

Air pollution in global megacities linked to children's cognitive decline, Alzheimer's and death

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Credit: AI-generated image (disclaimer)

In megacities around the world, including <u>Mexico City, Jakarta, New</u> <u>Delhi, Beijing, Los Angeles, Paris and London</u>, humans are polluting air at a rate that <u>Earth can no longer sustain</u>.



Most human-made <u>air pollution</u> is like <u>dust</u>, <u>as tiny as the diameter of</u> <u>hair</u> (particulate matter) or even smaller (ultrafine particulate matter). The link to respiratory conditions such as pneumonia, bronchitis and asthma is well known. Almost one million <u>children</u> die from pneumonia each year, <u>more than half of which are directly related to air pollution</u>.

Being so small, particulate matter can also travel <u>from our lungs into the</u> <u>blood and circulate into the brain</u>. Once there, it can promote <u>brain</u> <u>inflammation</u>, which contributes to cell loss within the central nervous system, and likely to <u>neurodegeneration</u>, <u>cognitive deficits and increased</u> <u>risk for dementias such as Alzheimer's disease</u>.

While mild neurogeneration is a natural aspect of aging, it can be worsened and quickened by neuroinflammation from severe air pollution. Even worse, <u>severe air pollution can speed up</u> <u>neurodegeneration when the brain is at the peak of its development</u> —during childhood.

That's right —millions of children around the world currently breathe air that may put them at risk of premature cognitive decline, and neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease.

This is the story of how we continue to poison our children's brains and cut their lives short.





Credit: AI-generated image (disclaimer)

Unexplained deaths of children

In the late 1990s, neuropathologist and pediatrician <u>Lilian Calderón-Garcidueñas</u>, reported a <u>connection between early signs of</u> <u>neurodegeneration and air pollution</u> by examining brain tissues in adults, children and dogs after unexplained sudden "accidental" deaths.

Those brains had only one thing in common —they were from residents of Mexico City, one of the most polluted megacities in the world.

Further study showed what became a frequent grim picture in scientific reports. Microscopic images of unhealthy brain slices in diseased animals and humans showed particulate matter and ultrafine <u>particulate</u> <u>matter</u> as tiny dark spots surrounded by inflamed tissue.



Around the inflamed spots you can sometimes see strips that resemble scars but other times you can see pinkish stems. These are the <u>amyloid</u> <u>plaques frequently found after death in the brains of people with</u> <u>Alzheimer's disease</u>.

I joined Lilian's team as an <u>expert in cognitive developmental</u> <u>neuroscience and neuroimaging</u>. We looked for signs of premature cognitive decline in living residents, using behavioral tests and taking various types of images of target brain regions.



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Substantial cognitive decline in kids' brains

We found that children from Mexico City had substantial cognitive



<u>decline</u> as compared to population norms, and as compared to other children of similar age, sex and family and neighborhood backgrounds who lived in less polluted areas.

We were also able to pinpoint unusual cognitive deficits to <u>key</u> <u>developing areas of the brain</u>: the prefrontal, temporal and parietal lobes of the cortex.

Atypical cognition was also found in the auditory brain stem, possibly relating to speech and language developmental deficits. Neuroimages in children were consistent with <u>most serious damage being in the white</u> <u>matter</u> —the parts of the <u>brain</u> providing the connections for electrical communication. In many cases we were able to show that <u>in those</u> <u>Mexico City children</u>, neuroinflammation was much worse than normal.

Today, <u>reports of similar findings from other megacities and from other</u> <u>researchers</u> show a considerable agreement: the brains of millions of children are being damaged by air pollution and protecting them should be of pressing importance for public health.

Public health crisis requiring immediate action

The good news: It is still possible to clear the air of cities, both indoors and outdoors, and <u>minimize children's exposure</u>.

However, our attitudes must now <u>shift from caution and waiting to</u> <u>immediate action</u>. We need to commit to hard choices that may go against the convenience and ease of modern life we are accustomed to. For example, relying on cars and other combustion-based technologies.

If things are to change, the <u>responsibility lies with the individual "me"</u> <u>and "you," as well as with our collective society and institutions</u>. We will never make it if one side of this equation continues to download



responsibility to the other.

<u>Alzheimer's disease and other most hideous neurodegenerative diseases</u> (dementias) are linked with all levels of air pollution, in people of all ages. Such diseases are <u>among the top 10 mass killers globally</u> and there is still no cure for them.

The science is in. Children are now rising up globally <u>to defend their</u> rights to a healthy life, on the global stage. We must respond, with concrete changes to our habits.

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