

AIR POLLUTION AND HEART DISEASE

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POLLUTION

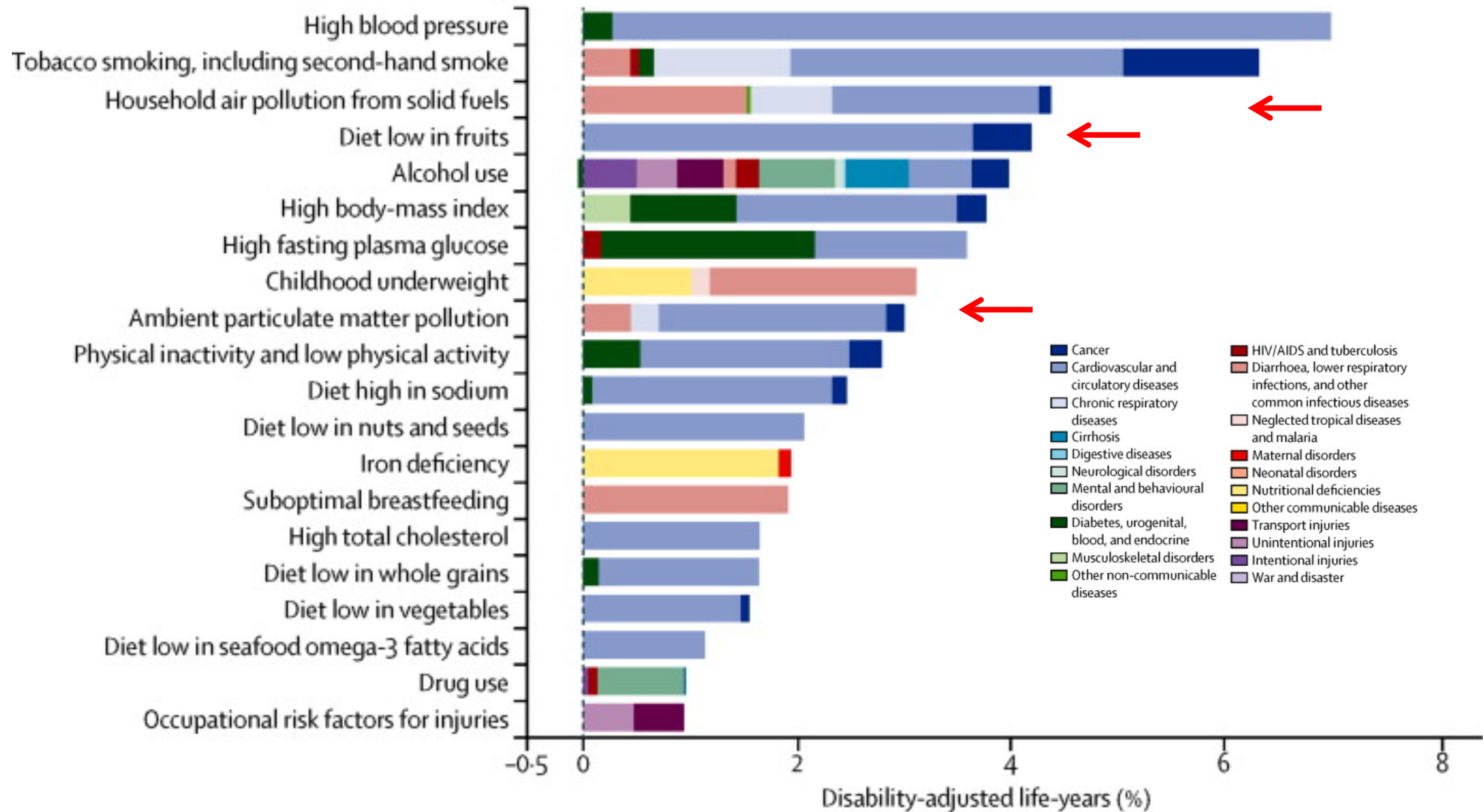
Nearly 150,000 cardiovascular deaths in the US



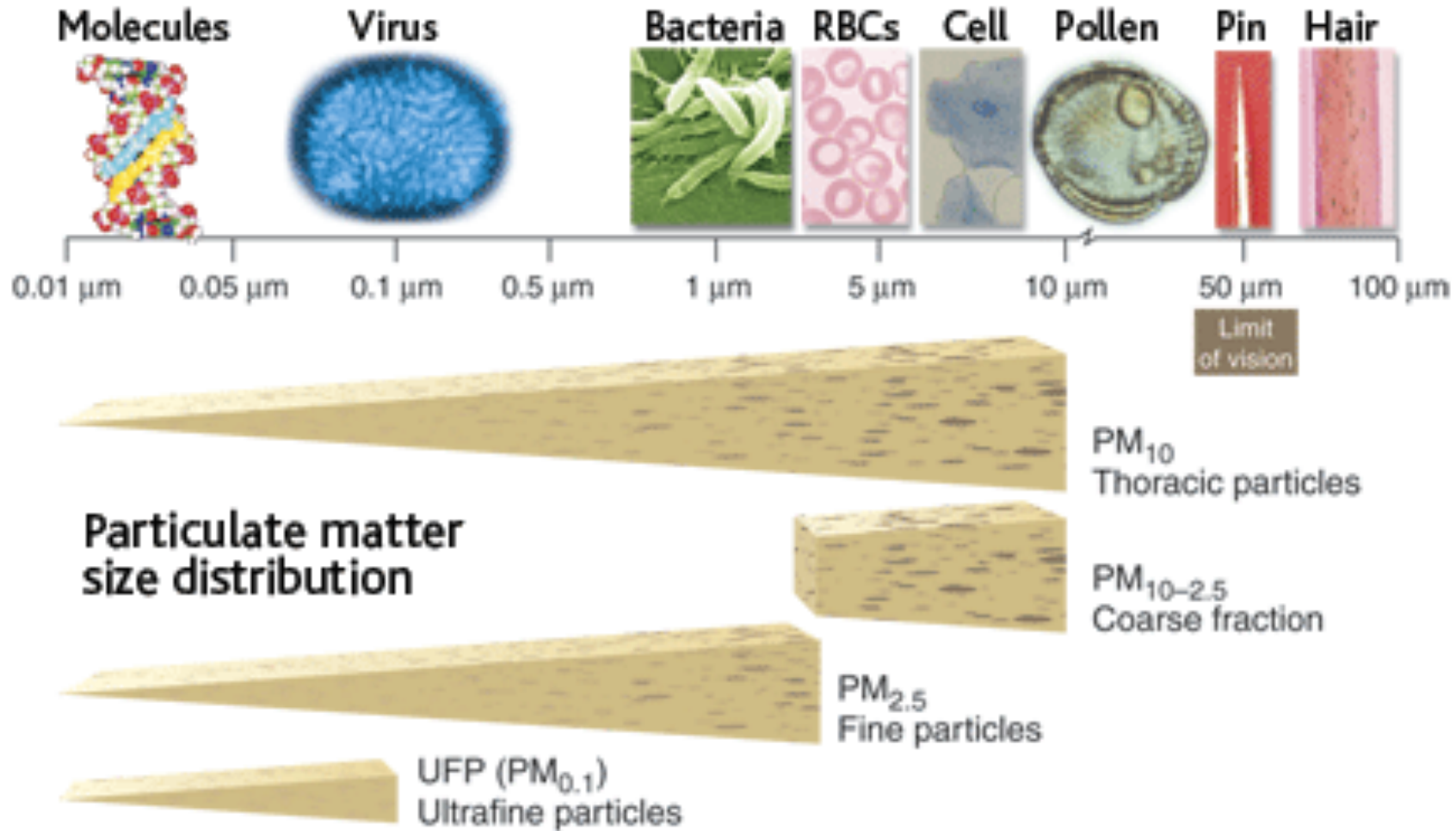
Globally, air pollution kills 7 million people
annually



