



CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES AND COVID-19: WHY DON'T CHILDREN GET AS SICK?

Peter D. Sly AO, Ayaho Yamamoto, Stephania Cormier

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Covid-19

Why don't children get as sick?

What are the research questions / opportunities?



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COVID-19

○ SARS-Cov-2

- Virus emerged in Wuhan; reported to WHO [21/12/19]; public health emergency [30/01/20]; pandemic declared [11/03/20]
- Binds to ACE2 receptor, expressed in lungs, heart, kidney, intestine

○ Covid-19

- The disease caused by SARS-Cov-2
- Symptoms appear 2-14 days after exposure
 - Cough, shortness of breath, fever, chills, muscle pain, headache, sore throat
 - Loss of taste and smell
 - Diarrhoea
 - Severe disease associated with systemic “cytokine storm”, respiratory failure, death (2.5% case fatality globally)



Worldwide

Total cases

51,975,458

Reported yesterday: +490,478

Updated less than 50 minutes ago • Source: [Wikipedia](#)

New cases (14 days)



29 Oct–11 Nov: +7,357,818

Deaths

1,281,309

Reported yesterday: +8,570

Top News

9News

Coronavirus: Melbourne records zero cases for 13th consecutive day

6 hours ago



Google News 12/11/2020



COVID-19 IN CHILDREN

- Fewer children infected [USA data]:
 - Median age 11 years
 - 32% 15-17 y, 27% 10-14 y, 15% 5-9 y, 11% 1-4 y, 15% < 1y
 - Most mild illnesses with few deaths in young children
 - Toxic shock, systemic vasculitis (Kawasaki-like) in some
- Children may have higher viral load but milder illness [Yonker J Peds 2020]
- Role in community transmission uncertain

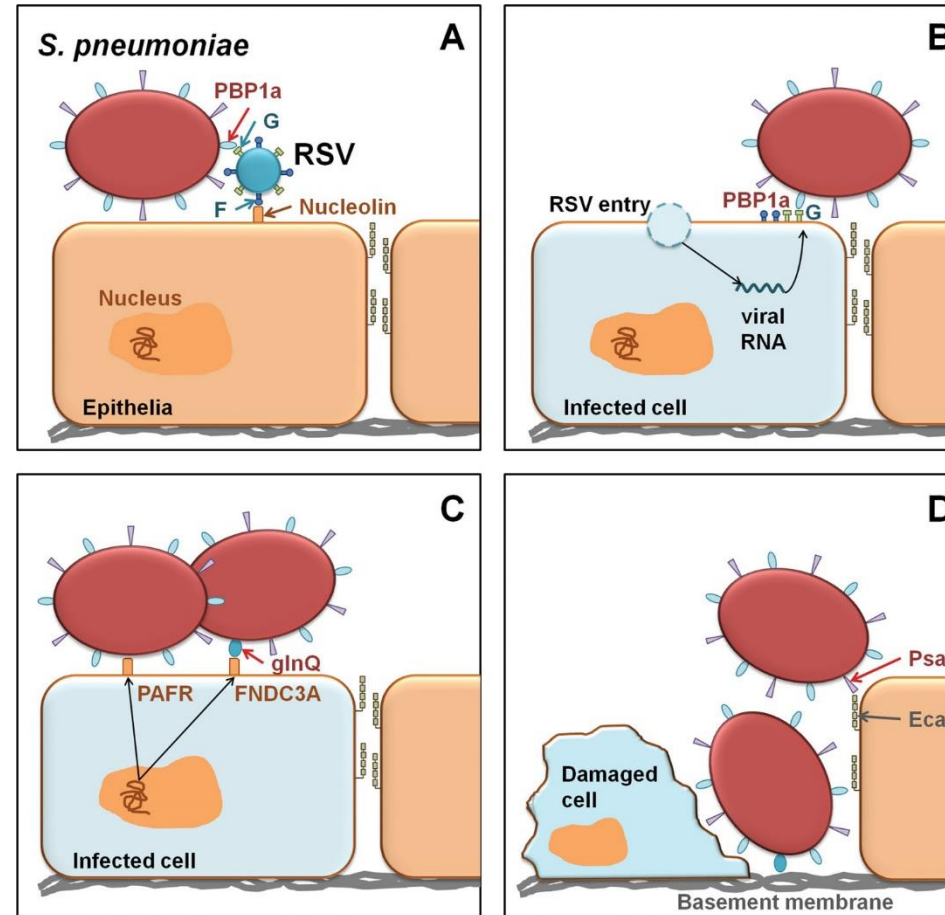
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EXPOSURES AND COVID-19

- Environmental exposures associated with increased Covid-19 include:
 - Ambient air pollution
 - $1\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3 \uparrow \text{PM}_{2.5} \rightarrow 8\% \uparrow \text{death}$ [Wu 2020]
 - Pesticides, chemical disinfectants, formaldehyde
 - Organic chemicals, heavy metals, EDC
 - ? Related to immune suppression, irritation, disturbing airway epithelium
- Children are more susceptible to environmental exposures
- Why do they get less Covid-19?

Potential mechanisms of viral:bacterial interactions in acute disease

- A. Direct binding: “tug boat”
- B. Viral glycoproteins act as bacterial “receptor”
- C. Virus ↑ surface expression of bacterial binding proteins
- D. Viral epithelial damage exposing basement membrane

Could mechanisms A & D operate with air pollution?



