Recent Advances in Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Research: Occurrence, Fate, Analysis and Risk Assessment

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Message from the Guest Editors

Recently, the World Health Organization categorized PM2.5 as a Group 1 contaminant (carcinogenic to humans) because of the PAHs and NPAHs contained within. Moreover, metabolites of PAHs and NPAHs, such as the hydroxylated and quinoid derivatives, act on the endocrine system while also initiating reactive oxygen species production. Therefore, it is important to further investigate how these components of PM2.5 may impact organisms at the cellular and biochemical levels. Many world regions, such as East Asia, are highly polluted with PAHs and NPAHs, given the recent rise in economic and industrial activity. However, the extent of pollution differs greatly depending on the energy sources used such as oil, coal, biomass, or natural gas. Therefore, understanding the linkage between source and the types of PAH congeners produced is an important first step in addressing these pollution problems. Papers addressing these topics are invited for this Special Issue.

Special Issue

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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Addressing the environmental and public health challenges requires engagement and collaboration among clinicians and public health researchers. Discovery and advances in this research field play a critical role in providing a scientific basis for decision-making toward control and prevention of human diseases, especially the illnesses that are induced from environmental exposure to health hazards. *IJERPH* provides a forum for discussion of discoveries and knowledge in these multidisciplinary fields. Please consider publishing your research in this high quality, peer-reviewed, open access journal.

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