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Plasma and exhaled breath condensate nitrite-nitrate level in relation to environmental exposures in adults in the EGEA study

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List of abbreviations

CI, confidence interval; EBC, Exhaled breath condensate; EGEA, Epidemiological study on Genetics and Environment of Asthma; FeNO, fraction of exhaled nitric oxide; NO, Nitric Oxide; NO₂⁻, Nitrite; NO₃⁻, Nitrate; NO₂, Nitrogen dioxide; O₃, Ozone; PM₁₀, Particulate Matter with aerodynamic diameter ≤10μm; Q, quartile

Abstract

This study evaluated the associations between biological markers in the nitrate-nitrite-NO pathway and four environmental exposures among subjects examined in the second survey (2003-2007) of the French Epidemiological study on Genetics and Environment of Asthma (EGEA). Total nitrite and nitrate (NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻) levels were measured both in plasma and in exhaled breath condensate (EBC) in 949 adults. Smoking, diet and exposure to chlorine products were assessed using standardized questionnaires. Exposure to air pollutants was estimated by using geostatistical models. All estimates were obtained with generalized estimating equations for linear regression models. Median levels of NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ were 36.3μM (1st-3rd quartile: 25.7, 51.1) in plasma and 2.0 μmol/mg proteins (1st-3rd quartile 0.9, 3.9) in EBC. After adjustment for asthma, age, sex and menopausal status, plasma NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ level increased with leafy vegetable consumption (above versus below median=0.04 (95%CI: 0.001, 0.07)) and decreased in smokers (versus non/ex-smokers=-0.08 (95%CI: -0.11,-0.04)). EBC NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ level decreased in smokers (-0.08 (95%CI: -0.16, -0.001)) and with exposure to ambient O₃ concentration (above versus below median=-0.10 (95%CI:-0.17, -0.03)). Cured meat, chlorine products, PM₁₀ and NO₂ concentrations were not associated with NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ levels. Results suggest that potential modifiable environmental and behavioral risk factors may modify NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ levels in plasma and EBC according to the route of exposure.

Keywords: Air pollutants, Biological markers, Chlorine, Diet, Nitrate, Nitrites, Tobacco smoke

1. INTRODUCTION

Known biological markers involved in the nitrosative pathway, also called the "nitrate-nitrite-nitric oxide" pathway, are nitric oxide (NO), nitrites (NO₂⁻) and nitrates (NO₃⁻), which are indirect stable indicators of NO synthesis. These biological markers play a key role in several physiological functions ranging from neuromodulation to regulation of vascular tone [1], and are involved in local host defense, gut mucosal integrity and also in cardiovascular [2] and airway diseases [3]. Pharmacological and dietary interventions on prevention and treatment of diseases are now under study [4]. Until now, epidemiological studies have been mainly conducted on the fraction of exhaled NO (FeNO). Diet is the most important source of both NO₂⁻ (mostly from cured meats) and NO₃⁻ (mostly from leafy vegetables) [5]. Formation of NO₂⁻ and NO₃⁻ can also take place after inhalation of exogenous compounds like oxidants from cigarette smoke [6; 7], nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and ozone (O₃) from air pollution [8], and chlorine from cleaning agents [9].

The negative association between exposure to tobacco smoke and FeNO is well known [10], while the association between FeNO with other environmental exposures has been explored more in children [11; 12] than in adults [13]. However, few epidemiological and clinical studies have focused on the associations between environmental exposures and NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻. In the occupational setting, Gube et al [14] reported that welders had high NO₃⁻ concentrations, and Ghasemi et al [15] found increasing serum NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ levels in smokers compared to non- and ex-smokers.

In biological fluids, the half-life of nitric oxide (NO) is extremely short owing to its rapid oxidation to nitrites (NO₂⁻) and nitrates (NO₃⁻) [16]. Total NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ levels are usually measured in blood (plasma or serum) but can also be measured in exhaled breath condensate (EBC). Interest in the analysis of EBC constituents has increased in the last ten years, because EBC is viewed as a promising tool for non-invasive evaluation of lung diseases [17]. As plasma and EBC are two distinct body constituents, we hypothesized that direct or indirect environmental sources of NO₂⁻ and NO₃⁻ might have differential effects on NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ levels in plasma and EBC. Production of NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ in plasma is more complex than in EBC. In the latter, ionized NO₃⁻ and NO₂⁻ (not volatile) may be produced from NO after reaction with oxygen [18] or from activated immune cells present in the lining of the lungs [19]. In plasma, NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ production derives from several sources, such as bacteria, enzymatic production and dietary sources [16]. To clarify the role of environmental exposures on levels of biological markers in the nitrosative pathway, associations between smoking, dietary habits, ambient air pollution, and chlorine products with total NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ level both in plasma and EBC were evaluated in adults from the Epidemiological study on the Genetics and Environment of Asthma (EGEA).

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Study population

Data used for the analyses were collected in the framework of the 12-year follow-up of the EGEA study (<http://cesp.vif.inserm.fr/egeanet/>). The EGEA study has been

described elsewhere [20; 21]. Briefly, it combines a case-control study with a family study of asthma cases (children or adults) conducted between 1991 and 1995 in 2047 subjects from five French cities. A follow-up of the initial cohort was conducted between 2003 and 2007 [22]. Among the alive cohort (n=2002), 92% (n=1845) completed a short self-administered questionnaire and among them 1601 had a complete examination. The present project includes those who were adults at the second survey (≥ 16 years old, n=1570 adults) with available measurement of total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels both in plasma and EBC (n=949). Subjects included in the analyses were more exposed to O_3 and less to NO_2 than those not included in the analyses (n=621), and the two groups were similar for age, sex, asthma status and for the other environmental exposures considered. Asthmatics were defined by a positive answer to either "have you ever had attacks of breathlessness at rest with wheezing" or, "have you ever had asthma attacks?" or if they were recruited as asthma cases at the initial survey. Ethical approval was obtained from the relevant institutional review board committees (Cochin Port-Royal Hospital and Necker-Enfants Malades Hospital, Paris) and written consent was signed by all participants.