Air Pollution: combustion related and biological



Air pollution
(PM 2.5), ozone



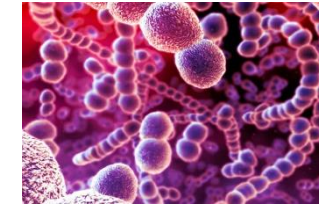
Car exhaust
fumes



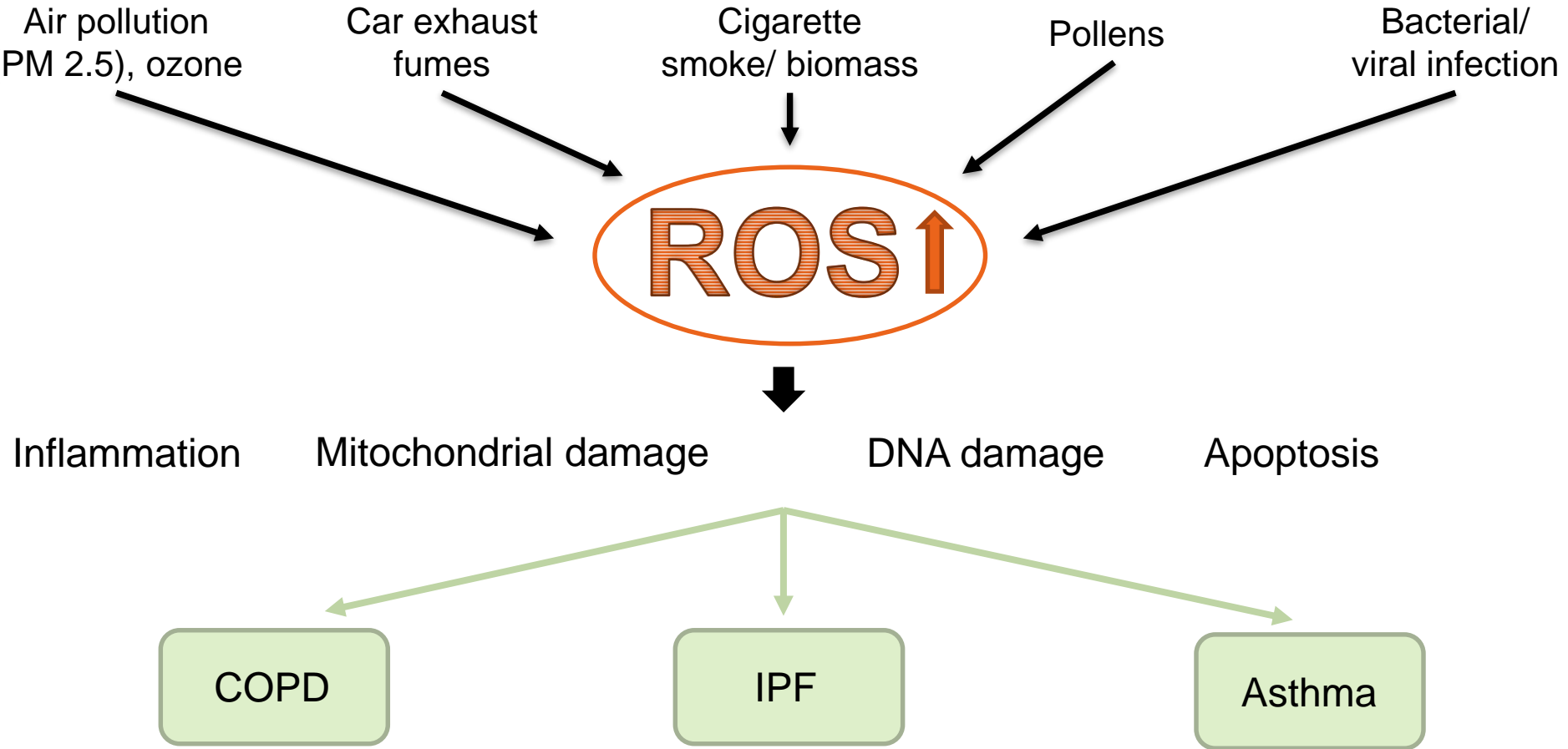
Cigarette
smoke/ biomass



Pollens

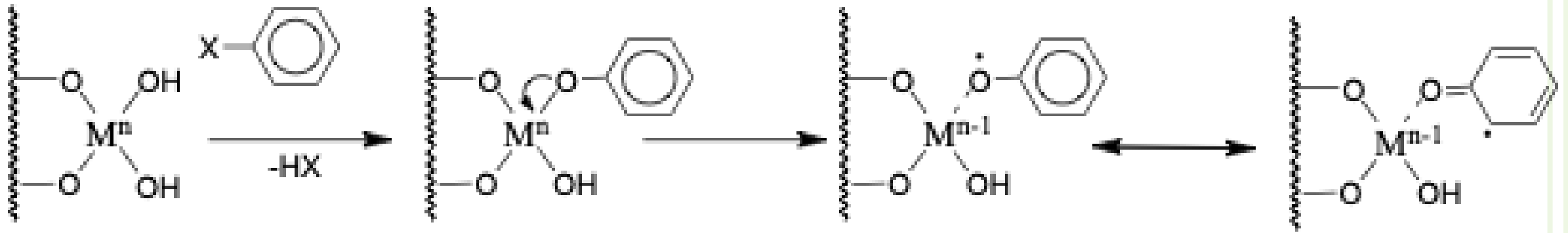


Bacterial/
viral infection



COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; IPF: idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; ROS: Reactive oxygen species

ENVIRONMENTALLY PERSISTENT FREE RADICALS (EPFRs)

