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Research Article

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Climate/Cities Emission Change Worsens Lung Disease (Cancer) as These Damages Are Akin to Second-Hand Smoking Digestion

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This article mainly focuses on examine the similar effect of the emission problem causing by either side of second-hand smokers or the first emission from the city, this channelling methodology digested method, which is mainly utilized as to distinguish the effect of pollution emissions, with regards to the similar effects from the second-hand smoker problem. Plus in utilizing the **Eddia-model** (Evaluate, Design, Develop, Implementation, Analysis-Pattern-[Escalate]) **which is innovative and invented by this research**. As a result, this article hopes to find the solution to balancing the air pollution emission problem as well as to find the solution to diminish the problem of the air pollution caused by the channelling and examine the link behind.

According to the European Respiratory Journal, its emphasis that the impact of air pollution on individuals with lung conditions such as asthma and COPD is closely linked to the emissions problem associated with climate change. Climate change is often accompanied by carbon and pollution emissions from cities, particularly carbon dioxide. This reveals the heightened risks posed by urban pollution. Expert reports indicate that climate change will exacerbate breathing difficulties for millions worldwide, particularly affecting babies, young children, and the elderly. Representatives from the European Respiratory Society, which includes over 30,000 lung specialists from 160 countries, have suggested that governments around the globe work together to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address the effects of climate change.

This research outlines how changes in emissions profoundly **impact global health**, emphasizing the increased vulnerability of those with respiratory conditions. Due to **air pollutant emission** change, individuals with respiratory issues experience worsened breathing difficulties and heightened sensitivity to changing emission conditions.

Jovanovic, a professor of environmental epidemiology at the University of Copenhagen, reports that air pollution can exacerbate symptoms, leading to potentially fatal consequences. [1]. The existing damage caused by air pollution to our lungs is further compounded by the emerging threats posed by climate change on respiratory patients.

This research highlights several **impacts of air pollutant emission change**, will causes serious lung cancer effect, as similar as second hand smoker in the same corridor, this similar consequence including rising emission in raising temperatures, increased airborne allergens like pollen, and a rise in extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts, and wildfires. These occurrences contribute to severe air pollution, dust storms, heavy rainfall, and flooding, which result in elevated humidity and pollutant growth within homes.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has previously warned that most people worldwide breathe air that does not meet its standards. This poor air quality leads to respiratory and circulatory problems, resulting in millions of preventable deaths each year. Addressing these challenges requires collective action and proactive measures to protect the health of vulnerable populations. The WHO has also identified the Eastern Mediterranean, Southeast Asia, and Africa as regions with the worst air quality. Cities in mainland China, in particular, are experiencing a high prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). This condition severely restricts daily activities due to airflow blockage and breathing difficulties.

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COPD is the fourth leading cause of death in the United States and the third worldwide. Ratnakumar, a researcher at the UK NGO Breathing Matters, emphasized the importance of the recent European report and similar studies, expressing deep concern about the findings [2]. Many experts have also noted the increasing impact of air pollution emissions and climate change on health outcomes, highlighting the convincing links between climate change, air pollution, and the progression of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, as well as lung cancer.

So, there is an **urgent need for clean, safe air, and policymakers are being called to take action to mitigate the impacts of climate change on both the planet and public health**.

Actually, this studies have emphasis that the similar effect of second-hand smoker air will causes serious damage in lung, especially those who breathe in the second-hand smoker air which causes more serious illnesses likewise lung cancer, this second-hand air blow problem is a similar as the major cities air pollution problem which causing millions of people/ citizens causing serious lung disease and lung damage, but seldom research studies on the link between these collection of second-hand smoker problem and the similar effect (damage) in from the city air pollution problem, these lung problems is causing through one transition channel that is the obsessions and emission channelling, who the means of these major damage problem cause by emission, seldom reports and studies focus on the emission and environmental similarities (background) problem, they just usually focus on the patient that is receiving the air born through the second-hand smoker as well as city air pollutant.

