

THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON

HUMAN HEALTH

IN THE UNITED STATES:

A SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT

Perry Sheffield, MD, MPH
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

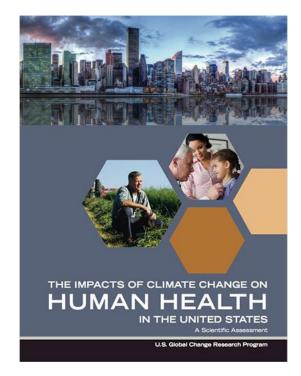
NOAA Climate Services webinar – May 2017



Process and People

What was the process for development?

- Driven by the USGCRP Interagency Crosscutting Group on Climate Change and Human Health (CCHHG)
- Coordinated by the EPA
- Written by a team of ~100 Federal employees, contractors, and grantees from eight U.S. Federal agencies: HHS (NIH, CDC, NIOSH, ASPR, FDA, SAMHSA), NOAA, EPA, USDA, NASA, USGS, DOD (USUHS), VA
- Reviewed by the public and experts, including a committee of the National Academies of Sciences and the 13 Federal agencies of the USGCRP



Health2016.globalchange.gov



- Climate change is a significant threat to the health of the American people.
- This assessment significantly advances what we know about the impacts of climate change on public health, and the confidence with which we know it.
- Climate change exacerbates some existing health threats and creates new public health challenges.
- Every American is vulnerable to the health impacts associated with climate change.





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Scope of the Climate and Health Assessment



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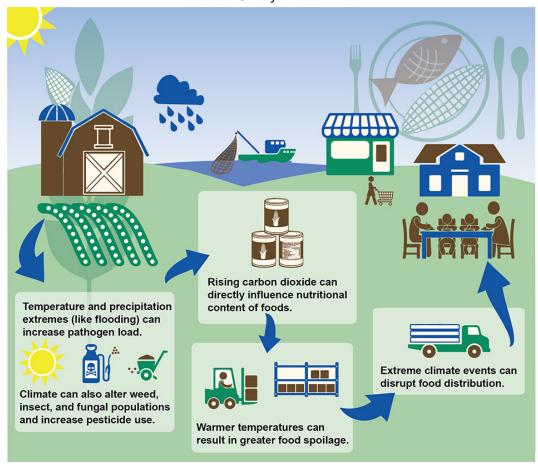
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FOOD SAFETY, NUTRITION, AND DISTRIBUTION

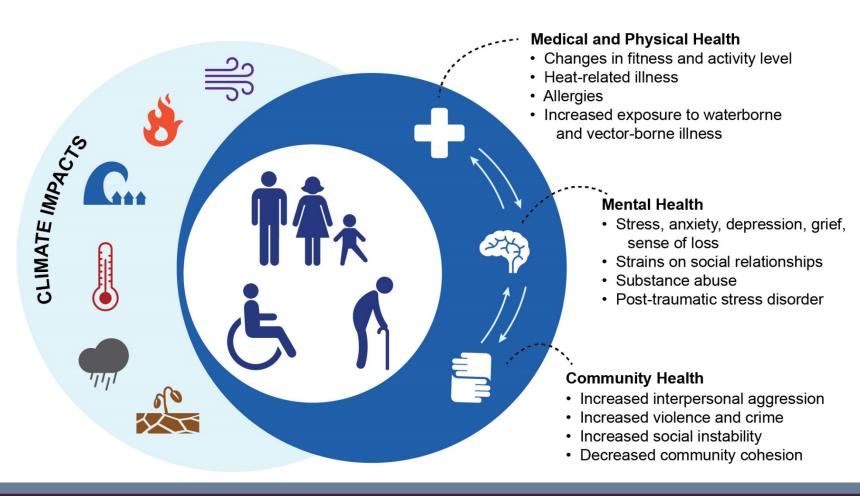
Farm to Table
The Potential Interactions of Rising CO₂ and Climate Change on Food Safety and Nutrition





MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Impact of Climate Change on Physical, Mental, and Community Health





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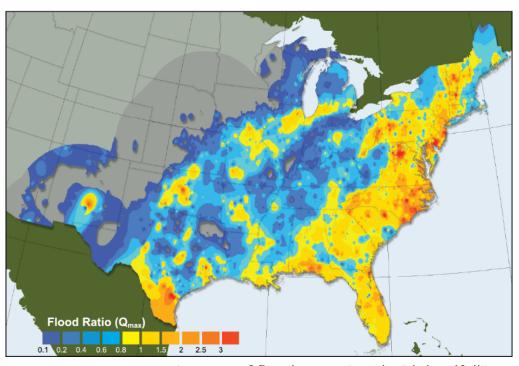


