

# Environmental Pollution: Health Effects and Pollutant Removal Operational Implications

David Miller\*

Department of Chemistry, Carleton University, Canada

## INTRODUCTION

Pollution must be treated seriously since it has a negative impact on natural elements such as water and air, which are essential for life to exist on Earth. Animals – including humans – and plants could not thrive without it, or if it was present in varying amounts. On Earth, we can distinguish between three types of pollution: air pollution, water pollution, and soil contamination.

Pollution is increasing at alarming levels all around the planet. Increased energy consumption and waste discharges have resulted from urbanisation and industrialisation, as well as economic development. Global environmental pollution, such as greenhouse gas emissions and acid deposition, as well as water pollution and waste management, are considered international public health issues that should be investigated from a variety of perspectives, including social, economic, legislative, and environmental engineering systems, as well as lifestyle habits that promote health and strengthen environmental systems to withstand contamination [1].

Perinatal disorders, infant mortality, respiratory diseases, allergies, malignancies, cardiovascular disorders, and an increase in stress oxidative, endothelial dysfunction, mental disorders, and several other detrimental effects are just a few of the many harmful impacts of environmental pollution. Though the short-term impacts of environmental pollutants are frequently addressed, the wide range of risks of air pollution beginning in childhood and their potential impact on chronic non-communicable diseases in adulthood should be emphasised. Environmental particle exposure has been associated to an increased risk of morbidity and mortality from a variety of diseases, organ abnormalities, malignancies, and other chronic disorders, according to numerous studies. Otherwise, the ecosystem will be degraded by waste products from consumption, heating, agriculture, mining, manufacturing, transportation, and other human activities [2].

Different types of remedies should be considered based on the strength of scientific evidence about the negative health impacts of environmental pollution and the magnitude of their public health impact. Public awareness, in addition to industrial aspects, should be raised in this regard. Similarly, health professionals have a unique ability to assist in the prevention and mitigation of

negative environmental consequences, and this capability should be emphasised in their everyday practise.

This special issue focuses on expanding the breadth of research into the health impacts of contaminants in the air, water, and soil environments, as well as novel methods for measuring and removing them. The purpose of this special issue is to educate the readers of the Journal of Environmental and Public Health on the dangers of various types of pollution. We anticipate that researchers, public health practitioners, and policymakers will be interested in this special issue [3].

## Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation is defined as any alteration or aggravation to nature's turf that is deemed harmful or unwanted. The application of asset exhausting and polluting technology, as well as the consolidation of an effectively large and expanding human population, constantly expanding monetary development or per capita fortune, and the application of asset exhausting and polluting technology, all have an ecological effect or degradation.

## Effects of Environmental Pollution

Environmental pollution has mostly physical effects on humans, but it can also lead to neuro-affectations in the long run. Respiratory problems, such as allergies, asthma, eye and nasal irritation, and various types of respiratory infections, are the most well-known. These widespread affectations can be seen, for example, when air pollution is prevalent in cities and the weather is hot [4].

Moreover, environmental contamination has been shown to play a significant role in the development of cancer. This can happen when we eat traces of contaminants used in the creation of processed foods or pesticides used on crops, for example. Hepatitis, typhoid affectations, diarrhoea, and hormone disruptions are some of the more uncommon disorders. In short, environmental pollution, which is virtually entirely caused by human activity, has a negative impact on the ecosystem, damaging critical layers and exacerbating the problem in the top levels [5].

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\*Correspondence to: David Miller, Department of Chemistry, Carleton University, Canada, E-mail: miller @gmail.com

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