Climate change and respiratory diseases

Abstract:
Changes in climate constitute a reality that, according to recent projections, is going to worsen in the coming years. Climate change represents a massive threat to respiratory health: 1) by directly promoting or aggravating respiratory diseases; or 2) by increasing exposure to risk factors for respiratory diseases. Climate change increases the amount of pollen and allergen produced by each plant, mould proliferation and the concentrations of outdoor ozone and particulate matter at ground level. The main diseases of concern are asthma, rhinosinusitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and respiratory tract infections. Groups at higher risk of climate change effects include individuals with pre-existing cardiopulmonary diseases or disadvantaged individuals. Adaptation and mitigation measures are strongly needed.

Source: http://dx.doi.org/10.1183/09059180.00001714

Resource Description

Exposure:
weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Air Pollution, Human Conflict/Displacement, Indoor Environment, Temperature

Air Pollution: Allergens, Ozone, Particulate Matter, Other Air Pollution

Air Pollution (other): NO2

Temperature: Fluctuations

Geographic Feature:
resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location:
resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Impact:
specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Respiratory Effect

**Respiratory Effect:** Asthma, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Upper Respiratory Allergy, Other Respiratory Effect

**Respiratory Condition (other):** rhinosinusitis

Medical Community Engagement: resource focus on how the medical community discusses or acts to address health impacts of climate change

A focus of content

**Resource Type:** format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

**Timescale:** time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified