





## World Brain Day

(22 July 2018)













# Air pollution is a modifiable risk factor for cerebrovascular and neurodegenerative diseases.

#worldbrainday2018 #wbd18cleanairforbrainhealth







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#### Introduction

In recent times, the effects of air pollution on our health has attracted increasing interest with international institutions providing growing mortality and morbidity data. The latest estimation of deaths attributable to air pollution worldwide is 9 million deaths annually. These deaths are related to cardiac diseases such as myocardial infarction or congestive heart failure, neurological events such as stroke, lung diseases and cancer.

Stroke notwithstanding, the suspected impact of air pollution on the brain is an emerging and worrisome issue.







#### What is air pollution?

Air pollution is a global and diffuse contamination by noxious bioaerosols (pollen, germs and toxins) and chemical compounds (manmade or of natural origin). Mostly longterm exposure to relatively high levels of certain chemicals in workplace air has resulted in many examples of nervous system damage over the past century.

In addition to air pollution also occupational and residential air pollution is emerging. An example is the exposure to chemotherapy and metabolites of hospital personnel and the biologic circle resulting in contamination of surface water.



### What are these pollutants?

The chemical nature of environmental pollutants is complex and variable. Some gases (carbon dioxide and methane) are emitted into the atmosphere naturally from the decay of organic waste. Many are entirely manmade.







## What are the impacts of air pollution on brain health?

Recent publications have shown evidence for air pollution as a stroke risk.

The recent Global Burden of Disease study for example has investigated data from 1990 to 2013 in 188 countries.

It demonstrated that air pollution contributes to up to 30% of the burden of stroke.

The adverse effects of air pollution are most important in low- and middle-income countries and for vulnerable patients with other vascular risk factors or a prior history of stroke.





## What are the impacts of air pollution on brain health?

Stroke is the leading cause of motor handicap, the second cause of death in people older than 60 years, one of the main reasons for hospitalization, and a risk factor for dementia.

The list of possible air pollution and environmental pollution adverse effects is increasing. Neuro - developmental disorders and neurodegenerative diseases, possibly also neuroinflammatory diseases are discussed among others as having a potential association to polluted air.

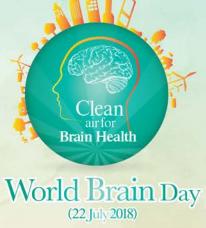




### What are the sources of the primary pollutants?

While there are some natural sources of air pollution such as volcanic eruptions, activities, and fires, most can be attributed to human activities. The major source derives from widespread reliance on combustible fossil fuels for energy needed by industries, transportation and temperature control (both heating and cooling). Other human activities, such as agriculture practices, livestock and deforestation, are important additional sources.







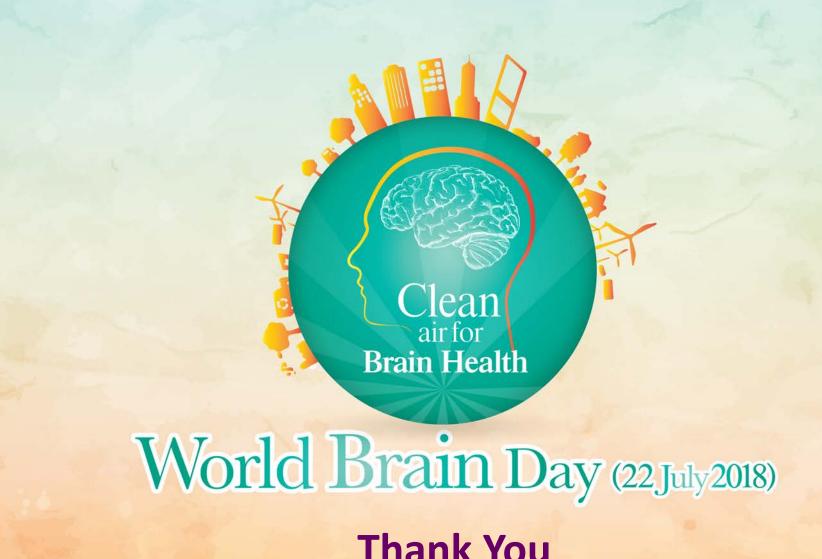
### Why is this awareness so important?

Air pollution and environmental pollution is a potentially modifiable risk factor for some cerebrovascular and neurodegenerative diseases. The dogma has changed: prevention is definitely not only an individual concern but must be considered at the societal level. This enlarging worldwide public health problem requires environmental health policies able to reduce air pollution to protect brain health and not only lungs.









**Thank You**