



ÓBUDA UNIVERSITY
REJTŐ SÁNDOR FACULTY OF LIGHT INDUSTRY
AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING



The
V. International Symposium-2021
on
**“Environmental Quality and
Public Health”**



Frist Announcement

May 20, 2021

RKK – Óbuda University

H-1034 Doberdó Str. 6

Budapest, HUNGARY

**The
V. International Symposium on
Environmental Quality and Public Health
is carrying out under the auspices of:**

Prof. Dr. Levente KOVÁCS

**Rector
Óbuda University (ÓU)**

Presidency of the Symposium:

Dr. László KOLTAI

Dean

Rejtő Sándor Faculty of Light Industry & Environmental Engineering (RKK)

Dr. Rita BODÁNÉ-KENDROVICS

Director

Institute of Environmental Engineering & Natural Sciences (KTI)

Prof. Dr. Hosam BAYOUMI HAMUDA

President

International Council of Environmental Engineering Education (ICEEE)

Symposium Chair

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- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
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Message from the Organising Committee

Dear Distinguished Guests & Colleagues!

The International Council of Environmental Engineering Education (ICEEE) and the Óbuda University, Rejtő Sándor Faculty of Light Industry and Environmental Engineering (RKK) and Institute of Environmental Engineering and Natural Sciences have a great pleasure and cordially invite you to participate in the FREE OF CHARGE program of the ***V. International Symposium on Environmental Quality and Public Health ONLINE on 20th of May, 2021*** at Óbuda University RKK, Budapest (Hungary).

The Organizing Committee of the Symposium has thought about the strong relationship between the environmental quality of Air, soil, and water and the health risk as well as the health care of the human due to the following points: Global change has resulted in a significant reduction of biodiversity on all trophic levels in our environment, often allowing for an invasion of new species, which change ecosystem properties.

Changes in ecosystem properties influence ecosystem services, and in many cases human health or wellbeing is highly impacted. This strong interconnection between environmental properties and human health has promoted the so called “One Health” or “Global Health” concept.

Environmental problems, and future health effects, have changed over decades. Recently, public health was most concerned about localised environmental degradation, air and water pollution. Environmental quality has effects on human health and ecosystems quality, requiring cooperation across different sectors to determine effective responses. By increasing the global population is rising at a staggering rate and demands ever more resources, while the incorrect management of environmental quality is making public health worse. The environment affects the health of global population in a variety of ways. The interaction between human health and the environment has been extensively studied and environmental risks have been proven to significantly impact human health, either directly by exposing people to harmful agents, or indirectly, by disrupting life-sustaining ecosystems. The environment plays a crucial role in people's physical, mental and social well-being. Environmental degradation poses a significant threat to human health through the worldwide. Harmful consequences of this degradation to human health are already being felt and could grow significantly worse over the next 30 years. However, in the realm of public health, it was already understood that “disease and a poor environment went hand in hand. Poor environmental quality has its greatest impact on people whose health status is already at risk.

Environmental medicine as a part of modern medical research evolved from a variety of fields in medicine, above all toxicology, occupational medicine, environmental hygiene and the sub-disciplines water, soil, air and food hygiene as well as environmental epidemiology. Determination of environmental quality is a major area of interest when considering the public and ecosystem health. Achieving high-quality environmental development through environmental regulations and thus enhancing public health is a goal of this V. International Symposium.

The degradation of the environment, through air pollution, noise, chemicals, poor quality water and loss of natural areas like agricultural lands, combined with lifestyle changes, may be contributing to substantial increases in rates of obesity, diabetes, diseases of the cardiovascular and nervous systems and cancer — all of which are major public health problems for global population. Reproductive and mental health problems are also on the rise. Asthma, allergies, and some types of cancer related to environmental pressures are of particular concern for children. The environment directly affects health status and plays a major role in quality of life, years of healthy life lived, and health disparities. Poor air quality is linked to premature death, cancer, and long-term damage to respiratory and cardiovascular systems. Secondhand smoke containing toxic and cancer-causing chemicals contributes to heart disease and lung cancer in nonsmoking adults. Globally, nearly 25% of all deaths and the total disease burden can be attributed to environmental factors

In recent years, health losses due to environmental pollution have received much attention in public and academic circles. WHO in 2004 reported that: Every minute, five children in developing countries die from malaria or diarrhoea. Every hour, 100 children die as a result of exposure to indoor smoke from solid fuels. Every day, nearly 1,800 people in developing cities die as a result of exposure to urban air pollution. Every month, nearly 19,000 people in developing countries die from unintentional poisonings. And in 2009, WHO also estimated that 24% of the global disease burden (healthy life years lost) and 23% of all deaths (premature mortality) are attributable to environmental factors, with the environmental burden of diseases being 15 times higher in developing countries than in developed countries, due to differences in exposure to environmental risks and access to health care. WHO in 2013 mentioned that approximately 25% of the global burden of disease can be attributed to environmental risks for

example indoor and outdoor air pollution. In 2013, the Global Burden of Disease study revealed that approximately 2.9 million people worldwide died prematurely due to fine particulate matter pollution.

