







Effets de la pollution atmosphérique sur la santé humaine : introduction scientifique et technique



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COI

- ERS Ethics and Integrity Committee (Member)
- EAACI ROC
- AAAAI Environmental Exposures and Respiratory Health Committee
- ATS Health Policy Committee
- IRD Ethics Committee (President)
- Comité prévention et protection (CPP) MEDD
- SFA Scientific Committee (Member)
- CSTB Scientific Committee (Member)
- RNSA Scientific Committee (Member)
- Météo France (Commission Santé)
- Société de Pneumologie de Langue Française: GT PAPPEI



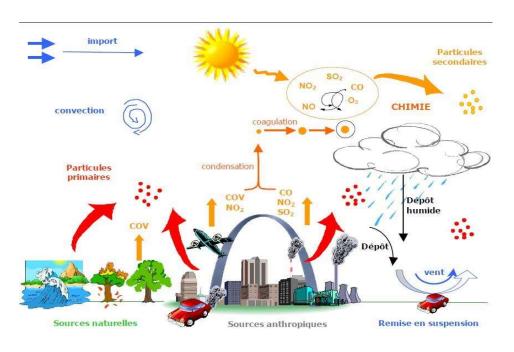
Questions

- 1. Quels sont les polluants et leurs sources?
- 2. Quel est l'état de la pollution atmosphérique? Combien sommes nous exposés?
- 3. Quel est l'impact de la pollution atmosphérique sur l'asthme et les allergies (genèse et aggravation)?
- 4. Sommes-nous tous égaux face à la pollution?
- 5. Est-il possible de faire de la prévention?

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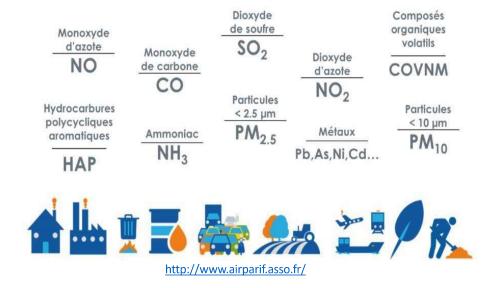
Quelles sources des polluants atmosphériques?



D'après Air Parif



Les polluants atmosphériques, un mélange complexe et ubiquitaire!



Et il n'y a pas le choix: il faut respirer!

Outdoor air pollution: the main indicators monitored in France/Europe

From Industrial settings

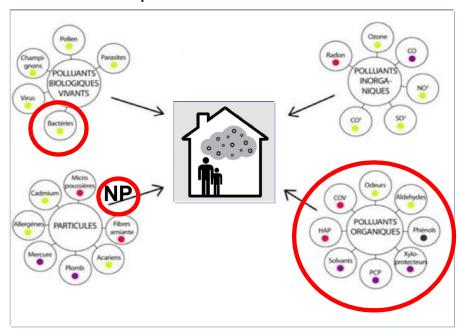
- Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)
- Particulate matter (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5})

From transport

- Particulate matter (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5})
- Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
- Carbon monoxide (CO)
- Volatile organic compounds (VOC)
- Several toxic metals such as lead, arsenic, cadmium, nickel, or quicksilver.
- Ozone (O₃)



Et la qualité de l'air intérieur!





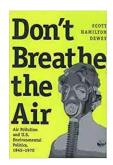
Effets sanitaires de la pollution atmosphérique

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Préoccupation sanitaire majeure















IDESP

Data for health



« Air pollution is the new tobacco »

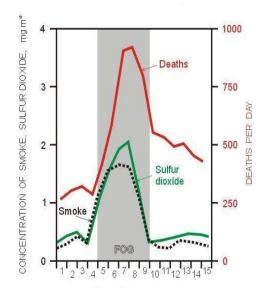
Dr Tedros Adhanom Grebreyesus WHO Director-General

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Les pics de pollution et leurs impacts sanitaires: le « great smog » de Décembre 1952





Premières estimations: 4000 décès Nouvelle évaluation: 12000 décès

"A Retrospective Assessment of Mortality from the London Smog Episode of 1952" Environ Health Perspect , 2004,112,6-8



