Health Effects of Urban Air Pollution: An autopsy based approach

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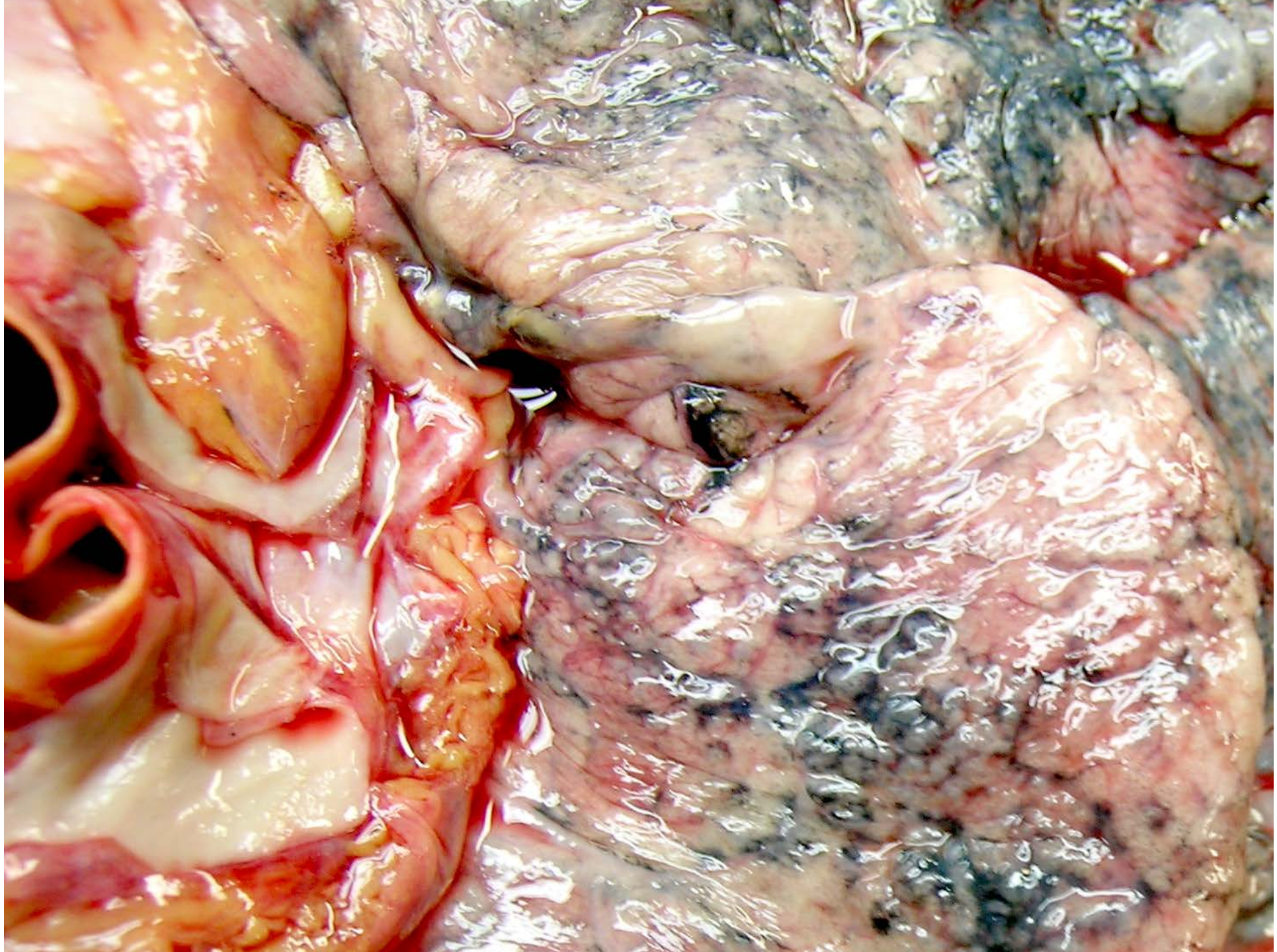
