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## Assessment of Indoor Pollution in Workplaces

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### Message from the Guest Editor

Exposure to pollutants produced in indoor environments is a relevant issue because people spend most of their time indoors, including at home and in working places. Indoor air pollution has been found to produce many adverse health effects, including the so-called ‘Sick Building Syndrome’ (SBS). The most common symptoms of SBS include eyes, nose, throat and skin irritation, headaches and tiredness, resulting in allergic responses, increasing asthma episodes, oxidative stress, and pulmonary and cardiovascular diseases. Indoor air pollutants causing these adverse effects include VOCs, aerosols and ultrafine particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub>). Other factors increase the potential health risks posed by indoor pollutants, such as poor ventilation, indoor humidity and temperature. In addition to air pollutants emitted indoors, those produced by their primary and secondary indoor oxidation have been recently found to represent a relevant health risk. Since the indoor environment may act as a smog chamber, specific monitoring strategies and new measuring techniques are required to assess the potential health impact produced by indoor pollution.



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# Special Issue