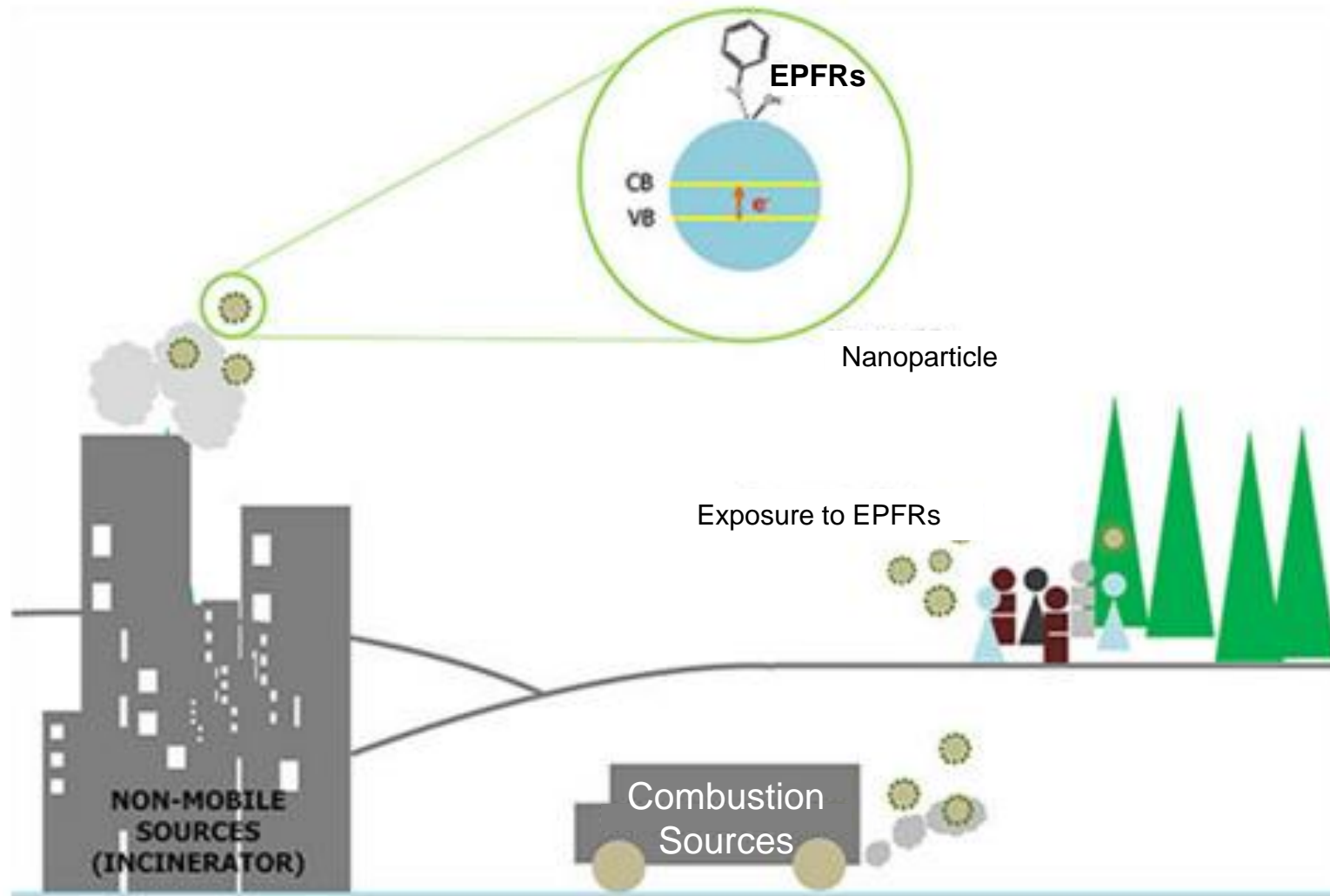


**Physisorption
followed by
Chemisorption**

**Electron
transfer**

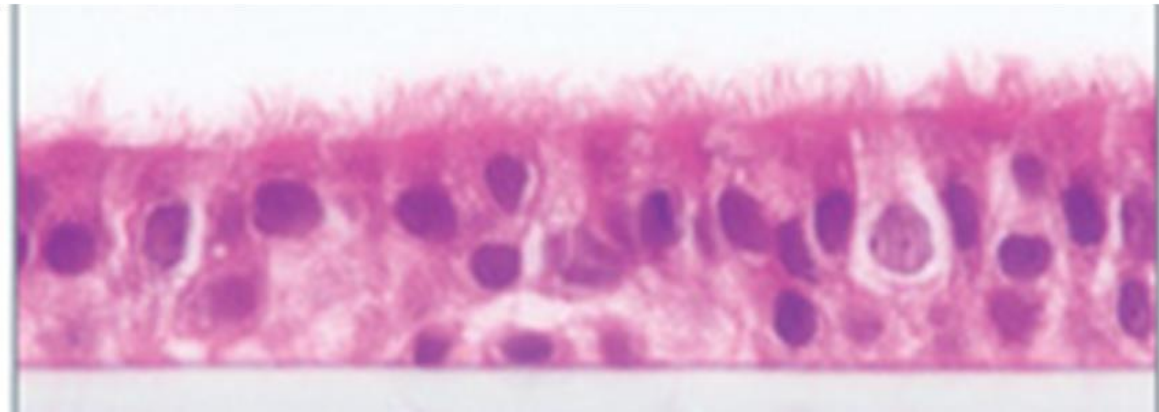
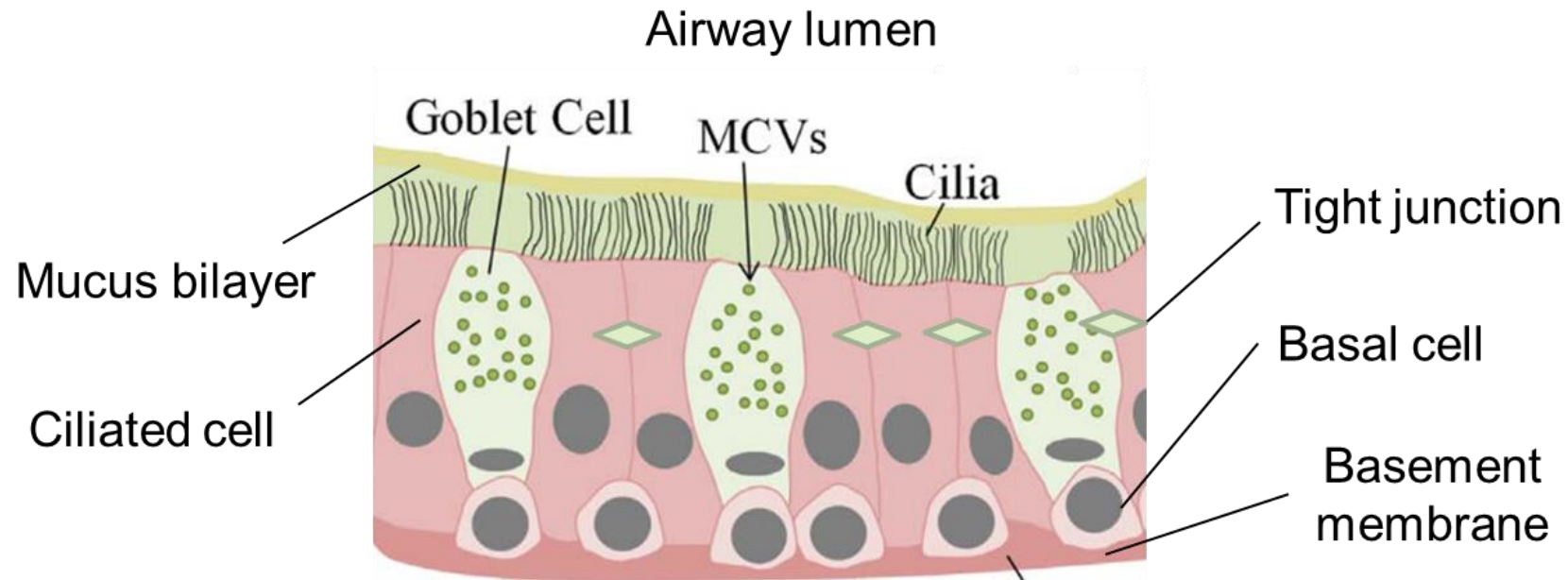
**Stable
EPFR**

ENVIRONMENTALLY PERSISTENT FREE RADICALS (EPFRs)



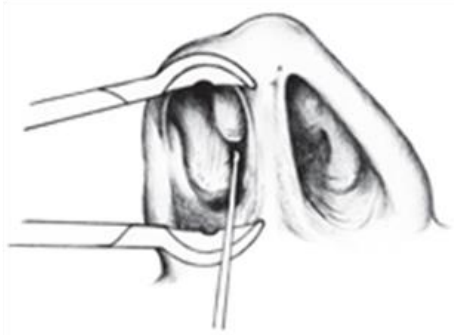
(Vejerano, Rao et al. 2018)

