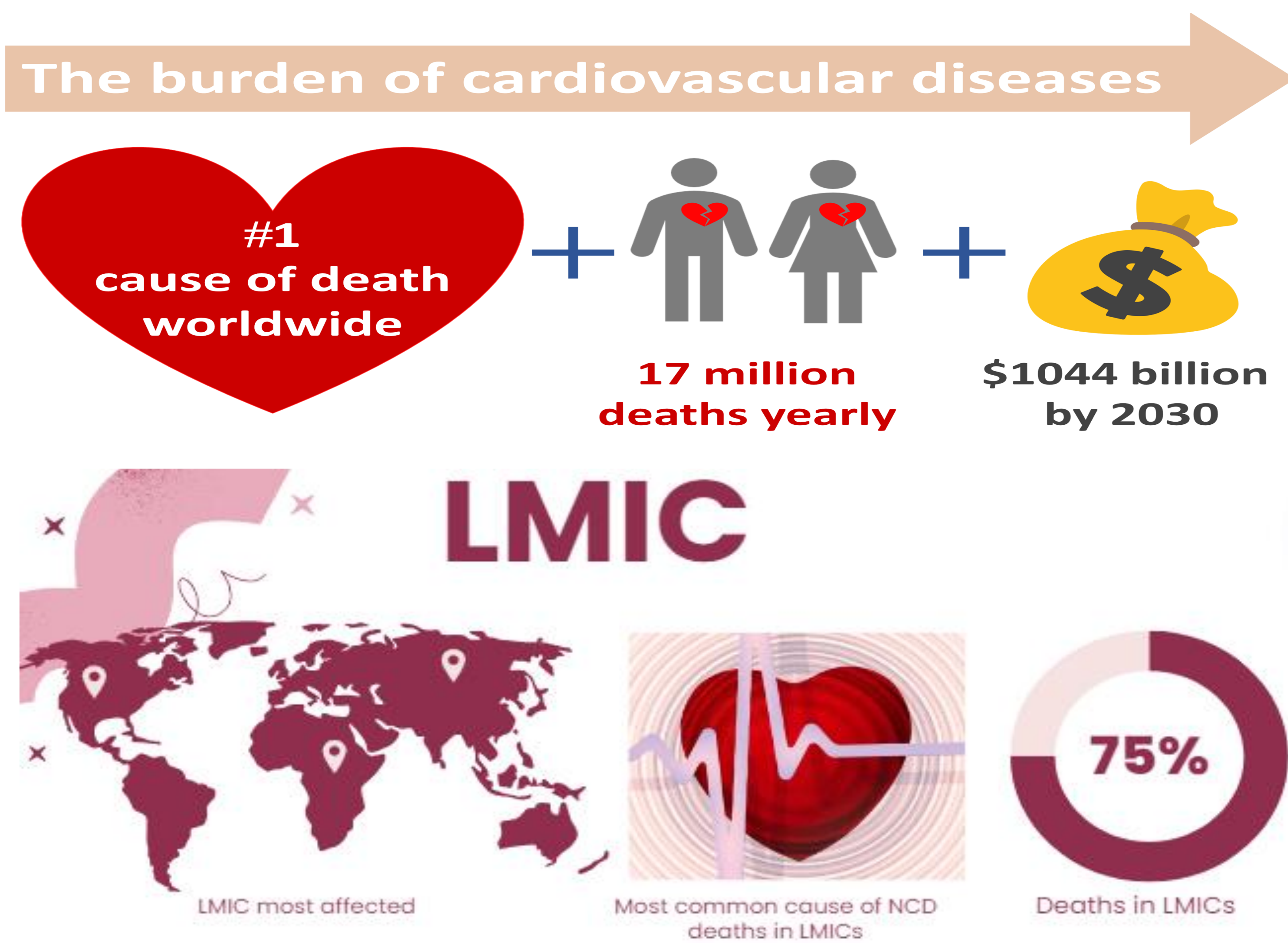


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KEY FINDINGS

- Short-term exposure to NO₂ and O₃ significantly associated with CVD mortality
- Long-term PM_{2.5} exposure associated with both CVD morbidity and mortality
- High & low temperature extremes were associated with CVD morbidity and mortality
- Long-term use of solid fuel affirms the association with CVD mortality