This article rigorously examines the similar effects caused by emissions from second-hand smokers and those from the city. The methodology used effectively distinguishes the effects of pollution emissions related to second-hand smoker with those which have developed a similar effect of city air pollution. Additionally, **this article introduces the innovative Eddia model** (Evaluate, Design, Develop, Implement, Analysis-Pattern) to address the issue (air-polluted environment in est. medi issue). The ultimate goal is to find a sustainable solution to balance air pollution emissions and to effectively combat the problem of air pollution resulting from emissions.

Similar Effect

First of all, this article found/has reason to believe that the initial environmental chaos created by smoking second-hand smoke has a similar relationship with the large amounts of toxic gases, carbon dioxide, and carbon emissions emitted in cities. That is, assuming that no one smokes second-hand smoke in the home environment, However, urban environments are surrounded by a certain level of carbon emissions or toxic gases that can have nearly the same impact as smoking secondhand smoke. In addition, if someone smokes second-hand smoke in the limited environment, it is appropriate that there is no carbon emissions/ toxic gases in the urban environment, which will cause damage to the respiratory system, especially the "lungs". This paper posits that the detrimental environmental impact resulting from exposure to second-hand smoke bears resemblance to the deleterious effects engendered by the substantial presence of toxic gases, carbon dioxide, and carbon emissions within urban locales. Notably, even in the absence of second-hand smoke exposure in residential settings, urban environments remain subject to an appreciable level of carbon emissions and toxic gases, culminating in analogous health ramifications. Conversely, in instances where second-hand smoke is present in domestic environs, it is imperative to acknowledge the absence of carbon emissions and toxic gases in urban settings, which are known to precipitate respiratory afflictions, particularly those affecting the pulmonary system.

Most importantly, this research article presents the idea that the negative impact on the environment from second-hand smoke exposure is comparable to the harmful effects caused by the substantial presence of toxic gases, carbon dioxide, and carbon emissions in urban areas. Especially those in mainland China cities, with high exposure in carbon toxic emissions will have the similar effect in second-hand smoker emission, causing "lung" damage. It highlights the significant levels of carbon emissions and toxic gases in cities/urban environments, even without second-hand smoke exposure at home, which can lead to similar health issues problem.

At present, many medical documents have pointed out that smoking second-hand smoke will cause lung cancer. This is unquestionable. In fact, second-hand smoke is an indispensable culprit. Therefore, this article believes that the environment surrounding smoking second-hand smoke is also Similar/Close to/equal to cities/urban carbon emissions/toxic gases, they have a highly correlated relationship, that is, similar to the initial environmental chaos created by smoking second-hand cigarette.

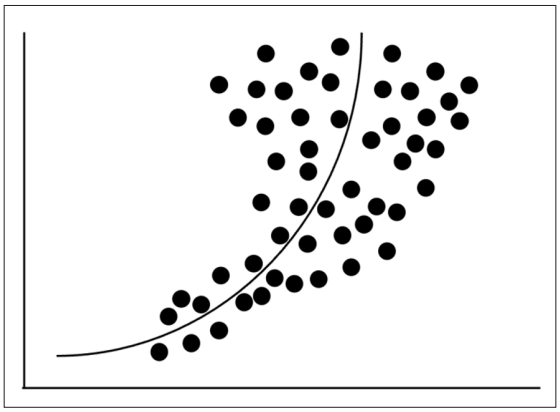
Also, currently speaking, numerous medical documents have highlighted the fact that city carbon emission/exposure can lead to "lung" disease, which is conceivable. This paper suggested that City carbon emission have the similar effect on Second-hand smoke emission which can lead to serious lung diseases such as lung cancers. Also, indeed a significant culprit in this regard, which will lead to a consequence that can proceed in more serious health problem. Therefore, this article believe that the impact of second-hand smoke is akin to that of urban carbon emissions and toxic gases, suggesting a highly correlated relationship. This is similar to the initial environmental disruption caused by second-hand smoke.

Explicit & Implicit meaning

In the explicit environment condition, the explicit meaning is that, whether it is urban toxic gases (carbon dioxide) or second-hand smoke, this paper believes that, they are the main drivers of carbon emissions damaging the environment. In somehow they/ it will produce outside effects, that is, regardless of the intentions of the gas emitter, it will cause a certain degree of damage to the relevant environment as well as the citizen health of "lung". The destructive output of outside effects is believed that will increase geometrically (e^x), and the effects are impossible to estimate. Therefore, we must face the problem squarely in the air emissions pollution problem and take appropriate measures.

Exponential Frequency Model

The comparison in between the second-hand smoke emission lie to alongside with akin to cities carbon emissions (pollution).

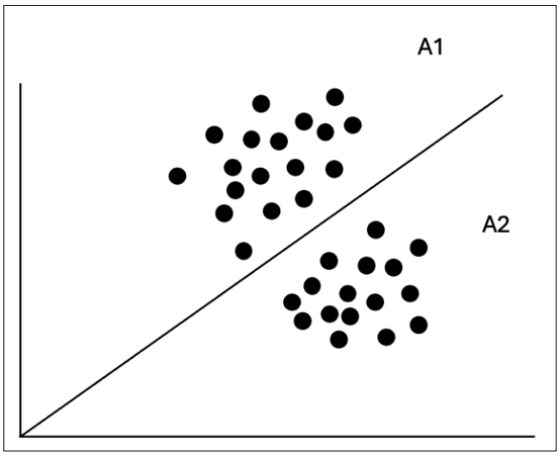


In addition, the Implicit meaning lies in the inducement. When the environmental atmosphere changes, people's behaviors will also change. Smoking second-hand smoke is the main culprit of pulmonary symptoms. The pusher is driven by changes in the environmental atmosphere, that is, urban carbon emissions have the same internal meaning as smoking second-hand smoke. There is a high possibility of inducing lung cancer. Recently, relevant studies have also confirmed that the formation of lung cancer is related to changes in the tumor microenvironment. This article believes that second-hand smoking has a similar effect on urban carbon emissions. They all induce cancer lesions and are the main drivers of tissue and cell mutations, especially lung cancer.

Similar Environment Causing Similar Effect

From a practical perspective, the environmental disturbance caused by second-hand smoke is as likely as to the environmental disturbance caused by urban smog. So, their impact on the "lungs" should be the same that caused by second-hand smoke. The harm caused is highly correlated, and this highly significant symptom can be seen in the fact that the number of people suffering from "pulmonary"/"respiratory" diseases in smoggy cities is similar to the percentage of diseases caused by second-hand smoke (lung/respiratory tract), that is, It means that the pathogenic environments they produce are similar, so that people in that area/place/location can potentially induce "pulmonary" diseases, that is, they can easily induce lung cancer lesions.

Indeed, the environmental affect by second-hand smoke is similar to that of urban smog, and both can have similar effect on lung health. There is high significant between the harm caused by these two factors is evident in the similarity of respiratory disease rates in smoggy cities and the percentage change of diseases caused by second-hand smoke. That mean, the environmental impact of second-hand smoke is equivalent to that of urban smog, and both have a comparable effect on lung health. The correlation between the harm caused by these two factors is evident in the similarity of respiratory disease rates in smoggy cities and the percentage change of diseases caused by second-hand smoke. This strongly suggests that the environments they create can potentially lead to respiratory diseases, including lung cancer.



Linear Regression Model A1, A2

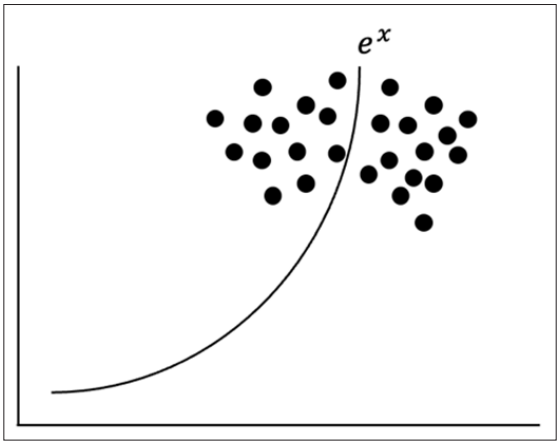
Changeling link is the effect of "similar approach but have similar effect" (same environment and atmosphere)

