Risk of Distribution of Wind Sediments on the Health of the Respiratory System and Eyes of the Inhabitants of Sistan, East of Iran

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Abstract

Sistan plain, the most populated human ecosystem in east Iran, is a wide low slope region of which a great portion is shaped by Hamoun lakes' bed. This region is frequently exposed to vigorous winds, including the 120 days wind. During the last 5 year period, with the spread of drought and the emptying of Hamoon's lake bed, winds and consequently, ascents and dispersal of dust in the region has exacerbated, both in duration and vigor. This research studies the risk ranking of wind sediment dispersion effect on the eyes and respiratory system of Sistan citizens. The research uses a survey/descriptive method by referring to medical documents and the frequency of citizens' refers to healthcare centers. The analysis of research findings shows that there is a statistically meaningful correlation between wind sediment dispersion severity in the region and citizens' refer to healthcare centers due to eye discomforts and respiratory difficulties. Sistan's human ecosystems' ranking based on concurrent eye discomfort and respiratory difficulties due to wind sediment dispersion in the environmental for the citizens exposed to Dust dispersion, is respectively, include the rural areas Dehno-piran, Bazzi-allari, Muhammad-shah-karam and Abbas-rostam.

Keywords: Sistan, Dust, Health Risk, Respiratory Difficulties, Eye Discomfort.