2.2. Biological measurements

EBC was collected with an RTube (TM) according to standardized methods. Briefly, the RTube (TM) was rinsed with deionized water and dried thoroughly. Subjects breathed orally at tidal volumes into a mouthpiece attached to a cold condenser (-20°C). The patient was seated comfortably with a headrest. All headrests and back seatseats were tilted slightly to avoid any saliva contamination during breathing maneuvers. Breathing was quiet and regular. After 15 minutes, EBC collection was immediately separated in aliquots and stored at -80°C according to standardized procedures (<http://www.afaq.org/certification=262711141114>). Plasma aliquots were stored from 1.7 to 5.3 years and EBC samples from 1.8 to 5.4 years until analysis.

Total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels were measured in plasma and EBC by the Griess reaction [23]. Briefly, NO_3^- was reduced to NO_2^- by adding NO_3^- reductase (25 mU/ml) and NADPH 20 mM at room temperature. After 3 hours, samples were deproteinized by adding a solution of ZNSO_4 30% and centrifuged. Griess reagent (0.1% naphthaethylene-dimine and 1 sulfanilamide in 5% H_3PO_4) was added to supernatants. The optical density at 560 nm was measured using a microplaque reader. NO_2^- levels were calculated by comparison with optical density 560 of standard sodium NO_2^- solutions. All measurements were done in duplicate. Analytical intra-run imprecision was below 3%. Measurements with a coefficient of variation $>15\%$ and extreme outliers (n=7) were excluded from the analyses. Protein concentration in EBC was determined according to Smith [24]. Total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ level levels were expressed as μM in plasma and as $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mg}$ of proteins in EBC [25].

In 116 out of 120 subjects chosen at random, NO_2^- levels were measured by the Griess reaction before and after adding NO_3^- reductase. NO_3^- levels were obtained as the difference between total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ and NO_2^- levels.

2.3. Environmental exposures

2.3.1. Smoking status.

'Current smokers' were individuals who reported currently smoking at the time of the study and for at least one year, while 'ex-smokers' were those who stopped smoking for at least four weeks. Subjects were grouped as: 'no/ex-smokers' and 'current smokers'. Daily tobacco consumption was evaluated considering 1 cigarette, 1 cigarillo and 1 cigar as equal to 1, 2 and 5g respectively.

2.3.2. Dietary assessment.

Dietary consumption of cured meat and leafy vegetables was obtained by using a food frequency questionnaire designed to assess average food intake during the previous 12 months. This questionnaire was set up based on a validated French dietary questionnaire [26]. Participants indicated their average frequency of consumption for 118 items including meat and vegetables over the past year in terms of the specified serving size by checking one of eight frequency categories ranging

from 'never or <1 time/month' to ' ≥ 4 times/day'. Standard portion sizes were listed with each food. The selected frequency category for each food item was converted to a daily intake. Cured meat consumption was defined as the sum of the intake for sausage (portion size, 1 piece) and dried sausage (portion size, 2 slices). Leafy vegetable consumption was defined as the sum of the intake for salad, raw or cooked endives, raw or cooked watercress, or cooked spinach. Those vegetables were considered because of the high content of nitrate. Intake of cured meats and leafy vegetables was divided into two categories defined by the median and was also used as continuous variable.

2.3.3. Air pollution.

Yearly estimates of ambient air pollution concentrations were assigned at each participant's home address in 2004 for O_3 , PM_{10} , and NO_2 . Estimates were developed by the French Institute of Environment using a geo-statistical interpolation model (cokriging-like integrating land cover and specific cofactors for each pollutant such as altitude (O_3), inventory of nitrogen oxides emissions, road network and population density (NO_2), and inventory of black smoke emissions (PM_{10})). Interpolation was performed for annual mean concentrations obtained from background monitoring stations on a 4km x 4km grid covering the whole of France [27]. Air pollution concentrations were divided into two categories defined as above /below the median and were also analyzed as continuous variables.

2.3.4. Exposure to chlorine products.

Subjects were defined as exposed to chlorine products if they used detergents containing chlorine at work or at home. Occupational exposure to chlorine products was defined as exposure to bleach/chlorine at work during disinfecting or cleaning tasks in the last job. The use of chlorine products was evaluated on the basis of an expert assessment or by self-report when no expert evaluation was available. In the EGEA survey, the validity of self-reported exposure to bleach/chlorine was good (Cohen's Kappa coefficient: 0.82, sensitivity: 87%, specificity: 95%) [28]. Information about domestic exposure to cleaning agents was collected through a specific questionnaire previously used in the European Community Respiratory Health Survey [29]. A subject was considered as exposed at home if he/she declared using bleach/chlorine weekly.

