

Prenatal Exposure to Air Pollution Could Induce Brain Changes Associated with Behavioural Problems in Children

Even within the limits established by the European Union, particulate matter is associated with a decrease in the volume of the corpus callosum, a structure associated with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and autism spectrum disorder

Barcelona, 6 October 2019. Over the past few decades, various studies have investigated the impact of air pollution on cognitive capacities in children. However, very little research has been done on the **changes that air pollution could induce in children's growing brains**. A new study led by the Barcelona Institute for Global Health ([ISGlobal](#)), a centre supported by "la Caixa", has found a **link between air pollution and changes in the corpus callosum**, a region of the brain associated with neurodevelopmental disorders such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and autism spectrum disorder (ASD).

The study was carried out as a part of BREATHE, a project whose earlier findings suggest that **air pollution has harmful effects on [cognitive functions](#) in schoolchildren** and is also associated with **[functional changes](#) in the brain**.

In the new study, researchers examined the relationship between **prenatal exposure to particulate matter (PM_{2.5})** in urban air and the **size of the corpus callosum** in children. A total of 186 children from 40 schools in Barcelona were included in the study. The amount of PM_{2.5} particulate matter that each mother and child were exposed to was calculated using data from the European Study of Cohorts for Air Pollution Effects (ESCAPE) and the residence history of each child. Information about the children's brain anatomy was obtained through **magnetic resonance imaging** and behavioural data were collected using questionnaires completed by parents and teachers.

The article was [published in Environmental Research](#). **Marion Mortamais**, the lead author of the study, explained that the researchers chose to focus on exposure during pregnancy "because brain structures are forming during this period, and because damage caused by exposure to high levels of pollution can be permanent". Jesús Pujol, the research director of the Hospital del Mar Magnetic Resonance Unit and researcher at the Hospital del Mar Medical Research Institute (IMIM) who carried out the magnetic resonance imaging studies, commented: "Knowing what brain damage occurs during the prenatal stage could be very useful in predicting and treating behavioural problems that are often diagnosed later in childhood."

The findings show that prenatal exposure to particulate matter, especially during the **last trimester of pregnancy**, can induce structural changes in the corpus callosum in children between the ages of 8 and 12 years. Specifically, an increase of 7 µg/m³ in PM_{2.5} level was associated with a **nearly 5% decrease in the mean volume of the corpus callosum**.

"Our findings are cause for concern for various reasons," commented **Jordi Sunyer**, leader of the study and head of the [Childhood and Environment Programme](#) at ISGlobal. "First, in the cases of chronic prenatal exposure we studied, the PM_{2.5} levels were **below the limit value** of 25 µg/m³

established by the European Union. Second, reduced volume of the corpus callosum is a common characteristic of ADHD and ASD, although it is not an alteration specific to these disorders. Finally, children with a 5% reduction in corpus callosum volume showed **higher levels of hyperactivity.**”

BiSC Project: Call for Pregnant Women to Participate

The [Barcelona Life Study Cohort \(BiSC Project\)](#) is continuing to pursue the lines of research opened by BREATHE. “We now want to go a step further and analyse the brain using **images from before and after birth**, in addition to **assessing exposure individually**,” commented Sunyer.

The BiSC Project is one of the most extensive studies carried out to date on how air pollution affects infant health and brain development both before and after birth. The project is taking place in Barcelona under the coordination of ISGlobal, in collaboration with BCNatal (Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Hospital Clínic and the University of Barcelona) and Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau.

BiSC requires the participation of approximately **1,200 pregnant volunteers. Women interested in participating in BiSC can request information and join the project by visiting the website www.proyectobisc.org.**

Reference

Marion Mortamais, Jesus Pujol, Gerard Martínez-Vilavella, Raquel Fenoll, Christelle Reynesg, Robert Sabatier, Ioar Rivas, Joan Forns, Natàlia Vilor-Tejedor, Silvia Alemany, Marta Cirach, Mar Alvarez-Pedrerol, Mark Nieuwenhuijsen, Jordi Sunyer. Effects of prenatal exposure to particulate matter air pollution on corpus callosum and behavioral problems in children. Environmental Research, September 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2019.108734>

About ISGlobal

The Barcelona Institute of Global Health (ISGlobal) is the result of an innovative alliance between “la Caixa” and academic and government institutions. The Institute was set up to contribute to the work undertaken by the international community to address global health challenges. ISGlobal has consolidated a hub of excellence in research and medical care that has its roots in work first started in the world of health care by the Hospital Clínic and the Mar Health Park and in the academic sphere by the University of Barcelona and Pompeu Fabra University. The pivotal mechanism of its work model is the transfer of knowledge generated by scientific research to practice, a task undertaken by the Institute’s Education, Policy and Global Development departments. ISGlobal is a member of CERCA, the Catalan Government’s network of research centres.

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