AIRWAY EPITHELIUM IS THE SITE OF FIRST CONTACT

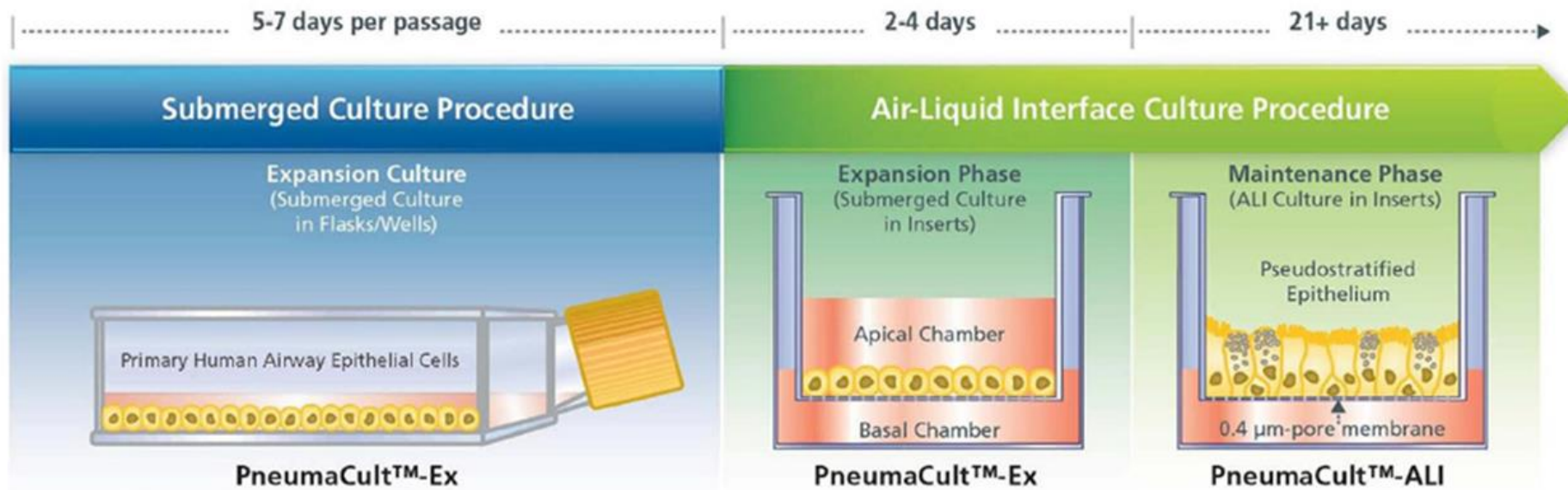


(Reid, Veerati *et al.* 2018)

PRIMARY HUMAN NASAL EPITHELIAL CELLS (HNECs) CULTURED AT AIR-LIQUID INTERFACE (ALI)



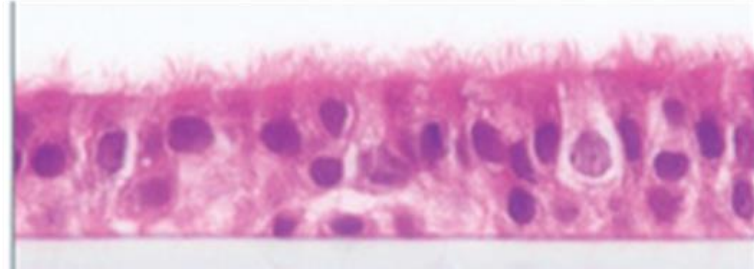
Nasal mucosal
curette



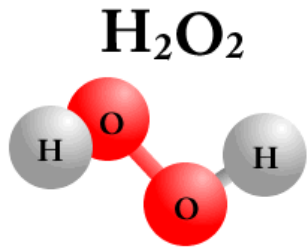
(Arlington Scientific, Stem Cell Technology)

OXIDANT EXPOSURE

Exposure



Outcome



1h



Antioxidants



0h

4h

24h

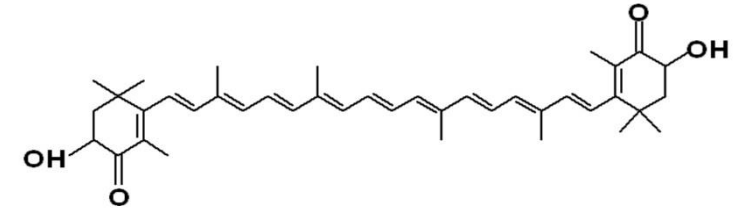
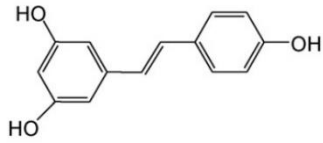
EPFRs

24h

4h

- Epithelial integrity: TEER
- Epithelial integrity: permeability
- Cell death: LDH
- Generation of mtROS: MitoSOX
- Gene expression
- Protein expression

ANTIOXIDANTS

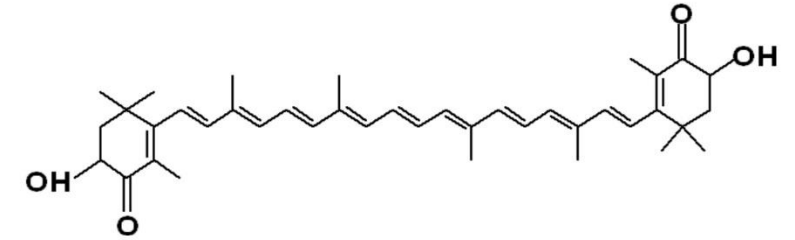
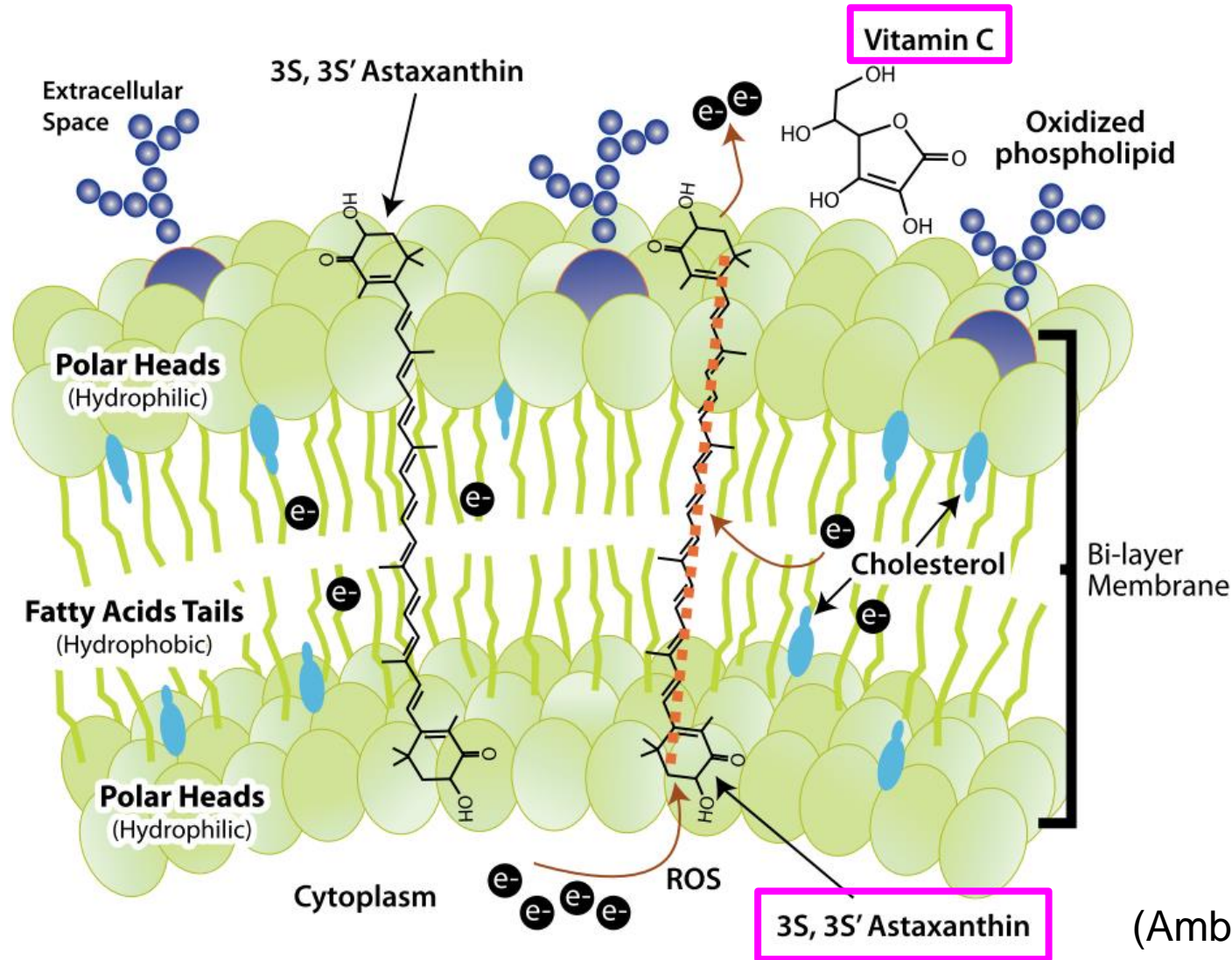