Examples of where climate change **exacerbates** existing health threats

People in flood-prone regions are expected to be at greater risk

- Drowning
- Blunt trauma from falling debris or objects in floodwater
- Electrocution
- Falls, cuts, puncture wounds, sprains, burns, hypothermia, animal bites
- Motor vehicle accidents from wet, damaged, or obstructed roads
- Gastrointestinal illness; wound infections; skin, eye, ear, nose, and throat infections
- Preterm birth, low birth weight
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and general anxiety

Hurricane-Induced Flood Effects in Eastern and Central United States



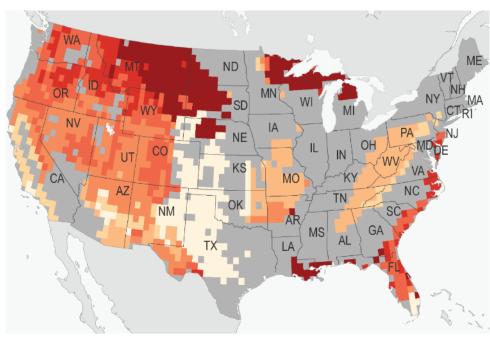
Composite map of floods associated with landfalling hurricanes over the past 31 years, based on stream gauge data

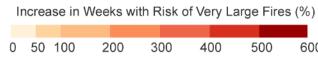
Examples of where climate change **exacerbates** existing health threats

Climate change is projected to increase the frequency and intensity of large wildfires, with increased associated health risks:

- Exposure to smoke (carbon monoxide, ozone, toxic chemicals, fine and coarse particulate matter)
 - Acute and exacerbated respiratory problems, such as shortness of breath, asthma, and COPD
 - Risk of cardiovascular disease and premature death
 - Low infant birth weight
- Motor vehicle deaths and injuries
- Burns and injuries to first responders
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and general anxiety

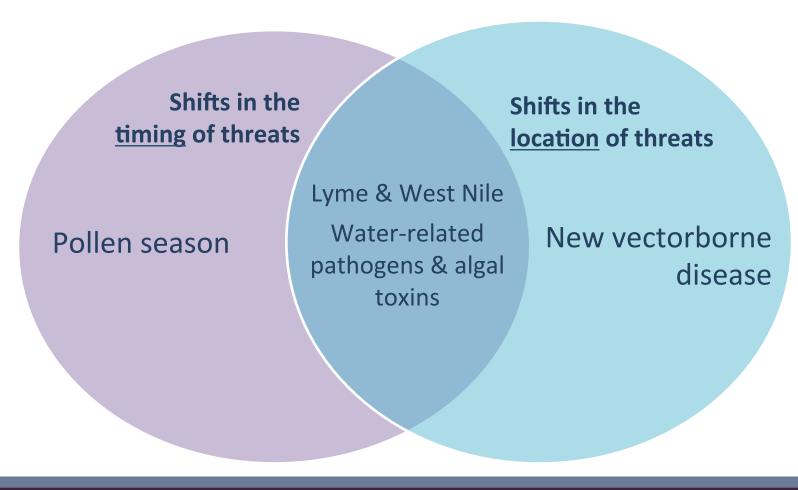
Projected Increase in Risk of Very Large Fires by Mid-Century





Projected percentage increases in weeks with risk of very large fires by mid-century (2041-2070) compared to the recent past (1971-2000)

Examples of where climate change creates **new** public health challenges



Examples of where climate change creates **new** public health challenges

Shifts in the timing of threats

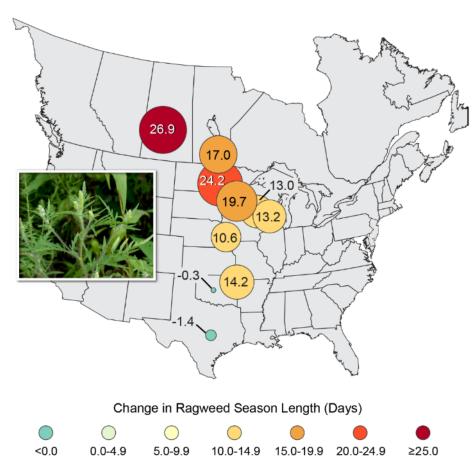
Between 1995 and 2011, the <u>duration</u> of the ragweed pollen season length has increased by as much as 27 days

