

A Short Note on Chemicals and Toxins Effects on Human Being

Kenneth Jones*

Department of Dermatology, University of Malaga, Malaga, Spain

DESCRIPTION

Every day, Humans are exposed to chemicals and pollutants in our air, food and water. There are chemicals in everyday products which we use in our daily life it may be at work, home. Whereas some chemicals could also be useful for our health, others might create a risk of health if they don't seem to be handled properly. Chemicals can enter and irritate the nose, air passages and lungs. A Toxic substance could be a substance which will be toxic or it may lead to cause health effects. Individuals are usually involved concerning chemicals like Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) which will be found at some risky hazardous sites.

Products that we tend to use daily, like household cleaners, prescription and over-the-counter medication, gasoline, alcohol, pesticides, fuel oil and cosmetics, are also be toxic. Any chemical will be toxic or harmful under some bound conditions. Different chemicals cause different effects. For example, Chemical A might cause vomiting, but not cancer. Chemical B might do not have any noticeable effects throughout exposure, but might cause cancer years later.

Humans and animals have continuously been exposed to chemicals in the environment-natural products in foods, smoke from cooking fires, waste matter in drinking water, pesticides from plants. However, the increase in industry over the past 3 centuries has dramatically modified the standard and also the amount of human exposures, to both natural and artificial chemicals. We all know that certain things are harmful for us-cigarette smoke, alcohol, lead, ozone. However what we neglect is the matter of concerning which we see in our daily lifestyle. There are different substances in the environment like gasoline fumes, clean-up fluids, pesticides, wood smoke, and heavy metals.

Environmental health risk assessment permits us to spot the potential hazards to human health and understand the seriousness which may occur. It is composed of 4 components: Exposure assessment; hazard identification; dose/response assessment; and risk characterization. Risk assessment is the

scientific basis for standard setting. However, regulative decision-making continuously involves problems aside from science. Environmental health threats might come from physical agents, e.g., ultraviolet light or ionizing radiation, or biological, like mold, insects, bacteria, and viruses, as well as chemicals. Common environmental chemical pollutants includes pesticides and herbicides, Volatile Organics (VOCs) like benzene, toluene, and chloroform, significant metals like lead, mercury, and arsenic; Air contaminants like carbon monoxide gas, ozone, Particulate Matter (PM), and Secondhand Smoke (SHS); and chronic organic pollutants, like the dioxins, PCBs, and DDT. Environmental chemicals will cause a broad spectrum of effects that rely not solely on route of exposure and dose, but on the condition of the recipient of the pollution. Age, gender, associated genotype will have major effects on whether or not an exposure to cause a problem.

We all know that children are not little adults, both on behavior, metabolism, and responses. We also know that Children's are at special risk to environmental chemicals. Children need healthy environments to grow and develop, play and learn. As is true from the study of pharmaceutical agents, a lot of our information concerning the results of environmental chemicals comes from studies in animals. However, by exploitation of biomarkers of exposure and result, as well as studies from some unfortunate poisoning episodes, we do have human information on many varieties of environmental exposures. Since nature is inherently conservative, when environmental chemicals cause multiple effects in multiple species, it's extremely possible that people also get prone to these chemicals.

Even though chemicals we tend to use or exposed to each day can be toxic, will protect family from chemical exposures. Regardless of how toxic a substance could be, if not exposed to the substance, it cannot have an effect on health. Take these precautions every time to protect from these hazardous chemicals. Before the use of a product, browse the label carefully and follow the instruction. Pay attention to warnings on the label. Use ventilation properly. Wear appropriate protecting gloves while handling chemicals. Store chemicals safely and out of the reach of children.

Correspondence to: Kenneth Jones, Department of Dermatology, University of Malaga, Malaga, Spain, E-mail: kennethjones36@yahoo.com

Received: 01-Feb-2022, Manuscript No. JCT-22-16342; **Editor assigned:** 03-Feb-2022, PreQC No. JCT-22-16342 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 17-Feb-2022, QC No. JCT-22-16342; **Revised:** 24-Feb-2022, Manuscript No. JCT-22-16342 (R); **Published:** 03-Mar-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2161-0495-22.S21.003.

Citation: Jones K (2022) A Short Note on Chemicals and Toxins Effects on Human Being. J Clin Toxicol. S21:003.

Copyright: © 2022 Jones K. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.