For all countries in the early stages of development the major environmental hazards to health are associated with widespread poverty and severe lack of public infrastructure, such as access to drinking water, sanitation, and lack of health care as well as emerging problems of industrial pollution. However, environmental health hazards are not limited to the developing world. Occurrences of Asthma are rising dramatically throughout the developed countries, and environmental factors appear to be at least partly to blame.

The significant differences in the quality of the environment across the world depend on the varying pressures related, for example, to urbanisation, pollution and natural resource use. Exposures and associated health risks, as well as the benefits of pollution reduction and of a natural environment, are not uniformly distributed within populations.

Climate change is also posing risks to human population health and well-being and thus is emerging as a serious concern worldwide population health. Regarding to climate change, it was estimated to be responsible for approximately 2.4% of worldwide diarrhoea and 6% of malaria. Also, climate change is expected to increase morbidity and mortality risks from climate-sensitive health outcomes such as extreme heat events, floods, droughts and fires. A spread in vector-borne diseases, is also expected. An understanding of the likely impacts of climate change on human health is crucial for making an informed decision about the best response strategy to the enhanced greenhouse effect. Consequently, a number of studies have attempted the evaluation of climate change-related health hazards.

As air quality is a major concern for all global countries, a large number of empirical studies attempting to monetize the benefits to health generated by improved air quality have appeared in the literature worldwide. A reduction of air pollution is expected to reduce the global burden of disease from respiratory infections, heart disease, and lung cancer. In particular, valuation estimates for health symptoms and risks of mortality attributable to particulate matter, lead, nitrogen and sulphur oxides and low level ozone are reported.

Water is a dynamic resource varying in quantity and quality across temporal and spatial scales. Global change drivers such as population growth, land-use change, environmental pollution, and climate change affect the availability of water resources. Microbe contamination of groundwater due to sewage outfalls and high concentration of nutrients in marine and coastal waters due to agricultural runoff are among the most serious threats. Although epidemiological studies have provided evidence of severe morbidity attributed to polluted water the issue has received limited attention in terms of valuation studies.

The above facts indicate that improving environmental quality can significantly reduce health risks and increase social welfare. Based on the above, it can be seen that the bilateral relationship between these three factors “environmental regulations, environmental quality and public health level should be considered in the future of the scientific basic research all over the world.

Thus One Health approaches that includes collaborations across various disciplines and within and across various nations is needed more than ever to achieve the best health outcomes possible. Thank you for being a valued member of the V. International Symposium for speakers and branded experts.

Organising Committee

SYMPOSIUM'S HIGHLIGHT TOPICS

Form the above mentioned reasons, the **online special V. International Symposium on Environmental Quality and Public Health** aims to provide a comprehensive perspective on changes in environmental quality affecting ecosystem and human health adopting global perspective concepts of climate change, modelling, and ecosystem services.

Topics of interest include but are not limited to:

- Adaptation Strategies for Climate Changes
- Analysis of Environmental Economics
- Analytical Technology and Environmental Quality
- Antimicrobial Resistance Mitigation
- Applications of Artificial Intelligence in Environment
- Applications of Biotechnology & Bioengineering in Environment
- Applications of Civil, Electrical & Mechanical Engineering in Environmental Quality
- Application of GIS in Water Sanitation and Hygiene and public health
- Biomass, Bioenergy & Renewable Energy Technologies
- Bioremediation & Biodegradation
- Biotechnology in Health care & Pharmaceuticals
- Chemical, Mathematical & Physical Sciences in Environment
- Climate Changes & Global Biodiversity
- Climate Changes & Infectious Diseases
- Climate Changes & Landscape Conservation
- Climate Changes & Ecosystem Health
- Disease surveillance
- Drinking Water Quality, Treatment and Hygiene
- Ecotoxicological Risk in Wastewater Treatment
- Education Strategy in Natural & Engineering Sciences
- Environmental Contamination
- Environmental Hazards & Hygiene
- Environmental Planning Education
- Epidemiological Management
- Fermentation & Food (Bio)Technology
- Food Safety & Security Plant / Soil Health
- Global Environmental Problems & Biosafety
- Global Warming & Health
- Great COVID-19 Recovery
- Green Nanotechnology in Environment
- Health & Environment
- Hygiene Promotion: Practical and Effective
- Hygienic Engineering & Environmental Design
- Landscape & Nature Protection
- Material Science & Environmental Engineering
- Microbial Systems & Technology for Pollutant Removal
- Monitoring and Evaluation for Food Security and Nutrition
- Pesticides Management & Agricultural Sustainability
- Pollutions of Air, Soil & Water
- Production & Consumption in Ecosystems
- Project Monitoring & Evaluation: Data Management & Analysis



