

The history of life on earth is a history of interactions between organisms and their vivid environment. During the last century greatly increased the ability of a person changing environment and this ability also changed its character. People began to fight against nature by developing a number of chemicals. It turned out that these chemicals on the one hand, help control various pests and parasites, but other hand, have many adverse effects on the environment and living organisms, including humans.

Hazardous chemicals are globally widespread. To continuous research that strives to accurately describe their harmful effects. The aim of the present the company is reducing or eliminating production and use of these chemicals.

Among the most hazardous chemicals present in our environment are chlorinated pesticides (eg DDT - dichlordifenytrichlorethan). According to the global Stockholm Convention have been classified as POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants). Their production and use is mostly disabled and their concentrations are organized monitored. ([Http://www.pops.int](http://www.pops.int))

In the Czech Republic has selected exposure to toxic substances including chlorinated pesticides monitored in the so-called biological monitoring. Biological monitoring based on the Czech Government Resolution No. 369/1991. The data obtained are

used to determine trends over time and to estimate reference values for the population in the Czech Republic. Can be used to indicate potential increased health risk of exposure and then to design preventive measures.

([Http://www.szu.cz/tema/zivotni-prostredi/biologicky-monitoring](http://www.szu.cz/tema/zivotni-prostredi/biologicky-monitoring))

This work does not include the issue of chlorinated pesticides. Consistently deals only with the sole representative of a number of these compounds - DDT. Describes his

proven and potential side effects and its significant contribution to human.

It provides a summary of the results of biological monitoring of DDT in the Czech Republic and

also compares the results with data published by other countries