

The HESE Study

Health Effects of School Environment

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Study Rationale

Background

- Evidence of the potential presence of a variety of pollutants (EFA 2002)
- European data scarce & sparse
 - Geographical coverage (mostly Scandinavia)
 - Different measurements
 - Different design and methods
- Need for a standardized protocol to compare data from different countries/regions
- Need for risk assessment (health measurements, risks and perceptions)



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Aims

- Develop standardized protocols for assessment of indoor air quality and health outcomes in schools
- Demonstrate the feasibility of an European study
- Provide preliminary data from a subset of European schools with a variety of geographical, cultural and environmental conditions
- Promote awareness in school operators, families, communities and policy makers



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METHODS

The HESE Group



Respiratory Diseases, University of Siena, Italy



CNR Institute of Clinical Physiology, Pisa



Folkehelsa, Oslo, NO



Dipartimento di Pediatria. University of Udine



University of Aarhus, DK



University of Uppsala, SW



Medical School St-Antoine, University Pierre et Marie Curie,
Paris, F



METHODS

Study design

- 6 Centers
- 4 Schools/center
- 2 Classrooms/school
- Age 9-11
- Questionnaires to all
- Environmental measures
- 5 children/class clinical measurements



METHODS

Environmental measurements

CO ₂	Q-Track sampler
Allergens dust	Vacuum cleaner
Allergens air	Petri dishes
Temperature	Q-Track sampler
Humidity	Q-Track sampler
Moulds/bacteria	Nuclepore filters
PM	Dust-track and p-Track samplers
NO ₂	Passive samplers
Formaldehyde	Passive samplers
Ozone	Passive samplers



METHODS

Questionnaires

- **Pupils:**
Respiratory and irritative symptoms
- **Parents:**
Also questions on familial and environmental factors
- **Teachers:**
Characteristics of the school and classroom, school policies



METHODS

Clinical studies Biomarkers

5 Children randomized per class:

- Spirometry
- Exhaled condensate (IL1, IL8, pH)
- Allergic skin tests
- Acoustic rhinometry
- Nasal lavage
- Tearscope & Break-up Time



RESULTS

Study population

- 6 Surveys
- 21 Schools
- 46 classrooms
- Suitable samples >95%
- 654 pupils
- 234 pupils with clinical data



RESULTS

Difficulties

- Different languages
- Different school systems
 - Classwork organization
 - School size
 - Reading ability
- Different building construction
- Ethical committees (3/6)
- Privacy paranoia

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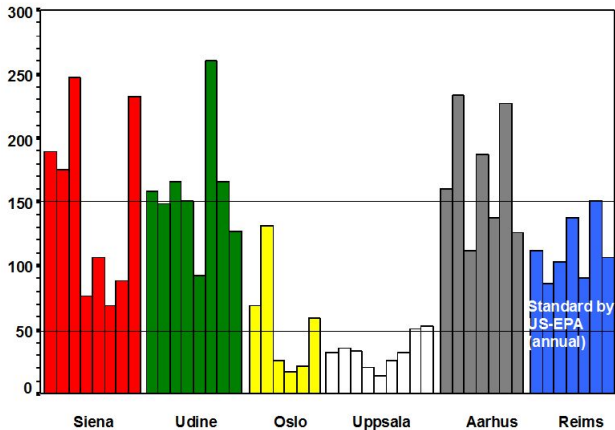
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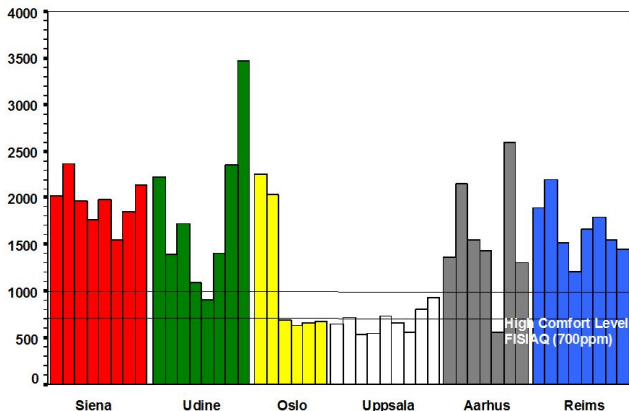
PM10



Levels > 50ug/m3 (Standard by US-EPA for long-term exposure) in 78% of classrooms



CO2



Levels > 1000ppm (Standard by ASHRAE for good IAQ) in 66% of classrooms



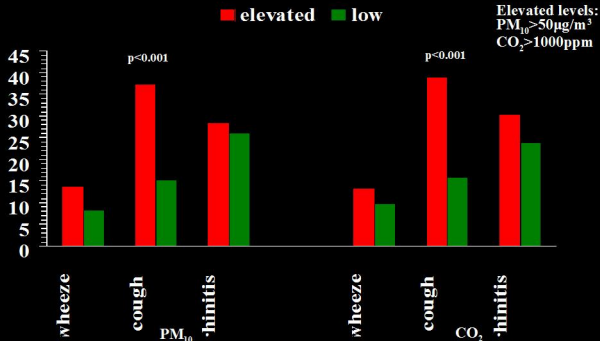
Mechanical Ventilation

	<i>Mechanical</i>		<i>Natural</i>		
CO2	669	(596-750)	1733	(1492-2014)	*
Ventilation	16	(11-22)	2	(1-4)	*
Relative humidity	20	(16-24)	45	(42-48)	*
Mean PM10	29	(22-39)	134	(118-152)	*
Air allergens	125	(62-249)	1192	(792-1793)	*
Dust allergens	1864	(1329-2615)	1950	(866-4390)	
Tot moulds	8709	(6166-12302)	36064	(23807-54630)	*
Viable moulds	73	(54-99)	300	(189-476)	*
Tot bacteria	22115	(11211-43625)	35385	(18180-68874)	
Viable bacteria	222	(119-415)	484	(278-845)	
Outdoor humidity	44	(31-62)	42	(35-50)	
Outdoor PM10	21	(14-33)	53	(30-94)	



Symtoms

Prevalence (%) of respiratory/allergic disorders, in the last 12 months, by PM_{10} and CO_2 levels.



Children exposed to elevated levels of:

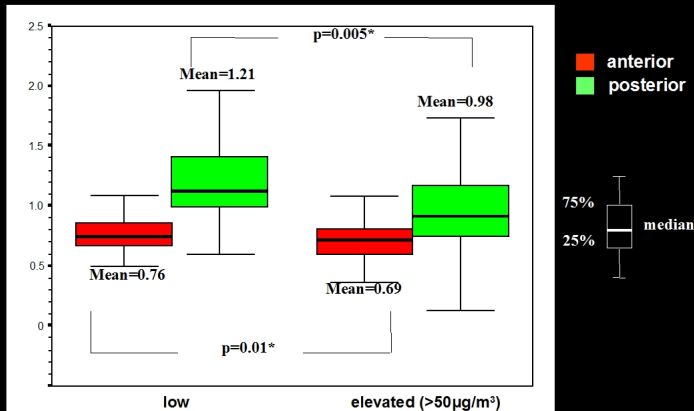
$PM_{10} = 77\%$

$CO_2 = 68\%$



Nasal Patency

Nasal patency - Minimum cross-sectional areas (cm²) by PM₁₀ level

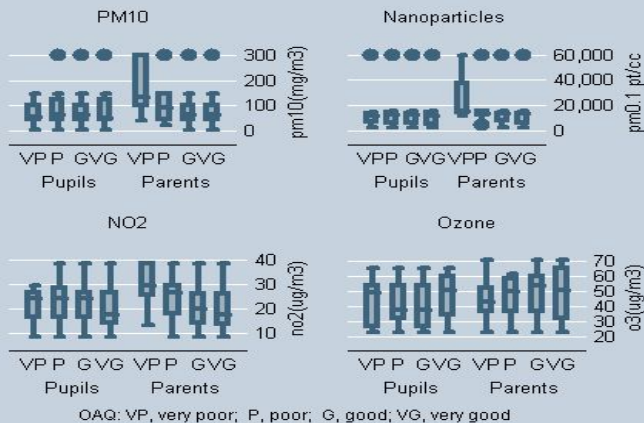


* By ANOVA: in the model PM₁₀ level, CO₂ level, exposure to ETS at home

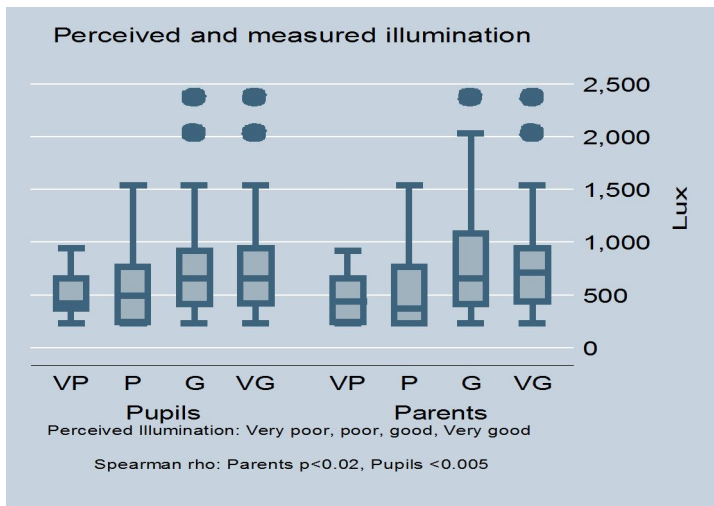


Perceived Outdoor Air Quality

Outdoor pollution and Perceived OAQ

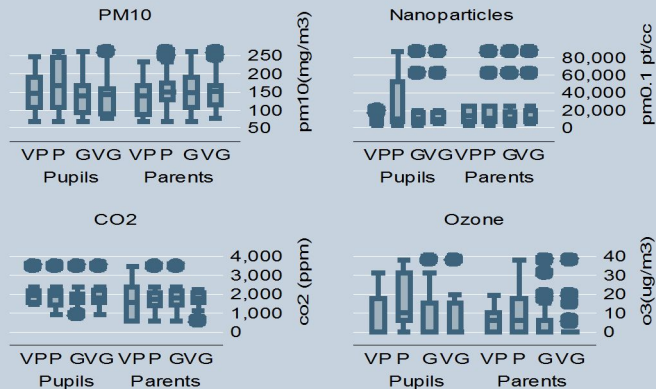


Perceived Illumination



Perceived Indoor Air Quality

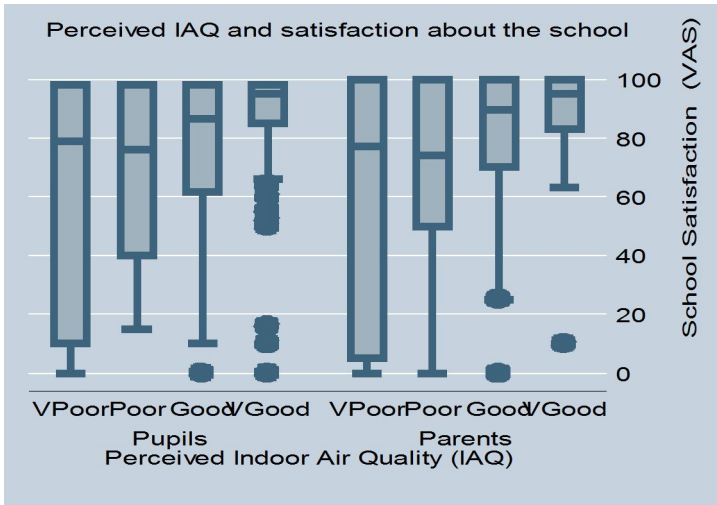
Indoor pollutants and Perceived IAQ



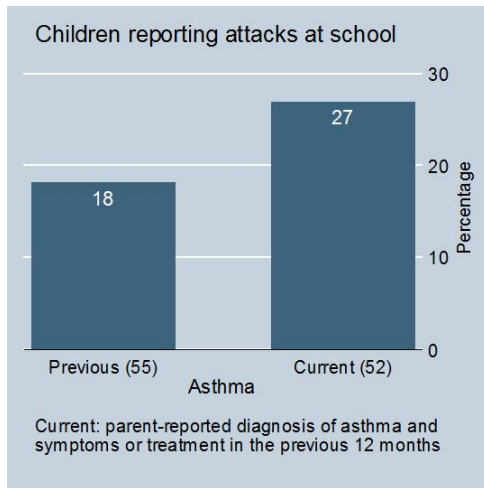
IAQ: VP, very poor; P, poor; G, good; VG, very good



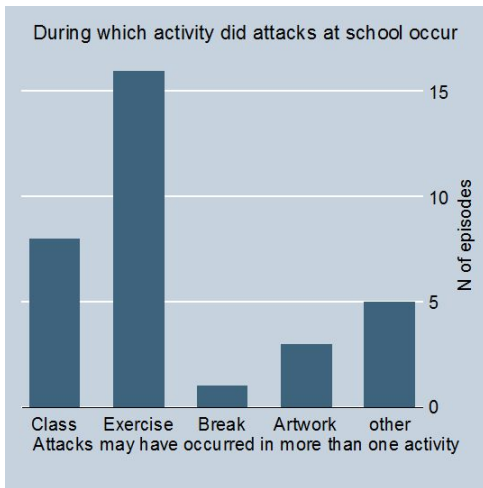
Satisfaction



Asthma Attacks at School



Attack Location



Management of Asthma Attacks

How were they managed by the school?

- 1 case: bronchodilator administered by a school nurse
- 2 cases: bronchodilator self-administered upon suggestion by a school operator
- All the other cases: no intervention by the school operators



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How asthma friendly are the schools?

- School nurse: 1 school full time, 7 sometimes, all the others never
- Written policy about IAQ: 1 school
- Written policy about carrying asthma medications: 1 school
- Written policy about asthma attacks: 1 school
- Information on asthma to school operator and pupils: none
- Children known to have asthma: 11 (while 55 reported current asthma)



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CONCLUSIONS

- Studies on the effect of school environment in Europe are possible
- Poor ventilation is common in European schools
- Poor ventilation is associated with relevant clinical outcomes
- Air quality is better with schools with mechanical ventilation
- Schools are unprepared and unfriendly to asthmatic children



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Questions?