

# EARLY LIFE EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTION AND RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS IN CHILDREN: RESULTS FROM A BIRTH COHORT

**Andrea Ranzi**, *Environmental Health Reference Centre, Regional Agency for Environmental Prevention of Emilia-Romagna, Modena, Italy*

**Daniela Porta**, *Department of Epidemiology, Regional Health Service, Lazio, Italy*

**Chiara Badaloni**, *Department of Epidemiology, Regional Health Service, Lazio, Italy*

**Giulia Cesaroni**, *Department of Epidemiology, Regional Health Service, Lazio, Italy*

**Paolo Lauriola**, *Environmental Health Reference Centre, Regional Agency for Environmental Prevention of Emilia-Romagna, Modena, Italy*

**Carlo Alberto Perucci**, *Department of Epidemiology, Regional Health Service, Lazio, Italy*

**Marina Davoli**, *Department of Epidemiology, Regional Health Service, Lazio, Italy*

**Francesco Forastiere**, *Department of Epidemiology, Regional Health Service, Lazio, Italy*

**Background and Aims:** Ambient air pollution has been consistently associated with exacerbation of respiratory symptoms in schoolchildren, but the role of early exposure to traffic-related air pollution in the first occurrence of respiratory symptoms and asthma is not yet clear. We assessed the association between exposure indexes of traffic-related air pollution during early life and respiratory outcomes in a birth cohort.

**Methods:** A cohort of 708 newborns, residents in a district of Rome (Italy), was enrolled in 2003-2004. Direct interviews to the mother were done at birth and at 6, 15 and 48 months of life. Exposure to NO<sub>2</sub> was assessed for each follow-up periods, using the estimates derived from a Land Use Regression model (LUR). For each residential address, GIS variables of proximity to high traffic roads (more than 10,000 vehicles/day, HTR) and traffic density were derived. We used current values of NO<sub>2</sub> and GIS indexes for each age as well as NO<sub>2</sub> weighted lifetime average values to take into account early pre- and post-natal exposure. Associations with respiratory symptoms (at 6, 15 and 48 months) were assessed with logistic regression (odds ratios, OR) using a cross-sectional and a longitudinal approach (GEE model).

**Results:** There was no association between the exposure indices and the respiratory outcomes in the longitudinal model, except for wheezing and metres of HTR (150 meters buffer) (OR=1.62; 95%CI, 1.04-2.54). A stronger association was found at 4 year for wheezing and for lower respiratory infections with distance from HTR (OR=2.84; 95%CI, 1.30-6.19 and OR=3.69; 95%CI, 1.61-8.46, respectively), and for doctor-diagnosed asthma with weighted average NO<sub>2</sub> (OR=3.07; 95%CI, 0.99-9.54) and metres of HTR in a buffer of 150 metres (OR=3.47; 95%CI, 1.06-11.35).

**Conclusions:** Consistently with results from literature, some associations between respiratory outcomes and GIS variables and NO<sub>2</sub> values were found, especially at 4 years of age.