2.4. Statistical analysis

Total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels were log10-transformed as a result of their skewed distribution. Differences among groups were tested using Student's t-test, the Mann-Whitney U test or the Chi-square test when appropriate. Heterogeneity among asthmatics and non-asthmatics adjusted on age was tested using a linear regression model for continuous variables and the Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel test of conditional independence for categorical variables. The Spearman correlation coefficient was used to estimate correlations between environmental exposures. Even though some of the variables were dichotomous, the Spearman correlation was judged an appropriate index because dichotomous variables are a special case of ordinal variables. In addition, the use of Spearman correlations allowed the results to be presented in a consistent format. The association between environmental exposures and total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels was estimated with linear regression models. Parameter estimates were obtained by using generalized estimating equations, with an exchangeable working correlation to account for the potential clustering within the families (SAS MIXED procedure). Estimates were first adjusted for asthma. Since plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels were higher in menopausal women (see section 3), the analyses were also adjusted for age and a 3-class variable based on sex and menopausal status (men, premenopausal women and postmenopausal women). Interactions between environmental exposures and sex, age or asthma were studied when appropriate by including an interaction term in the linear model. The environmental exposures that showed an association with $P < 0.1$ with total plasma or EBC $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ level were included in the final model with asthma, age, and menopausal status. As a sensitivity analysis, the analyses were repeated by considering

only non-asthmatics. The level of statistical significance was set at $\alpha=0.05$. Two-sided P-values were reported for all association estimates. All analyses were conducted using SAS software, version 9.2 (Cary, NC, USA).

3. RESULTS

Characteristics of the 949 adults according to their asthma status and sex are summarized in Table 1. EBC $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels did not vary with storage time and plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ slightly decreased with storage time (Beta for linear regression model = -0.03, $P=0.03$).

Analysis of variations according to sex and 10-year age classes was first performed (see Figure A.1). It showed that women older than 45 years had higher total plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels (P-value for interaction between age and sex: 0.02). Menopausal status was significantly related to higher plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels (median (1st-3rd quartile (Q)): 34 (24-47) μM vs. 39 (28-59) μM ; $P<0.001$). Men were more frequently smokers than women (Table 1). Cured meat consumption was higher in asthmatics than in non-asthmatics, and in males than in females. Women consumed more leafy vegetables and were more exposed to chlorine products than men. Asthmatics lived in areas with lower NO_2 and PM_{10} and higher O_3 ambient concentrations than non-asthmatics. Neither plasma nor EBC total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels were associated with asthma status or with sex. No association was observed between $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels measured in plasma and EBC (Pearson $r=0.03$, $P=0.30$).

Correlations between the four environmental exposures are shown in Table A.1. Current smokers consumed more cured meat than non/ex-smokers. Leafy vegetable consumption was positively associated with exposure to chlorine products. NO_2 and PM_{10} concentrations were negatively correlated. Age was negatively associated with smoking habits and cured meat consumption and positively related with leafy vegetable consumption, exposure to chlorine products, ambient concentrations of O_3 and PM_{10} .

3.1. Total plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels and environmental exposures

Total plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels were lower in smokers than in non/ex-smokers and were negatively associated with daily grams of tobacco smoked (see Table 2, Figure A.2). Excluding the ex-smokers that quit smoking since less than a month ($n=9$) did not change the results. Higher levels of total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ were observed in subjects who consumed high amounts of leafy vegetables (see Table 2, Figure A.2). In the subsample of 116 subjects in whom NO_3^- and NO_2^- levels were measured separately, NO_3^- median levels increased from 17.8 to 25.8 μM for low to high consumers of leafy vegetables ($P=0.4$). No statistically significant association was observed between total plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels and cured meat consumption, chlorine products and ambient air pollutant concentrations (see Table 2 and Figure A.2). After adjustment for asthma, age, sex, and menopausal status, associations were confirmed between plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ and smoking habits and daily grams of tobacco smoked, measured both as categorical and as continuous variables (results not shown). The association with leafy vegetable consumption measured as categorical variable was borderline significant (Table 2). When included in the same model, smoking status and leafy vegetables remained significantly associated with plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels (see Table 4). Similar results were observed among non-asthmatics only and when storage time was included as covariate in the models (results not shown).

3.2. Total EBC $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels and environmental exposures

Total EBC $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels were lower in current smokers than in non/ex-smokers, were negatively associated with cured meat consumption and with exposure to O_3 and were not associated with chlorine products, leafy vegetable consumption and NO_2 concentration (Table 3 and Figure A.3). After adjustment for asthma, age, sex and menopausal status, the associations with smoking status, cured meat consumption and exposure to O_3 were statistically significant (see Table 3).

When smoking status, cured meat consumption and exposure to O_3 were included in the same model, the negative associations with EBC $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ level remained statistically significant for smoking status and exposure to O_3 (see Table 4). When air pollution concentration of PM_{10} and O_3 were considered as continuous variables, both slopes were negative and statistically significant, and remained significant after adjustment for asthma, age, sex and menopausal status (results not shown). Total levels of EBC $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ decreased with high concentration levels of PM_{10} : the median $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels across quartiles of PM_{10} concentration were 1.9 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mg}$ (Q1- Q3: 0.9, 3.6), 2.0 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mg}$ (Q1-Q3: 0.92, 4.1), 2.5 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mg}$ (Q1-Q3: 1.2, 5.1) and 1.4 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mg}$ (Q1-Q3: 0.7, 2.9). Similar results were observed among non-asthmatics only (results not shown). Including storage time as a covariate in the regression model did not change the associations between smoking and leafy vegetable consumption with $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ level in EBC (results not shown).

4. DISCUSSION

The present study focused for the first time on the associations between four environmental exposures and total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels measured both in plasma and in EBC among nearly 1000 adults. Total plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels were higher in menopausal women, increased with leafy vegetable consumption, and decreased in current smokers. A similar association with smoking was observed in EBC. Lower levels of total EBC $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ were found in association with increasing annual ambient concentration concentrations of O_3 . The major assets of the study are the sample size, the standardization of the sample collection, the measurements of relevant biological markers and the availability of four different environmental exposures. Measurements of total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels both in plasma and EBC were consistent with the standard reference values proposed by Ghasemi et al [30] for plasma, and with levels measured in several clinical studies for EBC [31]. The major limitations are the cross-sectional nature of the data and the retrospective ascertainment of exposure to environmental sources. Estimation of ambient NO_2 concentrations was not very precise because the air pollution model used (4km x4km) was more appropriate for secondary or long-range pollutants with a relatively homogeneous distribution over longer distances, such as O_3 and PM_{10} .

