



# Risk of hypertension and chronic low grade inflammation among healthy young subjects living in the cities with different ambient air pollution

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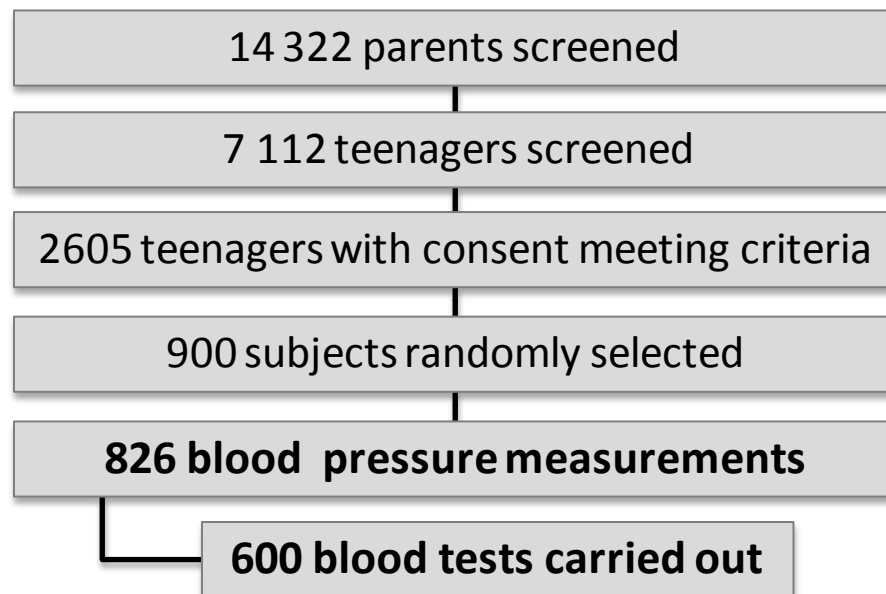
# Objectives

- Compare selected cardiovascular risk biomarkers in young, healthy inhabitants of cities differing in long term air pollution levels
- Assess differences in blood pressure in these populations

## *Cities:*



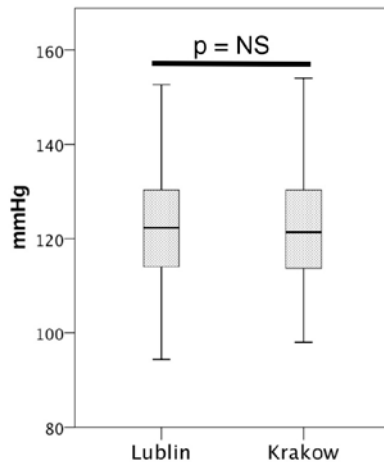
## *Study population:*



Cardiovascular risk biomarkers are increased in subjects living in a city with very high air pollution; Blood pressure levels are increase only in boys.

## Systolic blood pressure

All subjects:

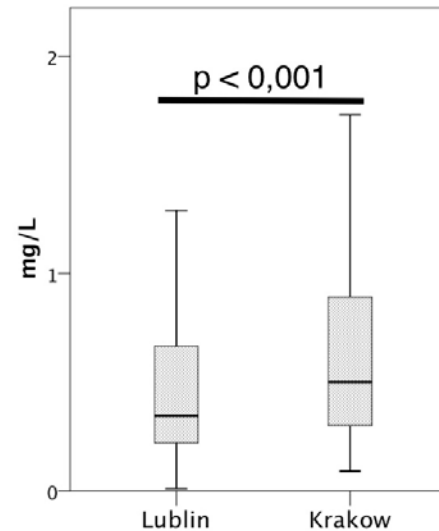


Male/Female:

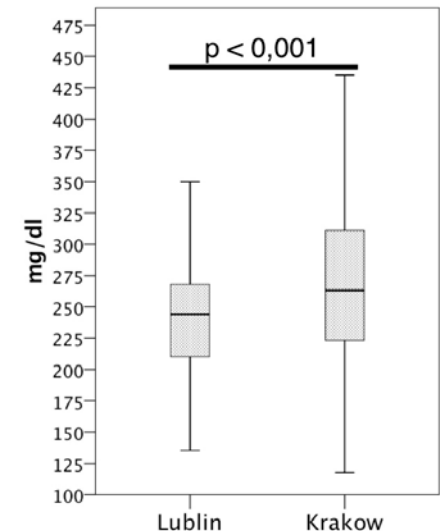
SBP [mmHg]	Lublin		Kraków		p
	Median	IQR	Median	IQR	
Females	122,3	16,3	121,3	11,4	ns
Males	<b>122,3</b>	<b>16,7</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>0,001</b>



