



Clean air in urban spaces is possible - if you want it

Prof. Nino Künzli, MD PhD

Head Bachelor-Master-Doctorate Unit, Department Education & Training (until 31.3.22)
and senior scientist, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (Swiss TPH) Basel
Professor of Public Health, University Basel Medical Faculty

Dean of the Swiss School of Public Health (SSPH+)

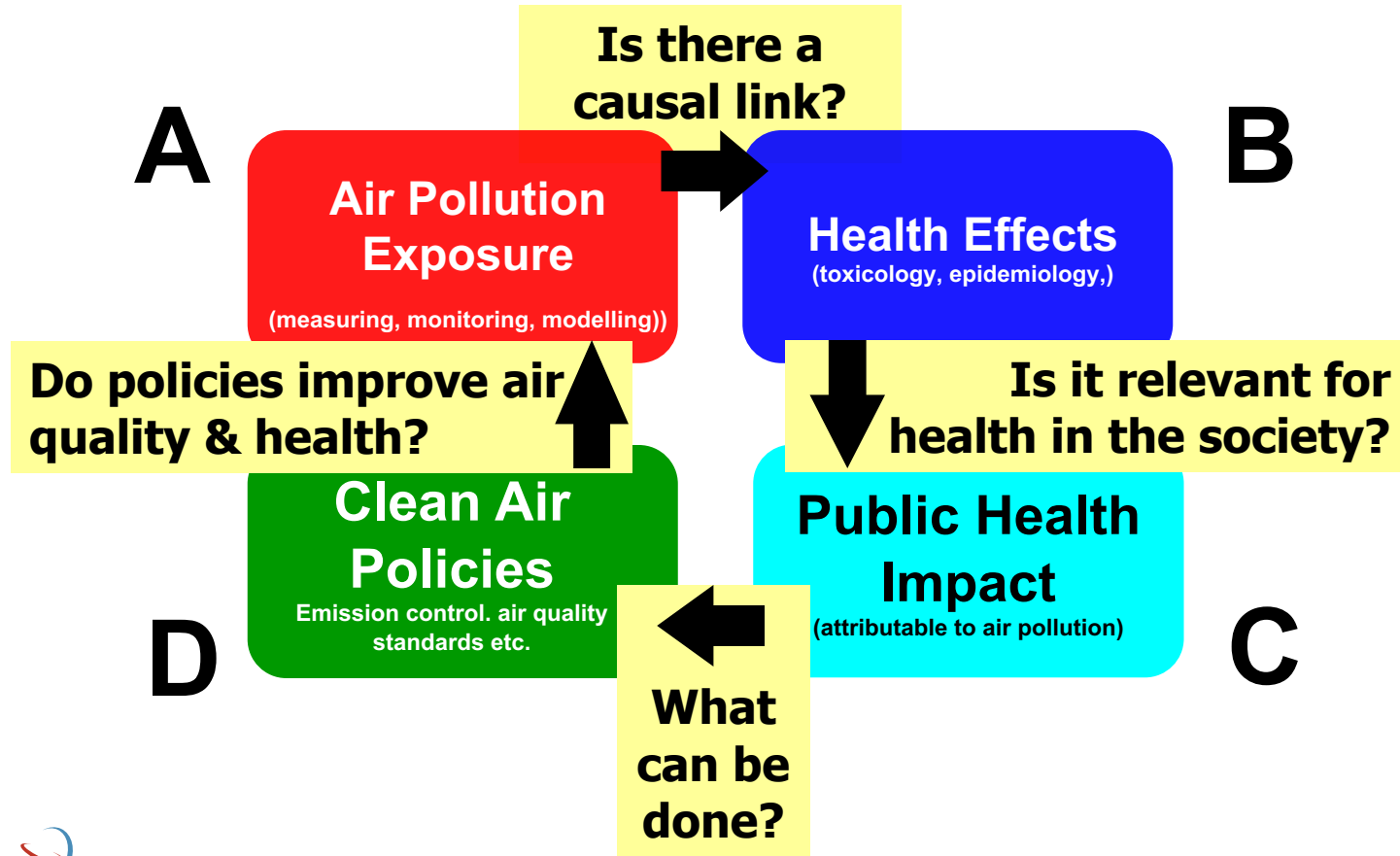
**ETH SSPH+ Lecture Series – This is
Public Health**

Zoom lecture 23.3.2022 – 18:15h

<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82245904939?pwd=bXhPd3ZidzlaRHRwK3p5TEprdm3QT09>

Passcode: 534252

key questions of the Evidence Based Public Health Cycle (example of ambient air pollution)

