



CLIMATE CHANGE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

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ABSTRACT: Climate change involves many aspects as global warming, rising sea level, ecological imbalance, melting of glaciers etc. These impacts threaten our health by affecting the water we drink, the air we breathe and the climate we experienced. It means any manmade harmful activity towards nature must lead towards negative effect on his health. Temperature rise may lead hotter days and hotter wind blow. According to the National Climate Assessment, climate change will affect human health by increasing ground level ozone and level of air pollution. In many areas increased water temperature produce many waterborne diseases because of algae and its multicellular growth. The climate change will increase energy of destruction of soil minerals resulting in simplification of mineral matrix due to accumulation of minerals tolerant to weathering. Health effects connected with loss of livelihoods and produce controversy between resources and migration are also of significant concern. To protect our world from the health effects of climate change, we must take some strong and effective steps that restore and save the climate.

INTRODUCTION:

A climate change can have a range of impacts on physical, mental and community health. It increases the intensity of different natural disasters as flooding, droughts and storms. It may expose more people to diseases. People in developing countries may be the most vulnerable to health risks globally, but climate change produce markable spots on health of the people in wealthy nations.

Climate change leads Temperature Rise:

Temperature rise may lead hotter days and hotter wind blow. These changes will lead to an increase in heat related deaths during summer months. Exposure to extreme heat can lead to heat stroke and dehydration as well as some other crucial diseases. Urban areas typically warmer than the rural areas. High temperatures also raise the level of ozone and other pollutants in the air that increase more and more respiratory diseases in human like Asthma, Tuberculosis etc. Higher temperature may reduce work efficiency of a human (as farmers). Heat waves can be dangerous, causing illnesses such as heat cramps and heat stroke, or even death because

raise in temperature effects oceans, weather, snow, ice, plants and animals.

Climate change leads poor Air Quality:

According to the National Climate Assessment, climate change will affect human health by increasing ground level ozone and level of air pollution. Both these outcomes may lead many health issues like lung problems, asthma, premature deaths and many more. More and larger wildfires linked to climate change also reduce air quality and affect people's health in number of ways. Smoke exposure from factories, chimneys increases respiratory illness. People with existing allergies may have increased risk for acute respiratory effects.

Climate change leads poor Water Quality:

In many areas increased water temperature produce many waterborne diseases because of algae and its multicellular growth. The quality of drinking water sources may also be compromised by increased sediments or nutrient inputs due to extreme storm events. Climate change is making heavy intense downpour, droughts and rising water temperatures more common. This can change the purity of our drinking and reusable water. Bacteria and viruses thrive in these new

conditions and when they come into contact with humans, can cause numerous illness. Lack of water can also impact human health, especially in drought condition. Contamination of usable water by different bacteria and viruses produce large variety of diseases and illnesses. Climate change is also not favorable for vast oceans. Rising carbon dioxide may increase temperatures and acidity of oceanic water.

Climate change leads poor Soil Quality: The climate change will increase energy of destruction of soil minerals resulting in simplification of mineral matrix due to accumulation of minerals tolerant to weathering. It will affect the soil fertility and to maintain this fertility we must use mineral fertilizers. Continuous decrement in soil moisture can increase the irrigation problems, with potentially dramatic impacts on food production. Climate is one of the most important factor that affects the formation of soil with important implications for their development, use and management perspective with reference to soil structure, stability, and topsoil water holding capacity, nutrient availability and erosion. Further some passive effects correspond to changes in growth rates or water-use efficiencies, through sea-level rise, through climate-induced decrease or increase in vegetative cover.

Climate change leads poor health issues: There are a wide range of climate-sensitive health risks include injuries and deaths from extreme events (for example, heat waves, storms, and floods), infectious diseases (including food-, water-, and vector borne illnesses), and food and water insecurity. Other risks include the health impacts associated with drought, wildfires, and respiratory diseases associated with poor air quality. Health effects connected with loss of livelihoods and produce controversy between resources and migration are also of significant concern. With increasing information, estimated burdens in other areas also will likely increase.

Take action to reduce climate change: To protect our world from the health effects of climate change, we must take some strong and effective steps that restore and save the climate. This includes direct connection from fossil fuels to safe clean renewable energy sources. Some common renewable energy sources like sun, water and wind. It is necessary to take some steps related to the future planning so that the climate must be under control and it will not affect the public health.