

# HOW ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE AFFECTS HUMAN HEALTH

A very brief introduction to the science

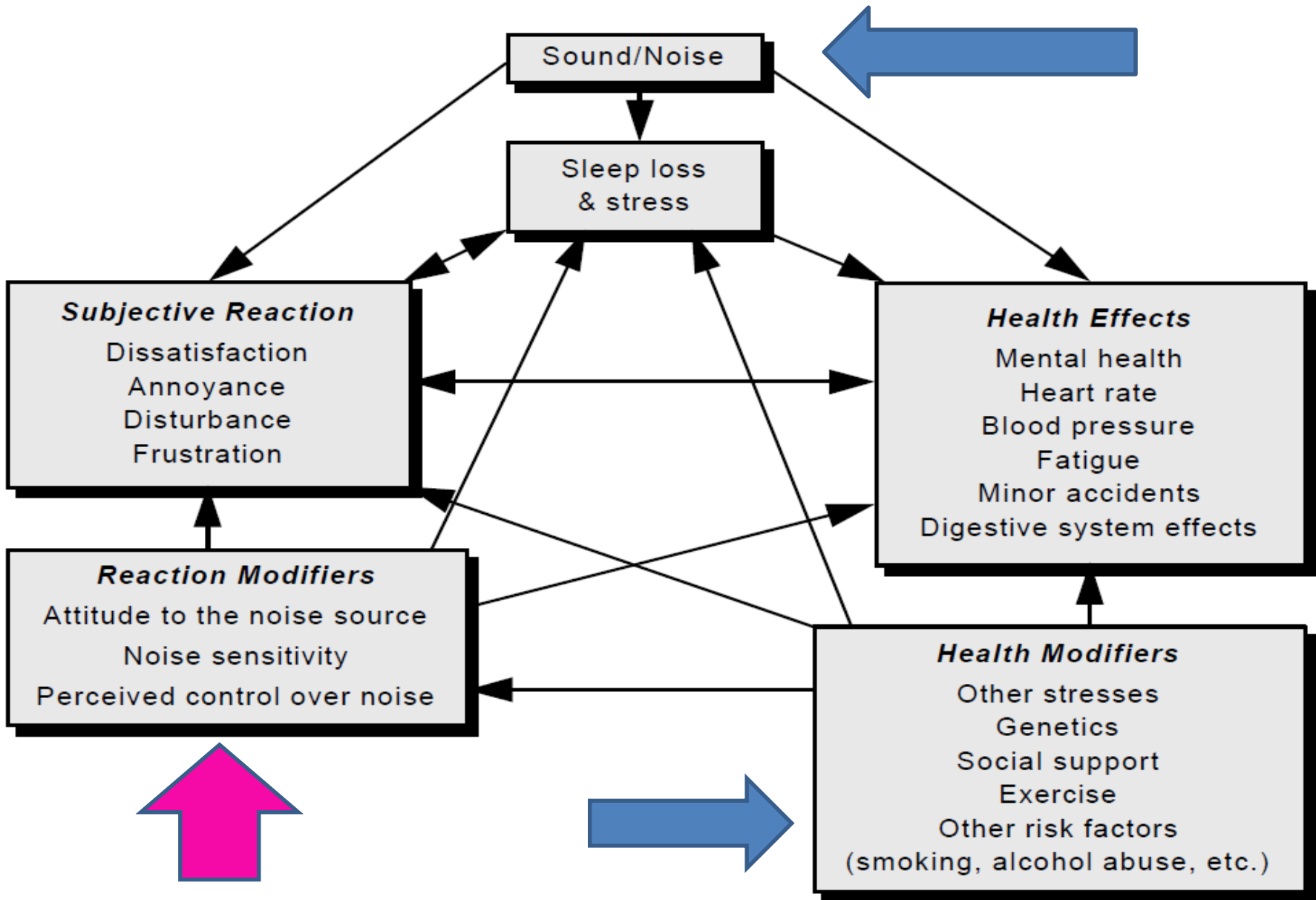
**Bernard Berry**

**Director, Berry Environmental Ltd**

**[bernard@bel-acoustics.co.uk](mailto:bernard@bel-acoustics.co.uk)**







Model of “causal connections” between noise, community reaction modifiers and health effects. From R F S Job. ICA Trondheim. 1995

