomeration Zone (BUAZ)



## ❖ Population:

0.1m (1880); 1.6  
(1971); **8.678m(2008)**

## ❖ Vehicles:

**3.7 million (2011)**

10 fold increase in the last decade

10% increase 1 year

70% are 2-wheelers (2011)

## ❖ Fuel Consumption:

3-3 ½ fold increase in consumption  
of automobile fuel

## ❖ Slow traffic emit (10 km/hr) **5 ½ times more CO.**

## ❖ Congestion costs ` **3000-4000 Cr/yr.** **Apart from Health cost**

*Source: IOCL - 2008,; Dept of Transport, GoK, 2011*

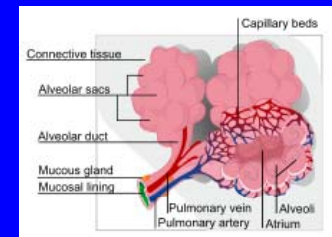
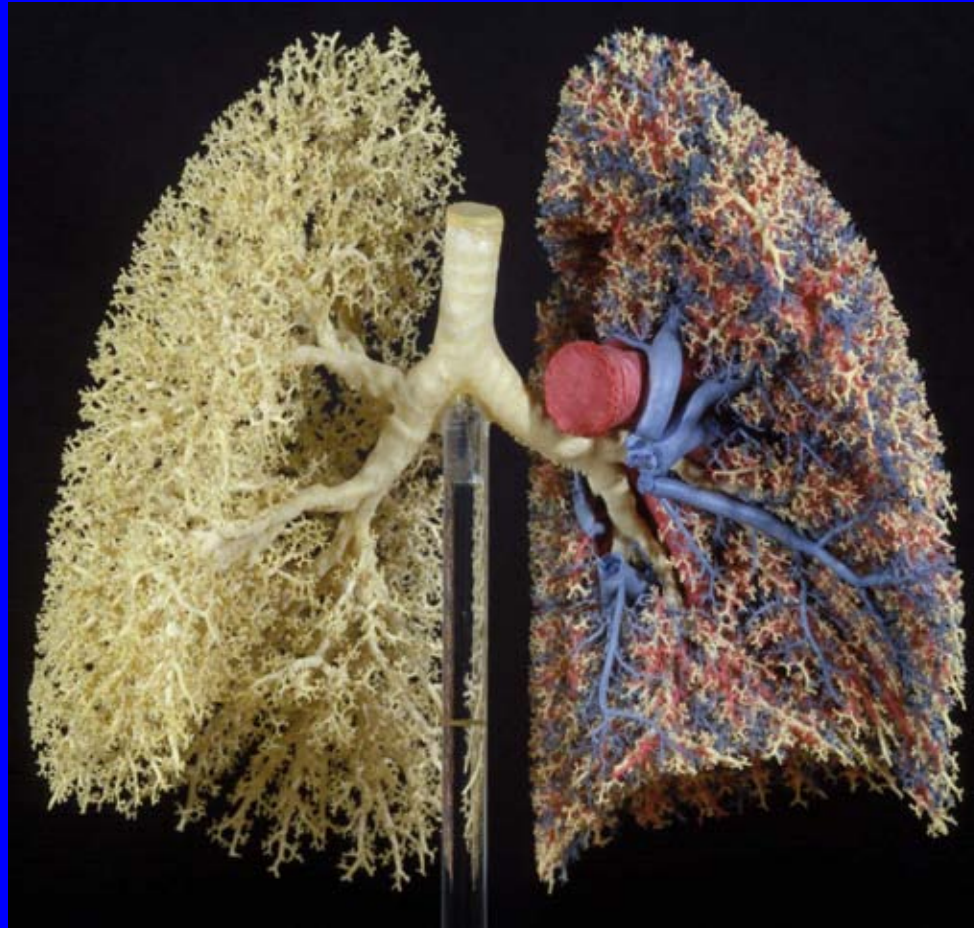
# LUNGS: THE AMAZING ORGAN

Children Suffer  
more from air  
pollution due to  
anatomic &  
physiological  
reasons

100-200 million  
branching tubes

Should remain patent all  
the time

10,000 liters  
air every day



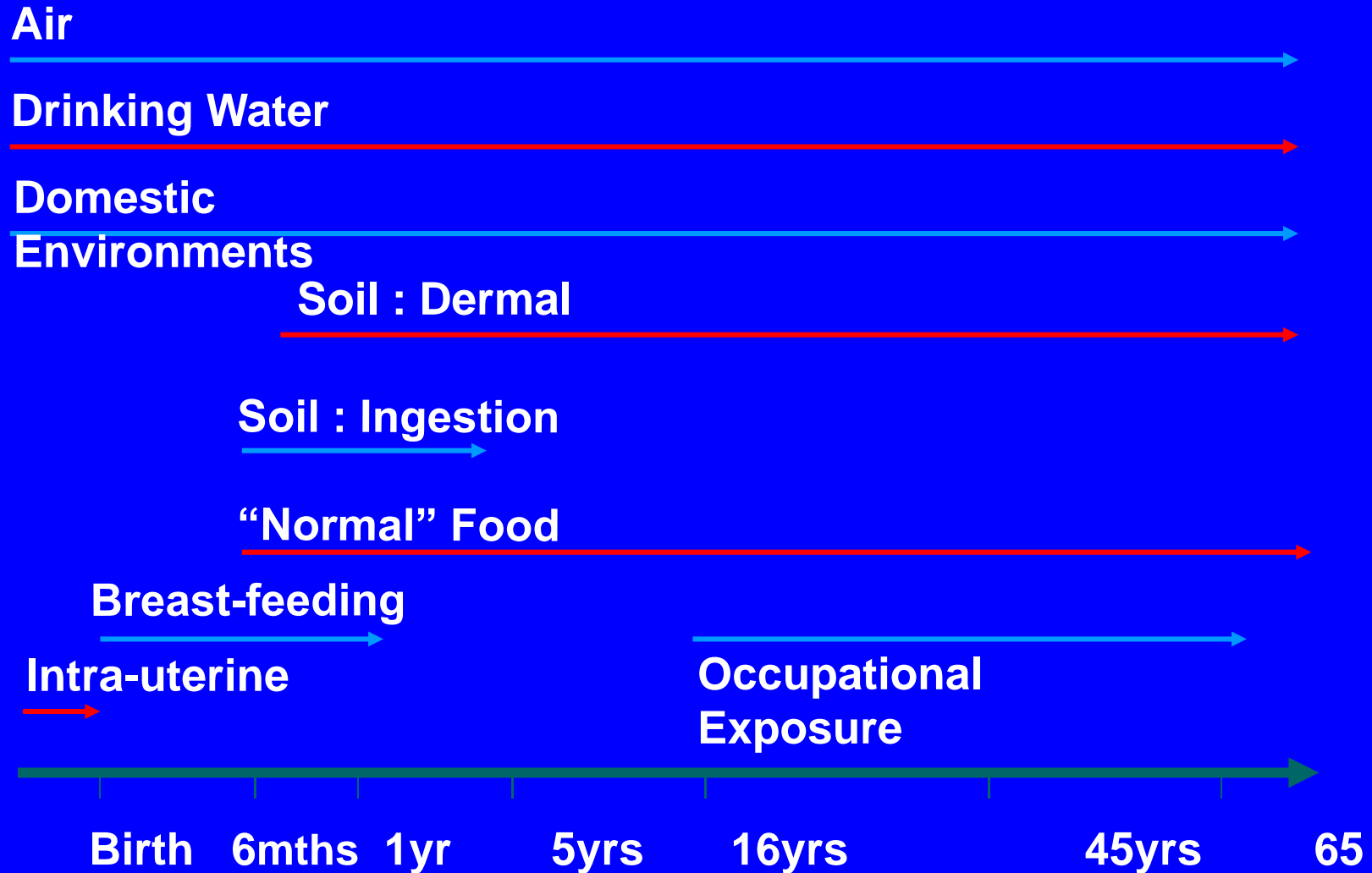
600 million  
alveoli

Very thin membrane (0.3  
micron)

10,000 liters  
blood every day

420 Lts of Oxygen  
350 Lts of Carbon Dioxide

# LIFETIME EXPOSURES OF POLLUTANTS



# Residential Proximity to main roads during Pregnancy and Risk of Asthma

## ❖ Japanese Birth Cohort Study, 756 pregnant mothers, Babies followed for 2 yrs after birth

<50 mts versus >200 mts

Doctor diagnosed asthma: 4.0 (1.4-11.2)

Doctor diagnosed eczema: 2.3 (1.1-4.6)

Maternal exposure to vehicular pollutants during pregnancy is strongly associated with early childhood asthma

## ❖ Air Pollution increases the risk of premature birth by 30%

*(Miyake Y et al, Pediatr Allergy Immunol 2010; 21: 22-28)*  
*AAP Smart Brief October 10, 2011*

# **Prenatal exposure to air pollutants and risk of allergic respiratory symptoms at 1 year**

- Mothers (n = 333, from Poland) underwent personal monitoring for air pollutants during the second trimester
- Prenatal ambient air exposure to polyaromatic hydrocarbons associated with increased risk of babies (followed over 1 year) developing:
  - **Cough**                      **4.80-fold**
  - **Wheezing**                      **3.83-fold**
  - **Sore throat**                      **2.56-fold**
  - **Ear infections**                      **1.82-fold**

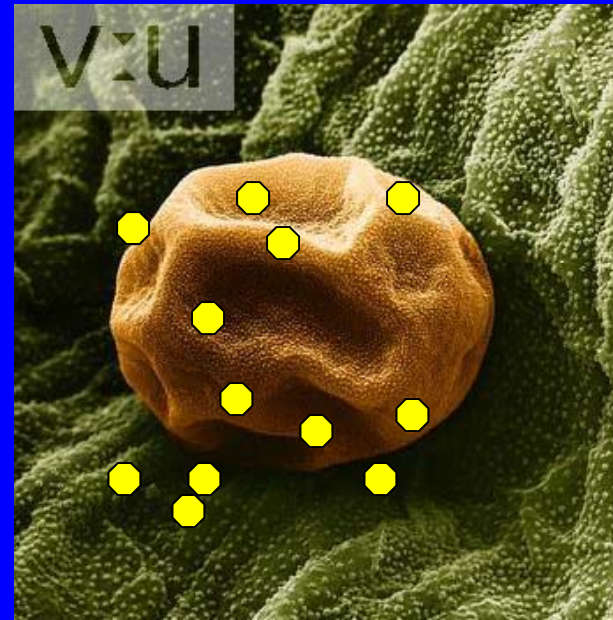
*(Jedrychowski et al, Eur J Epidemiol 2006; 20(9): 775-782)*



# Pollen Allergy



↑↑ IgE



↑↑↑↑ IgE

**Pollen become more allergenic when these trees grow in an urban environment**

**Diesel exhaust particles increase allergen-specific IgE levels by up to 50-fold**

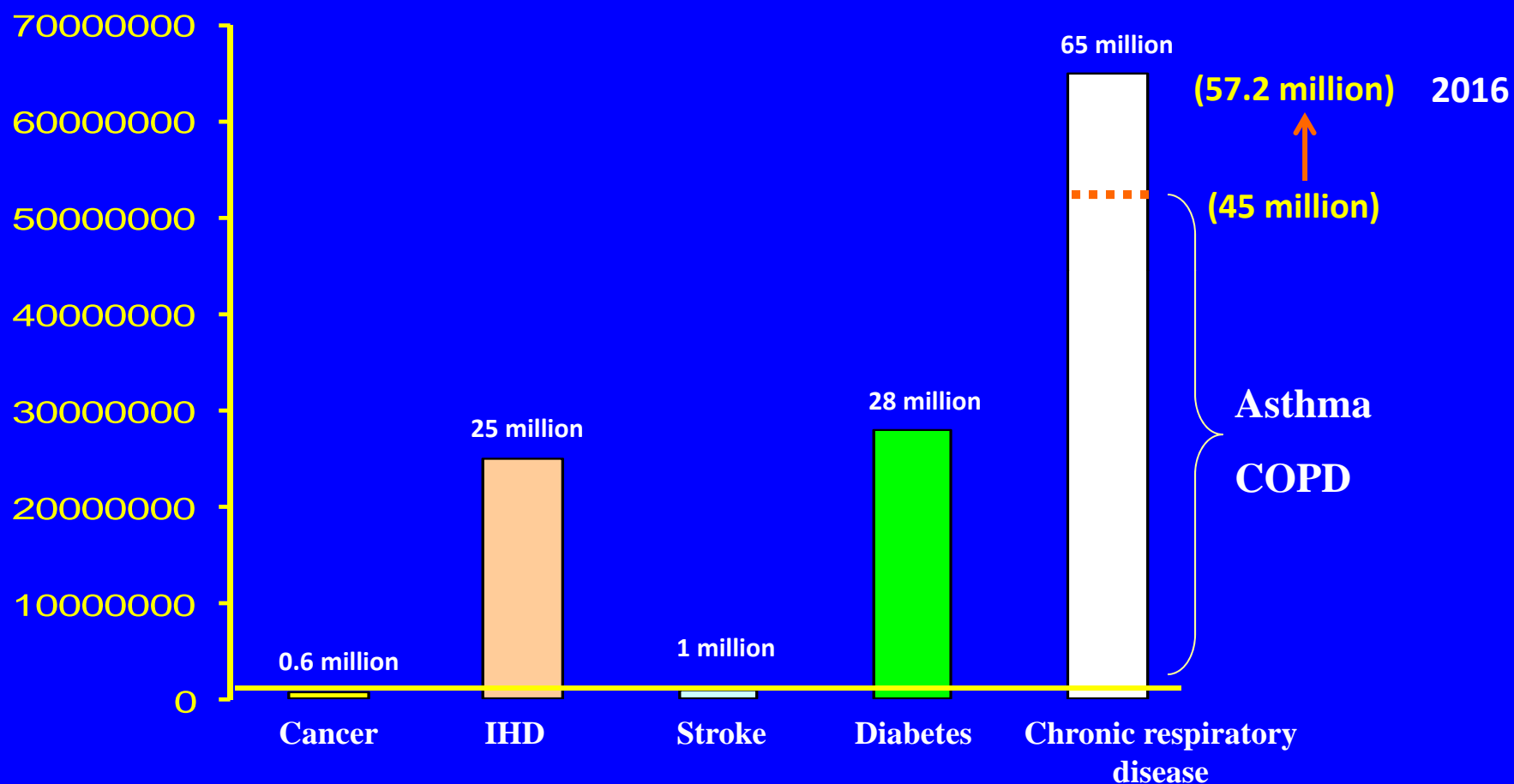
*(Knox et al, Clin Exp Allergy 1997)*

*(Takenaka et al, J Allergy Clin Immunol 1995; 95: 103-115)*

*(Bryce M et al., Int Arch Alergy Immunol 2010; 151: 45-65)*

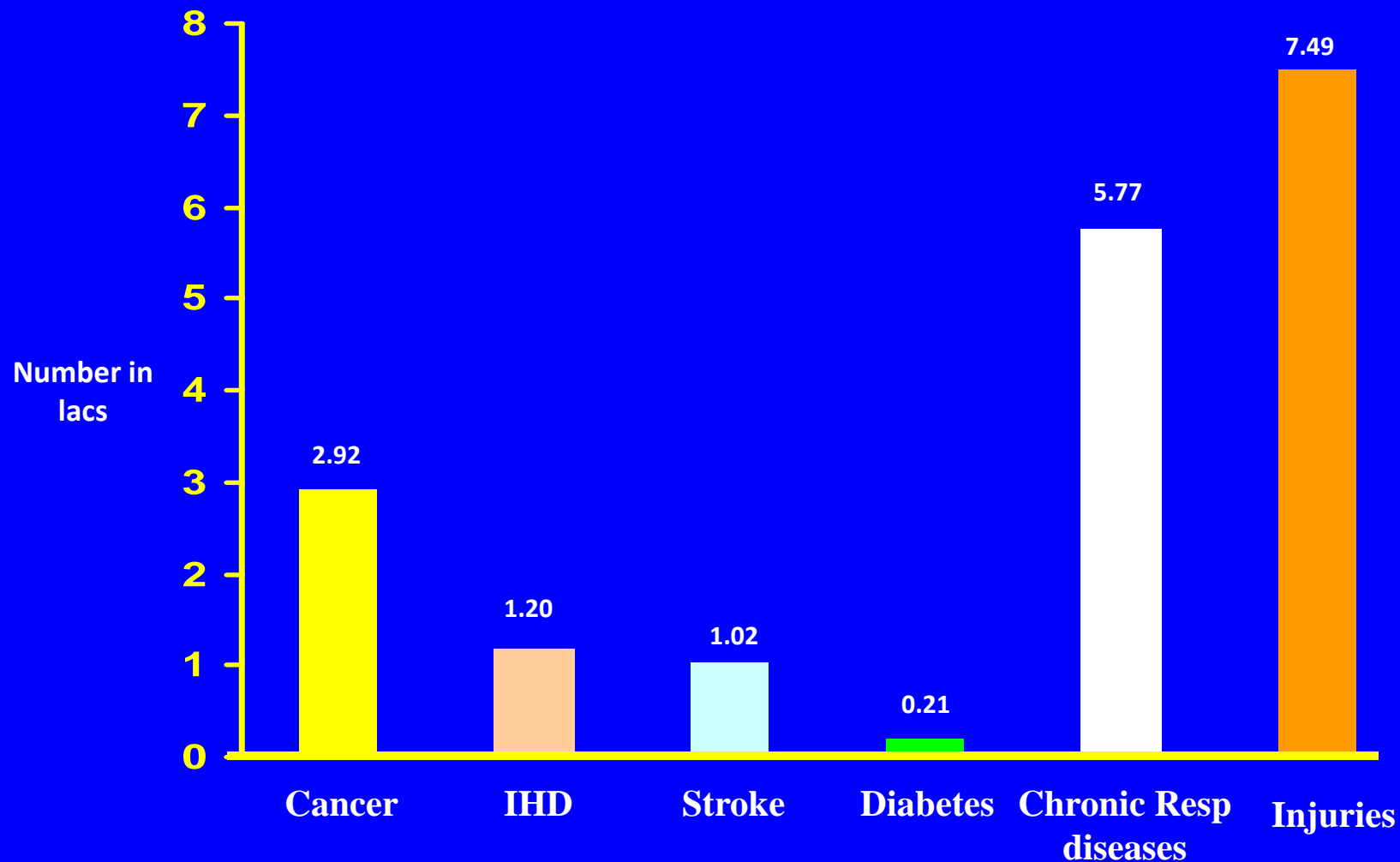


# ESTIMATED MORBIDITY FOR NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BURDEN IN INDIA



*National Commission of Macroeconomics and Health GOI-2005*

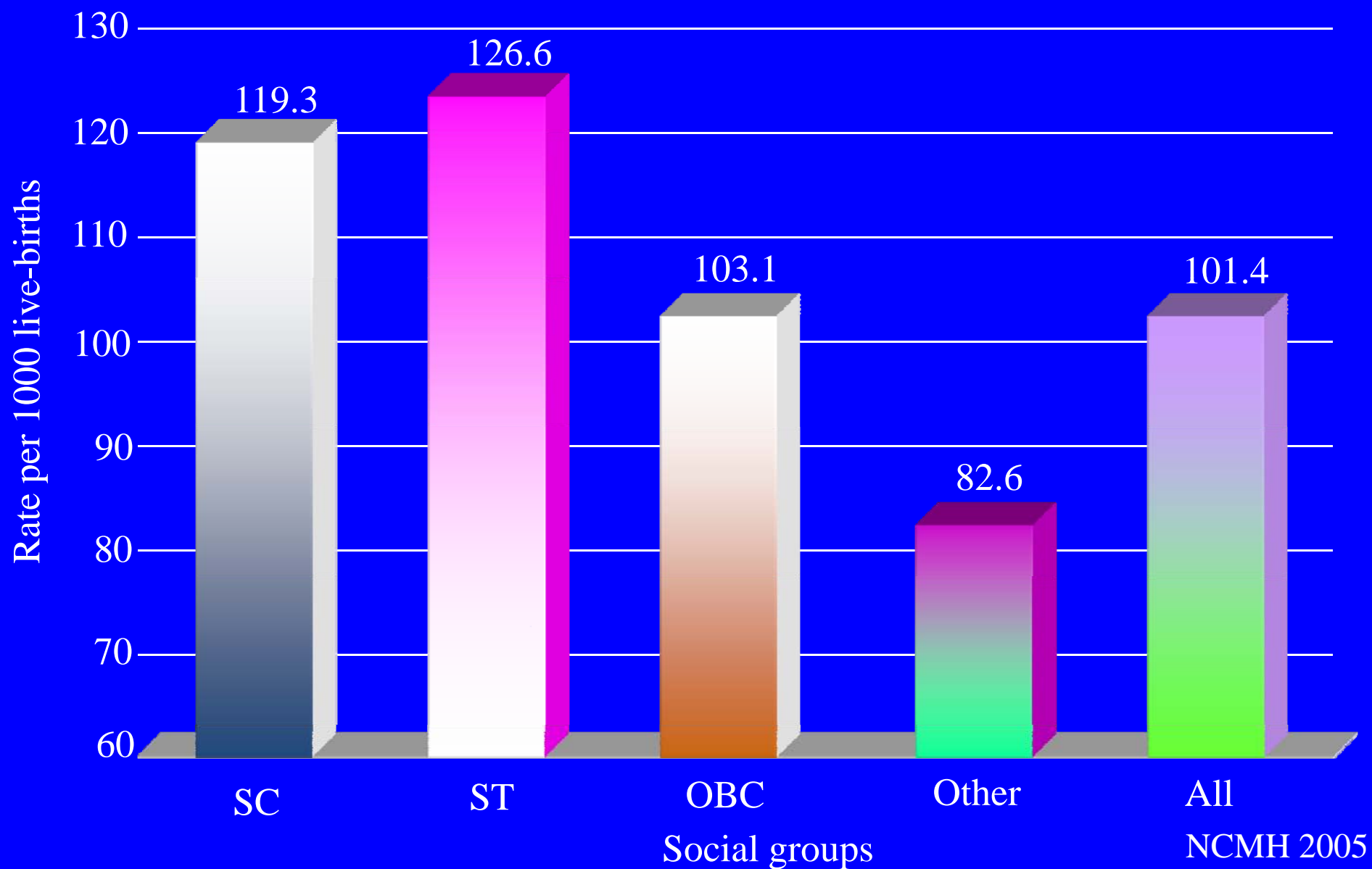
# ESTIMATED MORTALITY FOR NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES BURDEN IN INDIA



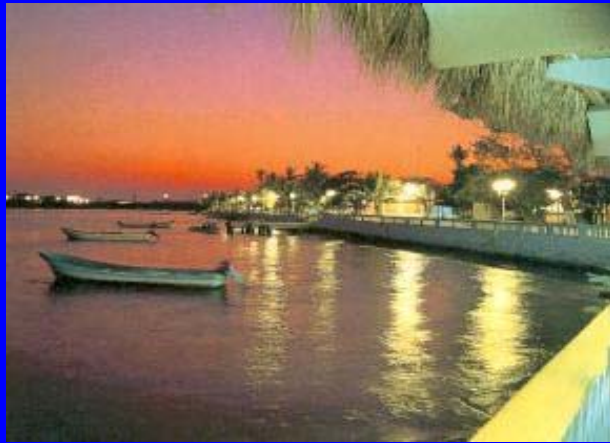
*(Nongkynrih B et al, JAPI 2004 Feb; 52: 118-123) WHO, 2002 data*

# Under-five mortality by social groups in India

HP



# Ultrastructural nasal pathology in children chronically and sequentially exposed to air pollutants



VERACRUZ CITY



MEXICO CITY

## Electron microscopy of nasal mucosa

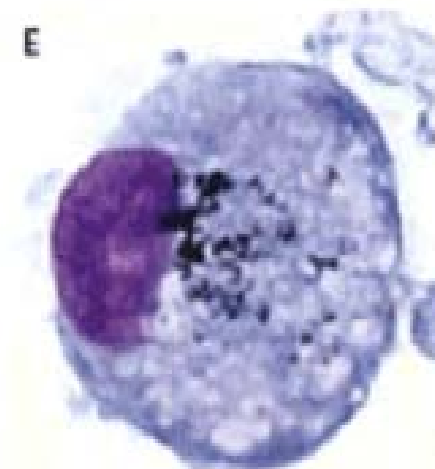
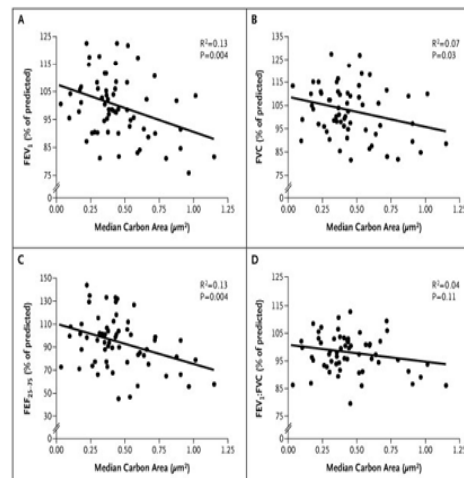
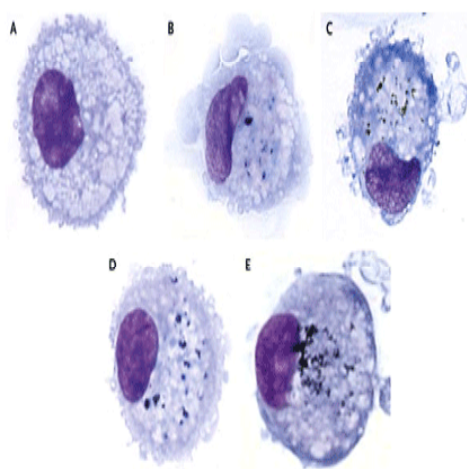
PARAMETERS	Veracruz (n = 11)	Mexico city (n = 15)
Epithelial shedding	0	14
Necrotic cells	0	12
<b>Goblet hyperplasia</b>	0	4
<b>Patchy absent cilia</b>	0	15
Squamous metaplasia	0	8
Intraepithelial PMN	2	15
Intraepithelial monocyte	0	3
Particulate matter in intercellular spaces	0	5

Calderon-Garciduenas L et al, AJRCMB 2001; 24: 132-138



# IMPACT OF PARTICULATE MATTER POLLUTION ON LUNG FUNCTION IN CHILDREN

(64 children in Leicester city, UK)



8-15 yrs old  
Excluded children  
with chronic  
respiratory infection

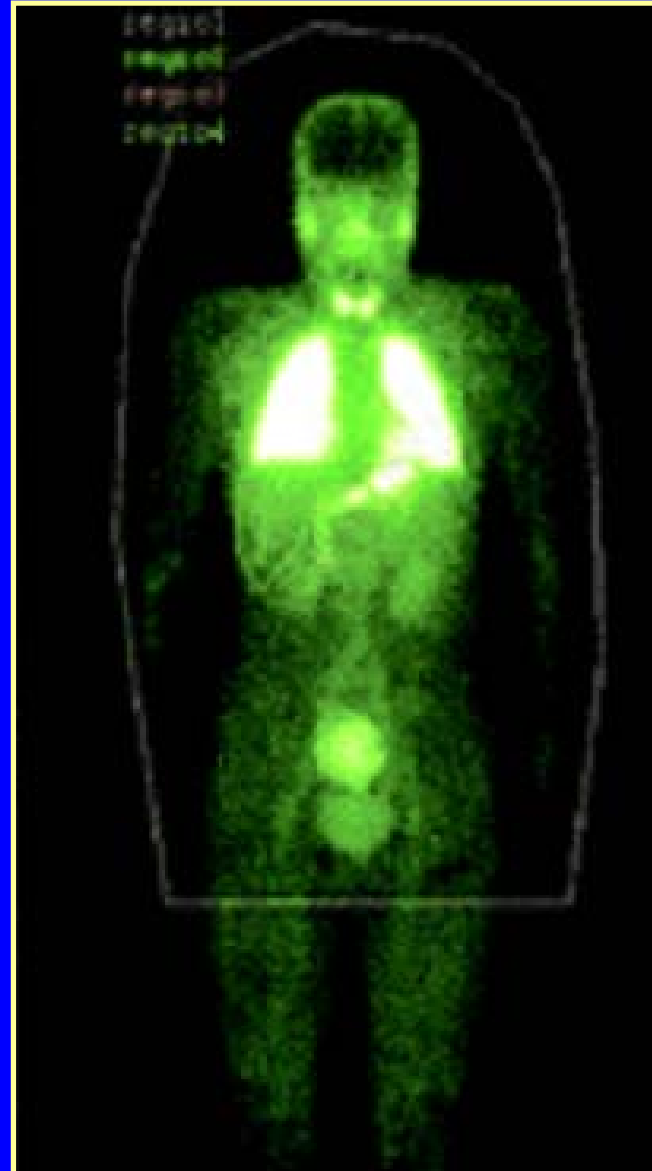
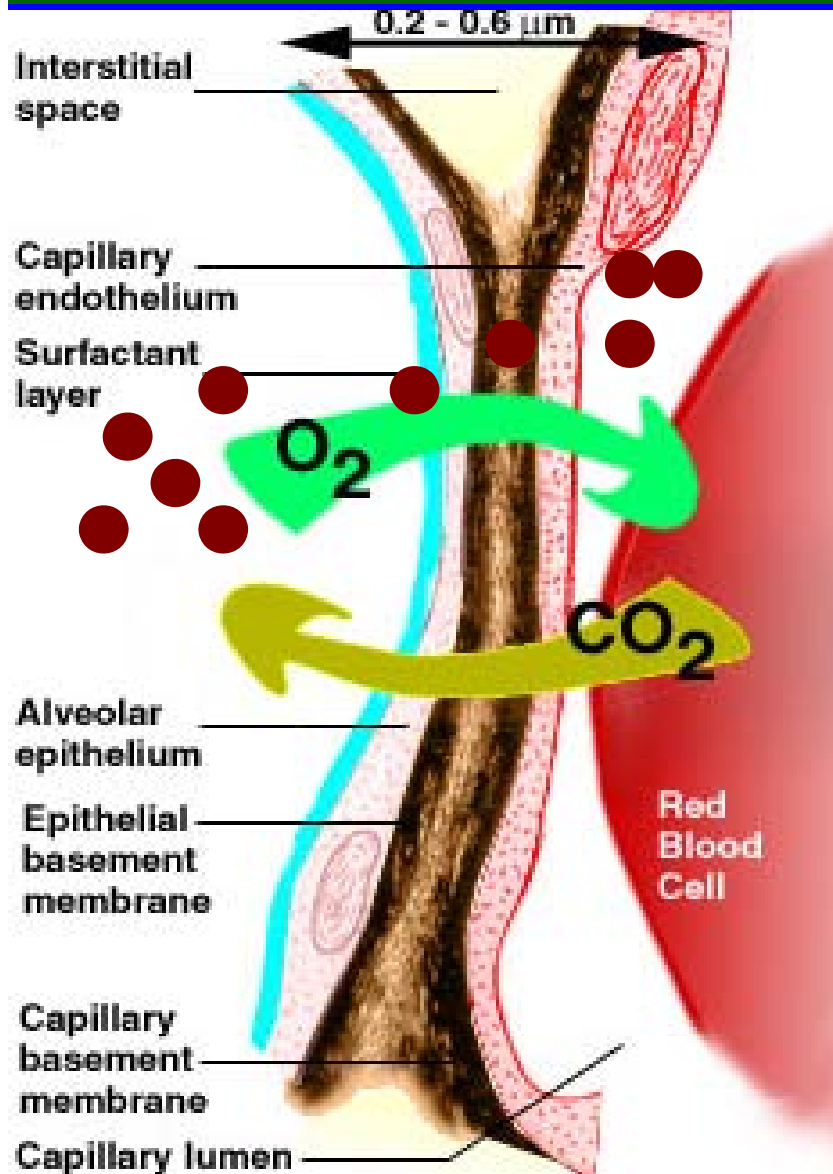
Sputum induction for  
alveolar macrophages

Alveolar macrophages  
showing different  
amounts of intracellular  
carbon particles

Each increase of 1µm<sup>2</sup> in  
carbon content in the  
alveolar macrophage –  
17% ↓ in FEV<sub>1</sub>  
12.9% ↓ in FVC  
34.7% ↓ in FEF<sub>25-75</sub>

(Kulkarni N, New Engl J Med 2006; 355: 21-30)

