



# Mechanism of environmental health issues and its significance

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## DESCRIPTION

Environmental Health (EH) is the department of public health that deals with all aspects of the natural and physical environment that provide an effect on human health. The requirements that must be interacted in order to provide a healthy environment should be determined in order to manage and control factors that could affect public health. Environmental health is associated with the built and natural environment in order to improve human health. Environmental studies, toxicology, environmental epidemiology, and environmental occupational medicine are the major sub-disciplines of environmental health. The World Health Organization (WHO) described health of the environment in 1989 "Those aspects of human health and disease that are determined by environmental factors" It is also referred to as the methodology and discipline of accessing and controlling environmental factors that may have an impact on health.

Environmental health factors are the various elements of the environment that have an impact on human health. Dangerous chemicals can originate from a wide range of human-made source materials, which includes agricultural activities, mining industries, landfills, underground storage tanks, transporting and shipping, carbon dioxide emissions, and etc. All of these activities produce hazardous materials that stop in the natural elements of air, soil, and water, affecting the health of the environment.

In environmental children health is the education field that studies how early childhood environmental contamination, nutritional, and social-influence development and well-being in children and throughout the human life span. Environmental public health and health protection are 2 different other terms that refer to or concern environmental health.

## Environmental Health Issues

An environmental health issue is an important subject or difficulty affecting the position of the environment and its impact on human safety and well-being; in general, area of study is open to discussion and debate. These are a few recent examples of environmental health issues: Changes in the climate, Pollution, Deforestation, Disease.

Physical hazards are procedures that take place in the natural environment that have the possibility of affecting human health. Physical hazards include the following: Energy, Heat, Heights, Noise, and Body pressure.

A chemical hazard is a non-biological substance that has the potential to harm or negatively affect a human's health and overall wellbeing. Chemicals can be found in regular activities, whether in someone's home, workplace, or in the air, and when absorbed in the body, they can cause both short and long-term health effects. Chemical hazards can be highly combustible or flammable, explosive, oxidizing, shock-sensitive, or violently react to elements such as water and air. Here are a few examples of chemical dangers: Toxins, Carcinogens, Teratogens, and Sensitizers.

## Basic Disciplines of Environmental Health

Environmental epidemiology, toxicology, exposure scientific knowledge, environmental science, and environmental policy are the five basic disciplines that contribute to the field of environmental health. Each of these five disciplines contributes unique information to describe environmental health issues and provide solutions.

**Epidemiology of the environment:** Environmental epidemiology is the broad study of the effect of physical, biologic, and chemical factors in the external environment

on human health. In our environment, epidemiology aims to explain the interaction that exists among physical, biologic, or chemical factors and human health by analyzing different population levels or community members exposed to different transmission.

**Toxicology:** Toxicology is the study of how environmental exposures lead to specific health effects, usually in animals, in order to better understand potential healthcare outcomes in humans. Because animal disciplines can be used in randomized controlled trials and other experimental investigation, toxicology has an advantage.

**Exposure science:** Human exposure to environmental contaminants is studied by environmental noise scientific method, which identifies and characterizes expose people. It can be used to support environmental epidemiology is the study environmental contamination which may cause a specific patient outcome, identifying common exposures whose health outcomes may be

better understood through a toxicology study, or determining whether current exposure levels may increase recommended levels.

**Environmental engineering:** Environmental engineering implements scientific and technological fundamentals to protect human populations from the effects of dangerous environmental factors, to protect environments from potentially harmful effects of natural and human activities, and to improve overall environmental quality.

**Environmental policy:** The network of agreements, statutes, and regulatory requirements, common and customary policies that identify the effects of human activity on the natural environment is known as environmental policy.

To determine whether an exposure presents a significant risk to human health, information from epidemiology, toxicology, and exposure science can be combined to conduct a risk assessment for specific chemicals, mixtures of chemical compounds, or other risk factors.