

## Effects of Climate Change on Existing Health Conditions

People of color, people from low-income communities, and immigrants tend to have relatively high rates of some existing health conditions like heart disease, diabetes, asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The following are examples of how climate change affects these common health problems. Knowing the risks can help people prepare for increasing threats from climate change.

- **Heart disease** – Heart disease increases sensitivity to heat stress.
- **Diabetes** – Diabetes increases sensitivity to heat stress. Extreme weather events can also be problematic for diabetics because these events may limit access to the medicine and food that diabetics need to stay healthy.
- **Asthma** – Asthma can be exacerbated by changes in pollen season and exposure to air pollution caused by or made worse by changes in temperature, humidity, wind, or wildfires.
- **COPD** – Patients with COPD are more sensitive than the general population to changes in outdoor air quality made worse by climate change.



This fact sheet is based on "The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment." To explore the full report, go to:

<https://health2016.globalchange.gov>

### Learn More

Climate Change: Human Health

<https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/impacts/health.html>

Climate Change: What You Can Do

<https://www3.epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/>

Environmental Justice

<https://www3.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/index.html>

### Recursos en Español

Climate Health Assessment: Resumen Ejecutivo en español

<https://health2016.globalchange.gov/downloads>

EPA en español

<https://espanol.epa.gov/>

EPA en español: El cambio climático y usted

<https://espanol.epa.gov/espanol/el-cambio-climatico-y-usted>

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# Climate Change, Health, and Environmental Justice



Understanding the way that these factors are related to different impacts of climate change can help people and communities plan for risks, adapt to changes, and protect health.

### What is climate change and why does it matter for health?

We've all heard of it, but what exactly is climate change? Greenhouse gases act like a blanket around Earth, trapping energy in the atmosphere. Human activities, especially burning fossil fuels for energy, increase the amount of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere and cause the climate to warm. **Climate** is the typical or average weather for an area. **Climate change** is any change in average weather that lasts for a long period of time, like warming temperatures. Climate change affects the food we eat, the air we breathe, and the water we drink. It also leads to extreme weather events, like flooding, droughts, and wildfires. All of these impacts affect human health.

There are steps that people and communities affected by climate change can take to protect themselves and their health. For example, community members can take part in planning and decision-making for local environmental protection, community development, and emergency services. These types of actions encourage local areas to prepare for where and how climate change impacts are expected to occur. Also, efforts to get the word out about how climate change affects some more than others help to spread environmental justice awareness.

# Key Climate Change Impacts on Health



## EXTREME HEAT

Climate change leads to more extreme heat events and warmer than average temperatures.

### Example health impacts

- Heat cramps
- Heat exhaustion
- Heatstroke
- Hyperthermia (above normal body temperature)
- Dehydration

### You may be at increased risk if you:

- Live in a home with poor insulation
- Do not have air conditioning
- Do not have access to cooling centers
- Work outdoors
- Do not have access to emergency healthcare
- Do not have access to emergency public health warnings in your native language

## EXTREME EVENTS

Climate change affects the frequency or intensity of some extreme events, such as flooding (related to heavy rains, hurricanes, and coastal storms), droughts, wildfires, and winter storms. Health impacts can happen long after or far away from the extreme event.

### Example health impacts

- Injury, illness, and possibly death
- Mental health problems
- Damage to power, water, transportation, and communication systems important for health care and emergency response services

### You may be at increased risk if you:

- Have limited transportation options
- Have limited access to health care services or medications needed for existing medical problems
- Have no or limited health insurance or property insurance
- Need electric medical equipment like oxygen machines that cannot be used during power outages
- Do not have access to emergency public health warnings in your native language



## POOR AIR QUALITY

Climate change affects harmful air pollutants, like ozone and particulate matter, both outdoors and indoors, and can increase allergens in the air like ragweed pollen or dust.

### Example health impacts

- Premature death
- Cardiovascular (heart) and respiratory (lung) illnesses
- Worsened allergy and asthma conditions

### You may be at increased risk if you:

- Live in an urban area, especially one that already has a lot of air pollution
- Work outdoors
- Have medical problems like hypertension (high blood pressure), diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (COPD), or asthma
- Do not have access to public health information in your native language



## CONTAMINATED WATER ILLNESSES

Rising water temperatures and changes in precipitation can shift when and where waterborne bacteria, viruses, parasites, and harmful algae grow. Heavy rains and flooding made more intense by climate change can damage drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure. All of these changes increase the risk of water contamination and illness.

### Example health impacts

- Gastrointestinal illnesses like diarrhea from waterborne bacteria, viruses, and parasites
- Liver and kidney damage, nerve and breathing problems, and diarrhea from harmful algae

### You may be at increased risk if you:

- Live in an area with treated drinking water systems that are old or below standards
- Live in an area with untreated water such as well water
- Live in a crowded shelter after evacuations for an extreme event
- Do not have access to public health information in your native language



## ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

Increasing temperatures and changes in precipitation can affect illness caused by harmful bacteria, viruses, or chemicals found in food.

Rising carbon dioxide also affects the nutritional quality of food crops like wheat and rice. Extreme weather events can affect food shipments, leading to damaged, spoiled, or contaminated food.

### Example health impacts

- Gastrointestinal illnesses like diarrhea from harmful bacteria like *Salmonella* and *E. coli*
- Food-related illnesses, like food poisoning
- Limited access to high quality food

### You may be at increased risk if you:

- Do not have access to information on safe handling of food
- Live in an area with limited access to high quality food choices
- Have existing or chronic medical problems
- Do not have access to public health information in your native language



## MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Impacts on people's physical health and changes in their surrounding environment can affect their mental health. Extreme weather events are known to affect mental health, especially in cases of loss of life or home, images of extreme weather events in the media, or disruption of communication lines and social support networks that people with mental illnesses need to stay healthy.

### Example health impacts

- Stress
- Anxiety
- Depression
- Post-traumatic stress
- Suicide
- Alcohol abuse

### You may be at increased risk if you:

- Do not have access to mental health care, especially counseling, in your native language
- Have an existing mental illness, especially if taking medication that increases sensitivity to heat stress
- Live in an area vulnerable to extreme weather events
- Have limited social support networks

