

# FRESH AIR

## WP 6: Protecting and improving lung health in infancy and childhood: midwife-led smoke reduction study

### Objectives

- To explore the feasibility and acceptability of an education intervention aimed at reducing exposure to HAP in pregnancy.
- To improve the diagnosis and treatment of childhood respiratory illnesses accurately including differentiation between infection and chronic disease.
- To explore the feasibility, acceptability and optimal organisation for a low budget treatment model for ARI and asthma/wheeze treatment in primary care in rural settings.
- To increase awareness of the damaging effects of exposure to biomass smoke during infancy and childhood.

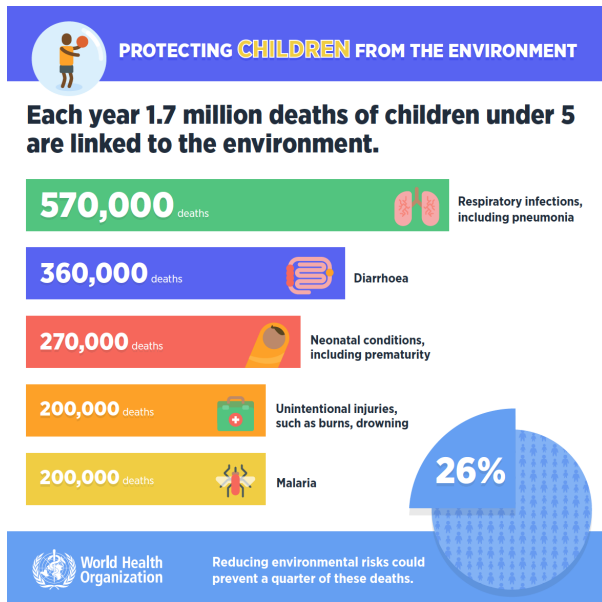
### News

#### [Latest WHO reports March 2017](#)

#### **Inheriting a Sustainable World: Atlas on Children's Health and the Environment**

#### **Don't pollute my future! The impact of the environment on children's health**

Two new reports show the global impact in terms of mortality, although we already know this is the "tip of the iceberg." Harmful exposures can start in the mother's womb and increase the risk of premature birth. Additionally, when infants and pre-schoolers are exposed to indoor and outdoor air pollution and second-hand smoke they have an increased risk of pneumonia in childhood, and a lifelong increased risk of chronic respiratory diseases, such as asthma



See further references [here](#)

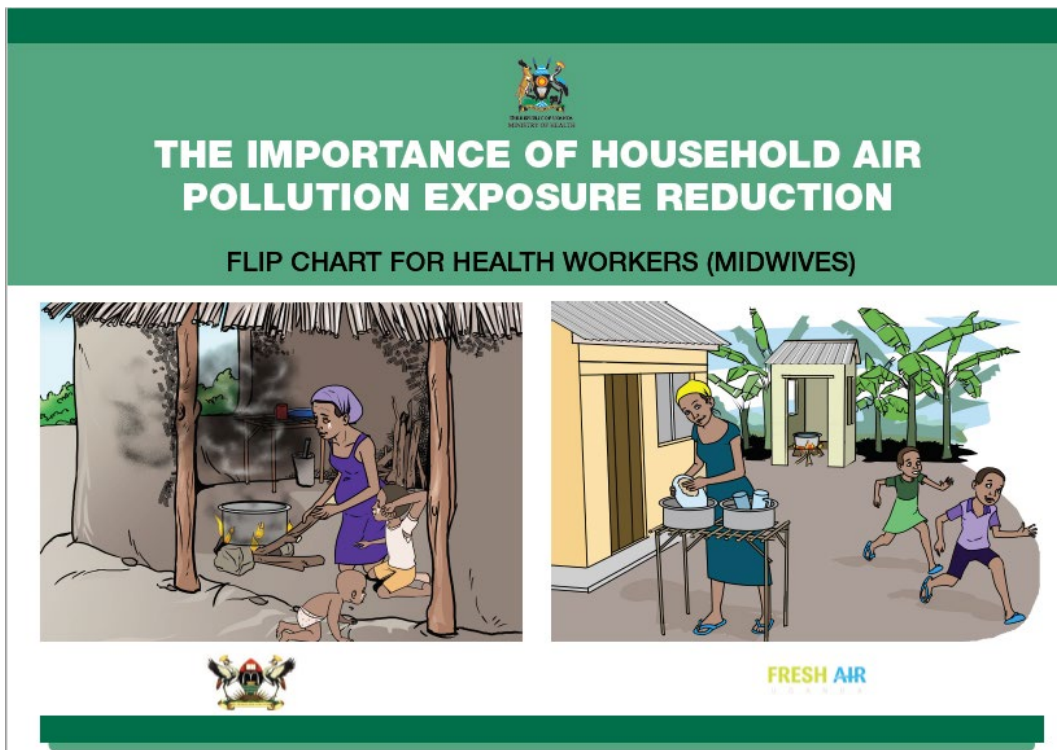
## Tasks

- Midwife-led smoke reduction study
- Research on traditional concepts and treatments for childhood cough and wheeze
- Asthma and acute respiratory infection study
- Comparative analysis and policy review

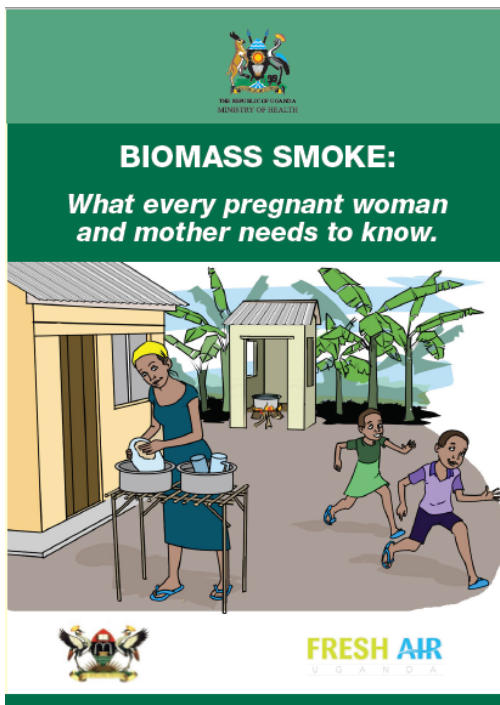
## Midwife Materials

Ministry of Health, Uganda approved FRESH AIR education materials from WP6 with midwives. These are being used, April 2018, in the intervention in Jinja, Uganda.

## The Importance of Household Air Pollution Exposure Reduction - Flipchart



## Biomass Smoke Leaflet



## Biomass Smoke Poster



**You Can Reduce Exposure To Biomass Smoke During Pregnancy, After Delivery And Among Young Children By;**



1. Spending less time by the fire while cooking.



2. Using dry firewood to cook to reduce smoke.



3. Avoiding burning rubbish and leaves; instead, recycle plastics and dispose of leaves and organic rubbish by burying into the soil.



4. Having two windows adjacent to each other and eave spaces.



5. Using locally built cooking stoves that produce less smoke.



FRESH AIR

## Leadership team



Lead: Dr Marianne Stubbe Østergaard

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Poster kindly developed by University of Plymouth *Illustration BA(Hons) students Rachel Simpson, Skye Liu Tianzi and Georgina Moram.*

We can improve further by including reference to tobacco smoking too.

Tweet

