ABSTRACT

Long-term trends indicate that PM exposure of children from urban areas is a major cause of morbidity and mortality due to asthma and other respiratory diseases. The significance of these trends is further emphasized by the fact that recent studies have indicated that air pollution levels have increased in urban areas worldwide. A recent study has shown that the prevalence of asthma among children in urban areas has increased significantly over the past decade. This study also found that the prevalence of asthma among children in urban areas is higher than that of children in rural areas. The study concluded that urban areas have higher levels of air pollution, which is a major contributor to asthma prevalence among children.

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Fig. 2: A single platelet release profile demonstrates a significant increase in platelet adhesion to the surface of the control group compared to the experimental group. This finding suggests that the experimental treatment may be effective in reducing platelet adhesion.

The graph shows the percentage of platelet adhesion over time for the control (solid line) and experimental (dashed line) groups. The y-axis represents the percentage of adhesion, while the x-axis represents time in minutes. The data points indicate a higher percentage of adhesion in the control group compared to the experimental group, especially during the initial 10 minutes.
The figure illustrates the output of the model in terms of the regression analysis. The left panel shows a line chart representing the relationship between two variables, likely indicating a trend or correlation. The right panel displays a scatter plot, possibly illustrating the distribution of data points and their relationship. The axes are labeled, indicating the variables being compared, and the data points are marked for ease of interpretation. The figure is likely used to support a discussion or analysis in the context of the research or study described in the text. The text accompanying the figure provides further details on the methods and results, which are not transcribed here for brevity.
Fig. 5. Correlation between percentage variation of carbon dioxide in Earth atmosphere and temperature. The graphs illustrate the positive correlation of the two variables, both before and after the 1950s, indicating a trend in the Earth's climate.