Resveratrol

Astaxanthin



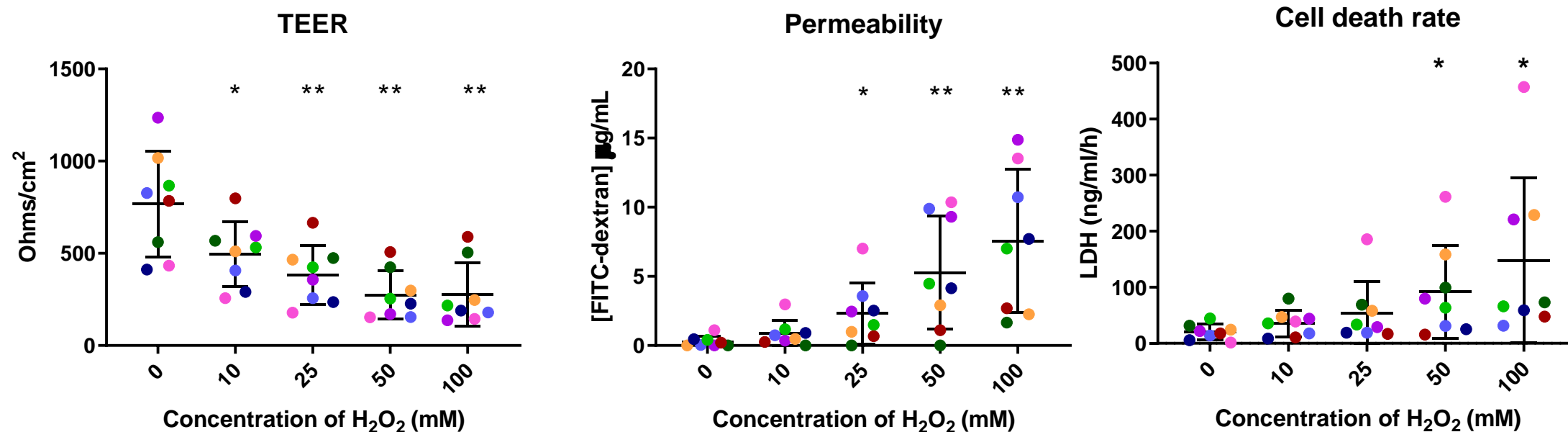
ASTAXANTHIN (3,3'-DIHYDROXY-B, B'-CAROTENE-4,4'-DIONE)



(Kidd 2011)

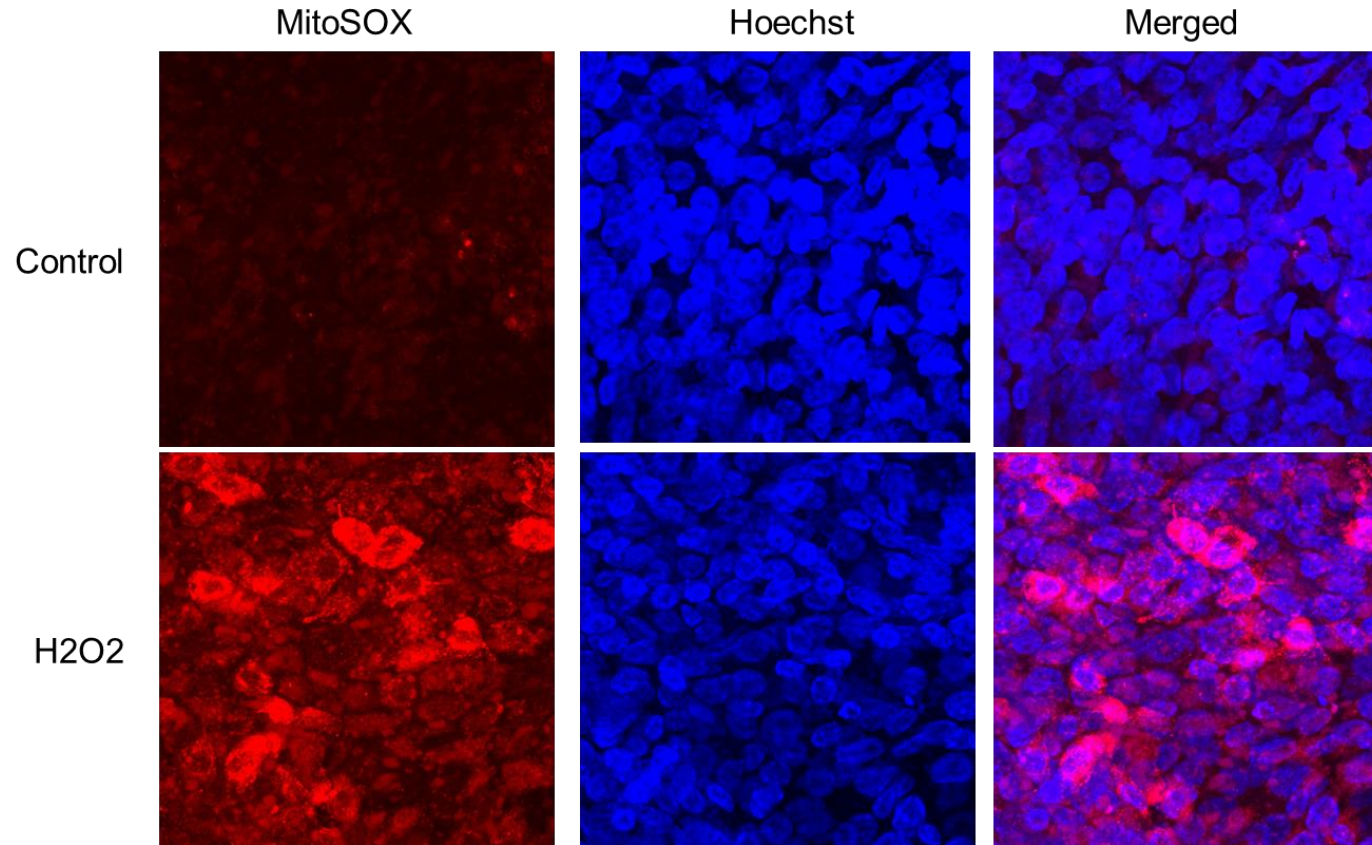
(Ambati, Phang et al. 2014)