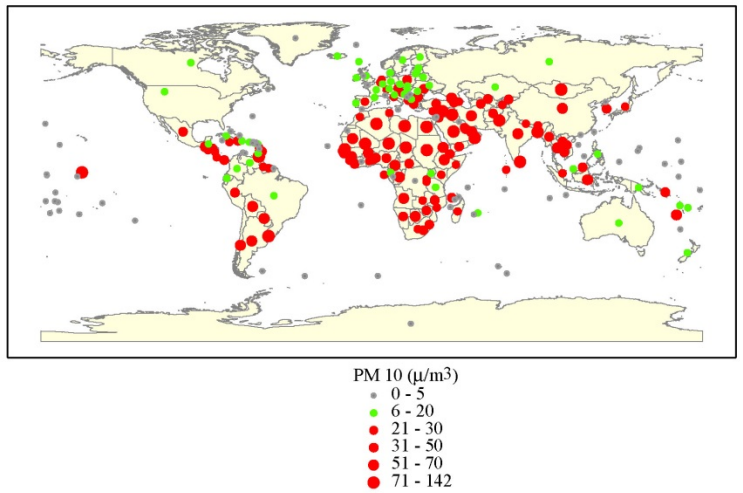
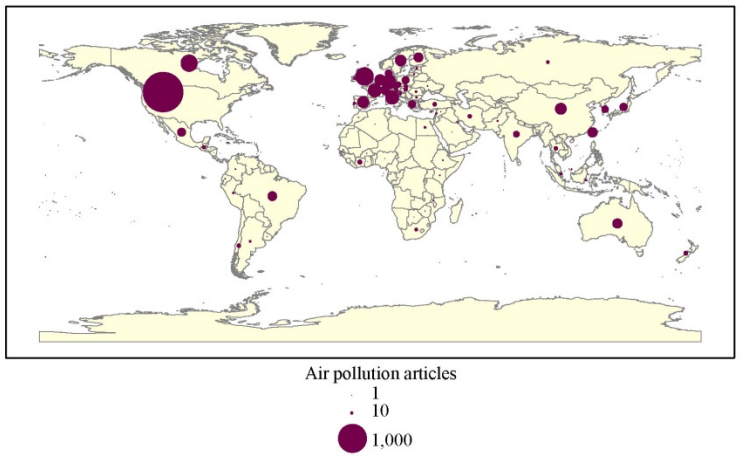
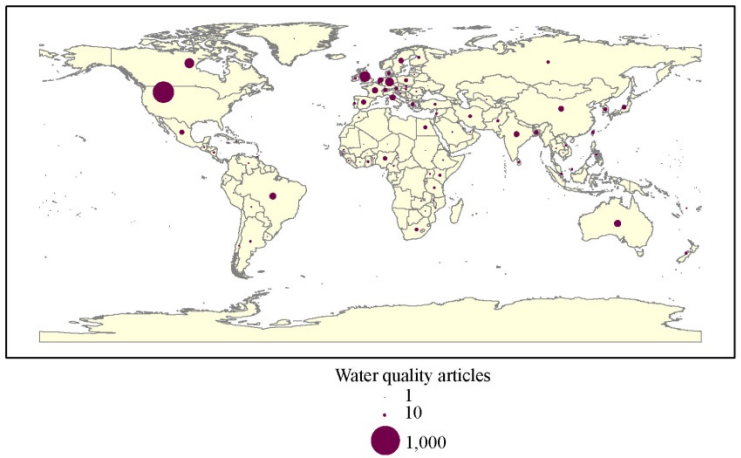
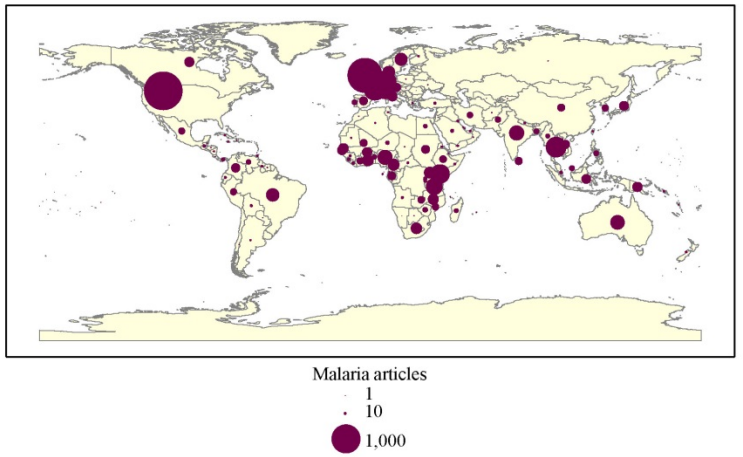


Background









Fajersztajn et al. Nature Reviews Cancer. 2013; 13(9):674-8

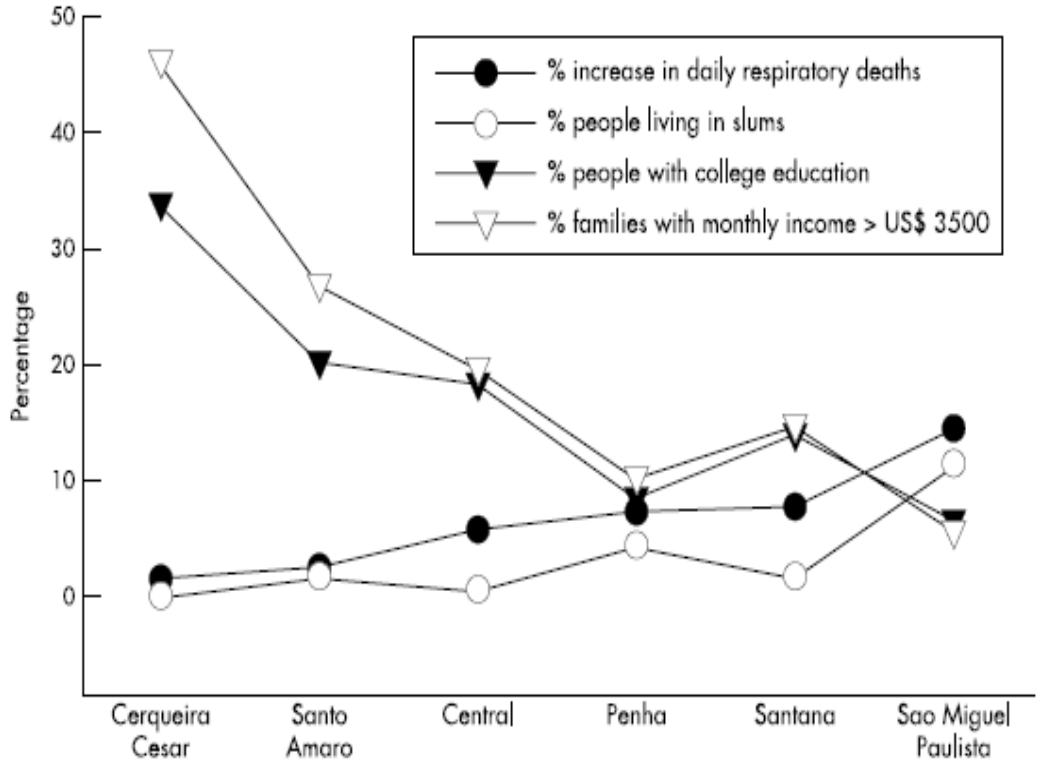