In our study, plasma levels of $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ increased with age only in women and were higher in menopausal women. Similar findings were observed by Ghasemi et al [32], where the highest upper $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ limits were seen in subjects older than 50 years ($N=1983$).

It was hard to disentangle the effect of age and menopause on plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels. Watanabe et al [33] observed that $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels increased with age in 118 women, but did not in 145 men. This result and ours may suggest a role of menopause on plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels. Higashino et al [34] recently suggested that increasing plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels in menopausal women may be due to estrogen deficiency-induced iNOs expression in the vessels of older women, iNOs being one of the three NO synthase isoforms that endogenously produce NO [35]. Unlike plasma, age, menopausal status and sex seem to have no effect on $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels in EBC. Similarly, Cruz et al. [36] showed that neither nitrite nor nitrate measured in EBC varied with age in 75 healthy non-smokers aged 18 to 80 years, and Chladkova et al. [37] found no effect of age on nitrite and nitrate concentrations in EBC of 50 healthy subjects aged 6–59 years. Overall, these results suggest specificities of NO metabolism in EBC and in plasma.

We found that plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels increased with consumption of leafy vegetables but not of cured meat. Our results regarding leafy vegetables are in agreement with the findings of Lundberg and Govoni [38], who found that inorganic nitrate ingestion led to increased levels of NO_2^- and NO_3^- in the plasma of 9 healthy volunteers. More recently, Zand et al [39] showed that NO dietary supplement twice daily for 30 days increased both levels of NO_2^- and NO_3^- in the plasma in 23 patients as compared to 7 controls. The potential beneficial effect of dietary NO_3^- on health is currently a topic of increasing

interest [40; 41]. Using a randomized crossover study design, Kapil et al [42] showed that nitrate supplementation or vegetable intake (beetroot juice) in the previous 24 hours were associated with a dose-dependent increase in plasma NO_2^- and NO_3^- levels, with a consequent decrease in blood pressure in 30 healthy volunteers. Previously, inhibition of platelet aggregation and restored endothelial function were observed 3 hours after ingestion of beetroot juice in 14 healthy volunteers [43]. Overall, these results suggest that leafy vegetable consumption may exert its beneficial effect on health partly through an increase in plasma NO_2^- and NO_3^- levels.

In our study, we found that exposure to tobacco smoke was negatively associated with both plasma and EBC $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels. These findings are not in agreement with those of Ghasemi et al [15], who reported an increase in serum $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels in current smokers compared with non- or passive smokers in 333 healthy men. Plasma $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels of 35 cigarette smokers were increased when compared to 35 controls in the paper by Padmavathi et al. [44]. A transient increase in $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels was also shown by Balint [7] in EBC after experimental exposure to tobacco smoke. The different covariates taken into account in the multivariate model by Ghasemi et al (body mass index, total cholesterol, triglycerides, 2-h post load glucose, creatinine, systolic blood pressure) may explain the difference with our results. Furthermore, besides differences in the techniques used for EBC collection or analyses, differences in the definition of smokers and in the number of cigarette smoked per day may explain discrepancies between studies.

In the EGEA study, we previously found that both active and passive smoking decreased FeNO levels [22], as observed in other epidemiological studies [10]. The negative association between smoking and FeNO levels is explained by the high concentration of NO in tobacco smoke, which exerts negative feedback on its synthesis [45], and by the downregulation of NO synthase activity in respiratory tract cells [46]. Since $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ and FeNO are both biological markers of the same pathway, their negative association with smoking may be explained by the same mechanism. The lower plasma and EBC $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels observed in smokers compared to ex- or non-smokers and the negative association with daily tobacco consumption observed in plasma also suggest that the same negative feedback may partly be involved in both compartments. We observed for the first time a decrease in EBC $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels according to exposure to O_3 , categorized as above/below annual mean. This decrease was of similar magnitude to the decrease in $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ level observed in current versus non- and ex-smokers. Epidemiological observations on the associations of ambient air pollution with biomarkers in body fluids are still lacking. To our knowledge, there is no other epidemiological study on the effects of air pollution on $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels. We did not evidence any associations of ambient exposure to PM_{10} or NO_2 with plasma or EBC $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels, a finding partly at variance with the results of Shah et al [47] who reported a significant decrease in plasma NO_3^- levels after acute controlled exposure to ultrafine carbon particles in 16 subjects. We could have expected an association of ambient NO_2 concentrations on $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels in body fluids, but it should be noted that the available estimate of ambient NO_2 concentrations in our study was not very precise. Of interest in our study was the availability of EBC measures to evaluate the potential effects of inhaled exposures. Consistent with our findings, a decrease of FeNO levels in exhaled air, a related marker of the same NO pathway, was observed by Liu et al. after acute exposure to O_3 in 182 asthmatic children [48]. The mechanism(s) by which O_3 may influence biological markers in the NO pathway might be an inhibition of NOS activity [49] or through oxidative stress.

