

Man is constantly exposed to harmful substances in the air, in outdoor and indoor interior. Possible effects on health is the result summary exposures of these two components of the environment. Given that, in various literature and expert sources state that up to 90 percent of a person spends just closed spaces, thus becomes Indoor Air importance.

The importance of air pollution is reflected in the health status of the population, both in terms of either acute, short-term response to elevated levels of pollutants or chronic response due to long-term exposure to air pollution. The effect is manifested first, increased incidence of subjective symptoms (cough, burning eyes, difficulty breathing, etc.) as well changes in the parameters of physiological function, growth parameters, affecting fetal development, indicators of immunity, worsening problems of chronically ill patients, increasing morbidity, as well as increasing mortality debilitated persons. [1]

When evaluating complaints of inhabitants and the actual health risk is often necessary assess psychological factors and other socio-economic circumstances of complaints and concerns health. Complaints about odors, whose sources are not detectable by any available analytical methods are often the cause of the psychological or social field, particularly in poor interpersonal relationships.

An important consideration in evaluating the quality of the internal environment is the personality and different sensitivity to certain chemicals. There are therefore exactly in the world set uniform limits evaluation, but individual assessment is required to evaluate the environment and objectification of health problems. [2]

Like in most countries in the Czech Republic, the internal environment of buildings in the last decade has changed. Have identified three basic changes:

☒ increase prices of all types of energy and the threat of depletion of their resources leads to investigation

especially in the sources for heating. The structural design of buildings is subordinated to

preventing heat losses, which reduces the natural ventilation windows and subsequent accumulation of pollutants in the air.

☒ significant increase in the use of chemicals in buildings, new construction