

# Fine particulate pollution and asthma exacerbations

Naïm Bouazza,<sup>1,2</sup> Frantz Foissac,<sup>1,2</sup> Saïk Urien,<sup>1,2</sup> Romain Guedj,<sup>3</sup> Ricardo Carbajal,<sup>3</sup> Jean-Marc Tréluyer,<sup>1,2</sup> Hélène Chappuy<sup>2,3</sup>

► Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/archdischild-2017-312826>).

<sup>1</sup>Pharmacology and Clinical Research Departments, Paris Descartes Necker Cochin, Assistance Publique – Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris, France  
<sup>2</sup>Pharmacology and Drug Evaluation in Children and Pregnant Women EA7323, Paris Descartes University, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Paris, France  
<sup>3</sup>Pediatric Emergency Department, Armand Trousseau Hospital, APHP, Pierre and Marie Curie University, Paris, France

## Correspondence to

Professor Hélène Chappuy, Pediatric Emergency Department, Armand Trousseau Hospital, APHP, Pierre and Marie Curie University, Paris, France; [helene.chappuy@aphp.fr](mailto:helene.chappuy@aphp.fr)

Received 3 February 2017  
Revised 27 November 2017  
Accepted 3 December 2017  
Published Online First  
19 December 2017

## ABSTRACT

**Objective** As the results from epidemiological studies about the impact of outdoor air pollution on asthma in children are heterogeneous, our objective was to investigate the association between asthma exacerbation in children and exposure to air pollutants.

**Methods** A database of 1 264 585 paediatric visits during the 2010–2015 period to the emergency rooms from 20 emergency departments (EDs) of 'Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Paris (APHP)', the largest hospital group in Europe, was used. A total of 47 107 visits were classified as asthma exacerbations. Concentration of air pollutants (nitrogen dioxide, ozone, fine particulate matter (PM) with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 10 µm (PM<sub>10</sub>) and 2.5 µm (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)), as well as meteorological data, evolution of respiratory syncytial virus infection and pollen exposition, were collected on an hourly or daily basis for the same period using institutional databases. To assess the association between air pollution and asthma, mixed-effects quasi-Poisson regression modelling was performed.

**Results** The only compound independently associated with ED visits for asthma was PM<sub>2.5</sub> ( $P < 10^{-4}$ ). The association between asthma exacerbation and PM<sub>2.5</sub> was not linear, and a sigmoid function described the relationships satisfactorily. PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration, which gives half the maximum effect, was estimated at 13.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

**Conclusions** We found an association between daily asthma exacerbation in paediatric visits to the ED and fine particulate air pollutants.

## INTRODUCTION

The International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood found that about 14% of the world's children were likely to have asthmatic symptoms in the last year and suggested that pollution is a major cause of asthma in children.<sup>1</sup> Children may be more vulnerable to the health effects of ambient air pollution because of their higher rates of breathing, narrower airways, developing lungs and frequent exposure to outdoor air.<sup>2,3</sup> Exposure to high levels, but also to recommended levels of air pollutants, has been shown to aggravate symptoms.<sup>4,5</sup>

A recent systematic review of the literature on the relationship between environmental exposures and asthma in young children<sup>6</sup> identified 27 studies including only 2 studies where acute outdoor pollution was the environmental exposure of interest.<sup>7,8</sup>

A more recent study, not included in this review, also examined the relationship between outdoor pollution and paediatric asthma.<sup>9</sup> The results of these three epidemiological studies on the impact of air pollution on asthma in children were

## What is already known on this topic?

- Epidemiological studies on the impact of air pollution on asthma in children are heterogeneous.
- This is related to diversity of air pollution markers and the lack of adjustment to environmental factors possibly linked to air pollution and asthma.

## What this study adds?

- There is an association between daily concentrations of fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 2.5 µm and emergency department visits for asthma in children.
- These concentrations may be lower than targets recommended by the European Union.

heterogeneous due to the diversity of air pollution markers and the lack of adjustment to environmental factors possibly linked together to air pollution (temperature, wind, humidity, viral infections, allergens) and asthma.

The aim of the present study was to examine the association between presentation to hospital for acute asthma and short-term exposure to air pollution after controlling for the confounding factors (ie, weather, viral environment and allergens).

## METHODS

### Study population

Data were extracted from a database of 1 264 585 paediatric visits to emergency rooms of the 20 emergency departments (EDs) of 'Assistance Publique Hôpitaux de Paris (APHP)', the largest hospital group in Europe, receiving children during the 2010–2015 period (see online supplementary figures 1–4). The total number of children in these hospitals areas is likely between 600 000 and 1 000 000 (statistics from [www.insee.fr](http://www.insee.fr)). A total of 47 107 visits were classified by paediatricians in the EDs as asthma exacerbations according to the International Classification of Diseases-10. The extracted variables for each patient were name of the hospital, date/hour of visit, age, gender, patient's ZIP code, main diagnosis, disposition after ED visit and date/hour of discharge.

### Pollution data

Pollution data were collected from 3 September 2010 to 27 September 2015 on an hourly basis



► <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/archdischild-2017-314543>



**To cite:** Bouazza N, Foissac F, Urien S, et al. *Arch Dis Child* 2018;**103**:828–831.

**Table 1** Characteristics of patients (aged less than 18 years) from 3 September 2010 to 27 September 2015

	Total number of patients n=1 264 585	Patient visits for asthma n=47 107
Age (year)	3.50 (1.25–8.75)	3.08 (1.58–6.25)
Sex (boys)	996 519 (55.4%)	29 816 (63.3%)
Time in emergency department (min)	114 (66–195)	203 (138–293)
Total visit (year)		
2010 (from 3 September 2010)	116 093 (6.5%)	3397 (7.2%)
2011	358 995 (20%)	8233 (17.5%)
2012	352 460 (19.6%)	9694 (20.6%)
2013	349 575 (19.4%)	9378 (19.9%)
2014	367 967 (20.5%)	10 588 (22.5%)
2015 (to 27 September 2015)	254 237 (14.1%)	5817 (12.3%)
French department		
75	641 081 (35.6%)	12 060 (25.6%)
77	19 610 (1.09%)	447 (0.95%)
78	34 873 (1.94%)	903 (1.92%)
91	30 352 (1.69%)	722 (1.53%)
92	422 105 (23.5%)	12 958 (27.5%)
93	378 660 (21.0%)	11 501 (24.4%)
94	226 708 (12.6%)	7318 (15.5%)
95	45 938 (2.55%)	1198 (2.54%)
Distance between home and pollution station (km)		
NO <sub>2</sub>	1.67 (1.08–2.45)	1.72 (1.23–2.45)
O <sub>3</sub>	2.81 (1.88–3.95)	2.94 (1.90–4.14)
PM <sub>10</sub>	2.21 (1.67–3.42)	2.30 (1.70–3.48)
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	4.39 (3.11–5.46)	4.21 (2.91–5.46)

Median (IQR) for continuous variables and count (%) for categorical variables. NO<sub>2</sub>, nitrogen dioxide; O<sub>3</sub>, ozone; PM<sub>2.5</sub>, fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 2.5 µm; PM<sub>10</sub>, fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 10 µm.

from the Paris Air Quality Agency (Airparif; <http://www.airparif.asso.fr/>). The following compounds were monitored: nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) and fine particulate matter (PM) with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 10 µm (PM<sub>10</sub>) and 2.5 µm (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). Each pollutant concentration was expressed in µg/m<sup>3</sup>. The number of stations that monitored pollution was 33, 22, 18 and 4 for NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>, respectively. The hourly recorded pollution data were averaged to obtain a daily mean exposure for each compound (µg/m<sup>3</sup>).

### Environmental data

Meteorological, viral (respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)) and pollen data were collected for the same period (from 3 September 2010 to 27 September 2015), respectively, from the French Meteorology Agency (Meteo France; <https://donneespubliques.meteofrance.fr/>), the reference national centre/hospital laboratory network ('réseauRENAL') and the 'Réseau National de Surveillance Aérobiologique' (<http://www.pollens.fr/accueil.php>).

Meteorological data consisted of maximum daily precipitations (mm), temperature (°C), atmospheric pressure (hPa), wind speed (m/s) and relative humidity (%). Viral data were focused on RSV. The detection of RSV was done by immunological techniques or by molecular biology (PCR). Data on virus were collected on a weekly basis as the number of positive cases in all the microbiological labs of AHPH. Total pollen taxa (g/m<sup>3</sup>) was the daily sum of all taxa.

### Statistical analysis

The primary endpoint was defined as an ED visit with a main diagnosis of asthma exacerbation. Due to the high variations among stations in the measurement of a given pollutant within the same day, the Zip code of the patient's residency was linked to the closest measurement station. Global positioning system positions were obtained for all Zip codes collected from the ED database, as well as for all pollution stations. Each pollution station was then linked to several Zip codes defining a geographical area.

Data description was done through the usual tools, using counts and proportions for categorical data, and mean, SD, median, IQR, and minimum and maximum values for other quantitative data. Correlations between continuous variables were calculated using the non-parametric Spearman's rank correlation test.

Data were analysed using the non-linear mixed-effect modelling software program Monolix V.2016R1 (available at [www.lixoft.eu](http://www.lixoft.eu)). To assess the association of daily pollution exposure with the occurrence of visit for asthma, mixed-effects quasi-Poisson regression models were used. A random effect was applied on the geographical area to account for the correlation structure within a given area. Based on preliminary known associations of variables with asthma, the following adjustment covariates were selected: meteorological variables (detailed in the 'environmental data' section), total pollen taxa and RSV, with the addition of public holidays. To account for non-linearity association, a sigmoid function was used according to the following equation:  $\frac{Emax \times COV}{E_{50} + COV}$ , where COV stands for continuous covariate, Emax stands for the maximum change on daily asthma visit associated with COV, and E<sub>50</sub> stands for the COV value to reach 50% of the maximum change. All parameters were estimated using the stochastic approximation expectation maximisation algorithm combined with the Markov chain Monte Carlo procedure.<sup>10</sup>

## RESULTS

### Study population characteristics and environmental data

From 3 September 2010 to 27 September 2015, a total of 1 264 585 ED visits for patients under 18 years of age were recorded, involving a total of 47 107 visits with a primary diagnosis of asthma exacerbation (3.7%). The median (IQR) age was 3.5 (1.3–8.8) years, and 55.4% were boys. The median time spent in the ED was higher for patients admitted for asthma diagnosis than with the general population (203 vs 114 min). The characteristics of patients are shown in table 1.

Regarding pollution data, the mean (SD) concentrations over the 5-year period for NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> were, respectively, 41.8 (26), 45.5 (22), 29.4 (17) and 18.4 (13) µg/m<sup>3</sup>. It is noteworthy that a decreasing trend was observed from 2011 to 2014 for NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>, with a per cent decrease of 6.6%, 20.5% and 25.1%, respectively. However, a 5% increase of O<sub>3</sub> concentrations was observed over the 4-year fully recorded period. For NO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>3</sub>, the annual mean concentrations were higher than the maximum limit indicated by the European Union (EU) and WHO guidelines within the 4-year fully recorded period, whereas the annual mean levels of PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> were slightly below the EU but above the WHO threshold (see online supplementary figures 5–6).

The description of all environmental variables, including pollution, meteorological, taxa and RSV, is provided in online supplementary table 1.

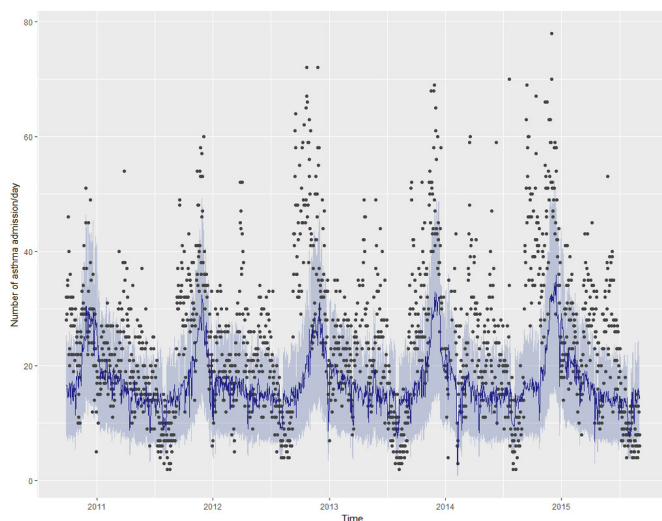
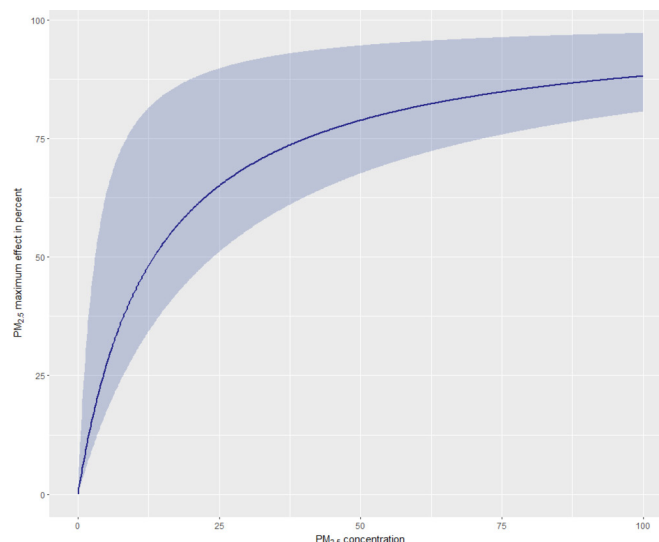
**Table 2** Poisson regression estimates measuring the association between visits to the emergency department for asthma exacerbation and various meteorological pollen, virus and fine particles

	Parameter	SE	P value
Baseline	1.4	0.2	$<10^{-4}$
$\omega_{\text{Baseline}}$	0.37	0.13	0.005
PM <sub>2.5</sub> : E <sub>50</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	13.5	5.4	0.012
PM <sub>2.5</sub> : Emax	+139.00%	0.2	$<10^{-4}$
Precipitations (mm)	+0.02%	0.014	0.99
Temperature (°C)	0.00%	0.0039	0.99
Atmospheric pressure (hPa)	0.00%	0.00033	0.99
Wind speed (m/s)	-0.31%	0.017	0.85
Relative humidity (%)	+1.19%	0.0026	$<10^{-4}$
Total pollen taxa (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.00%	0.00011	0.97
Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) (n)	+1.30%	0.00091	$<10^{-4}$
Public holidays	-92.80%	0.081	$<10^{-4}$

Notes: Parameter estimates refer to percentage change on daily asthma exacerbation visit number for one-unit increase of continuous variables (ie, precipitations, temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind speed, relative humidity, total pollen taxa, RSV).  $\omega_{\text{Baseline}}$  stands for the SD of intergeographical area variability. Emax is the maximum percentage change on daily asthma exacerbation visit number associated with PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations. E<sub>50</sub> stands for the PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration value to reach 50% of the maximum percentage change. PM<sub>2.5</sub>, fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 2.5 µm.

### Association between asthma ED visits and pollution

The association between each pollutant and emergency visit for asthma was evaluated after adjusting for potential confounding factors. A significant association was found between NO<sub>2</sub>, PM <10 µm and PM <2.5 µm levels and daily number of emergency visits for asthma ( $P<10^{-4}$ ). Interestingly, the association between particles from 2.5 to 10 µm and emergency visit for asthma resulted in a non-significant relationship ( $P=0.90$ ), suggesting that PM<sub>10</sub> effect was mainly due to particles with a diameter less than 2.5 µm. No significant association was found with O<sub>3</sub> ( $P=0.98$ ).

**Figure 1** Observed numbers of emergency department visits for asthma per day as a function of time. The blue curve stands for the Poisson model predictions. The area stands for the 95% prediction interval.**Figure 2** PM<sub>2.5</sub> maximum effect in per cent as a function of PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations. Blue area stands for the 95% CI. PM<sub>2.5</sub>, fine particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 2.5 µm.

