

WASHINGTON STATE
Academy of Sciences
10TH ANNUAL MEETING & SYMPOSIUM
CLIMATE CHANGE IN WASHINGTON STATE
Research Questions Critical to Preparing for the Future

Human Health

Kristie Ebi

UW

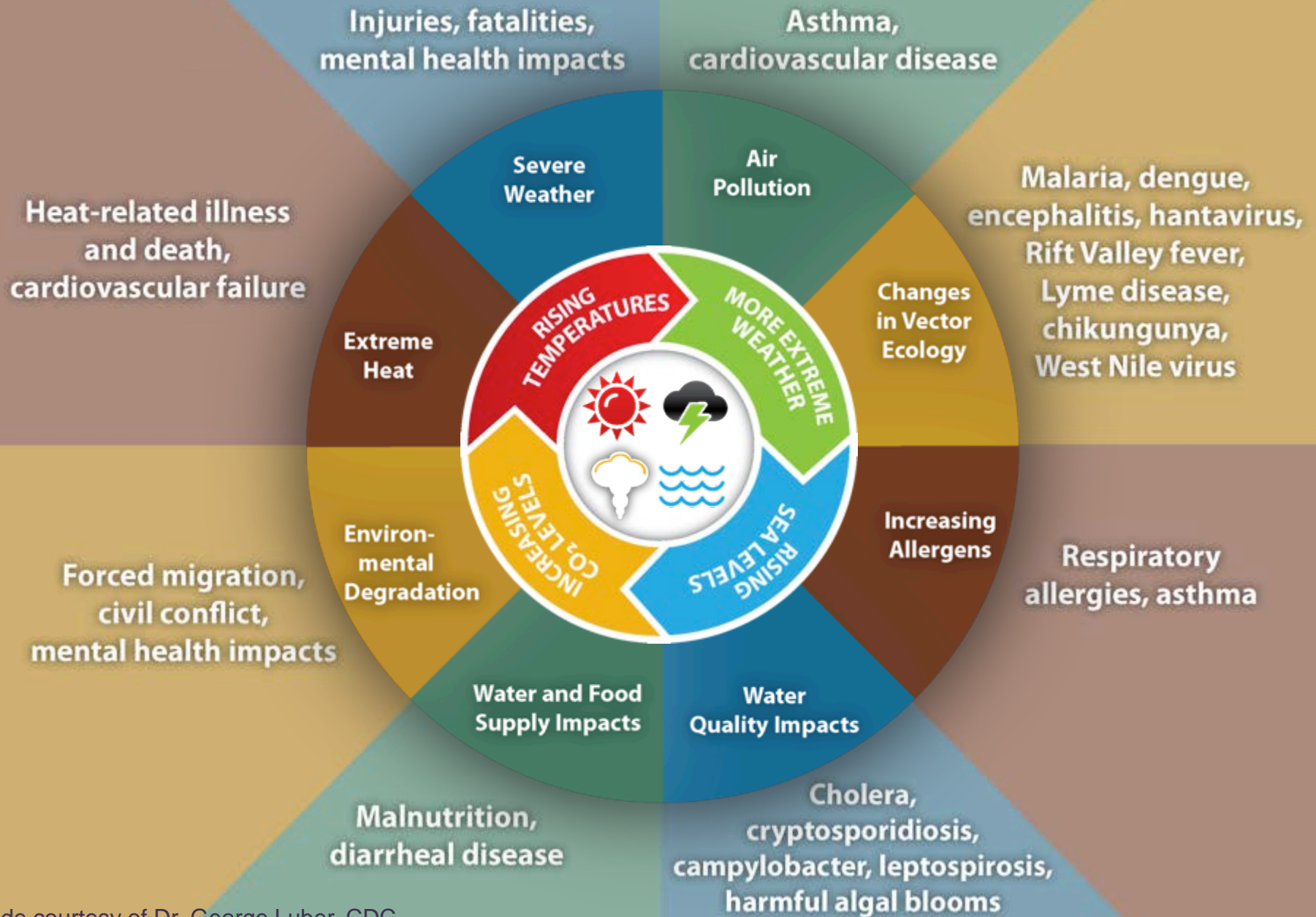


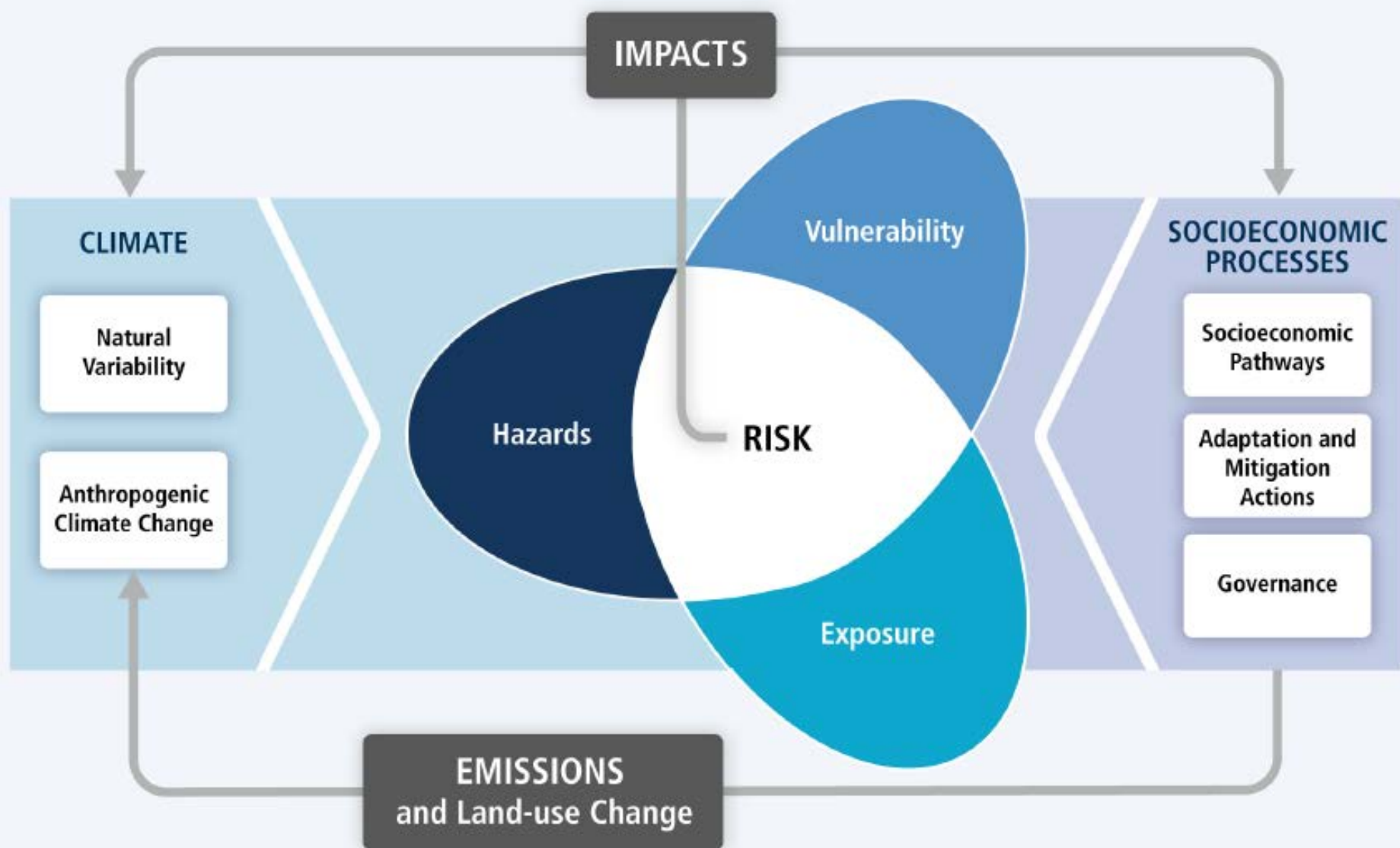
DEPARTMENT OF GLOBAL HEALTH
UNIVERSITY *of* WASHINGTON



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
UNIVERSITY *of* WASHINGTON

Impact of Climate Change on Human Health



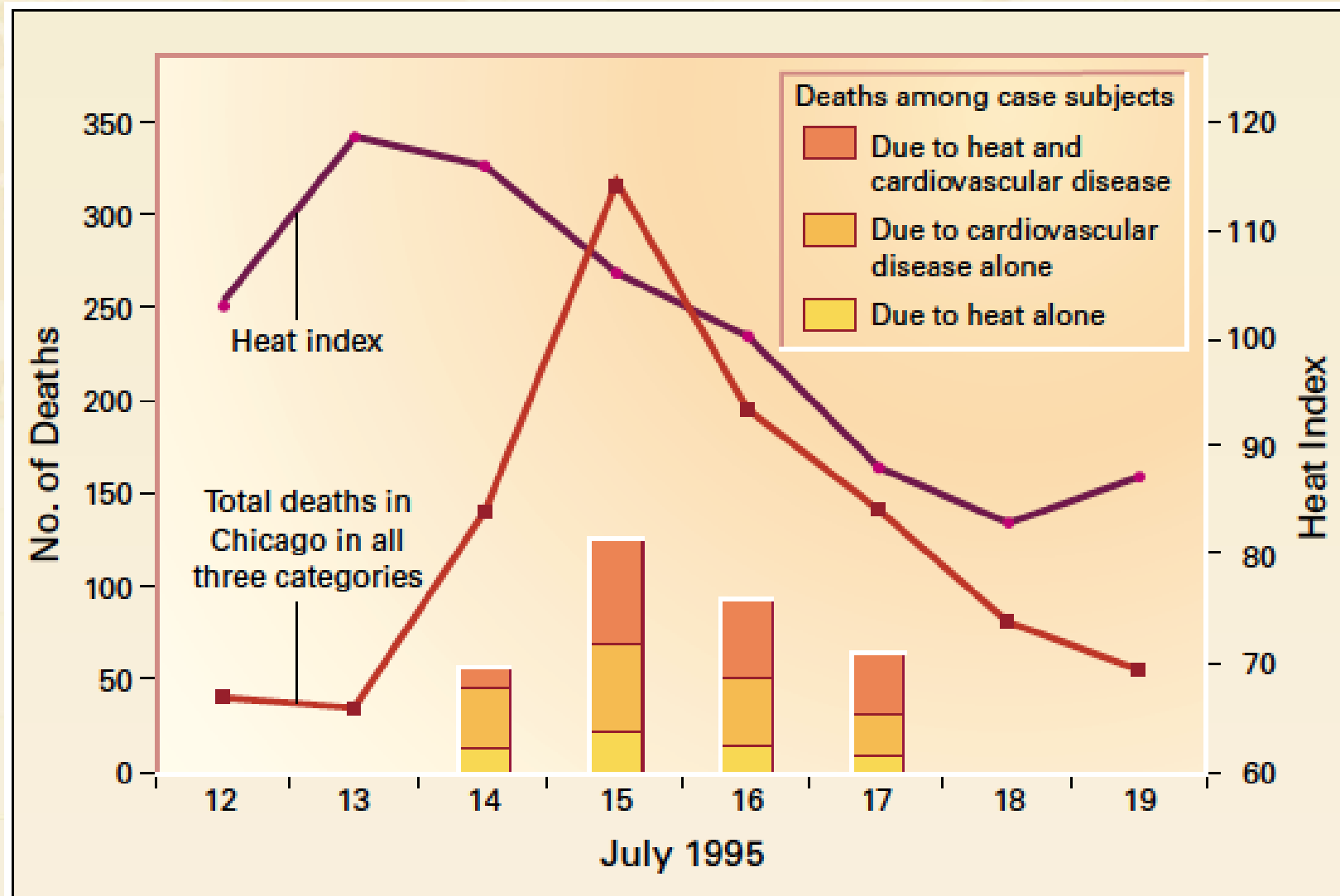


WHAT EACH COUNTRY LEADS THE WORLD IN



