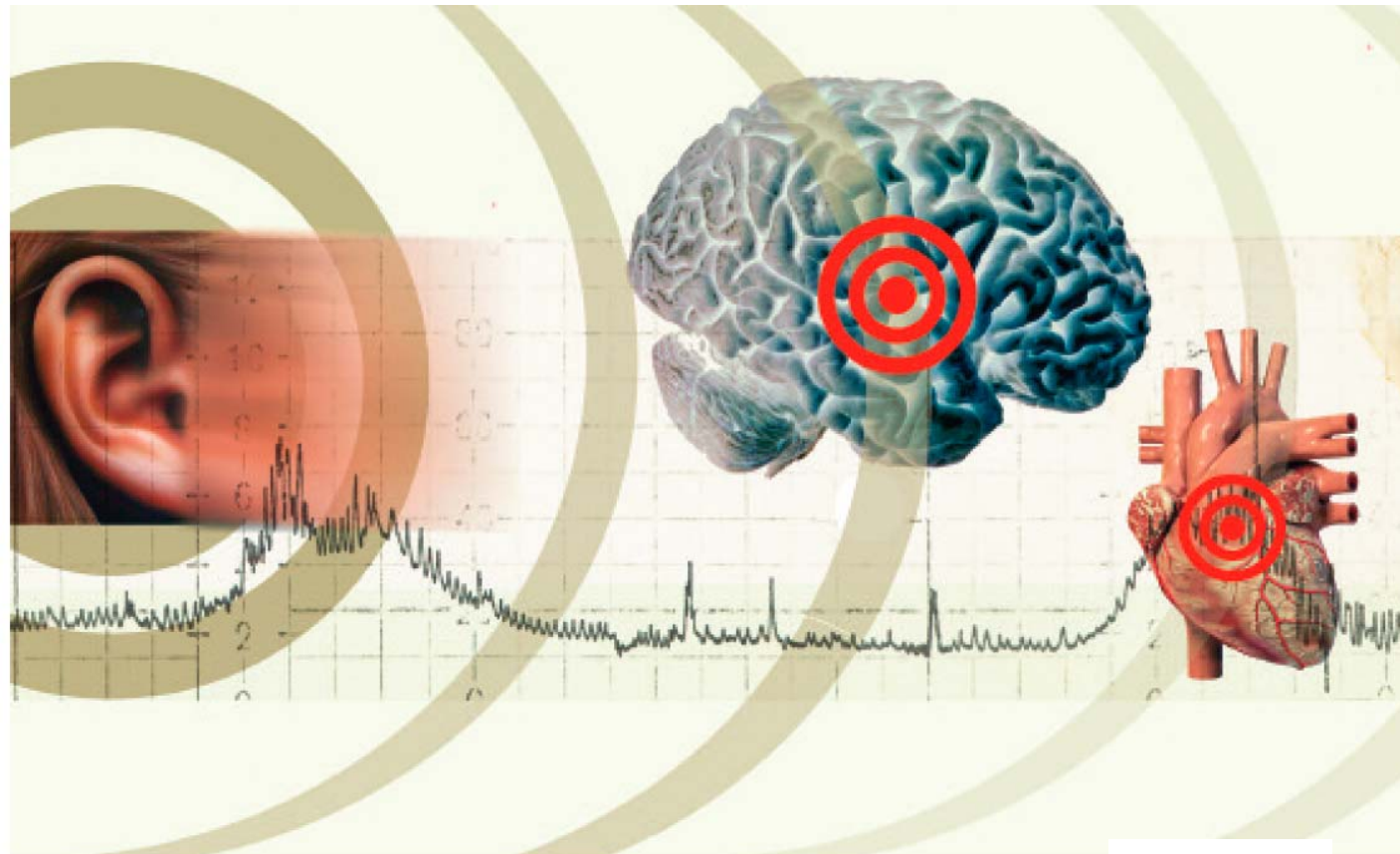
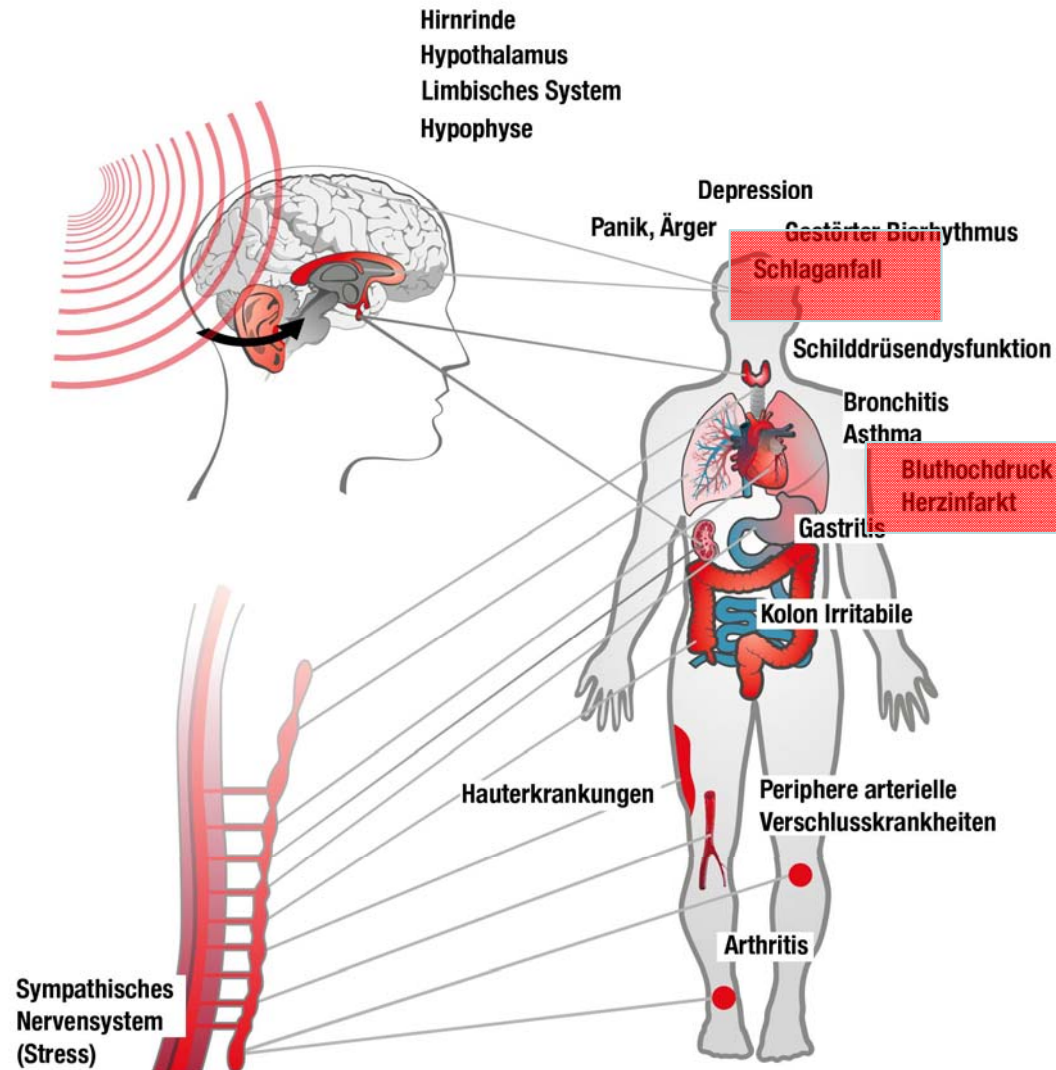


Thomas Münzel
Universitätsmedizin Mainz



- Fluglärm macht krank: keine neue Erkenntnis (Babisch)
- Flug(lärm) und Herz-Kreislaufkrankungen
 - Besonderheit Nachtfluglärm
 - Hochdruck
 - Herzinfarkt
 - **Neue Studienergebnisse**
 - **Floud, Correia, Hansell**
- Ergebnisse der Mainzer Fluglärmstudie
- Mainz intensiviert die Fluglärmwirkungsforschung
- Bedeutung der Gutenberg Gesundheitsstudie



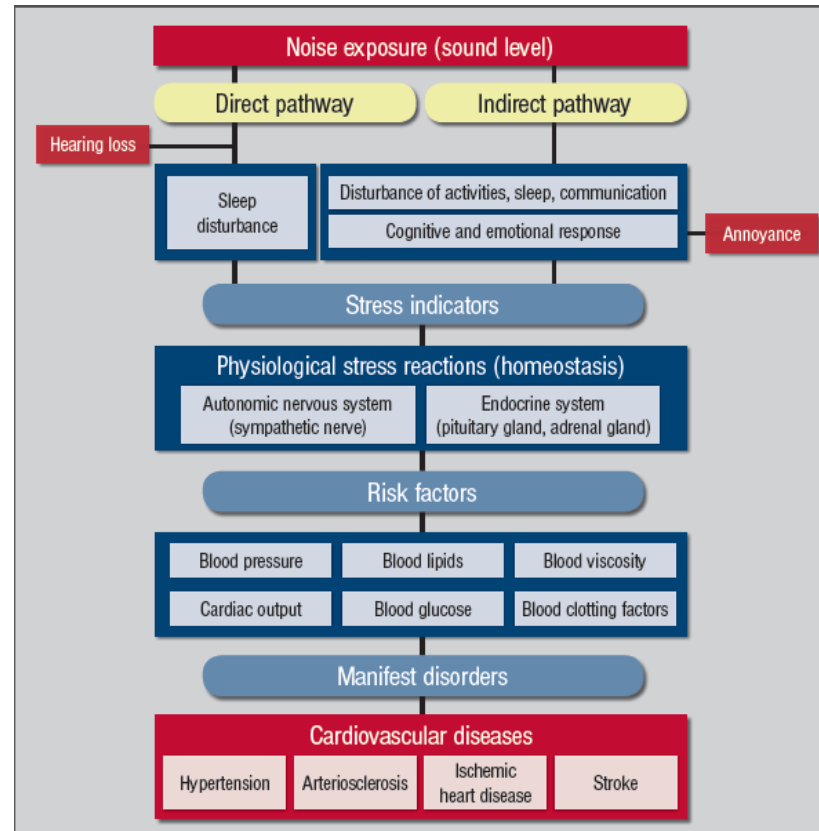
Prevention

Cardiovascular effects of environmental noise exposure

Thomas Münzel^{1*}, Tommaso Gori¹, Wolfgang Babisch², and Mathias Basner³

¹Medizinische Klinik für Kardiologie, University Medical Center Mainz, Mainz, Germany; ²Department of Environmental Hygiene, Federal Environment Agency, Dessau/Berlin, Germany; and ³Unit for Experimental Psychiatry, Division of Sleep and Chronobiology, Department of Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA

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Mainzer Herz

HerzKreislaufbelastung und Fluglärm

Year : 2000 | Volume : 2 | Issue : 8 | Page : 9-32

Traffic noise and cardiovascular disease : Epidemiological review and synthesis

Wolfgang Babisch

Federal Environmental Agency, Dept. of Environment and Health, Berlin, Germany


Click [here](#) for correspondence address and email



Abstract

Compared to other environmental issues, only a limited number of epidemiological studies is available on the relationship between traffic noise and cardiovascular diseases. The available literature provides no epidemiological evidence of a relationship between noise exposure and mean blood pressure readings in adults. However, noise-related increases in blood pressure are consistently seen in children. As far as hypertension as a clinical outcome is concerned, there is little evidence that exposure to high traffic noise levels is associated with an increased risk. With regard to ischaemic heart disease there is some evidence in the literature of an increased risk in subjects who live in noisy areas with outdoor noise levels of greater than 65-70 dBA.

Keywords: Traffic noise, Noise annoyance, Cardiovascular effects, Hypertension, Ischaemic heart disease, Epidemiology



M:

Transportation noise and cardiovascular risk: Updated Review and synthesis of epidemiological studies indicate that the evidence has increased

Wolfgang Babisch

Federal Environmental Agency, Berlin, Germany

ABSTRACT

The review provides an overview of epidemiological studies that were carried out in the field of community noise and cardiovascular risk. The studies and their characteristics are listed in the tables. Risk estimates derived from the individual studies are given for 5 dB(A) categories of the average A-weighted sound pressure level during the day. The noise sources considered in the studies are road and aircraft noise. The health endpoints are mean blood pressure, hypertension and ischaemic heart disease, including myocardial infarction. Study subjects are children and adults. The evidence of an association between transportation noise and cardiovascular risk has increased since the previous review published in *Noise and Health* in the year 2000.

Keywords: Cardiovascular risk, community noise, epidemiology, evidence, review, transportation noise



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- Bluthochdruck Folge von Lärm



Ma

Y. Aydin
M. Kaltenbach

Noise perception, heart rate and blood pressure in relation to aircraft noise in the vicinity of the Frankfurt airport

Abstract The aim of this study was to evaluate subjective noise perception and objective parameters of circulation in the vicinity of the Frankfurt airport. Two areas were selected in which aircraft noise was the predominant source of noise (and was) created by planes induced by take off but not during landing. Data of residents living in the two areas were observed over a period of twelve weeks, one area being exposed to air traffic noise for three quarters of the given time, the other for one quarter of the time. *Methods* Fifty three volunteers (age 50–52±15 y) monitored their blood pressure

and heart rate over a period of three months by using an automatic device with digitized readings. They also protocolled their own subjective perception of noise and sleep quality. Thirty one probands were living West of the airport (West group) and were exposed to a nocturnal equivalent continuous air traffic noise level of $L_{eq(3)} = 50$ dB(A) outside, during flight direction 25 to the West. Twenty two probands were living East of the airport (East group) and were exposed to $L_{eq(3)} = 50$ dB (A) during flight direction 07 to the East. During the opposite flight directions air craft noise corresponded to $L_{eq(3)} = 40$ dB(A) in both areas. Frankfurt airport operates direction 25 for about 75% of the time on average and direction 07 for 25% of the time. *Results* The average blood pressure was significantly higher in the West group with higher noise exposure. Morning systolic blood pressure was 10 mmHg and diastolic pressure 8 mmHg higher in the West group. Throughout the observation period, the East group showed a parallel between daily changes in noise and subjective noise per-

ception. In the West group such a parallel did not appear. This reaction was considered to be the consequence of the high noise exposure of the West group. *Conclusion* It is concluded that a population exposed to a nocturnal equivalent continuous air traffic noise level of $L_{eq(3)} = 50$ dB(A) for three quarters of a given time has a higher average blood pressure compared to a population exposed to the same equal energy noise level for only one quarter of the time. Within the East group a parallel between noise exposure and noise perception was observed, while in the West group this parallel did not appear. The difference is considered to be the consequence of higher noise stress levels in the West group. The data are in accordance with recent epidemiological studies and indicate that a nocturnal aircraft noise of $L_{eq(3)} = 50$ dB(A) can have negative effects on subjective noise perception and on objective parameters of circulation.