## hsCRP levels

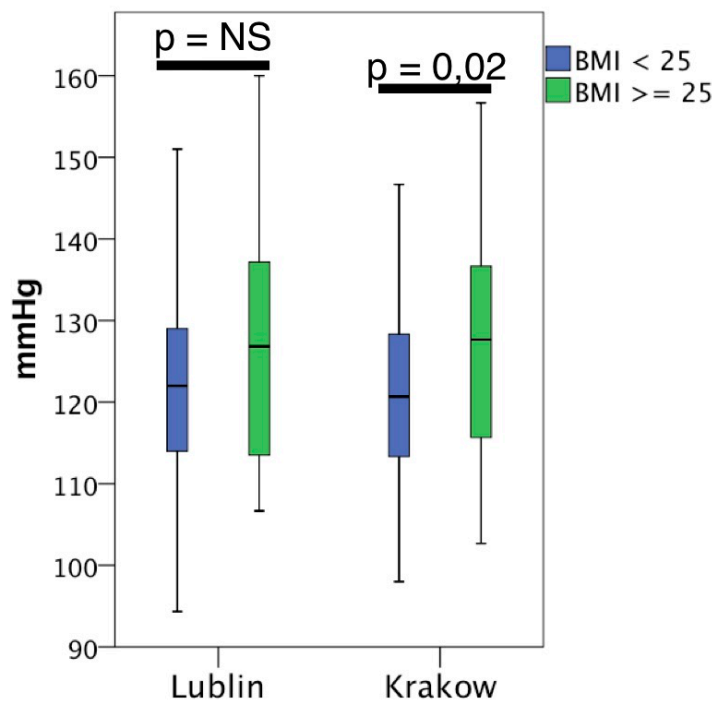


## Fibrynogen

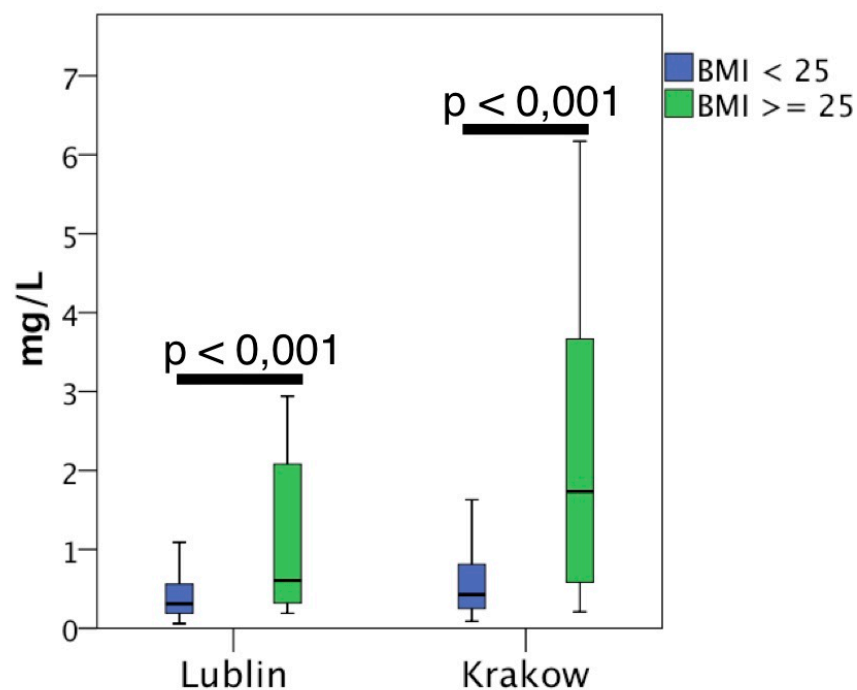


Moderately increased **body mass-index** adversely affects **blood pressure** and **inflammatory markers** in a city with higher air pollution levels while in a city with low pollution effect of BMI was less pronounced.

## Blood pressure:



## hsCRP



# Comparison of selected markers in the two cities differing in ambient air pollution showed:

- Higher systolic blood pressure in males in Krakow and no difference in whole studied group
- Increased inflammatory biomarkers in Krakow
- Association between increase in BMI and blood pressure or selected inflammatory biomarkers were observed particularly in Krakow (in city with higher air pollution).