MOST COUNTRIES LEAD THE WORLD IN SOMETHING--SOMETIMES GOOD THINGS, SOMETIMES NOT SO GOOD THINGS, AND SOMETIMES FUNNY THINGS. THIS MAP SHOWS WHAT EACH COUNTRY DOES BEST COMPARED TO ALL OTHER COUNTRIES. DATA SOURCES: [HTTP://THEDOGHOUSEIDIARIES.COM/MAPLESYRUP](http://thedoghouseidiaries.com/maplesyrup).

DOGHOUSE DIARIES / 2013







 alamy stock photo

G8TGWP
www.alamy.com





Public Health
England

NHS
England

Beat the heat: staying safe in hot weather



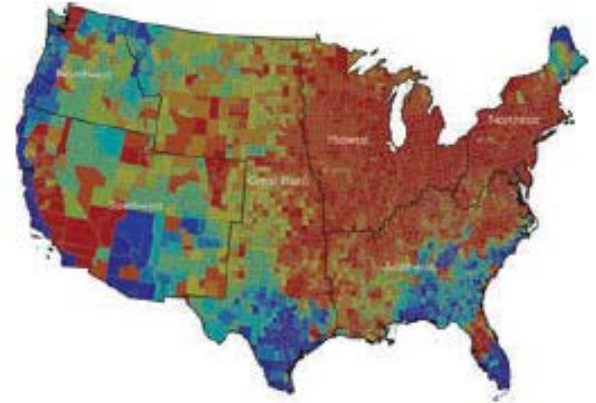
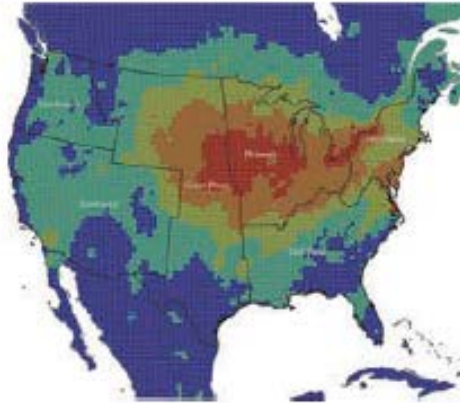
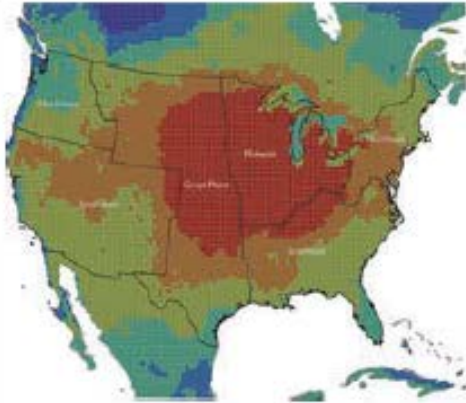
Projections 2030