Further research is needed on the chronic effects of ambient air pollution on body fluids, particularly EBC, to better understand the associations with respiratory and cardiovascular effects. Overall, the specificities of NO metabolism in plasma and EBC may partly explain our results. They are consistent with the hypotheses of Villanueva et al. [50], for whom such compartmentalized production of NO better explains its different functions and roles in pathophysiology.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we report for the first time that environmental and behavioral risk factors may modify $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ levels. Our results suggest specificities of NO metabolism in EBC and in plasma and highlight the importance of studying the same biological marker in different compartments. These findings could have implications for several diseases for which oxidative and nitrosative stresses are involved in their physiopathological pathways. Further studies are needed especially in the general population to better understand which environmental and social factors are related to which biomarkers. This would provide insights into the underlying biological mechanisms of diseases.

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Table 1. Subjects' Characteristics Stratified by Asthma and Sex. EGEA Study, France, Second Survey, 2003-2007

Characteristics	<i>All subjects</i>		<i>Stratified by asthma</i>		<i>Stratified by sex</i>		
	(N=949)	Non Asthmatics (N=524)	Asthmatics (N=425)	P-value ^a	Males (N=457)	Females (N=492)	P-value ^a
Sex (men), %	48.2	43.9	53.4	0.01			
Age groups (years), %							
15-24	21.2	12.8	31.5	<.001	23.9	18.7	
25-34	18.5	16.6	20.9		17.9	19.1	
35-44	11.5	13.4	9.2		10.1	12.8	
45-54	21.2	24.8	16.7		19.5	22.8	
>=55	27.6	32.4	21.6		28.7	26.6	
Menopausal status ^b , %	36.1	41.1	28.7		-	36.1	
Smoking status, %							
Non/ex-smokers	77.6	79.7	75.1	0.99	74.8	80.2	0.06
Current smokers	22.4	20.3	24.9		25.2	19.8	
Tobacco, daily consumption ^c , %							
<10g/day	52.6	56.3	49.1	0.43	50.9	54.6	0.70
10-20g/day	33.0	28.2	37.7		34.8	30.9	
>20g/day	14.4	15.5	13.2		13.9	43.4	
Food intake, Median (Q1-Q3)							
Cured meat (serving/day)	0.14 (0.07, 0.21)	0.14 (0.07, 0.21)	0.14 (0.07, 0.28)	<.001	0.2 (0.1, 0.3)	0.1 (0, 0.2)	<.001
Leafy vegetables (serving/day)	0.8 (0.4, 1.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.1)	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.83	3.1 (2.0, 4.4)	3.8 (2.6, 5.2)	<.001
Exposure to chlorine products, %	29.2	30.0	28.1	0.43	0.6 (0.4, 1.1)	0.9 (0.5, 1.2)	<.001
Air pollutant exposure, Median (Q1-Q3)							
NO ₂ (µg/m ³)	34.5 (26.3, 38.0)	35.0 (27.3, 39.9)	32.3 (24.6, 38.0)	0.001	34.4 (26.5, 38.0)	34.6 (26.3, 39.9)	0.55
O ₃ (µg/m ³)	44.1 (41.0, 50.3)	43.6 (40.7, 50.0)	45.1 (41.0, 51.3)	0.04	43.9 (41.3, 49.9)	44.1 (40.7, 51.6)	0.46
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	20.6 (18.8, 21.6)	20.8 (19.5, 21.7)	20.5 (18.4, 21.4)	0.18	20.6 (18.6, 21.6)	20.6 (19.0, 21.4)	0.88
Nitrite/nitrate concentration, Median (Q1-Q3)							
In plasma (µM)	36.3 (25.7, 51.1)	35.5 (24.2, 51.2)	37.0 (26.8, 51.1)	0.42	36.5 (25.9, 50.4)	36.0 (25.4, 52.3)	0.75
In EBC (µmol/µg)	2.0 (0.9, 3.9)	2.0 (0.9, 3.9)	2.0 (0.9, 4.0)	0.54	1.9 (0.8, 3.6)	2.1 (1.0, 4.1)	0.08

Abbreviations: CI, Confidence Interval; NO₂, Nitrogen Dioxide; O₃, Ozone; PM₁₀, Particulate Matter; Q, quartile.^a Except for age group, all p values were adjusted for age (considering age continuously)^b Among females (N=492)^c Among current smokers (N=209)

Table 2. Association between Plasma Total NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ Level and Environmental Exposures. EGEA Study, France, Second Survey, 2003-2007

	<i>n</i>	β^a	95%CI ^a	<i>P</i> -value ^a	β^b	95%CI ^b	<i>P</i> -value ^b
Age (years, continuous)	949	0.002	0.001, 0.003	0.001			
Pre-menopausal women, vs. men	308/457	-0.03	-0.06, 0.002	0.07			
Post-menopausal women, vs. men	174/457	0.05	0.007, 0.09	0.02			
Current smokers, vs. non/ex-smokers	212/735	-0.08	-0.12, -0.05	<0.001	-0.07	-0.10, -0.03	<0.001
Tobacco daily consumption ^c , >=10 g/day	99/110	-0.07	-0.13, -0.02	0.01	-0.07	-0.13, -0.02	0.004
Cured meat (serving/day) ^d	807	-0.03	-0.06, 0.01	0.11	-0.03	-0.06, 0.01	0.17
Leafy vegetables (serving/day) ^d	807	0.04	0.01, 0.07	0.02	0.03	-0.003, 0.07	0.07
Exposure to chlorine products	275/668	-0.01	-0.04, 0.03	0.73	-0.02	-0.06, 0.02	0.28
NO ₂ (µg/m ³) ^d	899	-0.01	-0.04, 0.03	0.68	-0.004	-0.04, 0.03	0.85
O ₃ (µg/m ³) ^d	926	-0.001	-0.03, 0.03	0.96	-0.01	-0.05, 0.03	0.60
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) ^d	926	-0.02	-0.05, 0.02	0.34	-0.02	-0.05, 0.02	0.29

