

# Air pollution and brain development: insights from population neuroimaging

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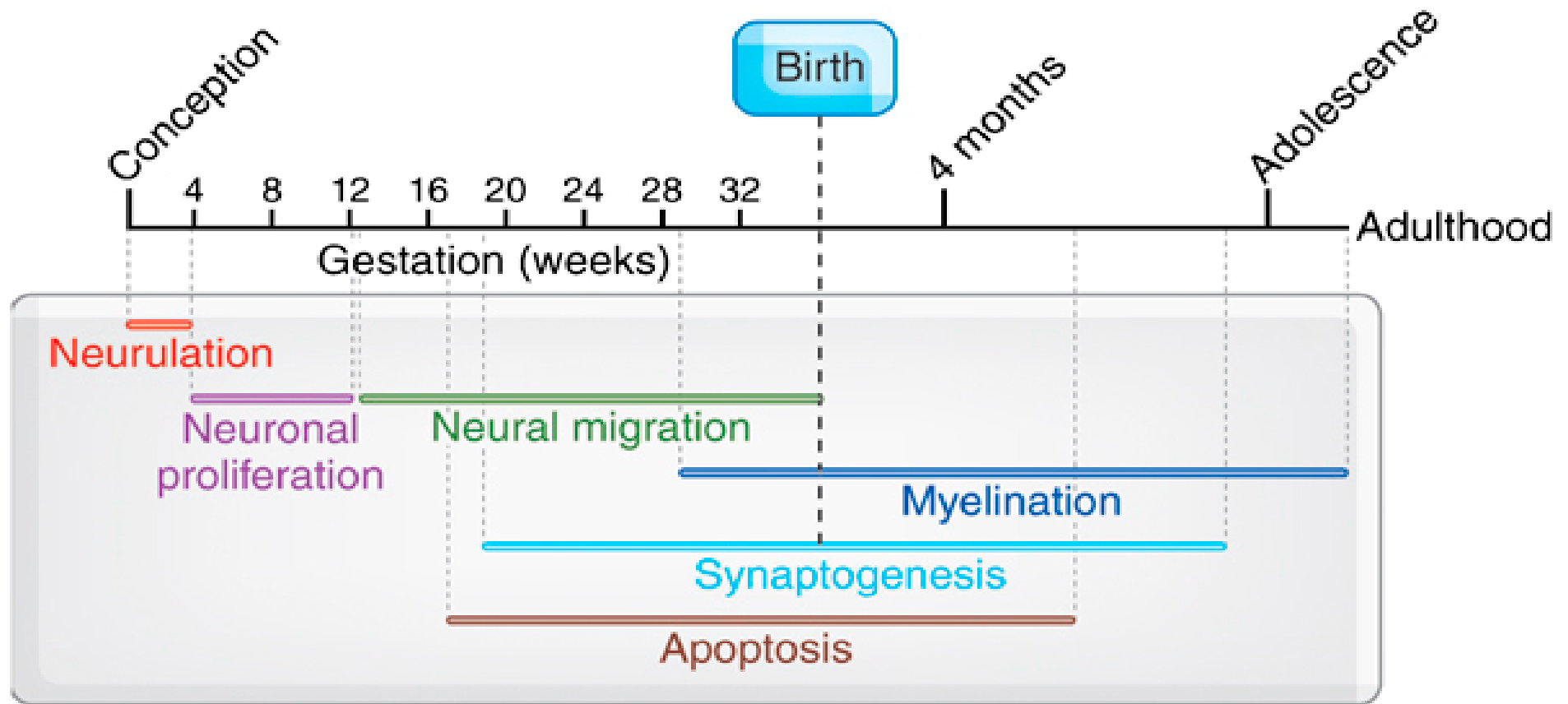
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# “You have only one chance to develop a brain” – Prof. Philippe Grandjean

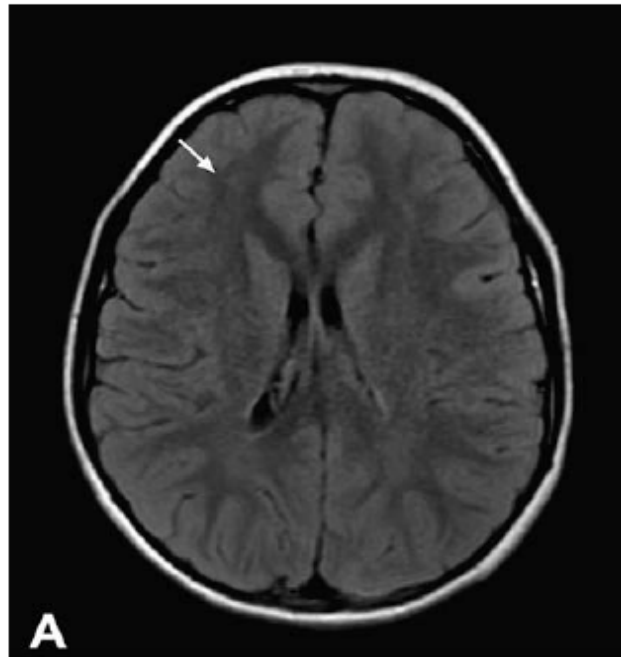


*Tau and Peterson. Neuropsychopharmacology. 2010;35:147–168*

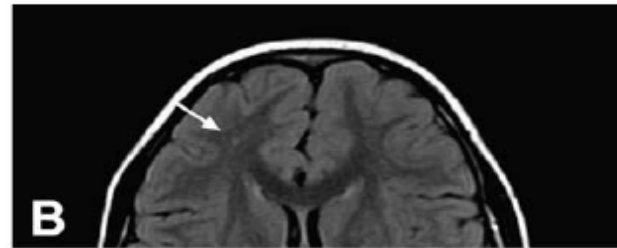
# Air pollution, cognitive deficits and brain abnormalities: A pilot study with children and dogs

