Peru, along with other low and middle-income countries (LMICs) is experience a transition in the burden of disease from infectious diseases to chronic diseases. Air pollution, both ambient and indoor, is a major risk factor for chronic disease of the lungs and heart. Air pollution is known to vary by geography due to differences in both regional development and individual behaviors. Characterizing the airborne exposures faced by Peruvians in both urban and rural areas is critical to understanding the contribution of air pollution to rising chronic disease and to inform interventions that reduce exposures.

To accomplish this aim, a study of household air pollution and clinical outcomes, known as CRONICAS, was conducted in Lima and Puno, Peru in 2014-2015.

48 hour direct-reading measurements of PM2.5 at one-minute temporal resolution were taken in roughly 300 households in Lima (urban) and 300 households in Puno (rural).