- Public Health & Epidemiology
- Public Health Intricacies
- Radiological & Nuclear Protection
- Recycling Industries
- Regulating the Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Sanitation, its importance, type & its use during emergency
- Solid/ Medical Waste Management
- Strategic for Environmental Risk Assessment
- Technologies & Innovation in Environmental Management
- Urbanization & Environmental Development
- Water Safety, Security & Droughts
- Wastewater, Water Treatment & Desalination Technologies

IMORTANT DEADLINES

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Submission of registration: |  | before 28th of March 2021 |
| - Submission of abstracts: | | before 28th of March 2021 |
| - Submission of full papers: | | before 2nd of May 2021 |
| - Acceptance notification: | | before 02th of May 2021 |

THERE IS NO REGISTRATION FEE (FREE OF CHARGE)

Participants will have:

- Program of the Conference. Certificate of participation
- Publication of the abstracts & papers in the ISBN Proceedings in e-book & in the journal

Time of Oral Presentations Online (Microsoft Teams)

Presentation Type:	Total Allotted Time:
• Plenary speaker	25 min
• Keynote speaker	20 min
• Featured speaker	15 min

The official language of all the presentations including oral, poster speaker or video presentations is **English** or **Hungarian** and all the relevant submissions should be made in **English**.

Formatting requirements & Submission of Abstract & Full Paper

- You need to prepare an abstract (max. 250 words) for your presentation highlighting what you wish to present and how it will contribute to the topic selected.
- Abstract should clearly state the purpose, results & conclusions of the work to be described in the final full paper.
- In addition, you will also need to submit a short biography (max. 150 words) with your recent photograph.

- Abstract should contain title, author & co-author name(s), full post & e-mail address & telephone/mobile.
- Abstract should be submitted before March 28th by completing the template in attachment.
- The received abstracts will be sending for reviewing process.
- Papers have to be **minimum 6 and maximum 15** pages long.
- **Maximum** file size: 3 MB. You are allowed to upload only DOC or DOCX files.
- Abstract & full papers, **submitted** to the Symposium will be published in an International Scientific Symposium Proceedings Book with **ISBN: 978-963-449-238-2**.
- Submission: Please complete the registration form, abstracts & manuscripts in time & submit all to Prof. Dr. Hosam Bayoumi Hamuda
- The usage of the template is obligatory.

TENTATIVE CONFERENCE PROGRAM

20th of May 2021 (Thursday)

- 09:00 a.m. – 09:30 a.m.	Opening Ceremony	Online (Microsoft Teams)
- 09:30 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.	Plenary Session	Online (Microsoft Teams)
	3 Communications & Discussions	
- 10:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Lunch Break	
- 12:00 p.m. – 13:00 p.m.	Keynote Session	Online (Microsoft Teams)
	3 Communications & Discussions	
- 13:00 p.m. – 13:15 p.m.	Coffee Break	
- 13:15 p.m. – 14:15 p.m.	Technical session-1	Online (Microsoft Teams)
-	4 Communications & Discussions	
- 14:15 p.m. – 14:30 p.m.	Coffee Break	
- 14:30 p.m. – 15:30 p.m.	Technical session-2	Online (Microsoft Teams)
-	4 Communications & Discussions	
- 15:30 a.m. – 16:30 a.m.	Technical session-3 (Poster Presentations)	Online (Microsoft Teams)
- 16:30 a.m. – 17:30 a.m.	Technical session-4	Online (Microsoft Teams)
-	4 Communications & Discussions	
- 17:30 a.m. – 18:00 p.m.	Certificate, Award Distribution &	
-	Closing Ceremony	Online (Microsoft Teams)

The Definite Program Schedule will be e-mailed to all participants at later stage

Best Lecture & Poster Awards

This award recognizes individuals from poster presenters who have to display their outstanding research and findings for an innovative future. Recipients of the award are considered to be the Best Poster Presenter of the conference.

- **Criteria:**

- All presented abstracts will automatically be considered for the Award.
- All the presentation will be evaluated in the conference venue
- All the awards will be selected by the judges of the award category
- The winners will be formally announced during the closing ceremony.
- The winners will receive an award certificate.

- The awards will be assessed as far as to plan and format, intelligence, argumentation and approach, familiarity with work, engaging quality, message and primary concerns, parity of content visuals, and by and large impression.

For more details please check the Conference website: www.iceee.hu

The Organizing Committee is waiting for you to join the atmosphere of the V. International Symposium in Budapest and contribute to these exciting debates on Environmental Quality and Public Health in order to shape the future of our biotic and abiotic factors in our Earth planet Biosphere!

Overall, the Organizing Committee of this special event the V. International Symposium thank all the participants in advance for presenting their studies on this issue.

In case you might have any queries or requirements please do not hesitate to contact me by replying to this email.

Yours Sincerely,



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