Abbreviations: CI, Confidence Interval; NO₂, Nitrogen Dioxide; O₃, Ozone; PM₁₀, Particulate Matter;

^a Estimates for the association between total NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ and each exposure adjusted for asthma

^b Estimates for the association between total NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ and each exposure adjusted for asthma, age and menopausal status;

^c Among current smokers (N=209)

^d Continuous exposures included as dichotomous variables (above/below median)

Table 3. Association between EBC Total NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ Level and Environmental Exposures. EGEA Study, Second Survey, 2003-2007

<i>Exposure variables</i>	<i>n</i>	β^a	95%CI ^a	<i>P</i> -value ^a	β^b	95%CI ^b	<i>P</i> -value ^b
Age (years, continuous)	949	-0.0001	-0.002, 0.002	1.00			
Pre-menopausal women, vs. men	308/457	-0.06	-0.01, 0.1	0.09			
Post-menopausal women, vs. men	174/457	0.06	-0.02, 0.14	0.10			
Current smokers, vs. non/ex-smokers	212/735	-0.1	-0.18, -0.02	0.01	-0.10	-0.17, -0.02	0.01
Tobacco daily consumption ^c , >=10 g/day	99/110	0.009	-0.13, 0.15	0.90	0.01	-0.13, 0.15	0.91
Cured meat (serving/day) ^d	807	-0.08	-0.15, -0.01	0.04	-0.07	-0.14, -0.003	0.04
Leafy vegetables (serving/day) ^d	807	-0.009	-0.08, 0.06	0.79	-0.01	-0.08, 0.06	0.77
Exposure to chlorine products	275/668	0.007	-0.06, 0.08	0.85	-0.02	-0.06, 0.02	0.27
NO ₂ (µg/m ³) ^d	899	-0.002	-0.07, 0.07	0.96	0	-0.07, 0.07	0.98
O ₃ (µg/m ³) ^d	926	-0.14	-0.20, -0.07	<0.001	-0.14	-0.21, -0.07	<0.001
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³) ^d	926	-0.02	-0.09, 0.05	0.62	-0.02	-0.09, 0.05	0.70

Abbreviations: CI, Confidence Interval; NO₂, Nitrogen Dioxide; O₃, Ozone; PM₁₀, Particulate Matter;

^a Estimates for the association between total NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ and each exposure adjusted for asthma

^b Estimates for the association between total NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ and each exposure adjusted for asthma, age and menopausal status;

^c Among current smokers (N=209)

^d Continuous exposures included as dichotomous variables (above/below median)

Table 4. Multivariate Regression Model for the Association between Selected Environmental Exposures and Total NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ Levels in Plasma and EBC. EGEA Study, Second Survey, 2003-2007

<i>Exposure variables</i>	<i>Plasma (N=797)</i>			<i>EBC (N=625)</i>		
	β	95%CI	P-value	β	95%CI	P-value
Asthma	0.05	-0.02, 0.05	0.40	0.001	-0.07, 0.07	0.99
Age (years, continuous)	0.0002	-0.001, 0.001	0.80	-	-0.003, 0.002	0.56
Pre-menopausal women, vs. men	-0.04	-0.08, -0.004	0.03	0.02	-0.07, 0.10	0.71
Post-menopausal women, vs. men	0.02	-0.02, 0.07	0.33	0.04	-0.06, 0.13	0.45
Current smokers, vs. non/ex-smokers ^a	-0.08	-0.11, -0.04	<0.001	-0.08	-0.16, -0.001	0.05
Leafy vegetable consumption (serving/day), >median	0.04	0.001, 0.07	0.04			
Cured meat (serving/day) ^b , >median				-0.06	-0.14, 0.01	0.09
O ₃ (µg/m ³) ^b , >median				-0.10	-0.17, -0.03	0.01

Abbreviations: CI, Confidence Interval; NO₂, Nitrogen Dioxide; O₃, Ozone; EBC, Exhaled Breath Condensate

^a included only in the multivariate model for NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ in plasma

^b included only in the multivariate model for NO₂⁻/NO₃⁻ in EBC

Figure A.1: Boxplots of total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ level in plasma and age in males (a) and females. Whiskers correspond to 1.5*interquartile range, the symbol * corresponds to the average $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ level in the group