Increases in temperature and CO₂ result in earlier flowering, but also greater floral numbers, greater pollen production, and increased allergenicity

Aeroallergen exposure contributes to:

- Asthma episodes
- Allergic rhinitis, sinusitis, conjunctivitis
- Urticaria (hives)
- Atopic dermatitis or eczema
- Anaphylaxis

Ragweed Pollen Season Lengthens



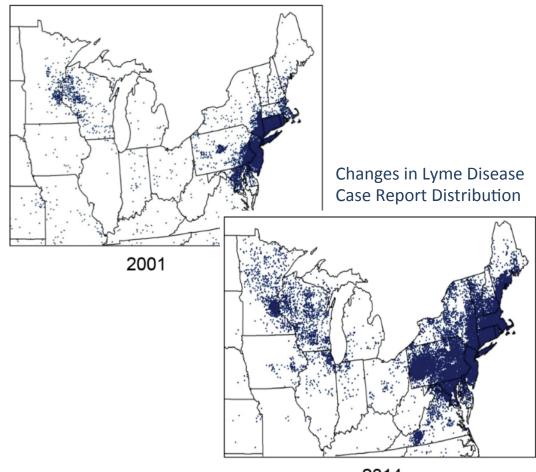
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Shifts in the location of threats

Weather-related variables can determine geographic distributions of ticks

Low minimum temperatures can limit tick population survival

Declines in rainfall and humidity can also limit geographic distribution of blacklegged ticks





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Populations of Concern

People with disabilities

Children and pregnant women

Indigenous peoples



Communities of Color, Low Income, Immigrants, and Limited English Proficiency Groups



People with pre-existing medical conditions

Older adults/ elderly

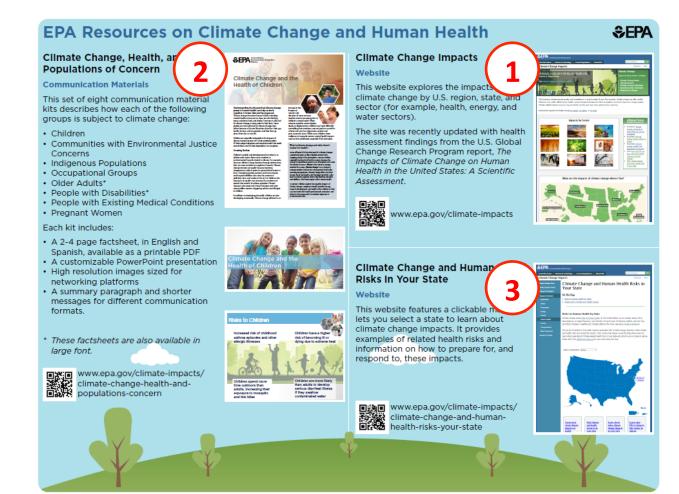
Occupational groups



Multiple requests from public engagement opportunities for tailored communications materials



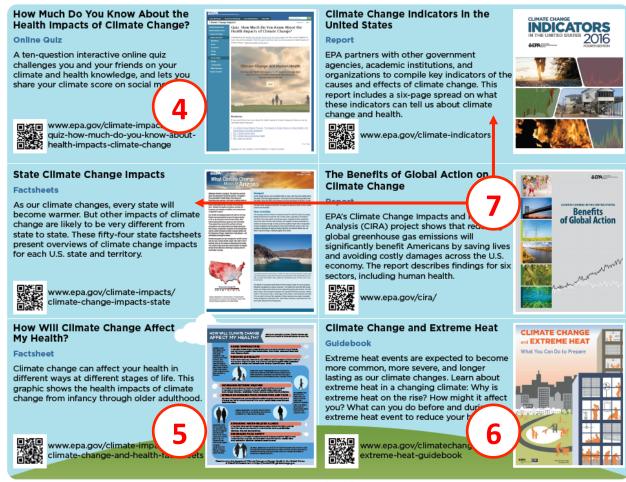
Climate and Health Resources



Resources Covered:

- Climate change impacts website
- 2. Populations of Concern
 - Communication Materials
 - Factsheets
- 3. Clickable Map
- 4. Online Quiz
- 5. Lifestage Factsheet
- 6. Extreme Heat Guidebook
- 7. Other Resources
 - State Factsheets
 - EPA Reports

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Email us at climatehealth@epa.gov



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To view the full report:

health2016.globalchange.gov

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