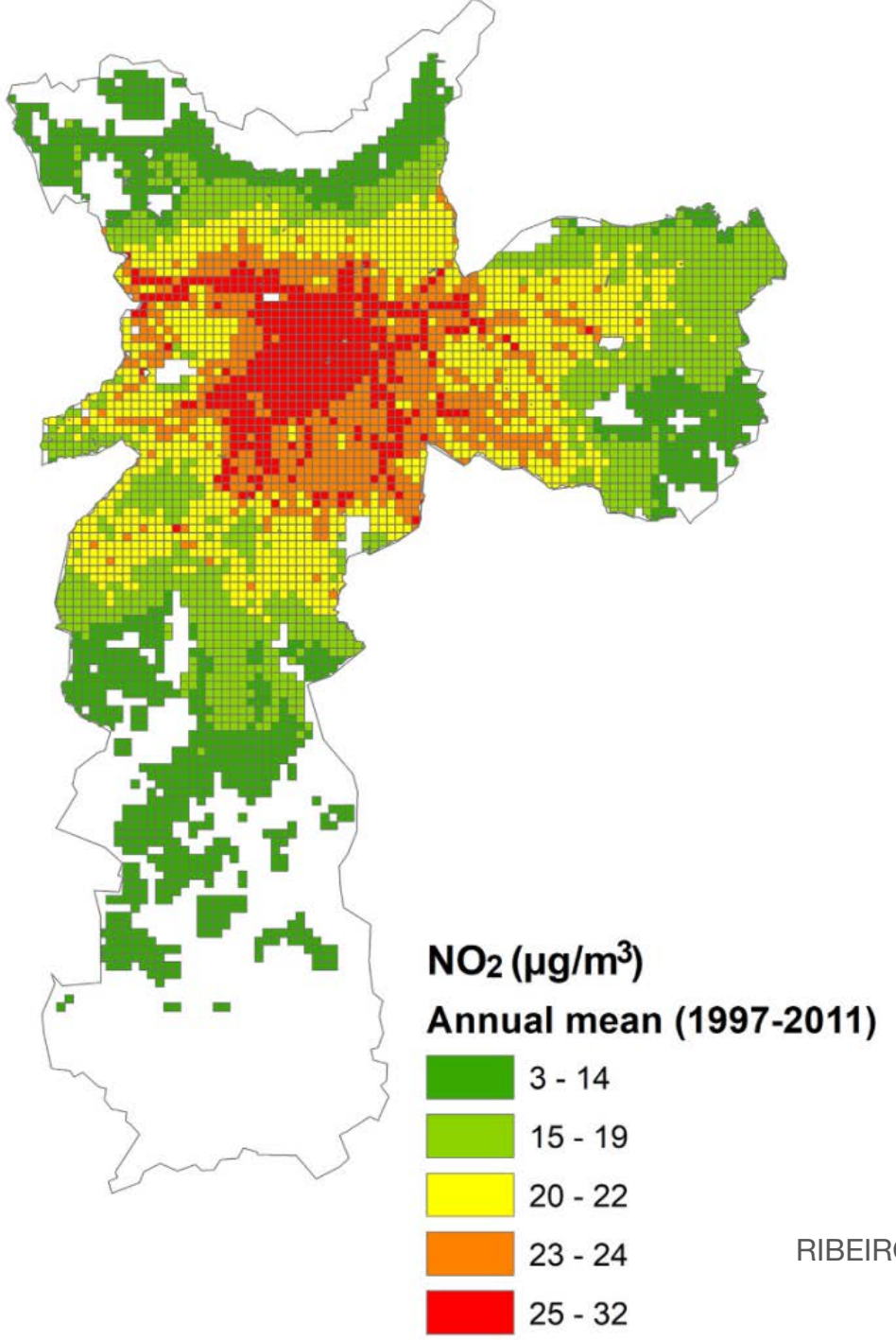


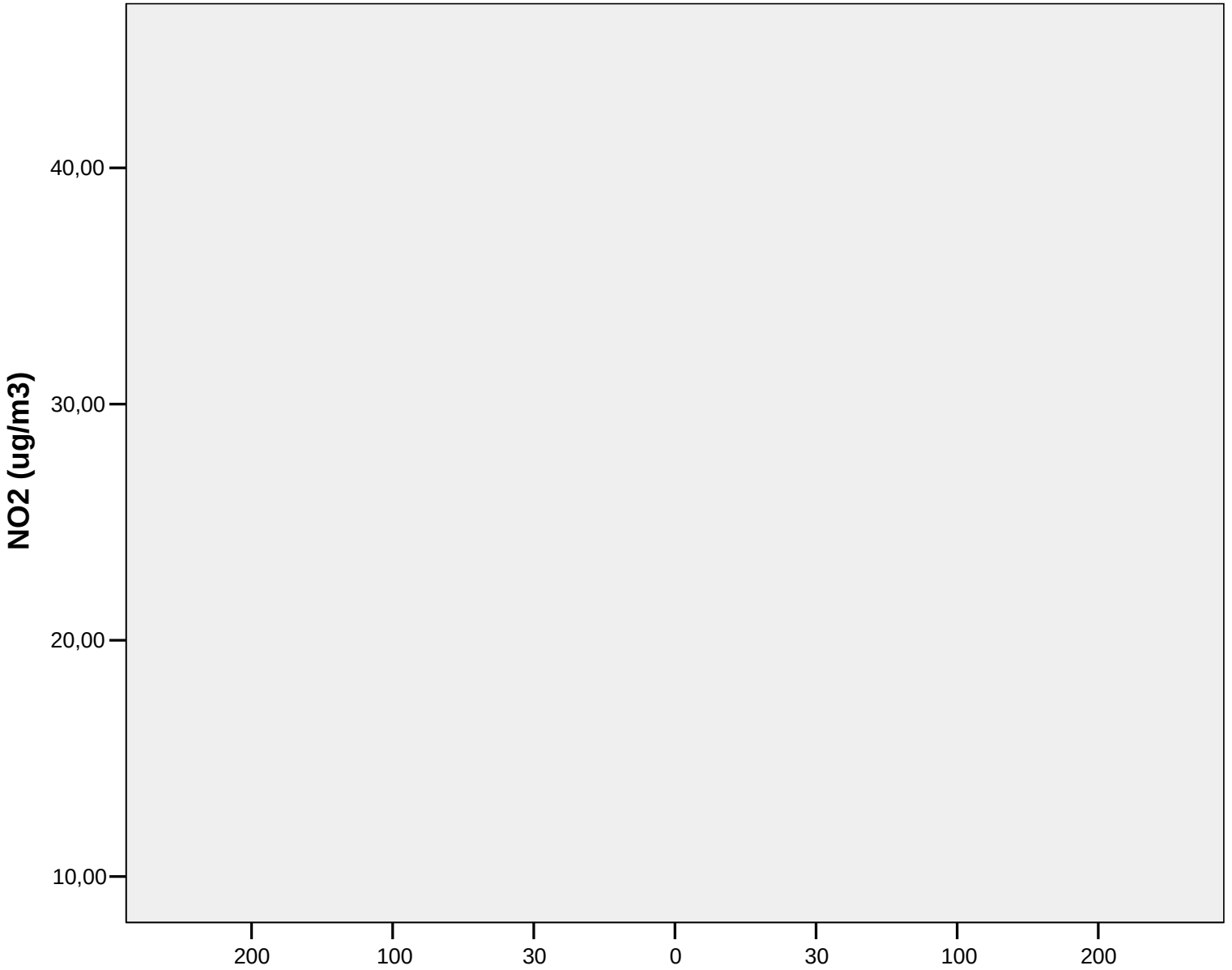
Figure 3 Percentage increase in daily respiratory deaths attributable to a 10 $\mu g/m^3$ increase in three day moving average of PM_{10} and socioeconomic indicators in each region of the study.

