# Discussion of This Article on the Effects of Air Pollution on the Respiratory System

## Introduction

The paper explores the impact of air pollution on respiratory diseases in children. The paper divides air pollution into household air pollution and ambient air pollution. Household air pollution results from the inefficient combustion of solid fuels for cooking and heating, and children are exposed to high HAP environments due to poor household ventilation. Ambient air pollution includes natural and man-made pollution. Common man-made AAP comes from thermal power plants, waste incineration, agricultural and animal husbandry, and motor vehicle exhaust emissions. Natural AAP comes from forest fires, volcanic eruptions, dust storms, and plants. released organic compounds. These pollution put children and pregnant women at risk to their respiratory systems to a great extent, and also have some impact on adults.

## **Discussion about key arguments of this paper**

I think the content of the article is quite reasonable. First of all, the respiratory system is the source of oxygen. If it is polluted, it will not be able to obtain sufficient oxygen, and people's production and life will be affected. Especially children's respiratory systems are still developing and therefore more vulnerable. , are more easily affected by the environment.

Part of the relevant data in the paper comes from WHO statistics. The data source is authoritative and credible. Some of the data are not indicated. For example, the data on the number and proportion of children exposed to AAP environment does not give the source of the data. There are loopholes in the evidence chain and it is not Completely believable.

The strongest argument is that AAP exposure is associated with asthma incidence and exacerbation; the weakest argument is that prenatal air pollution exposure affects lung function in childhood.

The similarity with other articles discussing air pollution is that they all follow the form of a syllogism. The first part first explains the argument, the second part gives the evidence, and finally gives the conclusion.

In the relevant argument about household air pollution, the author mentions that households that cook at home may receive more HAP than households that do not cook at home, where a distinction is made between those who cook at home and those who do not. .

## **Discussion about the method and result of this paper**

It can also be said that it is aimed at a specific issue, which is the impact of air pollution on children and various cardiopulmonary diseases around the world. It focuses on the impact of children and pregnant women on this situation, and cites WHO data and some unknown source data to focus on the analysis. Children have special susceptibility to air pollution and the various adverse health outcomes that can result.

Cultural aspects: The article mentioned that in low-income countries, a larger proportion of households use solid fuels for cooking and heating, which will cause greater pollution to household air. If a country is accustomed to or prefers to use solid fuels, This may have influenced the outcome of the investigation.

Ethical aspects: When collecting data from children, special attention needs to be paid to whether their culture and the method of collection comply with regulations, and whether the data collected does not affect the physical condition of the children and the physical condition of the children when they are tested does not affect the test results. More accurate data.

The article pointed out that middle-income countries will be more affected by air pollution. This is due to the current development status of that country and has little to do with the income level. I think it has little to do with it.

The connection between the evidence collected by the studies mentioned in the article and their aims is relatively clear. The primary goal of these studies is to assess and elucidate the impact of air pollution on children's health, particularly the health consequences of long- and short-term exposure. In the description of long-term and short-term exposure, respiratory diseases such as acute respiratory infections and pneumonia are included.

When stating the impact of pollution on children, statistics from the WHO are cited. When stating the proportion of people exposed to AAP, there is no apparent source of the data, and there is no relevant investigation of this data. There are certain inconsistencies. Certainty.

## **Discussion about the conclusion of this paper**

According to the content and description of the article, the article has a rigorous scientific attitude to a large extent, showing relevant data and even citing scriptures to explain its own opinions and conclusions. There is no exaggeration or fiction, and the conclusions come from global statistics. The data is basically consistent with reality.

When discussing the impact of late pregnancy and prenatal air pollution exposure on childhood lung function, the author emphasized that there is only limited evidence to suggest this, which shows the author's good attitude in writing the article.

## **Conclusion**

Air pollution does have a great impact on children's respiratory systems. Due to children's sensitivity to air pollution, more measures should be taken to reduce their exposure, and monitoring and research on exposure during pregnancy should be strengthened to reduce its impact on children's health. potential impact.