# Indoor Bioaerosols

### Prof. Dr. med. Gerhard A. Wiesmüller

Specialist in Hygiene and Environmental Medicine Additional Qualification in Environmental Medicine Travel Medical Health Advice

- Formerly: Institute of Hygiene and Environmental Medicine, University Hospital RWTH Aachen, Germany
- Institute of Occupational, Social and Environmental Medicine, University Hospital RWTH Aachen, Germany
- Public Health Department Cologne, Division Infectious and Environmental Hygiene, Neumarkt 15-21, 50667 Cologne, Germany Phone: +49(0)221 / 221 25443, E-Mail: gerhard.wiesmueller@stadt-koeln.de



AWMF

AWMF is a network of Scientific Medical Societies in Germany.

#### **AWMF Mold Guideline**

How to use AWMF-Website? (PDF-file.

German only)

# "Medical clinical diagnostics in indoor mold exposition" - AWMF Registry No. 161/001 - Final Version, *German only*

Gerhard A. Wiesmüller<sup>1,2,a,b\*</sup>, Birger Heinzow<sup>3,a,b</sup>, Ute Aurbach<sup>4,a</sup>, Karl-Christian Bergmann<sup>5,a,b</sup>, Albrecht Bufe<sup>6,b</sup>, Walter Buzina<sup>7,a,b</sup>, Oliver A. Cornely<sup>8,a,b</sup>, Steffen Engelhart<sup>9,a,b</sup>, Guido Fischer<sup>10,a</sup>, Thomas Gabrio<sup>11,a</sup>, Werner Heinz<sup>12,a</sup>, Caroline E.W. Herr<sup>13,14,a,b</sup>, Jörg Kleine-Tebbe<sup>15,a,b</sup>, Ludger Klimek<sup>16,a,b</sup>, Martin Köberle<sup>17,a,b</sup>, Herbert Lichtnecker<sup>18,a</sup>, Thomas Lob-Corzilius<sup>19,a,b</sup>, Rolf Merget<sup>20,a,b</sup>, Norbert Mülleneisen<sup>21,a,b</sup>, Dennis Nowak<sup>22,a,b</sup>, Uta Rabe<sup>23,a,b</sup>, Monika Raulf<sup>20,a,b</sup>, Hans Peter Seidl<sup>24,a,b</sup>, Jens-Oliver Steiß<sup>25,26,a,b</sup>, Regine Szewszyk<sup>27,a,b</sup>, Peter Thomas<sup>28,a,b</sup>, Kerttu Valtanen<sup>27,a</sup>, Julia Hurraß<sup>2,a,b</sup>

#### http://www.awmf.org/leitlinien/detail/ll/161-001.html

# Health risks due to mold exposure indoors

Aspergillus niger

- Infections
- Sensitization and allergies
- Toxic reactions
- Olfactory effects
- Impairment of well-being



CH.

HC

0

Roquefortin C

H₃C H₃C





# **General diagnostic procedure**

- Medical history (anamnesis)
- Physical examination
- Objective information about:
  - up-to-date knowledge of possible health effects of indoor mold exposure
  - Examination possibilities and limits of such health effects
  - Treatment options and limits of such health effects

# Health risks due to mold exposure indoors



- Infections
- Sensitization and allergies
- Toxic reactions
- Olfactory effects
- Impairment of well-being



# Infections

### due to mold exposure indoors



- Molds classified in the risk groups 2 and 3 according to the German Technical Rules for Biological Working Substances (TRBA) 460
- Especially molds with optimum growth temperature of 37°C, such as most aspergilli, many mucorales, such as e. g., *Rhizopus oryzae*, *Rhizomucor sp.*, *Mycocladus corymbiferus*
- Infection risk increases in the following order:
  - No potential pathogens
  - Emerging pathogens (*Fusarium*, Zygomycetes [*Rhizopus*, *Rhizomucor*, *Mucor*, *Absidia*, *Cunninghamella*])
  - Many Aspergillus species
  - Aspergillus fumigatus

# Infections

### due to mold exposure indoors



- Patients with (listing in decreasing risk order):
  - Cancer, esp. hemato-oncological diseases, such as leukemia, lymphoma
  - Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) more affected than with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)
  - Allogeneic more than autologous stem cell transplantation
  - Solid organ transplantation
  - HIV infection
  - Other immunosuppression, e. g., prolonged high-dose therapy with glucocorticoids
  - Aplastic anemia, and much more

German Commission for Hospital Hygiene and Infectious Disease Prevention (CHH) of the Robert Koch Institute (RKI)



