

Special Issue

The Effect of Ambient Particulate Matter on Respiratory and Cardiovascular Health

Message from the Guest Editor

Air pollutants include gaseous, biological particles, and particulate matter components. The wide-ranging deleterious effects that particulate matter (PM) have on human health are dependent not only on particles' sizes, chemical composition, concentration, toxicity, and exposure period but also on the synergic effect of different pollutants. Numerous epidemiological studies, using sensitive designs and analyses, have demonstrated the strong association between PM exposure and increased morbidity and mortality due to cardiopulmonary diseases in urban communities of developed nations, where pollution levels are well below the target standards. Recent studies have begun to shed light on the mechanisms by which exposure to PM induces toxicity, systemic inflammation, oxidative stress, pulmonary inflammation, and several severe cardiac events. This Special Issue will publish a selection of papers linking PM exposure to cardiopulmonary health outcomes. Articles focusing on cardiovascular and pulmonary effects of PM exposure in the developed and developing world and the putative mechanisms for the PM induced effects on cardiopulmonary diseases are of interest.

Guest Editor

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Continued developments in instrumentation and modeling have driven atmospheric science to become increasingly more complex with a deeper understanding of concepts, mechanisms, and interactions. This is the field that innovation built and it has led to a better appreciation for the complexity with atmosphere. Human life is intertwined in this complexity as we strive to better understand our atmosphere. Climate change is constantly stretching the limits of our thinking and forcing new ideas and concepts to be played out. Welcome to the Anthropocene!

Editor-in-Chief

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