

## Risk perception and environmental risk management in protection of public health

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### Abstract

The qualified professional assessment of potential environmental and health risks connected to planned industrial, transport and alternative construction activities becomes an imperative a part of their audit. Whereas the initial section of risk assessment, the identification of potential human exposure is of pure scientific character, the particular risk assessment progressively assumes the whimsical aspects (e.g. safety coefficients), risk communication, its management and management by approach of psychological aspects; the collective deciding then becomes a heatedly debated political issue. once evaluating perception of environmental risks, psychosocial and psychoneurotic factors is also of basic importance. this is often the case above all wherever our data of verity health consequences of exposure to a given issue is incomplete or its action is among the vary of values wherever we tend to don't anticipate the measurable biological impact. this is applicable not solely within the case of the indoor surroundings connected complains however conjointly e.g. to it of nonionizing electromagnetic wave and electro-ionic microclimate. a significant consequence found within the syndrome of craze is that the incontrovertible fact that because of otherwise impelled misinformation, a part of the population will suffer from some psychoneurotic symptoms. Those imply objective suffering and deteriorating quality of life for those affected. The hindrance of such conditions will either be systematic: early instructional or popularisation campaigns, specific health education oriented to the event of business, transportation, or alternative forms of constructions, and integration of the native civic activities within the program. the aim of this could not be an inexpensive belittling of the danger however an inexpensive explaining of its acceptable rate, and conjointly the possible advantage to profit from the belief of the structures. Any later efforts to tell the general public regarding verity state of affairs area unit unremarkably accepted with distrust and disbelief.

Specific to environmental health risks, a survey of registered voters conducted in 2000 showed that almost all respondents believed environmental issues expose a risk to health and were upset concerning exposures to environmental conditions which will have health impacts. several respondents thought a watching system already existed to trace environmental hazards and their links to chronic sickness. once learning that no such system existed at that point, eighty four of respondents expressed concern, with a majority of respondents noting that establishing a watching and trailing network would be one amongst the foremost necessary things the govt may do. therein same year, the bench Environmental Health Commission explicit that America's environmental public health system was fragmented, neglected, and ineffective, job for the creation of Associate in Nursing environmental public health trailing network. In response to the current necessitate action, in 2002, the Centers for illness management and interference (CDC) established the National Environmental Public Health trailing Program (Tracking Program) to bridge these existing information gaps and track exposures and health

effects related to environmental hazards. The trailing Program's trailing Network provides information on health effects, environmental hazards, and exposures. Indicators and measures that square measure displayed on the trailing Network square measure developed supported federal agency priorities, state and native health departments, environmental health consultants, and public opinions and ideas. currently that a proper government system has been established and has served to trace environmental hazards and links to chronic sickness for over one decade, the trailing Program determined to survey public perceptions on awareness of governmental efforts to trace these problems and considerations concerning health risks from the setting and environmental health problems. The findings can permit the trailing Program to refine and focus its communication messages and reaching methods to achieve teams World Health Organization is also fascinated by victimisation the trailing Network. The findings also can facilitate the trailing Program rank future content. The work can facilitate to raised perceive a way to educate the overall public, health care professionals, the media, et al. on environmental public health problems.

### Biography

Vladimir Bencko has graduated from the Medical Faculty of Charles University in Prague in 1961. He was appointed with the Institute of Hygiene (presently the National Institute of Public Health) from 1967-1972. He was an Assistant Professor at the Chair of General and Environmental Hygiene, Medical Faculty of Hygiene, Charles University from 1973-1986. Since 1972, he was temporary Advisor of WHO. During 1990-1992, he was an Advisor to the Federal Committee for Environment of CSFR. Since 1993, he is temporary Consultant of the NATO Committee on Challenges to Modern Society later transformed into the present NATO Science for Peace and Security. Since 2001 up to 2008, he is a Representative of the Czech Republic in the Standing Committee of the European Medical Research Councils. He is a Founding Member of the Central and Eastern European Chapter of International Society of Environmental Epidemiology and in years 1999-2001 President elect of the Chapter.