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Respiratory, Sensory and General Health Symptoms among Populations Exposed to Air Pollution from Biodegradable Wastes

Victoria Blanes-Vidal1, Jesper Bælum2, Joel Schwartz3, Esmaeil S. Nadimi4, Per Løfstrøm5, Lars P. Christensen1

Correspondence to: V. Blanes-Vidal, Associate Prof., PhD, Department of Chemical Engineering, Biotechnology and Environmental Technology, Faculty of Engineering, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark E-mail: vbv@kbm.sdu.dk

Background

- A large number of potentially hazardous pollutants are emitted during handling, storage, treatment and disposal of agricultural, animal and municipal biodegradable wastes.
- However, few investigations have examined the adverse effects that chronic exposures to low-to-moderate air pollution from biodegradable wastes, may have on the health of local residents.
- Besides, most studies have relied on distances to waste sites to assign exposure status, and have not investigated whether these potential exposure-health associations were direct or indirect (stress-mediated).

Methods:

- Individual-specific exposures to a proxy indicator of biodegradable waste pollution (ammonia, NH3) in non-urban residences (6 regions of 12x12 km, n=454) during 2005-2010 were calculated by the Danish Eulerian long range transport model (DEHM) and the local-scale transport deposition model (OML-DEP).
- Logistic regression and mediating analyses were used to examine associations between exposures and questionnaire-based cross-sectional data on odor annoyance and symptoms, after adjusting by person-specific covariates.

Results

- Individual NH3 exposures were associated with odor annoyance, increased frequency of “eyes itching, dryness or irritation” and “cough” (ORadj =3.72; 95%CI: 2.41–5.75; ORadj = 1.69; 95%CI: 1.09-2.61 and ORadj = 1.75; 95%CI: 1.12-2.74, respectively, for each unit increase in Loge(NH3 exposure)). Significant associations were also found between individual NH3 exposures and “chest wheezing or whistling” and “runny nose”.
- Associations between exposures and some health symptoms (“nose itching, dryness or irritation” and “runny nose”, nausea, headache, dizziness, difficulty concentrating and unnatural fatigue) were indirect (annoyance-mediated).
- Partial mediation (involving both direct and indirect effects) was found for “eyes itching, dryness or irritation” and “cough”.

Conclusions

- Environmental exposures play an important role in the genesis of respiratory, sensory and general health symptoms among residents exposed to low-to-moderate air pollution from biodegradable wastes.
- People exposed air pollution from these wastes experienced an increased frequency of respiratory and sensory irritation symptoms, and those increases showed a dose-response.
- In some cases, the health effects of air pollution seem to be indirect, relayed through stress-related mechanisms. However, we found evidence of direct effects for some of the symptoms as well.

References and more information: