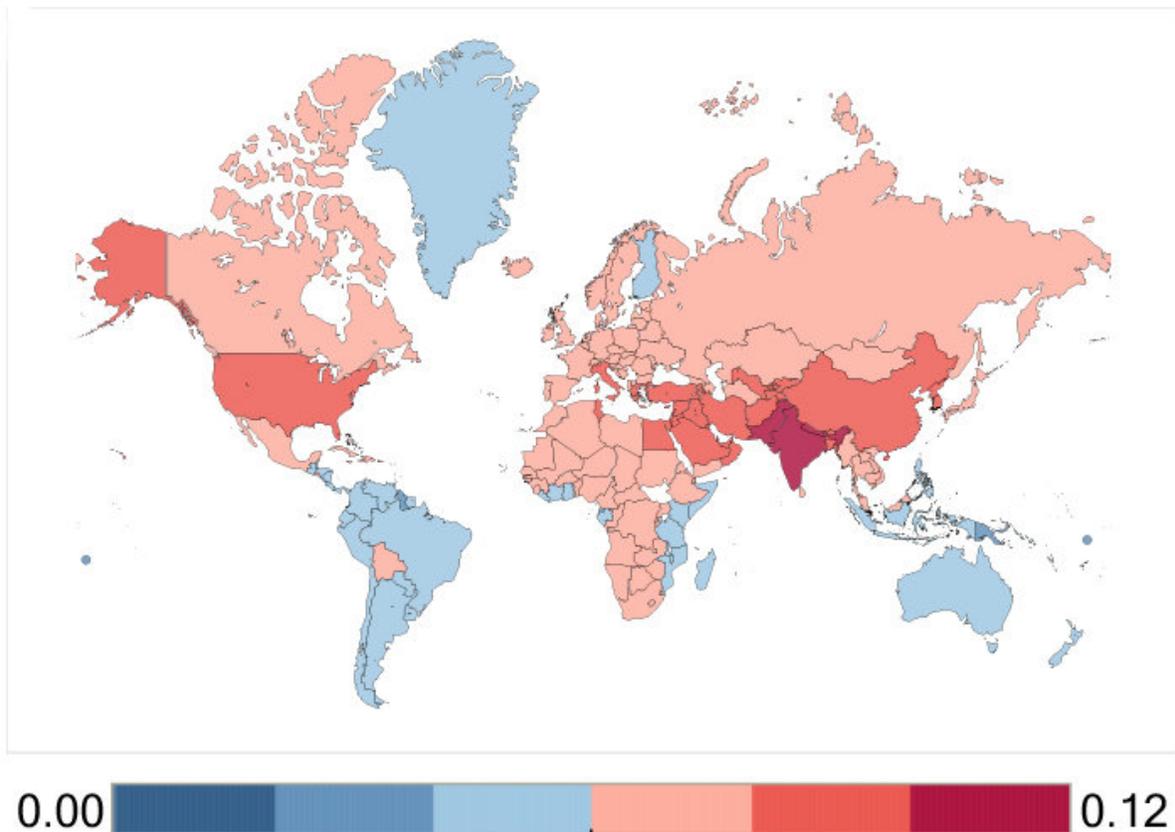


Air pollution leads to millions of ER visits for asthma attacks worldwide

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Fraction of total national asthma emergency room visits that are attributable to ozone. Credit: Susan C. Anenberg/GW Milken Institute School of Public Health

Nine to 33 million visits to the emergency room (ER) for asthma

worldwide may be triggered by breathing in air polluted by ozone or fine particulate matter—pollutants that can enter the lung's deep airways, according to a study published today.

Scientists have long known that breathing in air sullied by car emissions and other pollutants could trigger [asthma attacks](#). However, the new study is the first to quantify air [pollution](#)'s impact on asthma cases around the globe.

"Millions of people worldwide have to go to emergency rooms for asthma attacks every year because they are breathing dirty air," said Susan C. Anenberg, Ph.D., MS, lead author of the study and an Associate Professor of Environmental and Occupational Health at the George Washington University Milken Institute School of Public Health (Milken Institute SPH). "Our findings suggest that policies aimed at cleaning up the air can reduce the global burden of asthma and improve respiratory health around the world."

Asthma is the most prevalent chronic respiratory disease worldwide, affecting about 358 million people. The new findings, published in the journal *Environmental Health Perspectives*, suggests car emissions and other types of pollution may be a significant source of serious asthma attacks.

Anenberg and her team first looked at emergency room visits for asthma in 54 countries and Hong Kong, and then combined that information with epidemiological exposure-response relationships and global pollution levels derived from satellites orbiting the earth.

The new research suggests that:

- Nine to 23 million annual asthma emergency room visits globally (8 to 20 percent of total global asthma ER visits) may be

triggered by ozone, a pollutant generated when car, power plant and other types of emissions interact with sunlight.

- Five to 10 million asthma emergency room visits every year (4 to 9 percent of total global asthma ER visits) were linked to fine particulate matter, small particles of pollution that can lodge deep in the lung's airway tubes.
- About half of the asthma [emergency room visits](#) attributed to dirty air were estimated to occur in South and East Asian countries, notably India and China.
- Although the air in the United States is relatively clean compared to South and East Asian countries, ozone and particulate matter were estimated to contribute 8 to 21 percent and 3 to 11 percent of asthma ER visits in the United States, respectively.

To estimate the global levels of pollution for this study, the researchers turned to atmospheric models, ground monitors and satellites equipped with remote-sensing devices.

"The value of using satellites is that we were able to obtain a consistent measure of air pollution concentrations throughout the world," said Daven Henze, who is the principal investigator on the project and an associate professor for the University of Colorado Boulder. "This information allowed us to link the asthma burden to air pollution even in parts of the world where ambient air quality measurements have not been available."

Countries like India and China may be harder hit by the asthma burden because they have large populations and tend to have fewer restrictions on factories belching smoke and other sources of pollution, which can then trigger breathing difficulties, the authors said.

Approximately 95 percent of the world's population lives in places with unsafe air. Previously, the Global Burden of Disease Study focused on

quantifying the impacts of air pollution on heart disease, chronic respiratory disease, lung cancer, and lower respiratory infections—finding that fine particulate matter and ozone were associated with 4.1 million and 230,000 premature deaths in 2016, respectively.

"We know that [air pollution](#) is the leading environmental health risk factor globally," Anenberg said. "Our results show that the range of global public health impacts from breathing dirty air are even more far reaching—and include millions of asthma attacks every year."

To reduce the global burden caused by asthma, Anenberg suggests that policymakers aggressively target known sources of pollution such as ozone, fine particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide. She says policies that result in cleaner air might reduce not just the asthma burden but other health problems as well.

One way to reduce pollutants quickly would be to target emissions from cars, especially in big cities. Such policies would not only help people with [asthma](#) and other respiratory diseases but it would help everyone breathe a little easier, she said.

More information: "Estimates of the Global Burden of Ambient PM2.5, Ozone, and NO2 on Asthma Incidence and Emergency Room Visits," appeared online October 24 in the journal *Environmental Health Perspectives*.

Provided by George Washington University

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