Lilian Calderón-Garcidueñas<sup>a,b,\*</sup>, Antonieta Mora-Tiscareño<sup>a</sup>, Esperanza Ontiveros<sup>a</sup>, Gilberto Gómez-Garza<sup>a</sup>, Gerardo Barragán-Mejía<sup>a</sup>, James Broadway<sup>c</sup>, Susan Chapman<sup>d</sup>, Gildardo Valencia-Salazar<sup>a</sup>, Valerie Jewells<sup>e</sup>, Robert R. Maronpot<sup>f</sup>, Carlos Henríquez-Roldán<sup>g</sup>, Beatriz Pérez-Guillé<sup>a</sup>, Ricardo Torres-Jardón<sup>h</sup>, Lou Herrit<sup>b</sup>, Diane Brooks<sup>b</sup>, Norma Osnaya-Brizuela<sup>a</sup>, Maria E. Monroy<sup>a</sup>, Angelica González-Maciél<sup>a</sup>, Rafael Reynoso-Robles<sup>a</sup>, Rafael Villarreal-Calderon<sup>i</sup>, Anna C Solt<sup>j</sup>, Randall W. Engle<sup>c,1</sup>

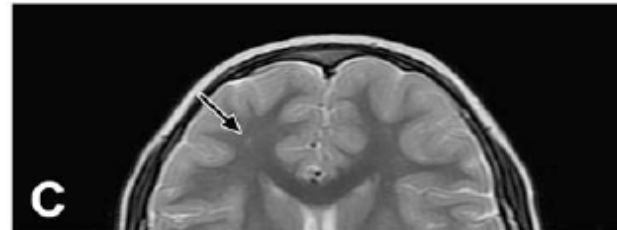
Brain Cogn. 2008;68(2):117-27



July 13, 2006



November 24, 2006

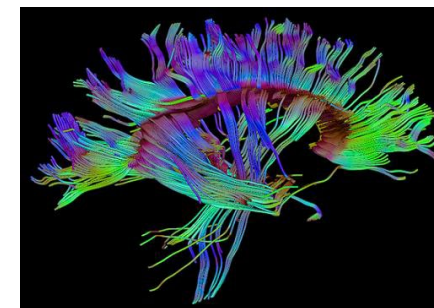
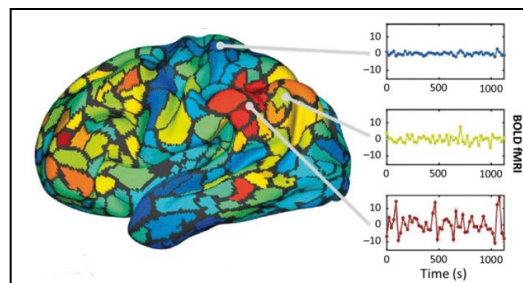
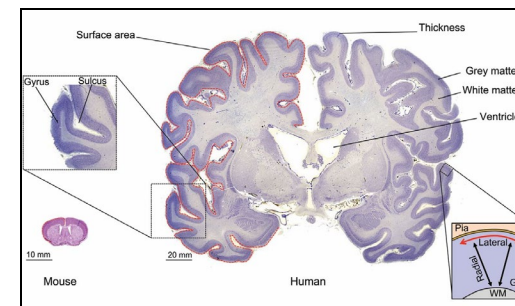


February 13, 2007



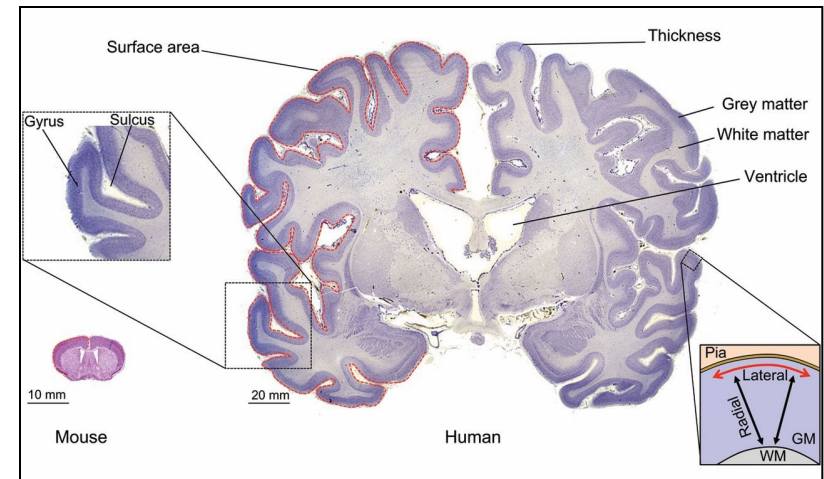
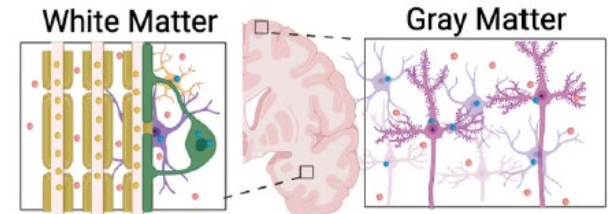
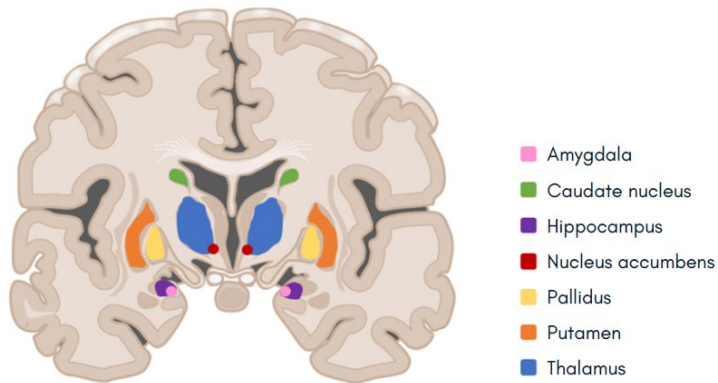
# How to study brain imaging in environmental epidemiology in children?

