

## The viciousness of the indoor air pollution

Stephen Gordon\*

### Abstract

Tuberculosis (TB) is a potentially serious infectious disease that mainly affects the lungs. The bacteria that cause tuberculosis are spread from person to person through tiny droplets released into the air via coughs and sneezes.

**Keywords:** Odor, COVID-19, taste

### Commentary

Indoor air pollution Degradation of indoor air quality by harmful chemicals and other substances; it can be 10 times worse than external air pollution. This is because the contained areas cause potential contaminants to form over the open areas. Statistics suggest that in developing countries, the health effects of indoor air pollution far outweigh those of outdoor air pollution. Indoor air pollution from fossil fuels accounted for the deaths of 3.5 million people and 4.5% of the world's annual life expectancy (DALY) in 2010; also accounted for 16% particle contamination. Although there has been a reduction in household air pollution from solid fuels in Southeast Asia, it is still ranked third among the risk factors in the Global Burden of Disease Report.

Indoor air pollutants have potential health effects. (17) Particles cause respiratory infections, respiratory tract infections, COPD, and lead to an increase in COPD. Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide cause respiratory and respiratory infections. In addition, nitrogen dioxide causes respiratory infections and impairs lung function. Sulfur dioxide has an additional etiological role in increasing COPD and heart disease. The risk of adverse birth outcomes, i.e., low birth weight and stillbirth increases due to exposure to carbon monoxide. Biomass fumes, especially iron ions and polycyclic aromatics, lead to cataract development. Fragrant polycyclic aromas lead to the development of cancer of the lungs, mouth, nasopharynx, and larynx. As a result of poverty, factors such as living

conditions, sanitation, and water availability are associated with the use of solid fuel, and should be considered when measuring the impact of solid fuel on a child's life.

Fuel consumption other than LPG was significantly associated with lower respiratory tract infections even after adjustments for other risk factors (adjusted OR = 4 • 73, 95% CI: 1.67-13.45). Of children with severe respiratory disease, 24.8% had pneumonia, 45.5% had severe pneumonia, and 29.7% had severe pneumonia. high serum concentrations, leading to diseases such as pneumoconiosis. (20,21) The use of biomass fuel was associated with a longer duration of nasal mucociliary removal ( $765.8 \pm 378.16$  s) compared with clean petrol users ( $545.4 \pm 215.55$  s), and higher flow rate reduced expiration ( $319.3$  l / min) compared to clean fuel users ( $371.7$  l / min).

Indoor air pollution refers to the chemical, biological and physical pollution of indoor air. It can cause serious health consequences. In developing countries, the main source of indoor air pollution is biomass smoke consisting of fixed particle (5PM), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (Ca), formaldehyde, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). In developed countries, in addition to NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, and formaldehyde, radon, asbestos, mercury, man-made mineral fibers, flexible organic compounds, allergens, tobacco smoke, germs and virus is the main contributor to the pollution of the indoor air.

### Conflict of Interest

We have no conflict of interests to disclose and the manuscript has been read and approved by all named authors.

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Department of Respiratory Care, Tropical Respiratory Medicine  
Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine Liverpool, UK  
**Corresponding author:** Stephen Gordon, e-mail: [gordan\\_stephen@yahoo.com](mailto:gordan_stephen@yahoo.com)