Age Healthier, Breathe Easier Solutions You Can Use to Control or Reduce Environmental Triggers

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is the fourth leading cause of death in the United States, claiming approximately 119,000 lives each year. COPD includes chronic bronchitis and emphysema. Asthma is a chronic lung disease which can be life threatening for older adults. More than 2.5 million Americans age 65 and older have asthma, and in 2002 more than 970,000 older adults suffered an asthma episode. The highest mortality rate for asthma occurs in the older population.

Environmental hazards can pose a significant risk to older adults, especially those with COPD and/or asthma. The following charts "Age Healthier, Breathe Easier: Solutions You Can Use" provides a list of useful solutions and some websites which may help you or your loved one avoid or control environmental triggers for COPD and asthma. While there are other non-environmental triggers, these suggestions are limited to environmental triggers.

Concerns, Trigger Description and What you can do

Poor Air Quality

Tobacco Smoke

Smoke from Wood Burning Stoves

Volatile Organic Compounds in household cleaning and hobby products

Pollen

Molds

Dust Mites

Cockroaches

Pet dander

Poorly Maintained Appliances that emit particles, gases and fumes

Traveling - Staying in hotel and motel rooms that might have dust mites and/or smoke residue

Poor Air Quality



Trigger Description and What you can do

Air Quality affects health, especially that of individuals with heart or lung disease. The Air Quality Index (AQI) tells us how clean the air is and whether it could affect our health. EPA, together with state and local agencies, forecasts and reports on current conditions for ozone and particle pollution.

What you can do:

Check the Air Quality Index (AQI) daily. If you cannot access the Internet to check it, consult your local newspaper, tv or radio weather broadcasts for daily ozone and/or particle pollution forecasts.

On bad air days (Code Orange, Red, Purple or Maroon), limit or reschedule outdoor activity.

There are simple steps that people can take to reduce exposure. Visit EPA's AirNow website (http://www.epa.gov/airnow) to learn more about how the air could affect your health.

For more Information about Ozone, visit:

http://www.epa.gov/asthma/triggers/ozone.html

Concerns	Trigger Description and What you can do
Tobacco Smoke	Smokers are particularly at risk of developing Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). Second-hand smoke exacerbates or worsens respiratory conditions such as COPD and asthma.
	Cigarette smoking is responsible for 90% of all chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. What you can do:
	If you smoke, stop.
	Avoid tobacco smoke.
	Request that family members, friends or caregivers smoke outside.
	For More Information about Second-Hand Smoke: http://www.epa.gov/iaq/asthma/triggers/shs.html

Smoke from Wood Burning Stoves



Trigger Description and What you can do

Smoke from wood burning stoves or fireplaces affects health and can exacerbate symptoms in persons with COPD and asthma, even at low levels. Smoke can also drift onto a neighbor's property and affect their health.

What you can do:

Avoid using wood burning fireplaces. Switch to a vented gas fireplace.

Avoid using wood burning stoves. If you must use a wood burning stove, make sure it is EPAemission certified. Stoves made after 1990 are generally EPA certified.

Use only firewood that has been dry for several months and avoid chemically treated wood. Never burn household waste.

Have your wood stove, fireplace and chimney inspected and cleaned annually.

Use an electric starter instead of charcoal lighter fluid if you barbeque outside.

For more information about Combustion Pollutants

http://www.epa.gov/iaq/asthma/triggers/combust.html

and

Indoor Air and Combustion Appliances

http://www.epa.gov/iag/pubs/combust.html

Concerns Volatile Organic Compounds in household cleaning and hobby products What you can do: basement or garage. cause exposure

Trigger Description and What you can do

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are emitted as gases from certain solids or liquids. VOC's are widely used as ingredients in household products. EPA studies have shown that levels of several VOC's average 2 to 5 times higher readings indoors compared to the outdoors.

Vent rooms adequately with a fan that exhausts to the outside when using cleaning or hobby supplies which may be harmful.