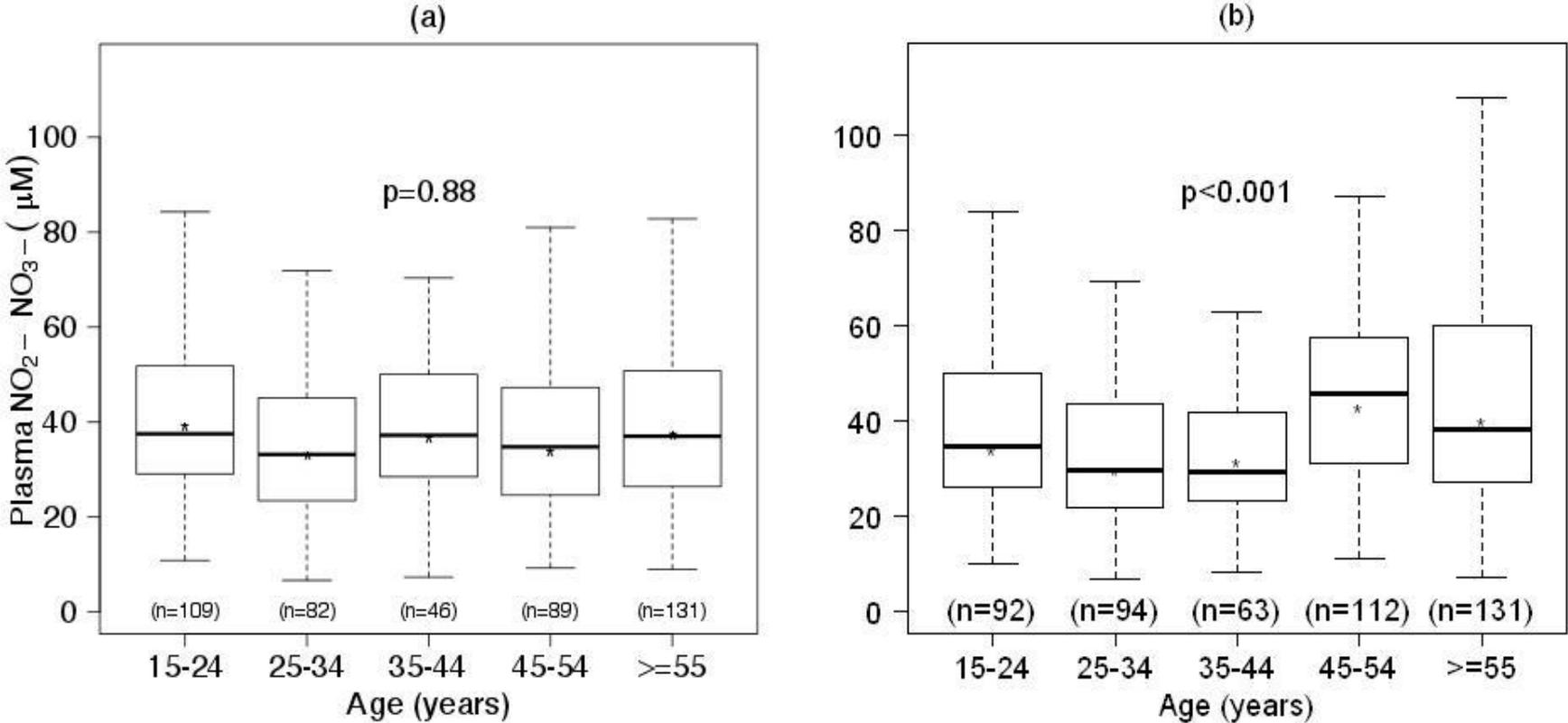


Figure A.2: Boxplots of total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ level in plasma and smoking habits (a), tobacco daily consumption among smokers (b), exposure to chlorine products (c), cured meat (d), daily consumption of leafy vegetables (e), NO_2 (f), O_3 (g) and PM_{10} (h). Whiskers correspond to $1.5 \times$ interquartile range, the symbol * corresponds to the average $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ level in the group