- Magnetic Resonance Imaging
- 3 main assessments:
  - Macrostructure or brain morphology
  - Microstructure (e.g., white matter microstructure)
  - Function or brain network connectivity



# Brain morphology: what is it measured?

- Global brain volumes (e.g., cortical gray matter, cerebral white matter, ventricles, cerebellum, corpus callosum)
- Subcortical brain volumes



- Cortical thickness and surface area

# Air pollution and brain morphology

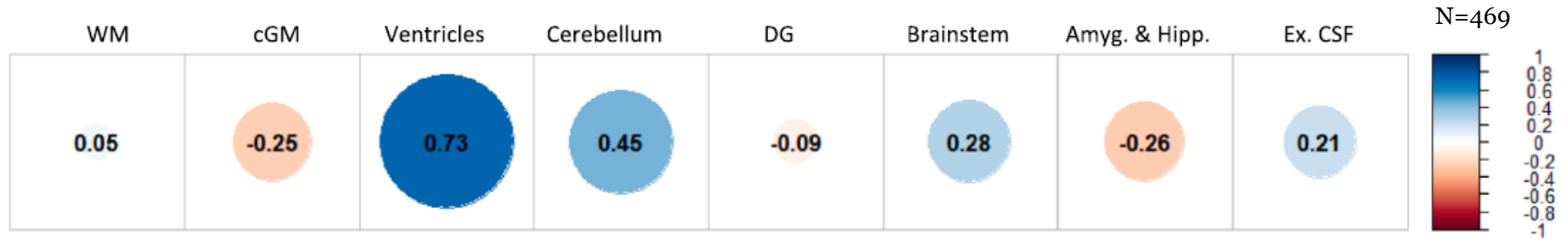
- 12 papers
- 7 epidemiological studies: 4 USA, 1 UK, 1 Spain, 1 Netherlands
- 6 pregnancy exposure; 7 childhood exposure (home or school)

# Air pollution and brain morphology

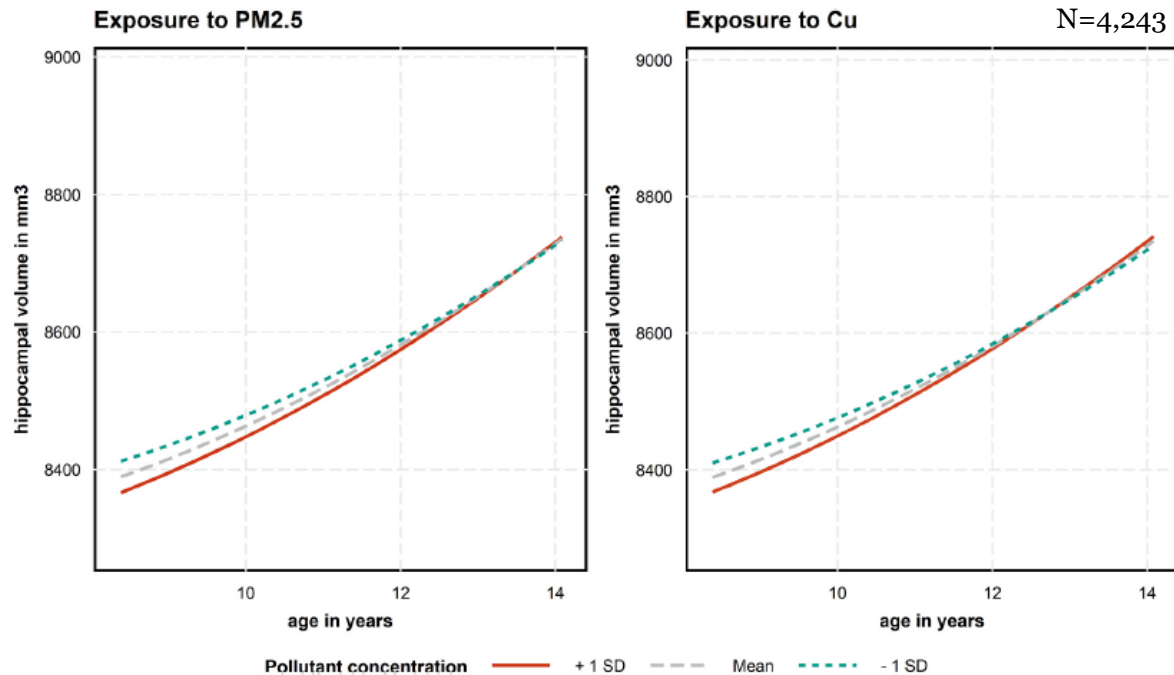
- 12 papers
- 7 epidemiological studies: 4 USA, 1 UK, 1 Spain, 1 Netherlands
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	Brain volumes	Cortical thickness
<b>Pregnancy exposure</b>	↓ / ↑ at birth and 8y ( <i>Bos 2023, Peterson 2022</i> ) ↓ at 8y but no association at 14y ( <i>Kusters 2025</i> )	↓ at 8y and 10y ( <i>Guxens 2018, Lubczynska 2020</i> )
<b>Childhood exposure</b>	↓ / ↑ at 9y and 10y ( <i>Cserbik 2020, Lubczynska 2021</i> ) ↓ at 9y and 12y ( <i>Mortamais 2017, Beckwith 2020</i> )	↓ / ↑ at 9y ( <i>Cserbik 2020</i> ) ↓ at 10y and 12y ( <i>Lubczynska 2020, Beckwith 2020</i> )

