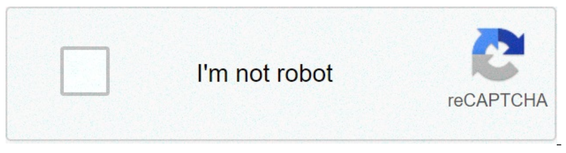

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Bronchitis caused by air pollution

Can air pollution cause bronchitis. Can bad air quality cause bronchitis. Can pollution cause bronchitis.

Contribution by the writer £ for £ poluiÃ§Ã the wikiutil Air Ã © defined as the £ adiÃ§Ã the vÃ¡rios quÃmicos dangerous products, the particles can, SUBSTA ¢ TRENDS tÃ³xicas and biolÃ³gicos organisms in the atmosphere eartha s. There vÃ¡rios factors that cause poluiÃ§Ã £ the air, but what comes of Industries and bimbo Ã © often considered a major factor in pollution.According air to a study by AgÃªncia of £ ProteÃ§Ã Environmental or EPA, it was found that the industrial poluiÃ§Ã £ Ã © responsÃ¡vel for approximately 50 percent of the poluiÃ§Ã £ uS WADA © rich. There inÃºmeras ecolÃ³gicas serious Implications and risks to health associated Ã £ poluiÃ§Ã the industrial air. Some of them sÃ £ o discussed in depth below. Global warming Global warming Ã © widely considered one of the most dangerous complications and severe associated with £ poluiÃ§Ã the air by Industries and other stationary sources of £ poluiÃ§Ã the air. The £ libertaÃ§Ã the certain gases, such as methane, or CH4, and diÃ³xido carbon, or CO2, together known as greenhouse gases, the © often regarded as prime factors causing global warming. These greenhouse gases often result in an increase of the temperature of the atmosphere, causing global warming. Global warming has serious Implications vÃ¡rias both equilÃbrio ecolÃ³gico, as well as human health. Which often results in melting of glaciers and snow capped mountains, resulting in an increase in levels of Ã¡gua seas and rivers, possibly increasing the risk of inundaÃ§Ãµes. Beyond © m addition, global warming Tamba © m often has countless serious risks to health in humans, such as an increase in diseases such as Lyme, malÃ¡ria, cÃ³lera, and dengue fever, among others. The rain Ã¡cida Industries often emit large quantities of sulfur and nitrogen gases in the atmosphere are eartha. When these gases react with Ã¡gua vapor in the atmosphere, they often change more aggressive gases, particularly nÃtrico Acid and Acid sulfÃºrico respectively. The rain account large amounts of these © m © Ã Ã¡cidos Ã¡cida known as rain. The rain has Ã¡cida vÃ¡rios health and natural hazards. This results in £ Erosa the monuments and buildings, makes the soil Acid in nature, resulting in £ reduÃ§Ã the plant and animal growth, among other questÃµes. Beyond these © m, rain Ã¡cida causes serious health problems, such as cÃ ¢ ncer, skin diseases and ATA © death. The emissÃ £ DistÃºrbios respiratÃ³rios the vÃ¡rios gases such as carbon monÃ³xido or CO, often results in vÃ¡rias perturbaÃ§Ãµes respiratÃ³rias such as bronchitis, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease crÃ³nica, or COPD, in indivÃduos. CO damage indivÃduos air passages leading to respiratÃ³rias diseases. However, if the carbon monÃ³xido estÃ¡ present at high levels in the atmosphere, it may even cause death of the person, the intake atravÃ s © £ © nio the oxigÃ by the inibiÃ§Ã £ £ combination with the hemoglobin. Ozone layer depleÃ§Ã £ o © ozone layer to a gaseous blanket that helps to support and sustain life on earth, protecting them from harmful vÃ¡rias radiaÃ§Ãµes such as UV rays. So the £ adiÃ§Ã of some of the above mentioned pollutants often damage the atmosphere, thus causing vÃ¡rios health risks in humans, such as skin diseases like erupÃ§Ãµes CUTA ¢ neas, irritation Proof AC £ ¢ ncer, even in severe cases. Other effects of the IndÃºstria PoluiÃ§Ã £ Air Another effect often associated with the common poluiÃ§Ã £ caused the air due to industrial emissÃµes include increased risk of occupational diseases such as pneumoconiosis and asbestosis. The poluiÃ§Ã £ Ã the air in India Construction Dust & contribute about 59% to poluiÃ§Ã £ Ã the air in India, which © waste.Avoid followed by firing. The dust and construction activities are mainly in the urban areas, while the burning of residues is in the rural areas (agriculture). The air pollution in India is a matter of health. [1] Of the 30 More pollutings in the world, 21 were in India in 2019. [2] [3] According to a study based on 2016 data, at least 140 million people in India breathe air which is 10 times or higher of the WHO limit safe [4] and 13 of 20 cities in the world with the highest annual air air levels £ is the NA India. [5] 51% of the pollution is caused by industrial pollution, 27% by vehicles, 17% per burning of harvest and 5% by artifaccium fires. [6] Air pollution contributes to premature deaths of 2 million Indians every year. Emissions come from vehicles and industry, while in the rural areas, much of the pollution stems from the biomass burning to cook and stay warm. In the autumn and spring months, large-scale resurring burning in agriculture fields - a cheaper alternative for mechanical crop - is an important source of