# Passage of Inhaled Particles into the Blood Circulation in Humans

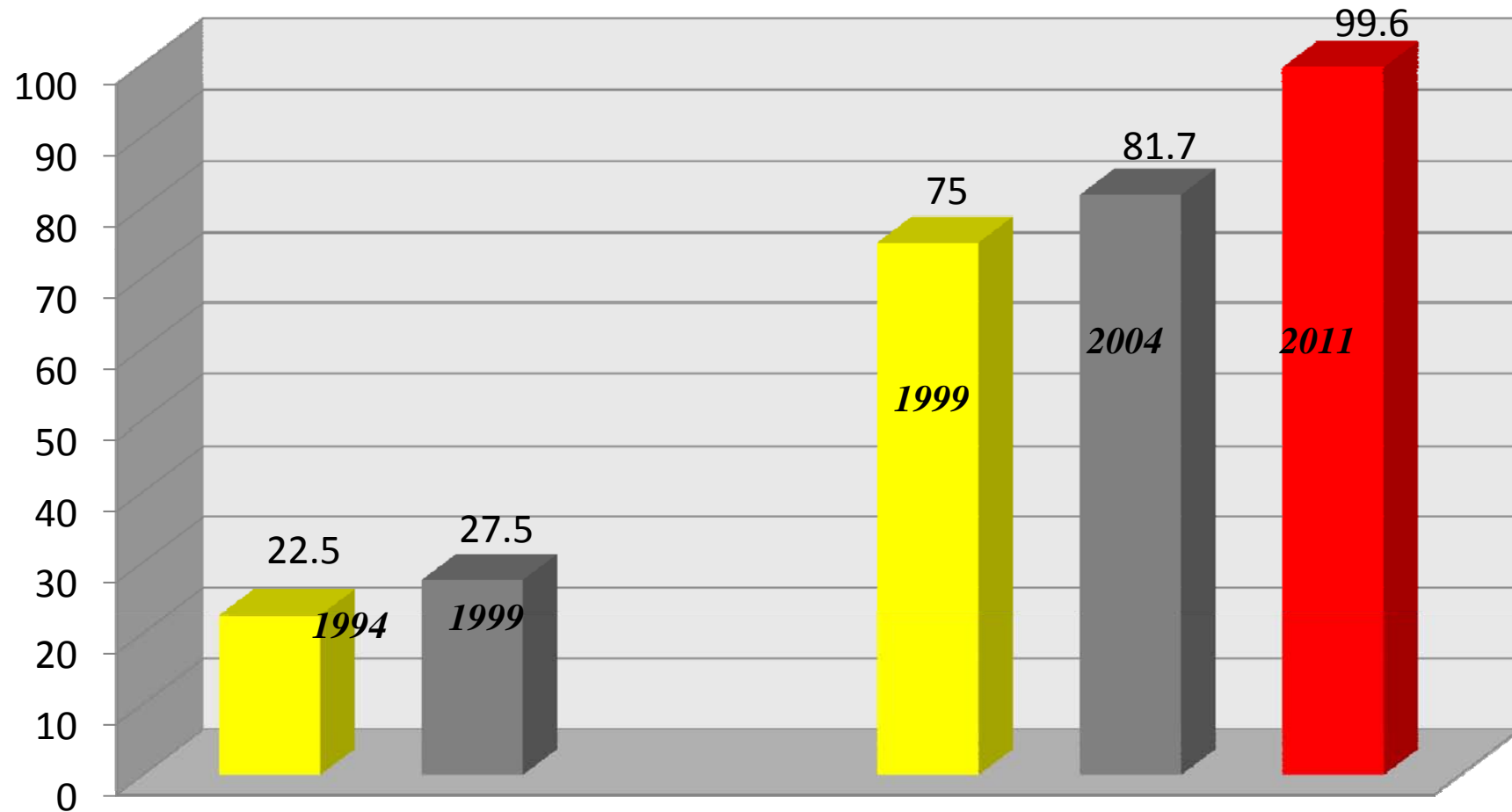


**Radio-labeled  
 $\text{Tc}^{99}$  particles  
<100nm**

**Found in blood  
within 1  
minute and  
peak after 10-  
20 mins**

*(Nemmar et al, Circulation 2002; 105: 411)*

# Allergic Rhinitis: Magnitude

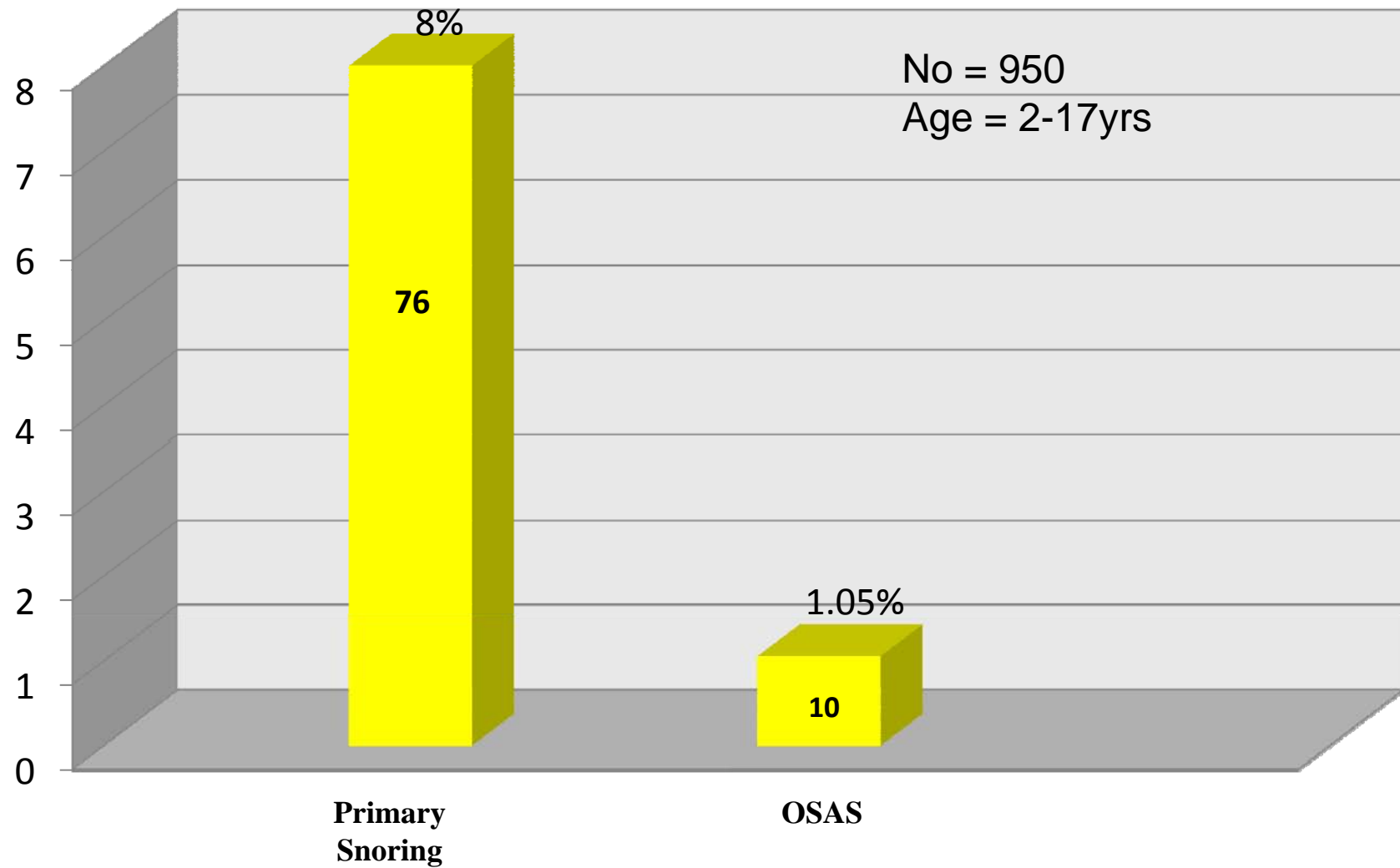


General Population

Asthmatics

*H Paramesh I.A.P Text book Pediatric - 2013*

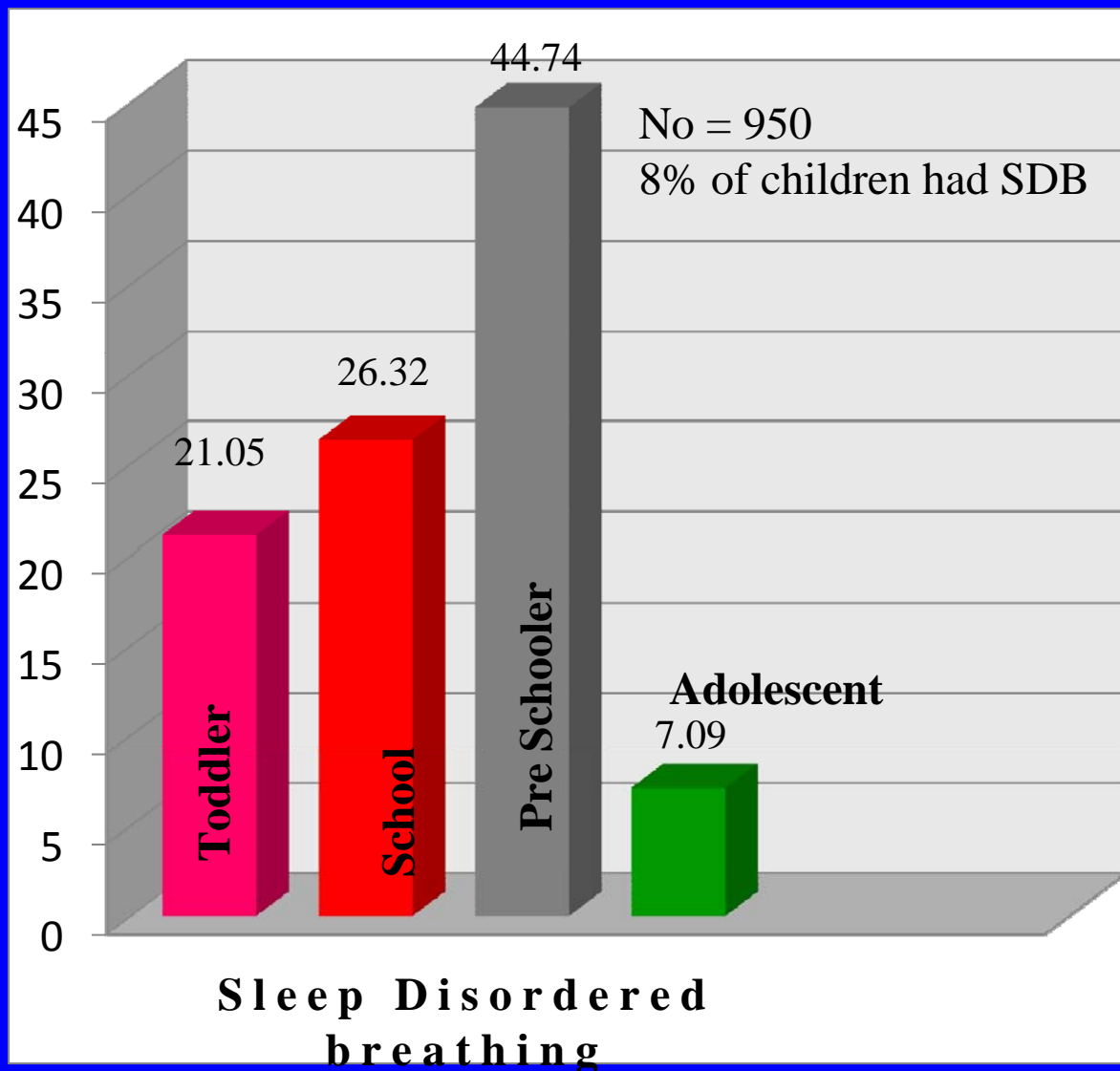
# Prevelence of Snoring/OSAS



*H Paramesh. Pankaj Sharma OSAS and DNB thesis Study 2010*



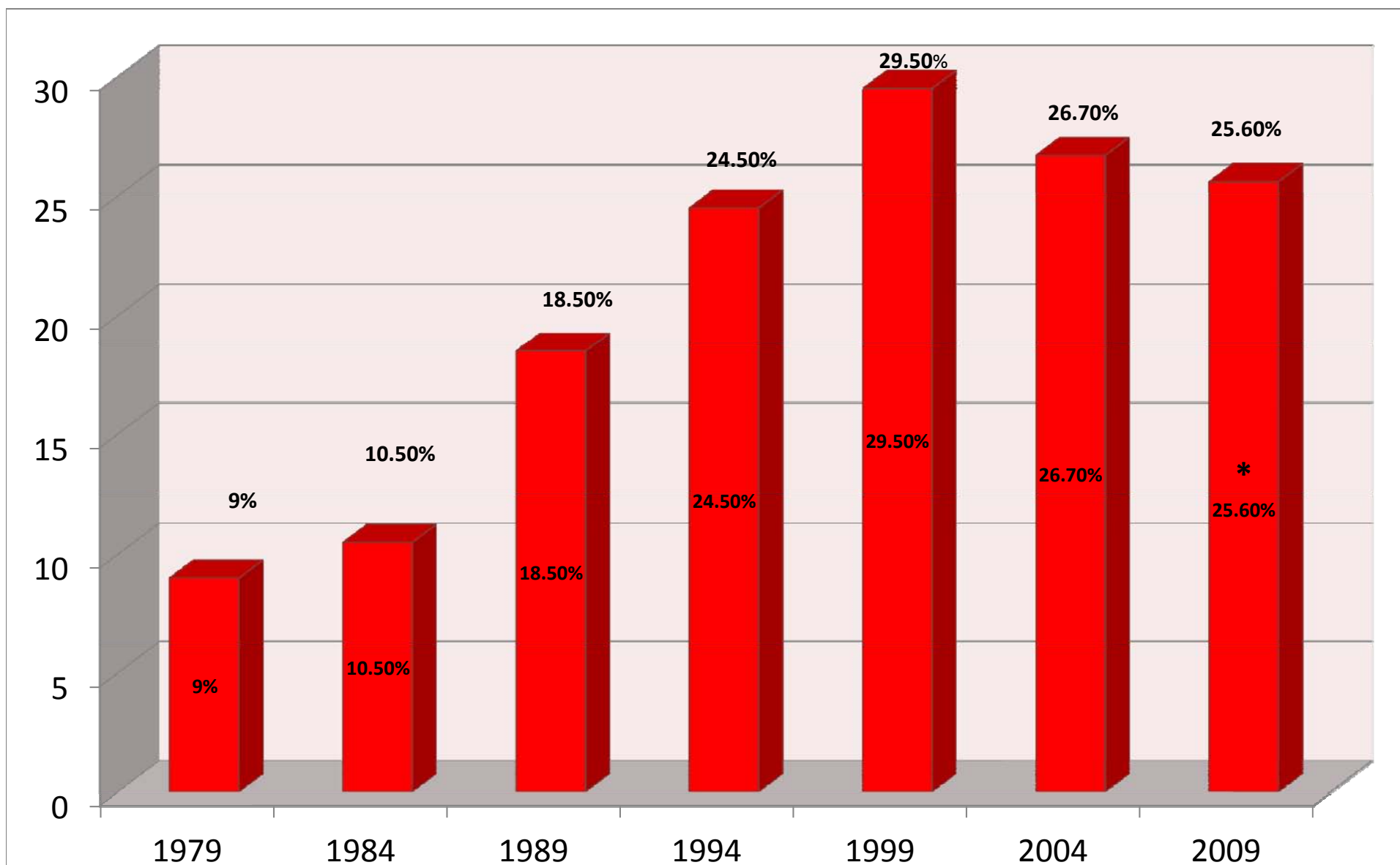
# Sleep disorder breathing (SDB) & Causes



- Allergic Rhinitis = 58%
- Adenoid Hypertrophy = 50%
- Asthma = 35%
- Adenoid Hypertrophy & Asthma = 7.9%
- Adenoid Hypertrophy, AR & Asthma = 5.2%

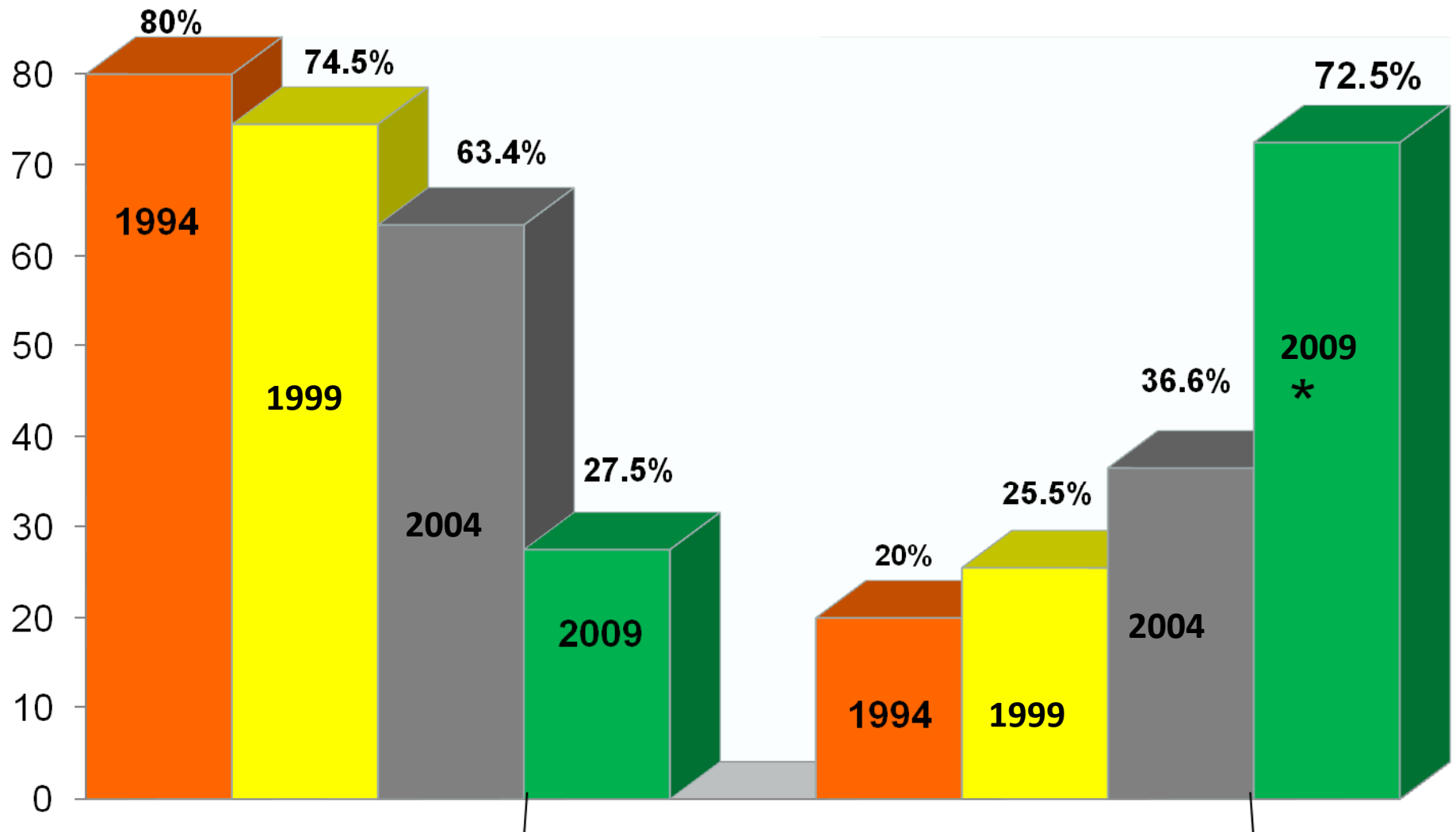
*H Paramesh. Pankaj Sharma OSAS and DNB thesis Study 2010*

