

Even low levels of air pollution can increase the risk of cardiovascular disease

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Prolonged exposure to air pollution can be linked to an increased risk of stroke and coronary heart disease, even when levels are below the limits specified by the EU and WHO. This has been shown, among others, by

researchers at Karolinska Institutet and Helmholtz Zentrum München in a large European study published in *The Lancet Planetary Health*.

"Our results indicate that the current air quality guidelines do not provide sufficient protection," says Petter Ljungman, associate professor at the Institute of Environmental Medicine at Karolinska Institutet and joint last author of the article.

The study is a major European collaboration and involves more than 137,000 participants from six different cohorts in Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Germany that were followed for an average of 17 years. The researchers investigated whether there is a link between stroke or acute [coronary heart disease](#) and prolonged exposure to fine particulate matter (particles with a mass less than 2.5 microns in diameter, PM_{2.5}), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), black carbon, and ozone (O₃).

"We discovered a 10 per cent increase in the risk of suffering a stroke for every increase of 5 micrograms per cubic meter of fine particulate matter in the air where you live. Our study shows [air pollution](#) in urban areas is contributing to the risk of stroke even after adjustment for noise", says Annette Peters, Director at the Institute for Epidemiology at Helmholtz Zentrum München, who led study from the German side.

No safe thresholds

The researchers could also link nitrogen dioxide and [black carbon](#) to an increased risk of stroke. Only nitrogen dioxide was linked to an increased risk of coronary heart disease; every 10 micrograms per cubic meter increase in nitrogen dioxide in the air saw a 4 per cent increase in the risk of coronary heart disease. However, the study cannot establish any causal link.

The researchers were unable to detect any safe thresholds below which levels of air pollution are harmless to cardiovascular health. The adverse effects of [fine particulate matter](#) and [nitrogen dioxide](#) were also seen when analyses were limited to participants exposed to levels below the limits specified by WHO and EU (10 and 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively for PM_{2.5} and 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for NO₂).

"This is worrying and has a major impact on how aggressively we should strive for good air quality to prevent common and serious diseases," says Petter Ljungman.

More information: Kathrin Wolf et al, Long-term exposure to low-level ambient air pollution and incidence of stroke and coronary heart disease: a pooled analysis of six European cohorts within the ELAPSE project, *The Lancet Planetary Health* (2021). [DOI: 10.1016/S2542-5196\(21\)00195-9](#)

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