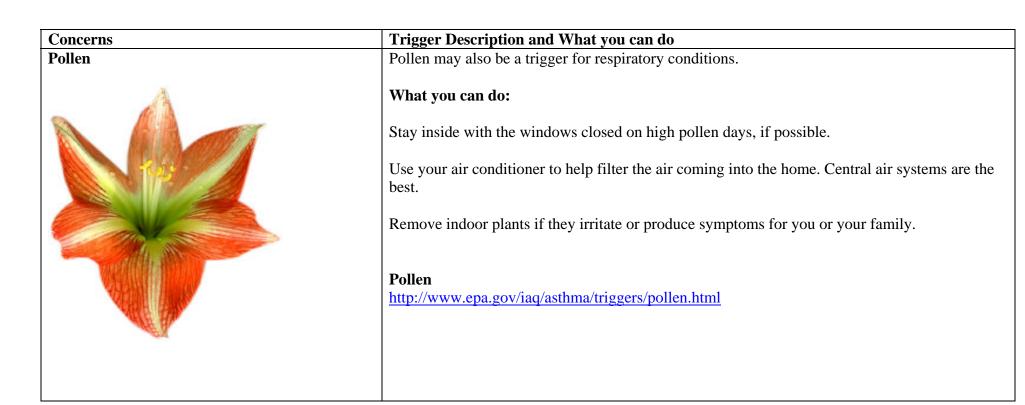
Dispose of old hobby and cleaning products that might be stored under the sink or in the

Store products per manufacturer's suggestion. Even newer products stored indoors will still

Limit or eliminate use of products that irritate or produce symptoms for you or your family.

Volatile Organic Compounds

http://www.epa.gov/iaq/voc.html



Molds



Trigger Description and What you can do

Molds reproduce by means of tiny spores which are invisible to the naked eye and float through outdoor and indoor air. There are many types of mold, and none of them will grow without water or moisture. Molds can cause asthma attacks in people with asthma who are allergic to mold. If you think you have symptoms related to mold, contact a health professional for advice, especially if you suffer from COPD or asthma. If you have health concerns, consult a health professional before starting cleanup of mold.

What you can do:

Prevent mold by controlling moisture. It is important to dry water-damaged areas and items within 24 - 48 hours to prevent mold growth.

Use an exhaust fan in the bathroom or open a window to remove moisture after showering. Wipe down damp surfaces after bathing and dry completely.

Scrub mold off hard surfaces with detergent and water, and dry completely. If your symptoms are severe, wear a dust mask, goggles and rubber gloves while cleaning. N-95 respirators can be purchased at many hardware stores and on the Internet.(about \$12 to \$25.) Check with your doctor before wearing any respirator.

Use air conditioners and/or de-humidifiers as needed. Monitor humidity in home with a hygrometer (about \$10-\$50) available at many hardware stores. Keep indoor humidity below 60% (ideally between 30% and 50%) relative humidity.

Remove moldy or dusty wallpaper and regularly wipe walls and hard floors with a damp cloth. Absorbent or porous materials, such as ceiling tiles and carpet, may have to be thrown away if they become moldy.

Empty air conditioner, refrigerator and de-humidifier drip pans regularly. (Some refrigerators built after 1989 have drip pans built into unit instead of underneath appliance. Check for possible leaks.)

Mold

http://www.epa.gov/mold.html

Concerns	Trigger Description and What you can do
Dust Mites	Dust mite droppings are commonly associated with worsening of asthma. Dust mites live in the dust particles that collect in our homes. They are most common in humid places because dust mites require high humidity.
	What you can do:
	Maintain low humidity levels ideally between 30% - 50% relative humidity. Humidity levels can be measured by hygrometers which are available at local hardware stores. (about \$10-\$50)
	Use an air conditioner during warm weather, if possible. Central air systems are the best.
	Remove dust often with a damp cloth.
	Vacuum carpet, fabric window coverings, and fabric-covered furniture at least once a week. Using vacuums with high efficiency filters may be helpful. Wear a mask while vacuuming or ask someone else to vacuum for you.
	Cover mattresses, box springs and pillows with special allergen-proof fabric covers. Avoid down-filled comforters or pillows.
	Wash bedding (such as sheets, bedcovers and blankets) weekly in hot water.
	Avoid upholstered furniture that can trap allergens.
	Replace dust collecting blinds and long drapes with window shades or washable curtains.
	Dust mites http://www.epa.gov/iaq/asthma/triggers/mites.html