Old style air pollution

London 1952

New Delhi 2015



Annesi-Maesano, It is not time to lower the guard! ERJ 2015

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New Style Air Pollution

lth

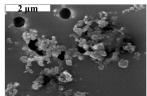


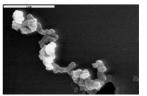
Mar 17th 2014, 12:33 BY S.P. | PARIS



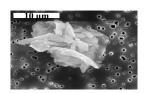


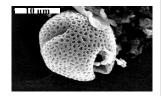








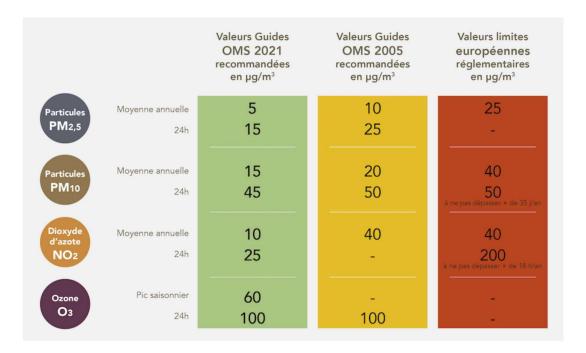




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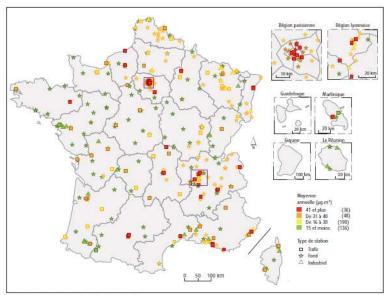
Valeurs Guides OMS et UE



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Contentieux européen pour non respect de valeurs limites européennes





Marseille,
Paris, Clermont-Ferrand,
Montpellier, Strasbourg,
Lyon, Rouen,

NO₂ Toulon, Toulouse, Reims, Grenoble, Rennes, Nice, Tours, Saint-Etienne, Bordeaux,

la zone urbaine régionale de Languedoc-Roussillon,

la zone urbaine régionale de Poitou-Charentes,

la Vallée de l'Arve

Note: seuf annuel pour la protection de la santé humaine: 40 µg.m². Source: Géod'Au; mai 2015, Tratements: 50x6, 2015

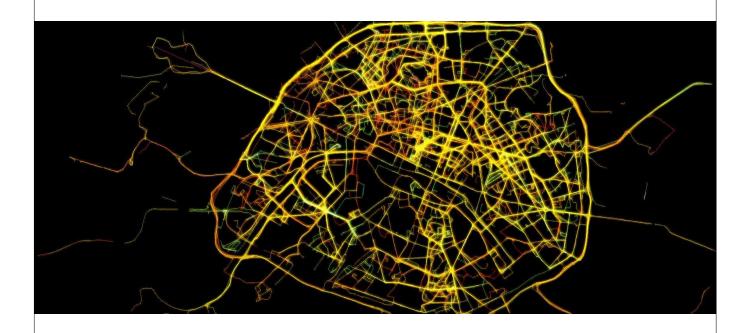
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PM10: 10 zones et agglomérations

Paris, Lyon, Grenoble, Marseille, Martinique-ZUR, Rhône-Alpes-ZUR, PACA-ZUR, Nice, Toulon, et « Douai-Béthune-Valenciennes ».



Pollution in Paris



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Air pollution exposure in Europe





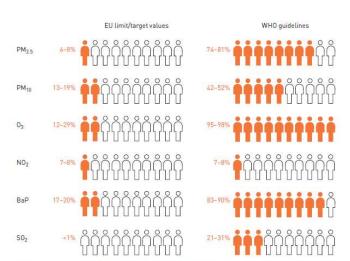






The clear and persistent impact of air pollution on chronic respiratory diseases: a call for interventions

ERJ 2021



92-99% of the world population overexposed.