THE EFFECT OF OXIDATIVE STRESS ON CELL INTEGRITY

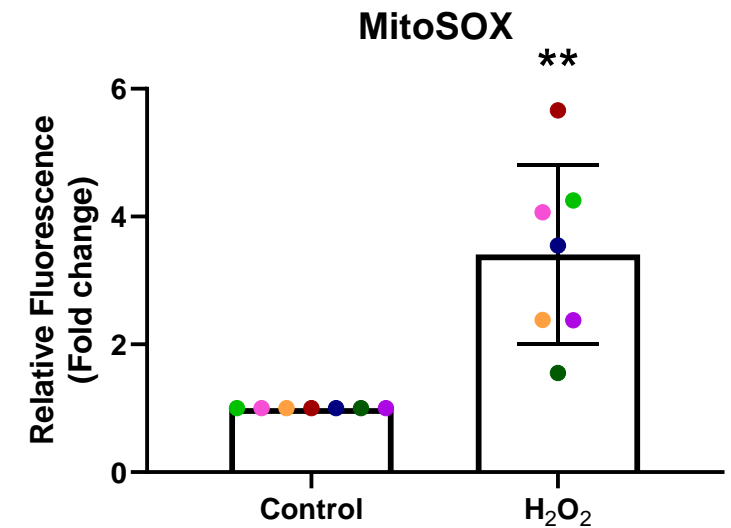


Mean \pm SD (n=8; * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$)

H₂O₂ EXPOSURE INDUCED MITOCHONDRIAL REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES GENERATION



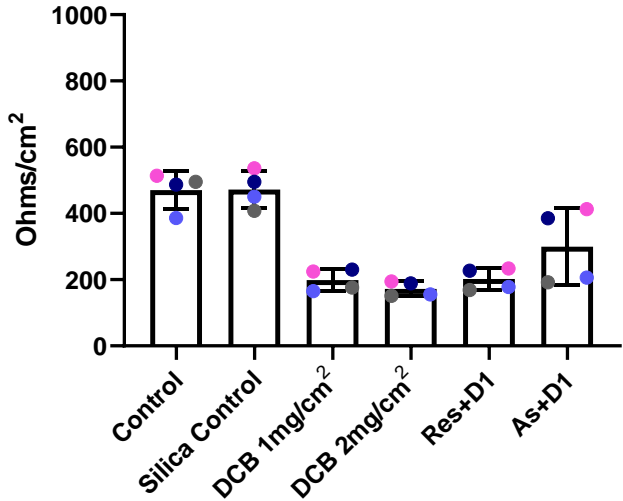
Red: mtROS; Blue: nuclei



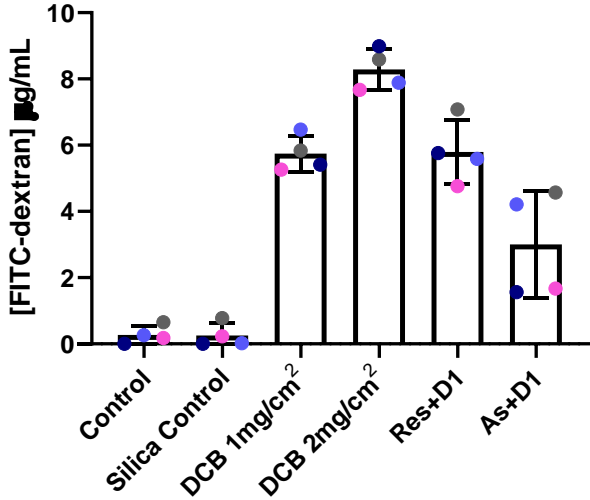
Mean \pm SD (n=7; ** p <0.01)