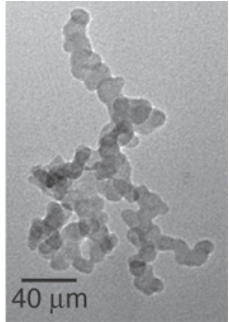
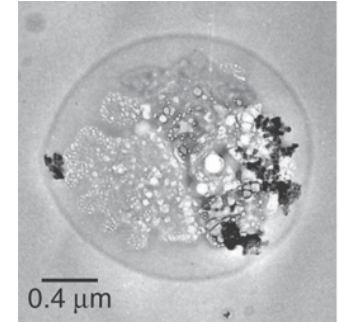
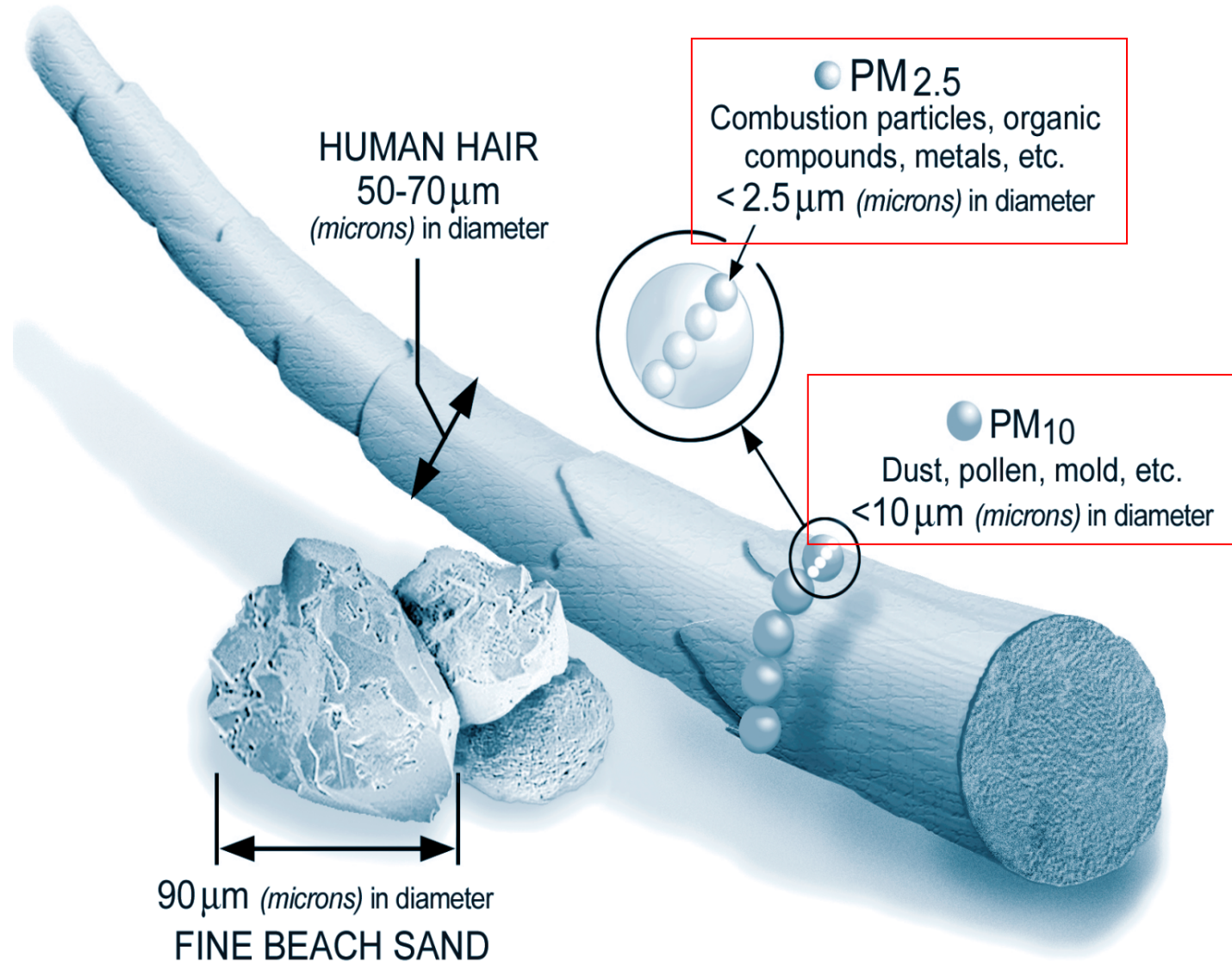
Global Burden of Disease



