

SPACE Meeting February 8, 2024

The Environmental Exposome's Impacts on Healthy Ageing

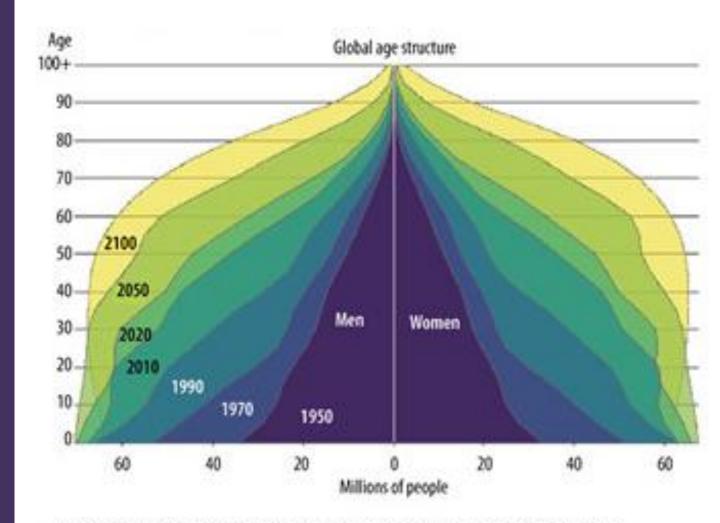
Sara Adar, Associate Chair of Epidemiology



Talk Overview

- Environmental exposures impact health and well-being at older ages
- Environmental exposures can be modified to improve health
- Research to inform health promotion strategies

The World is Ageing

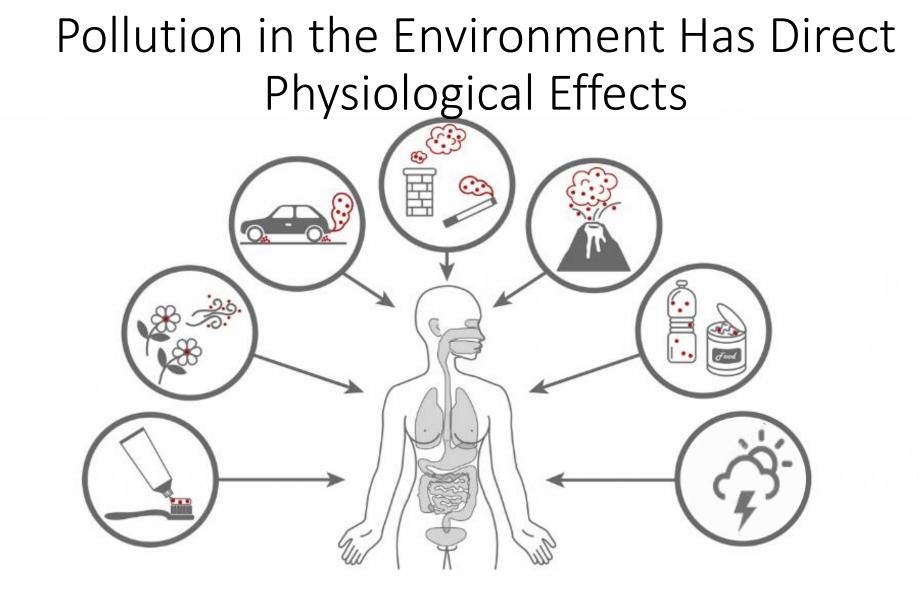


Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Division.



Where we live, work, socialize impacts our health Some places promote physical activity, social cohesion, and mental health





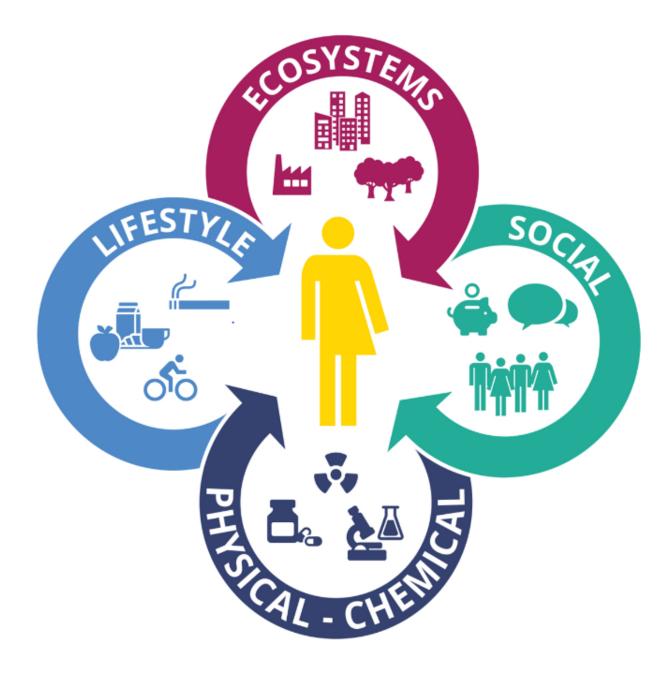
Oxidative Stress, Inflammation, Autonomic Activation, Vascular Changes, DNA Damage, Disruption of Homeostasis, Infections, Injuries