# Trends in Asthma Prevalence in Bangalore



*H. Paramesh; Indian Journal of Pediatrics; Special Issue 2002, 2006*  
*•H Paramesh International Conf on Environment and health 2010*

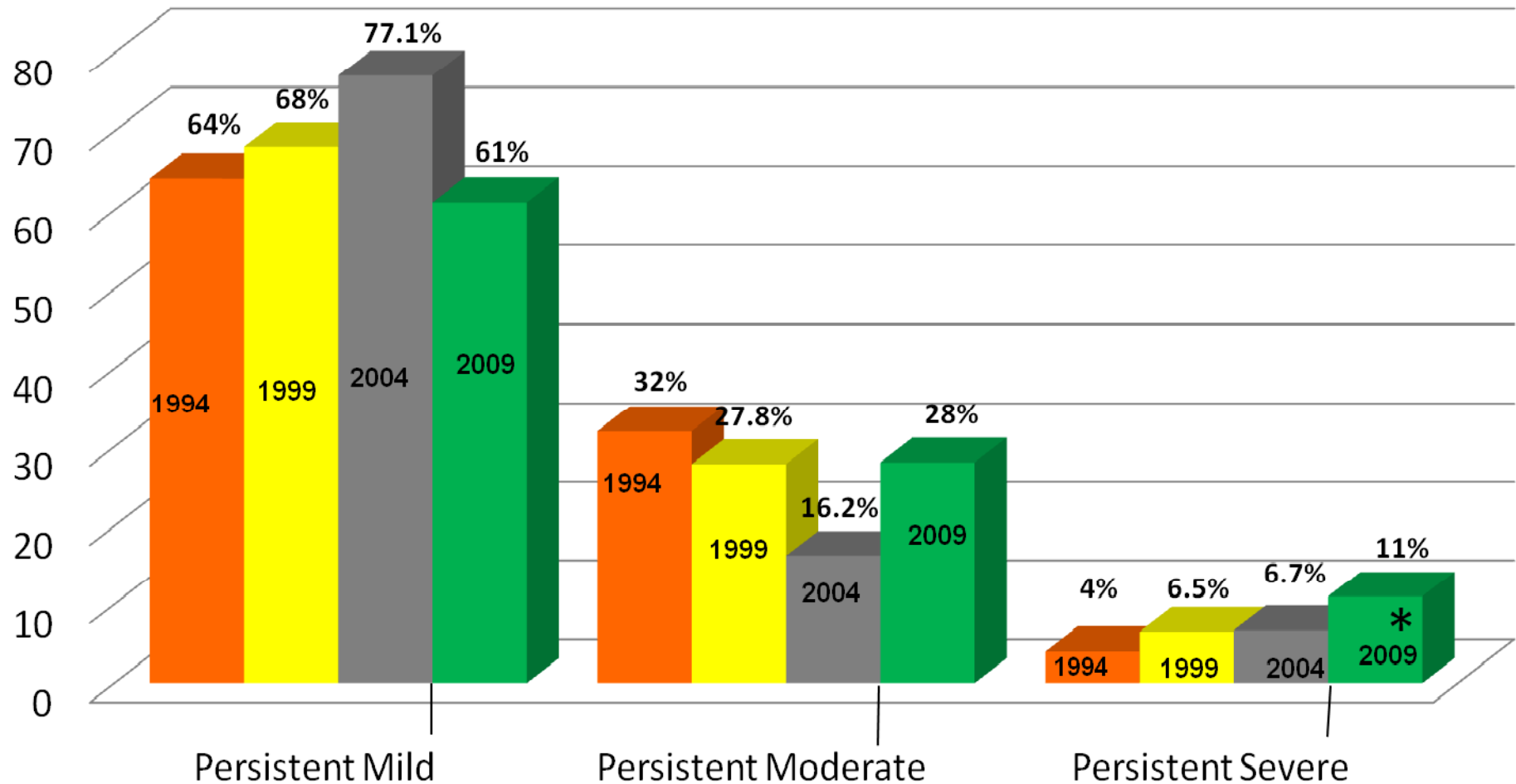
# Prevalence of Persistent Asthma



*Indian Journal of Paediatrics: Special Issue 2006*

*\* H.Paramesh International Conf on Environment and health 2010*

# Persistent Asthma Grades and Prevalence

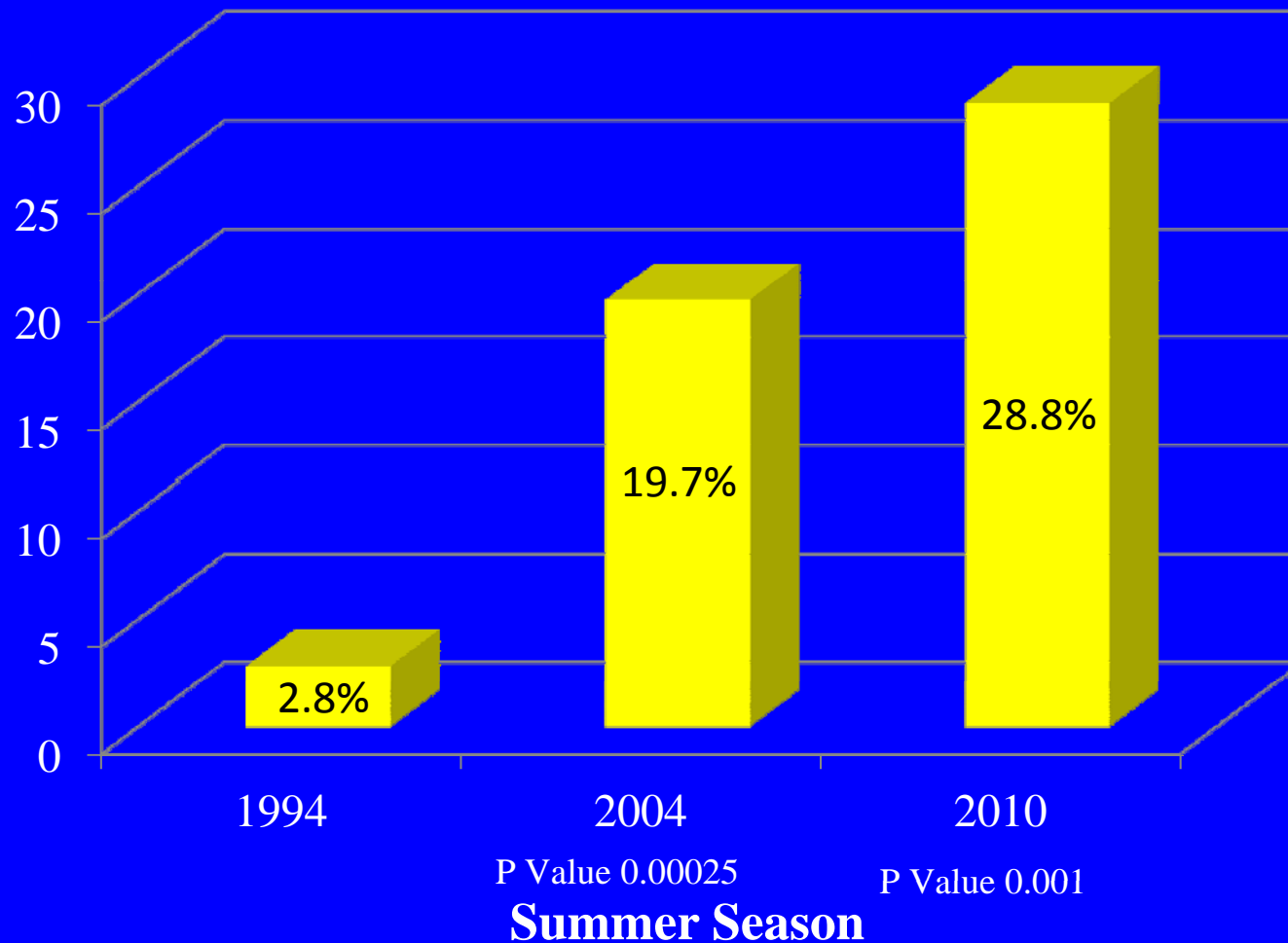


*H.Paramesh . Ind . J. Ped 2006*

*\* H.Paramesh International Conf on Environment and health 2010*



# Changing Seasonal Pattern of Asthma Episodes

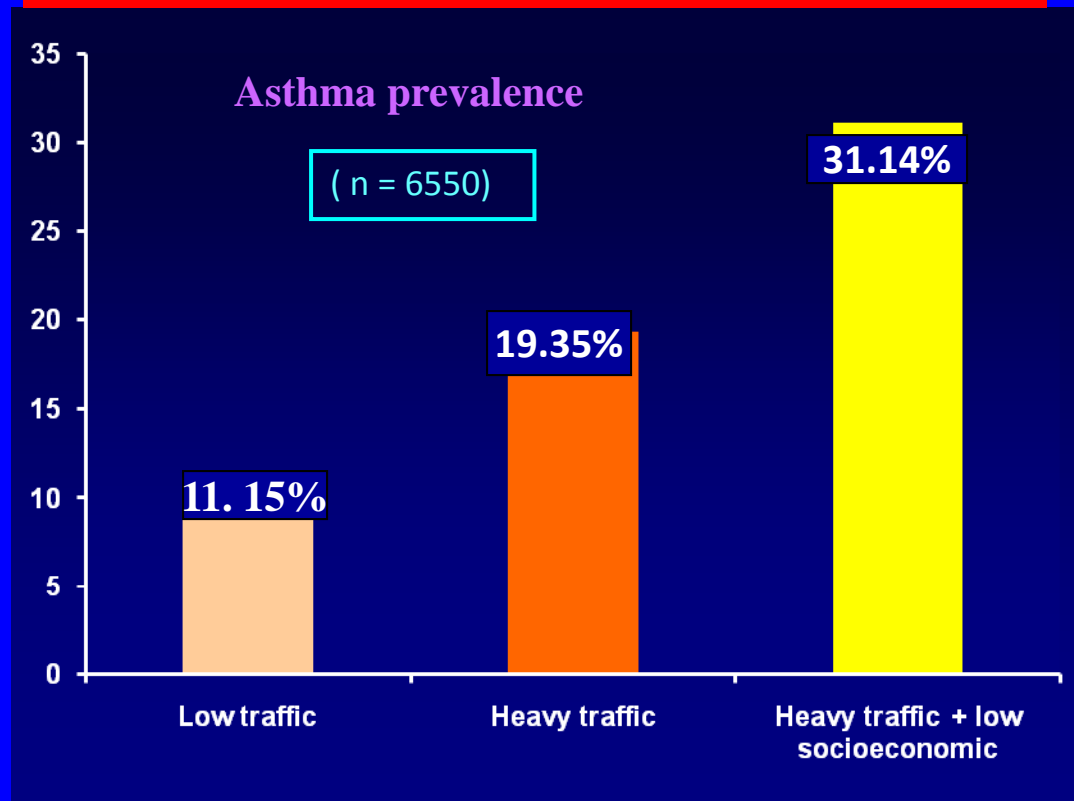


*Dr. H. Paramesh: International Journal on Env Health 2008 Vol 12, nos 3/4*  
*H. Paramesh. I.A.P Text book of Ped - 2013*

# IMPACT OF AMBIENT AIR POLLUTION ON ALLERGIC DISEASES

- Worsening of pre-existing asthma
- Increased emergency room visits for asthma exacerbations
- Increased hospitalization for asthma
- Increased use of anti-asthma medication
- **Increased prevalence of Allergic Rhinitis, Otitis Media and Sinusitis.**