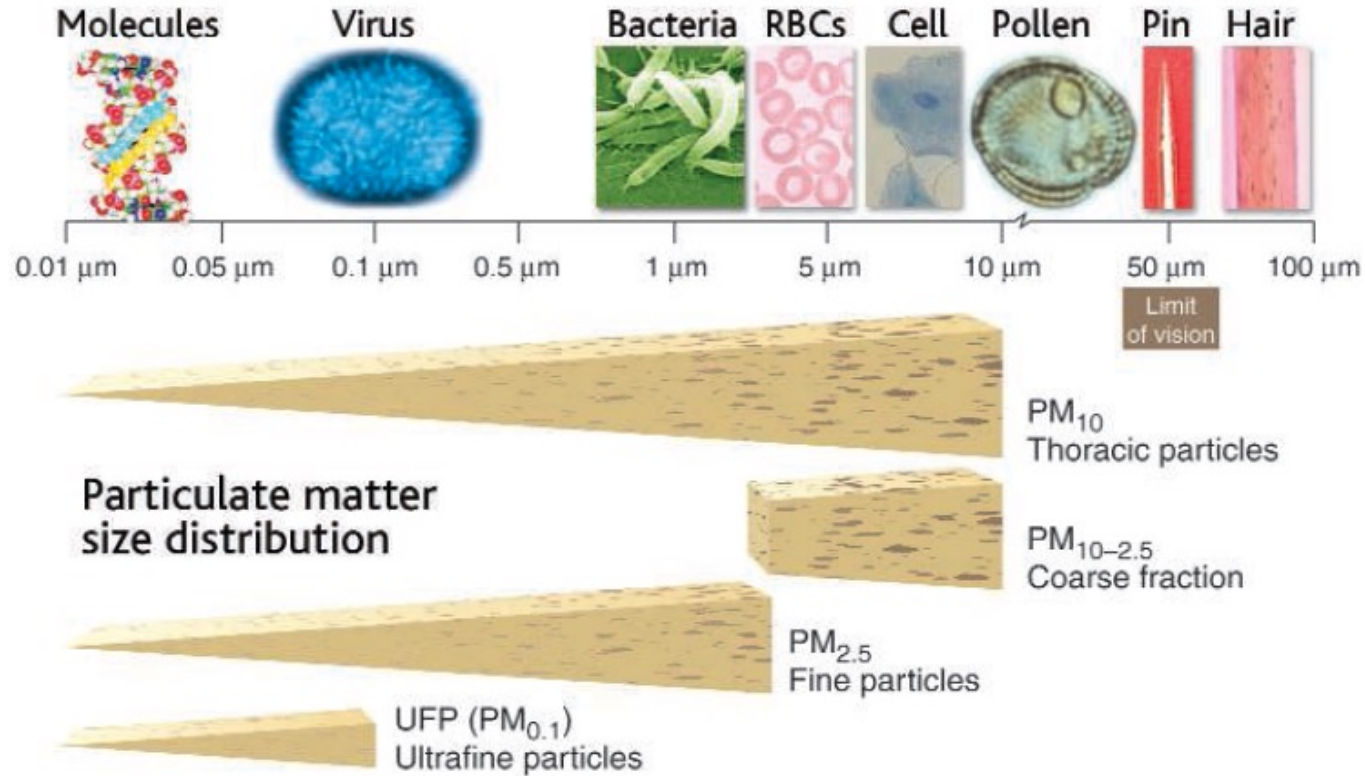


Combustion is with us...

SOURCES OF AMBIENT AIR POLLUTION



“Particulate Matter” (PM) by size (diameter, in micrometers)



WHY

to keep air clean?

- Visibility
- Health
- Crop
- Buildings
- Economic losses

Systemic responses

- Altered chemokine signaling, inflammation
- Circulating extracellular vesicles
- Circulating RNA species
- Altered metabolites

Circulating peripheral white blood cells

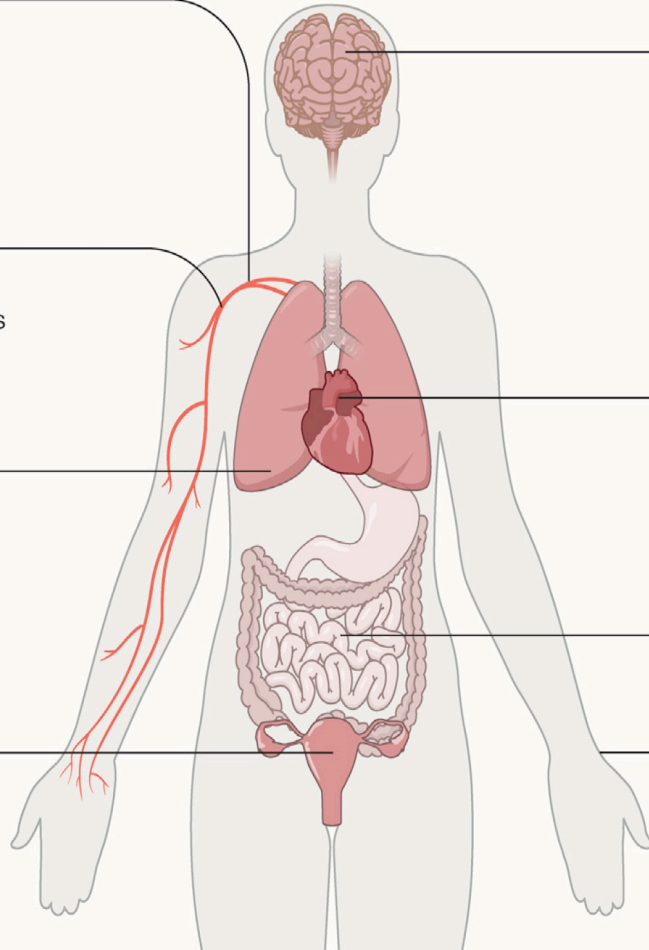
- Altered composition and states
- Epigenetic changes
- Mitochondrial dysfunction
- Telomere attrition

Lung

- Inflammation, cell death
- Epigenetic changes
- Immune cell interactions
- Altered lung microbiome
- Virus activation

