
IMPACT OF ATMOSPHERIC AIR POLLUTION ON SANITARY CONDITIONS, WELL-BEING OF THE POPULATION AND ITS HYGIENIC ASSESSMENT

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Abstract

Air pollution can be accompanied by a number of adverse consequences: damage to vegetation, reduced transparency of the atmosphere and visibility, an increase in the number of days with fogs, polluting the building and objects inside the apartments, destruction of materials as a result of chemical reactions. The adverse effect on humans of environmental pollution is recognized as determining almost all countries. This was also highlighted at the UN conference "Man and his external environment" held in Stockholm. It should be emphasized that the impact of environmental pollution on the human body extends much wider, which is a global problem of our planet. In the course of the development of the chemical industry, the relationship between a person and the environment, which affects all spheres of life, has become very complicated and continues to become more complicated, there has been a revolution not only in the branches of industrial production, but also in the conditions of our life, in connection with which many problems have arisen.

Keywords: health sanitary conditions, atmospheric air, chemical industry.

The purpose of the study:

To study the impact of chemical pollution of atmospheric air on sanitary conditions and well-being of the population.

Research methods and results:

In order to study the impact of chemical pollution of atmospheric air on sanitary conditions, the "survey method" proposed and tested by D.N. Kalyuzhny was used. For this, a special questionnaire was developed with such questions that made it possible to express a subjective assessment of the impact of chemical industry emissions on general well-being, as it turned out, to overestimate the degree of distance from the source of pollution. The survey of the population living in the zone of impact of emissions was carried out according to this questionnaire twice - before and after the rehabilitation of events. Statistical processing of the survey results made it possible to identify 4 zones with different chemical loads. In the first zone of 2000-3000 m from pollution sources, all respondents considered the air polluted, and more than half of them gave positive answers to all the questions posed. In the second and third zones 3000-4000m, there was also a trend, but with some decrease in affirmative answers to the questionnaire questions. And only in the fourth zone of 6000-8000 m from the source of pollution, only 54.3% of respondents believed that

the atmospheric air was polluted. Noteworthy are the data of a survey of the population on the impact of plant emissions on well-being. Noteworthy are the data of a survey of the population of the plant's emissions on well-being: complaints of headache, dizziness, sleep disturbance, reflex cough. The materials presented show that of all the respondents living in two or three kilometers of the plant, 84.8% of people expressed such complaints, subjectively linking them with air pollution. As the plant moved away from the impact zone of emissions, the number of complaints of poor health decreased. If the analysis of responses to the questionnaire shows the degree of atmospheric air pollution, then observations of vegetation and farm animals in these zones showed that the further from the source of pollution, the less the impact of chemical emissions. So, in plants in the immediate vicinity of the source of pollution - especially up to 3 km from the plant, leaves twisted prematurely, the yield of fertile trees decreased, and in some cases they even died. Characteristic dark brown spots appeared on the leaves of fruit trees, after which they dried and fell. Teeth fell out in young animals (sheep, goats). Young animals gained weight poorly and often died. Apparently, this is due to exposure to high levels of fluorine-containing substances in the air, water, and feed. This assumption is confirmed by the mass death of bees. Silkworm caterpillars observed in the area of exposure to emissions.

Conclusion:

It should be noted that the above phenomenon is undoubtedly associated with the influence of plant emissions, since there was a total of 86.8% ($p \leq 0.05$) complaint of smell, and after the introduction of health measures they amounted to only 39.7%. Accordingly, the number of complaints of poor health, living conditions decreased - the difficulty of airing apartments and drying linen, as well as the deterioration of the state of vegetation. Consequently, the sanitary-technical and technological health measures carried out for the sanitary protection of atmospheric air in the area of the plant's location made it possible to reduce the atmospheric air pollution with the studied substances, which led to a decrease in the number of complaints from the population about poor living conditions and well-being by almost two times. Thus, observations clearly show that the existing 1000-meter sanitary protection zone does not provide normal living conditions for the population living in the zone of exposure to the chemical industry and creates a real danger to public health.

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