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Environmental Pollution

Definition:

Environmental pollution defined as "the contamination of the physical and biological components of the earth or atmosphere system to such an extent that normal environmental processes are adversely affected".

Global Challenge:

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious global destruction.

Environmental pollution is the unfavorable alteration of our surroundings, wholly or largely as a byproduct of man's actions, through direct or indirect effects of the changes in the energy pattern, radiation levels, and chemical and physical constitution and abundance of organisms. Environmental pollution is a global problem and is common to both developed as well as developing countries, which attracts the attention of human beings for its severe long-term consequences.

Effects:

The decline in environmental quality as a consequence of pollution is evidenced by loss of vegetation, biological diversity, excessive amounts of harmful chemicals in atmosphere and in food grains and growing risks of environmental accidents and threats to life support system.

Environmental pollution is the buildup and accumulation of toxic heavy metals in the air, water, and land that reduce the ability of the contaminated sites to support life. The rise in human population density and anthropogenic activity has led to degradation of the Earth's surface through misuse of environmental resources and improper disposal of wastes. This issue cannot be resolved through conventional tools and traditional strategies.

Pollutants:

A pollutant can be any chemical or geochemical substance (dust, sediment), biological organism or product, or physical substance (heat, radiation, sound wave) that is released intentionally or inadvertently by man into the environment with actual or potential adverse, harmful, unpleasant, or inconvenient effects. Such undesirable effects may be direct (affecting man) or indirect, being mediated via resource organisms or climate change.

Types Of Pollution:

Depending on the nature of pollutants and also subsequent pollution of environmental components, the pollution may be categorized as follows:

- 1. Air Pollution
- 2. Water Pollution
- 3. Soil/Land Pollution
- 4. Noise Pollution
- 5. Radioactive Pollution
- 6. Thermal pollution

High Risk:

Among these types of pollution, air pollution is the main type threatening the environment, humans, plants, animals, and all living organisms. Because in the air the basic components of gases are present which is very necessary for life. As the humans inhale oxygen which is present in the air so if the air is polluted then there is a great chance of destruction to human body.

Economical Management:

Environmental pollution represents an obstacle to the economical exploitation of coal deposits. In industrialized countries, the rules for protection of the environment are stricter than in developing countries. Thus, to get a license to open mines involves lengthy procedures which in turn cause delay. But there is no proper management for this process in Pakistan therefore there is a great risk of environmental pollution in Pakistan which increases day by day.

Effects Of Tobacco

Devastating Of Environment:

Tobacco growing, production, marketing and consumption are devastating our environment. Tobacco cultivation causes deforestation and over-utilizes harmful chemicals. The waste from production much of it toxic and disposal of packaging and cigarette butts pollute our fragile ecosystems.

Chemically Intensive Crop:

Tobacco cultivation is typically one of the most chemically-intensive crops. Because much of the land on which tobacco is grown is marginal, most farmers heavily use inorganic chemical fertilizers to promote growth and herbicides to mitigate competing weeds.

Risk Of Products:

The packaging and labeling of tobacco products is resource-intensive in terms of the paper, plastic and chemicals that manufacturers use. Millions of tons of packaging waste, much of it plastic, ends up as litter or helps to overwhelm landfills around the world. Similarly, the disposal of cigarette waste after consumption causes harm to the environment. In beach clean-up efforts around the world, cigarette butts comprise the largest component of the waste.

Recent Destruction:

Lastly, the fires caused by cigarettes do tremendous damage to the environment, beyond their costs in terms of lives lost and direct economic loss. Cigarette smoking is a major cause of both house and forest fires throughout the world. In both the USA and the United Kingdom, cigarettes are the single greatest cause of fire-related deaths, and are responsible for hundreds of millions of dollars in fire-related.

Effects On Health

Introduction:

Air pollution is a major concern of new civilized world, which has a serious toxicological impact on human health and the environment. It has a number of different emission sources, but motor vehicles and industrial processes contribute the major part of air pollution. According to the World Health Organization, six major air pollutants include particle pollution, ground-level ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and lead.

Causing Of Different Diseases:

Long and short term exposure to air suspended toxicants has a different toxicological impact on human including respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, neuropsychiatric complications, the eyes irritation, skin diseases, and long-term chronic diseases such as cancer.

Several reports have revealed the direct association between exposure to the poor air quality and increasing rate of morbidity and mortality mostly due to cardiovascular and respiratory diseases. Air pollution is considered as the major environmental risk factor in the incidence and progression of some diseases such as asthma, lung cancer, ventricular hypertrophy, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases, psychological complications, autism, retinopathy, fetal growth, and low birth weight.

Thank You