





Association of ultrafine particle exposure with lung and neurocognitive functions in elementary school children

Berlin-Brandenburg Air Study (BEAR)

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Background





Particle density: 1 g cm⁻³ Respiratory flow rate: 300 cm³ s⁻¹ Mouth breathing at rest, cycle period: 5 s

Small particle size

- high alveolar deposition
- can escape alveolar cleaning mechanisms
- Diffusion through physiological membranes

High surface area

- Adsorption of toxins
- Formation of free radicals







Background

- UFP or AC-UFP ~ human health \rightarrow insufficiently studied
- Children particularly vulnerable to UFP-mediated effects

Objectives

- 1. To **assess** short-, medium- and long-term **exposure** to source-specific UFP for schoolchildren in the vicinity of the BER Airport, as well as in the area of the former TXL Airport and control areas in Berlin
- 2. To investigate the health impacts of UFP, particularly AC-UFP







BEAR

- a natural experiment (since January 2020)
- Berlin-Brandenburg Airport (BER) (opening November 2020), the former operating Airport Tegel (TLX) (closure in November 2020) and in control areas





CPC: Condensation Particle Counter

UPF Measurements

- UFP measurements (CPC) + meteorological parameters at the schools
- Continuous measurements of the particle size distribution and other air pollutants at several locations in Berlin (UltraFleb, TU Berlin, HU Berlin, Flughafen Berlin Brandenburg GmbH)
- Modeling of source-specific UFP at schools and residential addresses















Health examinations

- Questionnaire about the current state of health
- Quality of life
- Blood pressure
- Arterial stiffness (pulse wave analysis)
- Inflammation values in the exhaled air (FeNO test air)
- Lung function test (Spirometry)
- Cognitive development (N-Back-Test, ANT-Test)









Material & Methods

- <u>Exposure</u>: PNC and meteorological parameters at schools since January 2020
- <u>Outcome</u>: School-based examination, at least twice (January 2020 June 2023)
 - Spirometry test
 - Forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1)
 - Forced vital capacity (FVC)
 - Standardized N-back Test
 - Hit Reaction Time (HRT)
- Short term effect
 - a nested linear mixed-effect model with random intercepts for school and participant

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Participating Schools & children

- 16 schools
- 1,094 children at T₀
- 2,002 examinations
 - $T_0 = 1,094$
 - T₁ = 714
 - T₂ = 194

	t ₀ (n=1094)	t ₁ (n= 714)	t ₂ (n= 194)
Female [n] (%)	561 (51.3%)	373 (52.2%)	96 (49.5%)
Age [years] (mean ± SD)	8.6±1.1	9.8±1.1	11.0±0.9
EEV $[1,1]$ (mean \pm SD)	1 96+0 4	2 22+0 5	2 55+0 4
$\mathbf{FEV}_1[L]$ (mean ± 5D)	1.00±0.4	2.22±0.5	2.00±0.4
FVC [L] (mean ± SD)	2.18±0.4	2.61±0.6	2.99±0.5
HRT [ms] (mean ± SD)	628±159	566±139	517±141
PNC [particles/m ³]	8440±3650	7700±2860	6890±3450







PNC at the schools

Study Area	Ν	Median	25th percentile	75th percentile
Control Area	5,238	7,610	5,012	10,336
Tegel Airport Area	7,876	6,872	4,786	10,150
Berlin-Brandenburg Airport Area	18,616	6,371	4,286	9,597
CA, TLX, BER	31,730	6,200	4,100	9,500

Measurement period: January 2020 to December 2022.







PNC at the schools







CA-3 (Berlin-Neuköln)

2.5

1.5 ws

3.5

3



PNC, cm⁻³

8000

7000

6000

5000

4000

3000

PNC & wind direction

Polar plot of average PNC for selected sampling locations



BER-6 (Schönefeld, Brandenburg)





CA-2 (Berlin-Oberschöneweide)









Associations of PNC and health outcomes

Effects are given per IQR of 4,390 particles/m³

Models were adjusted to sex, age at baseline, temperature, relative humidity, day of a week, season and area.

	Estimate (95%CI)		
	FEV1, liter	FVC, liter	
PNC, lag 0	-0.11 [-0.13 – -0.08]	-0.14 [-0.17 – -0.11]	
PNC, lag 1	-0.10 [-0.12 – -0.07]	-0.13 [-0.16 – -0.10]	
PNC, lag 2	-0.06 [-0.08 – -0.03]	-0.08 [-0.11– -0.04]	
N obs.	1139	1139	
N children	854	854	







Associations of PNC and health outcomes

Effects are given per IQR of 4,390 particles/m³

Models were adjusted to sex, age at baseline, temperature, relative humidity, day of a week, season and area.

	Estimate (95%CI)		
	FEV1, liter	FVC, liter	Mean HRT, ms
PNC, lag 0	-0.11	-0.14	15.70
	[-0.13 – -0.08]	[-0.17 – -0.11]	[0.94 – 30.47]
PNC, lag 1	-0.10	-0.13	21.78
	[-0.12 – -0.07]	[-0.16 – -0.10]	[5.42 – 38.14]
PNC, lag 2	-0.06	-0.08	19.09
	[-0.08 – -0.03]	[-0.11– -0.04]	[2.35 – 35.83]
N obs.	1139	1139	872
N children	854	854	735







Associations of PNC and health outcomes

Effects are given per IQR of 4,390 particles/m³

Models were adjusted to temperature, relative humidity, day of a week, season and area.









Conclusion

- The BEAR Study is a unique experiment investigating effects of AC-UFP on children.
- The observed negative associations between PNC, measured in the proximity to Berlin airports, and lung and cognitive function in children raise concerns about potential health impact of AC-UFP







BEAR – Berlin-Brandenburg Air Study

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Thank you!

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