Adapted from figure by Matthias Marczynski 2021



Climate Change Can Also Present Unique Challenges

- Infrastructure and supply chain disruptions
 - Utilities
 - Transportation
 - Essential supplies
 - Medical care
 - Communication systems



- GBD estimates that nearly 50% of global morbidity/ mortality attributable to environmental factors (Lim et al 2012)
- Genetics only explains <15% of chronic disease risk (Rappaport 2011, 2016)
- Environmental features are often modifiable!



Opportunities for Intervention

• National regulations

- Local ordinances
- Urban design

• Community supports



Soot pollution poses risks to millions of Americans



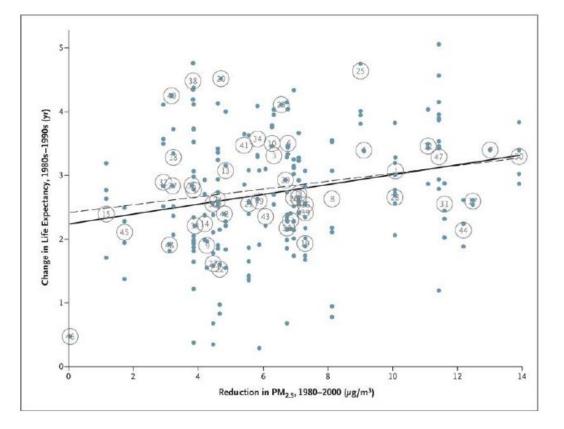
epa.gov/pm-pollution



National Regulations Effective



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE



Fine-Particulate Air Pollution and Life Expectancy in the United States

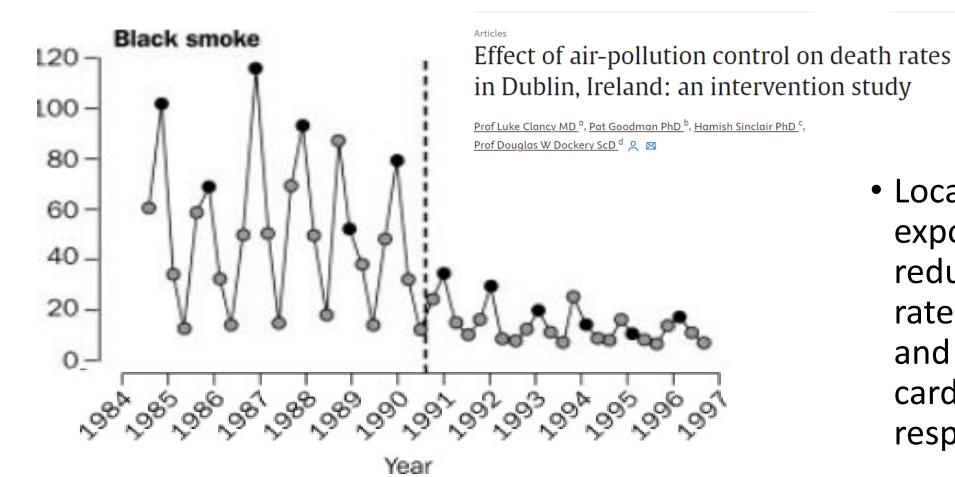
C. Arden Pope, III, Ph.D., Majid Ezzati, Ph.D., and Douglas W. Dockery, Sc.D. N Engl J Med 2009; 360:376-386 | January 22, 2009

- Reductions in PM associated with increases in life expectancy
- 10 μg/m³ decrease in exposure associated with ~7 (+2) months longer life expectancy

Local Ordinances Improve Health



Volume 360, Issue 9341, 19 October 2002, Pages 1210-1214



 Local ban lowered exposures and reduced mortality rates by 6% overall and 10-15% for cardiovascular and respiratory deaths

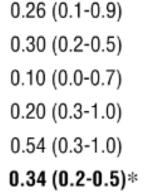


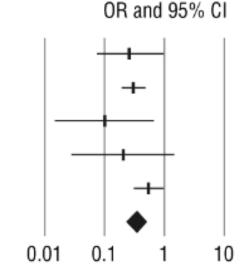
Community Services Can Provide Resilience

