

Volume 01, Issue 01, December 2024,

Publish Date: 28-12-2024

DOI: -<https://doi.org/10.64917/fmcs/Volume01Issue01-01>

PageNo.31-37

Diurnal Effect of Pm10 And Nox On Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease and Asthma in Abuja Nigeria

Christabel Ihedike

University of Sunderland, Public health department, Faculty of health and wellbeing

Mselenge Mdegela

University of Greenwich, Public health department, Faculty of health and education

John D Mooney

Aberdeen University Institute of Applied Health Science Aberdeen United Kingdom

Godson R.E.E. Ana

University of Ibadan Nigeria, Environmental Health Sciences department, Faculty of Public health

Jonathan Ling

Independent Researcher Darlington England

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Air pollution is emerging as a crucial risk factor for respiratory health problems like Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and asthma in developing countries, including Nigeria where air pollutant concentrations are elevated. In these countries, urban and peri-urban areas like Abuja bear the bulk of the problem. Nevertheless, data on the health effects of air pollution and pollutants are limited. This study aimed to critically examine the health effects of particulate matter less than 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (PM10), and nitrogen dioxide (NO2) in Abuja FTC, Nigeria.

Methodology: The diurnal effect of PM10, and NO2 concentrations was used to examine COPD and asthma patients due to exposure to these pollutants from November 2015 to December 2018. PM10 and NO2 air concentrations were monitored by the Nigerian Metrological Agency throughout the study. The 402 participants recruited were part of a major study which examined the effect of photochemical smog on COPD and asthma patients. For this study, participants completed the Medical Research Council (MRC) dyspnoea questionnaire; lung function tests was performed to determine the airway obstructive level in association with the pollutant at varying concentrations.

Results: The 24-hour mean of PM10 was 296.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and the NO2 1-hour mean was 253.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, which are both higher than the WHO set thresholds. The diurnal variation of PM10 varied from an average of 149.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in the morning to 345.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ during the afternoon (dry season) and 108.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to 250.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (wet season). The PM10 increase was significantly associated with decreased forced expiration volume (FEV)₁ and forced vital capacity (FVC) in the participants (-786, $P=.000$); with a moderate significant association between NOx and FVC (-.582, $P=.018$). A significant association was also observed between PM10 with Dyspnoea (-.786, $P=.000$). When we stratified for gender, it was observed that women had a higher significance $P=.001$ and for every 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ increase in NO2 and PM10 concentration above the WHO recommended 24hr thresholds, the relative risk for developing respiratory symptoms was 1.09 (95% CI: 1.07 to 1.05) and 1.06 (95% CI: 1.01 to 1.10), respectively.

Conclusion/Recommendation: There is high level of pollutant concentration with strong association with COPD and asthma symptoms in FCT Abuja. Immediate policies and actions are needed to reduce pollutants from various sources including from transport and energy manufacturing facilities.

KEYWORDS

COPD, asthma, Air pollution, PM10, NO2, FCT Abuja, Nigeria

INTRODUCTION

Air pollution affect people from developing countries disproportionately and has emerged as a risk factor for respiratory health conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, and many other health problems in developing countries, including Nigeria where air pollutant concentrations are elevated (Forouzanfar, et al., 2015; World Health Organisation, 2022; Ihedike, Mooney, & Ling, 2023). These respiratory conditions caused by air pollution add to the burden of non-communicable diseases in countries with limited resources. Nevertheless, the data on the health effects of air pollution are limited.

Several studies have shown the effects air pollution exposure has on respiratory health (Orellano et al., 2017; Huang et al., 2022). However, results have remained inconsistent. Moreover, the effects investigated by those studies have been largely instantaneous and diurnal effects of air pollution have not been adequately considered.

It is estimated that air pollution causes 7 million deaths every year and is such the biggest contributor to environment health risk (World Health Organisation, 2018&2022). The WHO has set out guidelines and standards (thresholds) on air quality levels, based on daily mean air pollutant concentrations (World Health Organisation, 2021).

Although investigating instantaneous effects can inform us about the relationship between intensity of air pollutant exposure and health outcomes at the point of observation, it does not address the potential diurnal effect of exposure on outcomes (Gasparrini and Leone, 2014). In fact, changes in exposure to air pollution may have different health impacts, which is not adequately addressed in literature. It is important to study diurnal pollutant effects to understand how patterns of pollutant exposure might be impacted by pollution episodes during the day. Hence, there is a need to study the change of air pollution effect during the day on respiratory problem such as COPD and asthma (Gasparrini, 2014, Ihedike, Ling and Mooney 2022).

