P14. Health Effects of Indoor Air Quality

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WHO (World Health Organization) have examined many risk factors that impact the global burden of disease and has revealed that indoor pollution is responsible for 2.7% of the global burden of disease from that ranking eight reason. Besides the effects of ambient air quality in terms of healthy environmental health effects of indoor air is also important.

According to Gullu G et al; the ambient air composition, the type of indoor environment, the volume of indoor air, the rate of production and the rate of pollutant emission are important for Indoor Air Quality (IAQ). Myers I and colleagues have reported that IAQ breakdown can lead to various respiratory diseases (asthma), allergic diseases (hypersensitivity pneumonia) and cancer. Brunekreef B. and colleagues found a direct relationship between air pollution levels from particulate matter (particulate matter: complex mixtures of inorganic and organic substances suspended in the atmosphere) and respiratory tract problems and admission and death cases to hospitals. Buyuk Y. and his colleagues reported lethal H2S poisoning in sewerage work in Turkey and in industrial business lines. Son JY’s study in Korea found a relationship between air pollution level and post neonatal infant mortality. In the study of Pope Ca, every 10μg / m3 reduction in airborne particulate matter concentrations significantly increased the average life expectancy.

In a four-year cohort of school children in California, there was a significant association between bronchial symptoms and increased levels of PM2.5, organic carbon, NO2, and O3 in asthmatic children.

The most important issue in the prevention of indoor air pollution is to increase public awareness. Compliance with international standards in the construction is an important step in the prevention of indoor air pollution. Mainly for enterprises with inadequate ventilation systems and working conditions, continuous planned epidemiological studies and regular measurement is necessary.

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