RESULTS

- We successfully pooled, harmonized data and assigned exposure for 8 of the planned 11 European cohorts (~90% of total subjects)
- \( N = 367,360 \); person-years at risk = 7,091,084; \( N \) cases = 50,572; average follow-up time = 19 years
- Mean \( \text{NO}_2 \) 24.9 (SD 8.0) \( \mu \text{g/m}^3 \), mean \( \text{PM}_{2.5} \) 15.0 (3.2) \( \mu \text{g/m}^3 \)

Preliminary analysis shows association between long-term air pollution exposure and natural-cause mortality (Figure 1), with modest changes in HRs between minimally (model 1) and fully adjusted (model 3) HRs

- Adjusting for differences between cohorts affects air pollution HRs. Small differences in HRs between different methods of adjustment for cohort.

- Analyses of CVD morbidity and lung cancer incidence, as well as analyses of BC and \( \text{O}_3 \), are ongoing

Figure 1 Preliminary HRs for associations between \( \text{NO}_2 \) (per 10 \( \mu \text{g/m}^3 \)), \( \text{PM}_{2.5} \) (per 5 \( \mu \text{g/m}^3 \)) and natural-cause mortality (Figure 1), with modest changes in HRs between minimally (model 1) and fully adjusted (model 3) HRs

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Figure removed - unpublished work