

AN IMPACT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION TO HUMAN HEALTH

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Abstract: the indicator of health is the amount of health and depends on the average of life consequents. This indicator includes of an important factors of ecological factors, which refers to air pollution and pollution of drinking water.

Atmospheric aerosols influence a pathogenic effect to human organism, since metal-containing and organic particles have cancer genic properties. The work presents a list of diseases associated with air pollution. If we pollute environment or atmosphere, we will pollute ourselves and this ultimately affects our health.

Keywords: human health, environment, atmosphere, pollution, morbidity, toxins.

ВЛИЯНИЕ ЗАГРЯЗНЕНИЯ АТМОСФЕРЫ НА ЗДОРОВЬЕ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

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Аннотация: показателем здоровья, является количество здоровья - средняя ожидаемая продолжительность жизни. Имея в виду этот показатель, являющийся важным фактором экологического риска, который относится к загрязнению атмосферы и загрязнению питьевой воды.

Атмосферные аэрозоли оказывают болезнетворное воздействие на человека, поскольку металлосодержащие и органические частицы обладают канцерогенными свойствами. В работе представлен список заболеваний, связанных с загрязнением атмосферного воздуха. Загрязняя атмосферу, мы сами себя потихоньку губим, и это в конечном итоге отражается на нашем здоровье.

Ключевые слова: здоровье человека, окружающая среда, атмосфера, загрязнение, заболеваемость, токсины.

Contribution of pollution of the environment and its separated kinds to the growth of morbidity and mortality of the population is still a matter of debate among professionals, due to the complexity of interaction of multiple factors of influence and difficulties on the identifying factors of disease. The table provides a general list of human diseases, which can be associated with environmental pollution (Table 1).

Table 1. List of diseases, associated with air pollution

Pathology	Substances, that cause pathology
The diseases system of blood circulation	oxides of sulfur, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur compounds, hydrogen sulphide, ethylene, propylene, butylenes, oily acids, mercury, lead
Diseases of the nervous systems and organs of sense. Psychological upsets	chromium, hydrosulphuric, silicon dioxide, mercury
Diseases of the respiratory organs	dust, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, carbon monoxide, sulfurous anhydride, phenol, ammonia, hydrocarbon, silicon dioxide, chlorine, mercury
Diseases of the digestive system	carbon disulphide, hydrogen sulphide, dust, nitrogen oxides, chromium, phenol, silicon dioxide, fluorine
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	oxides of sulfur, carbon, nitrogen, hydrocarbon, nitrous hydrogen acid, ethylene, propylene, hydrogen sulfide
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	fluorine-containing substances
Diseases of the urogenital organs	carbon disulfide, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbon, hydrogen sulfide, ethylene, sulfur oxide, butylene, carbon monoxide

According to the assessments of the experts of the World Health Organization (WHO), there are five categories of public health responses to environmental pollution, which are distinguished:

- 1) increasing of mortality;
- 2) increasing of morbidity;
- 3) the presence of functional changes, exceeding the norm;
- 4) the presence of functional changes that do not exceed the norm;
- 5) relatively safe condition.

These adverted categories can be considered as relative indicators that collectively characterize the state of human health and the quality of the environment. Experts estimate that atmospheric air pollution reduces life expectancy normally to 3-5 years. Depending on the dose, time and character of exposure to chemical contaminants, educes acute or chronic poisoning in the human body, and occurs ontogeny pathological processes of apartness. Short-term intake of large amounts of toxic substances into the body leads to the clinically pronounced pathological process - acute poisoning. Such poisonings are divided into light, medium and heavy. The latter sometimes end with death.

Chronic poisoning is caused by systematic or periodic entrance into organism in relatively small amounts of toxic substances. These poisonings rarely have a pronounced clinical picture. Their diagnosis is very difficult, because the same substance in some individuals causes damage to the liver, others - inhematopoietic organs, the third – in kidneys, the fourth – in the nervous system [1]. Only a small number of chemical pollutants under influence of few doses evoke a strictly specific pathological process, the overwhelming majority gives the so-called general toxic effect [2].

A long-term effect with consequences is cancer genesis (formation of malignant neoplasms), mutagenesis (heredity disorders at the genetic level), and embryo tropic (to the inner fetus) action of poisons. The significance of long-term effects can be judged from the statistics of mortality from cardiovascular pathologies (about 50%), malignant formations (about 20%) in industry-developedcities [2].

The organs of the respiratory system are most sensitive to the influence for atmospheric pollution. The toxicity of the organism occurs through the alveoli of the lungs, whose area (capable of gas exchange) exceeds 100m². During the gas exchange, toxicants enter the blood. Solid suspensions in the form of particles of different sizes sink in different parts of the respiratory tract.

Thus, by polluting of the atmosphere, we are destroying ourselves slowly, and these are ultimately reflected in our health.

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