Ambient Air Particles



Ambient Air Particles





Wood-Burning Stoves



Forest Fires



Heavy Duty Diesel Engines



Natural Sources

PM is derived from many sources



Cars and Trucks



Non-Road Vehicles



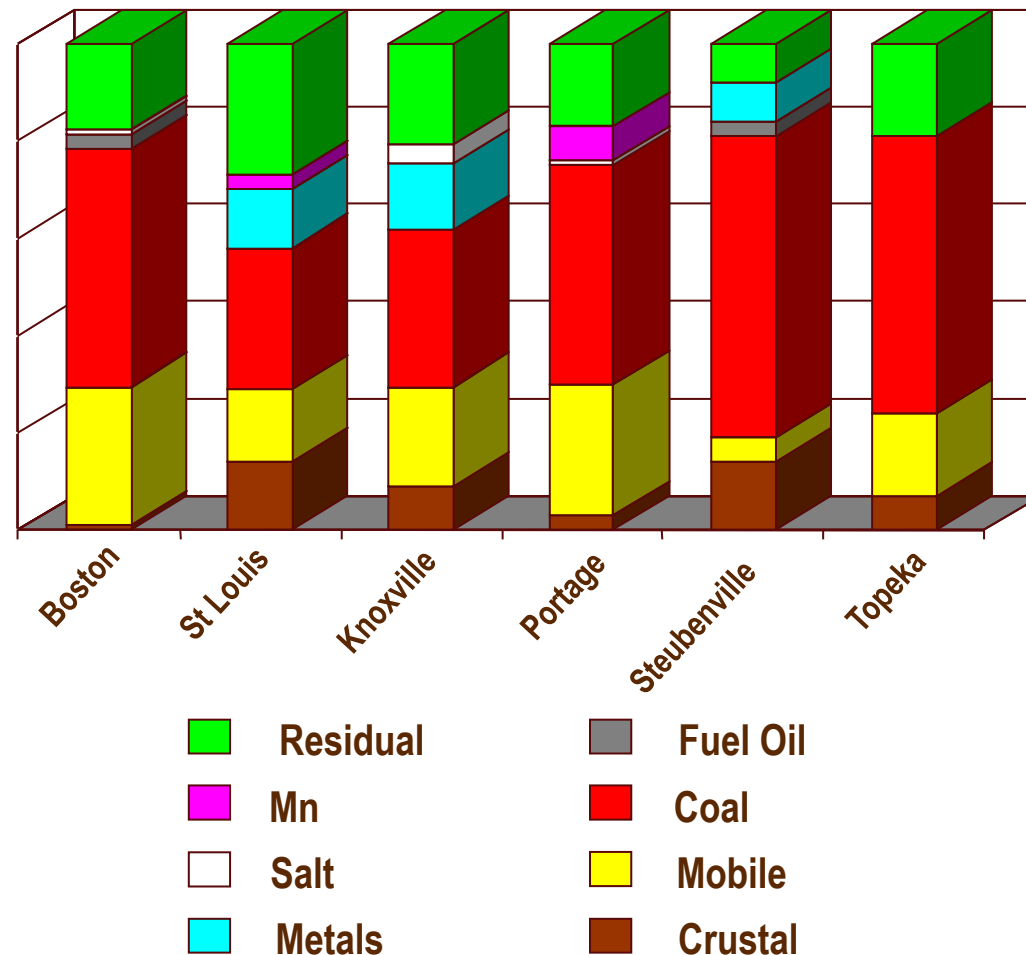
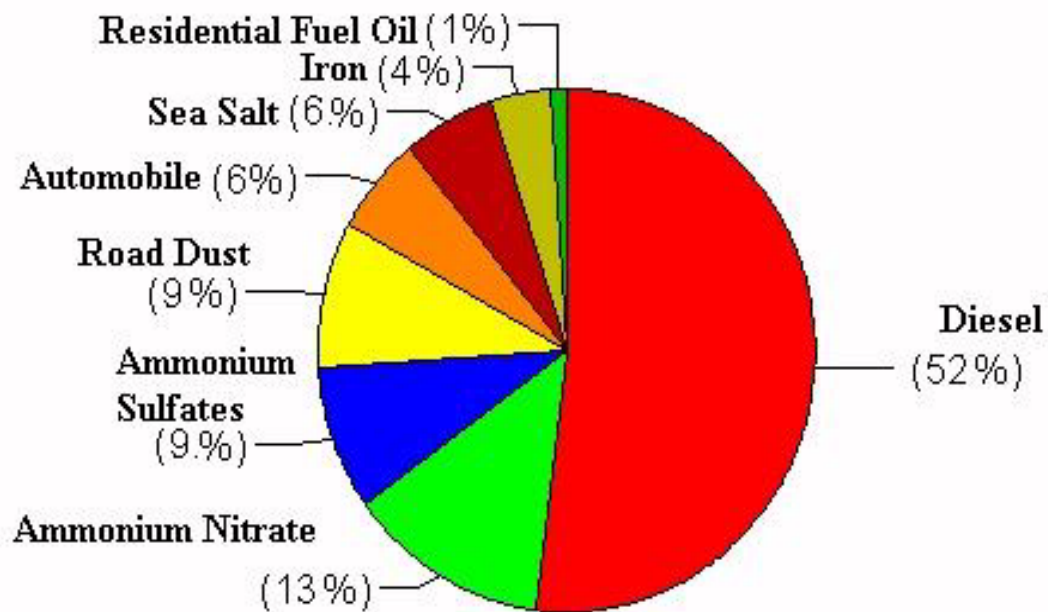
Leaf Burning



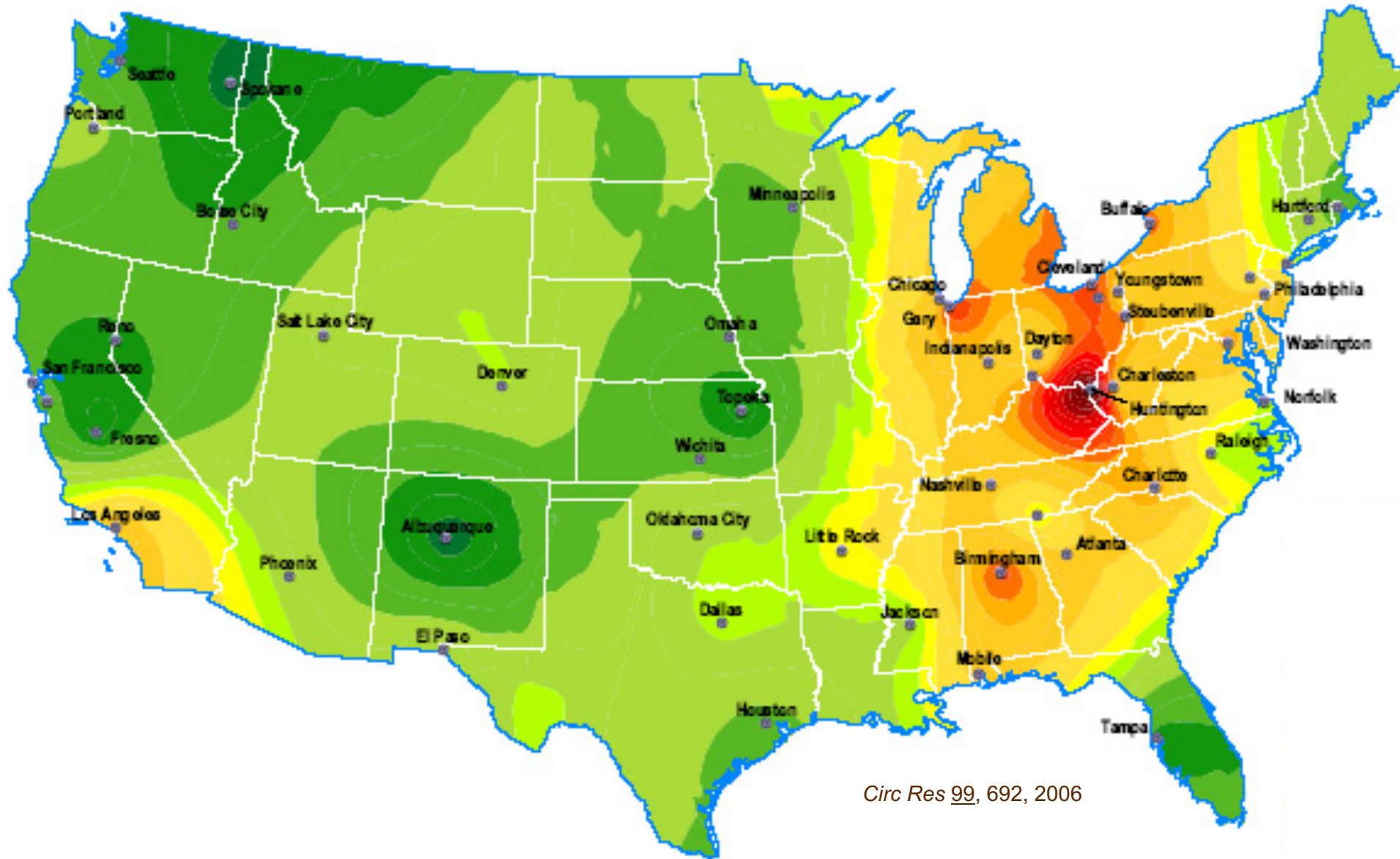
Industrial Sources

PM sources vary by geographic location

Sources of PM in Midtown Manhattan

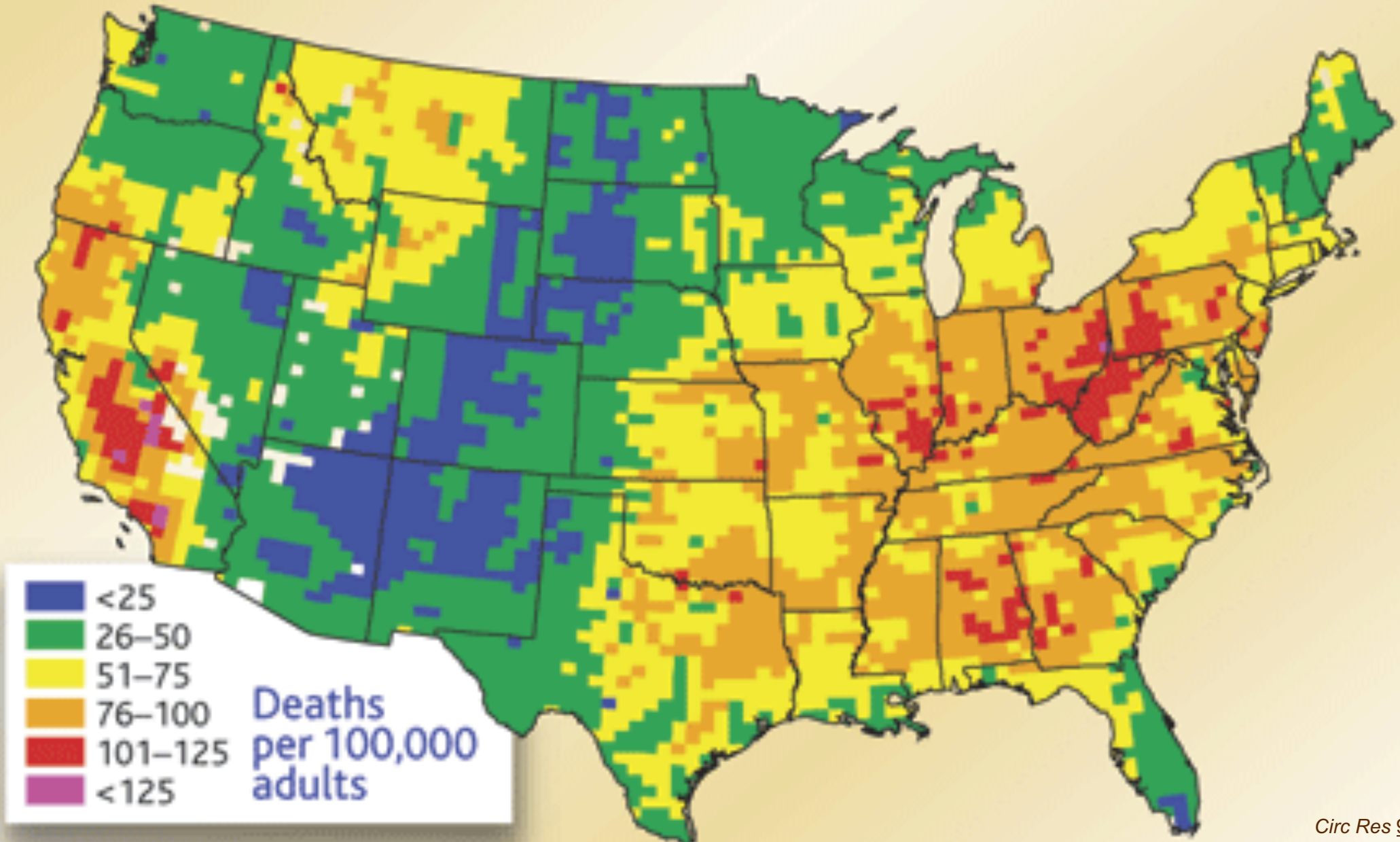


GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PM



Circ Res 99, 692, 2006

Premature mortality risk attributable to PM



Excessive Mortality Associated with PM Exposure

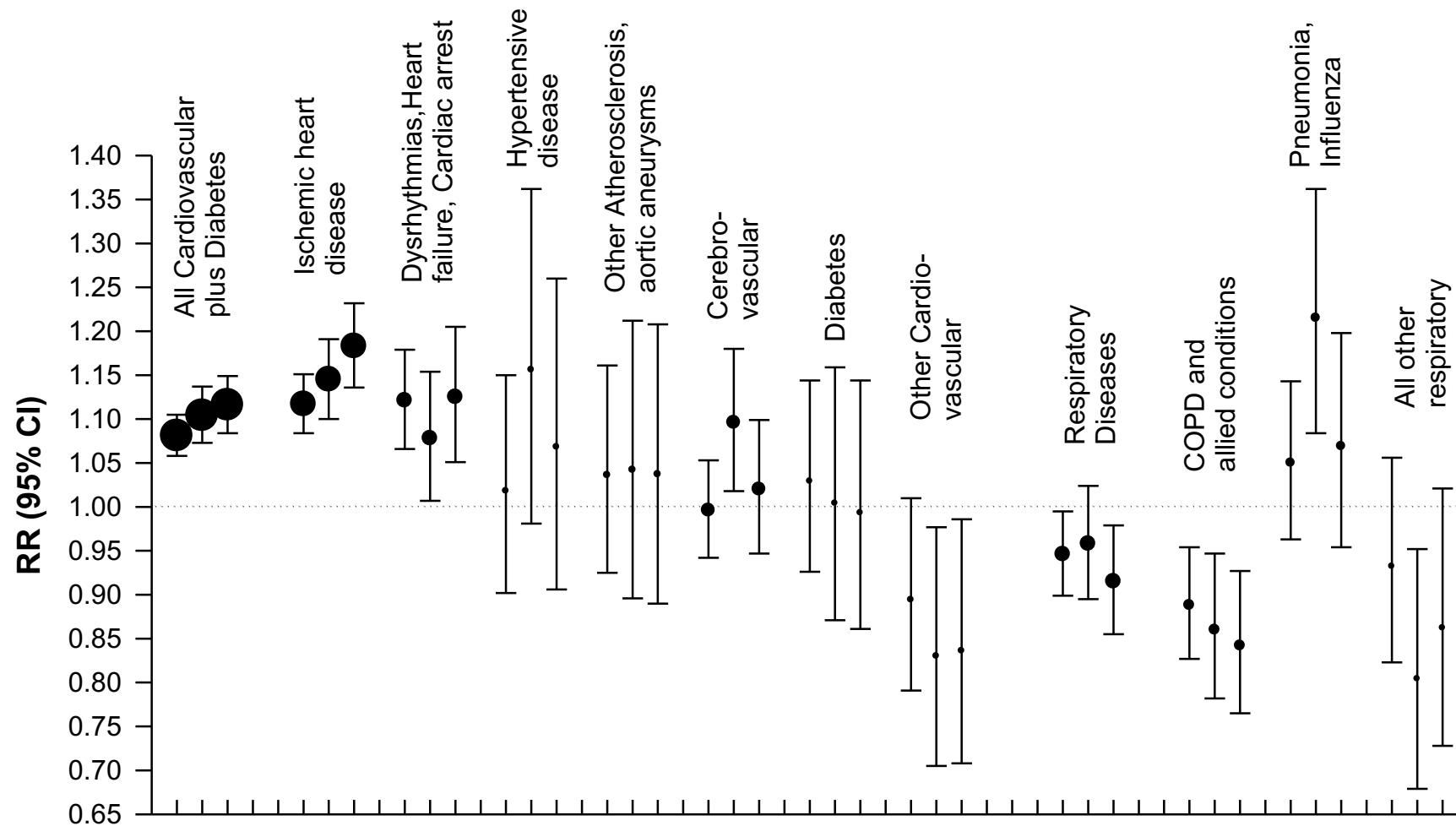
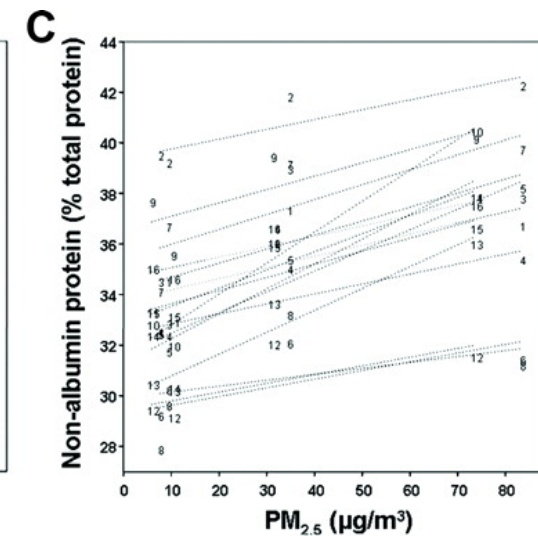
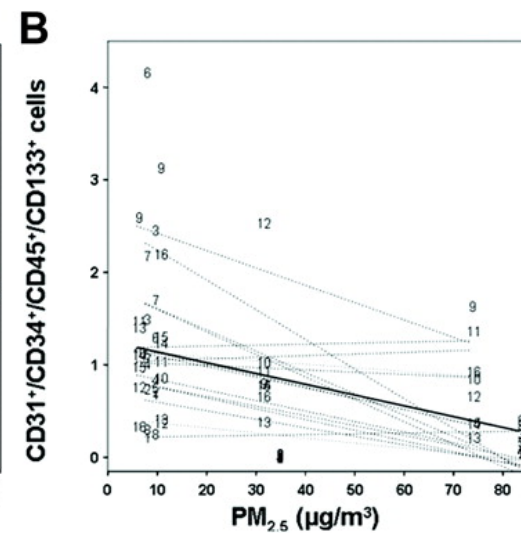
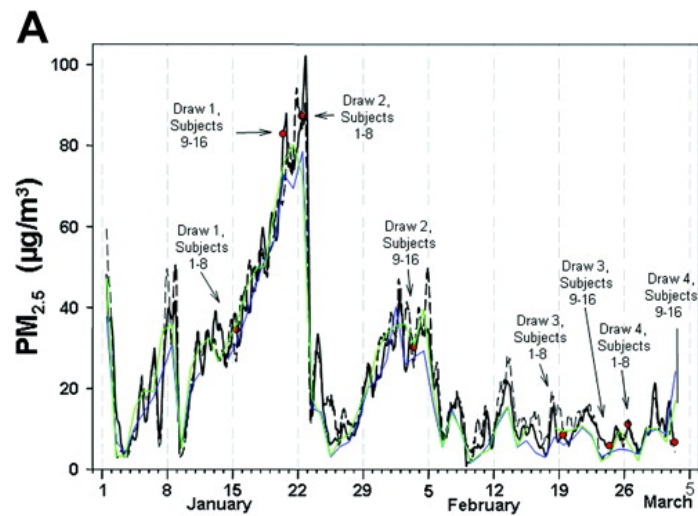
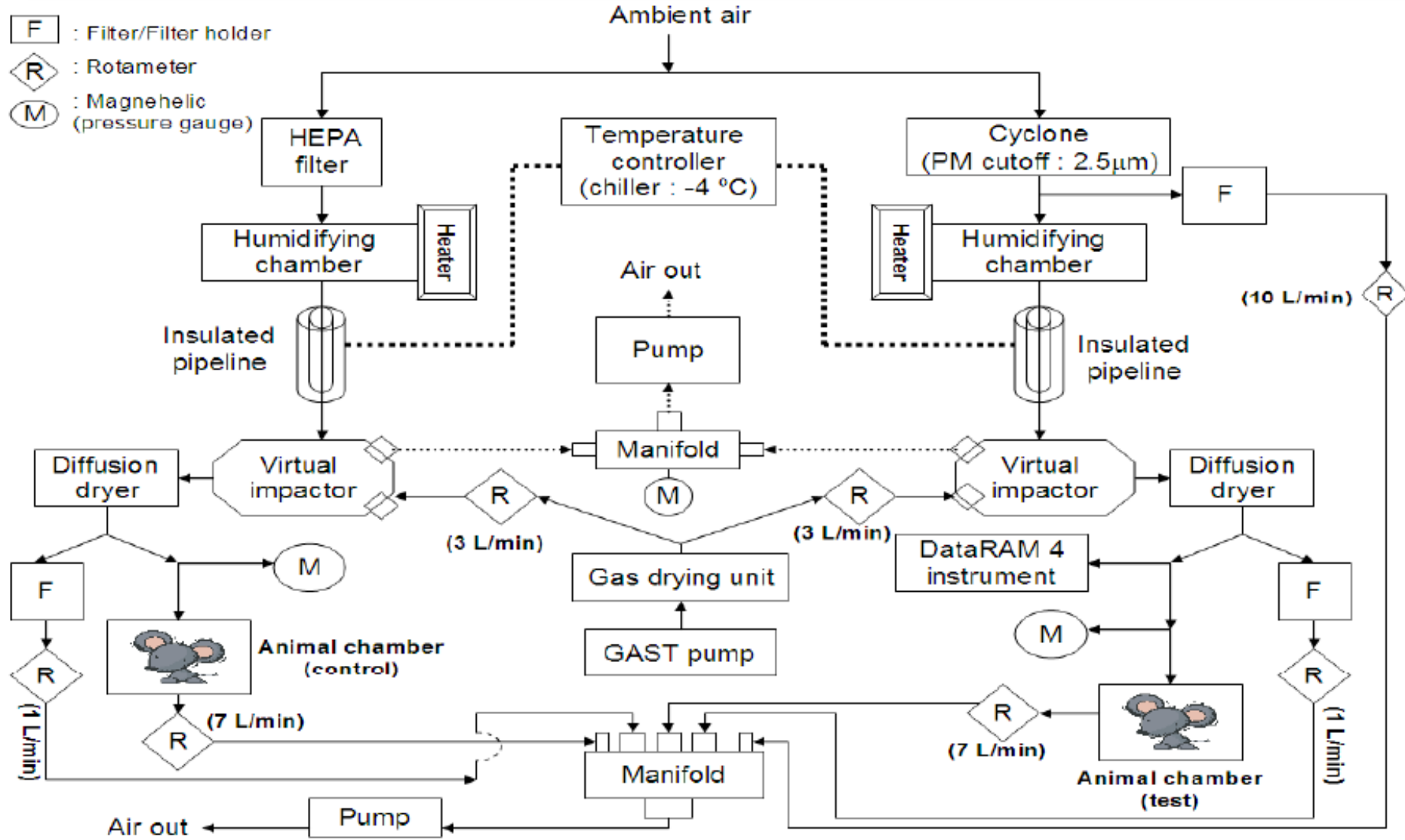


Figure 1. Adjusted relative risk ratios for cardiovascular and respiratory mortality associated with a $10 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ change in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ for 1979-1983, 1999-2000, and the average of the two periods. (Relative size of the dots correspond to the relative number of deaths for each cause.)

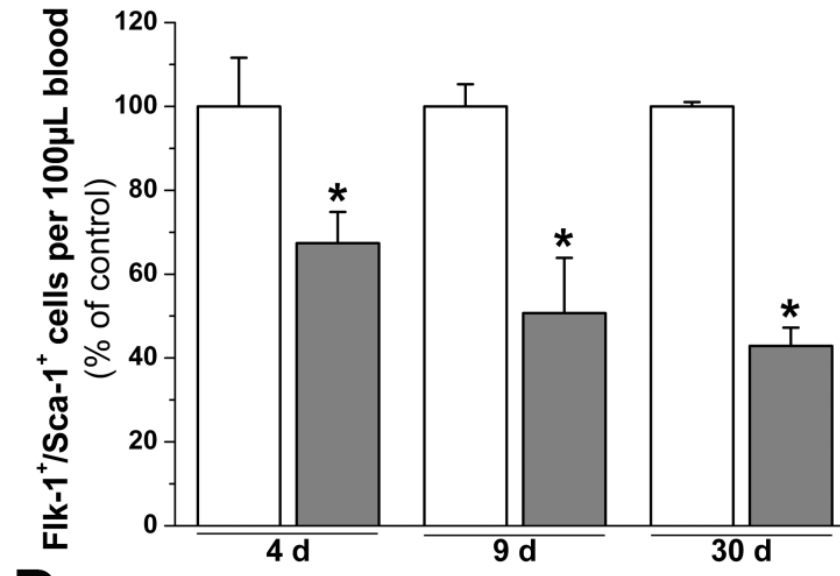
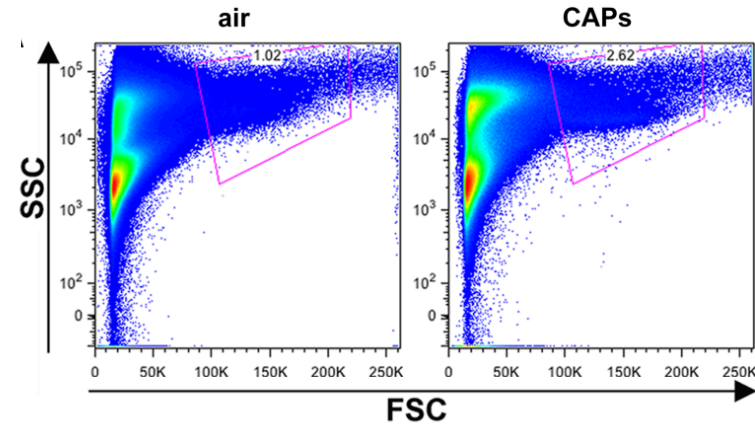
Episodic increase in PM decreases EPC levels



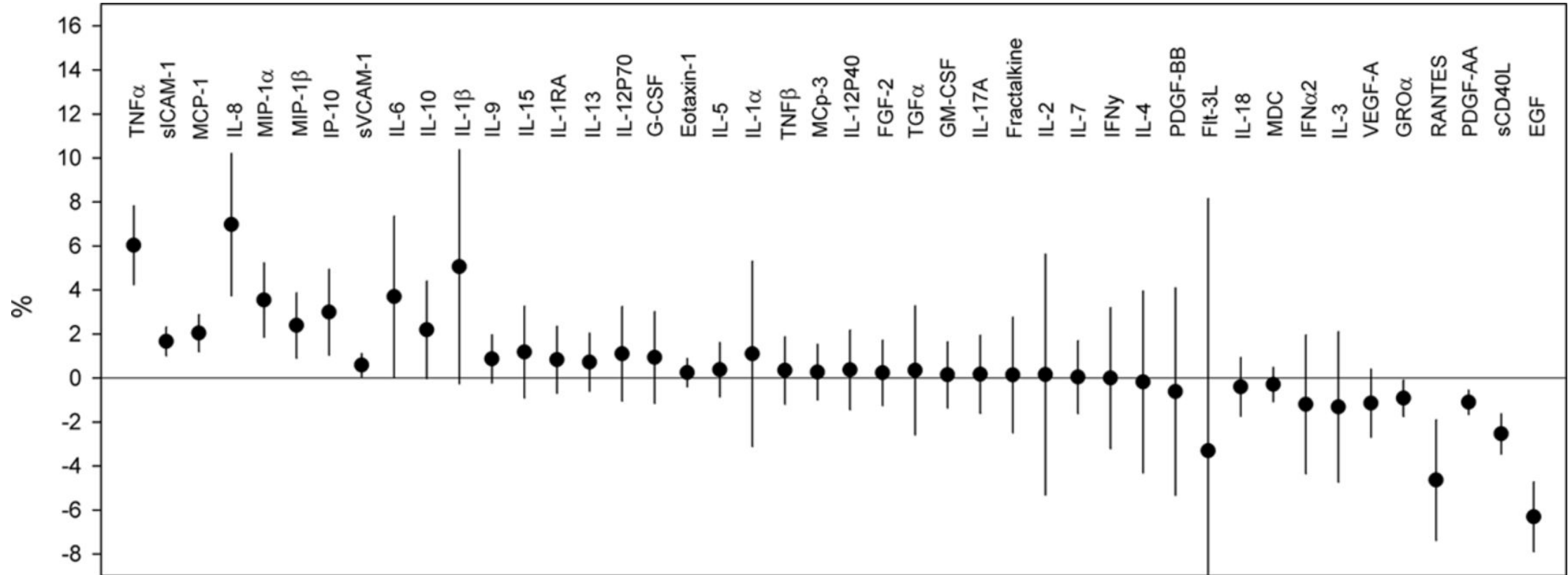
Experimental Setup for exposing mice to concentrated air particulates



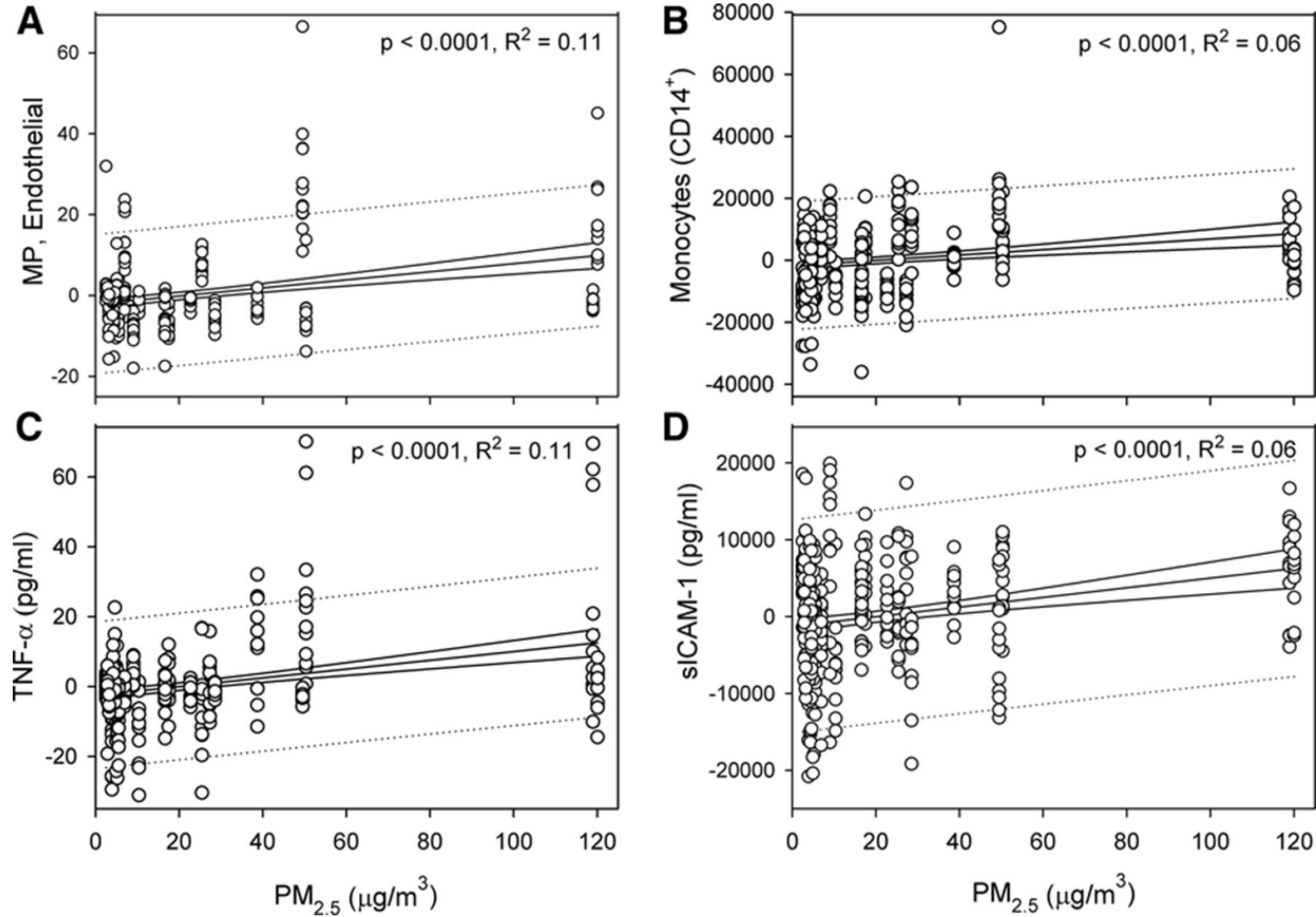
Exposure to PM Decreases Circulating EPC levels