#### Empfehlung

Bundesgesundheitsbl 2010 · 53:357–388 DOI 10.1007/s00103-010-1028-9 Online publiziert: 20. März 2010 © Springer-Verlag 2010

Kommission für Krankenhaushygiene und Infektionsprävention beim Robert Koch-Institut (RKI)

[Hygiene requirements for medical care of immunocompromised patients]

### Anforderungen an die Hygiene bei der medizinischen Versorgung von immunsupprimierten Patienten

Empfehlung der Kommission für Krankenhaushygiene und Infektionsprävention beim Robert Koch-Institut (RKI)

#### Risk Groups of Immunosuppression - German CHH (Engelhart et al., 2010; CHH, 2010)

#### **Risk Group 1 (moderate immunosuppression / -deficiency)**

- Granulocytopenia < 0.5  $\times$  10<sup>9</sup>/l (< 500/µl) up to 10 days (analog leukopenia < 1  $\times$  10<sup>9</sup>/l; < 1000/µl)
- Deficiency of CD4-positive T-helper cells < 250/µl (cave: age-appropriate normative values for children); autologous stem cell transplantation until three months after the intensive phase of therapy
- Patients who have more than one criterion listed under Risk Group 1 of immunosuppression / -deficiency are classified into Risk Group 2.

#### Risk Group 2 (severe immunosuppression / -deficiency)

- Granulocytopenia < 0.5 × 10<sup>9</sup>/l (< 500/µl) over more than 10 days (analog leukopenia 1 × 10<sup>9</sup>/l;
  < 1000/µl)</li>
- Severe aplastic anemia or macrophage activation syndrome during an intensive immunosuppressive therapy
- Allogeneic bone marrow and / or stem cell transplantation until 6 months after completion of the intensive treatment phase (important: extent of graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) and persistent iatrogenic immunosuppression)
- Acute inpatient phase of treatment, autologous stem cell transplantation or after solid organ transplantation (until dismissal)

#### Risk Group 3 (very severe immunosuppression / -deficiency)

- Allogeneic bown marrow transplantation / peripheral blood stem cell transplants (PBSCT) in intensive treatment phase (until engraftment = regeneration of granulopoiesis)
- Severe GVHD grade III or IV under intensive immunosuppression

The decision on the classification in group 3 of patients after allogeneic stem cell transplantation is ultimately made in summary of all test results of the attending oncologist.

#### • Children have NO increased risk for mold infections !

 Newborns < 1 500 g birth weight have in hospitals an increased risk of infection with Aspergillus





• Children with **mucoviscidosis** (cystic fibrosis)



https://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/mucoviscidosis





**Mold infections** 

are counted among the most frequently causes of death due to infectious diseases in hemato-oncological patients and become more important.



#### **Special diagnostic and therapeutic procedure**

✓ Guideline-compliant diagnostic and therapeutic procedure



Wiesmüller GA, Gabrio T. Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der gesundheitlichen Bewertung von Schimmelpilzexpositionen im Innenraum [*Possibilities and limitations of health assessment of mold exposure indoors*]. Gefahrstoffe – Reinhaltung der Luft 2014; 74: 391-395

# Health risks due to mold exposure indoors

- Infections
- Sensitization and allergies
- Toxic reactions
- Olfactory effects
- Impairment of well-being





- Mainly allergic clinical pictures / allergic reactions to molds relevant in environmental medicine:
  - Allergic conjunctivitis
  - Allergic rhinitis
  - Allergic rhinosinusitis
  - Allergic bronchial asthma
  - Urtikaria
  - As aeroallergen triggering factor for atopic dermatitis (atopic eczema, neurodermatitis)



















- Hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP; exogenous allergic alveolitis (EAA); rare allergic disease, mainly at workplace, accepted as occupational disease in Germany (BK Nr. 4201))
- Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA; rare, in relation to existing asthma or mucoviscidosis (cystic fibrosis (CF))
- Aspergilloma (i. a. in caverns after tuberculosis, bronchiectasis and malignant diseases).

- **Predisposing factors** of mold allergy are the following:
  - Familial (genetic) disposition for immediate allergies
  - Existence of sensitizations and existence of one or more atopic diseases
  - Difficult to treat allergic rhinitis
  - Difficult to treat sinusitis
  - Difficult to treat asthma
  - Asthma exacerbation because of unclear reasons
- In case of hypersensitivity pneumonitis (exogenous allergic alveolitis) by molds, mainly non-smokers are affected.