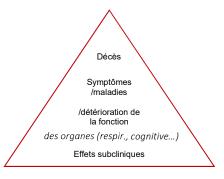
FIGURE 1 Exceedance of air quality standards and guidelines in European urban areas (data from www.eea. europa.eu/themes/air/health-impacts-of-air-pollution). WHO: World Health Organization; PM_{2.5} particulate matter of diameter of 2.5 μm, PM₁₀: particulate matter of diameter of 10 μm; BaP: benzola]pyrene. EU reference values [annual value]: PM_{2.5}: 25 μg·m⁻³, PM₁₀: 40 μg·m⁻³, NO₂: 40 μg·m⁻³, O₃: 120 μg·m⁻³, O₃: 120 μg·m⁻³, O₃: 120 μg·m⁻³, VM O air quality guidelines: EU reference values [annual value]: PM_{2.5}: 10 μg·m⁻³, PM₁₀: 20 μg·m⁻³, NO₂: 40 μg·m⁻³, O₃: 100 μg·m⁻³ [8-h mean]; SO₂: 20 μg·m⁻³ [24-h mean]; BaP: 0.12 ng·m⁻³.



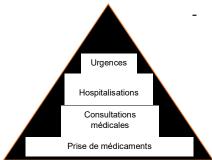
Pyramide des effets sur la santé de la pollution atmosphérique et de leurs conséquences sur la prise en charge et le recours aux soins

2 types d'effets:

- À court terme
- À long terme



Effets sanitaires



Conséquences sur la prise en charge et le recours aux soins

La base de la pyramide indique le pourcentage de la population atteinte

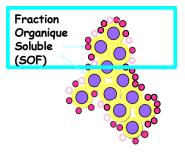
I. Annesi-Maesano, Revue des Maladies Respiratoires 2020

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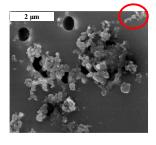
Les particules atmosphériques fines (PM 2.5) et ultrafines (PM 0.1)

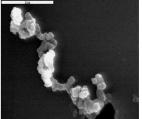
Particules Diesel



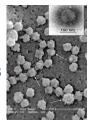
- sphères de carbone (0.01-0.08 μm) qui forment des agglomérats (0.05- 1 μm)
- hydrocarbures adsorbés
- hydrocarbures condensés
- Sulfates hydratés

Suies (60-90% PM2.5 trafic)



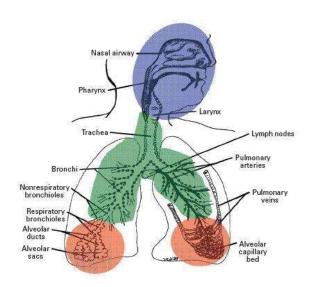


- Composés organiques
- Métaux
- Endotoxines bactériennes
- Allergènes
- Virus Sars Cov 2?

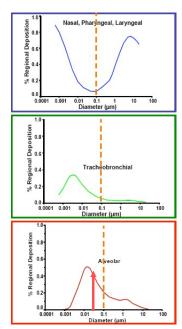




Les particules se déposent dans l'appareil respiratoire en fonction de leur taille



Surface 140 m²



Oberdorster, EHP, 2005

IDESP

Qu'est-ce que nous avons récemment appris sur les effets sanitaires de la pollution de l'air?

- 1. La pollution atmosphérique touche <u>plusieurs organes</u> avec des effets à court ou à long terme
- 2. Il n'y a pas de seuil au dessous duquel les individus sont protégés
 - Effets observés aussi à des concentrations considérées comme protectives (selon les standards de l'OMS ou la CE) lorsqu'il s'agit d'expositions chroniques
 - Effets augmentés chez certains sujets, bien évidemment les sujets malades de maladies chroniques les enfants, les personnes âgées, mais aussi certaines personnes actives très exposées



Tous les organes sont atteints

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Les impacts de la pollution de fond: l'importance des particules fines

- Etude ACS « Américan Cancer Society »Pope et al 2002
- ➤500 000 sujets âgés de plus de 30 ans suivis pendant 16 ans
- Augmentation de 10μg/m3 du niveau de PM2.5 associée à une augmentation du risque de décès
 - toutes causes: +6%
 - pour causes cardio-pulmonaires : + 9 %
 - par cancer du poumon : + 8 %











EDITORIAL AIR POLLUTION

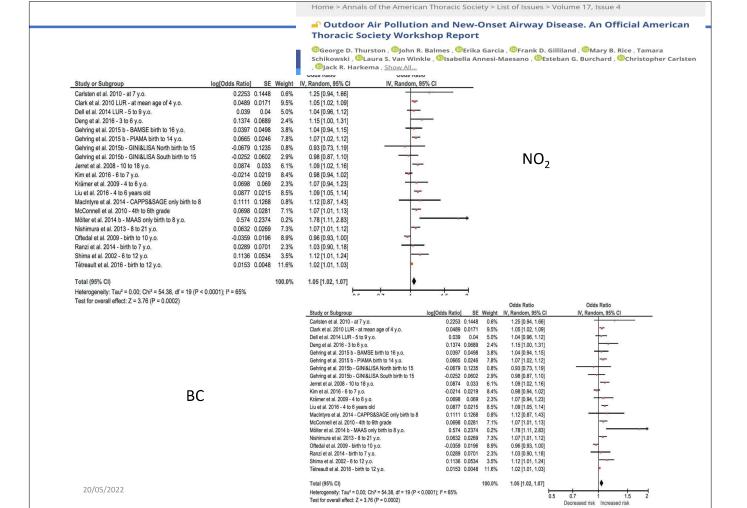


The clear and persistent impact of air pollution on chronic respiratory diseases: a call for interventions

Isabella Annesi-Maesano ©¹, Francesco Forastiere², John Balmes³,4,5, Erika Garcia ©⁶, Jack Harkema², Stephen Holgate³, Frank Kelly², Haneen Khreis⁵, Barbara Hoffmann¹¹, Cara Nichole Maesano¹, Rob McConnell¹¹, David Peden ©¹², Kent Pinkerton¹³, Tamara Schikowski¹⁴, George Thurston¹⁵, Laura S. Van Winkle¹⁶ and Christopher Carlsten ©¹²

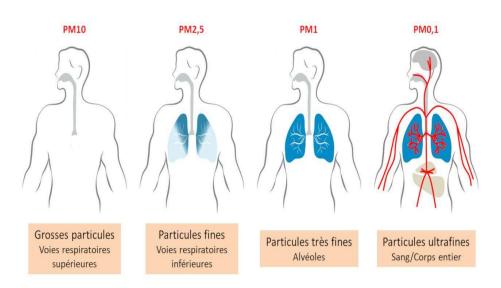
Affiliations: ¹Sorbonne Université and INSERM, Epidemiology of Allergic and Respiratory Diseases Dept, Institut Pierre Louis of Epidemiology and Public Health, Paris, France. ²Environmental Research Group, King's College, London, UK. ³University of California Berkeley-University of California San Francisco Joint Medical Program, Berkeley, CA, USA. ⁴School of Public Health, University of California, Berkeley, CA, USA. ⁵Dept of Medicine, School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, CA, USA. ⁶Dept of Preventive Medicine, Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA. ⁷Dept of Pathobiology and Diagnostic Investigation, College of Veterinary Medicine, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA. ⁸Clinical and Experimental Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK. ⁹Center for Advancing Research in Transportation Emissions, Energy, and Health CARTEEH), Texas A&M Transportation Institute (TTI), College Station, TX, USA. ¹⁰Institute for Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine, Center for Health and Socials, Heinrich Heine University of Dissolder.

ERJ 2021 SPIF 2022



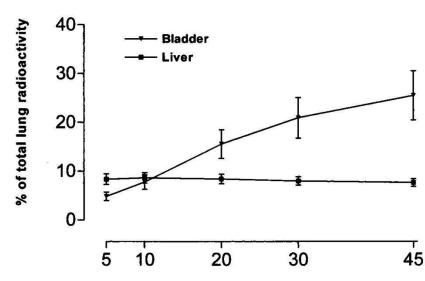


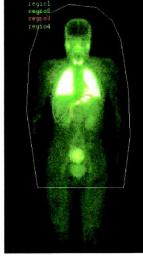
Donc les particules vont plus loin



Passage of Inhaled Particles Into the Blood Circulation in Humans. Nemmar et al. Circulation 2002;105:411.