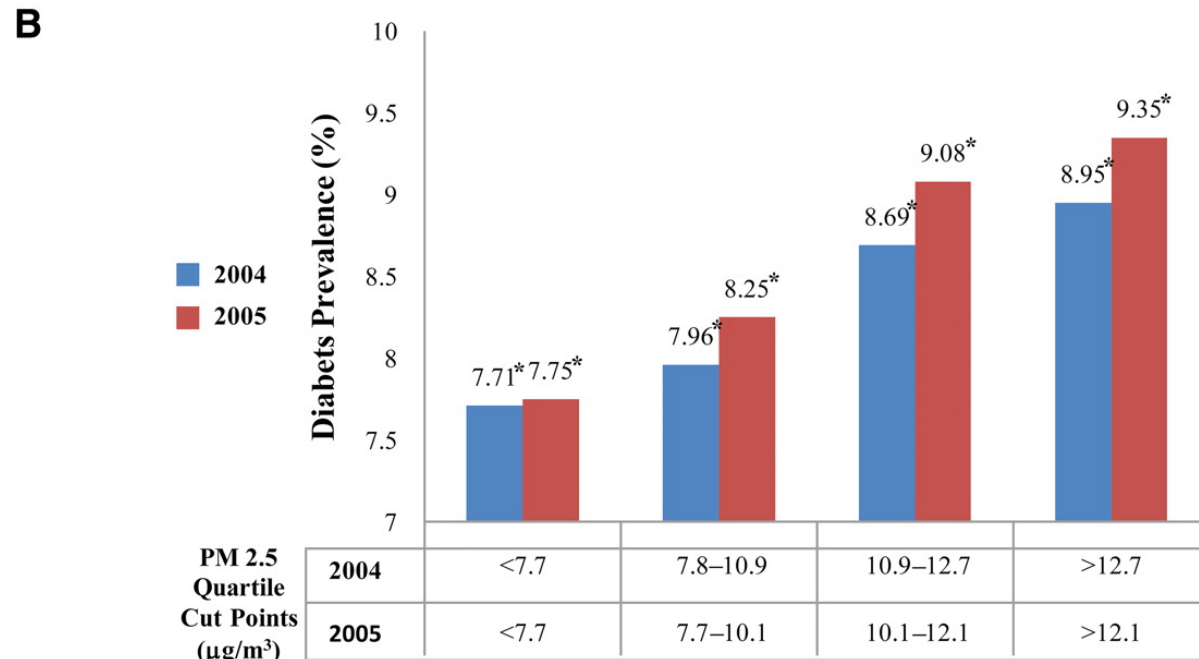
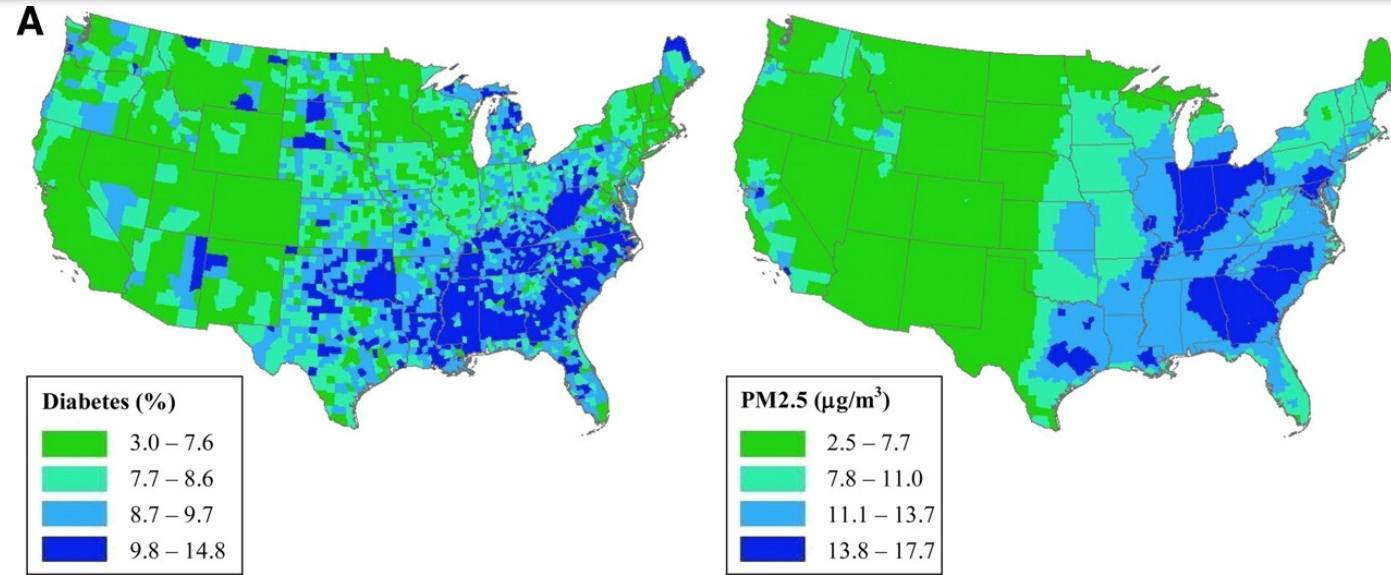
Exposure to PM induces low-grade inflammation



