Air & Water Borne Diseases

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Exposure to Air Pollution is Linked to an Increased Risk of Neonatal Jaundice

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Abstract

Purpose: Childhood asthma is known to be influenced by both exposure to air pollutants and Neonatal Jaundice (NJ), but a higher Total Serum Bilirubin (TSB) level has been linked to lung protection. The purpose of this study was to determine whether infants with NJ developed asthma as a result of their prenatal and postnatal exposure to air pollutants.

Methods: Using information from the Kaohsiung Medical University Hospital Research Database about infants with NJ, a nested case control retrospective study was conducted. Within the first six months, first, second and third prenatal trimesters, as well as the first, second, and third years after birth, average air pollution concentrations were gathered. NJ was characterized as TSB levels ≥ 2 mg/dl with the determination short of what one-month-old. The use of medication as a diagnosis was used to define asthma. We developed restrictive strategic relapse models to gauge changed chances proportions (aORs) and 95% Certainty Spans (CIs).

Conclusion:

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