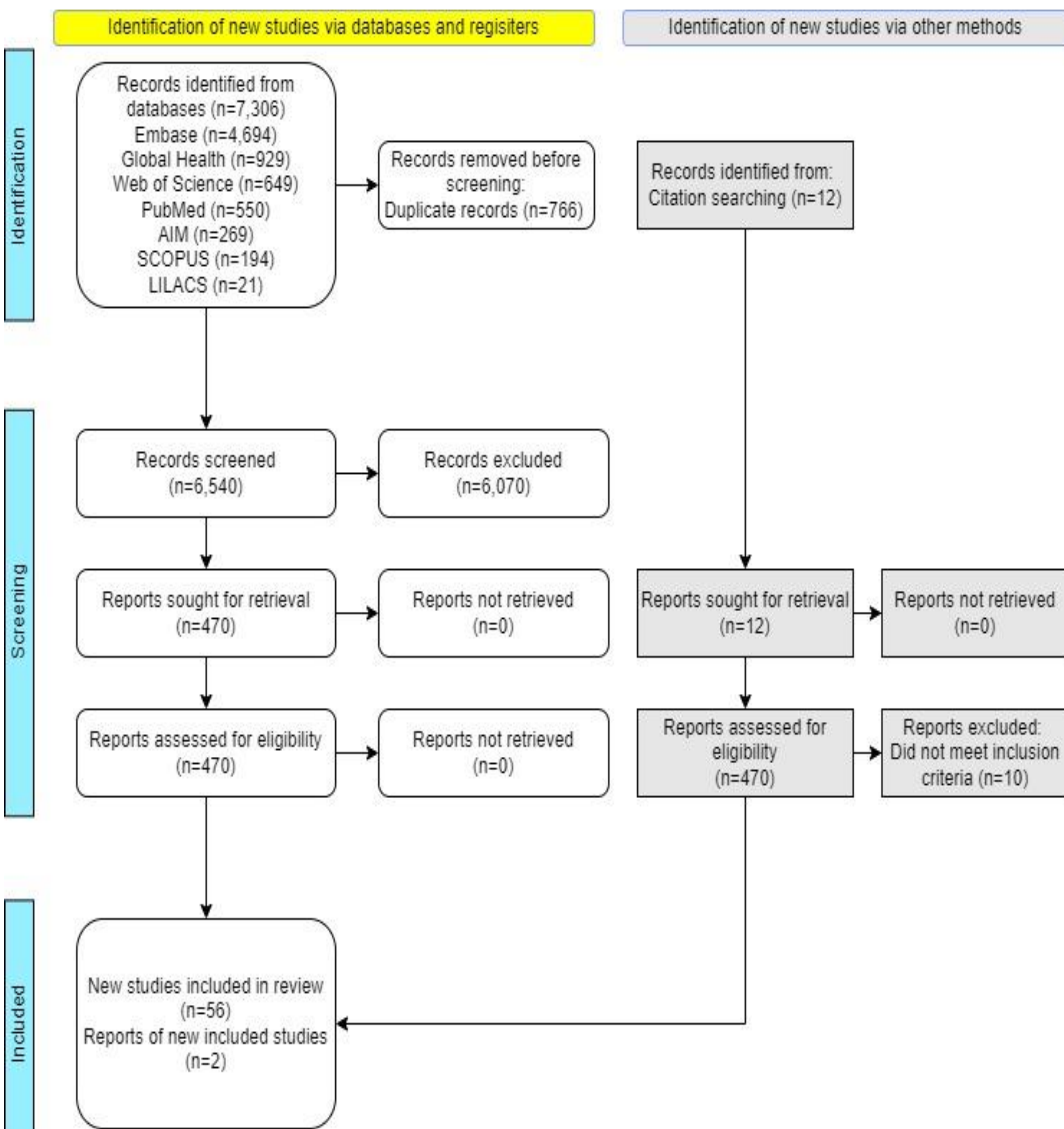
BACKGROUND



OBJECTIVES

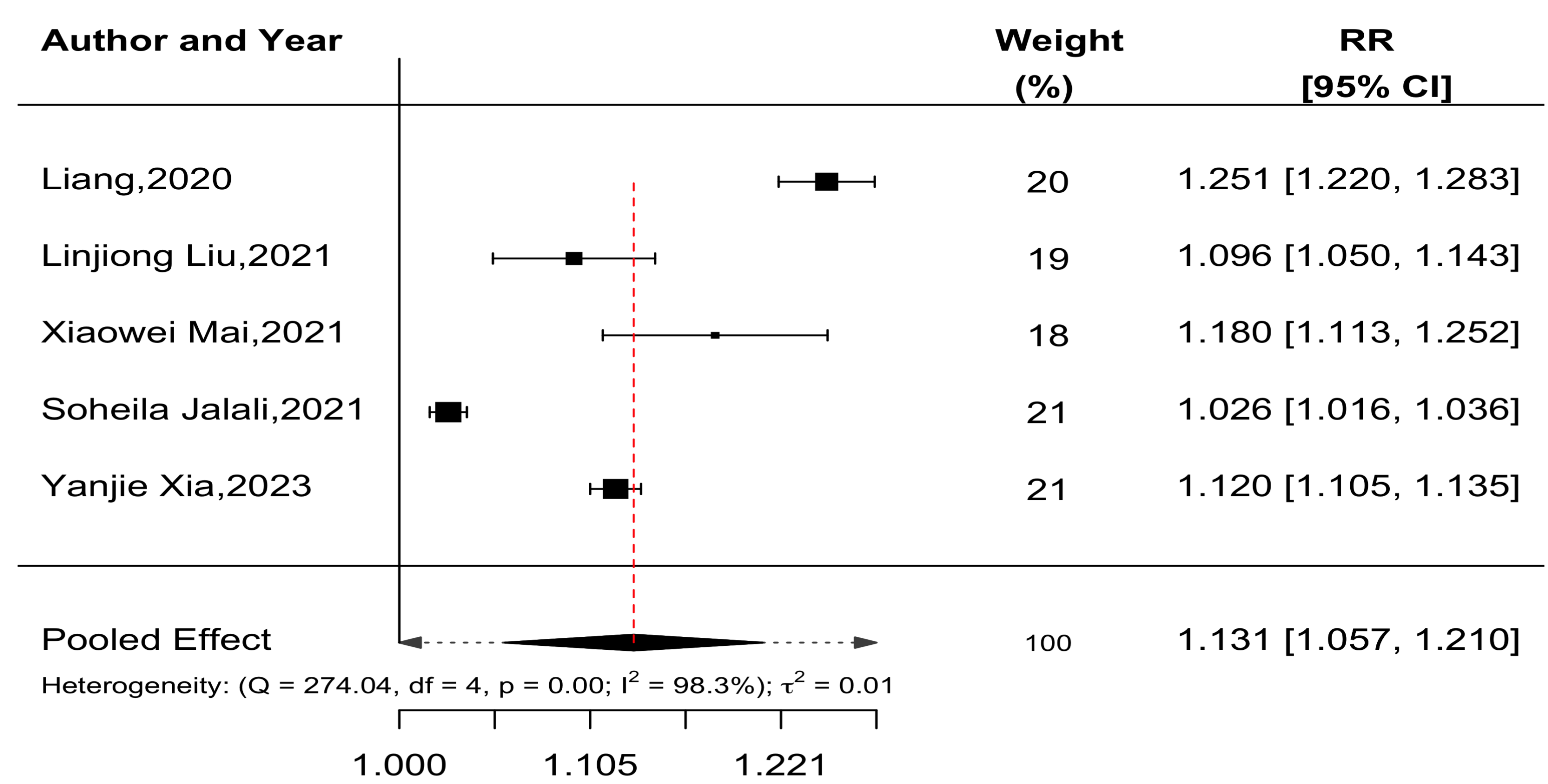
- Key climate, household or air pollution association with CVD morbidity and mortality
- Identify the research gaps in the LMICs

