

The pollen as a biological pollutant?

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« Pollution »

If chemical particles that cause air pollution are subject to measures limiting their sources, it cannot be the case of biological particles such as pollens or moulds from vegetation





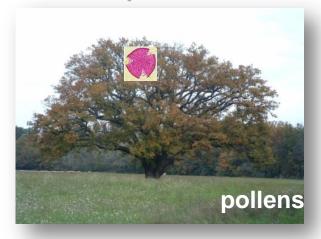
In quantitative and qualitative terms, most of the pollens and moulds inhaled by the population come from natural plant species. But, downtown, in public park and garden, the air content in pollens is modified by surrounding plant species, planted by man.



Airborne particles and allergy

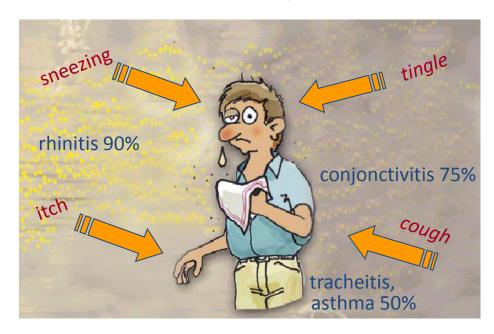
Some of these pollens have a high allergy potency and have a real health impact. But can we consider some of them as pollutants?

Exposure





Health impact



Allergy potency of pollens

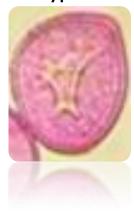
The allergy potency takes into account the number more or less important of major allergens into pollen grains.



Allergy potency of trees

TDEEC

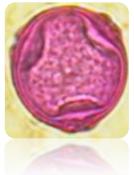
Cypress



TREES	Potency		
Cypress	5		
Hazel	3		

Cypress	5
Hazel	3
Alder	4
Poplar	2
Elm	1
Willow	3

Birch



Willow	3
Ash	4
Hornbeam	3
Birch	5

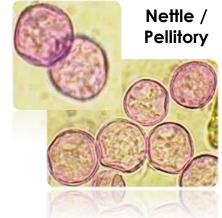
TREES	Potency
Plane tree	3
Mulberry	2
Beech	2
Oak	4
Pine	0
Olive	3
Lime	3
Chestnut	2



Allergy potency of weeds

Weeds	Potency		
Sorrel	2		
Grasses	5		
Plantain	3		
Pellitory	4		
Nettle	1		
Goosefoot	3		
Mugwort	4		
Ragweed	5		







Allergy potency

What is the allergy potency of Birch?



Allergy risk

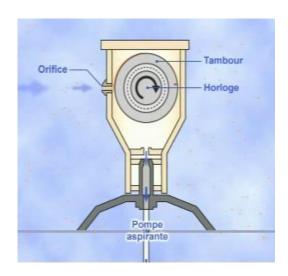
What is the allergy risk of Birch...

...in Munich?

...in Cordoba?

Null

Metrology



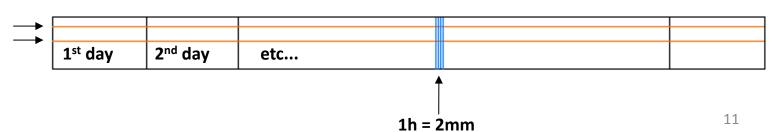
Orifice (10 I. air/min)



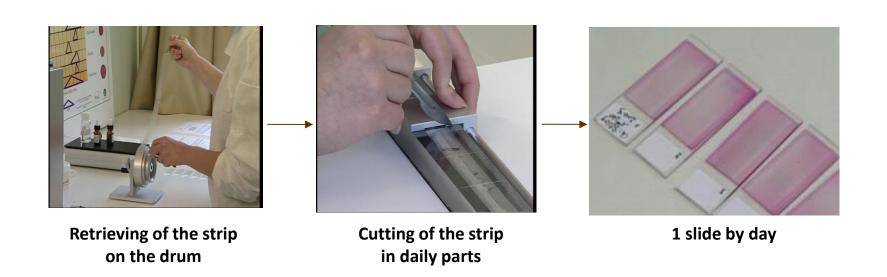


Reading 2 horizontal lines

Tape on the drum



Analysis





Counting thanks to a voice recognition system



EAN (European Aeroallergen Network)