# “Simplified” Noise Reaction Model

Sound exposure



Disturbance of intended activities



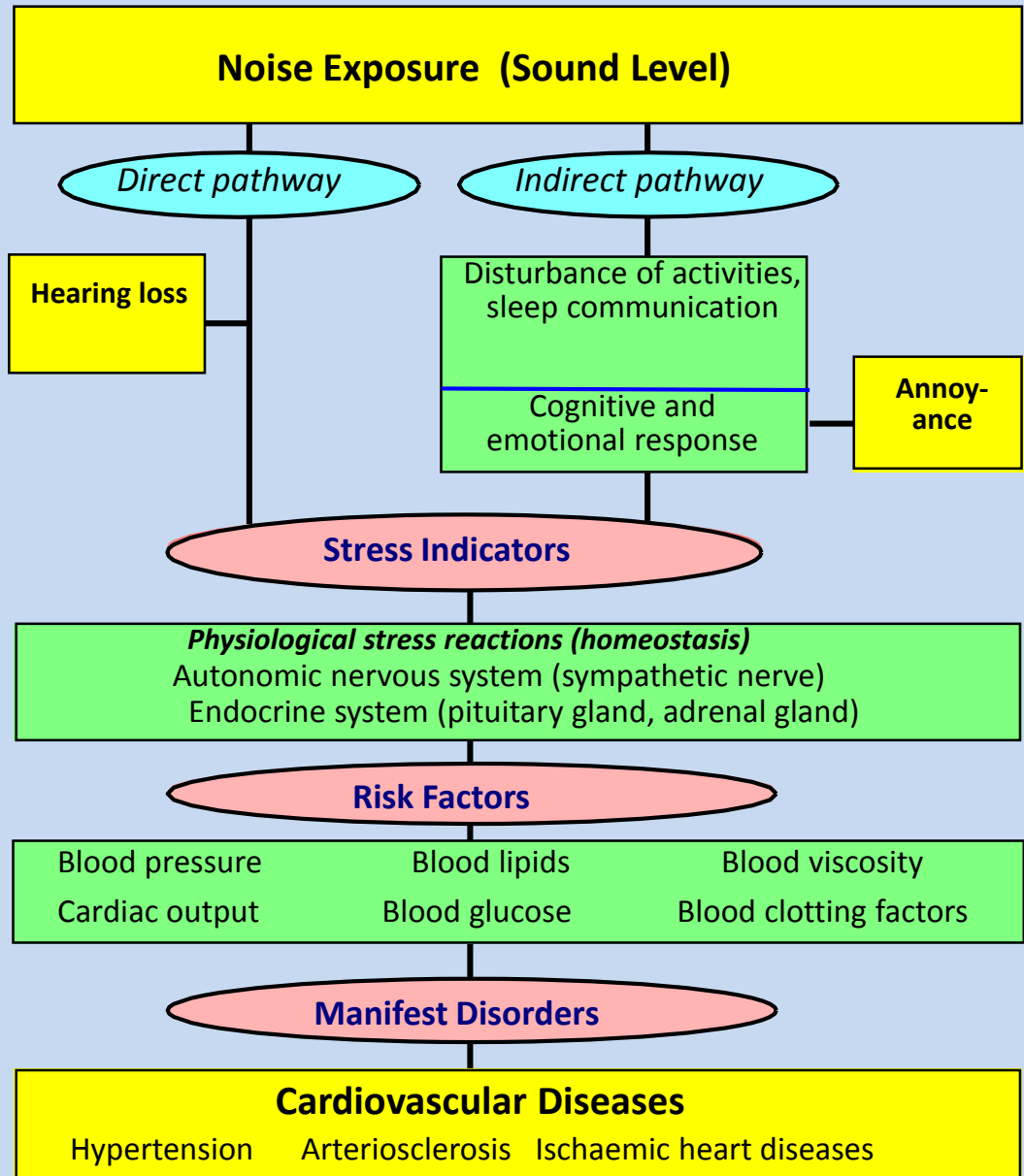
Stress indicators



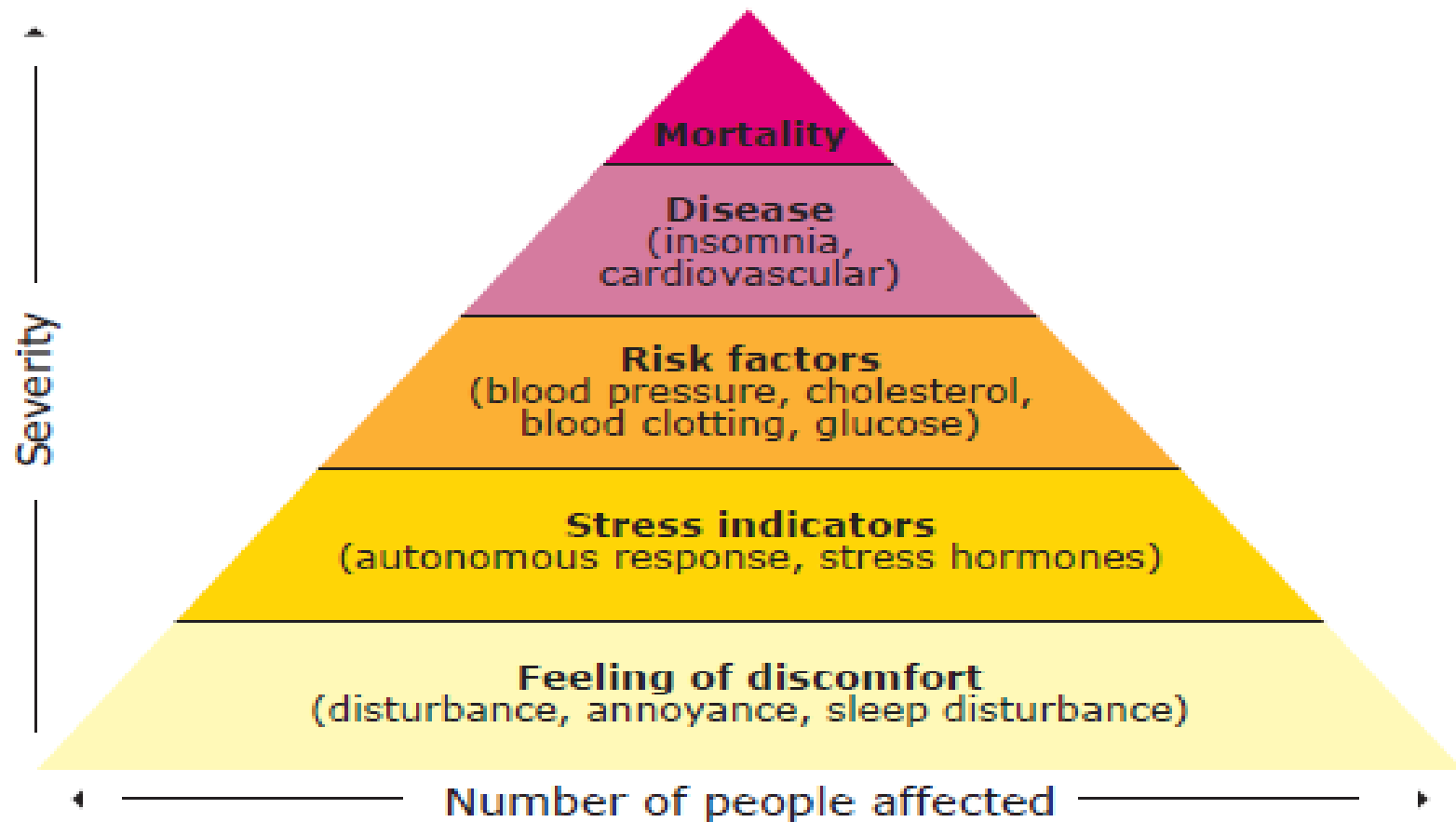
Biological risk factors



Cardiovascular diseases



**Figure 1.1 Pyramid of effects (WHO 1972 – modified)<sup>iv</sup>**



**Source:** Babisch, W, 2002<sup>xvii</sup>.

# **STRENGTH OF SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE \* FOR VARIOUS EFFECTS OF NOISE**

\* Using accepted World Health Organisation WHO criteria

# IARC evidence categories

International Agency for Research on Cancer



<http://www.iarc.fr/>

**‘Sufficient’**: a relationship has been observed between noise exposure and a specific health effect . Chance, bias, and confounding factors can be ruled out with reasonable confidence;

**‘Limited’**: an association has been observed between noise exposure and a specific health effect. Chance, bias, and confounding factors **cannot** be ruled out with reasonable confidence;

**‘Inadequate’**: the available studies are of insufficient quality, lack the consistency or statistical power to permit a conclusion regarding the presence or absence of a causal relationship;

**‘Lacking’**: several adequate studies are mutually consistent in **not** showing a positive association between exposure and health effects

Effect	Strength of evidence	Comment
<b>Annoyance</b>	Sufficient	Complex interaction with other health effects and non-acoustic factors
<b>Cardiovascular – IHD, AMI, hypertension</b>	Sufficient	Importance of; <b>confounding factors</b> , e.g air pollution <b>modifying factors</b> , e.g. length of residence
<b>Sleep - awakenings</b>	Sufficient	A certain number of spontaneous awakenings is normal
<b>Sleep – self reported disturbance</b>	Sufficient	Subject to bias
<b>Cognitive performance - reading age</b>	Sufficient	Primary school age only Less evidence for other cognitive effects, memory etc .. Long term ?
<b>Mental Health, psychiatric disorders</b>	Lacking, Inconclusive	Some evidence of symptoms, but not of severe clinical disorders
<b>Sleep - long term effects</b>	Lacking, Inconclusive	Complex mechanisms underlying long-term effects, many factors
<b>Hearing impairment</b>	NONE at environmental noise levels < 75 dBA	

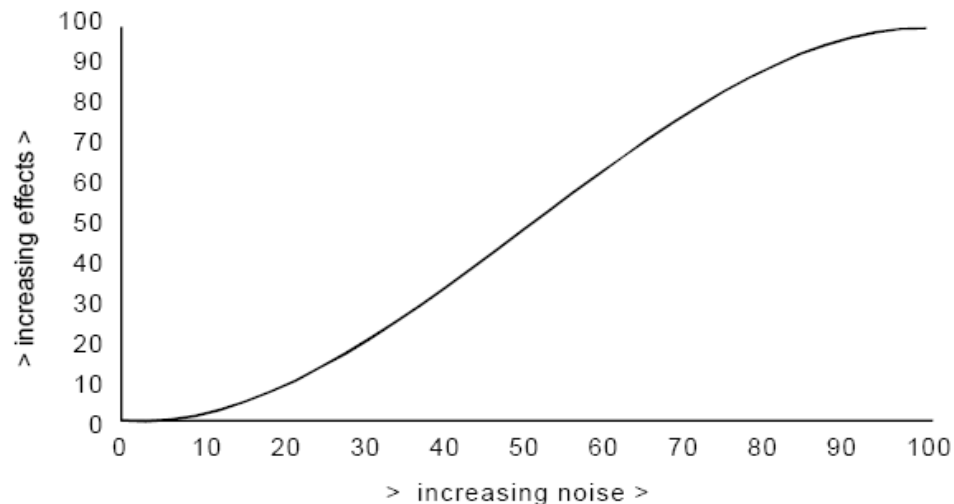


# Exposure – response relationships

examples ..... Issues

\* ANNOYANCE

\* CARDIOVASCULAR EFFECTS



# ANNOYANCE

**Annoyance** - *“any feeling of resentment, displeasure, discomfort and irritation occurring when a noise intrudes into someone’s thoughts and moods or interferes with activity”.*

**NPL Report CMAM 16 1998**

*“Annoyance is an emotional state connected to feelings of discomfort, anger, depression and helplessness “*

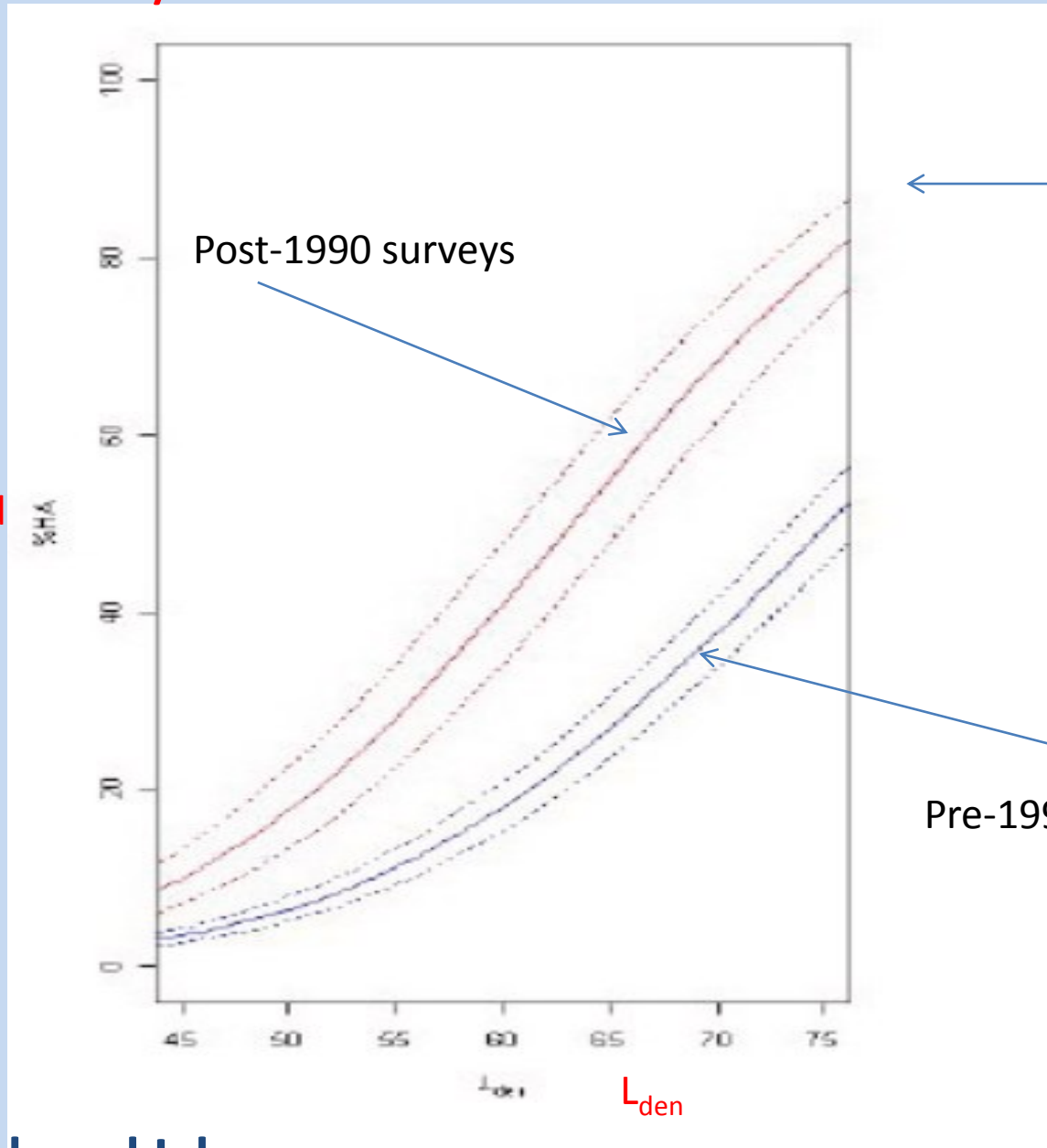
**EEA Good Practice Guide 2010**

Measured by Social Survey questions and Category Rating scales

NOT ANNOYING AT ALL 1 2 3 4 5 6  8 9 10 HIGHLY ANNOYING

**EEA 2010 . Good practice guide on noise exposure and potential health effects.  
EEA Technical Report 11/2010**

%Highly annoyed



**%Highly Annoyed and Lden**