smoke, pollution and pollution particulate. [7] [8] [8] In India has a low emissions per capita greenhouse gases, but the country as a whole is the third largest producer of greenhouse gases after China and the United States. [10] A study of 2013 on non-smokers discovered that the weeks have 30% weaker pulmonary function than Europeans. [11] The act of air (prevention and control of pollution) was approved in 1981 to regulate air pollution, but could not reduce pollution because of the implementation of the rules. [12] In 2015, the Government of India, together with IIT Kanpur, launched the National Air Quality Nd. [13] In 2019, India launched 'the national program of Air tenditated from 20% -30% of reduction in concentrations pm2.5 and PM10 to 2024, recital 2017 as the basic year for comparison. It will be launched in 102 cities that are considered worse air quality than the national quality of ambient air quality. [14] There are other initiatives, such as a large wall of 1,600 kilometers and 5 kilometers of green width from the green Echological Corridor Aravalli along Arvalli, vary from Gujarat to Delhi, which also connects to the Shivalik Hill with planting of 1.35 billion (135 crore) new native trees with more than 10 years to combat pollution. [6] In December 2019, the IIT Bombay, in partnership with McKelvey School of Engineering of Washington University in St. Louis, has launched a £ instalaÃ§Ã the aerosol and air quality research to study the polluted §Receiving§ £ Ã the air in India. [15] Cooking causes combustÃvel in rural India Ã © prepared from a wet mixture of dry grass, combustÃvel Pieces of hay, leaves and mainly cow dung / pecuÃ¡ria. This mixture © tipping disc shaped into cakes, dried and then used as combustÃvel in fogÃµes. When burning, produces fumaÃ§a and numerous indoor air pollutants [16] [17] in concentraÃ§Ãµes 5 times larger than the Oak £. The burning of fuel and biomass in the Ã © £ Required more information: Energa poverty © tica and cook a stove £ rural Aburo of using biomass cakes, trash and garbage as combustÃvel of culinary. Research suggests more than 100 millions of residÃªncias NA India use such fogÃµes (Cullahs) every day 2 - 3 times per day. CombustÃveis clean and electricity in the £ is £ disponÃveis the pieces in rural and small towns of India Ã because of rural roads and poor infrastructure geraÃ§Ã £ the limited energy. Burning rice waste.Avoid aft harvest to quickly prepare the land for planting wheat, around Sangur, Punjab, combustÃvel wood Ã India and biomass burning Ã © the main reason for the £ almost permanent fog and fumaÃ§a observed above Ã rural and urban India, and photos of Satellite © lite the country. combustÃvel cakes and the biomass sÃ £ Ã used for general cooking and heating requirements. These sÃ £ burned in the kitchen or fogÃµes known as Cullah Chulh Used Parts in parts of India Ã. These fogÃµes £ cooks is the present in more than 100 millions of Indian homes, and healthy used the £ Ã two to three times a day, daily. Some relatÃ³rios, including one for £ OrganizaÃ§Ã the World Health, claim 300,000 to 400,000 people die from £ poluiÃ§Ã the indoor air and carbon monÃ³xido poisoning in India Ã because biomass burning and the use of Culhas . [18] The carbon-containing gases of biomass fuels are often more reactive than the cleanest fuels, such as liquefied petroleum gas. [19] The air pollution is also the main cause of the Asian brown cloud, which is delaying the monsoon beginning. Burning biomass and firewood will not stop until electricity or clean fuel and combustion technologies are duly available and widely adopted in In India is the world's largest consumer of firewood, agricultural and biomass resurrements for energy purposes. From the most recent nationalization of nationalization, India used 148.7 million tons of carvan replacement in the amount of fuel wood and biomass annually for domestic use of energy. Annual consumption per capita of the fuel wood, agricultural waste and biomass cakes was equivalent to the carpool of 206 kg. [20] The general contribution of Foodwood, including sawdust and wooden junk, was about 46% of the total, being the rest of agricultural resurrements and biomass dung cakes. Traditional fuel (beauty, harvest resurrection and stereo cake) dominates the domestic use of energy in rural india and accounts for about 90% of the total. In urban areas, this traditional fuel constitutes about 24% of the total. [20] Ndia burns ten times fuel every year that the United States; The quality of fuel in India is different from the dry firewood of the United States; And Indian stoves in use are less efficient, thus producing smoke pollutants and air per kilogram equivalent. Fuel Adamerção Some Indian Taxis and Auto-Rickshaws are performed on adulterated fuel fuels. The adulteration of gasoline and diesel with fuel with low pregnancy is common in the south of the SIA, including India. [21] Some adulters increase the