As the matter of fact, channeling problem always hinders the situation behind the scene, especially channeling involves the link behind that may hurdle the air polluted emission problem, in fact, this article believes that the channeling link is (the same environmental atmosphere), and triggering point It is the cause of respiratory diseases, which is actually related to the environment. Among them, the environment actually accounts for the majority (air pollution of space/environment). Similarly, by analogy, we can predict the same attribution. will trigger similar results. They are highly correlated, traceable, and have a certain pattern (pollutant emission). Urban economic incentives are one of them. Environmental awareness, personal habits, and moral cultivation all have a certain influence. Therefore, it is more practical to think of ways to reduce and avoid carbon dioxide/pollutant emissions than to eliminate them (carbon emissions/pollutants include cities and individuals).

$$\frac{\delta\, pollution\, emission}{\delta \perp i = 1,2,3\ldots\ldots 24} \cong Risk\ of \text{ Lung Cancer}$$

Pollution emission sequence within a specific period of time.

In any case (the space area remains unchanged), when the emission of pollutants is accelerated and at a certain time (24 hours a day), the risk of cancer (lung) increases, and vice versa. They (risks) are geometric e^x ascending relationships.



(Time is a linear sequence within a specific period of time)

This constructive approach emphasize the necessity for collective efforts to address these challenges.

Therefore, this article recommends referring to Eddia's improvement model to use the model of assessment, design, development, insertion and then analysis to reduce carbon emissions/pollutants/second-hand smoke. First assess, then design and develop improvement measures, and then implement improvement plans. Then analyze the results to continue to promote the improvement plan (reducing pollutant emissions) in a planned way. Ultimately, we hope to achieve carbon neutrality and strive to reduce pollutants, including second-hand smoke emissions, as the ultimate goal, and return humankind A blue sky. So, with utilized the Eddia model, which can help to discovered and developed a possible solution within a certain period of time.

Suggestion solution in using Eddia Model for improving air-pollution/second-hand smoker problem (E EvaluateD Design,D Develop,I Implement,A Analysis-Pattern Model)

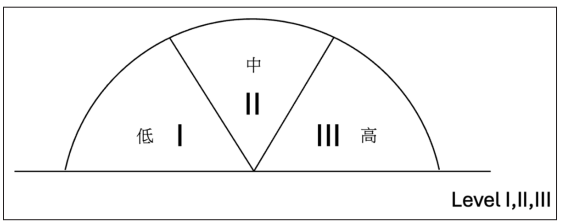
The development plan is as follows:

- Evaluation
- Design
- Develop
- Implementation
- Analysis-Pattern

Evaluation

The emission level of air pollutants, for example, is divided into 1 to 3 levels in a layer/grade manner as the unit to measure the emission degree. I represents the lowest level, II belongs to the medium level, and iii belongs to the highest level of emission (pollutants). This stands for, local/location/area (specific). During a certain period of time, the emission level is the highest. Assessment can better understand the pollution level of the local/city area (specific), which can help design, plan development and extension, and put in place appropriate/appropriate configuration plans (environment improvement/air (pollution) emission reduction plans).

