

“ Ο ΡΟΛΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΑΙΩΡΟΥΜΕΝΩΝ
ΣΩΜΑΤΙΔΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΤΜΟΣΦΑΙΡΑΣ
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ΤΟΥ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ.”

“THE ROLE OF ATMOSPHERIC
PARTICULATE MATTER AND
OZONE IN CLIMATE. THE
IMPACTS ON THE HUMAN
HEALTH.”

ΣΥΓΓΡΑΦΕΙΣ

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ABSTRACT

The atmosphere is a huge variety of particles, both in terms of origin and in terms of physicochemical characteristics, with the main representatives of the establishment and size. Created in various ways to sort the particles the main of which are based on origin, the way their formation, the formation and their effects on health. An important class of pollutants are suspended particles (Atmosferic particulate matter). These are solid particles or liquid phase, to be airborne. Such particles are dust, smoke, various metals, etc. can be distinguished according diameter. An important role for particles having a diameter up to 10 mm (PM-10) and in particular particles with very small diameter (PM-2, 5), because their size allows entering the respiratory system, causing severe breathing problems.

Ozone benefits from strong sunlight and high temperatures, assisted by the climatic changes of our planet in recent years become increasingly intense. In recent years increased carcinogenesis, allergies, thrombosis, stroke and respiratory diseases. The purpose of this study is to present the matter in the atmosphere, the factors contributing to the movement and residence of particles in the atmosphere, investigate the effects of particulate matter and ozone on human health, and in climate. Finally, proposes appropriate measures.

Key words: Atmosferic particulate matter PM-2,5 and PM-10 ,ozone climate change, health impacts, mortality.