Temperature

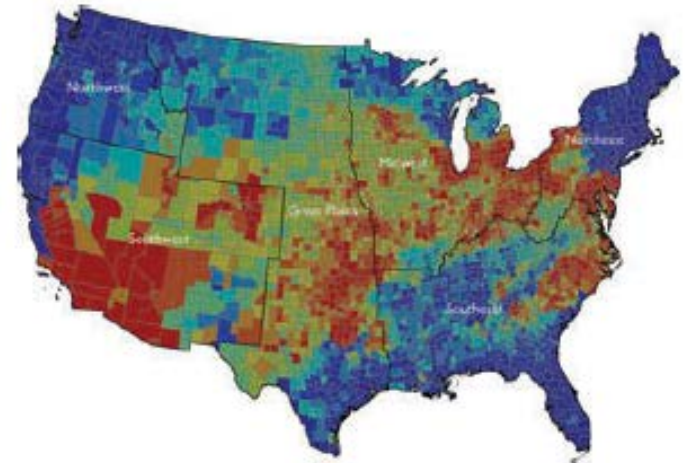
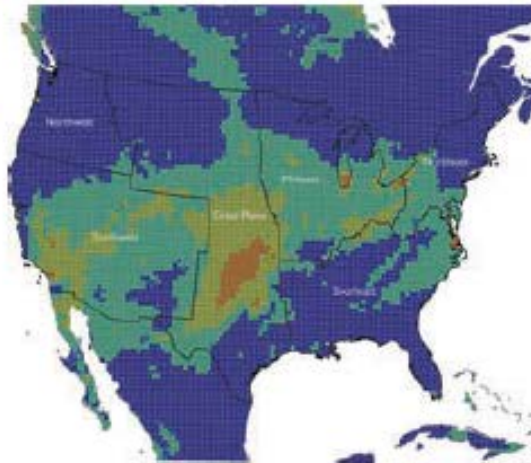
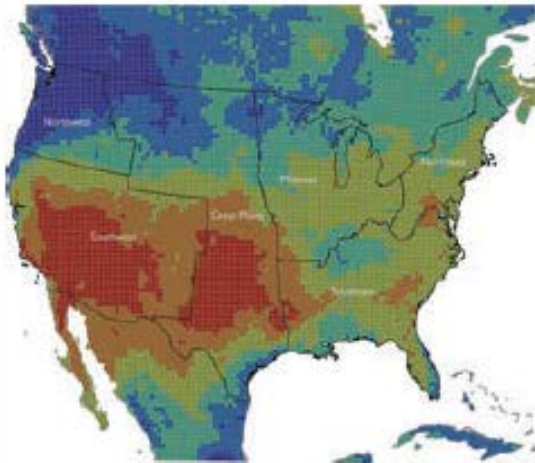
Ozone

Annual ozone-related premature deaths

CESM/RCP 8.5



GISS/RCP 6.0



Change in temperature (celsius)

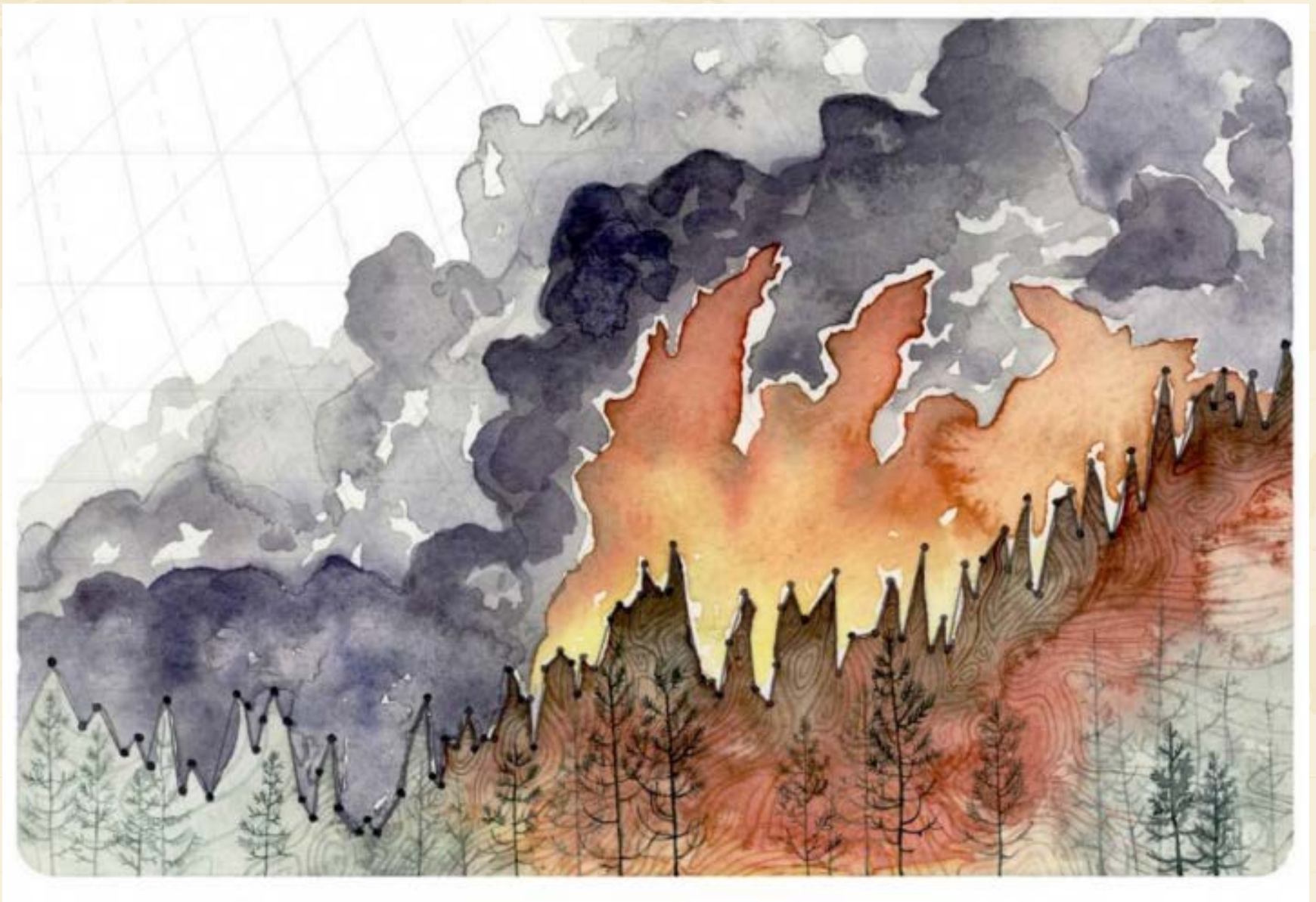


Change in ozone (ppb)



Ozone-related premature deaths

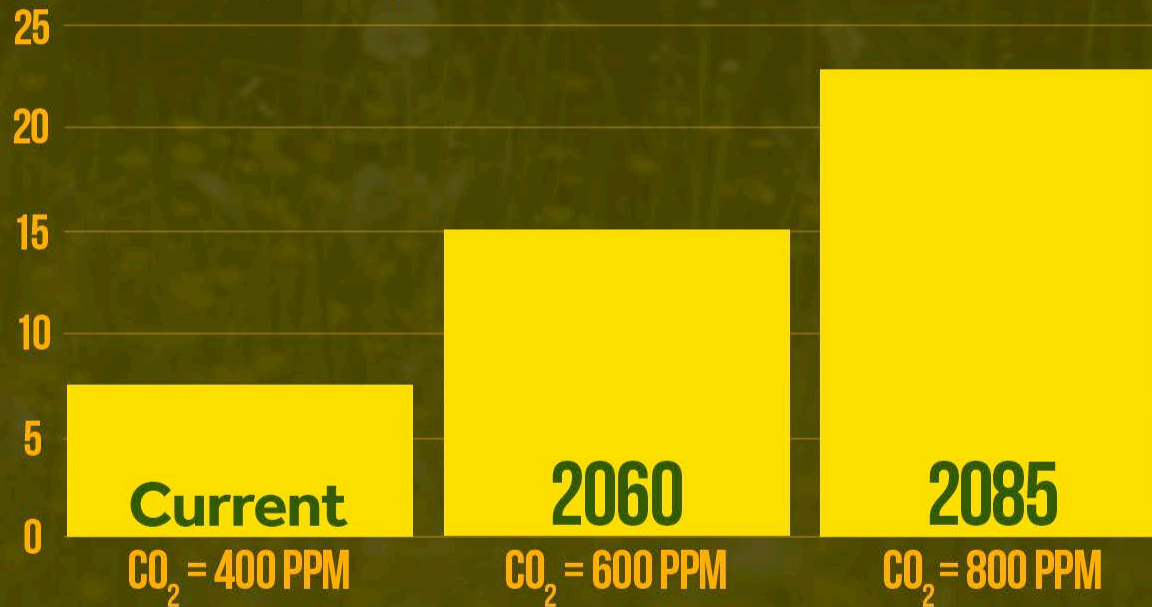




More CO₂ = More Pollen

Climate Change Increases Grass Pollen Production

Grains of Pollen (millions)



