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Oral Presentation

P67 : THE BIO-ACCUMULATION OF DIFFERENT TYPES PECTICIDES IN THE PUPLIC HEALTH ENVIRONMENT AND THEIR EFFECT

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Introduction

Pesticides refers to all kinds of chemicals used in agricultural pest control practices. The prominent use of pesticides as an effective method to combat the weed and plant agricultural sector, the adverse effects known in terms of environmental impact and public health and that is a matter of debate nowadays. Pesticide use outside agricultural areas, is available in many areas including the use for domestic industrial production and daily life. The aim of this study is to determine the bio-accumulation effects on environmental and the the public health impact of pesticides. The effects of pesticides will be put forward with the frame of public health and environmental issues in Turkey.

Method

An extensive literature review is conducted. In addition, analysis of case studies on patients with such exposure in terms of agricultural activities are carried out.

Results

All pesticides are endowed with a particular acute or chronic toxicity. Pesticides have the effects of carcinogenic, the effects on the nervous system and the mutation risk. Pesticides negatively affects the lives of people as well as other creatures. This aspect should be noted that the use of pesticides emerged as an environmental issue. Pesticides disrupt the balance of the ecosystem and cause accumulation of natural resources such as soil and water. So that they cause harmful effects on the environment for many years with the biological cycles. Pesticide use affect public health through environmental, biological cycle such as various food chain.

Conclusion

Clinicians must be investigated the issue of pesticide exposure. The clinic evaluations with the related of effects of pesticides on permanent health problems are important. In particular, more careful and further examination of pesticide exposure with regard to vulnerable groups such as children should not be neglected.

Keywords: : pesticides, toxicity, environmental, public health