# Pregnancy air pollution and brain volumes



*Bos et al. Environ Int 2023;174:107921*



*Kusters et al. Environ Pollut 2025;373:126078*

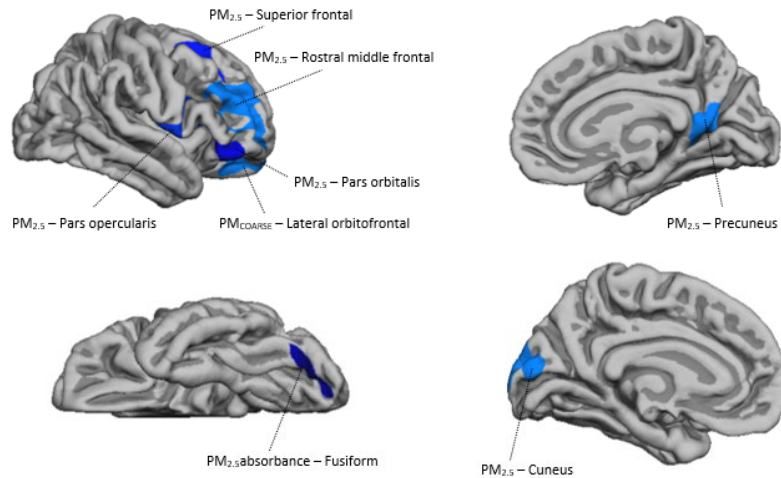


# Pregnancy and childhood air pollution and cortical thickness

## School-age children

N=783

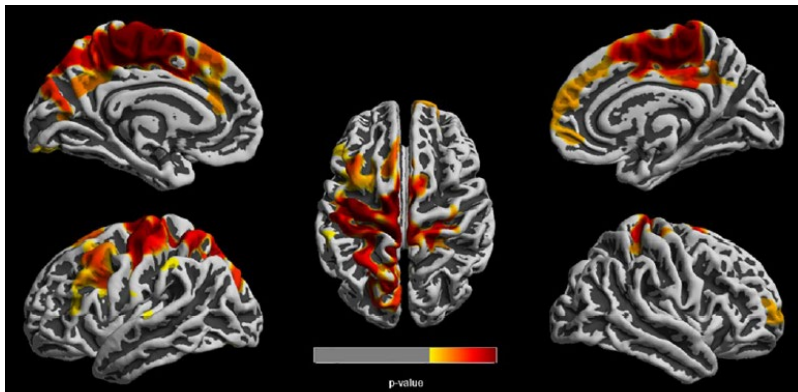
Pregnancy exposure



Guxens et al. *Biol Psychiatry* 2018;84(4):295-303

## Preadolescent children

N=135



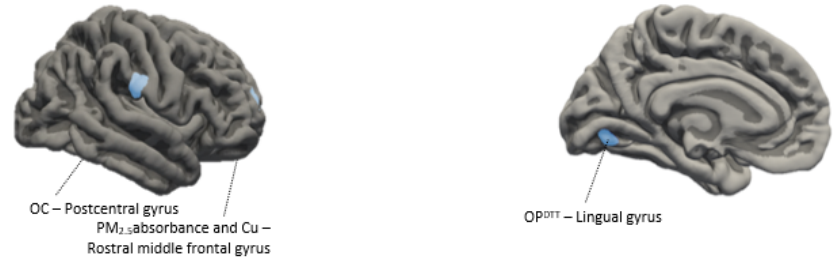
Beckwith et al. *PLoS ONE* 2020;15(1):e0228092

## Preadolescent children

N=3,133

Pregnancy exposure

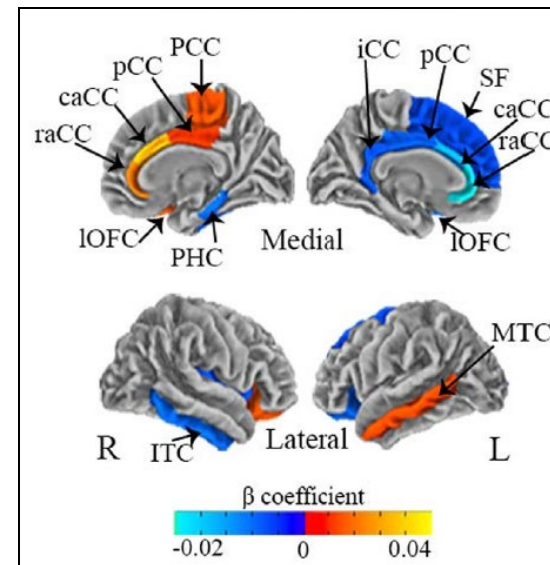
Childhood exposure



Lubzyńska et al. *Environ Res.* 2020;110446

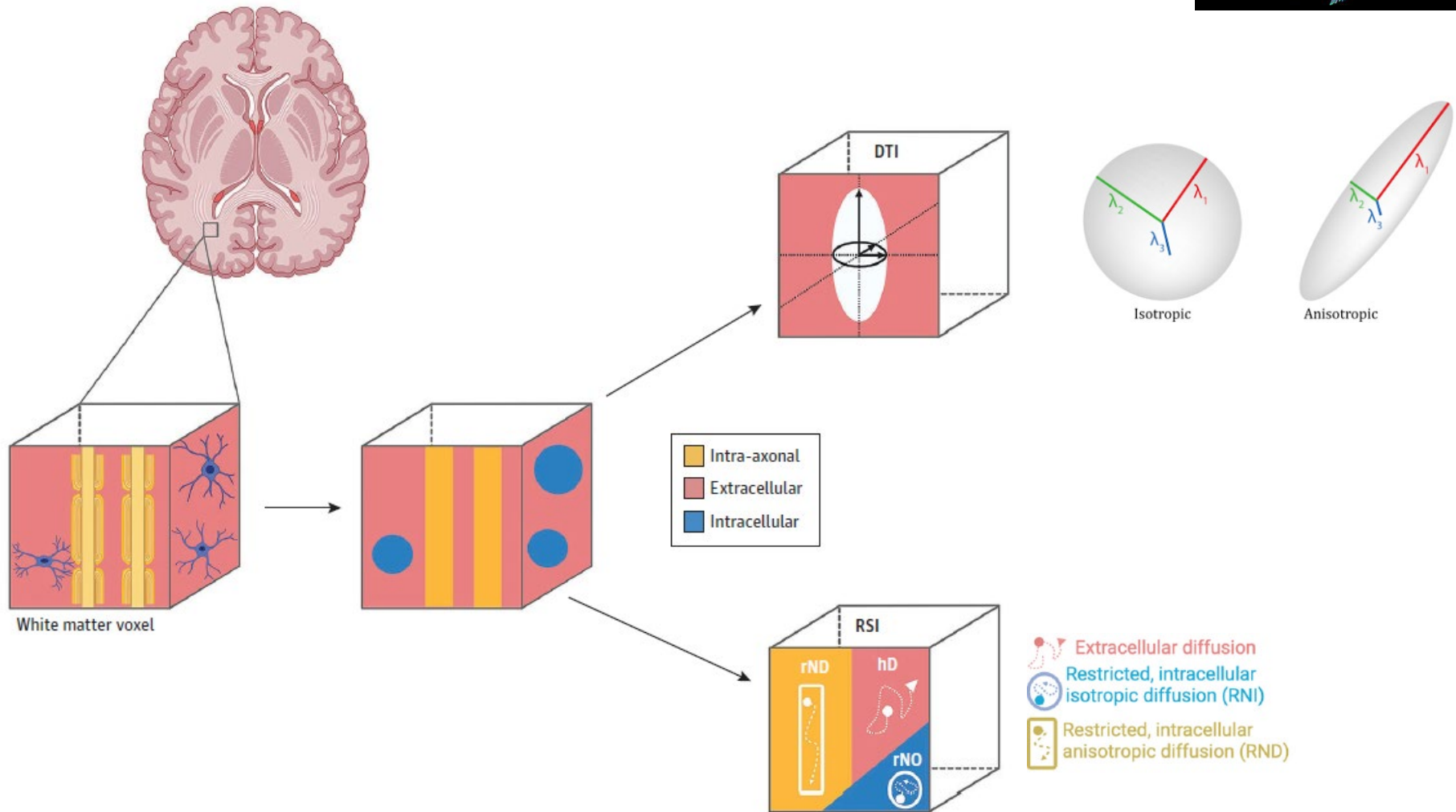
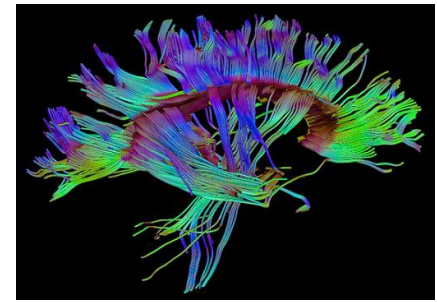
## Preadolescent children

