

THE ROLE OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR POLLUTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESPIRATORY DISEASES

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Abstract:

The review presents modern ideas about the connection between air pollution by suspended particles and the incidence of respiratory diseases. The role of PM air pollution as a risk factor for carcinogenesis is discussed depending on their size, origin, chemical composition and concentration in the air.

Keywords: pollution, air atmosphere, development of diseases, respiratory diseases

The modern scientific and technological revolution is characterized by the rapid development of industry, the production of electricity and the increasing use of all types of transport. These processes cause the increase of environmental pollution, which is one of the most important problems of public health protection. Solving this problem is aimed not only at preserving natural resources for the economic and social development of the country, but also, first of all, at providing comfortable sanitary living conditions for the population and preventing the harmful effects of environmental pollution on the health of current and future generations.

The issue of environmental health has evolved from a national to an international level and has become the subject of constant attention by the United Nations (WHO). According to the WHO, the health status of the population depends on the level of socio-economic development by 50-60%, on solving environmental problems by 20-30% and only on the development of the healthcare system by 15-20%. The fight against atmospheric air pollution, which threatens the health and well-being of society, occupies a special place in the protection of the environment.

The purpose of the study: Protection of public health based on the results of ecological-hygienic assessment of air in Takhtakopir district.

Research methods: In the process of scientific research, generally accepted and approved inspection methods in the field of hygiene were used, that is, sanitary-hygienic, laboratory-instrumental and statistical methods.

The composition of atmospheric air almost always contains various foreign substances in the form of solid particles (dust), gases and vapors. Dust mainly enters the air by burning coal, and its quantity depends mainly on its quality. Each power station, for example, burns about 1,000

tons of coal per day and emits about 240 tons of ash per day. As a result, 1,500-2,000 tons of dust fall per 1 sq. km per year in industrially developed cities. Waste from industrial enterprises has a large and variable composition.

Many authors argue that air pollution continues to be one of the main risk factors for public health, despite the fact that the number of samples exceeding the permissible concentration of harmful substances has decreased from 12.6% to 7% over the past 10 years. The number of air samples containing pollutants above 5 harmful substances also decreased from 0.85% to 0.28%.

The presence of atmospheric air pollution is manifested by a decrease in the protective function of the body's immune system and an increase in non-specific diseases. In some cases, the effect of the negative impact can be manifested only in the health status of the next generations (genetic diseases, etc.).

In polluted districts, the general morbidity of the population is 1.5-2 times higher, non-specific syndromes related to functional pathologies are widespread, and borderline conditions are widespread: allergy, high frequency of ENT pathology, neurotic reactions. Symptoms are specific and difficult to associate with specific ethnopathogenicity.

The analysis of literature sources shows that the rapid development of industry, transport, urbanization, as well as the adoption of new technologies has led to a significant increase in emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere that have a negative impact on people and the environment.

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