Concerns	Trigger Description and What you can do
Cockroaches	Cockroach droppings contain a protein that is a primary trigger for asthma. Cockroaches need water to survive and thrive on food and trash that is left out.
Cockroacnes	water to survive and thrive on food and trash that is left out. What you can do: Keep a clean, dry home (see also mold section) Fix leaks promptly. Keep food in closed containers. Avoid leaving food out, especially at night. Clean dishes as soon as you are done using them. Clean kitchen thoroughly after meals. Clean under appliances, including emptying the drip pan under the refrigerator. Many current (1989 to present) refrigerators have "fixed" drip pans either built in as part of the compressor mount or physically attached to the condenser instead of under the refrigerator. Check for leaks throughout refrigerator that could result in standing water. Store garbage in containers with tightly closed lids. Dispose of mail, newspapers and boxes where cockroaches may hide. Block any openings through which cockroaches can enter from the outside, including windows, wall cracks and floor gaps.
	Try using baits or traps before using pesticidal sprays. If you spray, limit the spray to the infested area and avoid spraying in food preparation or storage areas. Pests http://www.epa.gov/iaq/asthma/triggers/pests.html

Pet dander Pet dander

Trigger Description and What you can do

Almost 70% of U.S. households have one or more pet. Older adults are among the almost 10 million pet owners who are allergic to their pets and must take extra precautions. iii Older adults with COPD or asthma may suffer reactions from exposure to pet dander, skin flakes, saliva and urine. Hair and fur can collect pollens, mold spores and other outdoor allergens.

What you can do:

Keep your pets out of the bedroom or other sleeping areas.

Clean and brush pets outside of your home.

Keep pets off the bed linens, carpet and upholstered furniture.

Avoid visiting homes with pets. If this is not possible, take appropriate medication immediately before your visit.

Choose a pet without feathers or fur (such as fish).

Pets

http://www.epa.gov/iaq/asthma/triggers/pets.html

Poorly Maintained Appliances that emit particles, gases and fumes



Trigger Description and What you can do

Appliances can be sources of indoor air pollution. Older adults spend more than 80% of their time indoors. It is important to look at sources within the home that may emit particles, gases and fumes that are harmful to health and can trigger respiratory attacks.

Appliances which use natural or LP (propane or butane) gas, fuel oil, kerosene, wood or coal such as kerosene heaters, outdoor grills, fireplaces and wood stoves produce particles which can pose a health threat. Air conditioners can also be a source of pollutants if not maintained properly.

What you can do:

Have your furnace, heating and air conditioning units professionally inspected and cleaned annually.

Repair any leaks from your appliances properly or call a professional to assist you.

All furnaces and fuel burning heaters must be vented to the outdoors.

Change filters regularly and follow the manufacturer's maintenance instructions.

Avoid use of ozone generators as air purifiers in occupied spaces. Ozone may worsen chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma.

NOTE: EPA does not certify residential air cleaning devices, including ozone generators. No federal agency has approved the use of ozone generators in occupied spaces because of serious health concerns about ozone. If you wish to use a residential air cleaning device, it is recommended that you review more information on the product either through a product review source such as Consumer Reports (http://www.consumerreports.org/) [Exit EPA] or through the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (http://www.aham.org/) [Exit EPA].

Combustion Pollutants

 $\underline{http://www.epa.gov/iaq/asthma/triggers/combust.html}$

Residential Air Cleaning Devices

http://www.epa.gov/iaq/pubs/residair.html

Traveling - Staying in hotel and motel rooms that might have dust mites and/or smoke residue



Trigger Description and What you can do

Many people enjoy traveling, and there is no reason to stop due to respiratory conditions. There are some steps that you can take to make your trips more comfortable.

Hotel and motel rooms can have dust mites in the carpeting and mattresses or smoke residue in the linens or drapes.

What you can do:

When making lodging reservations, request allergy or smoke free rooms.

If those rooms are not available, request a sunny, dry room away from the pool or smoking areas.

You may want to take an allergen-proof pillow cover with you.

Pack all necessary medications prior to your trip.

A Travel Guide for People with Chronic Lung Disease, ALA of San Diego http://www.lungsandiego.org/copd/adults_bb_travelbook.asp [Exit EPA]

For a free poster and short fact sheet on environmental triggers for COPD and asthma and older adults, please email aging.info@epa.gov or visit the EPA Aging Initiative website at http://www.epa.gov/aging

iii. American Academy of Asthma, Allergy and Immunology: Seniors and Asthma http://www.aaaai.org/patients/seniorsandasthma/pets_allergies.stm [Exit EPA]

i. National Institute on Heart, Lung and Blood, NIH, U.S. DHHS, Mortality and Morbidity Chartbook 2002 on Cardiovascular, Lung and Blood Diseases.

ii. National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. DHHS, Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults, National Health Interview Surveys, 2001, and 2002 Data File