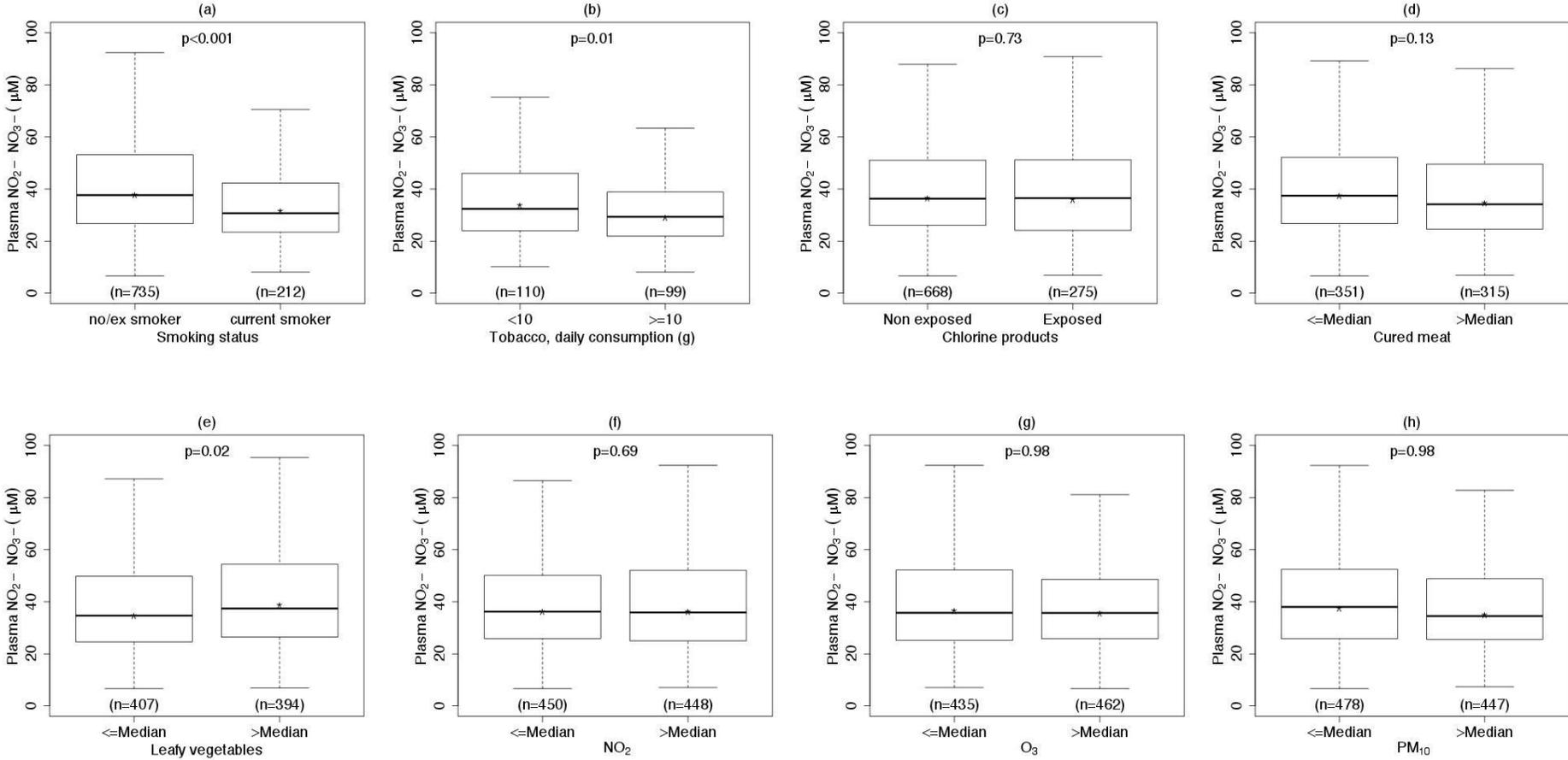
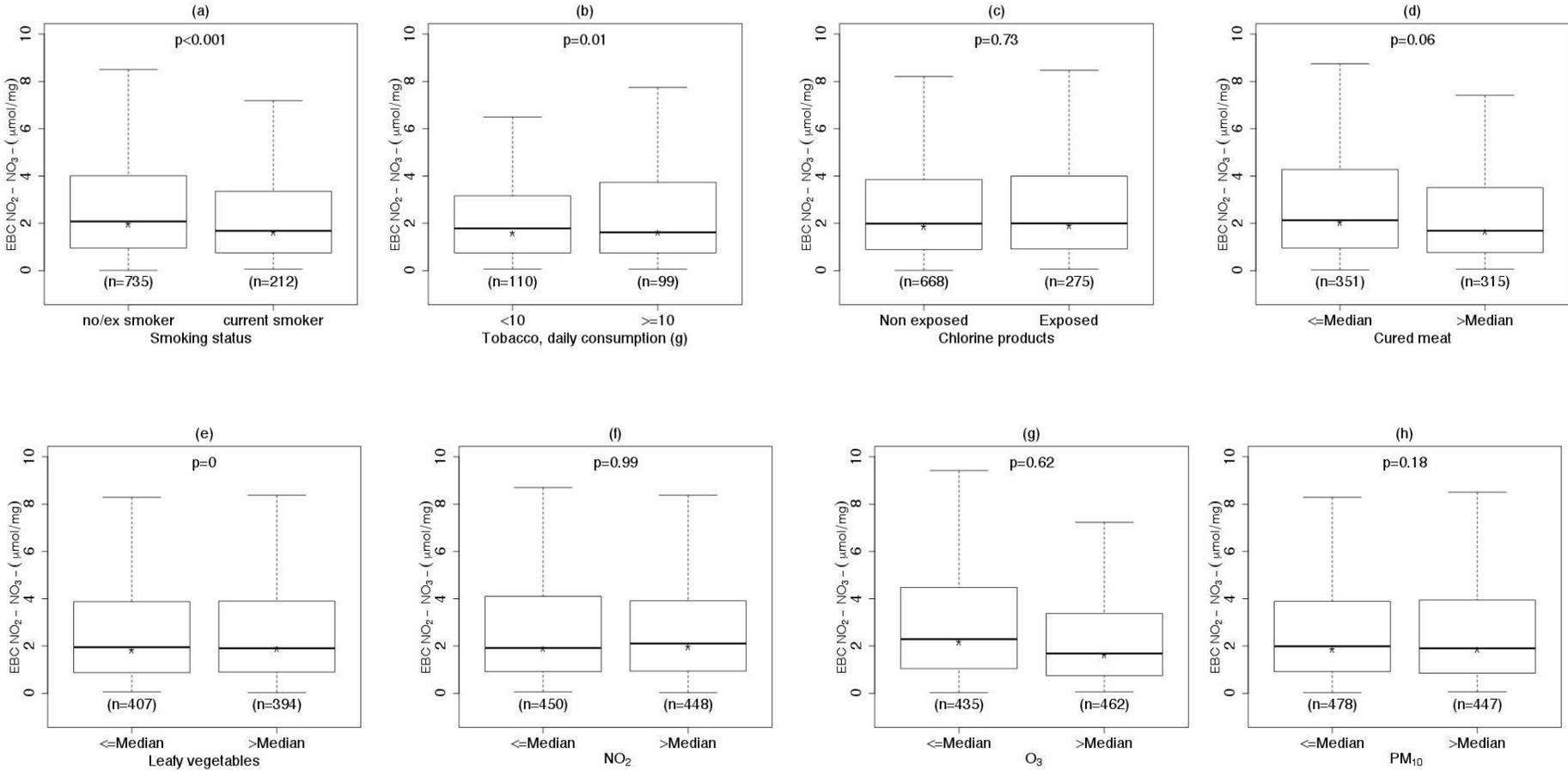


Figure A.3: Boxplots of total $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ level in EBC and smoking habits (a), tobacco daily consumption among smokers (b) and exposure to chlorine products (c). Whiskers correspond to $1.5 \times$ interquartile range, the symbol * corresponds to the average $\text{NO}_2^-/\text{NO}_3^-$ level in the group



Highlights

- We studied associations of nitrite/nitrate level and four environmental exposures
- In plasma nitrite/nitrate level increased with consumption of leafy vegetables
- In EBC nitrite/nitrate level decreased with exposure to ambient ozone.
- Tobacco smoke was associated with lower plasma and EBC nitrite/nitrate level
- Environmental exposures may modify plasma and EBC nitrite/nitrate levels