

World-first study shows increased atmospheric carbon levels damage young lungs, in mice

January 13 2021



Credit: Pixabay/CC0 Public Domain

Australian researchers who have conducted the first study looking at the direct health impacts of predicted carbon dioxide levels say the results

are worrying and highlight the urgent need for more research into the issue.

Researcher Associate Professor Alexander Larcombe, who is a member of the Wal-yan Respiratory Research Centre—which is a powerhouse partnership between Telethon Kids Institute, Perth Children's Hospital Foundation and Perth Children's Hospital—said humans had evolved to breathe atmospheric carbon dioxide at about 300 parts per million.

"Current levels are just over 400ppm, and climate change modeling predicts that within our lifetimes it is likely to increase to about double that," Assoc Prof Larcombe said.

"There is a lot of research that looks at the environmental and [health](#) impacts of climate change, but none that focus solely on the health effects of breathing in higher levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere."

Conducted in mice—which the researchers say are naturally able to better tolerate increased CO₂ levels due to their burrowing habits—the study found that exposure to about 900ppm of CO₂ had a direct impact on both the [lung function](#) and structure of mice that had been living in that environment throughout pregnancy, [early life](#), and into early adulthood.

"The [lung damage](#) included altered alveoli, which is the critical part of the lung that helps with gas exchange—meaning they could have had more difficulty breathing," Assoc Prof Larcombe said.

"We also saw some changes in the actual physical structure of the lungs and both of these changes meant the lungs weren't functioning as they should."

Interestingly, the lungs of adult mice that were not exposed to elevated CO₂ during early life did not show signs of impairment, which the researchers believe is because their lungs were fully formed before being exposed to the higher levels of CO₂.

The University of Western Australia researcher Dr. Caitlin Wyrwoll, who is a co-author on this study, described it as important work because it offered "the first insight into the fact that these higher levels of CO₂ exposure were indeed affecting the health of developing lungs."

"This work has shown us that exposure to these predicted CO₂ levels in pregnancy and early life is likely driving changes in lung function when the mice are adults. This therefore could be an opportunity to focus in on this period and help to protect [lung](#) development, and therefore improve the health outcomes later in life," Dr. Wyrwoll said.

She said more research in this area was critical to fully understand the potential health impact on our children in the future.

"The lungs are the first organs that we would expect to see affected, and it gives us a clue that other systems in the body might also be affected," Dr. Wyrwoll said.

"We need to do further research into how it affects the respiratory system, as well as how the bones and the kidneys are developing, but also how the brain is working."

Perth Children's Hospital Foundation chief executive Carrick Robinson said the Foundation was proud to support the Wal-yan Respiratory Research Centre.

"This is another example to highlight why it is so important to fund respiratory researchers here in WA. The Wal-yan powerhouse

partnership is dedicated to funding the very best people—and Associate Professor Larcombe is an exemplary example of that," Mr Robinson said.

More information: *Environmental Health Perspectives*, [DOI: 10.1289/EHP7305](https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP7305). 2021

Provided by Curtin University

Citation: World-first study shows increased atmospheric carbon levels damage young lungs, in mice (2021, January 13) retrieved 9 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-01-world-first-atmospheric-carbon-young-lungs.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.