

*Perspective***A brief note on role of environmental health****Peter James\***

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**INTRODUCTION**

Environmental health is a subset of public health that focuses on people's interactions with their surroundings, improves human health and well-being, and builds healthy and secure communities. Any complete public health system must include environmental health. To protect people and provide communities with better surroundings, the field seeks to improve policies and programmes that decrease chemical and other environmental exposures in air, water, soil, and food.

We collaborate with partners and members, such as the American Public Health Association's Environment Section, to ensure that all communities have access to healthy surroundings. In addition, we stress the significance of environmental justice and equity.

Emergencies like the Zika virus pandemic, Hurricane Katrina, and the Flint, Michigan drinking water crisis demonstrate how environmental health issues can affect vulnerable communities. Zika affects pregnant mothers and their foetuses the greatest. Flint residents who lived in under-resourced areas were the ones who were most exposed to lead-contaminated drinking water. After Hurricane Katrina, many low-income households have been unable to recover for several years.

APHA brings environmental health issues to national attention and promotes effective policy that protects the public's health, well-being, and quality of life in all communities across the country. We create targeted educational messages that highlight the link between healthy communities and healthy people to assist our environmental health activities.

The link between environmental exposures (such as chemicals, radiation, and microbiological organisms) and human health is studied in environmental epidemiology. Because humans cannot ethically be exposed to chemicals that are known or suspected to cause disease, observational studies, which simply observe exposures that people have already experienced, are prevalent in environmental epidemiology.

While environmental epidemiology's inability to use experimental study designs is a drawback, this profession actually sees effects on human health rather than estimating effects from animal studies. Environmental epidemiology, broadly defined, is the study of the impact of physical, biologic, and chemical components in the external environment on human health. Epidemiology in our environment also tries to elucidate the relationship that exists between certain populations or communities exposed to different ambient settings by investigating specific populations or communities exposed to distinct ambient environments.

Toxicology is the study of how environmental exposures cause specific health consequences in animals, with the goal of understanding potential health implications in humans. Because animal subjects can be used, toxicology offers the advantage of being able to conduct randomised controlled trials and other experimental research. However, there are many distinctions between animal and human biology, and interpreting the results of animal studies for their implications for human health can be difficult.

**Environmental health is a profession that deals with the environment**

Environmental health officers, public health inspectors, environmental health specialists, and environmental health practitioners are all terms used to describe environmental health professionals. Environmental health practitioners in the field are influenced by researchers and policymakers. Physicians and veterinarians are active in environmental health in many European countries. Practitioners must have a master's degree in environmental health and be accredited and registered with the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health or the Royal Environmental Health Institute of Scotland in the United Kingdom. Environmental health practitioners in Canada must hold a bachelor's degree in environmental health as well as a national professional qualification; the Certificate in Public Health Inspection (Canada). In order to practise environmental health in several jurisdictions in the United States, persons must obtain a bachelor's degree and professional licensure. According to California state law, the scope of environmental health practise.

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