Ultrafine carbon black particles labeled with Technetium-99 were detected in the blood of human volunteers within 5 – 20 minutes after inhalation





Time (min)

The radioactivity recorded over the liver and bladder expressed as a percentage of the initial lung radioactivity

A joint ERS/ATS policy statement: what constitutes an adverse health effect of air pollution? An analytical framework

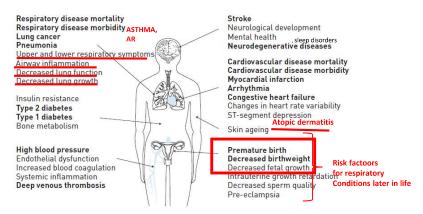
George D. Thurston¹, Howard Kipen², Isabella Annesi-Maesano³, John Balmes^{4,5}, Robert D. Brook⁶, Kevin Cromar⁷, Sara De Matteis⁸, Francesco Forastiere⁹, Bertil Forsberg¹⁰, Mark W. Frampton¹¹, Jonathan Grigg¹², Dick Heederik¹³, Frank J. Kelly¹⁴, Nino Kuenzli^{15,16}, Robert Laumbach², Annette Peters¹⁷, Sanjay T. Rajagopalan¹⁸, David Rich¹⁹, Beate Ritz²⁰, Jonathan M. Samet²¹, Thomas Sandstrom¹¹, Torben Sigsgaard²², Jordi Sunyer²³ and Bert Brunekreef^{13,24}



Several organs and diseases

Eur Respir J 2017; 49: 1600419

FIGURE 1 Overview of diseases, conditions and biomarkers affected by outdoor air pollution. Updated based on [31]. Bold type indicates conditions currently included in the Global. Burden of Disease categories.



4 modes of penetration

- 1. Inhalation
- 2. Contact
- 3. Ingestion
- 4. Blood-brain barrier (via inhalation)

and actions on the fetus (placental passage)

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Effets visibles à faibles doses

Des effets observés aussi à des concentrations considérées comme protectives

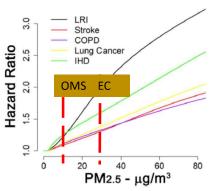


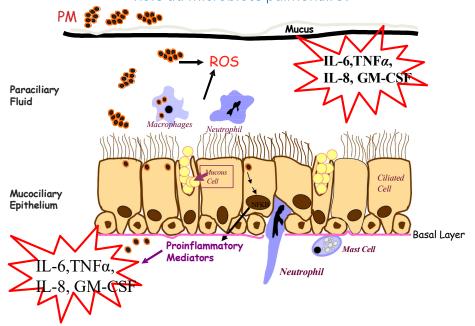
Fig. 1. GEMM hazard ratio predictions over PM_{0.5} exposure range for noncommunicable diseases plus LRIs (NCD+LRI). (7op) With 95% confidence interval (gray shaded area). (Bottom) GEMM predictions for each of the five causes of death displayed. GEMM NCD+LRI, GEMM IHD, and GEMM stroke were based on the 60- to 64-y-old age group.

Effets augmentés chez les sujets susceptibles



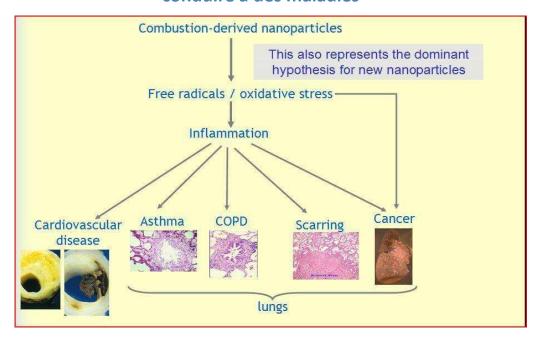


Les Particules atmosphériques induisent une inflammation dans les voies respiratoires Rôle du microbiote pulmonaire?





L'inflammation pulmonaire chronique peut conduire à des maladies



Association of Improved Air Quality with Lung Development in Children

W. James Gauderman, Ph.D., Robert Urman, M.S., Edward Avol, M.S., Kiros Berhane, Ph.D., Rob McConnell, M.D., Edward Rappaport, M.S., Roger Chang, Ph.D., Fred Lurmann, M.S., and Frank Gilliland, M.D., Ph.D.

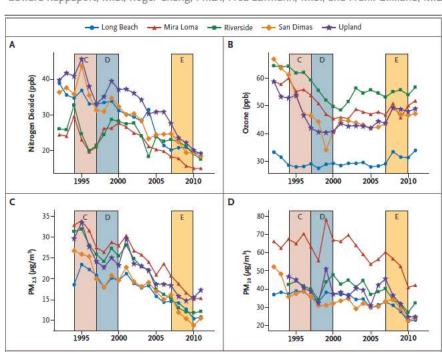
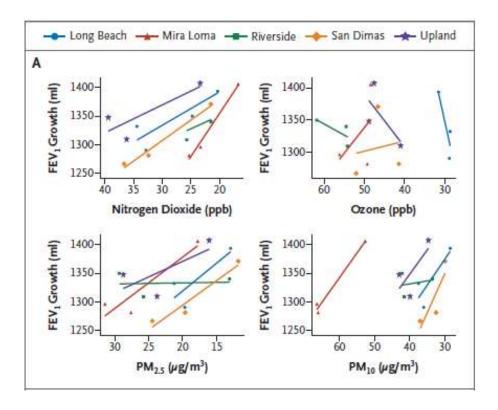


Figure 1. Levels of Four Air Pollutants from 1994 to 2011 in Five Southern California Communities. Colored bands represent the relevant 4-year averaging period for the analysis of lung-function growth in each of the three cohorts, C, D, and E. $PM_{2.5}$ denotes particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 μ m, and PM_{10} particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than $10\,\mu$ m. Yaoundé 2021





20/05/2022 Yaoundé 2021 33 N ENGL J MED 372;10 NEJM.ORG MARCH 5, 2015

A long terme



Interdiction du diesel à Tokyo en 2003 - maintien à Osaka

Déclin NO2 similaire Tokyo vs Osaka

Mais déclin plus important à Tokyo des PM 2,5

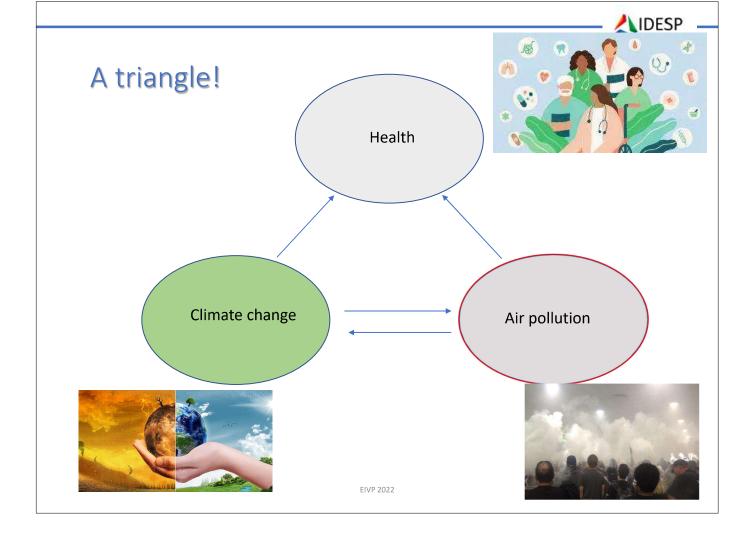
Après ajustement sur les taux de mortalité standardisés pour l'âge à Osaka Le pourcentage de changement entre les **3 premières années** (Octobre 2000 à Septembre 2003) et les **3 dernières années** (Octobre 2009 à Septembre 2012) :

Toutes causes - 6%

Causes cardio-vasculaires -11%
Cardiopathies ischémiques -10%
Maladies vasculaires cérébrales - 6%
Maladies pulmonaires -22%

Cancer du poumon - 5%

Yorifuji T, Kashima S, Doi H. Fine-particulate Air Pollution from Diesel Emission Control and Mortality Rates in Tokyo: A Quasi-experimental Study. Epidemiology. 2016;27(6):1.





https://idesp.umontpellier.fr/

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