

Q&A Log - 2025-07-18 16:42:55

of climate on nutritional status?

Answer :

Based on the provided context, climate change events can have a negative impact on nutritional status, particularly among vulnerable populations such as children and adults. The effects of climate change on nutritional status can be influenced by personal and socio-demographic, economic, and environmental factors.

While the context does not provide a direct answer to the question, it suggests that climate change can lead to poor nutritional status, which can further exacerbate health problems. The references provided also support this notion, highlighting the impact of climate change on child health and nutrition.

For example, Reference 3 (Helldén et al., 2021) mentions the importance of considering the effects of climate change on child health, including nutrition. Similarly, Reference 1 (Bhutta et al., 2019) emphasizes the need for paediatricians to address the impacts of climate change on child health, which likely includes nutritional status.

In summary, while the context does not provide a direct answer, it implies that climate change can have a negative impact on nutritional status, particularly among vulnerable populations.

Sources: - [Effect of climate change on the health and nutritional status of children and their families in Africa: Scoping review - Plos Global Public Health | Https://Doi.Org/10.1371/Journal.Pgph.0004897](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgph.0004897) July 14, 2025

Question:

how does climate changes health of a person?

Answer :

Based on the provided context, climate change affects human health in various ways, including:

1. **Disasters:** Climate change is associated with disasters like droughts, floods, temperature changes, and changing vector patterns, which can lead to a range of health problems.
2. **Child health:** Climate change can magnify existing vulnerabilities in children, leading to an estimated 88% of the disease burden. The effects of climate change on child

health travel through many different pathways and vary significantly across geographical locations.

3. **Pregnant women:** Extreme weather changes during pregnancy have been associated with an increased risk of preterm birth, partly attributable to water scarcity, which can have implications for the health of the neonate and the development of the child.
4. **Malnutrition:** Climate change can exacerbate malnutrition, which is a leading factor in child morbidity and mortality.
5. **Mortality:** Weather variability has been reported to increase the risk of overall mortality in children, particularly in infants.

Overall, climate change can have far-reaching consequences for human health, particularly for vulnerable populations such as children and pregnant women.

Sources: - [Plos Global Public Health | https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgph.0004897](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgph.0004897) July 14, 2025 - [Navigating parenthood in a climate change era: determinants of childbearing intentions in Iran](#)

Question:

effects of climate change in africa

Answer:

Based on the provided context, the effects of climate change in Africa include:

1. Malnutrition
2. Infectious diseases
3. Respiratory diseases in children and adults
4. Adverse pregnancy and birth outcomes
5. High child and maternal morbidity and mortality
6. Mental health problems

These health conditions are associated with various climatic change phenomena or events, such as:

1. High temperatures
2. Drought
3. Floods
4. Wildfires
5. Air pollution

Additionally, the review highlights that personal and socio-demographic, economic, and environmental factors increase the risk of people to the effects of climate change events on poor nutritional and health status.

Sources: - [Navigating Parenthood In A Climate](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgph.0004897) - [Plos Global Public Health](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgph.0004897) | <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgph.0004897>
[July 14, 2025](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgph.0004897)