This study aimed to critically examine the health effects of particulate matter less than 10 µg/m³ (PM₁₀), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in Abuja FCT Nigeria. This study helped to investigate the diurnal effect of PM₁₀ and NO₂ on COPD and asthma.

METHODOLOGY

Study design and setting

This was a prospective population-based cohort study using COPD and asthma patients diagnosed and registered in two government owned hospital in Abuja FCT, Nigeria. Abuja is the federal capital territory, situated at the centre of Nigeria. Abuja's population is about 3,277,740 and is inhabited by a range of people from civil servants, bussinesses, to farmers (World Population Review, 2020). According to the World Population Review (2020), Abuja is a fast-developing city with high road traffic and high diesel generator use due to frequent power outages.

The need to evaluate the diurnal effect of NO_x and PM₁₀ on asthma and COPD patients in Abuja FCT is vital because of the growing population, use of electric generators, bush burning, mining, and emission of NO_x and hydrocarbons, among other factors. Also, exhausts from vehicles contribute notably to the concentration of the pollutants in the air. Consequently, this causes a high rate of NO_x and PM₁₀ concentrations (Caiazzo et al., 2013; Pratama et al., 2019, Liu et al., 2021).

Study population.

Adult respiratory health patients (male and female aged 18 and above) living in Abuja FCT and registered in either of the two hospitals. A total of 402 participants were involved in the research. Participants were contacted through the respiratory clinic/department of the respective hospitals. The procedures of data collection were previously described in detail in a previous related publication (Ihedike and Ling, 2022). In brief, we obtained data on demographic characteristics, and medical history, and measured lung function tests using Spirometry.

Data collection and assessment tools

Air quality data and meteorological data were monitored by the Nigerian meteorological agency (NIMET) within the period of study. The study's respiratory health data were collected using the following assessment tools: respiratory symptom questionnaire, daily diaries, Medical Research Council (MRC) dyspnoea scale and lung function test using Spirobank Basic II.

Statistical analysis

The daily air pollutant concentrations (NO₂ and PM₁₀) were descriptively summarised. The correlation and relative risk were performed using version 28 of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) (IBM, 2020). A p-value of <0.05 or less at a 95% confidence interval was taken as significant.

Data source

Anonymised hospitals and outpatient information were obtained from hospitals used for this study. Participant's daily symptoms due to COPD and asthma were recorded. Air pollutants (NO₂ and PM₁₀) were collected by (Nigerian Meteorological agency Abuja FCT (NIMet) at their monitoring site. The site provided NO₂ and PM₁₀ measurements (Table1). The Sensors recorded hourly measurements which were quality checked, validated and ratified then daily mean concentrations were calculated for each air pollutant. Using SPSS, both parametric and non-parametric comparison analysis were done (Hopkins, Dettori, & Chapman, 2018; Frost, 2020; Ranganathan, 2021).

Ethics approval

Ethical approval was obtained from university of Sunderland and the hospitals used for this study.

RESULT

Descriptive summary

During the study 402 participants gave consent and participated in the study. Participants keep daily diary of their symptom and lung function measured. The study showed the same pattern as the respiratory symptoms with peaks during the dry season months. See Table 1

Table 1. Diurnal effects of NO₂ and PM₁₀ on respiratory symptoms

Symptoms	RR (95% CI)	AR (95% CI)	AN (95% CI)
NO ₂ (1-hour mean= 253.1µg/m ³)	1.09 (1.07–1.11)	10.1% (7.9–12.2)	10,674 (9891 - 13,006)
PM ₁₀ (24-hour mean= 296.7µg/m ³)	1.03 (0.94–1.13)	0.05% (0.0–0.2)	61 (0–234)

Note: AN attributable number; AR, attributable risk; CI, confidence intervals; NO₂, nitrogen dioxide; PM, particulate matter; RR, relative risk.

There was a significant excess risk of respiratory symptoms due to NO₂ exposure (attributable risk = 11.2%, 95% CI: 9.0 to 13.1). The excess risk for PM₁₀ exposure was also marginally significant (attributable risk = 0.6%; 95% CI: 0.1 to 1.1). The respective attributable number of respiratory symptoms due to NO₂, and PM₁₀ were 10,674 (95% CI: 9891 to 13,006), and 61 (95% CI: 0 to 243). See Table 1 for further details.