N=10,343

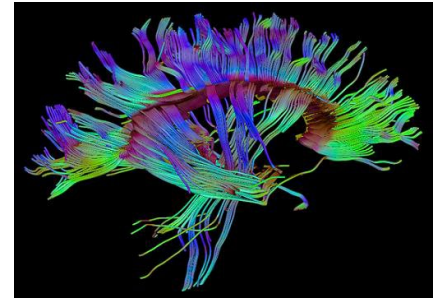


Cserbik et al. *Environ Int* 2020;143:105933

# White matter microstructure: what is it measured?

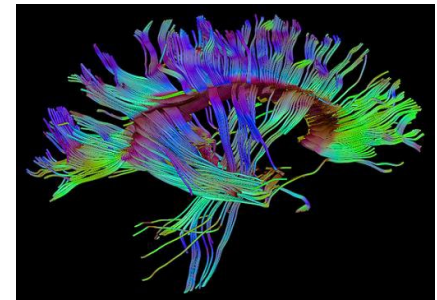


# Air pollution and white matter microstructure



- 7 papers
- 4 epidemiological studies: 2 USA, 1 Spain, 1 Netherlands
- 3 pregnancy exposure; 10 childhood exposure (home or school)

# Air pollution and white matter microstructure

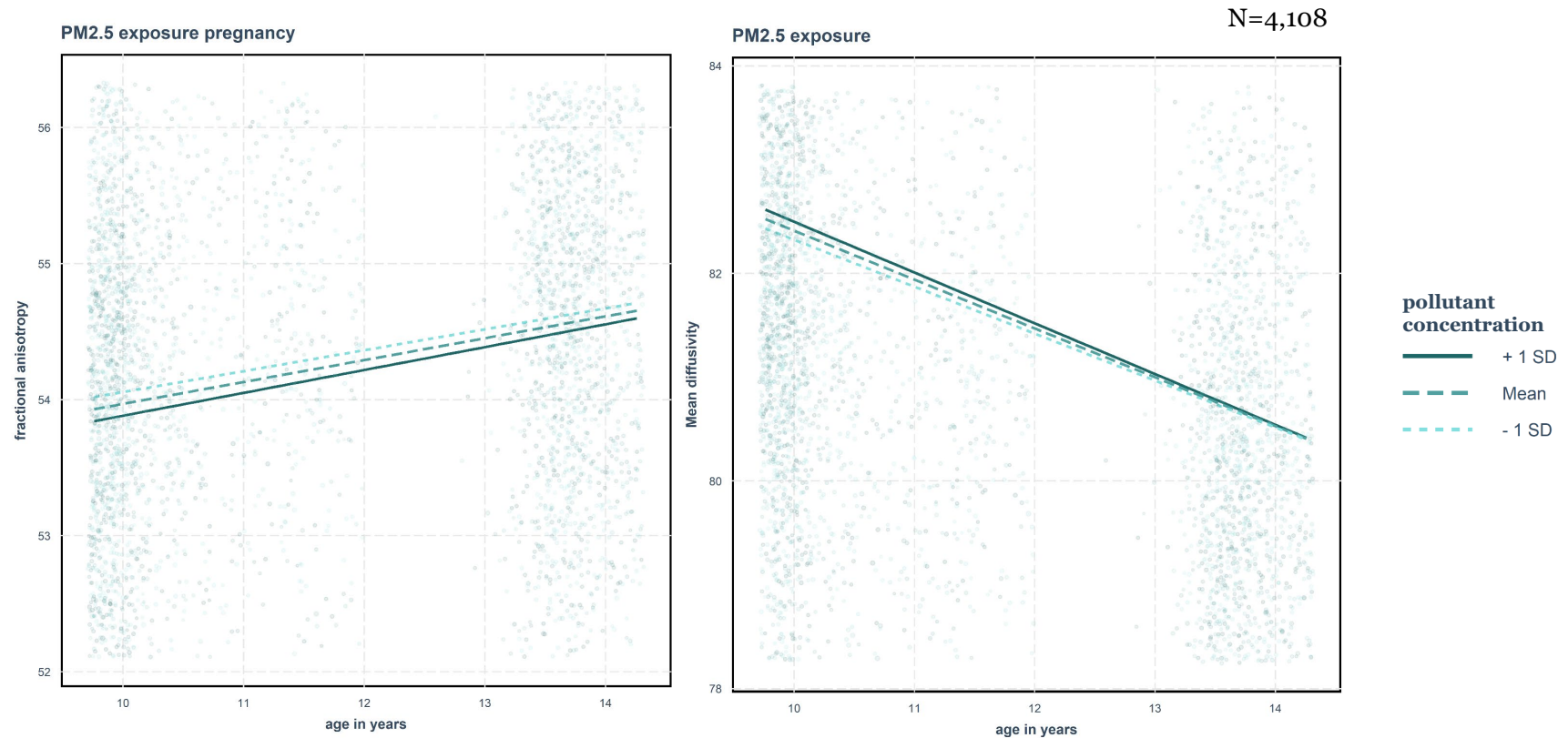


- 7 papers
- 4 epidemiological studies: 2 USA, 1 Spain, 1 Netherlands
- 3 pregnancy exposure; 10 childhood exposure (home or school)