Key words noise research – noise perception – annoyance – hypertension – stress reaction

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Accepted: 10 January 2007
Published online: 10 April 2007

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60316 Frankfurt
E-Mail: martinkaltenbach@arcor.de

Studie über Blutdruck- und Herzfrequenzverhalten unter wechselnder Fluglärmexposition

- Aydin/Kaltenbach
- Längsschnittstudie über 12 Wochen
- HF und RR Messungen
- Zwei Gruppen: Ost/Westgruppe
- Westgruppe: 3/4 der Zeit, Ostgruppe: 1/4 d. Zeit
Lärmbelästigung um die 50 dB(A)
- Blutdruck war höher in der West- als in der Ostgruppe
- Morgens: 10 mm Hg systolisch und 8 mm Hg diastolischer RR

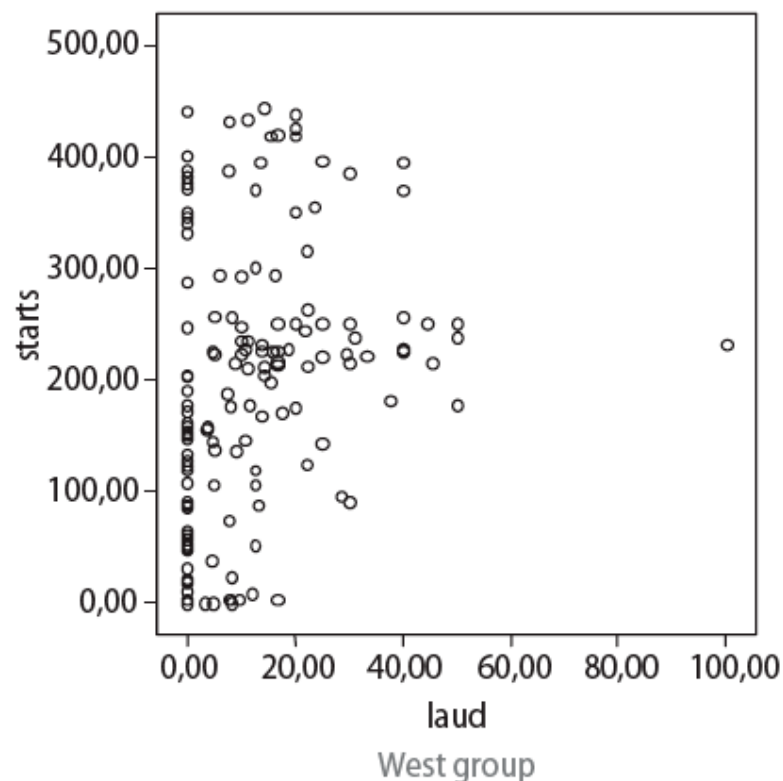
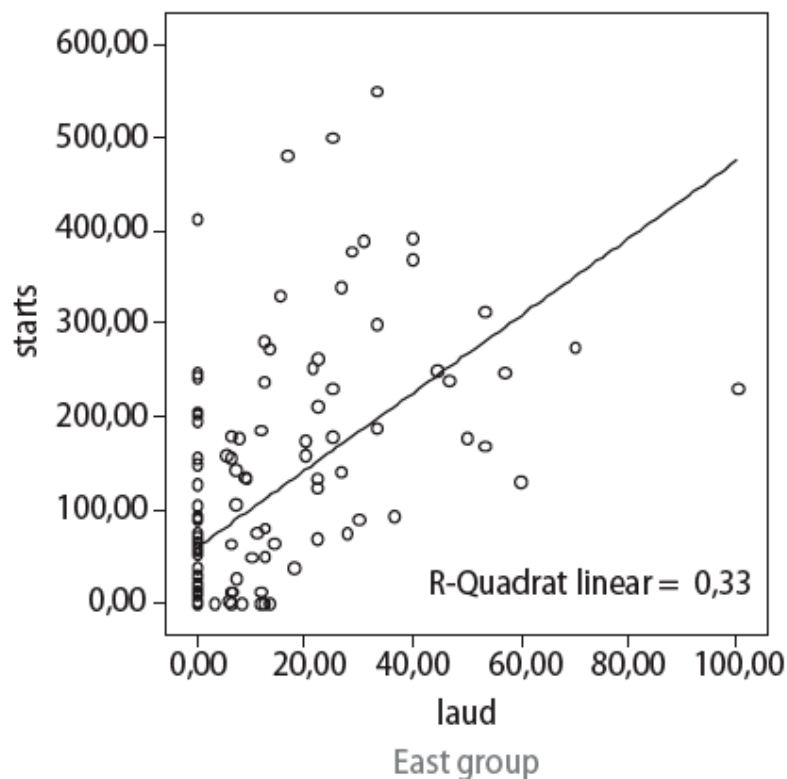


St. Marien

Studie über Blutdruck- und Herzfrequenzverhalten unter wechselnder Fluglärmexposition

Städtische Klinik
St. Marien
Klinik
tsmedizin Mainz

Westwind und damit hohe Fluglärmbelastigung führt zur Beeinträchtigung der Lärmeinschätzung



- Erklärung: Überstimulation des Stresshormonsystems
- Das sich gewöhnen an den Fluglärm wird mit einem höheren Blutdruck erkauft



Sti
Main:

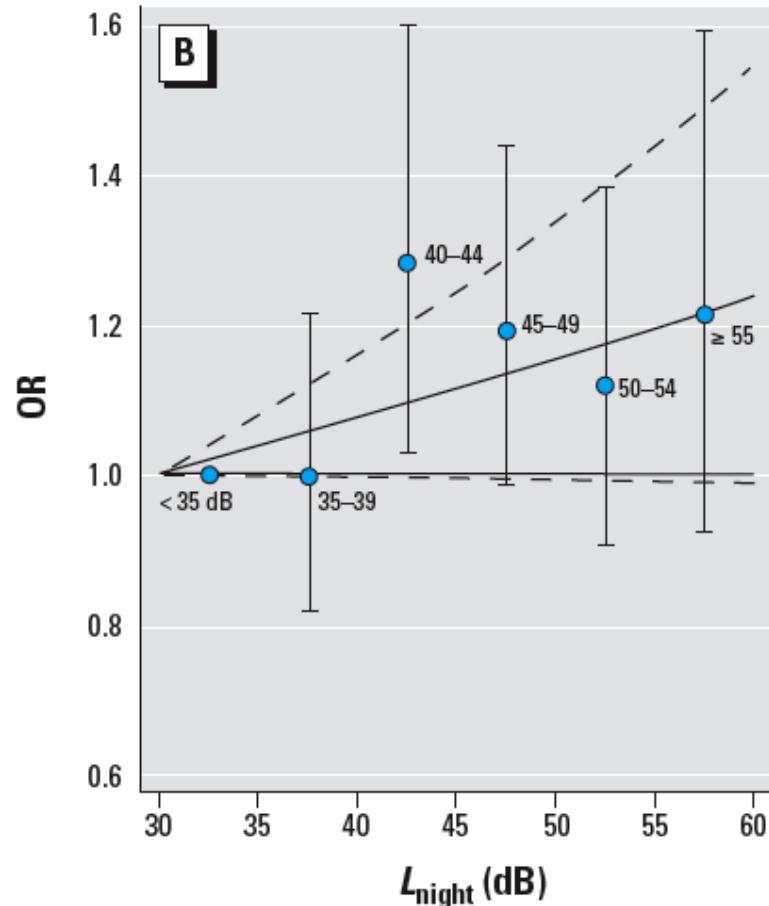
Hypertension and Exposure to Noise Near Airports: the HYENA Study

Lars Jarup,¹ Wolfgang Babisch,² Danny Houthuijs,³ Göran Pershagen,⁴ Klea Katsouyanni,⁵ Ennio Cadum,⁶ Marie-Louise Dudley,¹ Pauline Savigny,¹ Ingeburg Seiffert,² Wim Swart,³ Oscar Breugelmans,³ Gösta Bluhm,⁴ Jenny Selander,⁴ Alexandros Haralabidis,⁵ Konstantina Dimakopoulou,⁵ Panayota Sourtzi,⁷ Manolis Velonakis,⁷ and Federica Vigna-Taglianti,⁶ on behalf of the HYENA study team

¹Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Imperial College London, St Mary's Campus, Norfolk Place, London, United Kingdom;

²Department of Environment and Health at the Federal Environmental Agency (UBA), Berlin, Germany; ³National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection (RIVM), Bilthoven, the Netherlands; ⁴Institute of Environmental Medicine (IMM), Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; ⁵Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens,

⁶for Environmental Protection (ARPA), Piedmont Region, Grugliasco, Italy; ⁷Ionian University of Athens, Athens, Greece



- **Kernaussagen:**
- Bluthochdruck ist ein wichtiger Risikofaktor für Herz-Kreislauf-Erkrankungen.
- Das Risiko nimmt zu abhängig von der Dauer der Lärmeinwirkung, hauptsächlich bei nächtlichem Fluglärm und durchschnittlichem Straßenlärm tagsüber.
- Es wurde ein signifikanter Zusammenhang zwischen Lärm (nächtlicher Fluglärm und Straßenlärm tagsüber) und Bluthochdruck gefunden.
- Ein Anstieg von 10 dB für nächtlichen Fluglärm war assoziiert mit einer Odds-Ratio (OR) von 1.14 [95% confidence interval (CI), 1.01-1.29].



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- Anstieg von Stresshormonen



Saliva Cortisol and Exposure to Aircraft Noise in Six European Countries

Jenny Selander,¹ Gösta Bluhm,¹ Töres Theorell,² Göran Pershagen,¹ Wolfgang Babisch,³ Ingeburg Seiffert,³ Danny Houthuijs,⁴ Oscar Breugelmans,⁴ Federica Vigna-Taglianti,⁵ Maria Chiara Antoniotti,⁶ Emmanuel Velonakis,⁷ Elli Davou,⁸ Marie-Louise Dudley,⁹ and Lars Järup,⁹ for the HYENA Consortium

¹Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; ²Stress Research Institute, Faculty of Social Sciences, Stockholm University, Sweden; ³Department of Environment and Health at the Federal Environmental Agency, Berlin, Germany; ⁴National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection, Bilthoven, the Netherlands; ⁵Environmental Epidemiologic Unit, Regional Agency for Environmental Protection, Piedmont Region, Grugliasco, Italy; ⁶Department of Prevention, Azienda Sanitaria Locale 13 Novara, Novara, Italy; ⁷Laboratory of Prevention, Nurses School, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece; ⁸Department of Hygiene and Epidemiology, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Athens, Greece; ⁹Medical Research Council and the Health Protection Agency, Centre for Environment and Health, Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

BACKGROUND: Several studies show an association between exposure to aircraft or road traffic noise and cardiovascular effects, which may be mediated by a noise-induced release of stress hormones.

OBJECTIVE: Our objective was to assess saliva cortisol concentration in relation to exposure to aircraft noise.

METHOD: A multicenter cross-sectional study, HYENA (Hypertension and Exposure to Noise near Airports), comprising 4,861 persons was carried out in six European countries. In a subgroup of 439 study participants, selected to enhance the contrast in exposure to aircraft noise, saliva cortisol was assessed three times (morning, lunch, and evening) during 1 day.

RESULTS: We observed an elevation of 6.07 nmol/L [95% confidence interval (CI), 2.32–9.81 nmol/L] in morning saliva cortisol level in women exposed to aircraft noise at an average 24-hr sound level ($L_{Aeq,24h}$) > 60 dB, compared with women exposed to $L_{Aeq,24h} \leq 50$ dB, corresponding to an increase of 34%. Employment status appeared to modify the response. We found no association between noise exposure and saliva cortisol levels in men.

CONCLUSIONS: Our results suggest that exposure to aircraft noise increases morning saliva cortisol levels in women, which could be of relevance for noise-related cardiovascular effects.

KEY WORDS: cardiovascular disease, gender differences. *Environ Health Perspect* 117:1713–1717 (2009). doi:10.1289/ehp.0900933 available via <http://dx.doi.org/> [Online 20 July 2009]

et al. 2008). An acute blood pressure increase was also related to aircraft or road traffic noise in a subsample (Haralabidis et al. 2008). Our objective was to study saliva cortisol as a possible marker of noise-induced stress in a subgroup from the HYENA project.

Materials and Methods

Study subjects. The HYENA study was based on seven airports in six countries: United Kingdom (Heathrow), Germany (Tegel), the Netherlands (Schiphol), Sweden (Arlanda and Bromma), Greece (Athens), and Italy (Malpensa). For the main study, men and women 45–70 years of age living in selected areas surrounding these airports were invited. A total of 4,861 subjects (2,404 men and 2,457 women) participated. The participation



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- Blutdruck steigt deutlich wenn man nachts überflogen wird



Acute effects of night-time noise exposure on blood pressure in populations living near airports

Alexandros S. Haralabidis¹, Konstantina Dimakopoulou¹, Federica Vigna-Taglianti², Matteo Giampaolo³, Alessandro Borgini⁴, Marie-Louise Dudley⁵, Göran Pershagen⁶, Gösta Bluhm⁶, Danny Houthuijs⁷, Wolfgang Babisch⁸, Manolis Velonakis⁹, Klea Katsouyanni^{1*}, and Lars Jarup⁵ for the HYENA Consortium

Aims

Within the framework of the HYENA (hypertension and exposure to noise near airports) project we investigated the effect of short-term changes of transportation or indoor noise levels on blood pressure (BP) and heart rate (HR) during night-time sleep in 140 subjects living near four major European airports.

Methods and results

Non-invasive ambulatory BP measurements at 15 min intervals were performed. Noise was measured during the night sleeping period and recorded digitally for the identification of the source of a noise event. Exposure variables included equivalent noise level over 1 and 15 min and presence/absence of event (with LA_{max} > 35 dB) before each BP measurement. Random effects models for repeated measurements were applied. An increase in BP (6.2 mmHg (0.63–12) for systolic and 7.4 mmHg (3.1, 12) for diastolic) was observed over 15 min intervals in which an aircraft event occurred. A non-significant increase in HR was also observed (by 5.4 b.p.m.). Less consistent effects were observed on HR. When the actual maximum noise level of an event was assessed there were no systematic differences in the effects according to the noise source.

Conclusion

Effects of noise exposure on elevated subsequent BP measurements were clearly shown. The effect size of the noise level appears to be independent of the noise source.

Keywords


Environmental noise • Blood pressure • Night-time sleep • Acute effects • Epidemiological study



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Weitere neue Studien bestätigen: Fluglärm und Herz-Kreislaufkrankungen

Aircraft noise and cardiovascular disease near Heathrow airport in London: small area study

 OPEN ACCESS

Anna L Hansell *assistant director*¹ *honorary consultant*², Marta Blangiardo *non-clinical lecturer in biostatistics*¹, Lea Fortunato *research associate*¹, Sarah Floud *PhD student*¹, Kees de Hoogh *senior research officer*¹, Daniela Fecht *research associate*¹, Rebecca E Ghosh *research associate*¹, Helga

Results Hospital admissions showed statistically significant linear trends ($P < 0.001$ to $P < 0.05$) of increasing risk with higher levels of both daytime (average A weighted equivalent noise 7 am to 11 pm, $L_{Aeq,16h}$) and night time (11 pm to 7 am, L_{night}) aircraft noise. When areas experiencing the highest levels of daytime aircraft noise were compared with those experiencing the lowest levels (>63 dB $v \leq 51$ dB), the relative risk of hospital admissions for stroke was 1.24 (95% confidence interval 1.08 to 1.43), for coronary heart disease was 1.21 (1.12 to 1.31), and for cardiovascular disease was 1.14 (1.08 to 1.20) adjusted for age, sex, ethnicity, deprivation, and a smoking proxy (lung cancer mortality) using a Poisson regression model including a random effect term to account for residual heterogeneity. Corresponding relative risks for mortality were

Conclusion High levels of aircraft noise were associated with increased risks of stroke, coronary heart disease, and cardiovascular disease for both hospital admissions and mortality in areas near Heathrow airport in London.

RESEARCH

Residential exposure to aircraft noise and hospital admissions for cardiovascular diseases: multi-airport retrospective study

 OPEN ACCESS

Andrew W Correia *quantitative analyst*¹, Junenette L Peters *assistant professor*², Jonathan I Levy *professor*², Steven Melly *geographic information systems specialist*³, Francesca Dominici *professor, associate dean of information technology*⁴



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BMJ

BMJ 2013;347:f5561 doi: 10.1136/bmj.f5561 (Published 8 October 2013)

Page 1 of 11



RESEARCH

Residential exposure to aircraft noise and hospital admissions for cardiovascular diseases: multi-airport retrospective study

 OPEN ACCESS

Andrew W Correia *quantitative analyst*¹, Junenette L Peters *assistant professor*², Jonathan I Levy *professor*², Steven Melly *geographic information systems specialist*², Francesca Dominici *professor, associate dean of information technology*²

- 89 Flugplätze
- > 6 Mio Anwohner
- Alter: > 65 Jahre

Conclusions Despite limitations related to potential misclassification of exposure, we found a statistically significant association between exposure to aircraft noise and risk of hospitalization for cardiovascular diseases among older people living near airports.

Exposure to aircraft and road traffic noise and associations with heart disease and stroke in six European countries: a cross-sectional study

Sarah Floud^{1,2}, Marta Blangiardo¹, Charlotte Clark³, Kees de Hoogh¹, Wolfgang Babisch⁴, Danny Houthuijs⁵, Wim Swart⁵, Göran Pershagen⁶, Klea Katsouyanni⁷, Manolis Velonakis⁸, Federica Vigna-Taglianti⁹, Ennio Cadum¹⁰ and Anna L Hansell^{1,11*}

Results: An association between night-time average aircraft noise and 'heart disease and stroke' was found after adjustment for socio-demographic confounders for participants who had lived in the same place for ≥ 20 years (odds ratio (OR): 1.25 (95% confidence interval (CI) 1.03, 1.51) per 10 dB (A)); this association was robust to adjustment for exposure to air pollution in the subsample. 24 hour average road traffic noise exposure was associated with 'heart disease and stroke' (OR: 1.19 (95% CI 1.00, 1.41)), but adjustment for air pollution in the subsample suggested this may have been due to confounding by air pollution. Statistical assessment (correlations and variance inflation factor) suggested only modest collinearity between noise and NO₂ exposures.

Conclusions: Exposure to aircraft noise over many years may increase risks of heart disease and stroke, although more studies are needed to establish how much the risks associated with road traffic noise may be explained by air pollution.

EDITORIALS

Airport noise and cardiovascular disease

The link seems real: planners take note

Stephen Stansfeld *professor of psychiatry*

Centre for Psychiatry, Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine, Barts and the London School of Medicine, Queen Mary University of London, London EC1M 6BQ, UK

These studies provide preliminary evidence that aircraft noise exposure is not just a cause of annoyance, sleep disturbance, and reduced quality of life but may also increase morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular disease. The results imply that the siting of airports and consequent exposure to aircraft noise may have direct effects on the health of the surrounding population. Planners need to take this into account when expanding airports in heavily populated areas or planning new airports.

Wie schädigt Fluglärm die Gefäße ?

Ergebnisse der FLUG Studie



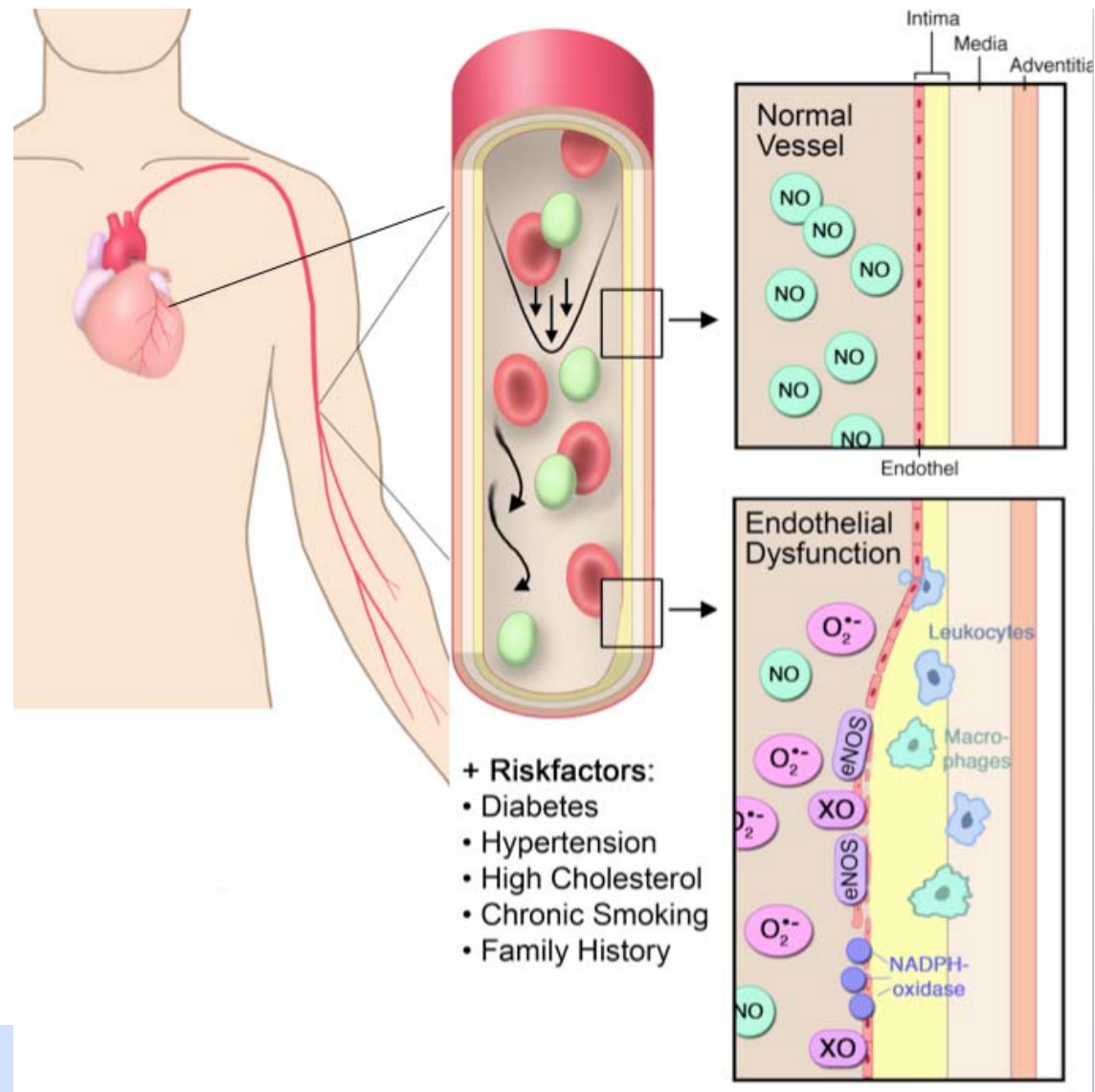
European Heart Journal (2013) **34**, 3508–3514
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/eh269

CLINICAL RESEARCH

Effect of nighttime aircraft noise exposure on endothelial function and stress hormone release in healthy adults

Frank P. Schmidt¹, Mathias Basner², Gunnar Kröger¹, Stefanie Weck¹, Boris Schnorbus¹, Axel Muttray³, Murat Sariyar⁴, Harald Binder⁴, Tommaso Gori¹, Ascan Warnholtz¹, and Thomas Münzel^{1*}

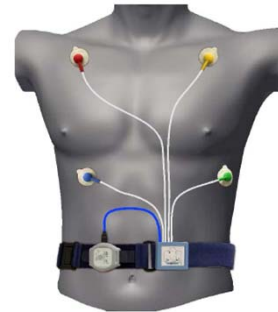
Endothel bildet Nitroglyzerin ähnliche Substanz:



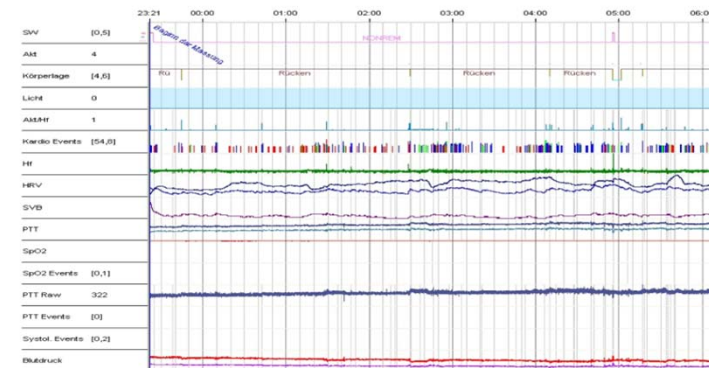
Registrieren des Lärmpegels



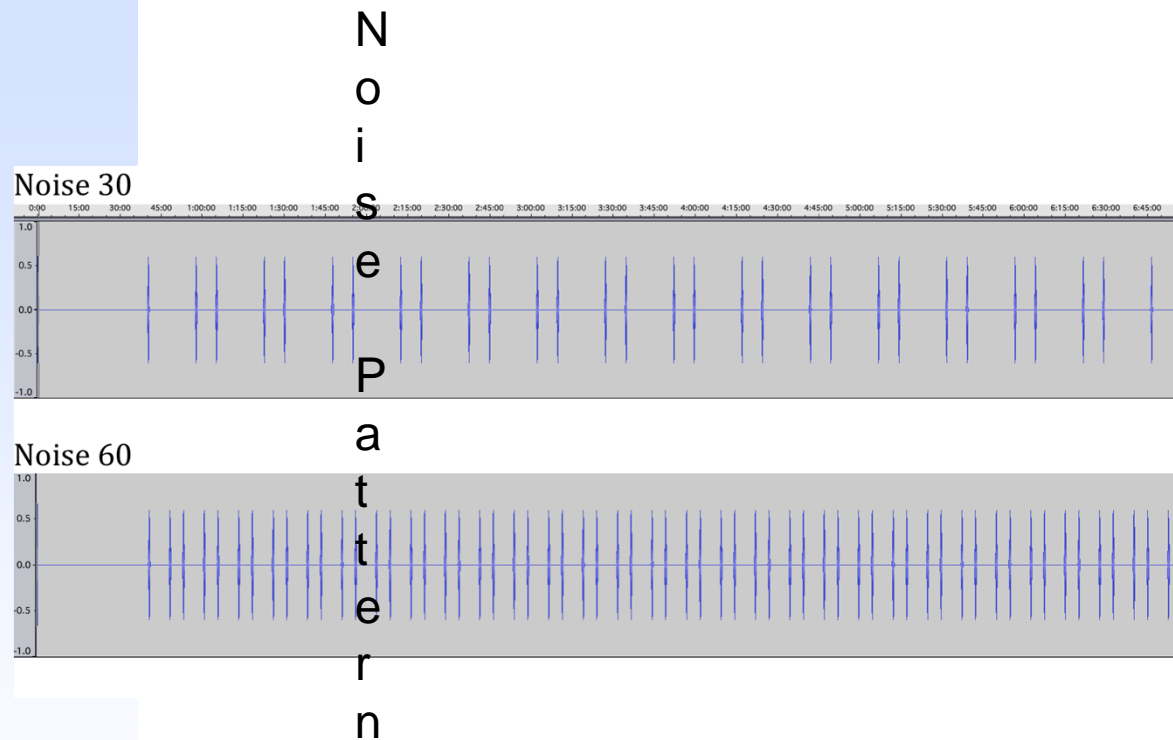
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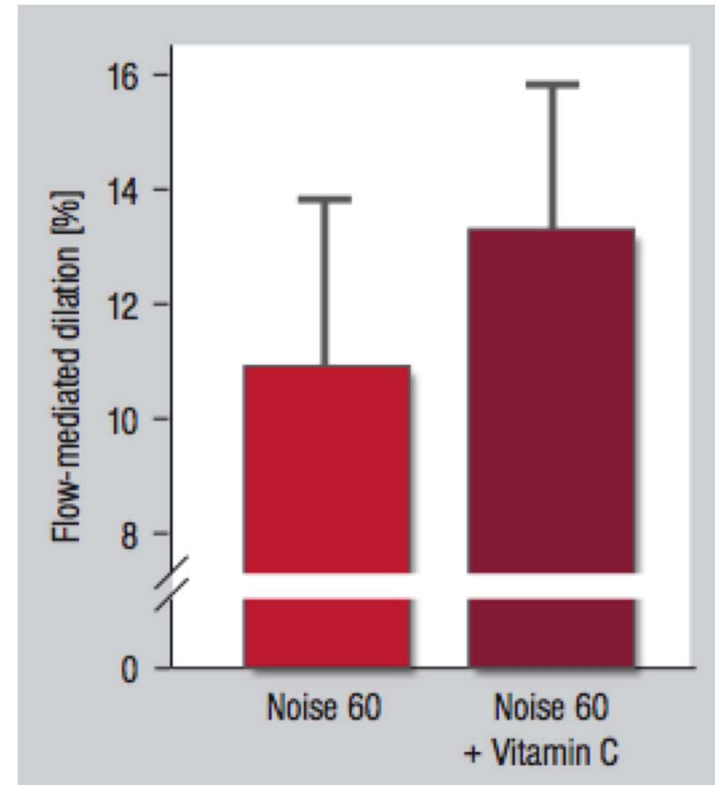
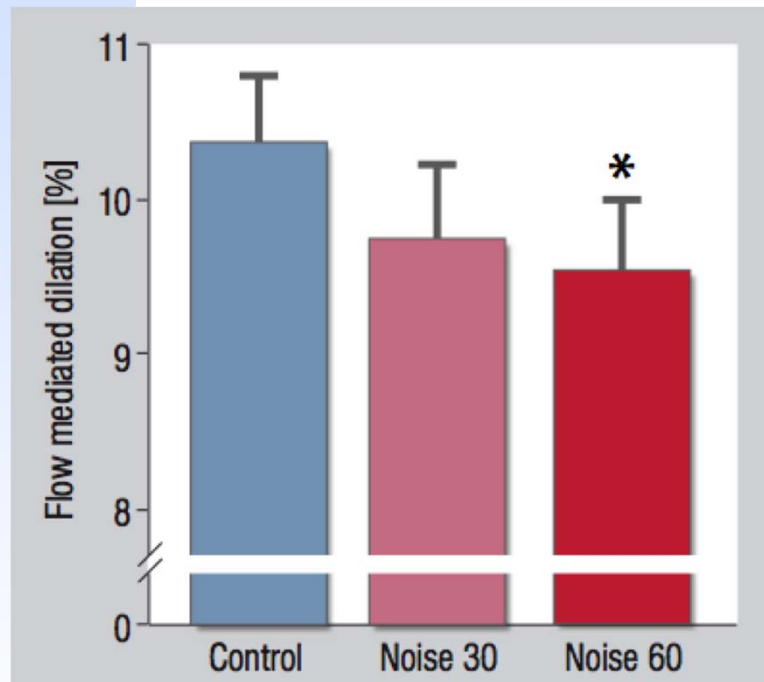


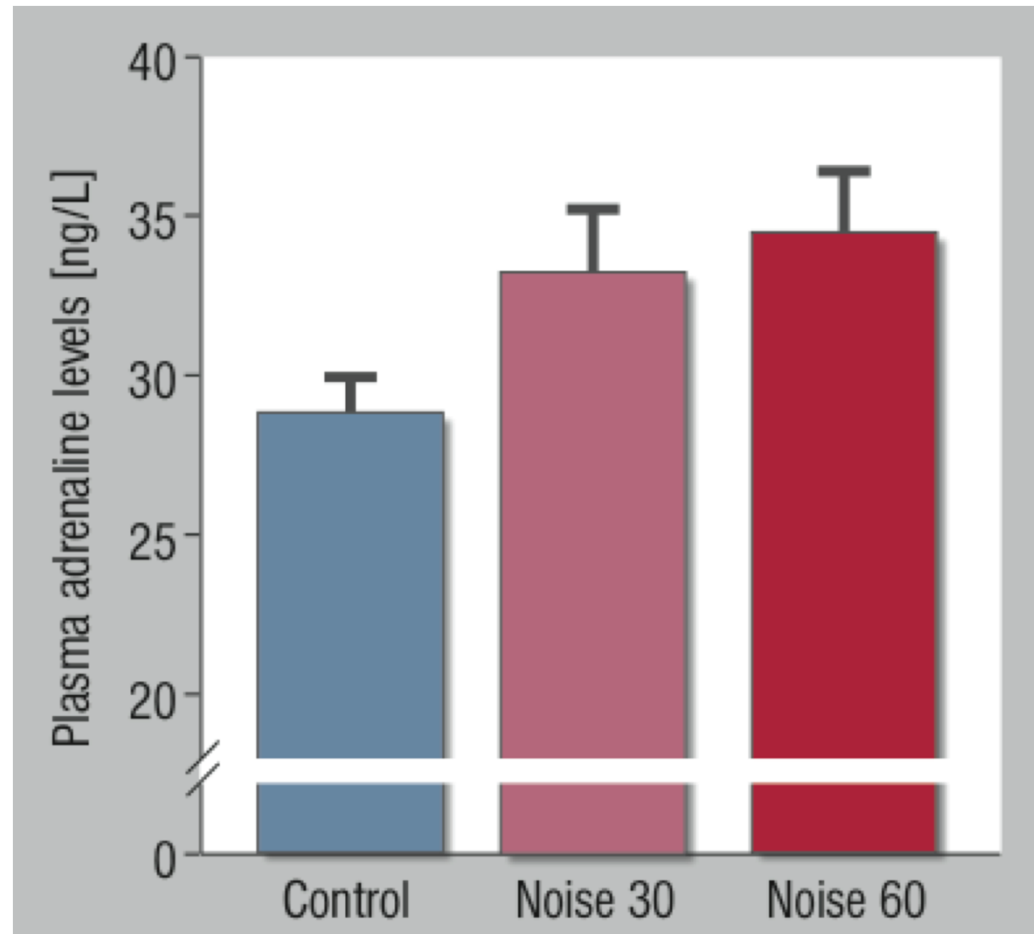
Messung der Endothelfunktion:



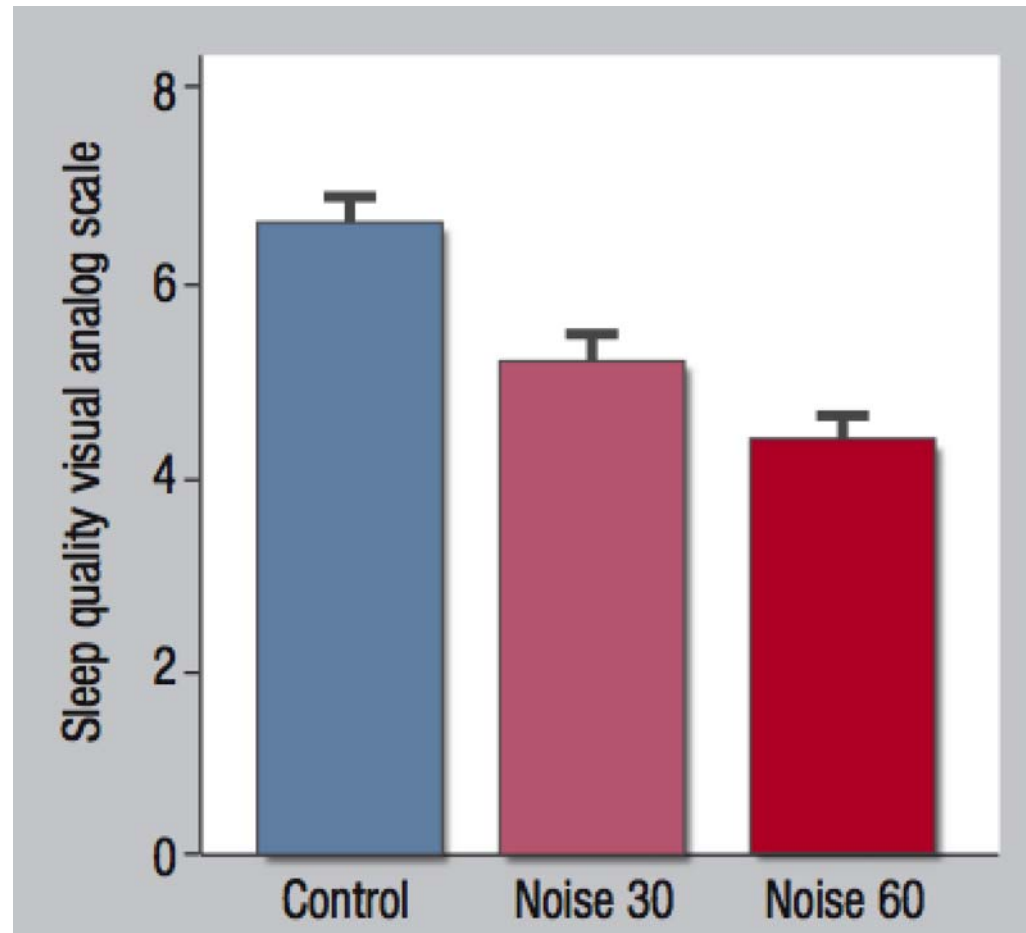
Effects of Nighttime Noise on Endothelial Function and Stress Hormones



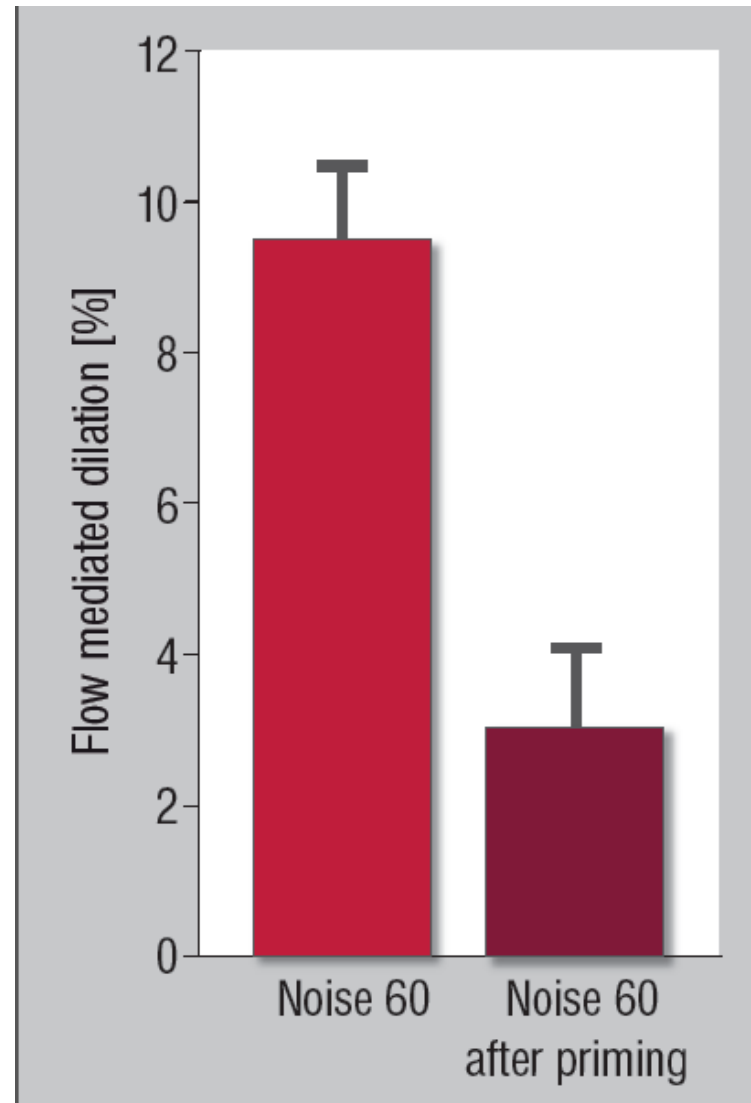




Schlafqualität wird schlechter



Priming Effekt, Gefäße gewöhnen sich nicht an Lärm



Zusammenfassung:

- Nachtfluglärm induziert einen Gefäßschaden
- Gefäß gewöhnt sich nicht an Lärm
- Oxidativer Stress spielt eine wichtige Rolle
- Die Schlafqualität nimmt dramatisch ab
- Die Stresshormone steigen an



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European Heart Journal Advance Access published August 28, 2013



European Heart Journal
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehz339

EDITORIAL



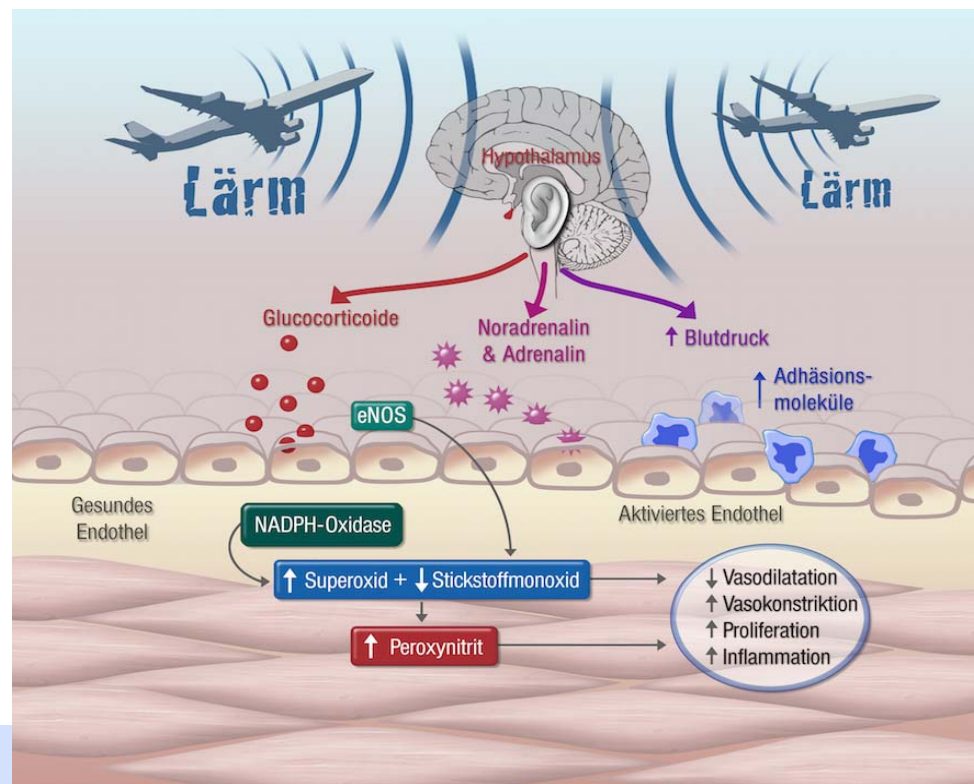
Medizinische Klinik
und Poliklinik
Universitätsmedizin Mainz

Nigh-time aircraft noise exposure: flying towards arterial disease

Marietta Charakida and John E. Deanfield*

National Centre for Cardiovascular Prevention and Outcomes, Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences, UCL, London, UK

Zusammenhang Lärm und Gefäßerkrankungen



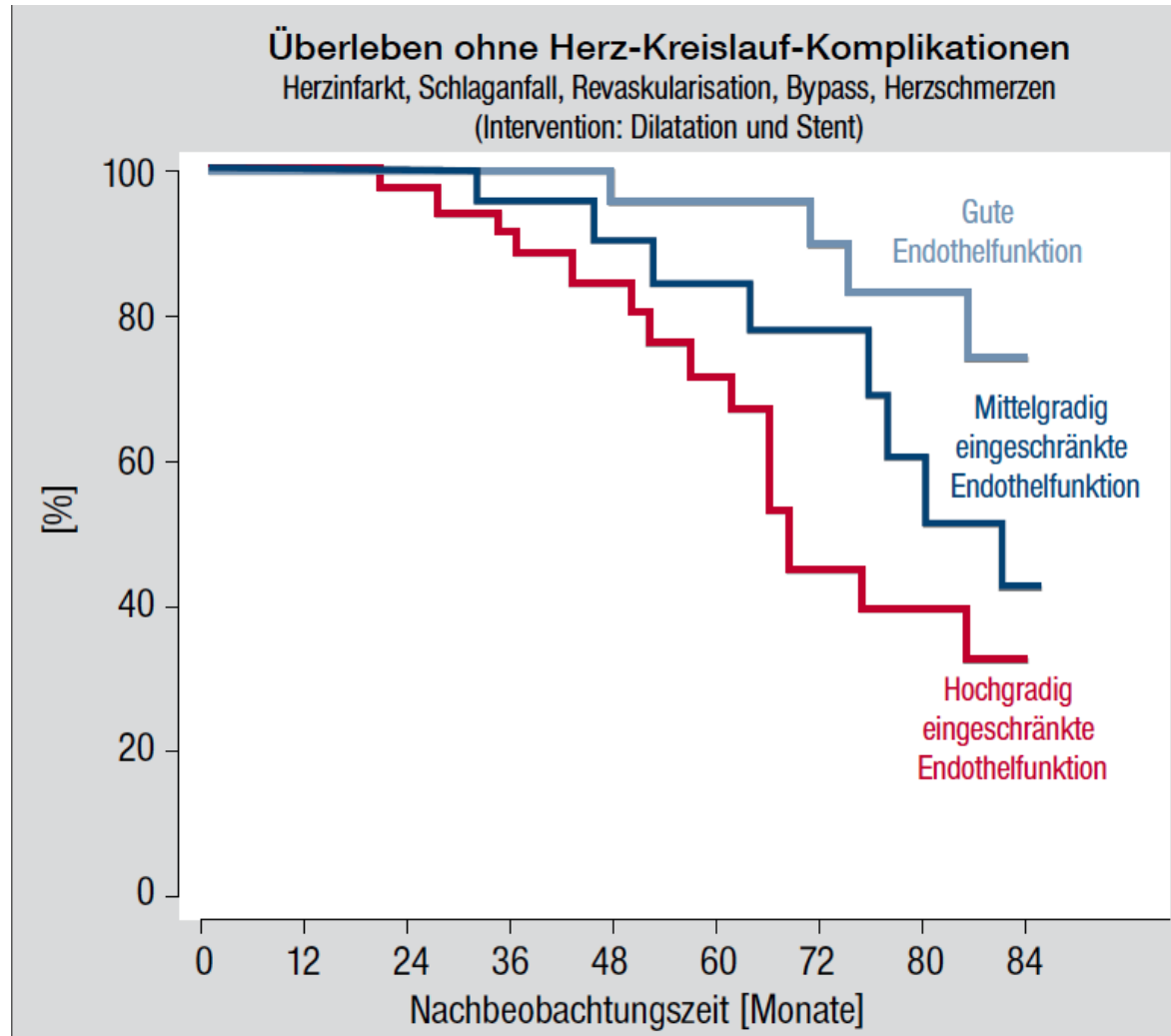


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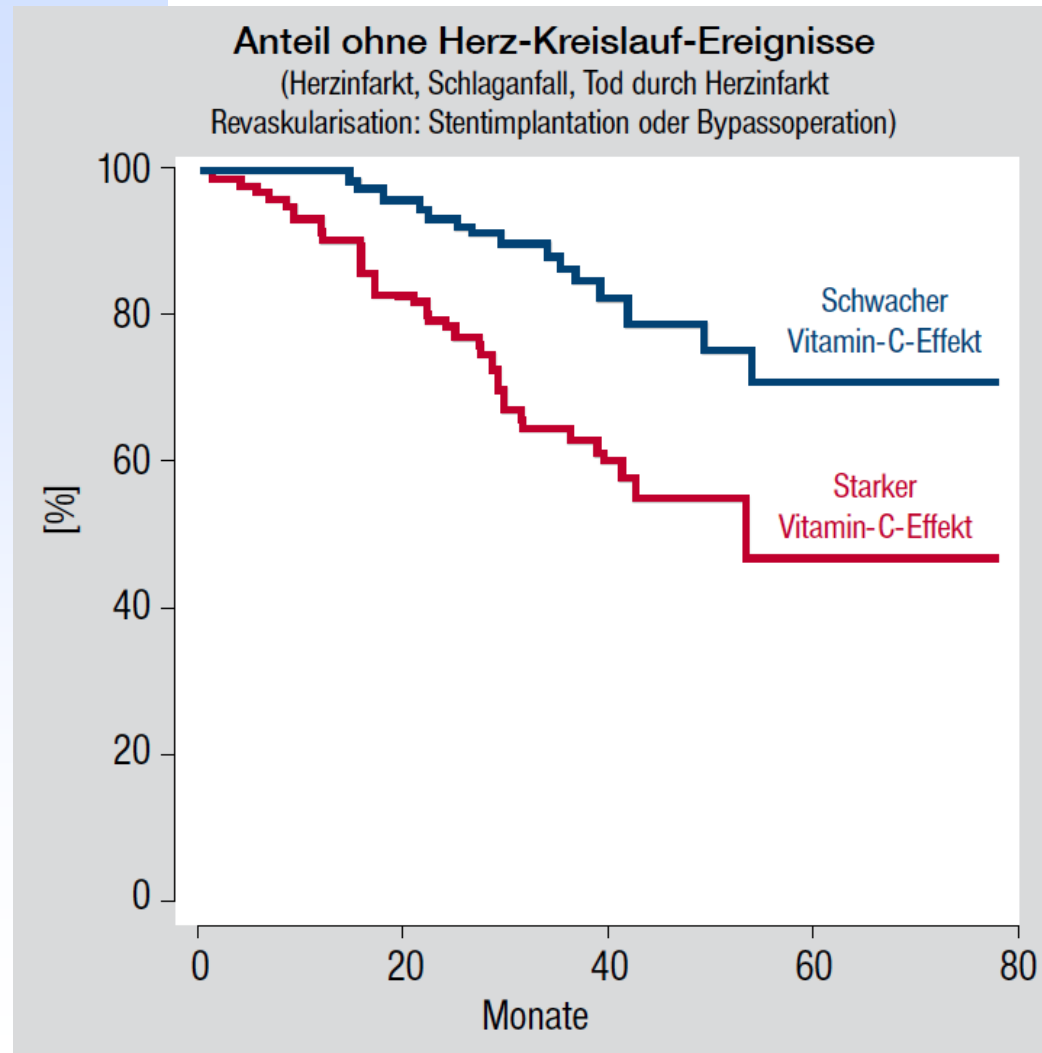
- Prognostische Bedeutung der Endothelfunktion !

Schlechte Endothelfunktion: mehr Herzkreislaufereignisse

Bluthochdruckkranke



Starker Vitamin C Effekt auf die Gefäßfunktion: in der Zukunft mehr Herzkreislaufereignisse



- Vitamin C Effekte nachweisbar bei Patienten mit
 - Diabetes mellitus
 - Hohem Cholesterin
 - Bluthochdruck
 - Bei Rauchern



European Heart Journal (2014) 35, 821–825
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehu089



Noise: a new cardiovascular risk factor

Thomas Münzel takes his crusade to stop airport expansion to politicians after discovering that noise directly harms blood vessels

When Frankfurt airport announced plans for expansion, it added further impetus to Dr Thomas Münzel's (Mainz, Germany) desire to investigate the connection between noise and cardiovascular disease.



Frankfurt Airport take-off



Thomas Münzel

Two years ago a new runway opened at Frankfurt Airport and now there are ~5000 flights over the university hospital each month. 'The noise level has increased substantially and this is not acceptable', says Münzel.

Hot discussions are underway around proposals to further in-

view, it's a clear sign that during these night time noise exposures you get more oxidative stressors'.

He finds it particularly interesting that vitamin C improves vascular function in all patients with cardiovascular risk factors including diabetes, arterial hypertension, chronic smoking, overweight, and now exposure to aircraft noise.

Another question they looked at was whether people can get used to noise. If subjects were exposed to 0, 30, and then 60 noise events, maybe the effects of noise would be attenuated, with less damage to vascular function. But this was not the case. Münzel found that there was a sensitization to noise. The 60 noise events caused much more vascular damage in subjects who experienced 30 noise events first, instead of no noise at all (0 noise events). 'I think just having noise before causes a sensitization of the vessels to have more damaged endothelium compared to when you start with 60 noise events directly', says Münzel. 'There's a priming effect of noise leading to vascular dysfunction and the vessels do not get used to noise without harm'.

Beeinflussung von Herz-Kreislauf-Risikofaktoren

- Wir können das Cholesterin senken
- Wir können den Blutdruck gut einstellen
- Wir können die Blutzuckerwerte optimieren
- Wir können mit dem Rauchen aufhören
- Fluglärm: einziger Risikofaktor, der nur durch die Politik und nicht durch den Patienten selbst beeinflusst werden kann

- Nach der **FLuG** Studie
- **FLuG-Risiko**: abgeschlossen und ausgewertet, zur Publikation eingereicht !
- **FluG-Rand**
 - Urteil Leipzig Bundesverwaltungsgericht 132 Überflüge in den Randstunden 22-23 und 5-6 Uhr sind erlaubt
- **FLuG – Prime**
- **Lärmwirkungsforschungsinstitut geplant**



Nigh-time aircraft noise exposure: flying towards arterial disease

Marietta Charakida and John E. Deanfield*

National Centre for Cardiovascular Prevention and Outcomes, Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences, UCL, London, UK

considered as the normal range for all noise exposures. It will be important to examine the effects of similar levels of noise on patients with more established cardiovascular disease in future studies.

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the study population

Parameter	Total (n=60)
Age (y)	61.8 ± 9.2
Male (n, %)	44 (73.3)
BMI (kg/m ²)	27.1 ± 3.7
Framingham Score	26.0 ± 14.3
Previous MI (n, %)	35(58.3)
CAD n (%)	50 (83.3)
1 - vessel disease	18 (30)
2	17 (28.3)
3	15 (25)

- Welche Fragen versuchen wir mit dieser Studie zu beantworten?
 - Wie reagieren Gefäße von Patienten mit einer koronaren Herzerkrankung mit Fluglärm?
 - Kann eine „State of the Art“ medikamentöse Therapie die Gefäße vor Patienten mit einer koronaren Herzerkrankung vor negativen Folgen schützen?
 - Welche Rolle spielt die Annoyance? Werden nur die Patienten mit einer Verschlechterung der Gefäßfunktion reagieren die sich über den Lärm ärgern, bzw. die Lärm sensitiv sind oder spielt dies keine Rolle?

- die Gutenberg Gesundheitsstudie
- Gestartet 2007
- Primärer Endpunkt:
 - Herzinfarkt
 - Tod durch Herzinfarkt





Gutenberg-Gesundheitsstudie

- ~15.000 deutschsprachige Bewohner der Stadt Mainz sowie der Landkreise Mainz-Bingen. Rekrutierung zum 31.3.2012 abgeschlossen
- Alter: 35 - 74 Jahre
- Stichprobe über die Einwohnermeldeämter, stratifiziert nach Alter und Geschlecht
- Follow-up Untersuchung nach 5 Jahren
- 15.000 wurden eingeschlossen vor der Eröffnung der neuen Landebahn

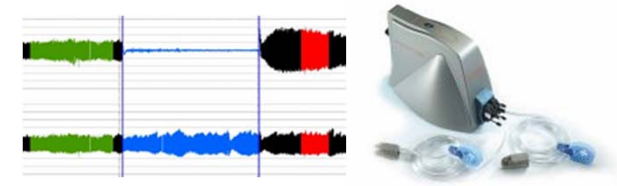
Reaktivität der Brachialarterie mittels US (Endothelfunktion)

PHILIPS HD11XE, XCelera; Brachial Analyzer



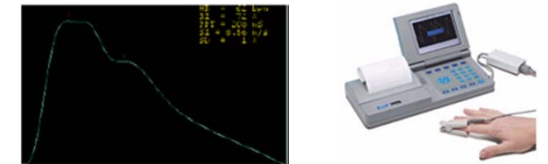
Volumenpulsuntersuchung (Endothelfunktion, arterielle Steifigkeit)

Itamar; Endo-PAT[®]



Pulskurvenanalyse (Endothelfunktion, arterielle Steifigkeit)

Micro Medical; PulseTrace1000[®]



Ruhe-Blutdruck, Ruhe-Herzfrequenz (liegende Position)

OMRON HEM 705-CP[®]



Ankle-brachial Index

Omron HEM 705-CP, ELCAT handydop, Boso Bosch&Sohn





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Mainzer Herz

8	42_clb09	Wenn Sie sich in dem Wohnraum befinden, in dem Sie sich hauptsächlich aufhalten, halten Sie die Fenster üblicherweise ... ?	1 2 3 4 5	Offen oder gekippt Einen Spalt geöffnet Geschlossen Unentschlossen / temperaturabhängig keine Angaben	
9	42_clb10	Welche Beschaffenheit haben Ihre Fenster in diesem Raum? Haben Sie... ?	1 2 3 4	Schallschutzfenster Doppelfenster oder Isolierverglasung Einfachfenster Keine Angaben	
0	42_clb11	Haben Sie einen vom Wohnraum getrennten Schlafraum?	0 1	Nein Ja	
11	42_clb12	Liegt der Schlafraum zu der Straße, die Ihrer Adresse entspricht?	0 1	Nein Ja	
12	42_clb13	Liegt der Schlafraum ... ?	1 2 3 4 5 6	Zur Hauptstraße Zur Nebenstraße Zum Innenhof mit geschlossener Bebauung Zum Innenhof mit offener Bebauung Zum Feld, Wald, etc. hin Keine Angaben	
13	42_clb14	Halten Sie die Fenster in diesem Raum beim Schlafen die meiste Zeit ... ?	1 2 3 4	Offen oder gekippt Einen Spalt geöffnet Geschlossen Unentschlossen / temperaturabhängig keine Angaben	
14	42_clb15	Welche Beschaffenheit haben Ihre Fenster im Schlafraum? Haben Sie... ?	1 2 3 4	Schallschutzfenster Doppelfenster oder Isolierverglasung Einfachfenster Keine Angaben	
15	42_clb16	Schlafen Sie mit Ohropax o.ä.?	0 1	Nein Ja	
16	42_clb17	Wie stark fühlen Sie sich tagsüber in den letzten Jahren durch Fluglärm belästigt?	1 2 3 4 5	überhaupt nicht gestört 2 3 4 äußerst gestört	

Zusammenfassung:

- Fluglärm induziert Bluthochdruck, Herzinfarkt und Schlaganfall
- Die schädigenden Wirkungen beginnen bereits bei mittleren Schallpegeln > 45 dBA
- Nachtfluglärmsimulation im Rahmen einer Feldstudie führt zu Störungen der Gefäßfunktion, die prognostische Bedeutung haben
- Fluglärm: ein neuer Herzkreislaufisikofaktor, den nur die Politik und nicht der Patient selbst beeinflussen kann

Forderungen:

- Die UM oder das Land müssen klagen
 - Sofortiges Anheben der Flughöhen
 - Verbot des Ausfahrens der Räder
 - Laute Flugzeuge muss Überfliegen der UM verboten werden
 - Deckelung der Flugbewegungen
 - Sofortiger runder Tisch
 - Ziel: Überflugverbot der UM
 - Verstärkte Mitnutzung des Flughafens Hahn, bringt Entlastung vor allem in den Randstunden
- AZ 7.2.2014



RESEARCH

Open Access

Exposure to aircraft and road traffic noise and associations with heart disease and stroke in six European countries: a cross-sectional study

Sarah Floud^{1,2}, Marta Blangiardo¹, Charlotte Clark³, Kees de Hoogh¹, Wolfgang Babisch⁴, Danny Houthuijs⁵, Wim Swart⁵, Göran Pershagen⁶, Klea Katsouyanni⁷, Manolis Velonakis⁸, Federica Vigna-Taglianti⁹, Ennio Cadum¹⁰ and Anna L Hansell^{1,11*}

Conclusions: Exposure to aircraft noise over many years may increase risks of heart disease and stroke, although more studies are needed to establish how much the risks associated with road traffic noise may be explained by air pollution.

EDITORIALS

Airport noise and cardiovascular disease

The link seems real: planners take note

Stephen Stansfeld *professor of psychiatry*

Centre for Psychiatry, Wolfson Institute of Preventive Medicine, Barts and the London School of Medicine, Queen Mary University of London, London EC1M 6BQ, UK

These studies provide preliminary evidence that aircraft noise exposure is not just a cause of annoyance, sleep disturbance, and reduced quality of life but may also increase morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular disease. The results imply that the siting of airports and consequent exposure to aircraft noise may have direct effects on the health of the surrounding population. Planners need to take this into account when expanding airports in heavily populated areas or planning new airports.

RESEARCH

Residential exposure to aircraft noise and hospital admissions for cardiovascular diseases: multi-airport retrospective study

Conclusions Despite limitations related to potential misclassification of exposure, we found a statistically significant association between exposure to aircraft noise and risk of hospitalization for cardiovascular diseases among older people living near airports.



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Toxikologie: Abgase ein Problem?



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Technische Anleitung:

Technische Anleitung zum Schutz gegen Lärm

Die **Technische Anleitung zum Schutz gegen Lärm**, kurz **TA Lärm**, ist eine Allgemeine **Verwaltungsvorschrift** in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, die dem Schutz der Allgemeinheit und der Nachbarschaft vor schädlichen Umwelteinwirkungen durch Geräusche dient. Bedeutung hat die TA Lärm für Genehmigungsverfahren von Gewerbe- und Industrieanlagen sowie zur nachträglichen Anordnung bei bereits bestehenden genehmigungsbedürftigen Anlagen. Sie ist nicht anzuwenden bei Straßenverkehrslärm, Schienenverkehrslärm, Fluglärm oder Sportlärm.

Die Immissionsrichtwerte für den Beurteilungspegel betragen für Immissionsorte **außerhalb** von Gebäuden:

Ziffer TA Lärm	Ausweisung	Immissionsrichtwert tags (6:00 bis 22:00 Uhr)	Immissionsrichtwert nachts (22:00 bis 6:00 Uhr)
6.1 a	Industriegebiete	70 dB(A)	70 dB(A)
6.1 b	Gewerbegebiete	65 dB(A)	50 dB(A)
6.1 c	Kern-, Dorf- und Mischgebiete	60 dB(A)	45 dB(A)
6.1 d	Allgemeine Wohngebiete	55 dB(A)	40 dB(A)
6.1 e	Reine Wohngebiete	50 dB(A)	35 dB(A)
6.1 f	Kurgebiete, Krankenhäuser und Pflegeanstalten	45 dB(A)	35 dB(A)



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Offener Brief an die Bundeskanzlerin

SEHR GEEHRTE FRAU DR. MERKEL,

Speziell fordern wir:

- 1) Ein **sofortiges Schließen der neuen Landebahn** bis umwelt- und anwohnerschonende Anflugverfahren implementiert worden sind
- 2) Einen **sofortigen Überflug-Stopp der Kliniken in Mainz**. Als erste Maßnahme muss ein so genannter Curved-Approach, der aktuell nur für Nachtflüge geplant ist, als Zwischenlösung eingeführt werden, um damit den Lärm über den Kliniken deutlich zu reduzieren.
- 3) Eine **sofortige Anhebung der Flughöhen der landenden Flugzeuge**, die gerade dramatisch abgesenkt wurden, und damit die Verlärmung der Gemeinden in unzumutbarer Weise gesteigert haben.
- 4) Die **Einführung eines kompletten Nachtflugverbots in der gesetzlichen Nachtzeit** und den Schutz der Tagesrandstunden, und zwar in der gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Zeit von 22 bis 6 Uhr morgens und nicht wie vorgesehen von 23 Uhr bis 5 Uhr morgens.
- 5) Ein **neues Fluglärmschutzgesetz**, das den Namen Lärmschutzgesetz auch verdient und die Menschen, nicht aber den Fluglärm, schützt. Es kann nicht angehen, dass mit mathematischer Akrobatik hier die Verlärmung der Bevölkerung legitimiert wird.
- 6) Eine **Gesetzesinitiative für den aktiven Schallschutz**, der schonende An- und Abflugverfahren für die betroffenen Kliniken ermöglichen soll. Hier sollte insbesondere der kontinuierliche Sinkflug zum Einsatz kommen, der ja z.B. **in Heathrow mit großem Erfolg** eingesetzt wird und uns hier bisher aus unverständlichen Gründen vorenthalten wird. Wenn der alleinige Grund, das Verfahren nicht einzuführen, damit verbundene Kapazitätseinbußen sind, ist dies aufgrund der Gesundheitsgefährdung menschenverachtend und als Begründung absolut inakzeptabel.
- 7) Die **gesetzliche Verpflichtung der Luftverkehrsindustrie** und der Behörden, alle aktuell verfügbaren technischen und organisatorischen Möglichkeiten zu nutzen, um die **Lärmbelastungen auf einen gesundheitlich unbedenklichen Wert zu reduzieren**. Ist ein Flugzeug zu laut, ist es nicht mit einer Strafe getan und das Starten und Landen in Frankfurt ist zu verbieten.

Sehr geehrte Frau Bundeskanzlerin, wir bitten Sie uns diese Punkte zu beantworten und nicht auf das Mediationsverfahren hinzuweisen, da sie als Bundeskanzlerin für die Einhaltung des Grundgesetzes verantwortlich sind das das Recht auf körperliche Unversehrtheit garantiert Art2 GG. Wir laden Sie hiermit zu uns nach Mainz ein, um einen dringend notwendigen Dialog zur Lösung dieses Anliegens zu beginnen.

Forderungen:

Pressemitteilung



Mehr geht nicht – Fluglärm macht krank Deutsche Herzstiftung fordert striktes Nachtflugverbot

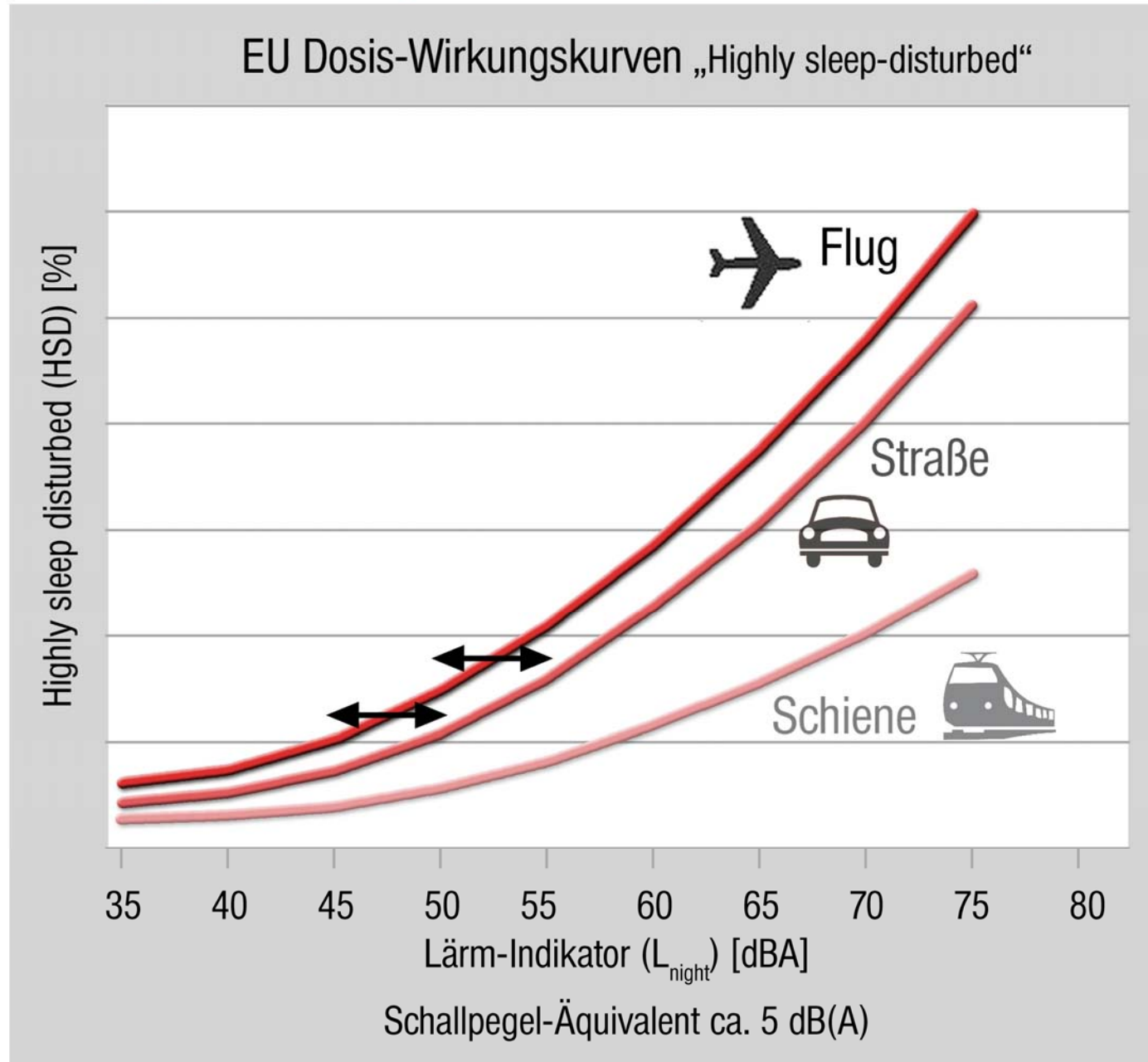
(Frankfurt a. M., 29. Februar 2012) Die Deutsche Herzstiftung fordert ein striktes Nachtflugverbot von 22 bis 6 Uhr. Damit appelliert die Patientenorganisation an das Bundesverwaltungsgericht in Leipzig, sich für ein striktes Nachtflugverbot zu entscheiden und damit dem neuen medizinischen Kenntnisstand Rechnung zu tragen. „Das Nachtflugverbot ist unverzichtbar“, betont der Herzspezialist Prof. Dr. med. Thomas Meinertz, Vorsitzender der Deutschen Herzstiftung. „Dauernde hohe Belastung durch Fluglärm macht krank – das haben wissenschaftliche Studien gezeigt. Die hohen Lärmpegel führen zu einer Ausschüttung von Stresshormonen und damit zu Bluthochdruck, einem der wichtigsten Risikofaktoren für Herzerkrankungen und Schlaganfall. Schon tagsüber ist der Fluglärm vielerorts nicht zumutbar.



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Schlafstörungen am meisten durch Fluglärm

Vergleich: Fluglärm – Straßenverkehrslärm

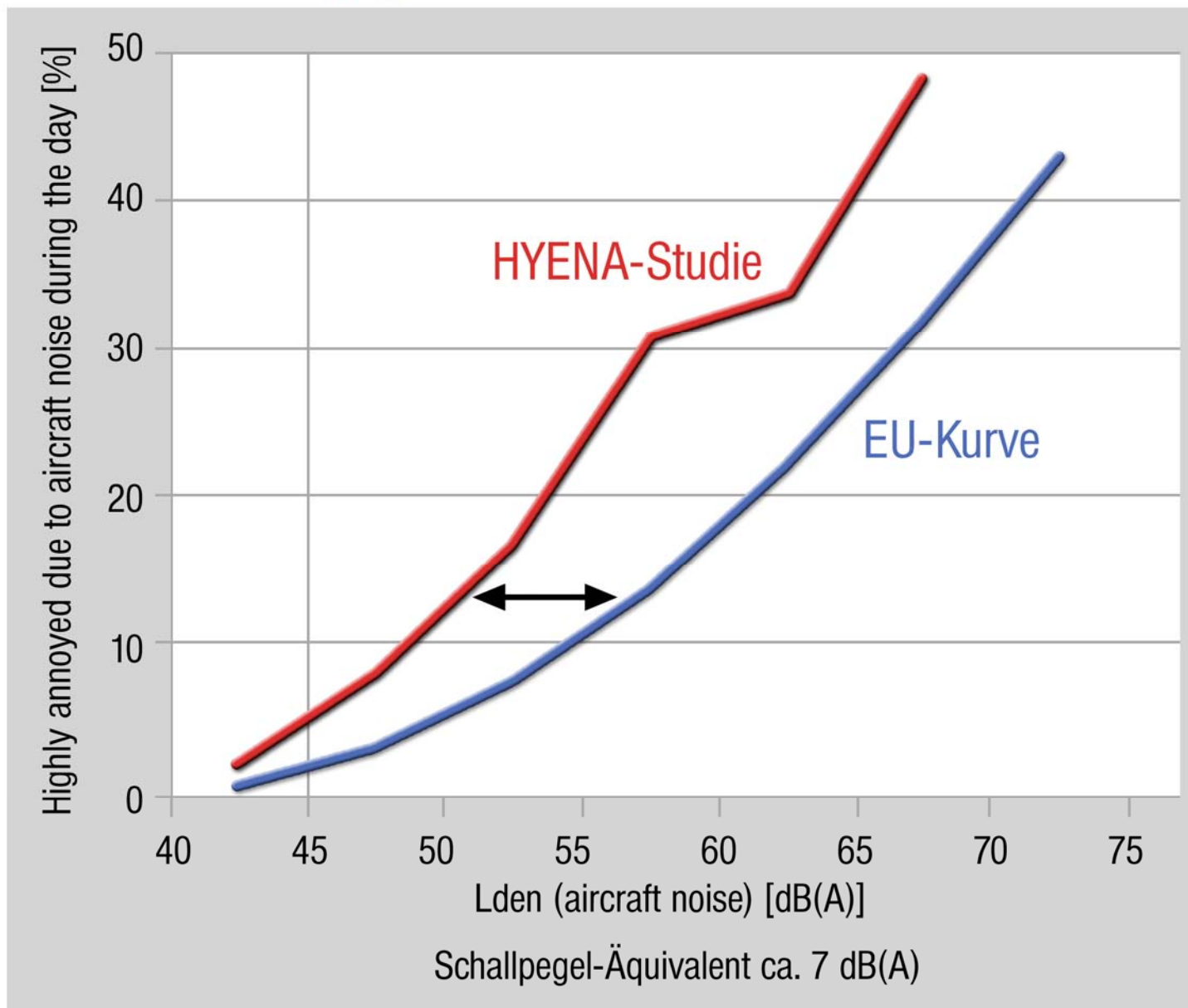




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**Belästigungswirkung deutlich höher als
die EU erwartet**

Zunahme der Fluglärm-Belästigung gegenüber früheren Studien





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Wie sind denn die gesetzlichen Richtlinien?

Contents

Foreword

Preface

Executive summary

1. Introduction

2. Noise sources and their measurement

3. Adverse health effects of noise

4. Guideline values

5. Noise management

6. Conclusions and recommendations

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4. Guideline Values

1. [Introduction](#)
2. [Specific Effects](#)
 1. [Interference with communication](#)
 2. [Noise-induced hearing impairment](#)
 3. [Sleep disturbance effects](#)
 4. [Cardiovascular and psychophysiological effects](#)
 5. [Mental health effects](#)
 6. [Effects on performance](#)
 7. [Annoyance responses](#)
 8. [Effects on social behaviour](#)
3. [Specific Environments](#)
 1. [Dwellings](#)
 2. [Schools and preschools](#)
 3. [Hospitals](#)
 4. [Ceremonies, festivals and entertainment events](#)
 5. [Sounds through headphones](#)
 6. [Impulsive sounds from toys, fireworks and firearms](#)
 7. [Parkland and conservation areas](#)
4. [Guideline Values](#)

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4.3.2 Schools and preschools

For schools, the critical effects of noise are on speech interference, disturbance of information extraction (e.g. comprehension and reading acquisition), message communication and annoyance. To be able to hear and understand spoken messages in classrooms, the background sound pressure level should not exceed 35 dB LAeq during teaching sessions. For hearing impaired children, an even lower sound pressure level may be needed. The reverberation time in the classroom should be about 0.6 s, and preferably lower for hearing-impaired children. For assembly halls and cafeterias in school buildings, the reverberation time should be less than 1 s. For outdoor playgrounds, the sound pressure level of the noise from external sources should not exceed 55 dB LAeq, the same value given for outdoor residential areas in daytime.

For preschools, the same critical effects and guideline values apply as for schools. In bedrooms in preschools during sleeping hours, the guideline values for bedrooms in dwellings should be used.

4.3.3 Hospitals

For most spaces in hospitals, the critical effects of noise are on sleep disturbance, annoyance and communication interference, including interference with warning signals. The LAmax of sound events during the night should not exceed 40 dB indoors. For wardrooms in hospitals, the guideline values indoors are 30 dB LAeq, together with 40 dB LAmax during the night. During the day and evening the guideline value indoors is 30 dB LAeq. The maximum level should be measured with the instrument set at "Fast".

Since patients have less ability to cope with stress, the equivalent sound pressure level should not exceed 35 dB LAeq in most rooms in which patients are being treated or observed. Particular attention should be given to the sound pressure levels in intensive care units and operating theatres. Sound inside incubators may result in health problems, including sleep disturbance, and may lead to hearing impairment in neonates. Guideline values for sound pressure levels in incubators must await future research.



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Table 4.1: Guideline values for community noise in specific environments.

Specific environment	Critical health effect(s)	LAeq [dB]	Time base [hours]	L _{Amax, fast} [dB]
Outdoor living area	Serious annoyance, daytime and evening	55	16	-
	Moderate annoyance, daytime and evening	50	16	-
Dwelling, indoors	Speech intelligibility and moderate annoyance, daytime and evening	35	16	
Inside bedrooms	Sleep disturbance, night-time	30	8	45
Outside bedrooms	Sleep disturbance, window open (outdoor values)	45	8	60
School class rooms and pre-schools, indoors	Speech intelligibility, disturbance of information extraction, message communication	35	during class	-
Pre-school Bedrooms, indoors	Sleep disturbance	30	sleeping-time	45
School, playground outdoor	Annoyance (external source)	55	during play	-
Hospital, ward rooms, indoors	Sleep disturbance, night-time	30	8	40
	Sleep disturbance, daytime and evenings	30	16	-
Hospitals, treatment rooms, indoors	Interference with rest and recovery	#1		
Industrial,	Hearing impairment	70	24	110
commercial, shopping and traffic areas, indoors and Outdoors				
Ceremonies, festivals and entertainment events	Hearing impairment (patrons:<5 times/year)	100	4	110
Public addresses, indoors and outdoors	Hearing impairment	85	1	110
Music through headphones/ Earphones	Hearing impairment (free-field value)	85 #4	1	110
Impulse sounds from toys, fireworks and firearms	Hearing impairment (adults)	-	-	140 #2
	Hearing impairment (children)	-	-	120 #2
Outdoors in parkland and conservation areas	Disruption of tranquillity	#3		

#1: as low as possible;

#2: peak sound pressure (not L_{Amax, fast}), measured 100 mm from the ear;

#3: existing quiet outdoor areas should be preserved and the ratio of intruding noise to natural background sound should be kept low;

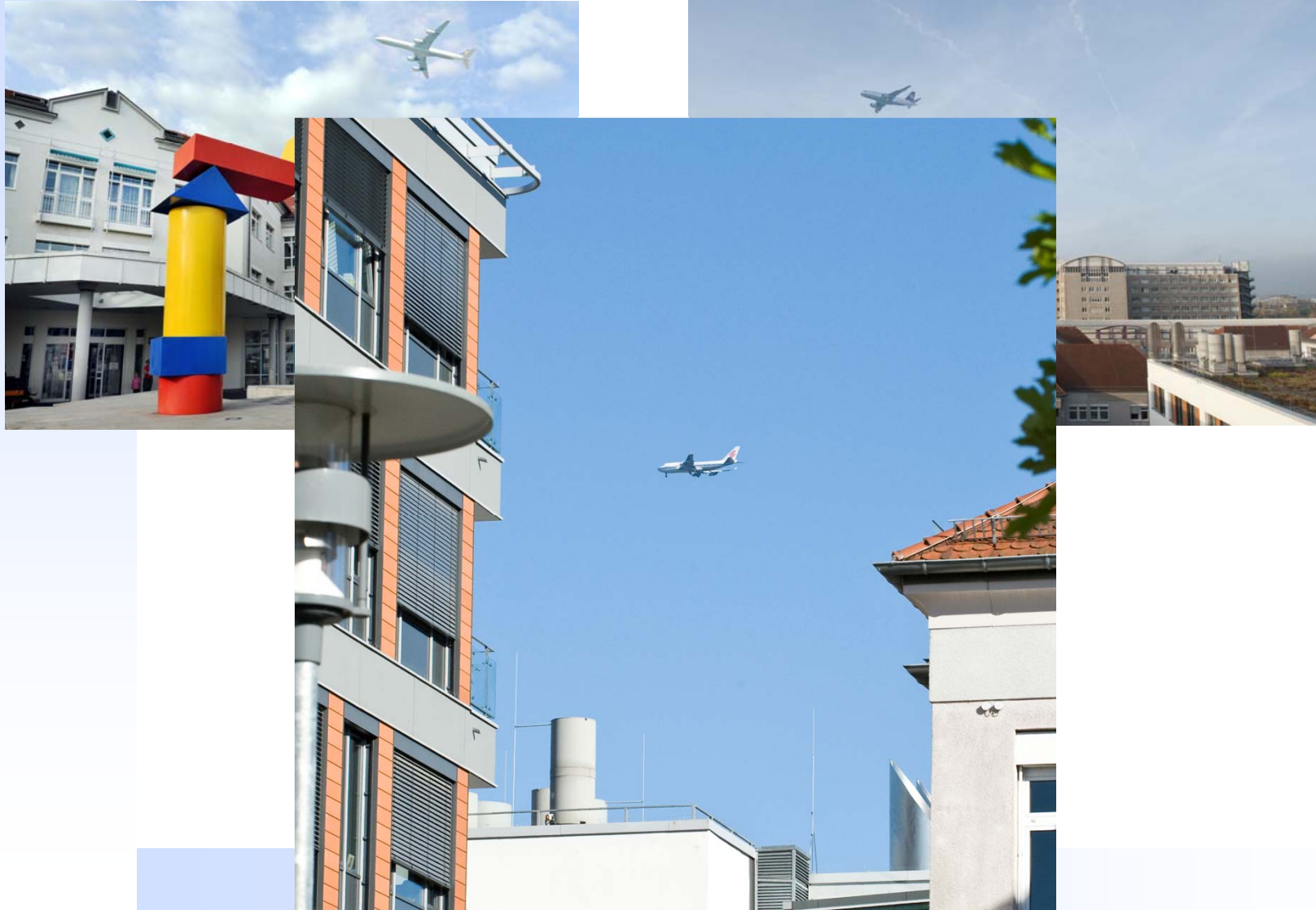
#4: under headphones, adapted to free-field values



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Fluglärmmentwicklung in Mainz mit Inbetriebnahme der neuen Landebahn

Überfliegen Kinderklinik, Herzchirurgie und Innere





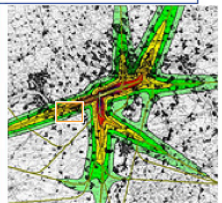
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Fluglärm 2005 über Universitätsmedizin Gelände und Vinzenzkrankenhaus bei OSTWIND

Fluglärmkonturen Frankfurt am Main

Jahr 2005

Maßstab	Ausschnittgröße
<input type="radio"/> 1:640.000	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/> 1:320.000	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/> 1:160.000	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/> 1: 80.000	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
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Legende

<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=40-45dB	<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=55-60dB
<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=45-50dB	<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=60-65dB
<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=50-55dB	<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=65-70dB
<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=55-60dB	<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=70-75dB

Variante wählen:

(alle Kombinationen möglich)

- Jahr 2005
- Jahr 2020 (Ausbaufall / ohne Maßnahmen Anti-Lärm-Pakt)

- Westbetriebsrichtung
- Tag
- Ostbetriebsrichtung
- Nacht

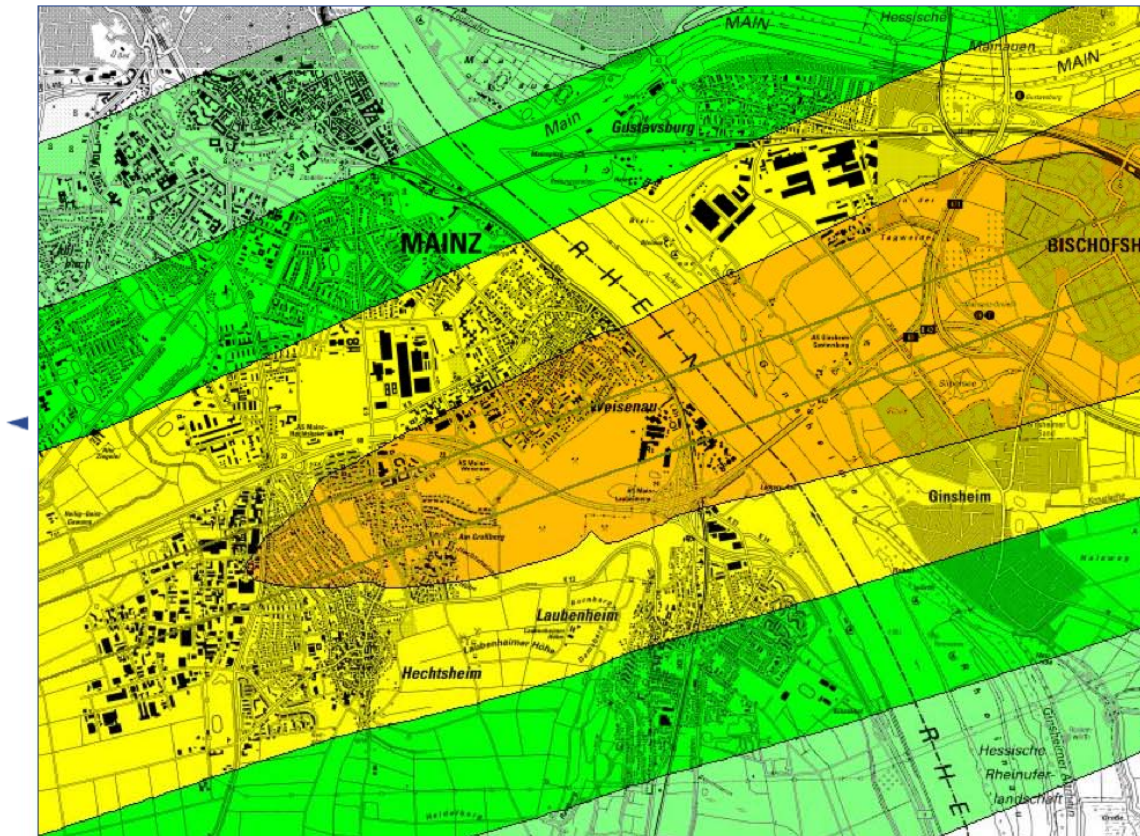
Anflugrouten modifiziert, DES aus den Ergänzungen der Planfeststellungsunterlagen vom 07.09.2006 mit 259.698 Flugbewegungen / 6 verkehrsreichsten Monate, nachts 11,5%, berechnet nach dem AzB-Verfahren mit den Daten der AzB_99 mit q=3, (Berücksichtigung der Geländehöhen)

Impressum

Home

40-45 dBA

Klicken Sie in die Karte, um Pegelwerte abzufragen



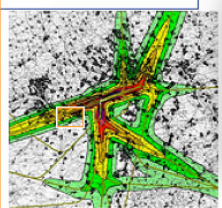
Was bedeuten die dB-Werte und wieso können sich die Lärmkarten beim Ausbaufall noch ändern?

[Wichtige Informationen zum Verständnis der Karten](#)

Fluglärmkonturen
Frankfurt am Main

Jahr 2020

Maßstab	Auschnittgröße
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<input type="radio"/> 1:320.000	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/> 1:160.000	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/> 1: 80.000	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/> 1: 40.000	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



Bis zu 54 dBA

Legende

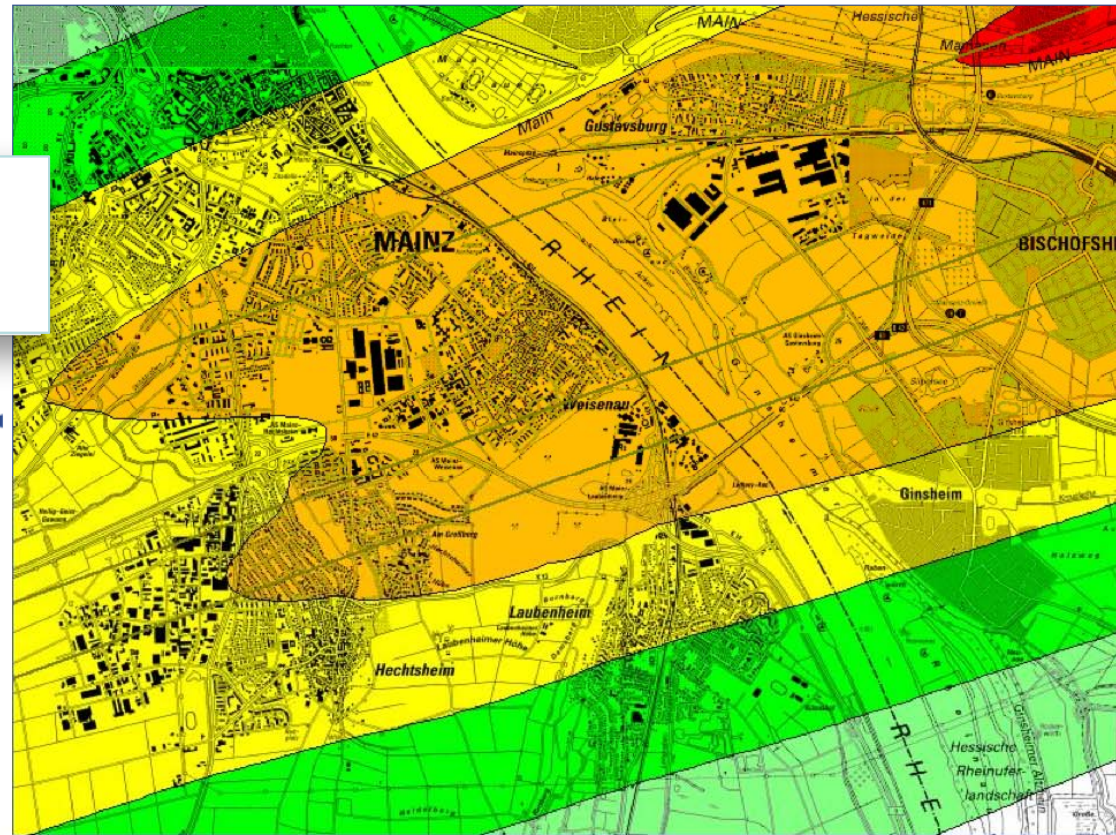
<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=40-45dB	<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=55-60dB
<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=45-50dB	<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=60-65dB
<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=50-55dB	<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=65-70dB
<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=55-60dB	<input type="checkbox"/> Leq3=70-75dB

Variante wählen:
(alle Kombinationen möglich)

- Jahr 2005
 - Jahr 2020 (Ausbaufall / ohne Maßnahmen Anti-Lärm -Pakt)
 - Westbetriebsrichtung
 - Ostbetriebsrichtung
 - Tag
 - Nacht
- Anflugrouten modifiziert, DES aus den Ergänzungen der Planfeststellungsunterlagen vom 07.09.2006 mit 368.030 Flugbewegungen / 6 verkehrsreichsten Monate, nachts 8%, berechnet nach dem A_{ZB}-Verfahren mit den Daten der A_{ZB} 99 mit q=3, (Berücksichtigung der Geländehöhen)

[Impressum](#) [Home](#)

Klicken Sie in die Karte, um Pegelwerte abzufragen



Was bedeuten die dB-Werte und wieso können sich die Lärmkarten beim Ausbaufall noch ändern?

[Wichtige Informationen zum Verständnis der Karten](#)

In der direkten Verlängerung der neuen Landebahn liegt die einzige Universitätsklinik in Rheinland Pfalz

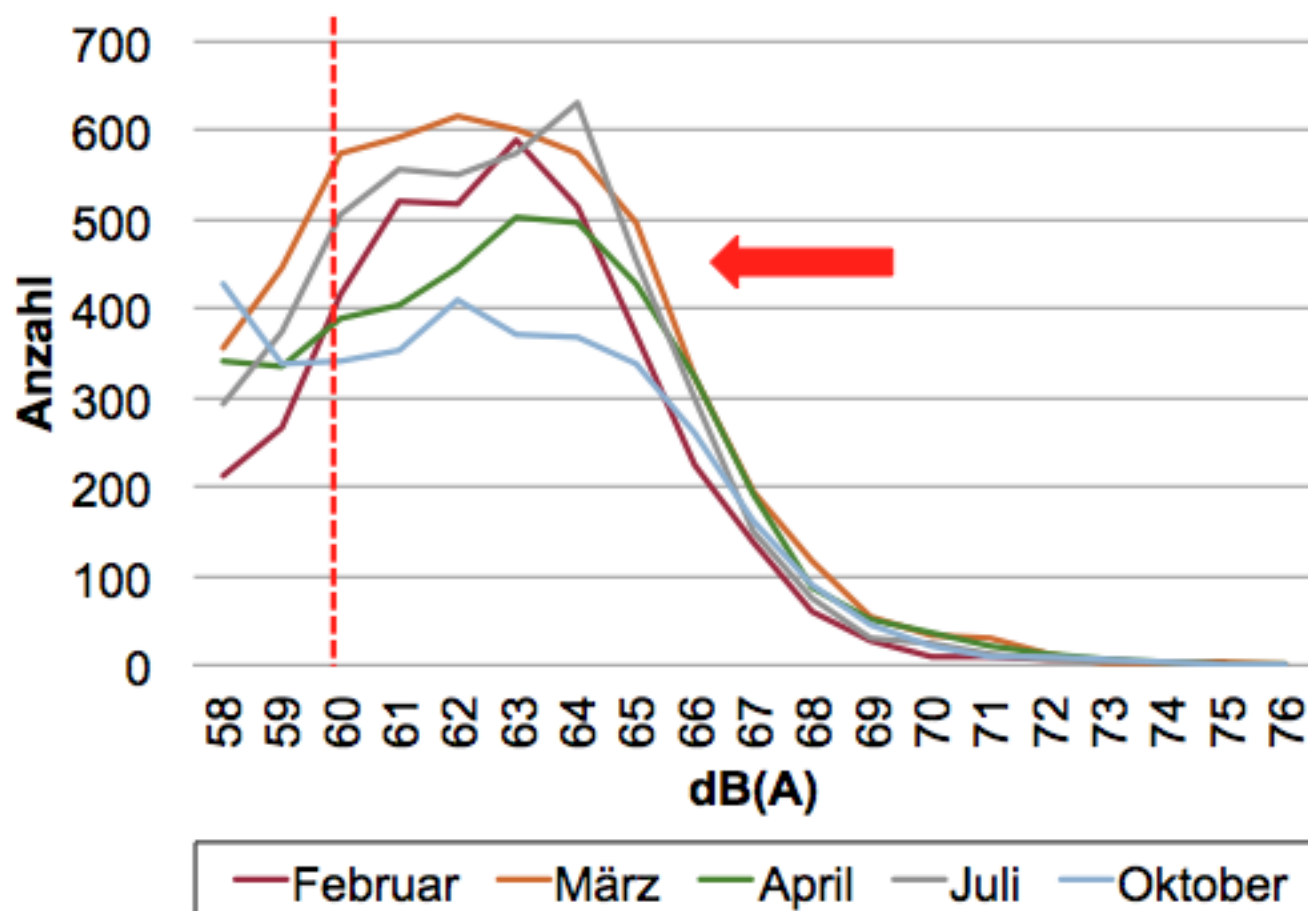


Maximalpegelverteilung ganztags



Rheinland-Pfalz

LANDESAMT FÜR UMWELT,
WASSERWIRTSCHAFT UND
GEWERBEAUF SICHT



Huss A, Spoerri A, Egger M, Roosli M. Aircraft noise, air pollution, and mortality from myocardial infarction.

Epidemiology 2011;21:829–836.

A large cohort study in Switzerland reported an increased mortality due to myocardial infarction with increasing exposure levels and duration of aircraft noise, with a non-significant hazard ratio of 1.3 when persons exposed to noise levels (L_{DN}) ≥ 60 dB compared with those exposed to < 45 dB after adjustment for several individual and geographical variables, including air pollution. As mentioned above, this hazard ratio increased to 1.5 (CI = 1.0–2.2; $P < 0.10$) and was significant when only residents exposed to noise for at least 15 years were included.⁸⁴ In contrast, none of the other end-



Anzahl der Fluglärmereignisse im Tagesgang

