

*Perspective***Note on dioxins and their effects on humans**

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Received: 03- Mar- 2022, Manuscript No. AJOEE -22-56690; Editor assigned: 05- Mar- 2022, Pre QC No. AJOEE -22-56690 (PQ); Reviewed: 19- Mar -2022, QC No. AJOEE -22-56690; Revised: 24- Mar -2022, Manuscript No. AJOEE -22-56690 (R); Published: 31- Mar - 2022.

**DESCRIPTION**

Dioxins compound are a group of chemical compounds that are constantly polluting organisms in the environment. They are mainly non-combustible products or various industrial processes in the event such as dioxin unwanted small components of compounds deliberately produced.

Some of them are highly toxic, but the toxins in them vary 30,000 times. They are joined together because their style is the same. They activate the Aryl Hydrocarbon receptor (AH receptor), although it has very different binding properties, leading to significant differences in toxins and other effects.

Dioxins are toxic depending on the number and location of the chlorine atoms. Because dioxins refer to such a wide range of highly toxic compounds, the concept of Toxic Equivalency Factor (TEF) has been developed to facilitate risk assessment and control. Dioxins are almost insoluble in water but have high solubility in lipids. Therefore, they often associate with living things such as plankton, plant leaves, and animal fats. In addition, they are often exposed to inanimate particles, such as ash and soil.

Dioxins are extremely stable and therefore often accumulate in the food chain. They are gradually released from animals has a lifespan of 7 to 9 years in humans contamination cases are often reported as cases of dioxin contamination as these are a social and legal issue.

Dioxins pollute the environment. They are the so-called "polluted dung" of a group of harmful chemicals known as Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). Dioxins are concerned because of their potent toxicity. Experiments have shown that it affects a wide range of organs and systems.

Once dioxins are absorbed into the body, they remain longer due to their chemical stability and ability to absorb fatty tissue, which is then stored in the body. Part of their physical health is estimated at 7 to 11 years. In nature, dioxins often accumulate in food chains. The higher the animal in the digestive tract, the more dioxins.

Dioxins are primarily produced by industrial processes but may also be caused by natural processes, such as volcanic eruptions and forest fires. Dioxins are an undesirable product of many production processes that include melting, chlorine blending in paper pulp and the production of other herbicides and pesticides. With regard to the release of dioxin in the environment, uncontrolled waste heaters (solid waste and hospital waste) are often the most serious problems, due to incomplete combustion. Technologies are available that allow for controlled waste disposal by lower dioxin emissions.

Although dioxin formation is local, natural distribution is global. Dioxins are found all over the world in the environment. The highest levels of these compounds are found in other soils, soils and food, especially dairy products, meat, fish and shellfish. Very low levels are found in plants, water and air.

Many industrial oil stores, many of which have high levels, exist worldwide. Prolonged storage and improper disposal of this substance may result in the release of dioxin into the environment and contamination of human and animal feeds. Based waste is not easily disposed of without environmental and human pollution. Such items need to be treated as hazardous waste and are better destroyed by high temperatures in specialized areas.

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