#### Special diagnostic procedure with regard to sensitization

- ✓ Guidline-compliant allergy testing:
  - ✓ Skin tests



- ✓ Analysis of specific IgE antibodies
- In case of suspected allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABPA) or hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP; exogenous allergic alveolitis (EAA)) additional analysis of specific IgG antibodies in serum



#### Special diagnostic procedure regarding IgE-mediated allergy

- ✓ Medical history (anamnesis)
- Guideline-compliant conjunctival, nasal





#### and / or bronchial provocation





#### NOTE

For most of the molds

occurring with moisture damage indoors,

no commercially available test extracts

are available for allergy testing!

#### **Special serological tests**

- Cytokines, Eosinophilic Cationic Protein (ECP)
- Immune complexes

#### **Special cellulare test systems**

- Basophil Degranulation Test and Histamine
  Release, HLT = Histamine Liberation Test
- Basophil Activation Test using Flow Cytometry (Flow CAST)
- Analysis of other effector cell mediators (Leukotriene Release Test, Cellular Antigen Stimulation Test (CAST))
- Lymphocyte transformation test (LTT)



No indication

No routine method

No routine method No indication



- **Special therapeutic procedure**
- ✓ Restriction / Elimination of exposure
- ✓ General drug therapie
- ✓ Guideline-compliant immunotherapy, if possible



Causal connection between indoor mold exposure and possible sensitization and allergies

# **Sensitization and allergies**

# Variability of a possible temporal relationship between sensitization and first allergic reaction



# **Health risks** due to mold exposure indoors



- Infections
- Sensitization and allergies
- Toxic reactions
- **Olfactory effects**
- **Impairment of well-being**



H<sub>3</sub>C H<sub>3</sub>C



Generally,

#### irritative effects (Mucous Membrane Irritation - MMI)

as well as

#### chronic inflammatory reactions of the respiratory tract

are possible



#### Microbial Volatile Organic Compoulnds (MVOC)

- It is still **unclear** whether MVOC elicits **biological signaling effects** at concentrations occurring indoors.
- For MVOC, there are **other indoor sources** than microorganisms.
- MVOC analyses in indoor air is NOT useful for medical diagnostics.



#### **Mycotoxins**

- No reliable knowledge of airborne intoxications by mycotoxins in the interior
- Need to clarification whether mycotoxin concentrations arising in indoor air are systemically toxicologically relevant
- According to the information available so far, this does not seem to be the case

#### Human biomonitoring

- Analyses of mycotoxins in blood or urine have NO significance for medical practice
- Restriction to scientific research

#### **Environmental monitoring**

 At the present state of analytical possibilities, mycotoxins indoors can neither be reliably determined nor assessed.



#### Problems of environmental monitoring of mycotoxins

- The concentrations of mycotoxins in indoor air are usually very low, near or below the limit of quantification.
- There can be many different toxins for which there are partly no analytical detection methods available.
- In addition, mycotoxins are particle-bound in the air.
  Thus, the measured concentrations depend on mechanical activities in the room.
- Analyses of mycotoxins in indoor air are for the reasons mentioned afflicted with significant errors and currently not routinely feasible.
- Currently, **no reference values** can be derived.



Wiesmüller GA, Gabrio T. Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der gesundheitlichen Bewertung von Schimmelpilzexpositionen im Innenraum [*Possibilities and limitations of health assessment of mold exposure indoors*]. Gefahrstoffe – Reinhaltung der Luft 2014; 74: 391-395

# Health risks due to mold exposure indoors

- Infections
- Sensitization and allergies
- Toxic reactions
- Olfactory effects
- Impairment of well-being







## Olfactory effects due to mold exposure indoors



#### **OVOC (Odour Active Volatile Organic Compounds)**

- Metabolites of molds and bacteria
- MVOC are also among them
- Very low odor thresholds

#### **Health effects**

- Odor perception as direct physiological effect
- Odor nuisance as emotional effect
- Indirect physiological effects as results of odor nuisance and associated chronic stress
- Impairment of well-being as result of odor nuisance and stress
- Impairment of well-being is precursor to physical dysfunctions

#### **Predisposition**

- Great interindividual differences of odor perception, cognitive evaluation, sensitivity to odors
- Genetic and hormonal influences, imprinting, context, adaptation effects

# Health risks due to mold exposure indoors

- Infections
- Sensitization and allergies
- Toxic reactions
- Olfactory effects
- Impairment of well-being







# Impairment of well-being due to mold exposure indoors



"Condition of diminishment of mental, physical and social well-being as well as of perceived performance and capability. As contents of perceptual experience they should be separated from nuisance reactions, which contain the cognitive assessment of specific environmental stimuli."

