

Table 9--Estimated Reductions in Incidence of PM2.5-Related Health Effects in 2016 a

Health effect	Number of reduced cases
Adult Premature Mortality	
Pope et al., (2002) (age >30).	4,200. (1,200 to 7,200).
Laden et al., (2006) (age >25).	11,000. (5,000 to 17,000).
Infant Premature Mortality (<1 year).	20. (-22 to 61).
Chronic Bronchitis.....	2,800. (88 to 5,600).
Non-fatal heart attacks (age >18).	4,700. (1,200 to 8,300).
Hospital admissions--respiratory (all ages).	830. (330 to 1,300).
Hospital admissions--cardiovascular (age >18).	1,800. (1,200 to 2,200).
Emergency room visits for asthma (age <18).	3,100. (1,600 to 4,700).
Acute bronchitis (age 8-12)..	6,300. (-1,400 to 14,000).
Lower respiratory symptoms (age 7-14).	80,000. (31,000 to 130,000).
Upper respiratory symptoms (asthmatics age 9-11).	60,000. (11,000 to 110,000).
Asthma exacerbation (asthmatics 6-18).	130,000. (4,500 to 450,000).
Lost work days (ages 18-65)..	540,000. (460,000 to 620,000).
Minor restricted-activity days (ages 18-65).	3,200,000. (2,600,000 to 3,800,000).