- •423 pollen monitoring stations in Europe contributing to EAN
- Most are located in cities
- •1 or more networks in each country
- •No official support in many countries (in contrast with air pollution)



Map of the French stations in 2014



Allergy, clinical symptoms and consequences on everyday life

The allergy is an abnormal reaction of the body against external substances called allergen. The main clinical symptoms are rhinitis, conjunctivitis and asthma. Allergies affect the quality of life (restriction of usual activities, sleep disturbances, impaired alertness) and have a cost (absence from work, consultations and treatments).

Health impact

Allergenic pollens cause to around 20% of the population troubles known as "hay fever" or "pollinosis". To measure the health impact, the RNSA use a network of sentinel clinicians who provide weekly data including information on the intensity of symptoms they noticed during consultations for the current week. From this information is calculated a clinical index.



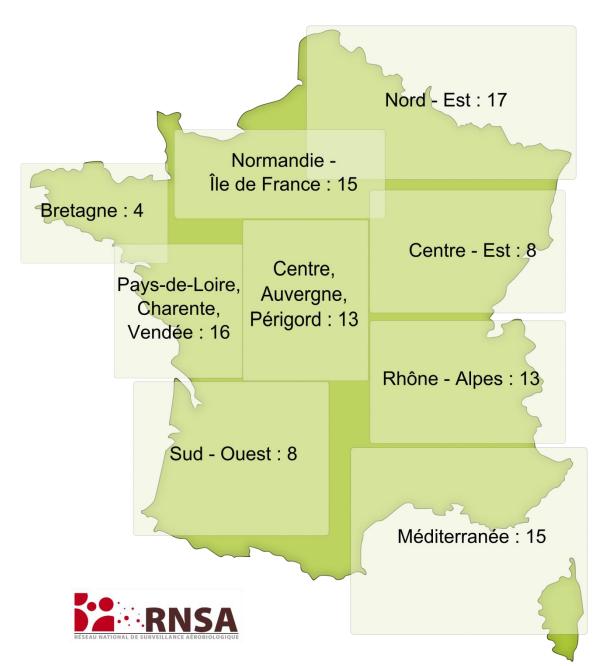
Health impact

RNSA - Clinical Report 2008			Dr.		Week 31 - City of		
Pollinic Symptoms	Yes O	No ⊙	Number of pollinoses	Evolution previous week	Increase O	Stagnation	Decrease O
Symptom G	ravity		N	all	Weak	Mean	Strong
Conjunctivitis			0	0	0		
Rhinitis		(• •		0	0	
Cough			0	0	0		
Asthma	0			0	0	0	
Cutaneous signs or other				0	0	0	
Pollen type (7.5 C100 900 10000	V.				×
JUSCI VALIOII	з (Ор	uonai,	72.				0
				Sen	d the form		