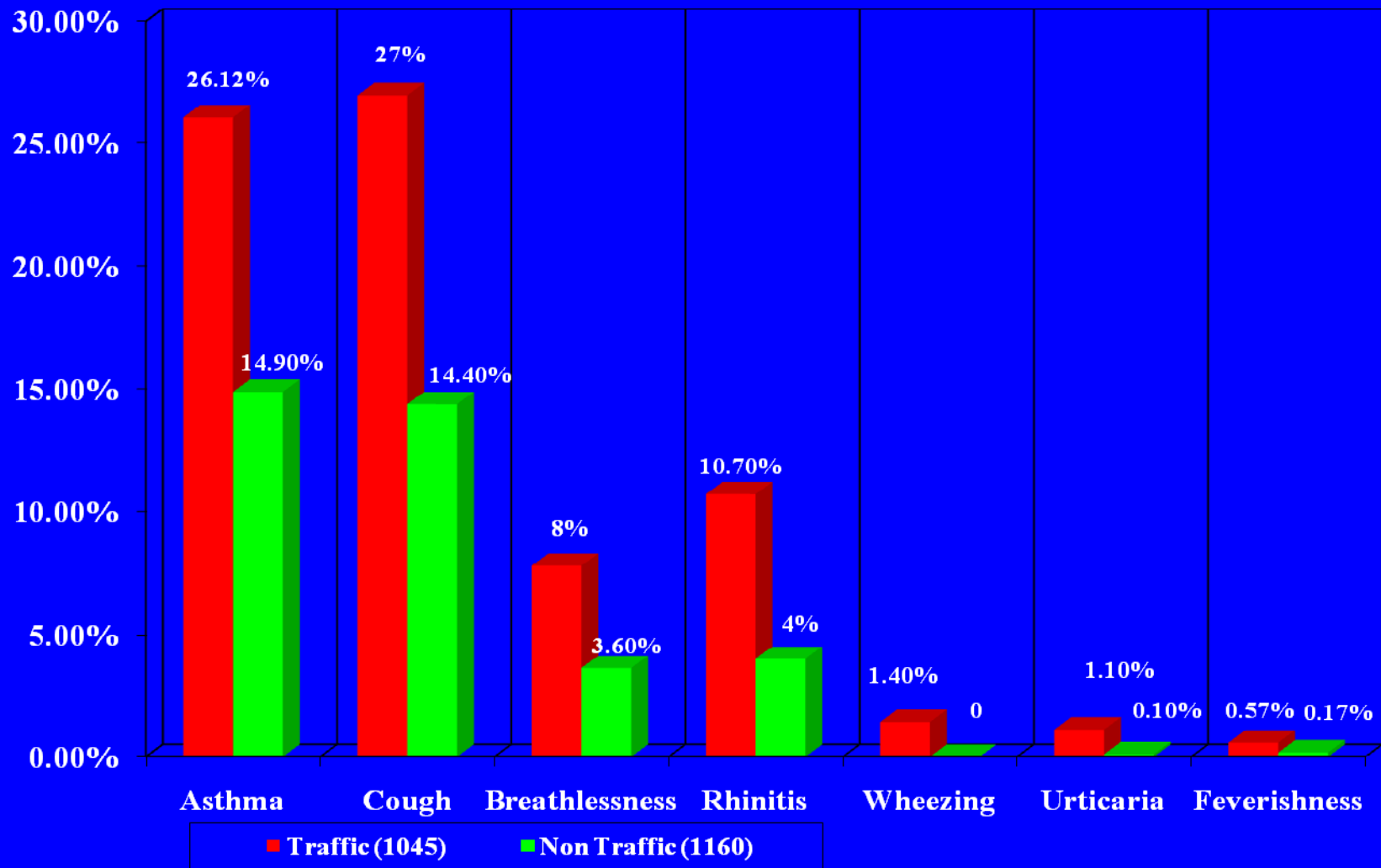
**Children of heavy traffic school suffer more from asthma; it further increases in low socioeconomic children**



*Dr. H. Paramesh; Indian Journal of Paediatrics, 2002; 69(4): 309-312*

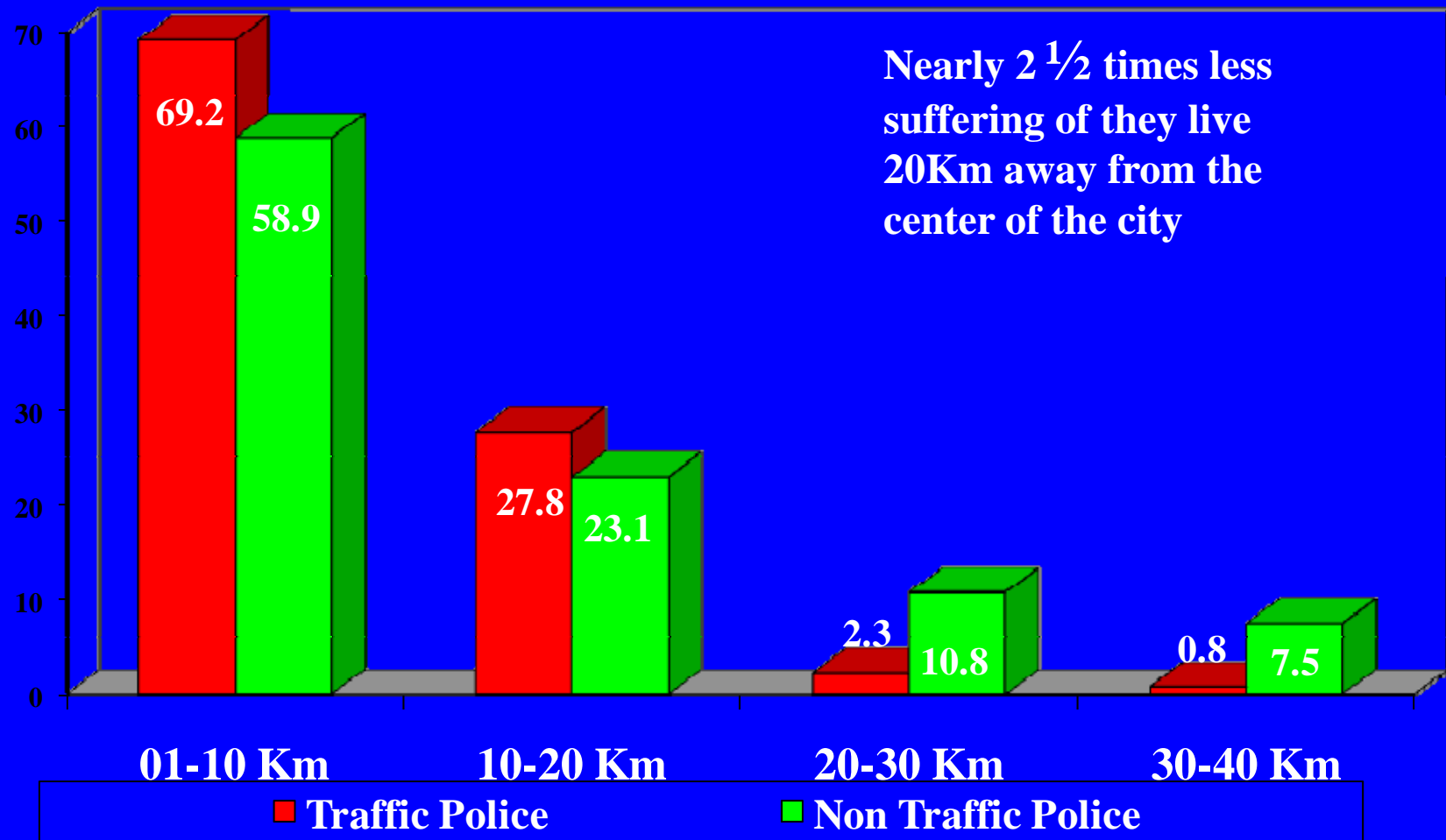
*H.Paramesh I.A.P Text book of Pediatrics -2013*

# Traffic Police Suffer More from Air Pollution than Non-Traffic Police



*H. Paramesh, XI National Symposium on Environment, BARC, 2002*  
*H. Paramesh State of Env& action plan - 2005*

# Distance of living away from the center of the city / asthma



Source - H. Paramesh, XI National Symposium on Environment 2002  
H. Paramesh State of Environment & action plan - 2005

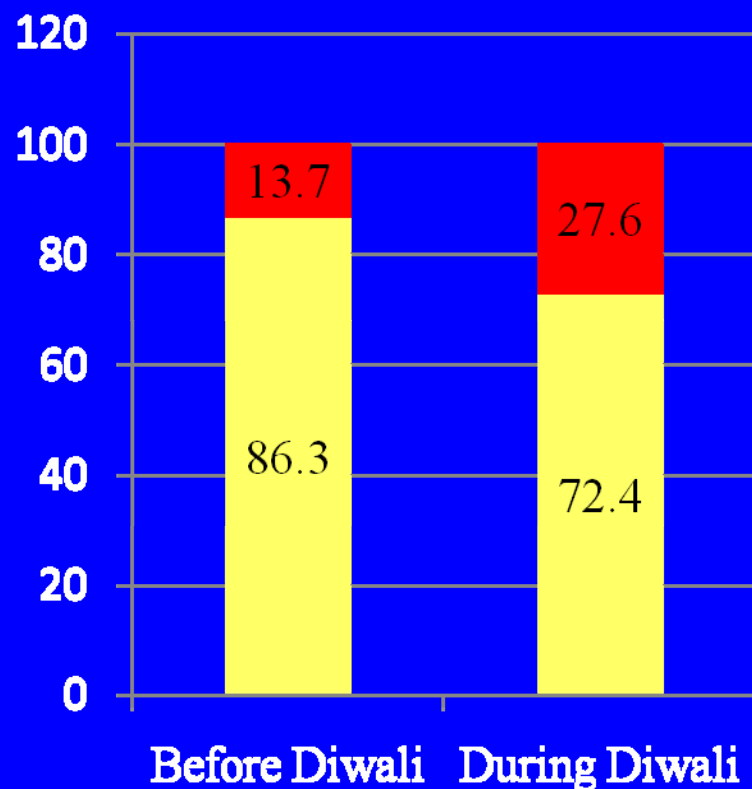
BARC



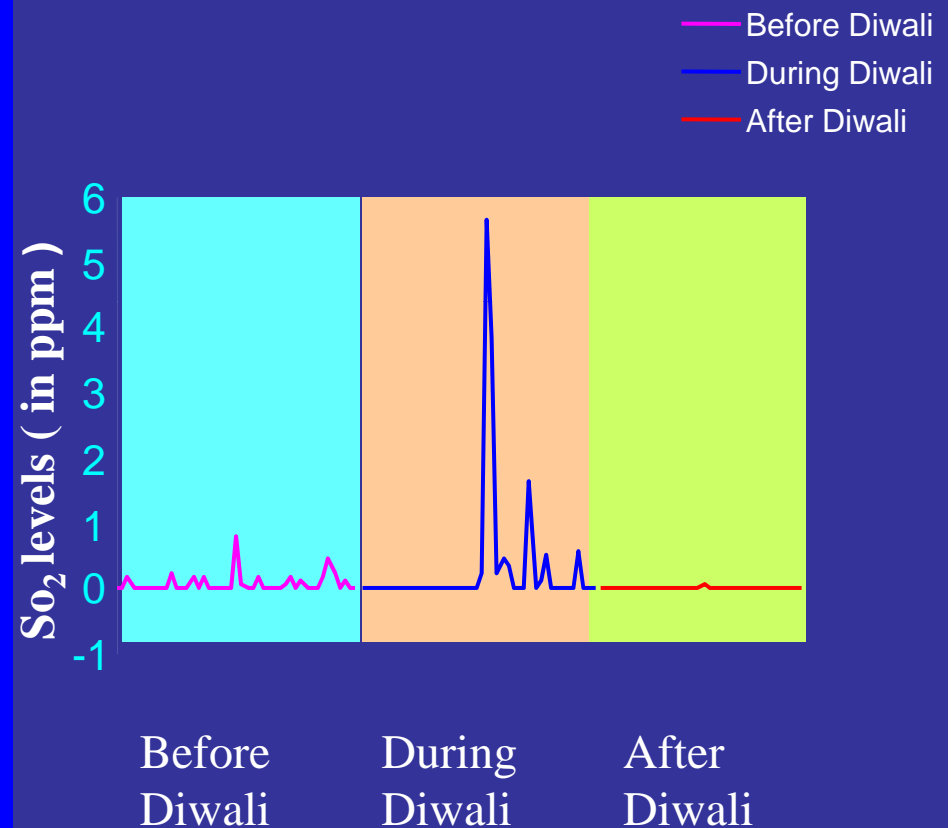
## E.R visits for Wheezing During Diwali (Light) Festival increased by 100%



## Mean Changes in $\text{SO}_2$ Levels (ppm)



P Value : 0.064



Ambient  $\text{SO}_2$  levels reached values **200 times** above the safety limits recommended by WHO

# Lead Poisoning

- Ingested, inhaled or absorbed through skin
- Source:
  - **86% of atmospheric lead – auto exhaust, leaded petrol**, water pipes, paint, battery storage, crystal glass, ceramic glaze, enamel jewelry, etc .
  - Lead concentration in dust is directly proportional to the volume of traffic
  - Children absorb 50% and adults 10-20% of ingested lead.
  - **Lead in tissue, cord blood correlate with air levels.**
  - **Global burden 0.6% (WHO – 2010).**
- Effect:
  - GIT, peripheral nerve, central nervous system, **decreased IQ, convulsions, coma, death.** 1microgrm / dl decreases I.Q by 0.25 points
  - Saudi Arabia study – 5000 children – 1989 – using 0.8 G/L of lead in petrol showed no alarming lead poisoning.
  - **Bangalore study – 863 children – using 0.59 G/L of lead in petrol showed – 4.6% of increased lead level over 10µg/dl\*.**
- Trend:
  - Use of unleaded petrol will reduce lead pollution. No cause for fear psychosis, however there should not be any complacency in preventive measures.