Bullinger M (1992) Befindlichkeitsstörungen. [*Impairment of well-being*] In: Wichmann H-E, Schlipköter H-W and Füllgraf G, eds. Handbuch der Umweltmedizin [*Handbook of environmental medicine*]. ecomed Verlagsgesellschaft, Landsberg/Lech 1992, 1-12 Bullinger M (2002) Befindlichkeitsstörungen. [*Impairment of well-being*] In: Dott W, Merk HF, Neuser J and Osieka R, eds. Lehrbuch der Umweltmedizin. [*Textbook of environmental medicine*] Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart, pp. 494–500.

# Impairment of well-being can be triggered by molds, e.g. through odors

Wiesmüller G, Heinzow B, Aurbach U, Bergmann K, Buzina W, Cornely O, Engelhart S, Fischer G, Gabrio T, Heinz W, Herr C, Kleine-Tebbe J, Klimek L, Körberle M, Lichtnecker H, Lob-Corzilius T, Merget R, Mülleneisen N, Nowak D, Rabe U, Raulf M, Seidl H, Steiß J, Szewzyk R, Thomas P, Valtanen K, Hurraß J. Possibilities and limitations of health assessment of mould exposures indoors. Proceedings of Indoor Air 2016. Gent, Belgien (ISBN-13: 978-0-9846855-5-4) Paper ID 329, 1-8

# Health risks due to mold exposure indoors - Exposure measurements -



For medical diagnostics only in exceptional cases meaningful !

## Untersuchungsmethoden zur Erfassung einer Schimmelpilzexposition – ein Update

Thomas Gabrio<sup>1</sup>, Julia Hurraß<sup>3</sup>, Gerhard A. Wiesmüller<sup>2,3</sup>, Caroline Herr<sup>4</sup> und Monika Raulf<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ehemals Landesgesundheitsamt Baden-Württemberg <sup>2</sup>Institute für Hygiene und Umweltmedizin, Medizinische Fakultät der RWTH Aachen <sup>3</sup>Gesundheitsamt der Stadt Köln <sup>4</sup>Bayerisches Landesamt für Gesundheit und Lebensmittelsicherheit, München <sup>5</sup>Institut für Prävention und Arbeitsmedizin der Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung, Institut der Ruhr-Universität Bochum (IPA)

Umweltmed – Hygiene – Arbeitsmed **20** (3) 115 – 131 (2015) © ecomed Medizin, eine Marke der ecomed-Storck GmbH, Landsberg

Hurraß J, Gabrio T, Herr C, Raulf M, Wiesmüller G. Analytical methods for mould exposure assessment from an environmental medical point of view. Proceedings of Indoor Air 2016. Ghent, Belgium (ISBN-13: 978-0-9846855-5-4) Paper ID 253, 1-8





Georges Seurat Poseuse de profil 1886

#### Evidence for an association between exposure to moisture / mold damage indoors and diseases (without mold mycoses) Causal relationship: - NO evidence Sufficient evidence for an association - Allergic respiratory diseases - Bronchial asthma (manifestation, progression, exacerbation) - Allergic rhinitis - Hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP) / exogenous allergic alveolitis (EAA) - Promoting respiratory infections, bronchitis **Restricted or suspected evidence for an association** - Mucous Membrane Irritation (MMI) - Atopic eczema (atopic dermatitis, neurodermatitis; manifestation, progression, exacerbation) Inadequate or insufficient evidence for an association - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) - Acute Idiopathic Pulmonary Hemorrhage in children - Rheumatism

- Arthritis
- Sarcoidosis
- Cancer

# **Risk assessment** of mold exposure indoors

- Infection risk
  - Immunosuppression according to the 3 risk groups of the German Commission for Hospital Hygiene and Infectious Disease Prevention

### Infection risk and allergic risk

- Mucoviscidosis (cystic fibrosis)
- Allergic risk
  - Bronchial asthma

### • Toxic effects

(Mucous Membrane Irritation (MMI); Inflammatory reactions, esp. in the respiratory tract)

- Especially patients with preexisting diseases of the mucous membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract are affected
- No acute health risk

### • Olfactory effects and impairment of well-being

- Everybody can be affected
- No acute health risk



### **General therapeutic procedure**

- First "therapeutic" measure
- from a preventative and hygienic point of view
- in the presence of moisture / mold damage:
- ✓ Efficient professional and proper renovation
- ✓ In case of serious diseases with a high health risk, immediate minimization of exposure



#### Network Mold Consulting Locations of networks

### of mold advisory services in Germany





http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/gesundheit/umwelteinfluesse-auf-denmenschen/schimmel/netzwerk-schimmelpilzberatung; *German only* 



# Thank you very much for your attention



Lange V. Kongrässlich. Darmstadt: Steinkopff-Verlag 2001