Reproductive organs

- Inflammation
- Epigenetic changes
- Mitochondrial dysfunction
- Telomere attrition
- Endocrine disruption



Brain

- Neuroinflammation
- Neurotoxicity
- Stress hormone release
- Endocrine disruption
- Circadian rhythm disruption
- Altered nervous system function

Heart

- Inflammation, cell death
- Epigenetic changes
- Mitochondrial dysfunction
- Altered autonomous nervous system function

Gut

- Altered gut microbiome
- Altered metabolites

Skin

- Inflammation
- Epigenetic changes
- Immune cell interactions
- Altered skin microbiome



Hallmarks of environmental insults

Annette Peters,^{1,2,3,*} Tim S. Nawrot,^{4,5} and Andrea A. Baccarelli⁶

¹Institute of Epidemiology, Helmholtz Zentrum München, German Research Center for Environ

²Chair of Epidemiology, Institute for Medical Information Processing, Biometry and Epidemio
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, 81377 Munich, Germany

³Department of Environmental Health, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, M

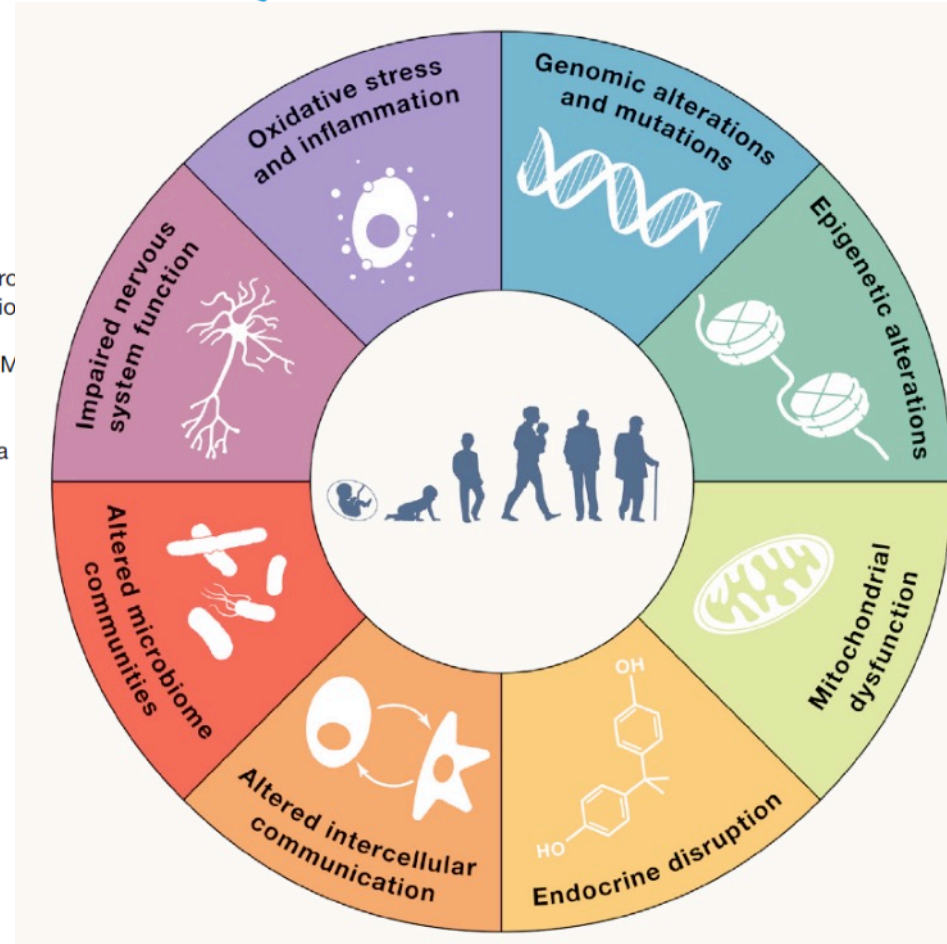
⁴Centre for Environmental Sciences, Hasselt University, Hasselt, Belgium

⁵Environment & Health Unit, Leuven University, Leuven, Belgium

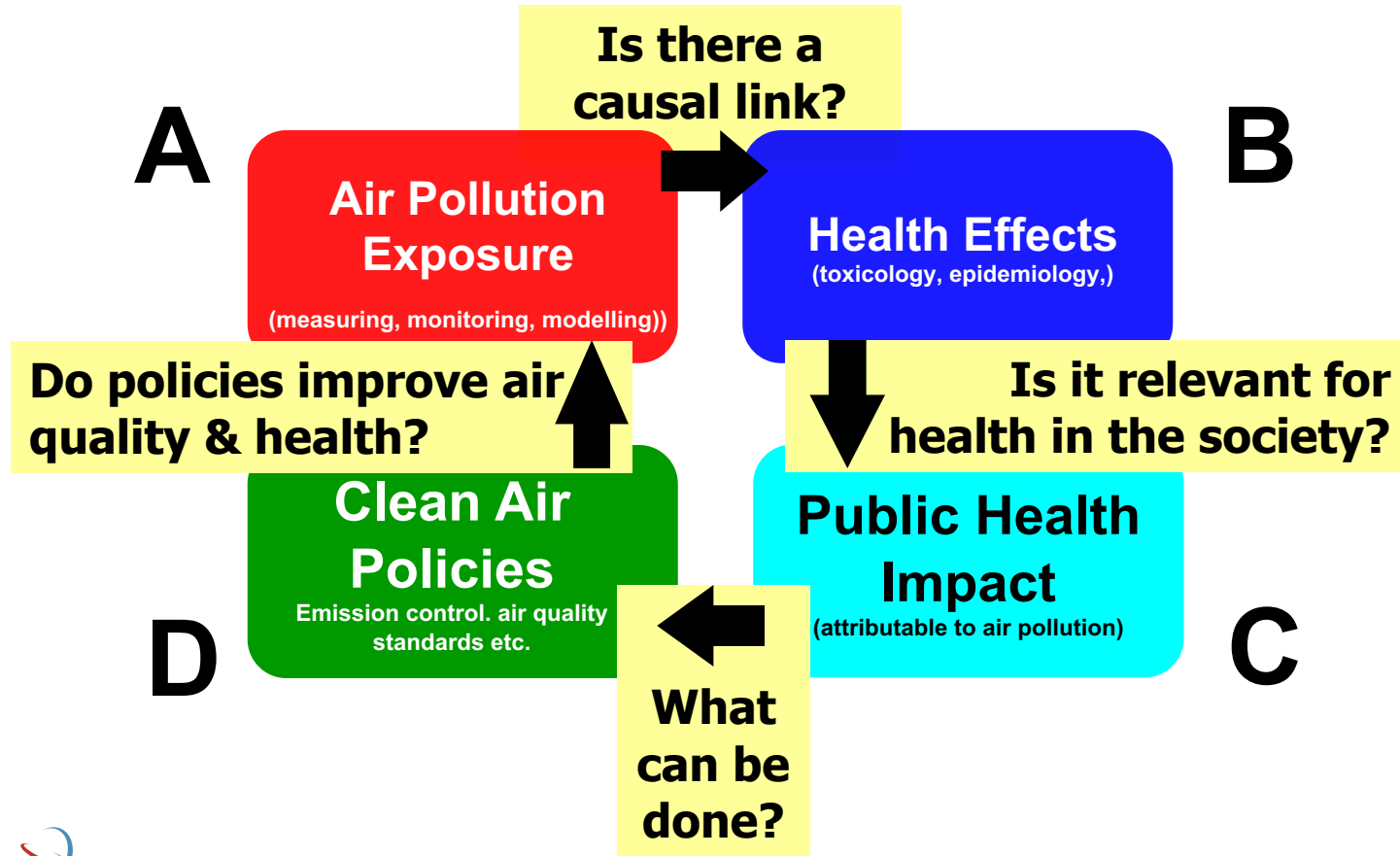
⁶Department of Environmental Health Sciences, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia

*Correspondence: peters@helmholtz-muenchen.de

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2021.01.043>

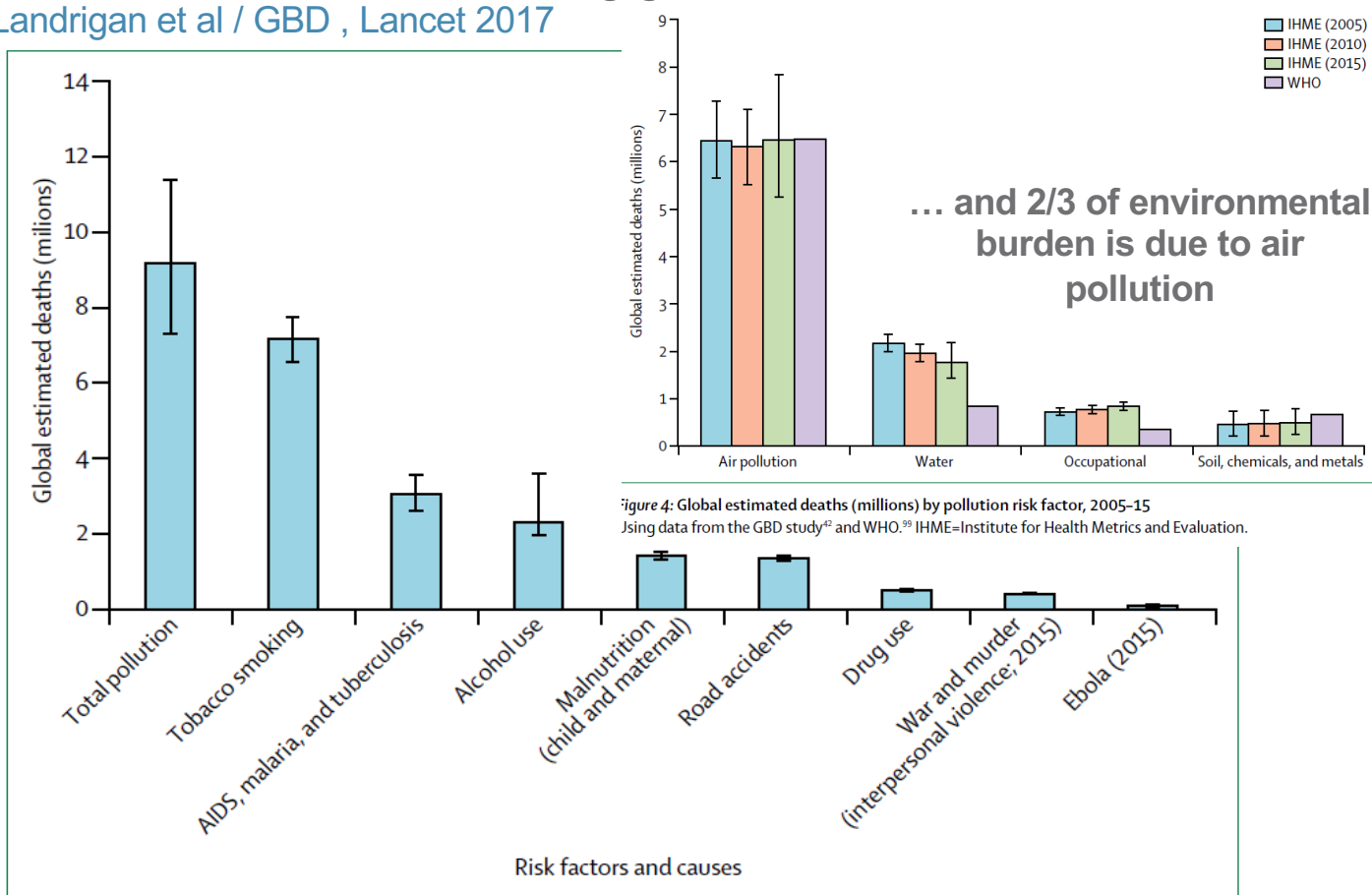


key questions of the Evidence Based Public Health Cycle (example of ambient air pollution)

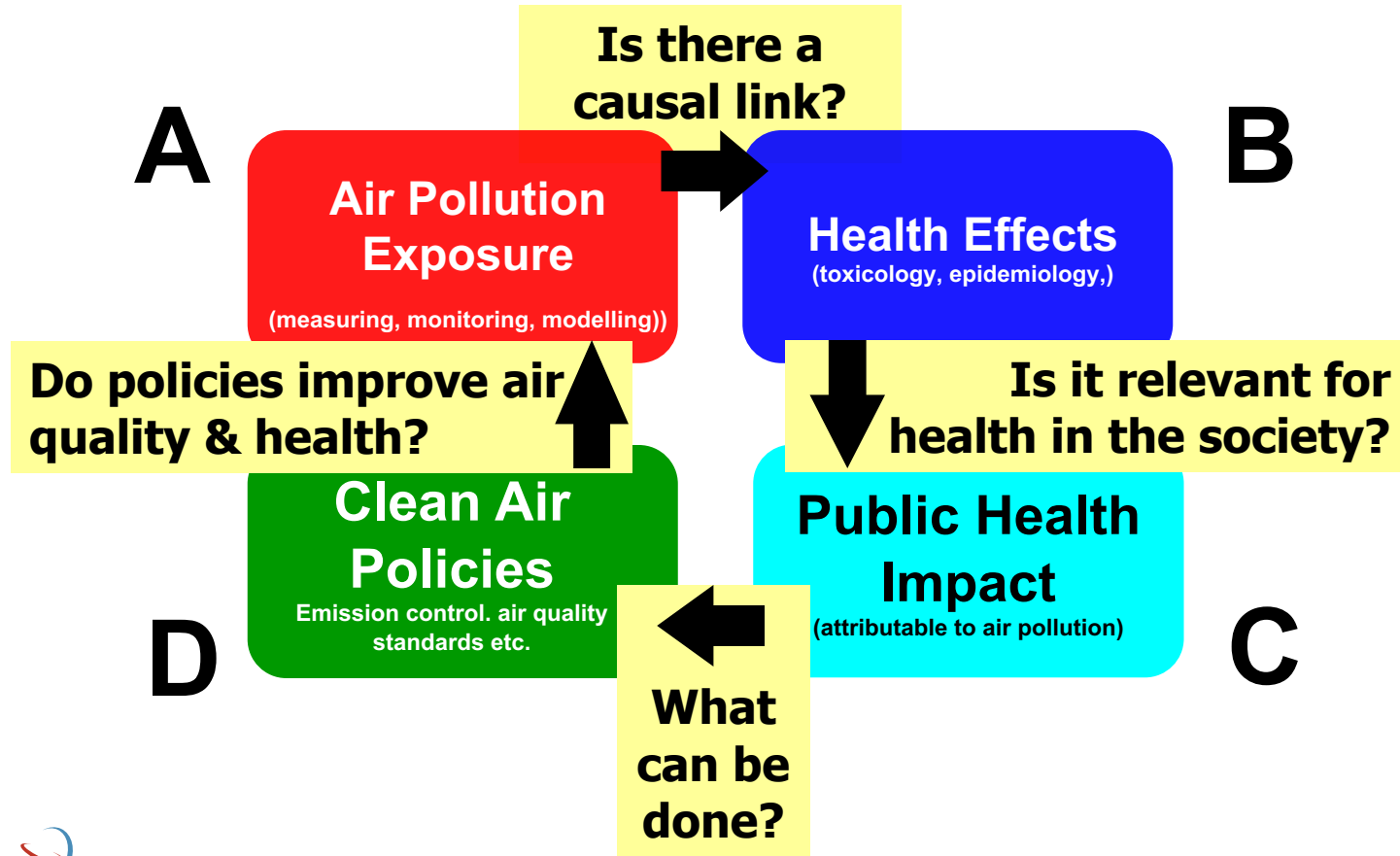


Environmental factors: leading global killers

Landrigan et al / GBD , Lancet 2017



key questions of the Evidence Based Public Health Cycle (example of ambient air pollution)



HOW

to keep air clean?

- Legal framework (“Clean Air Act”)
- Stringent EMISSION standards (clean combustion)
- Science based Ambient AIR QUALITY standards
- Design, plan, adopt, enforce and monitor clean air MANAGEMENT PLANS (tailored to local needs)

New (Sept 2021) WHO Air Quality Guideline values

Pollutant	Averaging time	2005 AQGs	2021 AQG level
PM _{2.5} , µg/m ³	Annual	10	5
	24-hour ^a	25	15
PM ₁₀ , µg/m ³	Annual	20	15
	24-hour ^a	50	45
O ₃ , µg/m ³	Peak season ^b	–	60
	8-hour ^a	100	100
NO ₂ , µg/m ³	Annual	40	10
	24-hour ^a	–	25
SO ₂ , µg/m ³	24-hour ^a	20	40
CO, mg/m ³	24-hour ^a	–	4

µg = microgram



MONITOR ambient air quality standards

1. Follow the link
2. Choose your «Favorit city» → what is the current air pollution index?
3. Write in the chat, CITY and VALUE

PS: Zurich Central today, 12:00h, was 27

<https://waqi.info/>





🌐 When poll is active, respond at pollev.com/ninok675

📱 Text **NINOK675** to **22333** once to join

During the past 30 years: how did ambient air quality change in the cities around the globe? It got:

- A) much worse almost everywhere
- B) much better almost everywhere
- C) much better in Western countries and much worse in Asia and Africa

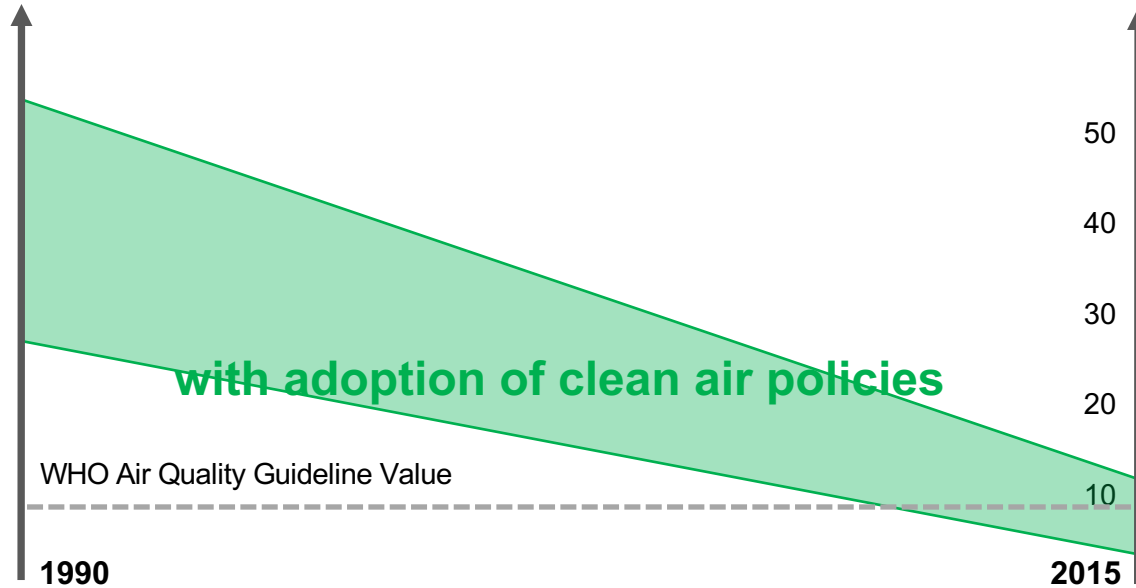
QUIZ QUESTION

During the past 30 years: how did ambient air quality change in the cities around the globe? It got:

- A) much worse almost everywhere
- B) much better almost everywhere
- C) much better in Western countries and much worse in Asia and Africa