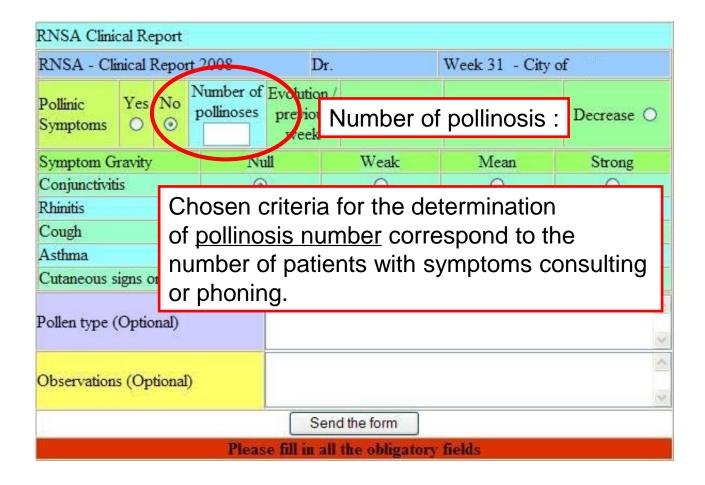
Clinical report

Sent each week to one hundred doctors

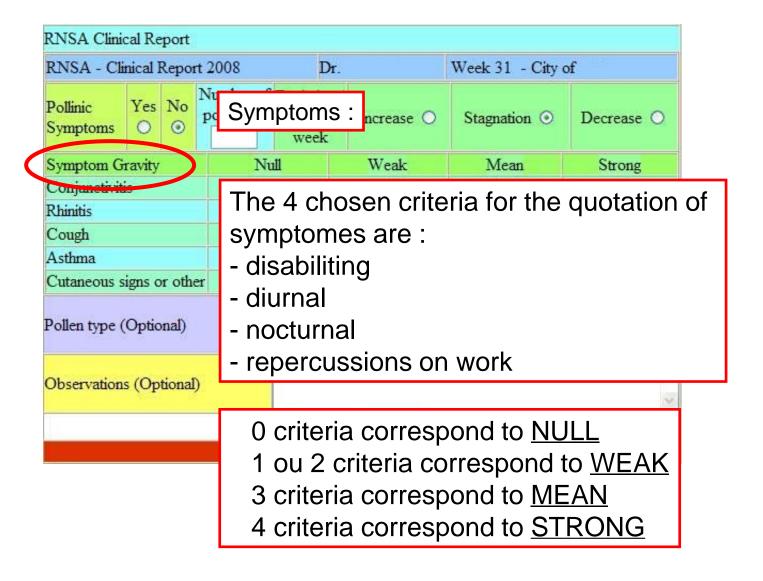
Distribution map of the French network of doctors of the RNSA



Health impact



Health impact



How to evaluate the intensity of symptoms?

	0	1	2	3
Symptom Gravity	Null	Weak	Mean	Strong
X1 Conjunctivitis	0	0	•	0
x2 Rhinitis	0	0	0	•
(1 Cough	0	•	0	0
(1 Asthma	0	0	•	0
X1 Cutaneous signs or other	•	0	0	0

Example for a doctor:

« Mean » Conjunctivitis
$$= 2 \times 1 = 2$$
« Strong » Rhinitis $= 3 \times 2 = 6$ « Weak » Cough $= 1 \times 1 = 1$ « Mean » Asthma $= 2 \times 1 = 2$ « Null » Cutaneous signs $= 0 \times 1 = 0$

To add the results of all doctors of a town and make an average by doctor

Clinical Index \rightarrow 11/18

For some species like oak and ash for instance, they come from natural species, and it is not possible to control sources. So we cannot consider them as pollutant.





On the other hand, some species are planted by man:

- birch (planted in public parks)



 cypress (Cupressaceae Sempervirens for instance) to make hedges in Mediterranean area



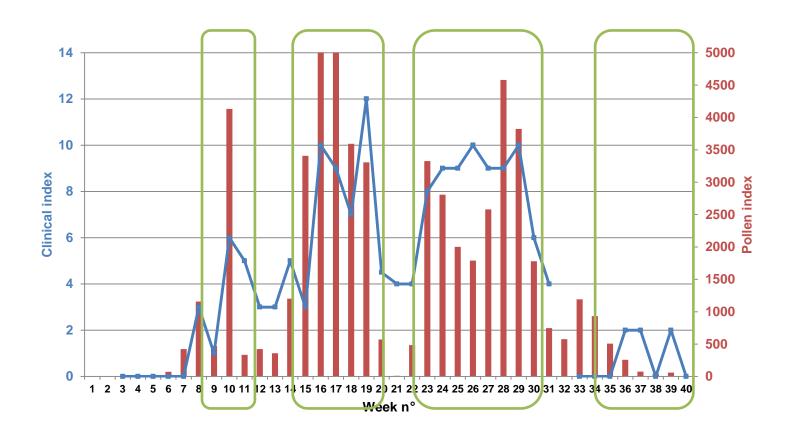
- ornamental grasses on roundabout or public parks



- ragweed is another kind of species for which human is directly concerned by the transport of the seeds and needs a real strategy of management to limit its proliferation.



Clinical and pollen index



Conclusion

For some species, they come from natural species and it is not possible to control sources. So we cannot consider them as pollutant.

But for some species planted by man (with pollens with a high allergy potency) which could also be controlled by man, maybe we can consider them as « biological pollutant »

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION