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Fight against Air Pollution

Mengjiao Li*

Center of Air Pollution Control, Nanyang, P.R China

Opinion

Air pollution is defined as the release of pollutants into the atmosphere that are harmful to human health and the environment as a whole. According to the World Health Organization, air pollution kills approximately seven million people per year around the world. Nine out of ten people now breathe air that exceeds the WHO's pollution guideline levels, with individuals in low- and middle-income nations bearing the brunt of the burden. Air pollution is the contamination of air caused by the presence of compounds in the atmosphere that are hazardous to human and other living beings' health, as well as to the environment and materials. Gases such as ammonia, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxides, methane, carbon dioxide, and chlorofluorocarbons, particles, and living molecules are all examples of air pollution. Air pollution can cause diseases, allergies, and even death in humans; it can also hurt other living species like animals and food crops, as well as impair the natural environment and the built environment. Both human activity and natural processes have the potential to cause pollution.

Air pollution is any chemical, physical, or biological factor that contaminates the indoor or outdoor environment and alters the natural properties of the atmosphere. Air pollution is commonly caused by household combustion devices, motor vehicles, industrial operations, and forest fires. Particulate matter, carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and sulphur dioxide are all serious public health concerns. Air pollution, both outside and inside, is a leading cause of respiratory and other ailments, as well as a significant source of morbidity and mortality. Every year, an estimated seven million people die as a result of air pollution around the world. According to WHO data, nearly all of the world's population (99%) breathes air that exceeds WHO guideline limits and contains high levels of pollutants, with low- and middle-income nations bearing the brunt of the burden. The WHO is assisting countries.

The effects of air pollution on the human body vary depending on the type of pollutant, the time and intensity of exposure, and other factors such as a person's personal health risks and the cumulative effects of various pollutants or stressors. These are the two most common types of pollution in the air. When pollutants from burning fossil fuels react with sunlight, smog (also known as ground-level ozone) forms. Soot (also known as particulate matter) is made up of microscopic particles of chemicals, soil, smoke, dust, or allergies that are carried in the air as gas or solids. Smog and soot have similar sources. "Both come from automobiles and trucks, factories, power plants, incinerators, engines, and basically anything that combusts fossil fuels like coal, gas, or natural gas. The discharge of various gases, finely divided particles, or finely dispersed liquid aerosols into the atmosphere at rates that exceed the natural ability of the environment to dissipate, dilute, or absorb them is referred to as air pollution. These compounds may reach airborne concentrations that have negative health, economic, or aesthetic consequences [1-5].

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***Address for Correspondence:** Mengjiao Li, Center of Air Pollution Control, Nanyang, P.R China, E-mail: mengjiaoli@gmail.com*

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