Trends in annual PM_{2.5} concentrations 1990 – 2015

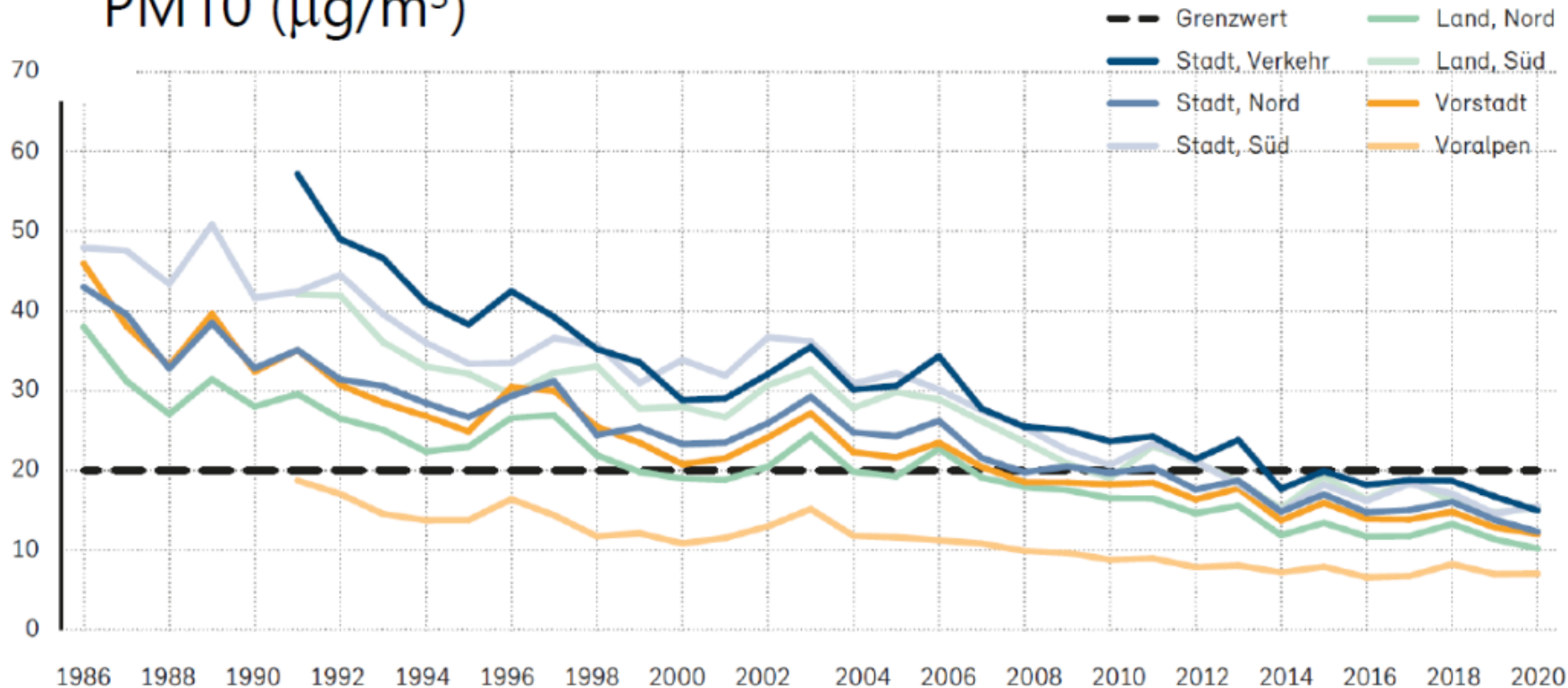
(for country trends: see Brauer et al ES&T2016)





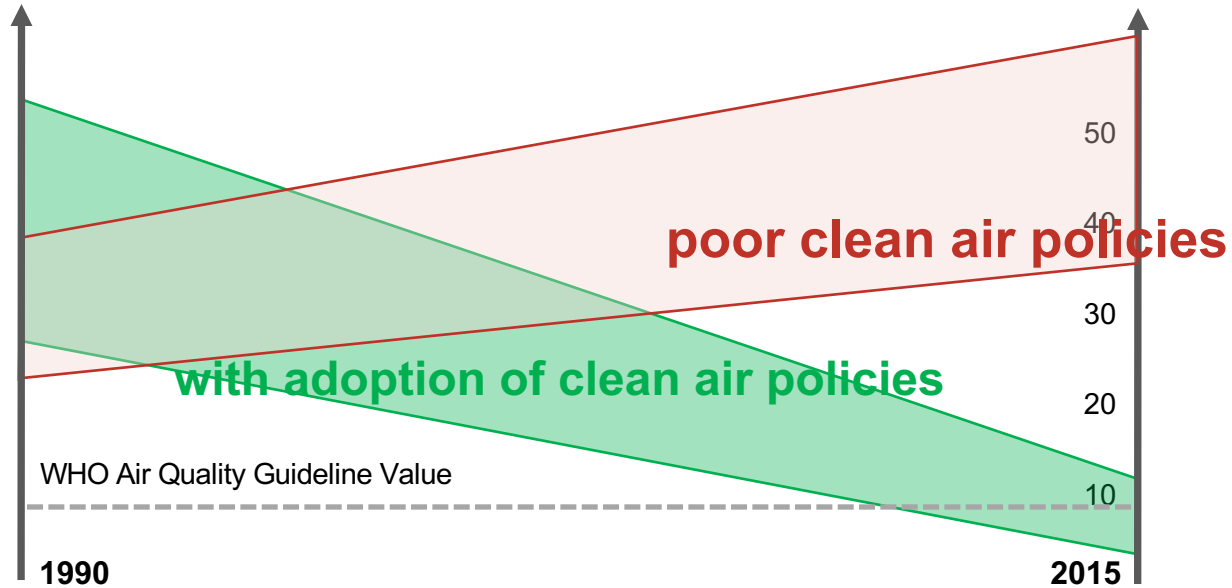
Trends in particulate matter concentrations 1986 – 2020 at the Swiss federal monitoring stations

PM10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



Trends in annual PM_{2.5} concentrations 1990 – 2015

(for country trends: see Brauer et al ES&T2016)



