

Different Types of Threats to Human Health by Environment

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Description

There are numerous environmental threats to human health. Some environmental threats even lead to the death of human beings. The environmental threats include both major ones, such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanoes, etc. and the minor forms such as pollution, climate change, etc. Some way or the other human's careless behavior is also the cause for the environmental threats which gets back as a serious illness to human health. These threats can be physical such as toxic chemicals, food contamination, and various type of pollution or they can be social such as poor housing conditions, dangerous work, poverty, and urban sprawl. These environmental threats can be divided into two branches: traditional hazards, and modern hazards.

Traditional hazard

The traditional hazards include lack of development and poverty that is increasing in wide-range, and is also associated with indoor air pollution from cooking or heating using coal, inadequate basic sanitation in the household, and the community and also lack of access to safe drinking water or inadequate solid waste disposal and biomass fuel.

Modern hazard

The modern hazard includes unsustainable development. These hazards are related to unsustainable consumption of natural resources and development that lacks health and environmental safeguards. They include urban air pollution from motor cars, coal power, industrialization, stations, and industry resulting in climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, and boundary pollution. Pollution in water is from intensive agriculture and industry-populated areas. Polluted air and water, excessive levels of noise, nuclear weapons fall-out, overcrowded slums, toxic industrial waste dumps, inadequate or overly adequate diet, stress, food contaminants, medical X-rays, drugs, cigarettes, unsafe working conditions, and others are often considered causative agents of environmental diseases. Most environmentally induced diseases, unlike those caused by bacteria or other pathogens, are difficult to cure but theoretically simple to stop. Remove the adverse environmental influence and therefore the ailment will disappear. This is simply to say that if environmental health is taken care of, there will be fewer environmental threats and there will be fewer human health issues. Those strategic ways to improve environmental health can be done through personal wellness for families, communities, and individuals. Preventing the discharge of poisonous pollutants into water and food, avoiding radiation exposure, avoiding cigarette smoke, and avoiding synthetic colouring or materials are just a few examples. The issue with environmental health concerns is our limited knowledge of those toxic agents that are literally distributed over our earth due to different activities by man in the ecosystem. For example, worldwide, there are about 10 million chemical compounds that have been synthesized so far. However, only one percent is produced commercially and is regulated. A healthy environment is essential for helping people live longer and enhance their quality of life. Consider data from healthy people, which shows that 23% of all deaths result from entirely preventable environmental health problems. Optimal environmental health is not only beneficial, it's also important, both for surrounding communities and their individuals. Some of the benefits include cleaner water, cleaner air quality, increased access to healthy foods, reduced hazardous waste, and safer outdoor environments for children, adults, and youngsters, improved population health, and improved health equity.