**AVOID MEDIAGENIC DISEASE**

# Indoor Air Pollution

Aero-biologicals		Irritants	
❖ Dust mite	- 50% 5000/g	❖ Cigarette smoke	
		○ 1994	- 6.0%
❖ Cockroach	- 25.00%	○ 1999	- 7.5%
		○ 2004	- 7.9%
❖ Fungi Pollens	- 07.50%	❖ Mosquito Coil	- 5.0%
		○ 2002	- 5.0%
❖ Pets	- 05.00% (2002) 05.7% (2010)	○ 2010	- 7.9%
		❖ Other smokes	
❖ Viruses	- 40.00%	❖ Formaldehyde	
○ RSV		❖ Volatile organic compounds	
○ Para influenza			
○ Corono			
○ Adeno			
○ <i>Rhino</i>			
❖ Food	- 19.90%		

# Childhood Pets Linked to Lower Allergy Risk



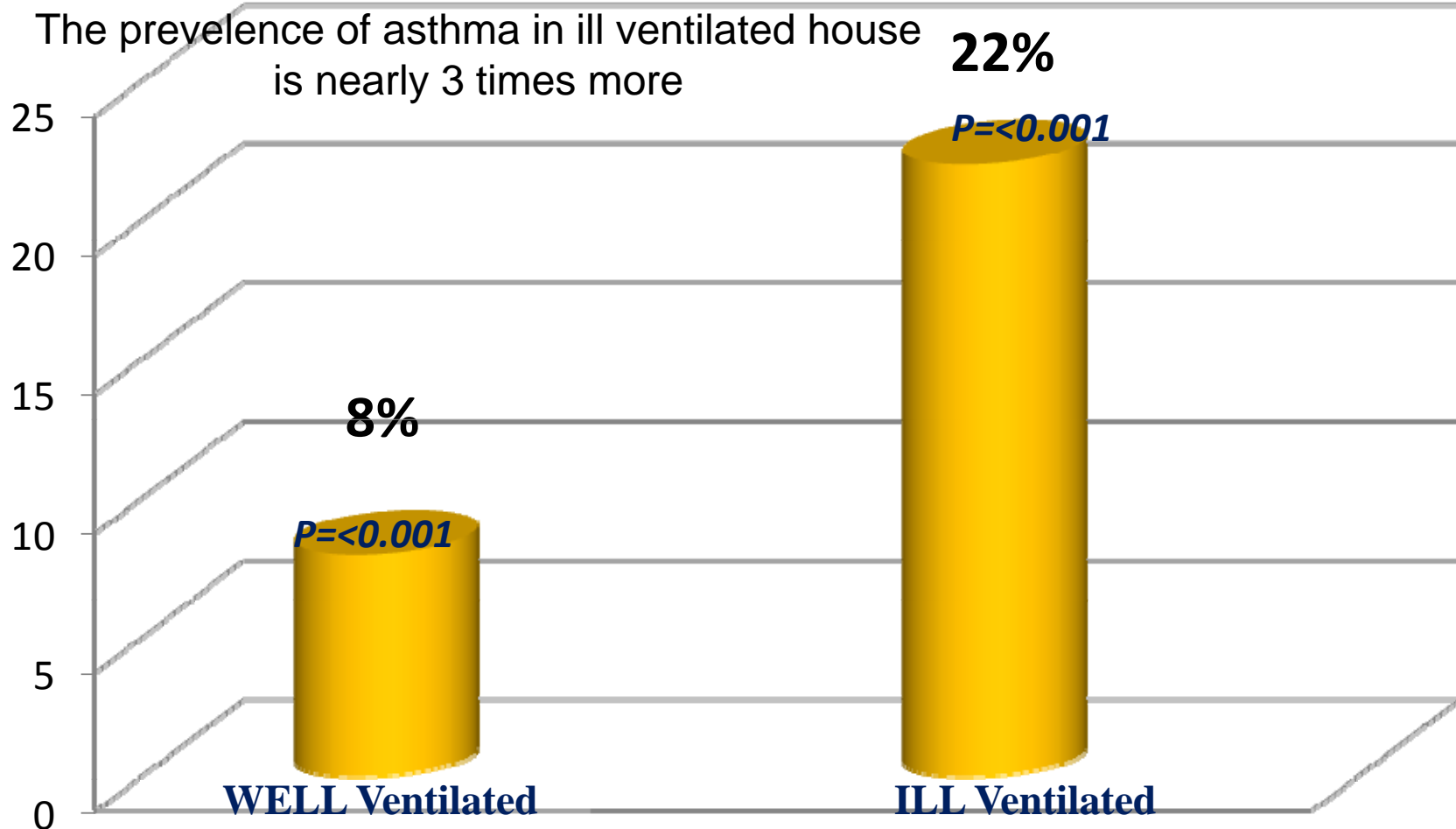
**Family pets, in particular dogs, need not be removed to prevent allergies and in fact may protect against allergies.**

**Pets are not the cause for increased prevalence of asthma. They are stress busters**

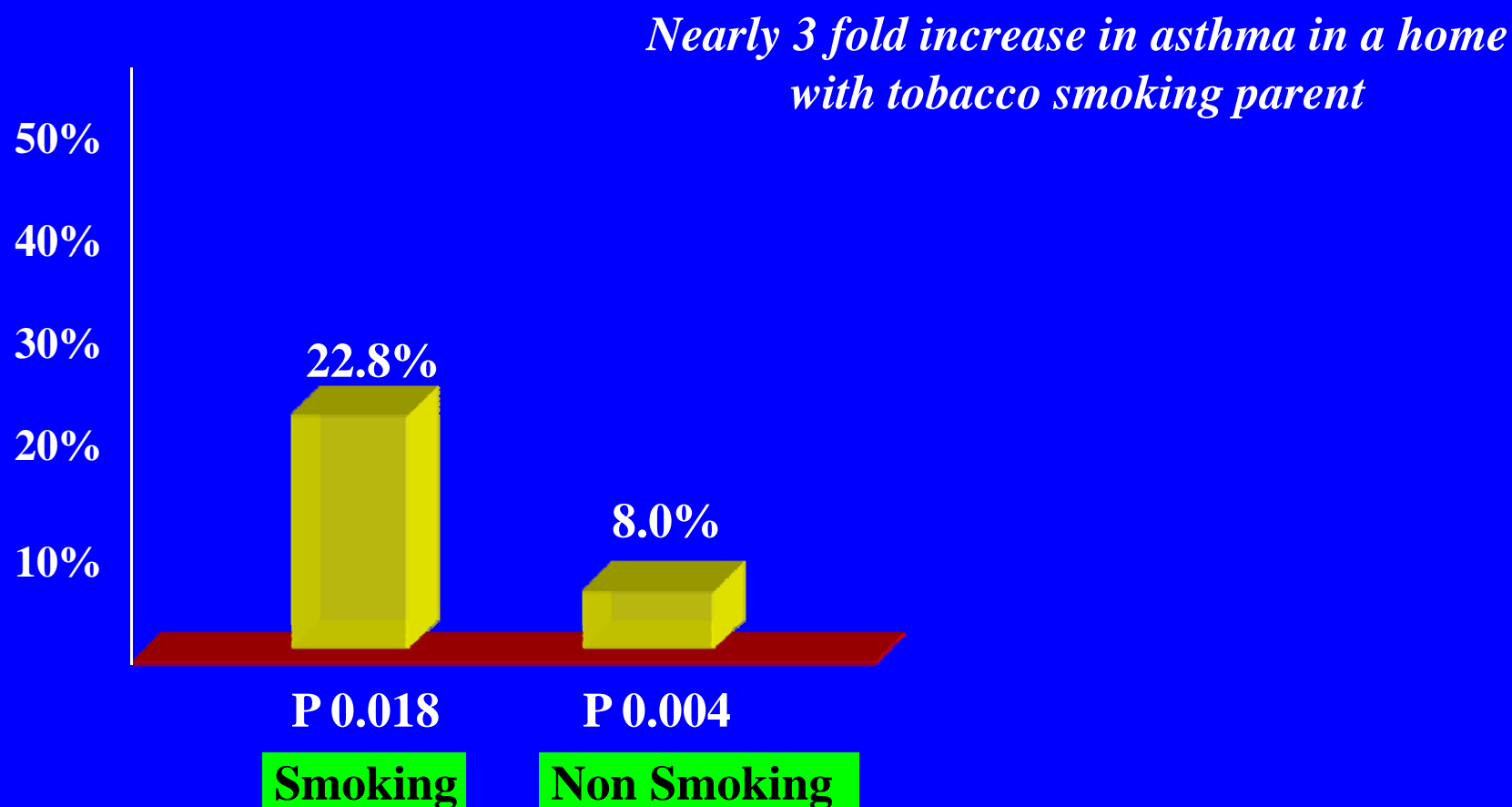
**McLance Matheson et al Journal of Allergy and clinical immunology online July 13, 2011**

***H. Paramesh Indian Jourl of Ped - 2002***

# Ventilation & Asthma. no - 418



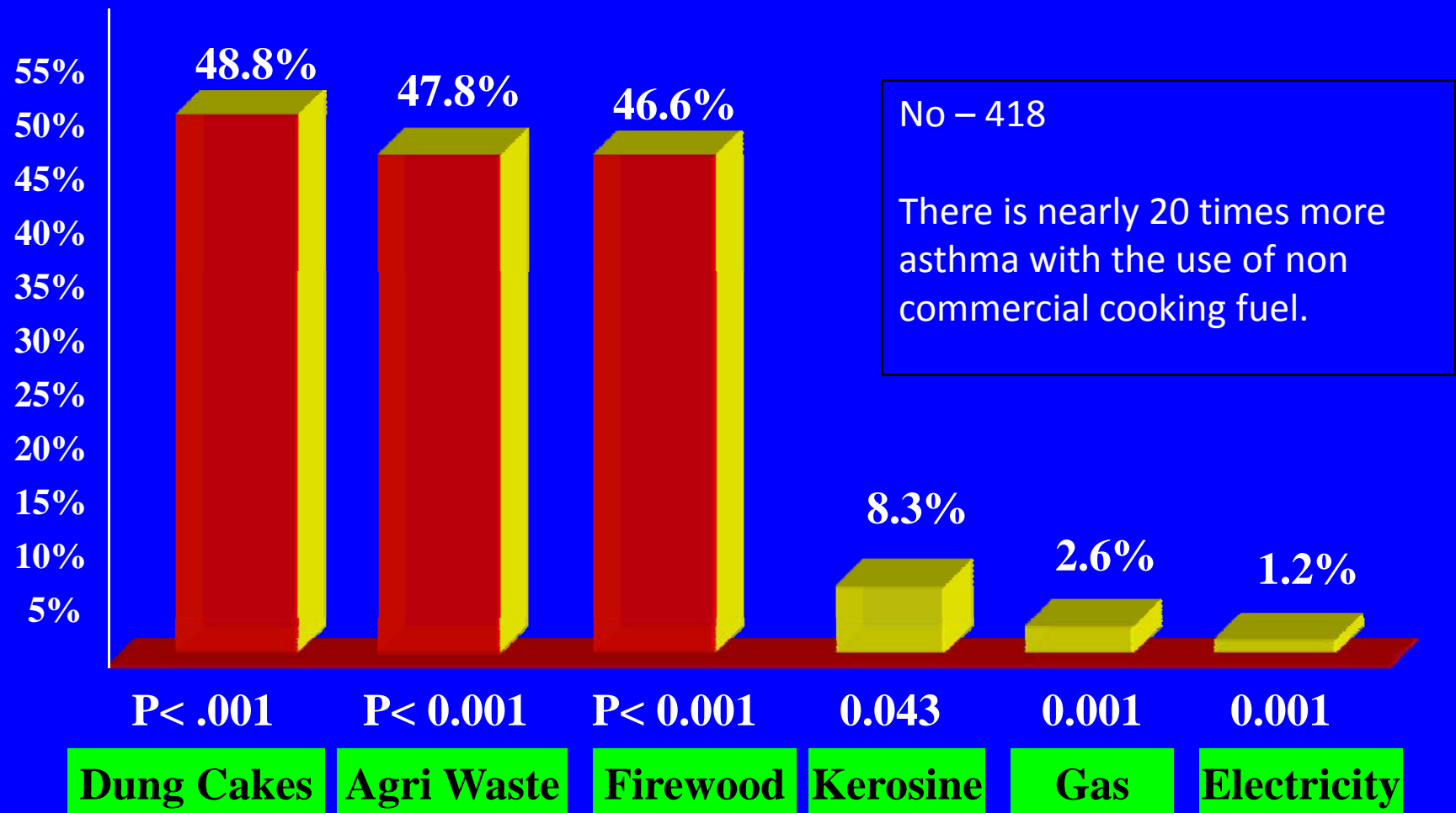
# Cigarette Smoking Parents V/s Asthma Prevelence in Children no - 418



*Paramesh H Cherian E 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Environment and Childrens health 201*  
*Paramesh H. I.A.P Text book of Ped - 2013*

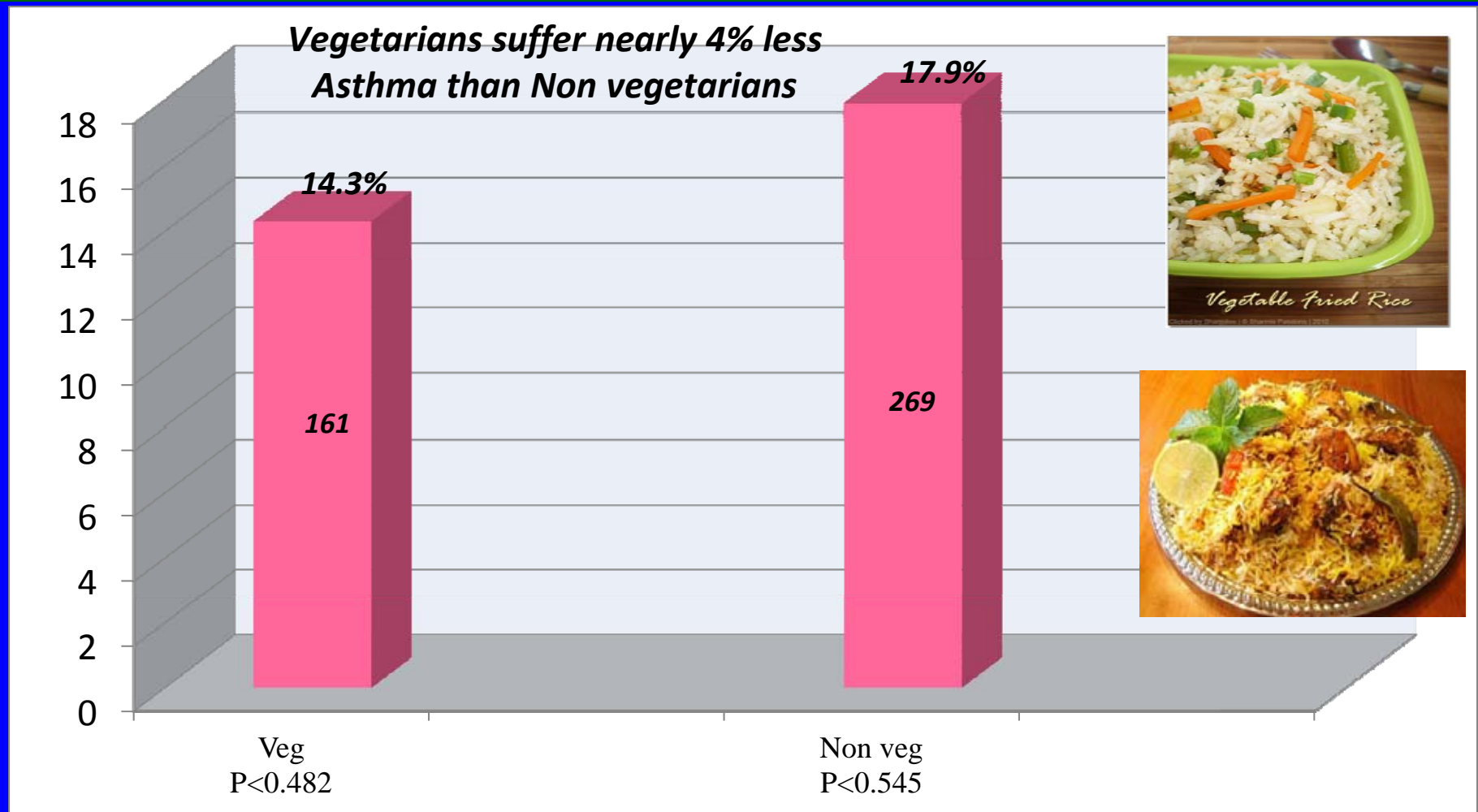


# Cooking Fuel V/s Prevelence of Asthma in Children



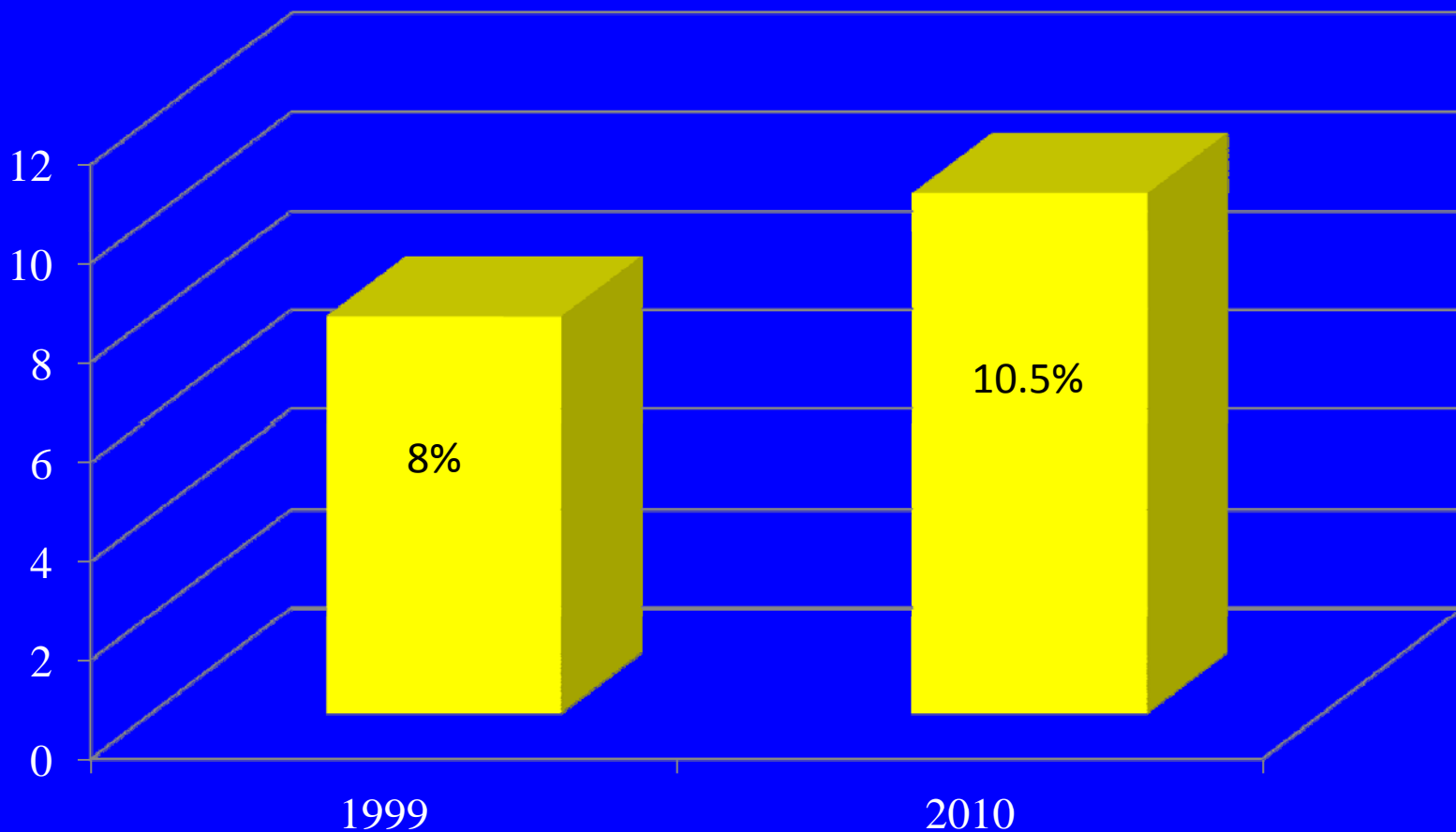
# Asthma v/s Dietary Habits

No 418



*H. Paramesh I.A.P text book of Ped - 2013*

# Incidence of Chronic Cough

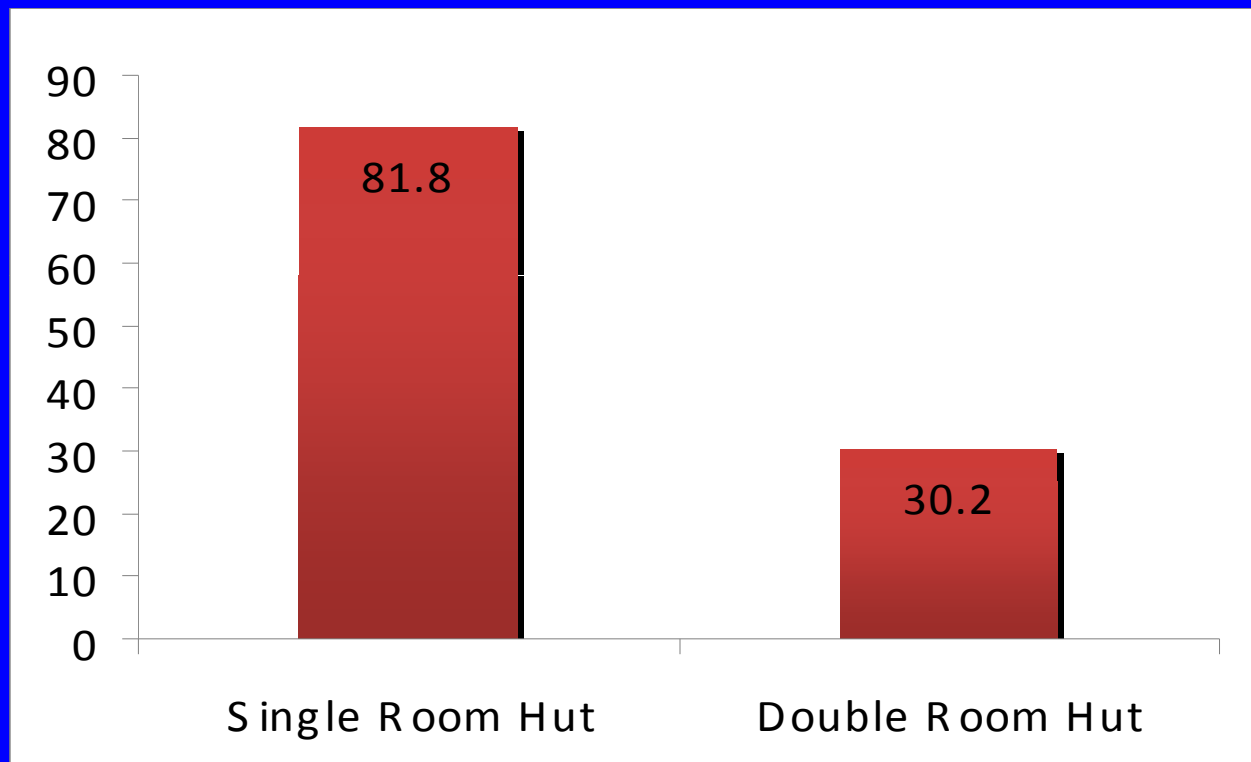


*Paramesh H Ped today 1999*

*Paramesh H Cherian E 5<sup>th</sup> Intl Conf Env child health 2010*

# Point Prevalence of respiratory infection/indoor pollution A Rural Study

No. of houses 612, children <5 years 301



Children living in single room are 10.5 times more likely to develop respiratory infection when compared to children living in double rooms.  $P < 0.001^{**}$

*Dr. H. Paramesh, Elizabeth Cherian; International Conference on Environment and Child Health, Vienna, Austria 2007.*

# **Take home message**

- ❖ **Air Pollution increases the non communicable respiratory diseases significantly.**
- ❖ **The economic and social burden is horrendous**
- ❖ **The environmental degradation is unimaginable**
- ❖ **We all have to pay thru our nose, lungs and heart**
- ❖ **It is time that the preventive measures are taken at the earliest, while we are moving forward with less air pollution which can be sustained.**

# The Impact of Our Research Work

- Utilized by **Supreme Court of India**
  - In appointing Bhurelal Committee to **clean up the cities in a time-bound fashion**
  - Instructions to builders to follow strict **guidelines at school environment**
- Police personnel study **discussed in the Parliament** for remedial measures of the air pollution
- Brining **legislation to ban tobacco smoke in public places in Karnataka**
- Our work been cited various peer reviewed journals and text books
- Instituted **lung functions, pulse oximetry and audiometry** to all the employees and public who have been affected by all industries in Karnataka
- Instituted measurement of **ozone, ultra-fine-particles(2.5micorons) and sulphate** particles by Bangalore Metro Rail system



What Comes out:  
Clean up the mess.




# We hold our future in our hands and it is our children



*Poster Contest by HRIDAY with support from WHO SEARo*

I end with this beautiful reminder to us from a child in India. We must recognize the **environmental risks** to our **Politically powerless** children and assume our responsibilities for preventing them, because we hold our future in our hands — and it is our children.

A photograph of two sparrows perched on a thin, brown branch. The bird on the left is a House Sparrow with a brown head, back, and wings, and a lighter-colored breast. The bird on the right is a Tree Sparrow with a grey head, a reddish-brown back, and a white breast with dark streaks. The background is a soft, out-of-focus blue and green.

**“ A Healthy Breath will always bring  
Healthy life”  
“Each one Teach one and  
plant one tree”**

**Thank You!**

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