	Whole-brain effects	Regional effects
<b>Pregnancy exposure</b>	↓ FA at 10y and 14y ↑ MD only at 10y (Kusters 2024, Lubczynska 2020)	↑ FA at 10y ↑ / ↓ MD at 10y (Peterson 2022)
<b>Childhood exposure</b>	↓ FA at 10y and 14y ↑ MD only at 10y (Kusters 2024, Lubczynska 2020) no association FA at 10y (Pujol 2016b, Burnor 2021) ↓ MD and at 10y (Burnor 2021)	↑ FA near/within caudate nucleus at 9y (Pujol 2016a) ↑ / ↓ RNI and RND at 9y and from 9y to 11y (Burnor 2021; Cotter 2024)

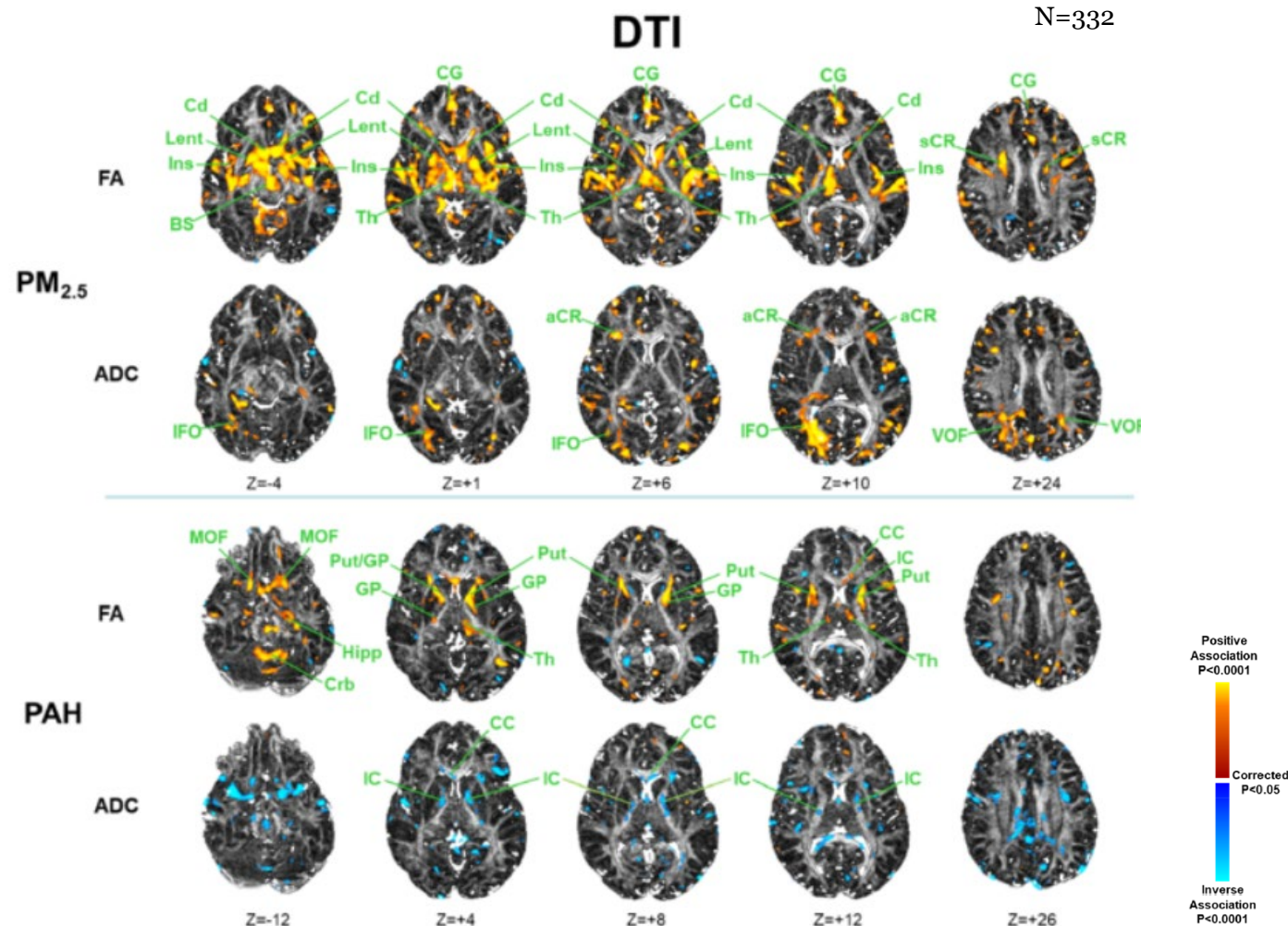


# Whole-brain effects: pregnancy and childhood air pollution and longitudinal white matter microstructure at 10-14y

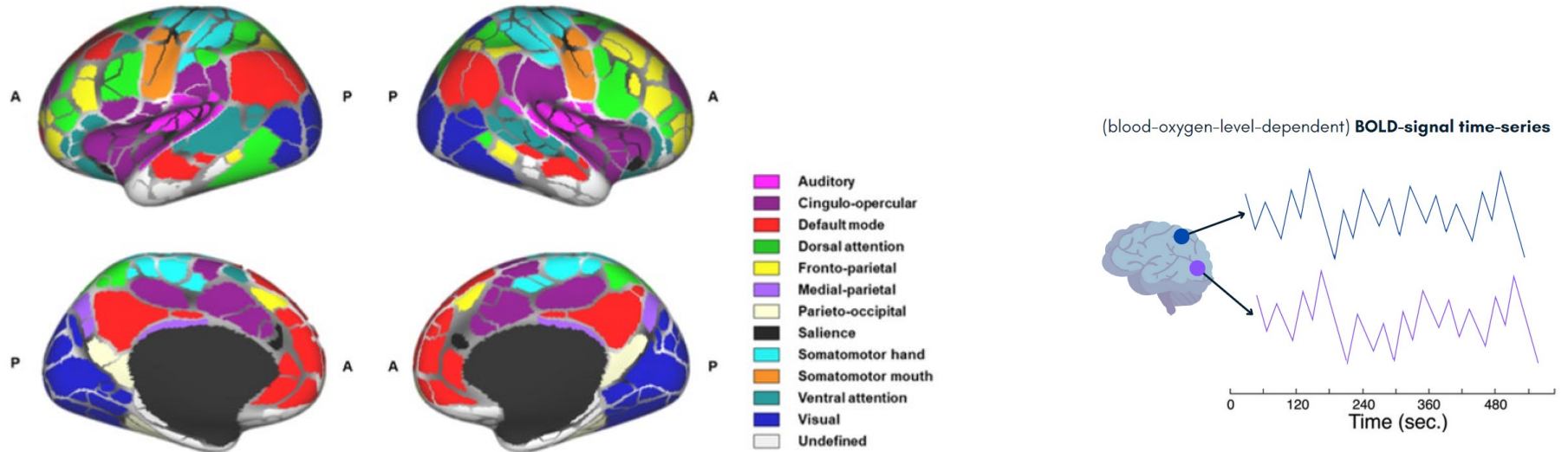


Kuster et al. Environ Res 2024; 262(Pt 2):119828

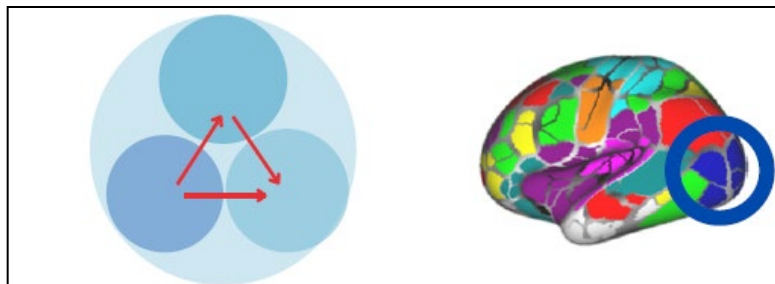
# Regional effects: pregnancy air pollution and white matter microstructure at 10y



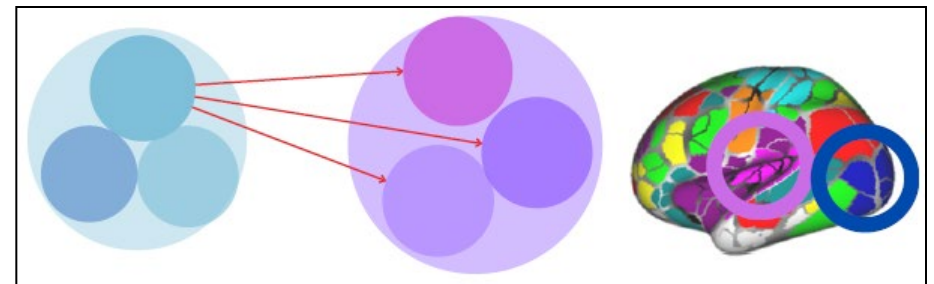