A multiple regression Poisson model was thereafter used, including both NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. In this model, while PM<sub>2.5</sub> remained highly correlated with daily number of emergency visits for asthma ( $P<10^{-4}$ ), NO<sub>2</sub> was not significant anymore ( $P=0.062$ ), suggesting that particles <2.5 µm were the only compound independently associated with ED visits for asthma. Furthermore, addition of an NO<sub>2</sub> effect to the model including only PM<sub>2.5</sub> compound did not improve the fit and provided a significant increase in the Bayesian information criterion (BIC).

A non-linearity relationship was found between PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations and the number of visits for asthma exacerbation. The use of a sigmoid function provided a significant drop in the BIC (-2916 units). According to the model, the number of daily visits for asthma appeared to increase gradually, with PM<sub>2.5</sub> up to a plateau (estimated Emax: +135%). The PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration, which gave half of this plateau, was estimated at 13.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Table 2 summarises the results of the final Poisson regression estimates. Regarding meteorological variables, humidity and RSV were positively associated with the number of visits for asthma. Figure 1 shows the observed numbers of ED visits for asthma per day as a function of time in all EDs included in this study. The superimposition of the model prediction, which takes all covariates into account, on the observations provides a visual inspection of the goodness of fit during the period studied.

The sigmoid function, which describes the relationship between the number of ED visits for asthma and PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations, is displayed in figure 2. According to the model, European standards and WHO recommendations (annual mean of 25 µg/m<sup>3</sup> and 10 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) stand for 65% and 42% of the maximum estimated effect for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, respectively.

### DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Our study has shown a significant association between outdoor air pollution by PM<sub>2.5</sub> and the number of visits for paediatric asthma exacerbations in the largest urban French area. The main sources of PMs are power stations, motor vehicles and domestic coal burning. They include a carbon core surrounded by chemicals (sulfates, metals or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons). Fine particles (<2.5 µm) can remain suspended longer in the atmosphere compared with the bigger ones and can reach



the end of the respiratory tract.<sup>11</sup> Currently, in France, emergency procedures in case of pollution peak or persistence of a pollution episode consist of both public recommendations (ie, vulnerable and sensitive individuals are advised to avoid intense physical activities) and restricting measures (ie, suspension of activities contributing to pollution, such as industries and transport, including vehicle traffic).

The results of our study are consistent with those obtained in Seville, which relate hospitalisation for acute respiratory diseases including bronchiolitis, pneumonia, asthma and bronchitis, and other causes to PM<sub>2.5</sub> in children.<sup>10</sup>

In our study, no association of O<sub>3</sub> with ED visit for asthma was found. A study conducted in New York City in 2010 found that both PM<sub>2.5</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> were associated with an increased risk of asthma hospitalisations.<sup>12</sup> Gass *et al*<sup>9</sup> also found a multipollutant joint effects (NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>) on ED visits for paediatric asthma. However, in our analysis, the overall confounders that could affect the association between pollutants and asthma exacerbations were taken into account: meteorological factors, data for pollen and RSV count. Furthermore, due to a relatively high correlation between NO<sub>2</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels in our study (Spearman's  $r=0.7$ ), no additional effect of NO<sub>2</sub> was observed after accounting for PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations.

Other methodological approaches were also previously used in order to assess the association between air pollutant mixtures and clinical endpoints.<sup>9 13</sup> These approaches are based on classification and regression tree methods. Our analysis was based on traditional pollutant regression models, which are currently the most commonly used and preferred method in this context.