Table 2. increase respiratory symptoms due to increasing air pollutants concentrations

	RR (95% CI)	AR (95%CI)	AN (95%CI)
NO ₂ (24hour-hour mean= 112.4 µg/m ³)	1.98 (1.82–2.15)	49.9% (45.8–53.6)	4928 (4521 to 5285)
PM ₁₀ (149.5µg/m ³)	3.55 (1.85–6.84)	2.1% (1.0–3.0)	205 (98–296)

Note: AN, attributable number; AR, cumulative attributable risk; NO₂, nitrogen dioxide; PM₁₀, particulate matter 10; RR, relative risk.

The relative risks of increased respiratory symptoms due to the exposure to increasing pollutant concentrations higher than WHO '24-hr mean' for NO₂, and PM₁₀ at were 1.98 (95% CI: 1.82 to 2.15), 4.52 (95% CI: 3.37 to 6.07) and 3.55 (95% CI: 1.85 to 6.84), See Table 2.

Table 3 Correlation between NO₂, PM₁₀ FVC, FEV₁, Dyspnoea and by gender FVC and FEV₁

			FVC/ FEV ₁	Dyspnoea	Female FVC/FEV ₁	Male FVC/FEV ₁
Spearman's rho	PM ₁₀	Correlation Coefficient	-0.786**	.768**	.756**	589*
		sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.001	.019
	NO ₂ ,	Correlation Coefficient	-0.582	.705**	.703	.698*
		sig. (2-tailed)	.018	.002	.001	.002

The result of the analysis above showed a significant strong negative correlation with FVC/ FEV₁ and PM₁₀ and positive association with dyspnoea. Thus, increase in correlation strength was observed from the correlation analysis.

Health service use cost

The estimated cumulative costs attributable due to NO₂ exposure were £1,675,026 (95% CI: 1,513, 498.6 to 1,606,607.63). At their respective 'increasing concentrations cumulative attributable cost due to exposure to PM₁₀ were £56,082.57 (95% CI: 48,803.46 to 89,961.04), respectively.

DISCUSSION

In this study, we investigated the diurnal effect of PM₁₀ and NO_x on COPD and asthma patients in Abuja FCT, Nigeria. We observed that the daily concentrations of NO₂ and PM₁₀ had an immediate impact on the symptoms of COPD and asthma patients which is evidenced in the correlation analysis, relative risk, excess risk and attributable number of illnesses estimates per the increasing pollutant concentrations (Table 1,2, &3). The increase of NO₂ concentration above WHO 24-hr mean threshold (25 µg/m³) was linked to a 10% excess risk of symptoms.

The daily effect of the two pollutants (NO₂, and PM₁₀) was also significantly high. The increase in NO₂ and PM₁₀ above the WHO recommended level was associated with cumulative attributable risks 50% of increased symptoms due to pollutants concentrations. This has been confirmed by other studies on the effect of the pollutant concentrations on lung function and symptoms of COPD and asthma patients (Ihedike & Ling, 2022; Huang et al., 2022, Ihedike, Ling & Mooney, 2023; Mebrahtu et al., 2023). The resulting morbidity (and mortality) from COPD and asthma contributes significantly to the existing and growing burden of non-communicable illnesses in developing countries like Nigeria.

However, immediate effect of exposure to NO₂, and PM₁₀ on respiratory health has been inconsistent in previous

studies due to the variation in concentrations assessed (Doiron et al., 2019; Park et al., 2021; Salimi et al., 2022). In a meta-analysis of five studies (Park et al., 2021), a 10 µg/m³ increase in the exposure of NO₂ (Hazard Ratio (HR) = 1.07; 95% CI: 1.00 to 1.16) and PM_{2.5} (HR = 1.18; 95% CI: 1.13 to 1.23) was associated with increased incidence of COPD, whilst every increase in PM₁₀ (HR = 0.95; 95% CI: 0.83 to 1.06) appeared to be associated with increase COPD symptoms.

On the contrary in a cohort study by Schikowski et al. (2014), an increase of 10 µg/m³, 5 µg/m³ and 10 µg/m³ in NO₂ (Odds Ratio (OR) = 1.05; 95% CI: 0.89 to 1.23), PM_{2.5} (OR = 1.06; 95% CI: 0.73 to 1.53) and PM₁₀ (OR = 1.10; 95% CI: 0.70 to 1.73), respectively, was not related with significant increase in COPD symptoms occurrence. More studies have reported increased prevalence of COPD with increasing exposure to NO₂, and PM₁₀ (Liu et al., 2017; Doiron et al., 2019, Ihedike, Ling & Mooney, 2023). A time series study also observed increased respiratory illnesses and use of health facilities due to high level of pollution (Mebratu et al., 2023). In addition, Tornevi, Olstrup, & Forsberg, (2022) revealed an association between increased respiratory visits with increasing concentrations of PM₁₀. Another study in the United Kingdom reported a stronger relationship between PM₁₀ and reduced lung function (Doiron, et al., 2019) whilst no significant effect of exposure to NO₂ on respiratory symptoms or admission (Salimi et al., 2022). In a meta-analysis of 27 studies (Huang et al., 2022), an increase of 10 µg/m³ in the NO₂, and PM₁₀, were linked to an increased risk of asthma exacerbations by 1% (RR = 1.01; 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.01). In this study, we observed significant increases in respiratory symptoms, reduced lung function which were both significantly associated with increasing concentration of air pollutants.

We used 402 participants that kept daily diaries of their experience during dry and wet seasons and measured their lung function while the pollutants were monitored at the time this study was conducted. This is a strength to this study, the first study on diurnal effect of NO₂, and PM₁₀ on COPD and asthma conducted in Abuja FCT, Nigeria. However, this study had some limitations. Only one site was used to monitor the air pollutants. Patients report their daily symptoms, and we presumed that the participants were those suffering from COPD and asthma during the study, although this is true, our study did not include a representative sample of all COPD and asthma patients during the time of the study. Inadvertently, only two government owned hospitals were used.

CONCLUSION

The diurnal effect of PM₁₀ and NO_x on COPD and asthma patients were evident in this study. The increased concentration pollutants lead to increase in symptoms and reduced lung function. Taking this effect on the patients into account, hospital visits, admission, and emergency visits due to COPD and asthma are likely due to increasing concentration of the pollutants. This will have extensive financial impact on the patients and relatives. The outcome of this study is vital to government, policy makers and actions are needed to reduce the various sources of these pollutants from transport, diesel generator use, and energy manufacturing facilities.

Tracking of air quality around WHO recommended 24-hr mean estimates will be vital to recognise periods of peak demand. However, due to the huge environmental and health effect of air pollution the implementation of policies to reduce air pollution are necessary.

REFERENCES

1. Caiazzo, F. Ashok, A. Waitz I, Yim, S, Steven R.H. Barrett S, (2013) Air pollution and early deaths in the United States. Part I: Quantifying the impact of major sectors in 2005. *Atmospheric Environment*, 198-208.
2. Doiron D., Hoogh K, Probst-Hensch N., Fortier I., Cai Y., Matteis S, Hansell A (2019) *European Respiratory Journal* 2019 54: 1802140; DOI: 10.1183/13993003.02140-2018
3. Forouzanfar, M. H., Alexander, L., Anderson, H. R., Bachman, V. F., Biryukov, S., Brauer, M., Burnett, R., Casey, D., Coates, M. M., Cohen, A., Delwiche, K., Estep, K., Frostad, J. J., Astha, K. C., Kyu, H. H., Moradi-Lakeh, M., Ng, M., Slepak, E. L., Thomas, B. A., ... Murray, C. J. (2015). Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of

79 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks in 188 countries, 1990–2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. *Lancet* (London, England), 386(10010), 2287–2323. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)00128-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)00128-2)

4. Frost J (2020) Hypothesis Testing: An Intuitive Guide for Making Data Driven Decisions
5. Gasparrini A, & Leone M (2014) Attributable risk from distributed lag models *BMC Med. Res. Methodol.*, 14 (1) (2014), pp. 1-8, 10.1186/1471-2288-14-55/FIGURES/3
6. Gasparrini, A. (2014). Modeling exposure–lag–response associations with distributed lag non-linear models. *Statistics in medicine*, 33(5), 881-899., 10.1002/sim.5963
7. Hopkins, S., Dettori, J. R., & Chapman, J. R. (2018). Parametric and Nonparametric Tests in Spine Research: Why Do They Matter? *Global spine journal*, 8(6), 652–654. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2192568218782679>
8. Huang, J., Yang, X., Fan, F., Hu, Y., Wang, X., Zhu, S., ... Wang, G. (2021). Outdoor air pollution and the risk of asthma exacerbations in single lag0 and lag1 exposure patterns: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Asthma*, 59(11), 2322–2339. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02770903.2021.2008429>
9. IBM (2020) Version 28 of the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)
10. Ihedike C and Ling J. (2022). Effect of Ozone on COPD and asthma patients in Abuja Nigeria. *J Nur Pri Heal Car: JNPHC*, 101.
11. Ihedike, C., Mooney, J., & Ling, J.(2023) The Effect of PM10 and NOx on COPD and Asthma Patients in Abuja Nigeria. *OAJRC Envi ronmental Science*, 4(1), 1-9. DOI: 10.26855/oajrces.2023.06.001
12. ISBN-13 978-1735431154
13. Liu, S., Jørgensen, J. T., Ljungman, P., Pershagen, G., Bellander, T., Leander, K., ... & Andersen, Z. J. (2021). Long-term exposure to low-level air pollution and incidence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: the ELAPSE project. *Environment international*, 146, 106267.
14. Liu, S., Zhou, Y., Liu, S., Chen, X., Zou, W., Zhao, D., ... & Ran, P. (2017). Association between exposure to ambient particulate matter and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: results from a cross-sectional study in China. *Thorax*, 72(9), 788-795.10.1136/THORAXJNL-2016-208910
15. Mebrahtu T.F., Santorelli G., Yang T.C., Wright J., Tate J., McEachan R.R. (2023) The effects of exposure to NO2, PM2.5 and PM10 on health service attendances with respiratory illnesses: A time-series analysis *Environmental Pollution*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2023.122123>
16. Orellano P, Quaranta N, Reynoso J, Balbi B, & Vasquez J.(2017)Effect of outdoor air pollution on asthma exacerbations in children and adults: systematic review and multilevel meta-analysis’12(3Q. Sun (Ed.), *PLOS ONE* (2017), Article e0174050, 10.1371/journal.pone.0174050
17. Park, J., Kim, H. J., Lee, C. H., Lee, C. H., & Lee, H. W. (2021). Impact of long-term exposure to ambient air pollution on the incidence of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Environmental Research*, 194, 110703.10.1016/J.ENVRES.2020.110703
18. Pratama A, Joni Arliansyah, and Melawaty Agustien(2019) Analysis of Air Pollution due to Vehicle Exhaust Emissions on The Road Networks of Beringin Janggut Area. *Journal of Physics* 1-9.
19. Ranganathan P. (2021). An Introduction to Statistics: Choosing the Correct Statistical Test. *Indian journal of critical care medicine: peer-reviewed, official publication of Indian Society of Critical Care Medicine*, 25(Suppl 2), S184–

S186. <https://doi.org/10.5005/jp-journals-10071-23815>

20. Salimi, F., Stasinska, A., Morgan, G.G., Hankey, G.J., Almeida, O., Yeap, B., Flicker, L., Heyworth, J(2017)Long-term exposure to low air pollutant concentrations and hospitalisation for respiratory diseases in older men: a prospective cohort study in Perth, Australia
21. Schikowski, T., Adam, M., Marcon, A., Cai, Y., Vierkötter, A., Carsin, A. E., & Künzli, N. (2014). Association of ambient air pollution with the prevalence and incidence of COPD. *European Respiratory Journal*, 44(3), 614-626. [10.1183/09031936.00132213](https://doi.org/10.1183/09031936.00132213)
22. Tornevi, A., Olstrup, H., & Forsberg, B. (2022). Short-Term Associations between PM10 and Respiratory Health Effects in Visby, Sweden. *Toxics*, 10(6), 333. <https://doi.org/10.3390/toxics10060333>
23. World Health Organisation (2018) 9 out of 10 people worldwide breathe polluted air, but more countries are taking action. <https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/02-05-2018-9-out-of-10-people-worldwide-breathe-polluted-air-but-more-countries-are-taking-action>
24. World Health Organisation (2021) WHO global air quality guidelines: particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10), ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide and carbon monoxide <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240034228>
25. World Health Organisation (2022) Air pollution: Overview https://www.who.int/health-topics/air-pollution#tab=tab_1
26. World Population review (2020) World Population by Country in 2020 (World Map) | database.earth