OUTLOOK

Globalization of

- Emission standards
- Ambient Air Quality Standards

Policies lag far behind science due to inaction of policy makers

% of countries with standards for at least **ONE Pollutant**

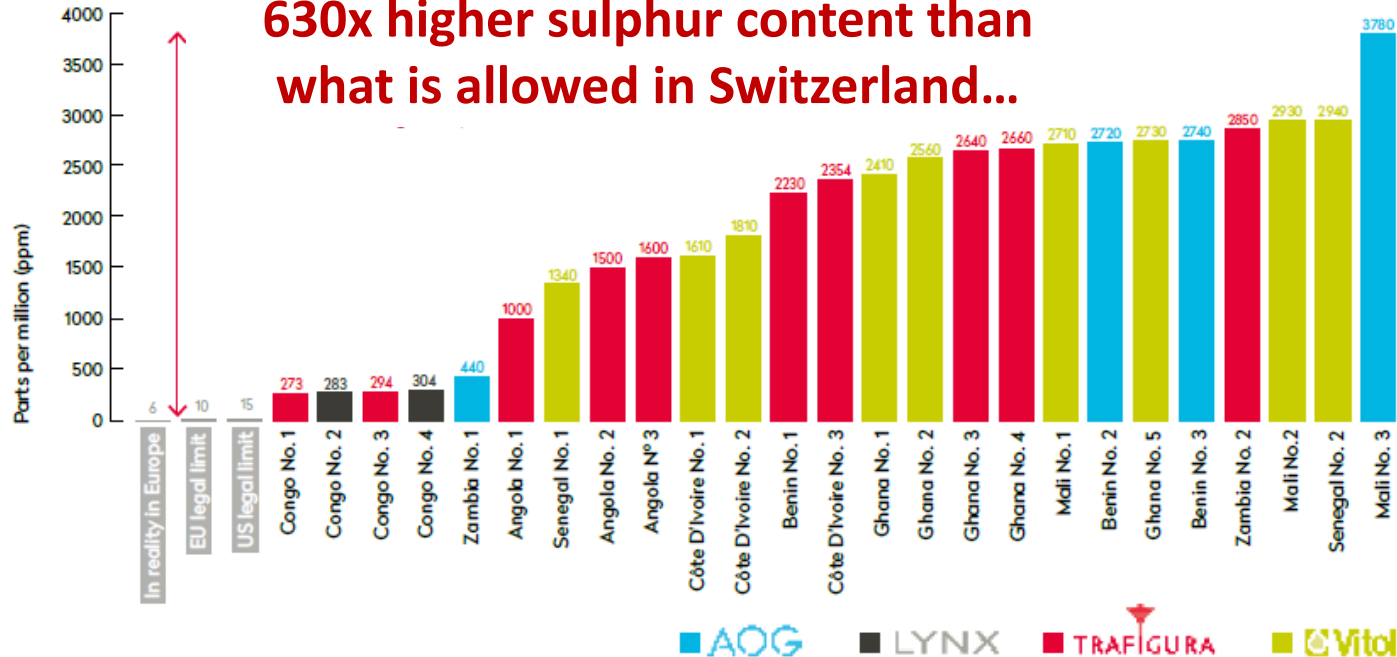
See [web site](#)

European Region	94%
South-East Asia	64%
Region of Americas	57%
Eastern Mediterranean Region	52%
Western Pacific	44%
African Region	36%
Total	60%

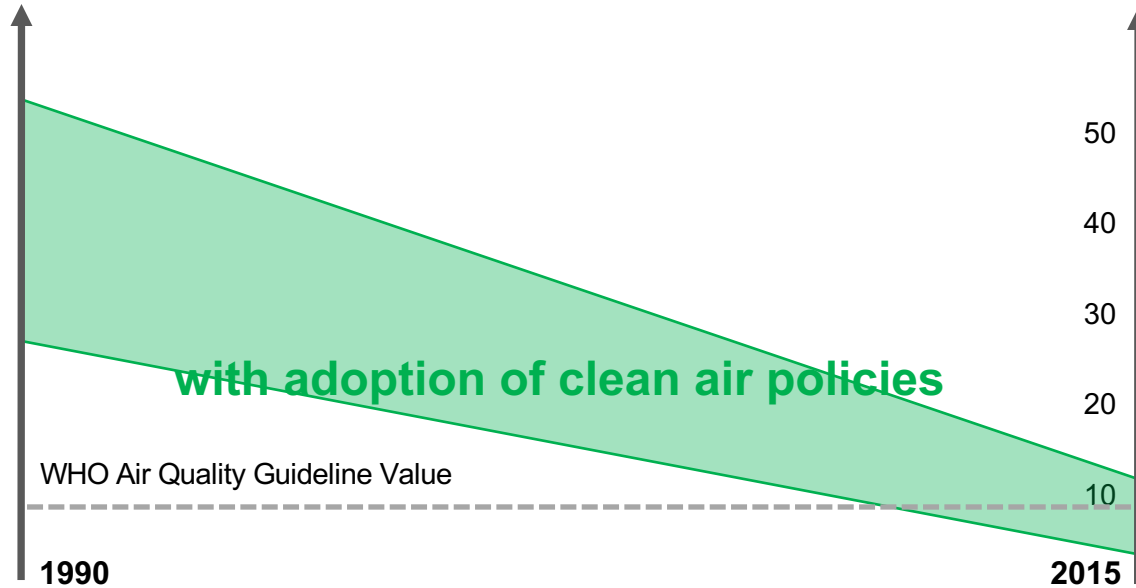
Sulphur levels as measured in «African Quality» diesel samples (ppm)

(See «Dirty Diesel» by the NGO «PublicEye»)

Swiss traders sell diesel with up to 630x higher sulphur content than what is allowed in Switzerland...



Public health calls for globalized TRENDS of IMPROVING AIR QUALITY!



QUESTIONS?



Thank you

Prof. Nino Künzli, MD PhD

Head Bachelor-Master-Doctorate Unit, Department Education & Training (until 31.3.22)
and senior scientist, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (Swiss TPH) Basel
Professor of Public Health, University Basel Medical Faculty

Dean of the Swiss School of Public Health (SSPH+)