Visited other air-conditioned places

OR (95% CI)





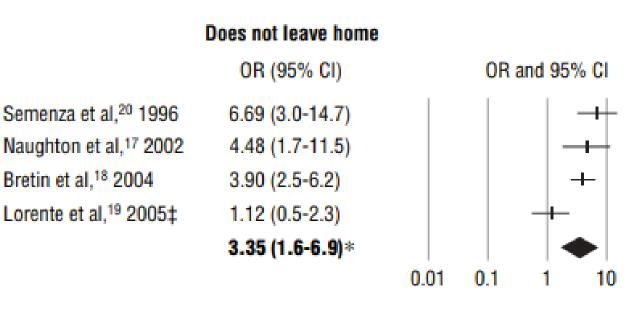


Bouchama et al Arch Int Med. 2007

 Ability to visit air-conditioned locations was associated with lower mortality



Not all People Can Benefit from Resources



Bouchama et al Arch Int Med. 2007

Environmental Injustices Also Exist in Exposures

| Socioeconomic Status | Below poverty Education Income Unemployed | Importantly, sources of environmental injustice vary by place!!! |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Minoritized Population | Race/Ethnicity Immigrants Disabled | |
| Locations | Urbanicity Rurality Coast/mountains/desert | |
| Health | Age Chronic disease | |

How Do We Prioritize Environmental Exposome Research for Healthy Aging?



Does that Result Apply Here?

 Must think about local issues and context when conducting studies



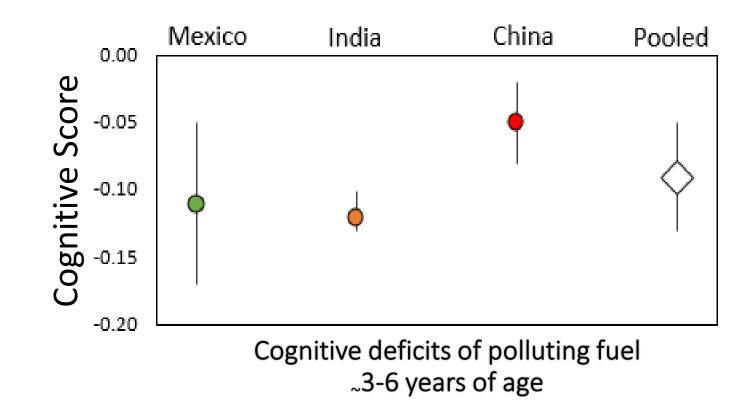


Environment International Volume 156, November 2021, 106722



Household use of polluting cooking fuels and late-life cognitive function: A harmonized analysis of India, Mexico, and China

Joseph L. Saenz ^a A ⊠, Sara D. Adar ^b, Yuan S. Zhang ^c, Jenny Wilkens ^d, Aparajita Chattopadhyay ^e ⊠, Jinkook Lee ^{d, f}, Rebeca Wong ^g



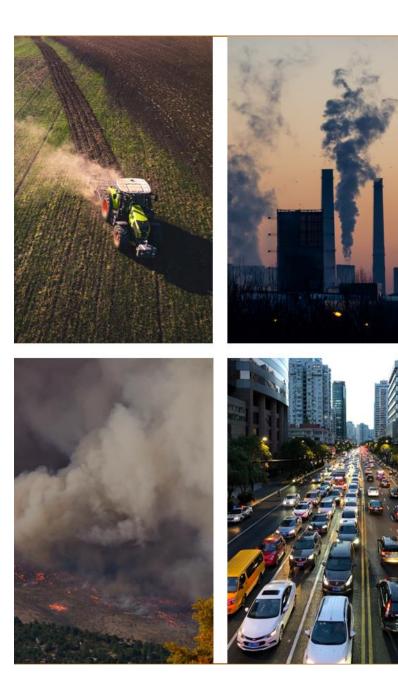
Gateway to Global Aging Data Aims to Harmonize Data & Analyses

