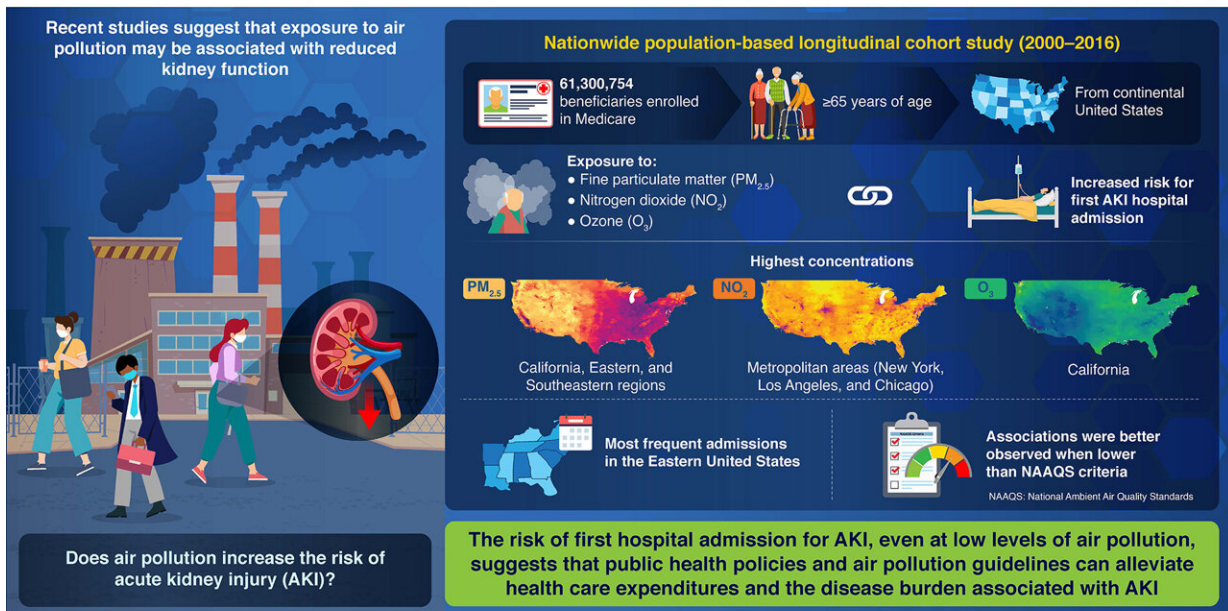


Study suggests that hospital admissions for acute kidney injury may be linked to air pollution

May 1 2023

Association Between Exposure to Air Pollution and First Hospital Admissions for Acute Kidney Injury



Air Pollution and Acute Kidney Injury in the U.S. Medicare Population: A Longitudinal Cohort Study
Lee et al. (2023) | *Environmental Health Perspectives* | DOI: 10.1289/EHP10729

Lab website: <https://www.whanheeleee.com/>
ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6723-9061

 PUSAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Scientists find the link between exposure to air pollution and the risk of the first hospitalization for AKI, and this link persisted even at low concentrations of fair pollution. Credit: Whanhee Lee from Pusan National University

Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a clinical syndrome characterized by a decrease in kidney function. AKI is very common in the United States'

Medicare population, particularly among hospital intensive care unit (ICU) admissions. Furthermore, AKI is associated with the incidence of end-stage renal disease, which eventually increases the burden of long-term care, higher health-care costs, and increased mortality.

In several instances, kidney diseases have been linked to [air pollution exposure](#). Inhaling [air pollutants](#), including gases like nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), and [fine particulate matter](#) (PM_{2.5}) that remains suspended in the air, can cause a decrease in kidney function, damaging the tissues and increasing the risk of AKI.

Long-term exposure to these pollutants has been linked to DNA damage in renal tissue sepsis, which ultimately leads to AKI. However, studies on the effects of environmental stressors such as air pollution on AKI are lacking.

To address this gap in research, a team of scientists, including Assistant Professor Whanhee Lee from Pusan National University, performed a population-based study to find out if increased air pollution exposure was responsible for the first hospital admissions of patients with AKI in the United States.

"Our study investigated the association between air pollution and first hospital admission for AKI using a national retrospective cohort of more than 61 million Medicare beneficiaries. It provides [scientific evidence](#) that the public health benefits of stricter air pollution standards may alleviate the risk of AKI," says Prof. Lee. Their findings were made available in *Environmental Health Perspectives*.

The team analyzed data for over 61 million patients (aged >65 years) who lived in the continental United States from 2000 through 2016 and were enrolled to receive support from Medicare. Their findings confirmed that exposure to PM_{2.5}, NO₂, and O₃ was associated with an

increased risk of first hospital admission for AKI. Interestingly, this association existed even at annual exposures lower than the current National Ambient Air Quality Standard.

Moreover, older adults (>75 years), White people, and those not eligible for Medicare, were found to be more affected by air pollution. The most frequent first hospital admissions for AKI were recorded in the southeastern region, which had the highest levels of PM_{2.5}. In contrast, [metropolitan areas](#) such as New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago had the highest levels of NO₂, while California had the highest O₃ concentration. These data are certainly concerning from the standpoint of public health.

Prof. Lee explains, "Our findings suggest beneficial implications for public health policies to alleviate healthcare expenditures and disease burden attributable to AKI and also provide epidemiological evidence on the value of air pollution guidelines for potential AKI patients."

The findings of this study could be influenced by the potential confounding effects of underlying health conditions. However, they certainly help "clear the air" on the association between kidney disease and air pollution.

More information: Whanhee Lee et al, Air Pollution and Acute Kidney Injury in the U.S. Medicare Population: A Longitudinal Cohort Study, *Environmental Health Perspectives* (2023). [DOI: 10.1289/EHP10729](https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP10729)

Provided by Pusan National University

Citation: Study suggests that hospital admissions for acute kidney injury may be linked to air pollution (2023, May 1) retrieved 28 April 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2023-05-hospital-admissions-acute-kidney-injury.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.