METHODS

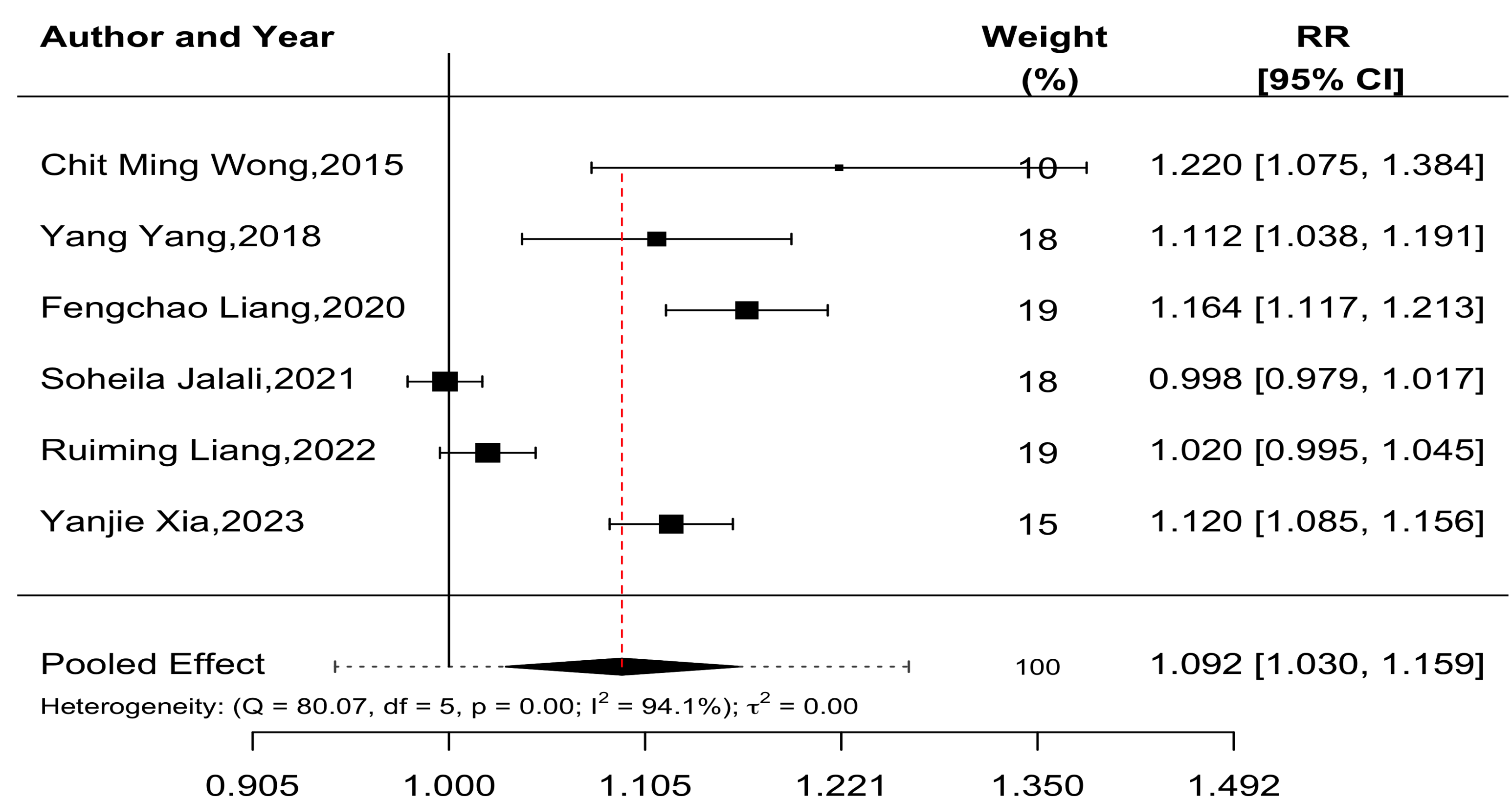


RESULTS

CVD Morbidity



CVD Mortality



CONCLUSIONS

- Findings comparable with findings from the high-income countries
- Most of the exposure estimated in this study higher than that of findings from high-income countries
- Substantial intervention, environmental health research in LMICs is needed. gap remains particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa
- More than 70% of research studies conducted in mainland China
- For effective public health intervention, environmental health research in LMICs were needed.

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