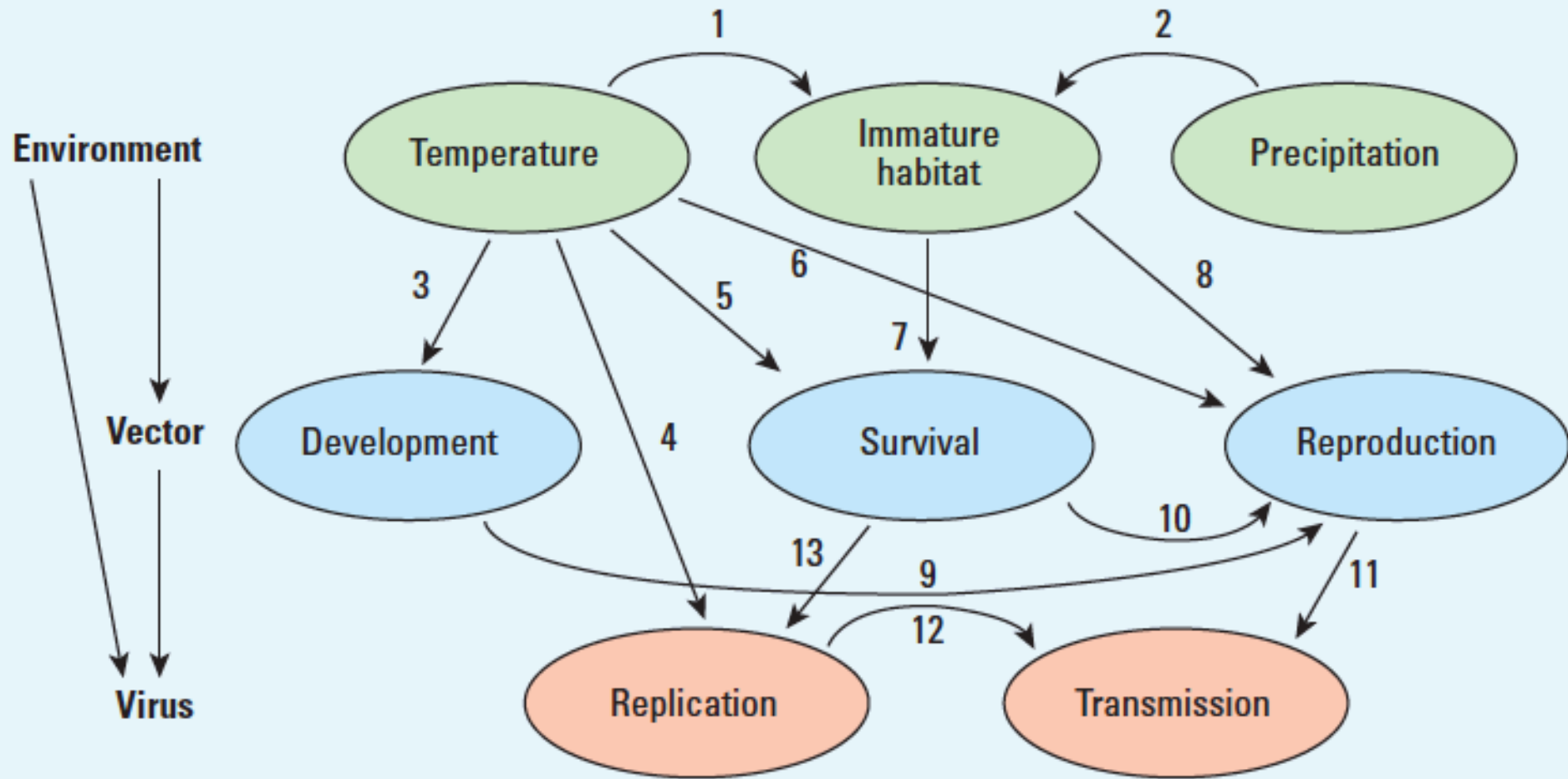
Source: Albertine et al. 2014

CLIMATE  CENTRAL

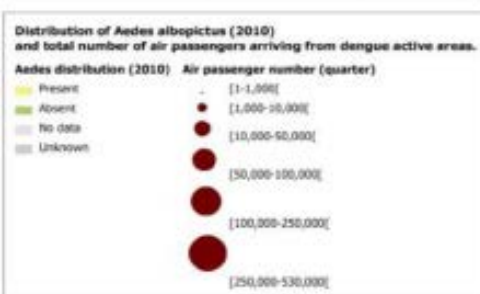
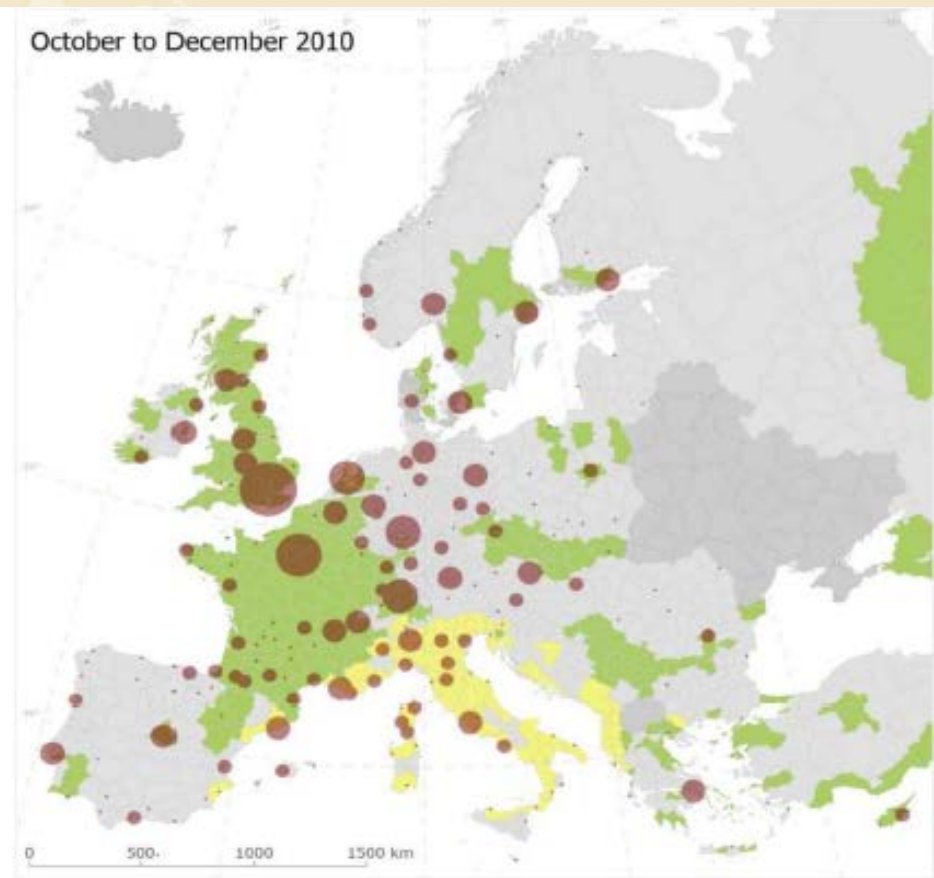
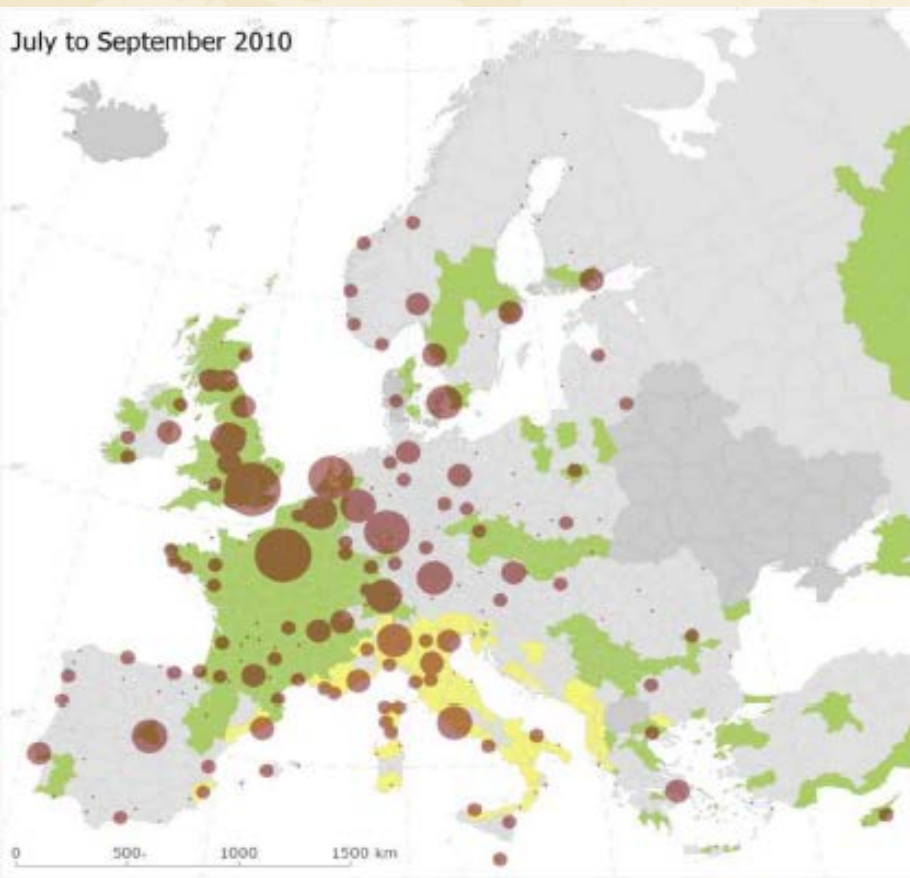
Weighted risk analysis of climate change impacts on infectious disease risks in Europe

Strength of link with climate change in Europe							<div><div></div><div>Weighted high risk</div></div> <div><div></div><div>Weighted medium risk</div></div> <div><div></div><div>Weighted low risk</div></div>
	High						
	Medium						
	Low						
High			<i>Vibrio</i> spp. (except <i>V. cholerae</i> O1 and O139)* Visceral leishmaniasis*		Lyme borreliosis*		
Medium	CCHF Hepatitis A Leptospirosis	Tularaemia Yellow fever Yersiniosis	Campylobacteriosis Chikungunya fever* Cryptosporidiosis Giardiasis Hantavirus	Rift Valley fever Salmonellosis Shigellosis VTEC West Nile fever	Dengue fever TBE*		
Low	Anthrax Botulism Listeriosis Malaria	Q fever Tetanus Toxoplasmosis	Cholera (O1 and O139) Legionellosis Meningococcal infection				
	Low		Medium		High		
	Potential severity of consequence to society						

Biophysical influences on dengue ecology showing the interactions between climate variables, vectors, and the virus



Airport final destination of international travelers from dengue affected areas

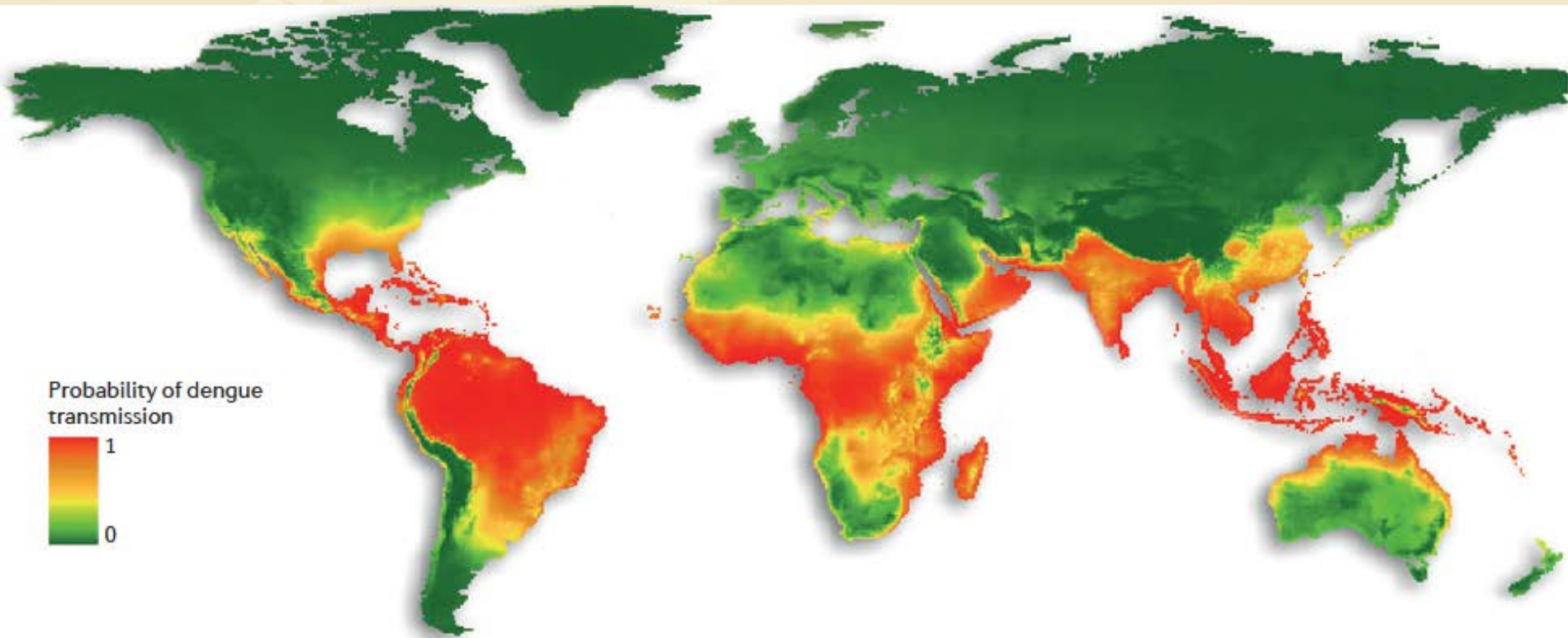


Mosquito species capable of carrying Zika virus found in Ontario

23 Aug 2017

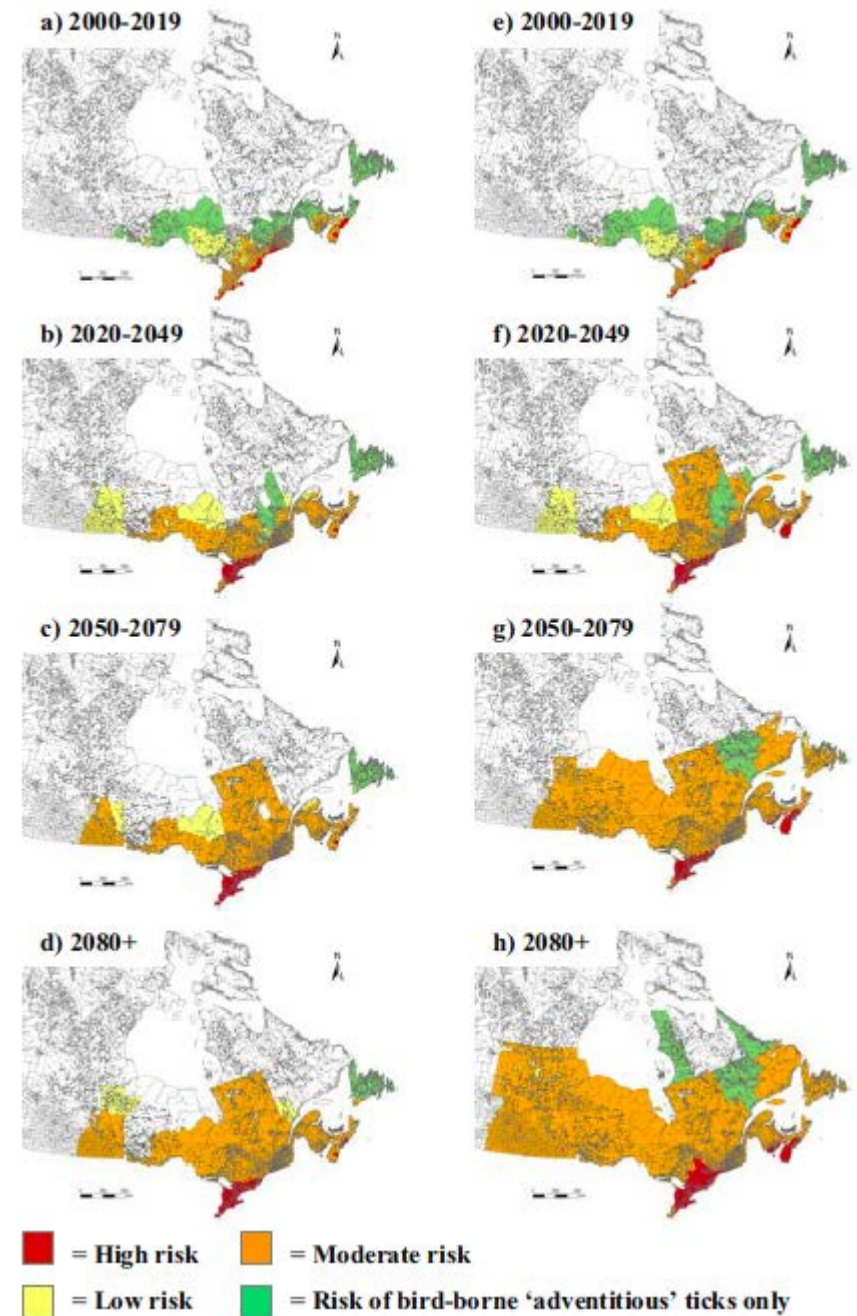


Projected dengue distribution 2085



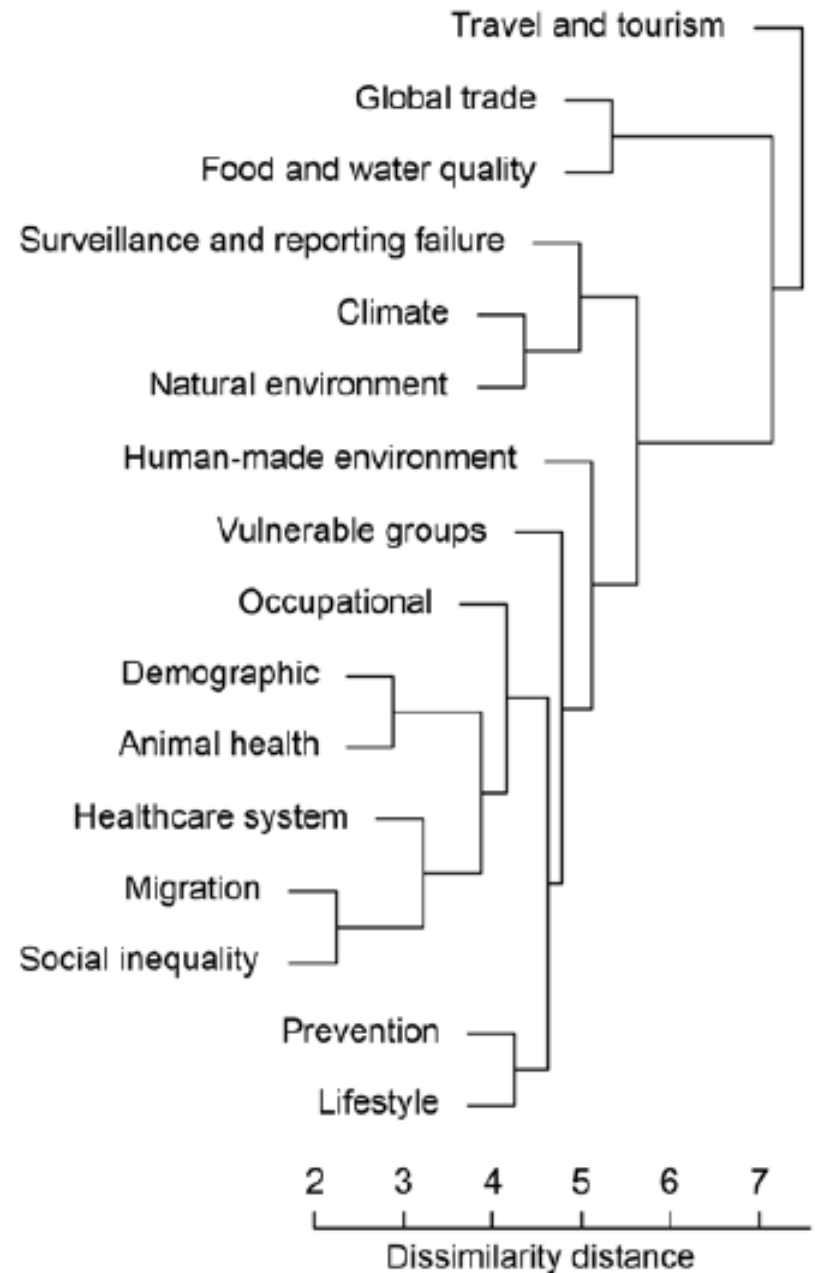
**Risk maps for the
occurrence of the
Lyme disease vector
from 1971-2000 to
2080s;
slow and fast scenarios**

Ogden et al. 2008

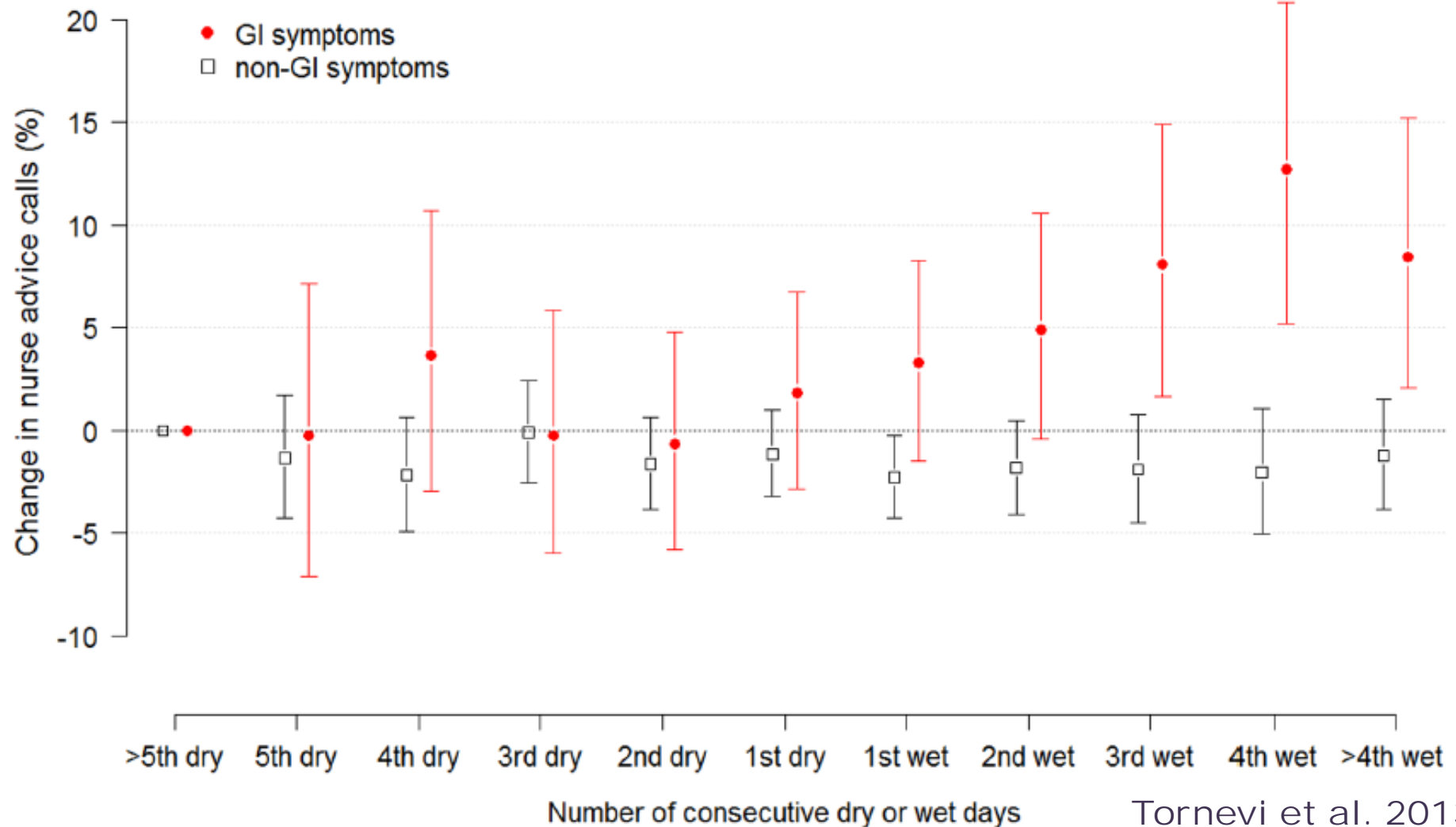


Cluster dendrogram of drivers contributing to observed infectious disease threat events in Europe, 2008-2013

Semenza et al. 2016

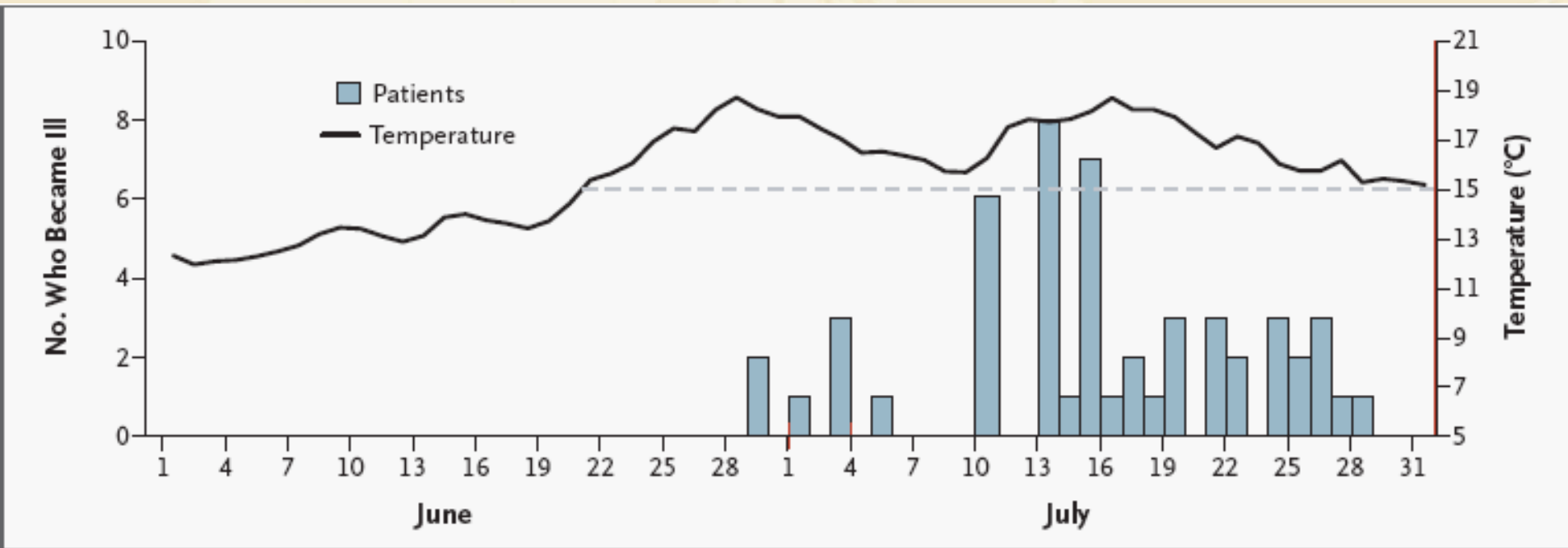


Nurse advice calls for GI symptoms on consecutive dry or wet days, Gothenburg

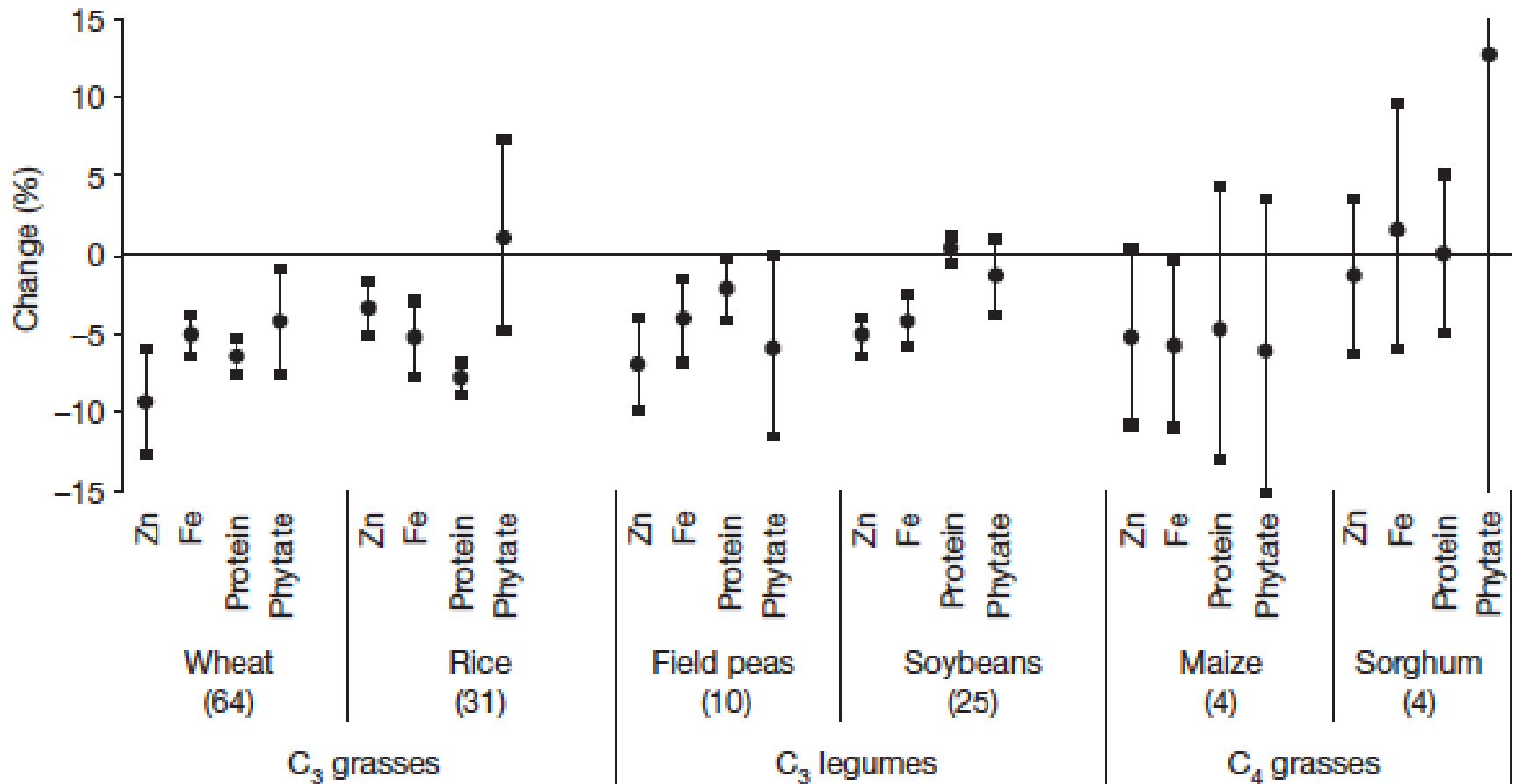


Tornevi et al. 2013

Vibrio parahaemolyticus infections by harvest date and mean daily water temperature

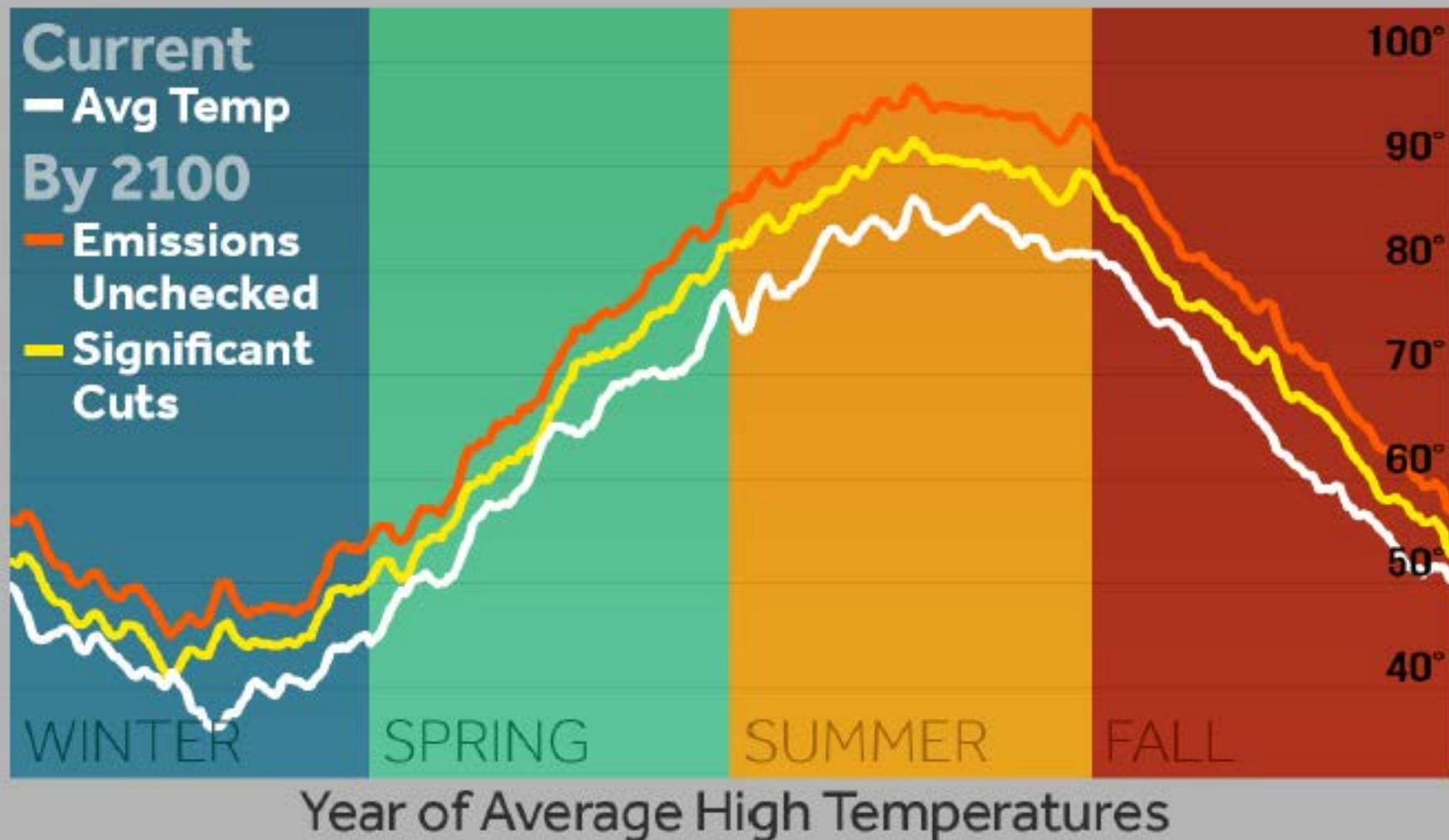


% change in nutrients in elevated vs. ambient CO₂



Today's Emissions, Tomorrow's Warming

New York City



20-year average of daily maximum temperature

Source: Projections RCP 4.5 & 8.5 - CMIP5, Oak Ridge National Lab; Current - ACIS.org

Co-benefits – early health gains from wise climate moves

Shifting 5% of short urban car trips to bicycles in New Zealand would save annually

- 22 million liters of fuel
- 116 deaths due to increased physical activity (vs. 5 extra road crash deaths)
- \$200 million in health costs



