

Introduction to Effects of Pollution on Human Health and Environment

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Editorial

Many creatures, including humans, are susceptible to poor air quality. Respiratory sickness, cardiovascular disease, throat irritation, chest discomfort, and congestion can all be caused by ozone pollution. Water pollution kills over 14,000 people per day, largely as a result of untreated sewage contaminating drinking water in underdeveloped nations. In India, an estimated 500 million people do not have access to a functional toilet. In 2013, over 10 million people became ill with waterborne infections, with 1,535 people dying; the majority of them were children. Almost 500 million Chinese people do not have access to clean drinking water. According to a 2010 study, China's air pollution causes 1.2 million premature deaths per year. The excessive amounts of pollution that China has been experiencing for a long time can harm residents' health and cause various ailments. In 2007, the World Health Organization projected that air pollution kills half a million Indians per year. According to studies, the number of individuals slain in the United States each year might be above 50,000.

Skin irritations and rashes can result from oil spills. Hearing loss, high blood pressure, stress, and sleep disruption are all caused by noise pollution. Mercury has been related to neurologic symptoms and developmental delays in children. The elderly are particularly vulnerable to ailments brought on by air pollution. Those who have heart or lung problems are at a higher risk. Children and newborns are also at grave danger. Lead, as well as other heavy metals, has been linked to neurological issues. Chemical and radioactive chemicals have the potential to cause cancer and birth abnormalities [1,2].

According to a study published in October 2017 by the Lancet Commission on Pollution and Health, global pollution, specifically toxic air, water, soils, and workplaces, kills nine million people each year, more than AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria combined, and 15 times more than wars and other forms of human violence. "Pollution is one of the main existential issues of the Anthropocene epoch," the research found. Pollution jeopardizes the integrity of the Earth's support systems and jeopardizes human cultures' long-term existence."

Pollution has been discovered to be widespread throughout the environment. This has a variety of consequences:

- Toxins can move across trophic levels and become tenfold more concentrated. This is known as biomagnification.
- Ocean acidification is the continual reduction in the pH of the Earth's oceans as CO₂ is dissolved as a result of carbon dioxide emissions.
- Global warming is caused by the release of greenhouse gases, which has a variety of consequences for ecosystems.

- Invasive species cannot compete with native species, resulting in a reduction in biodiversity. Invasive plants can add debris and biomolecules to the ecosystem, altering soil and chemical compositions and lowering native species' competitiveness.
- Rain removes nitrogen oxides from the air and fertilizes the land, altering ecosystem species composition.
- Smog and haze can restrict the amount of sunlight available to plants for photosynthesis, causing tropospheric ozone to form, which is harmful to plants.
- Soil can become infertile, making it unfit for plant growth. This will have an impact on the food web's other creatures.
- Acid rain is caused by sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides, which lowers the pH of the soil.
- Organic contamination of waterways can diminish species diversity and lower oxygen levels.

Researchers discovered that artificial chemical pollution levels have beyond planetary bounds, posing a hazard to whole ecosystems all across the world [3-5].

Conflict of Interest

None.

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