emissions of harmful pollutants of vehicles, aggravating urban air pollution. Financial incentives resulting from differential taxes are usually the main cause of fuel adulteration. In India and other developing countries, the gasoline carries a much larger tax than diesel, which in turn is more than that kerosene meant as a kitchen fuel, while some solvents and lubricants carry little or no tax . As fuel prices increase, the public transport driver cuts costs by mixing the cheapest hydrocarbon in highly taxed hydrocarbons. The mixture may be as much as 20-30%. For a low-life driver, the adulteration can produce short-term savings that are significant throughout the month. The consequences of long-term air pollution, quality of life and effect on health are simply ignored. Also ignored are reduced life of the vehicle engine and higher maintenance costs, particularly if the taxi, self-rickshaw or truck is being rented for a daily fee . Adulterated Adjustment Increases hydrocarbon (HC), carbon (CO) monoxide (CO), nitrogen (NOx) and particulate matter (PM). Emissions of air toxins - which fall into the category of non-regulated emissions - of primary concerns are the benzene and polier hydrocarbons (PAHs), both known carcinogens. The kerosene is more difficult to burn than gasoline, its addiction results in higher HC levels, co and PM emissions, even cars equipped with catalysts. The highest level of kerosene sulfur is another problem. The congestion of the traffic congestion is serious in the cities and cities of the indition. [22] Tramping congestion is caused by several reasons, some of which are: Increase in the number of vehicles per kilometer of roads available, lack of intra-city divided track and networks Via Expressed Intra-city, lack of trants, traffic accidents and chaos due to the implementation of trânito laws. The traffic congestion reduces the multifage medium speed. At low speeds, scientific studies reveal that vehicles burn fuel inefficient and pollute more per trip. For example, a study in the United States discovered that for the same trip, the cars consumed more fuel and pollute more if the traffic was congested than when the traffic flowed A speed of speed between 20 and 40 kilometers per hour, the emission of car pollutants was double as much as when the medium speed was 55 to 75 kilometers per hour. On Mother, travel speeds between 5 and 20 miles per hour, car pollutant emissions were 4 to 8 times as much as the medium speed was 55 to 70 kilometers per hour. [23] Fuel efficiencies similarly were much worse with traffic congestion. The traffic grill in Delhi and other Indian cities is extreme. [24] This was shown to in a local pollution activule, particularly under stagnant conditions. [25] The speed of travel on many roads of the Indian city is less than 20 kilometers per hour; A 10-kilometer trip can take 30 minutes or more. At these speeds, vehicles in India emit pollutants air 4 to 8 times more than with less traffic congestion; Indian vehicles also consume much more fuel of carbon footprint per trip, than if the congestion of the traffic were lower. The emissions of heavy particles and metals â € - increase over time, because fleet and mileage growth exceeds the efforts to contain emissions. [26] In cities such as Bangalore, about 50% of children suffer from asthma. [27] Emissions of greenhouse gases This section is an excerpt from climate changes in India. [Edit] Climate change of high chair Satpura in India is having deep effects in India, which is ranked in room between the list of countries most affected by change climatic in the period from 1996 to 2015. [28] The India issues about 3 gigatonnes (GT) CO2EQ of greenhouse gases each year; About two and a half tons per person, which is less than world day. [29] The country issues 7% of global emissions. [30] The temperature increases in the Tibetan Plateau is causing Himalayan glaciers to withdraw, threatening the flow rate of the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Yamuna and other large rivers. A report from the 2007 World Background for Nature (WWF) states that the Indus River can dry for the same reason. [31] The frequency and power of heat waves are increasing in India because of climate change. Severe slips and floods are designed to become increasingly common in such states as assam. [32] Indira Gandhi Development Research Institute reported that if predictions related to the global warming made by the intergovernmental panel on climate change closely, climate-related factors can cause NDIA GDP until 9%. Contributing to this, there would be transfer of seasons growing for large cultures, such as rice, whose production could fall by 40%. [Citation I needed] Effects The health pollution costs asthma is the main problem of health faced with the few. Not surprisingly, it is responsible for more than 50% of the health problems caused â € â € â €

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