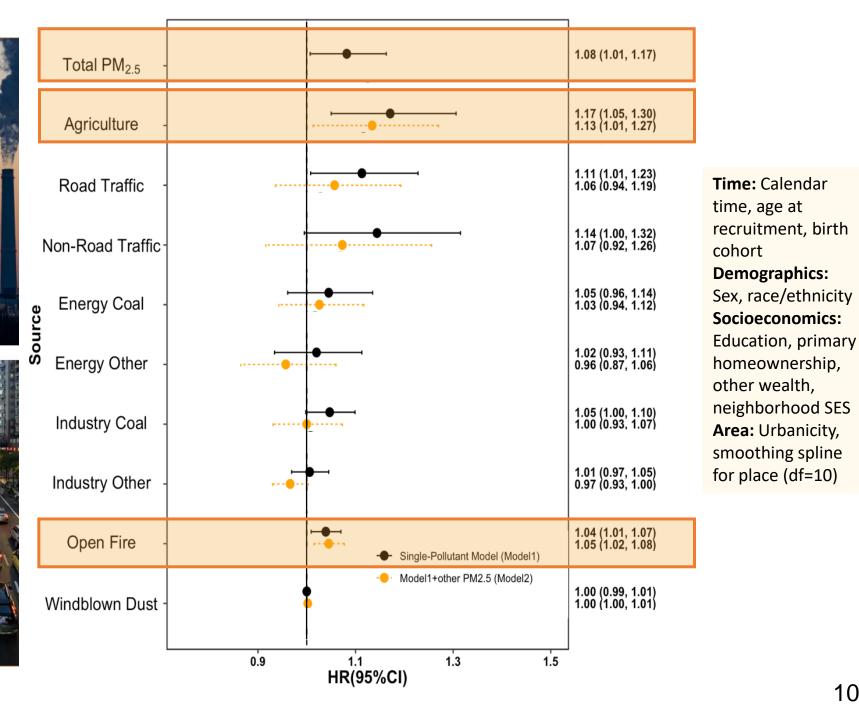


Look at Actionable Questions



Evaluate interventions/ strategies that are possible or existing



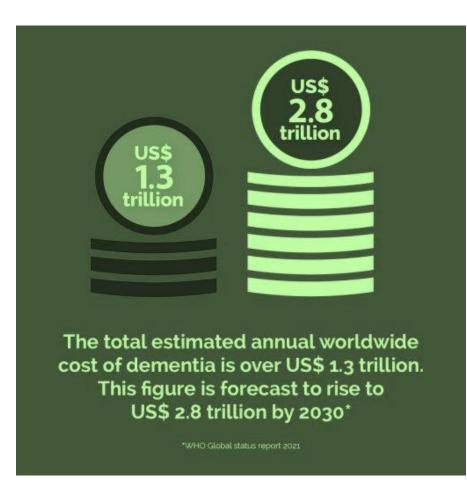




Similar Findings in India

| PM _{2.5} | ⊢●⊣ | -0.054 (-0.07, -0.03) |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Energy (Coal) | ⊨ ● + ⊢ ● + | -0.034 (-0.05, -0.02) -0.012 (-0.03, 0.01) |
| Energy (Non Coal) | ⊢ ● ⊣ | -0.045 (-0.06, -0.03) -0.021 (-0.05, 0.01) |
| Non-Road Transportation | | -0.072 (-0.09, -0.06) -0.102 (-0.13, -0.08) |
| Road Transportation | | -0.041 (-0.06, -0.02) -0.001 (-0.04, 0.03) |
| Agriculture | + | -0.094 (-0.12, -0.07) -0.231 (-0.28, -0.18) |
| Agricultural Waste Burning | HEH HEH | -0.027 (-0.04, -0.02) -0.017 (-0.03, 0.00) |
| Other Open Fires | | -0.019 (-0.03, -0.01) -0.018 (-0.02, -0.01) |
| Industry (Coal) | | -0.043 (-0.06, -0.02) 0.039 (-0.03, 0.11) |
| Industry (Non-Coal) | Heri H e -1 | -0.020 (-0.03, -0.01) 0.041 (0.01, 0.07) |
| Windblown Dust | | -0.005 (-0.02, 0.01) 0.015 (-0.01, 0.04) |
| -0.3 -0.2 | 2 -0.1 0 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Chan | ge in Cognition per I(| QR • Source Only • + Total |

Translates to Large Public Health Burden



Alzheimers Disease International

- Almost 200,000 new cases of dementia/year attributable to PM_{2.5} in the US
- >700,000 people newly lose independence/year due to PM_{2.5} in the US, with a cost of \$12B/year

Make Our Science Easier to Use to Promote Change



- Present information in compelling (attributable cases, saved money) manner to support our regulators
- Provide evidence on existing or possible policies
- "Make it hard to make the wrong choice"



Action without science may be a waste of time. Science without action is merely a way to pass the time. Science with action can change the world.

-Adapted from a quote by Joel A Baker

Gateway to Global Aging is generously supported by the NIH National Institute on Aging