Spatial distribution of nitrogen dioxide in São Paulo

(according to Ribeiro et al., 2019)



RIBEIRO et al. Incidence and mortality for respiratory cancer and traffic-related air pollution in São Paulo, Brazil. **Environmental Research** 170:243-251, 2019


NO2 (ug/m3)
40,00
30,00
20,00
10,00
200
100
30
0
30
100
200

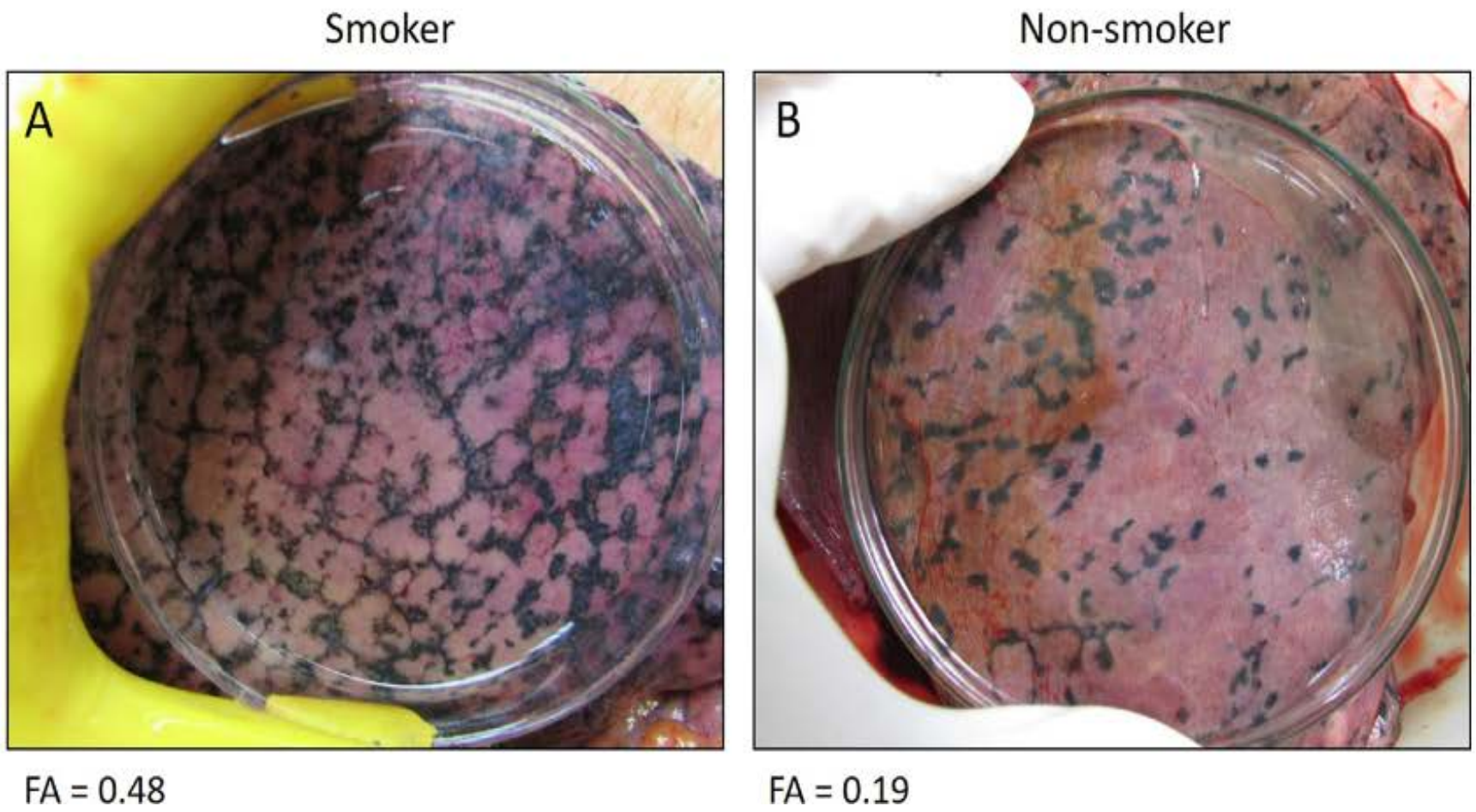
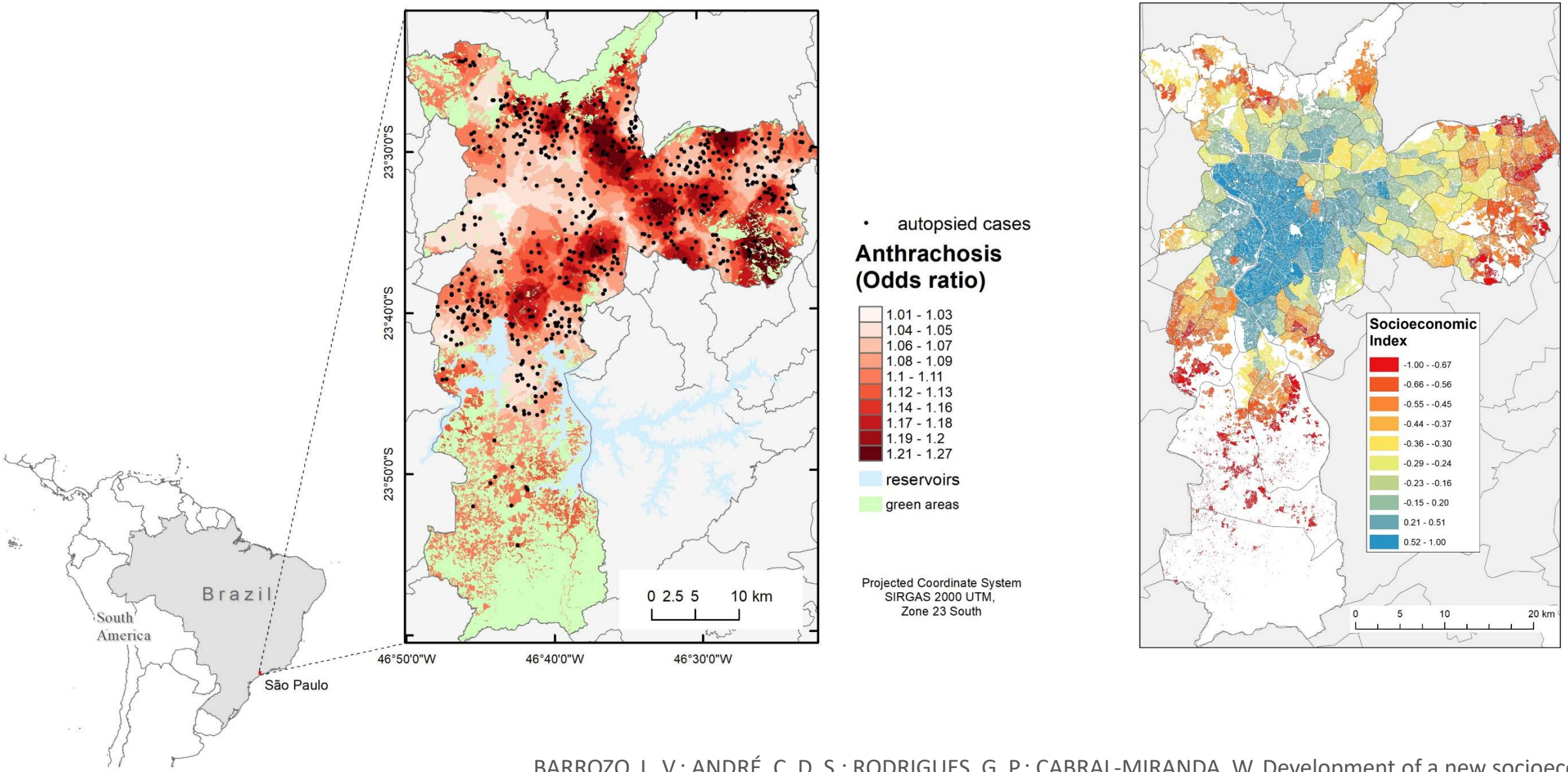


Fig. 4. Macroscopic view of anthracosis. Representative lung images from upper lobe with areas of black carbon deposition in the pleural surface. A) smoker (50 pack years), 65-y old, one daily hour spent in traffic; B) non-smoker, 63-y old, four daily hours spent in traffic. Both individuals were male and Sao Paulo dweller for 50 years. FA: fraction of anthracosis.



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