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Editorial Highlights on Environmental Water Pollution

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Editorial

Journal of Environmental and analytical Toxicology commemorates its decade long service to the scientific community by consistently publishing peer-reviewed articles and tracking the progress and significant advancements in the field of oral health. Ever since its inception in the year 2010, in addition to regular issue releases on a quarterly basis, this trans disciplinary journal is also releasing special issues and conference proceedings from time to time, thus comprehensively covering a wide range of topics and emerging challenges in environmental related problems to explore advanced research areas within this field. The journal focuses on application oriented research on harmful effects of various chemical, biological, and physical agents on individual living organisms. The Journal, Environmental & Analytical Toxicology is of highest standards in terms of quality. In this issue some of the recent and impactful research articles that were published by the journal will be discussed.

Water contamination happens when unsafe substances—regularly synthetic compounds or microorganisms—sully a stream, waterway, lake, sea, spring, or other waterway, debasing water quality and delivering it harmful to people or the environment. Water is remarkably defenseless against contamination. Known as a "widespread dissolvable," water can break up a larger number of substances than some other fluid on earth. It's the explanation we have Kool-Aid and splendid blue cascades. It's additionally why water is so effectively contaminated. Poisonous substances from ranches, towns, and plants promptly disintegrate into and blend in with it, causing water contamination.

Globally, due to the increasing population, the demand for food is proportionally increasing and land fragmentation equally [1]. To increase agricultural productivity, hundreds of active ingredients and tens of thousands of pesticides formulations are produced each year [2]. Pesticides poisoning is increasing globally with pesticide self-poisoning being one of the most commonly used methods of suicide [3]. Worldwide, on an annual basis, an average of 258,234 deaths (with a plausible range of 233,997 to 325,907) deaths from pesticide self-poisoning is seen accounting for 30% (ranging from 27% to 37%) of the global suicides [3]. However, the magnitude of the problem in terms of poisoning classification and the global distribution of these cases and deaths is essentially missing for developing countries [3]. This is partly due to insufficiently trained clinicians on pesticide toxicology and inappropriate pesticide poisoning case registration at Health unit level yet pesticide poisoning information and surveillance in prevention and improvement on management of patients of pesticide poisoning is important.

The UN- Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) in 1985 released a voluntary code of conduct for the pesticides industry with an intention of reducing harm due to pesticides poisoning in addition the World Health Organisation (WHO) set standards for restricting extremely and highly hazardous pesticides for access. But due to limited government resources in developing countries the impact of pesticides poisoning reduction has not yet been realised though positive changes are registered in countries which adhered to the WHO guidelines [4].

Pesticides poisoning is an on-going health challenge that has not been prioritised yet by the country's health sector. Non intentional poisoning forms majority of the cases with Organophosphates as the major pesticide of exposure while children <12 years as the most affected age group. This study serves as a guide for the country to build a robust pesticide poisoning surveillance and poisoning management system and pesticide access control mechanisms.

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