Evaluation air pollution level

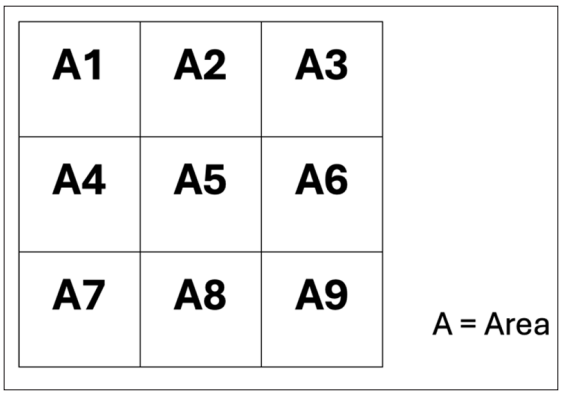


Based on [air-pollution] per hour

Design: When we understand the specific pollution levels of the region/region/city/area, we can design a suitable improvement plan. The plan mainly hopes to gradually solve the improvement plan to improve air pollution within an effective time. The relevant design focuses on buffering and relieving pollutant emissions in a short period of time. This allows more time for the air to be diluted. The diluted clean air can bring a fresher effect and create/create a virtuous cycle.

Develop: Committed to improving the plan is an extension of the set, and the extension is mainly to create space manufacturing conditions. Give the air environment natural adjustment; to put it simply, it is to create space with time. The air space of this new air/environment is shaped. (Clear Air, Shape the potential)

Implementation: The setup/placement plan is mainly divided into regions. This article suggests. First divide the area/area into nine equal parts . This division is to understand which position in the well area emits the highest pollutant gas, and then prescribe the right method/medicine to improve the air environment in this area by inserting traps, for example Install an air purifier/air filter on the chimney to reduce pollutant/carbon emissions, and then gradually promote it in a step-by-step manner. The guidance method can be piloted and gradually extended to create a virtuous environmental cycle.

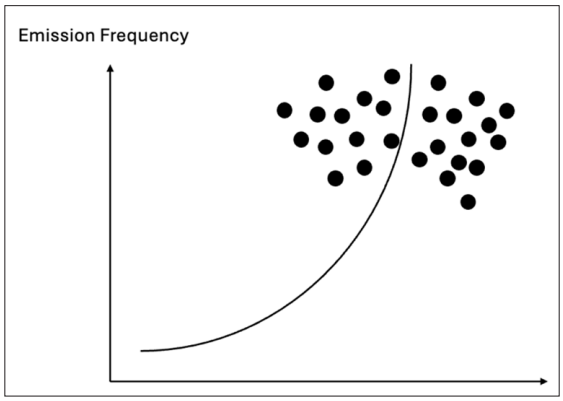


Analysis Pattern: At last, we analyzing the effectiveness of its plans. If the performance is not good enough, we can Modify the plan and improve the air purification plan with improved plans. This analysis mainly evaluates the development pattern of air pollutants and makes improvements in a formatted manner. If the results are moderately effective, the program can be promoted to expand its scalability. With utilizing, the analysis pattern is mainly based on Hierarchical Linear Regression Models to analyze the frequency of pollutants and the dense areas of disease rate. And analyze the correlation of its development, whether there is a high degree of correlation to develop the pattern of extending the main axis, this can be effectively analyzed in the form of images, and the digital statistical data can be effectively extended in the form of images, which can It helps to analyze its development rules more easily and further design/set up improvement plans [4-6].

Conclusion

As mentioned before, although there have been indicators showing that there is a believe in the significance condition in second-hand smoker emissions will have a similar effect on the cities' carbon/pollution emissions, but their deep-in connection is hardly explored, but surprisingly, this research has founded that, there is a link of connection in between the emission behind, which may causing lung disease with associated with lung cancer, that is, the key driving factor is the same condition of the "similar environment". This article finds reason to

believe that the similarity in environmental atmosphere is the trigger factor that may significantly increase the chance of the risk of lung disease including lung cancer, that is, the factor that determines whether the risk of developing cancer or lung cancer is divided. At the same time, increasing the emission of exhaust pollutants in a short period of time will increase (there is reason to believe) the risk of cancer, so this article has focused on developing improvement plans based on the Eddia model and put forward feasible suggestions; therefore, just like the findings of this article's analogy, and based on its relevance, the feasibility possible solution is launched, that is, including feasible improvement suggestions. This article hopes to use innovative initiatives, including a medi-care perspective/consideration, to benefit the world and citizens and create a fresh and healthy new direction and space for the medi-research, which aims to contribute to the world of mankind.



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