EPFR IMPACT ON EPITHELIAL INTEGRITY

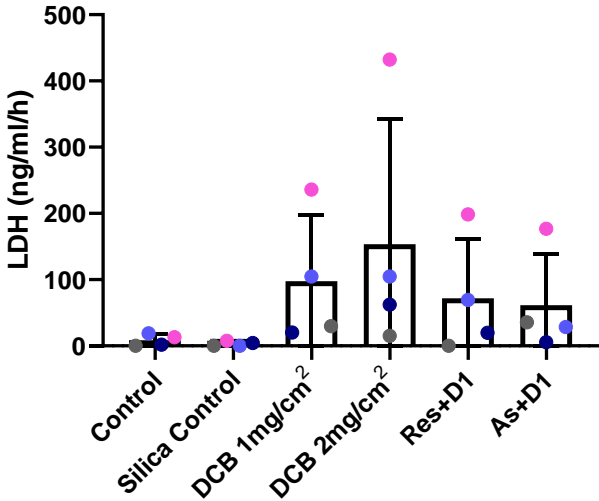
TEER-Sensitive group



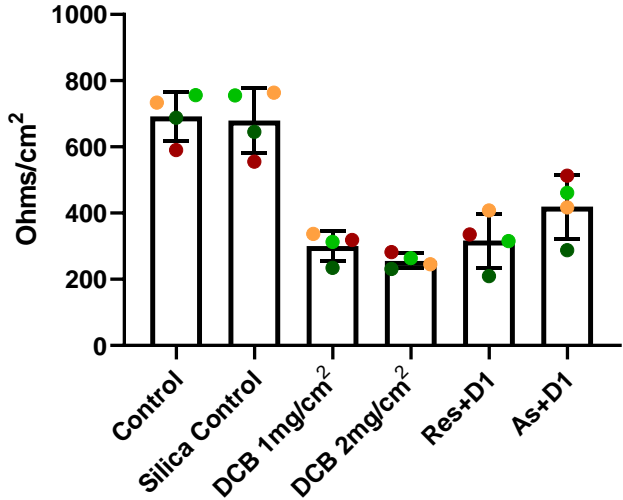
Permeability-Sensitive group



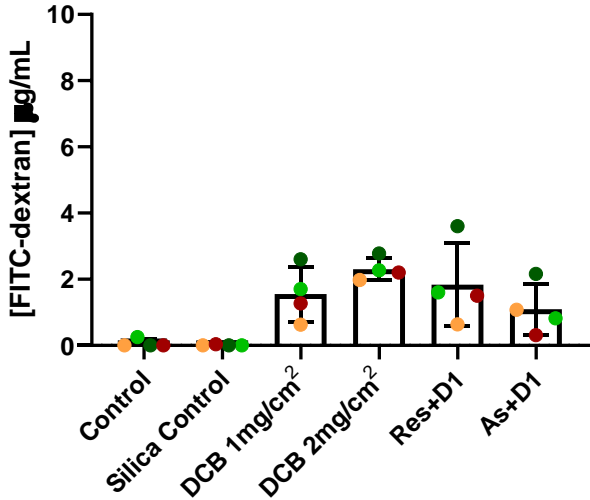
Cell death rate-Sensitive group



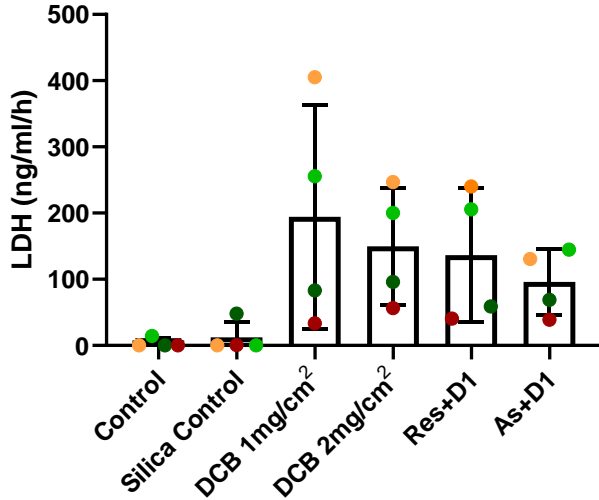
TEER-Resistant group



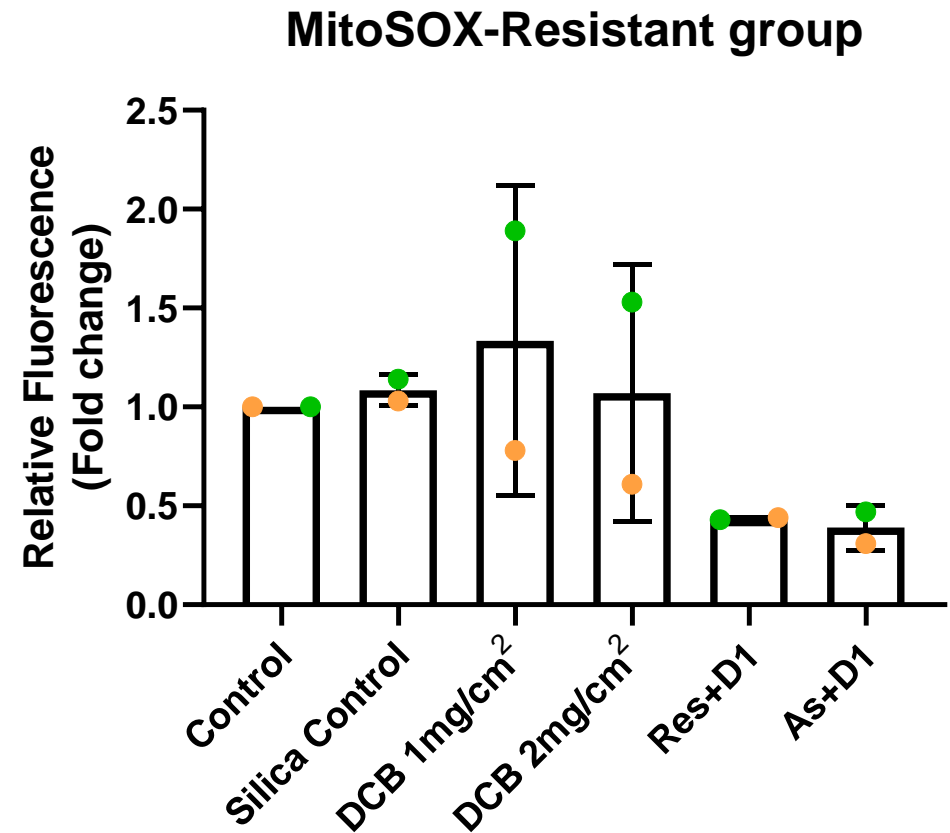
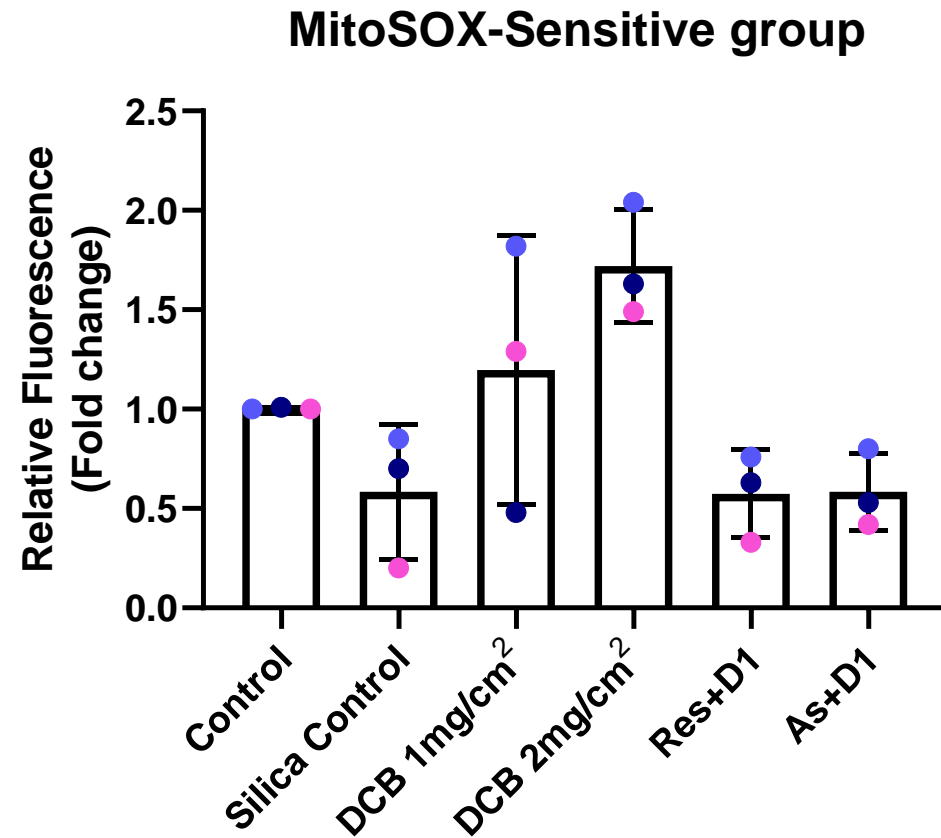
Permeability-Resistant group



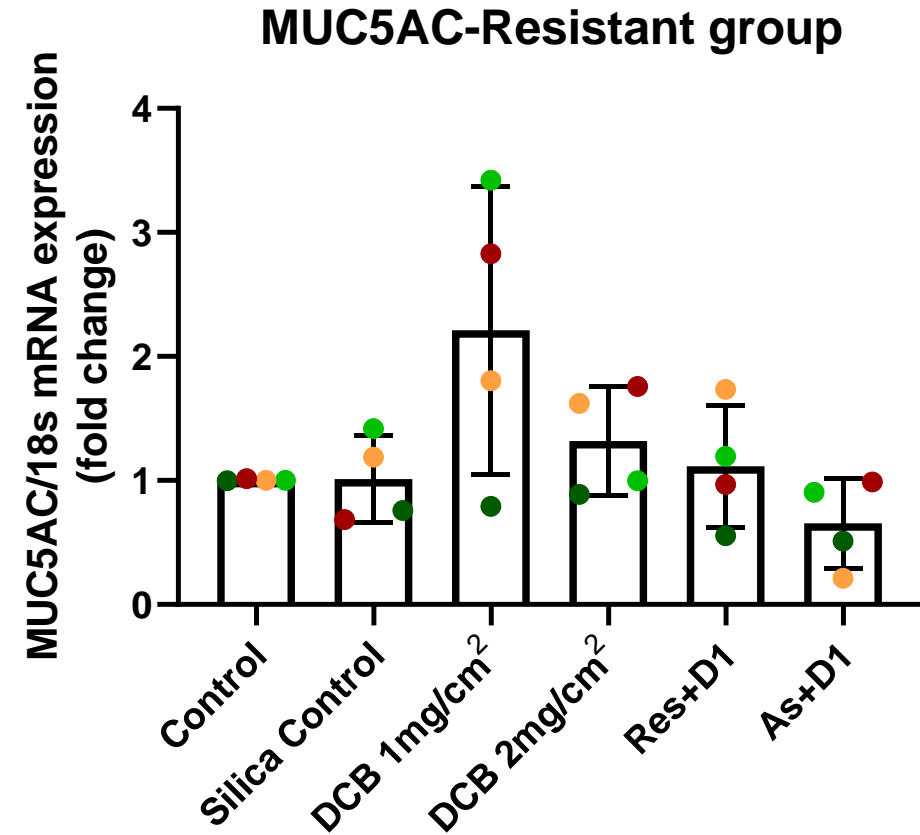
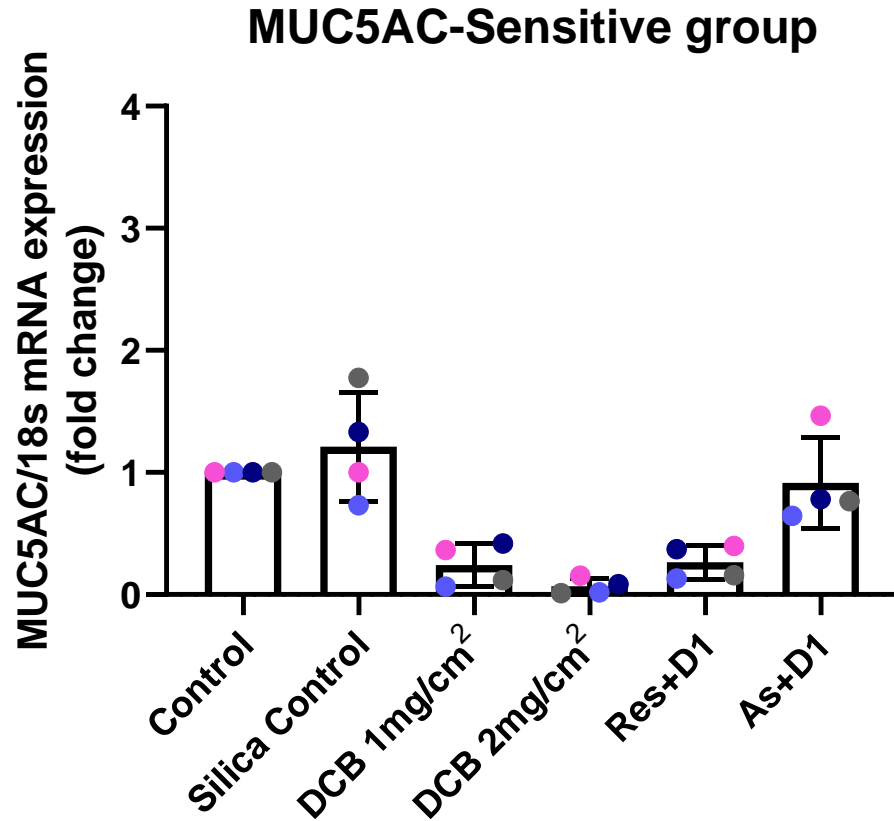
Cell death rate-Resistant group



EPFRs EXPOSURE INDUCED MTROS GENERATION



GENE EXPRESSION-MUC5AC



AIR POLLUTION AND COVID-19

- OS in nasal epithelium
 - Decreased epithelial integrity
 - Sensitive individuals can't mount a protective mucous response
 - Pre-treatment with anti-oxidants, especially astaxanthin, mitigates the effects
- Air pollution and Covid-19
 - Could PM act as a viral carrier?
 - EPFR-induced OS would increase risk of Covid-19, especially in sensitive individuals.

COVID AND CHILDREN

- SARS-Cov-2 infection during fetal development
 - Vertical transmission appears uncommon unlike other viruses
 - Infants born to infected mothers do not appear to be affected
- Why?
 - Does the Th-1 biased IU environment provide protection, if so how?
- Research needs
 - Large scale epidemiological studies to determine the true rate of vertical transmission and effects on offspring of infected mothers
 - Mechanistic studies
 - animal models
 - Viral studies in placenta, amniotic fluid

COVID AND CHILDREN

- Age-based susceptibility / genetic susceptibility
 - Telomere length in neutrophils shorten with age
 - Short telomeres associated with increase systemic inflammation and more severe Covid-19
 - Shorter telomere indicates increased risk of Covid-19 death regardless of age
 - ACE2 receptor numbers
 - Some studies suggest children have more ACE2 in the lungs, can this be protective?
 - Anti-viral immunity
 - AEC from children produce more INF- λ than adults following SARS-Cov-2 infection.

COVID AND CHILDREN

- Previous Corona virus infection
 - Corona virus infections are common in children
 - Brisbane birth cohort, weekly nasal swabs for respiratory virus (4 endemic corona viruses) and bacteria
 - 11.5% infected in first 6 months, 33.4% by 12 months, 52.9% by 18 months, 72.2% by 2 y
 - Most 1st infections associated with resp symptoms, 20% asymptomatic
- Do infections with “harmless” corona viruses protect against Covid-19?
- Cross-reactive antibodies?

INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES AND COVID-19: WHY DON'T CHILDREN GET AS SICK?

- Lots of unanswered questions and research opportunities
 - Large scale epidemiological studies
 - Mechanistic studies
 - Cell culture systems reflecting *in vivo* physiology
 - Animal models