

Additional epidemiological studies on the long-term neurocognitive effects of noise and air pollution have recently been published. Multiple cognitive tests, as well as associations with various air pollutants and a wide range of ambient noise levels, were used in these studies of adult participants. Neurocognitive function may be influenced in a synergistic manner by air pollution and ambient noise, which may have synergistic effects due to common sources, such as traffic. There are currently no reviews that combine the research on the effects of noise and air pollution on cognitive function. This article reviews recent research on the effects of air pollution and ambient noise on various aspects of adult mental health, including neurocognitive function, mood disorders, and neurodegenerative disease [7].

Methods of study

Using the two major search engines PubMed and Google Scholar, we conducted a literature search for articles relating long-term ambient air pollution and ambient noise to mental health (intellectual functions, neurocognitive diseases, and mood disorders) in adults. The average exposure over at least a year was considered long-term exposure. There were no short-term exposures taken in the days or hours before the outcome assessment [8].

The following keywords were used in this search: Anxiety, the central a(e f)9(o) 72(u)12(t)-5(io)12.1(n a)9(e e)9-1.2 TD[(exp)-8.9(os)5(0)9(m)1a(l s b(u)12(t(s)-8(e)-5(d in t)-6(hi)4(d a)9(hi)4(1 Tw10.9