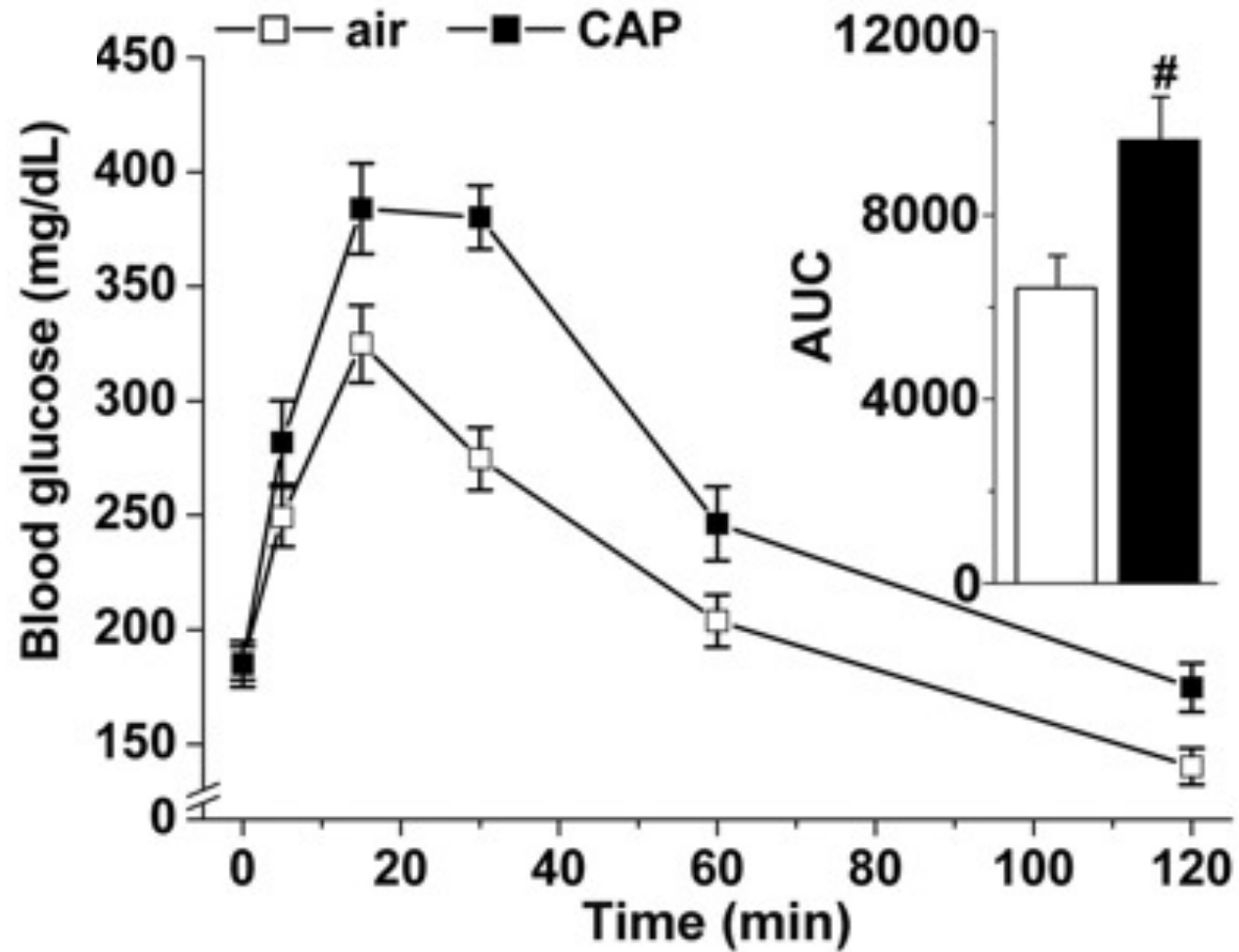
Exposure to PM induces endothelial injury

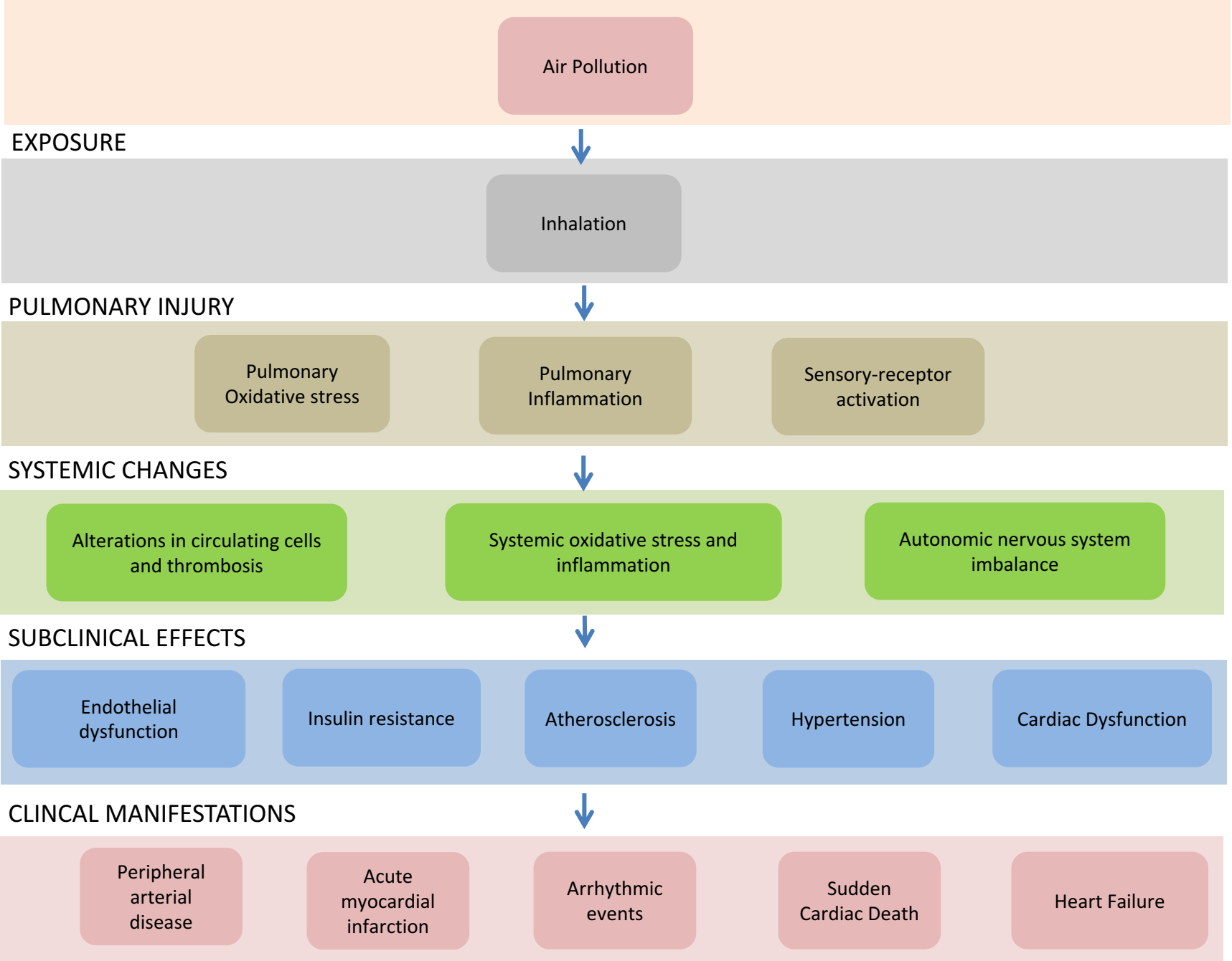


Diabetes Prevalence and PM_{2.5} for US Counties



PM increase insulin resistance





Circulation

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Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association

