

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF HARP STUDIES, NSW HEALTH 1993 – 1996.

Air Pollution and Daily Mortality in Sydney, Australia, 1989 through 1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routinely collected mortality data, by cause Daily ambient fine particles (by nephelometer), ozone, NO₂. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1% increase in daily deaths for every 10µg/m³ increase in PM10
Morgan G et al		
American Journal of Public Health May 1998, Vol88, No 5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poisson regression with general estimating equations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2% increase in daily deaths for an increase in ozone from 10th to 90th percentile. 8% increase in respiratory mortality for an increase in NO₂ from 10th to 90th percentile.
Air Pollution and Hospital Admissions in Sydney, Australia, 1990 – 1994.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routinely collected hospital admissions data, by primary diagnosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase from the 10th to the 90th percentile in NO₂ was associated with a 5% increase in childhood asthma and COPD admissions, and a 7% increase in heart disease admissions in the elderly
Morgan G et al		
American Journal of Public Health December 1998, Vol 88, No12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily ambient fine particles (by nephelometer), ozone, NO₂. Poisson regression with general estimating equations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase from the 10th to the 90th percentile in particulates was associated with a 3% increase in both COPD and heart disease admissions in the elderly.
Prevalence and severity of childhood asthma and allergic sensitisation in seven climatic regions of New South Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-sectional study of symptoms and airway responsiveness in children in different regions, including Sydney 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No increase in measures of asthma in regions with known exposure to air pollution.
Peat J et al		
Medical Journal of Australia 3 July 1995, Vol 163.		
Asthma Surveillance and air pollution in south western Sydney	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> asthma attendances at selected general practices and hospital emergency departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> showed only an inconsistent association for NO₂ with asthma attendances.
Helby L et al		
Proceedings of the Health and Urban Air Quality inNSW Conference. June 1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily ambient fine particles (by nephelometer), ozone, NO₂. Poisson regression with general estimating equations 	
Outdoor air pollution and children's respiratory symptoms in the steel cities of New South Wales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-sectional diary survey of children in industrial and non-industrial areas Ambient fine particle and SO₂ levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase OR for colds (1.43) and night cough (1.34) for each 10µg/m³ increase in PM10.
Lewis P et al		
Medical Journal of Australia 2 Nov 1998, Vol 169.		
Acute effects of ambient ozone on peak expiratory flow rate in a cohort of Australian children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cohort study of children with twice daily peak flow records for 11 months Daily ambient fine particles (TEOM), ozone, NO₂. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A significant negative association between peak expiratory flow rates and mean daytime ozone ($\beta = -0.88$) Dose-response relationship demonstrated Stronger negative association for children with asthma ($\beta = -2.6$)
Jalaludin B et al		
International Journal of Epidemiology 2000 Vol 29, pp549-557		