# Brain network connectivity: what is it measured?



**Within-network connectivity**



**Between-network connectivity**



# Air pollution and brain network connectivity

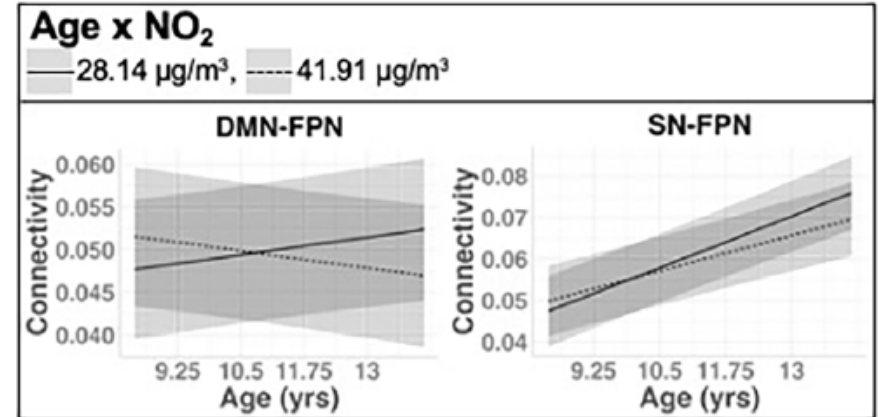
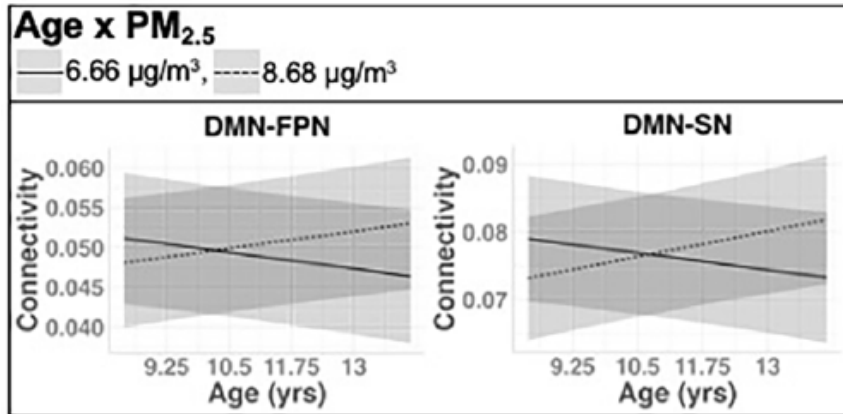
- 5 papers
- 3 epidemiological studies: 1 USA, 1 Spain, 1 Netherlands
- 1 pregnancy exposure; 5 childhood exposure (home or school)

<b>Within-network connectivity</b>	<b>Between-network connectivity</b>	<b>Subcortical-network connectivity</b>
⇓ connectivity at 10y ( <i>Pujol 2016b</i> )  ⇓ / ⇑ connectivity from 9y to 11y ( <i>Cotter 2023, Zundel 2024</i> )	⇓ connectivity at 10y and 14y ( <i>Pujol 2016b, Kusters 2025</i> )  ⇓ / ⇑ connectivity from 9y to 11y ( <i>Cotter 2023, Zundel 2024</i> )	⇓ connectivity at 10y and 14y ( <i>Pujol 2016a, Kusters 2025</i> )  ⇓ / ⇑ connectivity from 9y to 11y ( <i>Cotter 2023</i> )



# Air pollution and between-network connectivity

N=9,497



Cotter et al. Environ Int 2023;177:108001

**Which are the functional/clinical implication of all these brain imaging findings?**

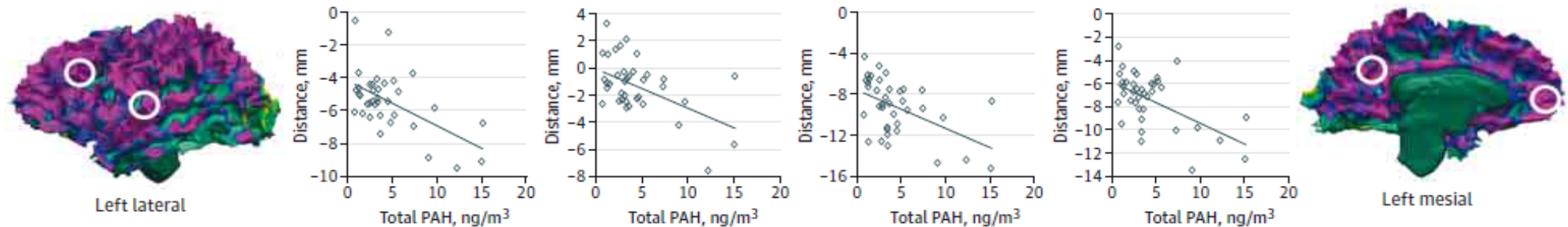
# Effects of Prenatal Exposure to Air Pollutants (Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons) on the Development of Brain White Matter, Cognition, and Behavior in Later Childhood

Bradley S. Peterson, MD; Virginia A. Rauh, ScD; Ravi Bansal, PhD; Xuejun Hao, PhD; Zachary Toth, BA; Giancarlo Nati, BA; Kirwan Walsh, BA; Rachel L. Miller, MD; David Semanek, BA; Frederica Perera, DrPH, PhD

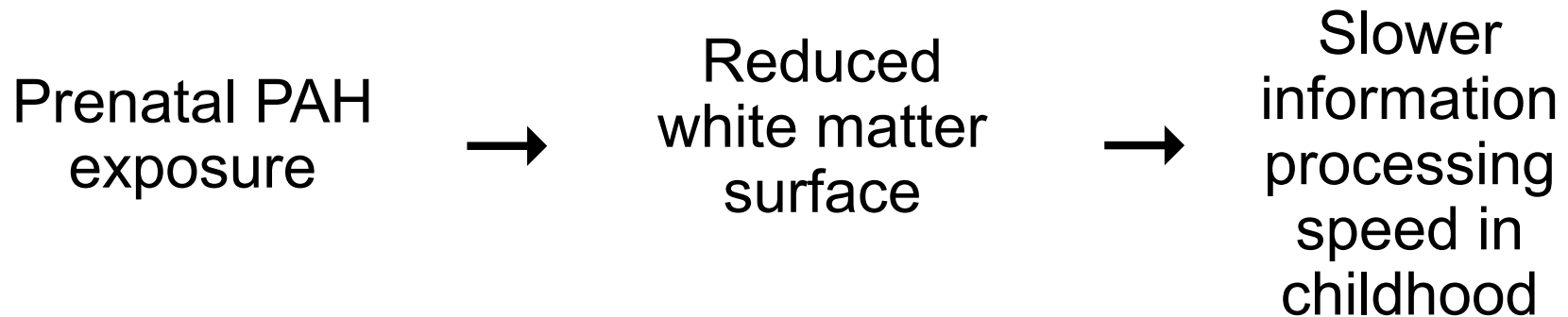
JAMA Psychiatry. 2015

N=40

## A Correlations with prenatal PAH levels



## B Conclusions

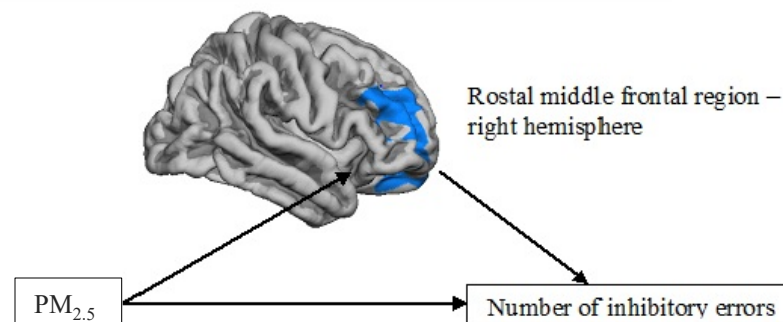
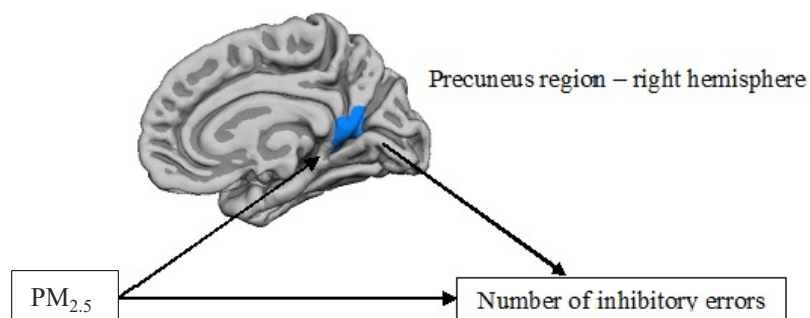


## Air Pollution Exposure During Fetal Life, Brain Morphology, and Cognitive Function in School-Age Children

Mònica Guxens, Małgorzata J. Lubczyńska, Ryan L. Muetzel, Albert Dalmau-Bueno, Vincent W.V. Jaddoe, Gerard Hoek, Aad van der Lugt, Frank C. Verhulst, Tonya White, Bert Brunekreef, Henning Tiemeier, and Hanan El Marroun

Biol Psychiatry 2018;84(4):295-303

N=783





# Overall conclusion

- Air pollution has been associated with several brain structural and functional changes from infancy to adolescence
- Different results were observed depending on the study (or within the same study depending on the air pollutant)
- Little is known on the functional/clinical implication of the brain imaging findings

# Challenges

- Most findings based on very few epidemiological studies, with varying sample sizes → publication bias?
- Outcome measures or analytical approach not harmonized between (or within) studies which limits comparability
- Very complex outcome measure, not well understood
- All studies in countries from the Global North with “relatively” low levels of air pollution

# Opportunities and future directions

- Research of biological mechanisms in the brain in general healthy population – important besides cognitive function and mental health
- Longitudinal brain neuroimaging to identify susceptibility periods of exposure
- Harmonize outcomes measures from different studies
- Consider other urban environmental exposure
- Which implications have these findings at older ages?

# Thank you!

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[www.isglobal.org](http://www.isglobal.org)

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