We observed a non-linearity in the association between asthma exacerbation and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. According to the model, the number of daily visits for asthma appeared to increase strongly with PM<sub>2.5</sub> up to 20 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, and a change in shape was observed thereafter towards an asymptote. PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration, which gave half of this plateau, was estimated at 13.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. These findings are consistent with the results obtained by Pablo-Romero *et al*.<sup>14</sup> The authors report a constant increase of hospital paediatric admission rate specifically for asthma until a value of around 20 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Our study has several limitations: (1) In the Poisson model, we assumed the population at risk was constant throughout the study period; however, given the massive paediatric population size in Ile de France district, no substantial variation is expected during the study period. (2) Another limitation is the number of stations measuring specifically PMs below 2.5 µm. Only four stations were available in this study for the Paris district area. The median distance between the patient's home and the nearest pollution station was 4 km, so individual's PM<sub>2.5</sub> exposure may not be highly accurate. However, it is noteworthy that daily levels recorded by these stations were highly correlated (Spearman's  $r > 0.7$ ), suggesting that the trends in PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions were similar across the different geographical areas. (3) Finally, the observational design of this study cannot lead us to conclude on the causal effects of pollutants, and only associations can be pointed out.

The Air Quality Guidelines set by the WHO are stricter than the EU air quality standards for PM<sub>2.5</sub>.<sup>11</sup> The WHO and EU target values were 10 and 25 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively. The EU target for PM<sub>2.5</sub> is probably too high to significantly reduce the number of ED visits for asthma. It suggests to take further action to reduce pollutant emissions and improve air quality.

**Acknowledgements** We thank all participant centers, Sandrine Chipot and Mathias Huitorel from the D-SISIF, and Laurent Tréluyer, Director of Information Systems from APHP.

**Contributors** HC, RG, RC conceptualised and designed the study, drafted the initial manuscript and revised the manuscript. NB, FF, SU conceptualised and designed the study, carried out the initial analyses, and reviewed and revised the manuscript. JMT designed the data collection instruments, coordinated and supervised data collection, and critically reviewed the manuscript for important intellectual content. All authors approved the final manuscript as submitted and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

**Competing interests** None declared.

**Ethics approval** The study was approved by the ethics committee of Necker-Enfants Malades Hospital (Paris).

**Provenance and peer review** Not commissioned; internally peer reviewed.

© Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2018. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

## REFERENCES

- Mallol J, Crane J, von Mutius E, *et al*. The International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) phase three: a global synthesis. *Allergol Immunopathol* 2013;41:73–85.
- Kim JJ. American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Environmental Health. Ambient air pollution: health hazards to children. *Pediatrics* 2004;114:1699–707.
- Bateson TF, Schwartz J. Children's response to air pollutants. *J Toxicol Environ Health A* 2008;71:238–43.
- Segala C, Fauroux B, Just J, *et al*. Short-term effect of winter air pollution on respiratory health of asthmatic children in Paris. *Eur Respir J* 1998;11:677–85.
- Just J, Ségala C, Sahraroui F, *et al*. Short-term health effects of particulate and photochemical air pollution in asthmatic children. *Eur Respir J* 2002;20:899–906.
- Dick S, Doust E, Cowie H, *et al*. Associations between environmental exposures and asthma control and exacerbations in young children: a systematic review. *BMJ Open* 2014;4:e003827.
- Mortimer KM, Neas LM, Dockery DW, *et al*. The effect of air pollution on inner-city children with asthma. *Eur Respir J* 2002;19:699–705.
- O'Connor GT, Neas L, Vaughn B, *et al*. Acute respiratory health effects of air pollution on children with asthma in US inner cities. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2008;121:1133–9.
- Gass K, Balachandran S, Chang HH, *et al*. Ensemble-based source apportionment of fine particulate matter and emergency department visits for pediatric asthma. *Am J Epidemiol* 2015;181:504–12.
- Kuhn E, Lavielle M. Maximum likelihood estimation in nonlinear mixed effects models. *Comput Stat Data Anal* 2005;49:1020–38.
- World Health Organization (WHO). *Air quality guidelines, for particulate matter, ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide*. Geneva: World Health Organization. WHO/SDE/PHE/OEH/06.02
- Silverman RA, Ito K. Age-related association of fine particles and ozone with severe acute asthma in New York city. *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2010;125:367–73.
- Gass K, Klein M, Chang HH, *et al*. Classification and regression trees for epidemiologic research: an air pollution example. *Environ Health* 2014;13:17.
- de P Pablo-Romero M, Román R, Limón JM, *et al*. Effects of fine particles on children's hospital admissions for respiratory health in Seville, Spain. *J Air Waste Manag Assoc* 2015;65:436–44.