

Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute Schweizerisches Tropen- und Public Health-Institut Institut Tropical et de Santé Publique Suisse

Assoziiertes Institut der Universität Basel

Environmental Exposures and Health

Workshop «Indirect International Impacts of Climate Change on Switzerland»

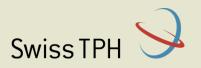
Zürich, 26. September 2017

Climate change and health: thinking out of the box to explore indirect impacts for Switzerland

Prof. Dr. Martin Röösli, Dr. Martina Ragettli, Swiss TPH

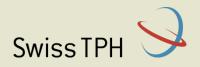






Content

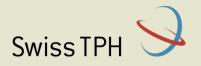
- 1. How does climate change affect health?
- 2. What methods/approaches to assess the impact of climate change on health?
- 3. What are the impacts of climate change related events challenges abroad <u>on</u> <u>health in Switzerland</u> (or other European countries)?
- 4. What are the impacts of <u>climate induced health challenges abroad</u> on Switzerland (or other European countries)?



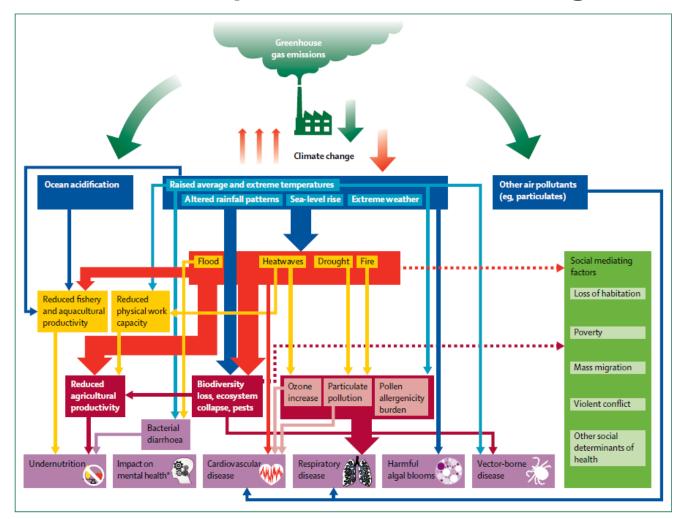
1. Health and global change in an interconnected world



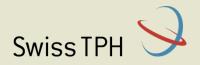
Winkler et al. Health and global change in an interconnected world, A+ Factsheet, 2015



1. The Health Impacts of Climate Change



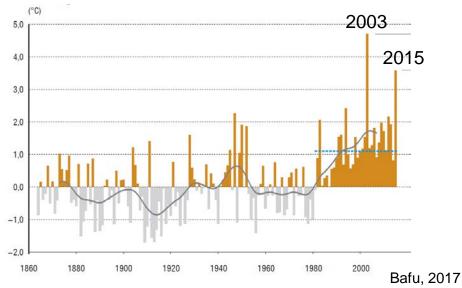
Watts et al. Lancet, 2017



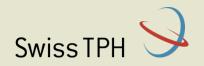
2. What methods/approaches to assess the impact of climate change on health?

Case study: summer 2015 (Vicedo-Cabrera A. et al. Excess mortality during the warm summer 2015 in Switzerland, Swiss Medical Weekly, 2016, 146: w14381)

Deviation of mean temperature in summer







2. Observed-expected

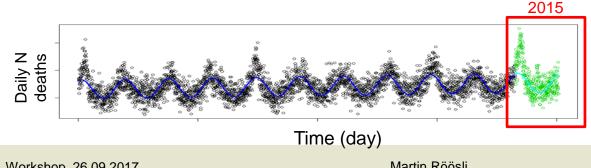
Expected: Statistical model per

- Gender
- age category (<20, 20-39, 40-64, 65-74,</p> 75-84 and ≥85 years)
- geographical region (Northwestern) Switzerland, Espace Mittelland, Lake Geneva, Zurich, Ticino, Central Switzerland and Eastern Switzerland)

adjusted by long term and seasonal trends (sine-cosine function of time), and population size.

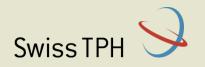


Excess $Deaths_{i(2015),j,k,l} = Observed Deaths_{i(2015),j,k,l} - Expected Deaths_{i(2015),j,k,l}$

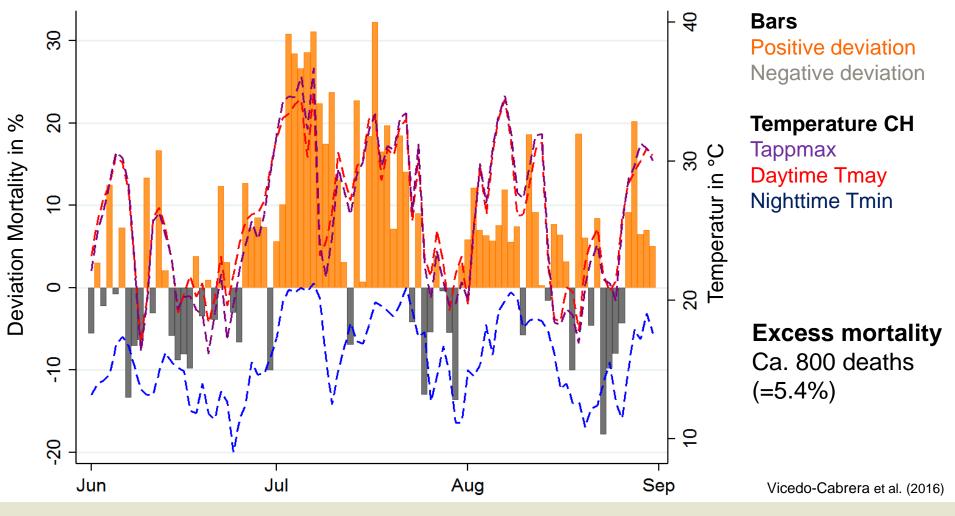


Martin Röösli



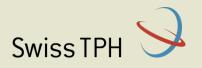


Summer 2015 excess mortality

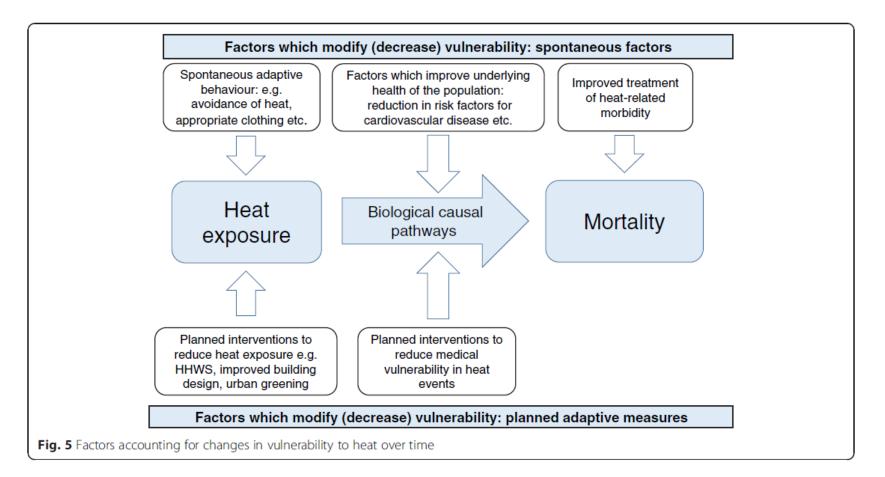


Workshop, 26.09.2017

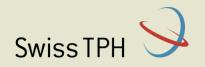




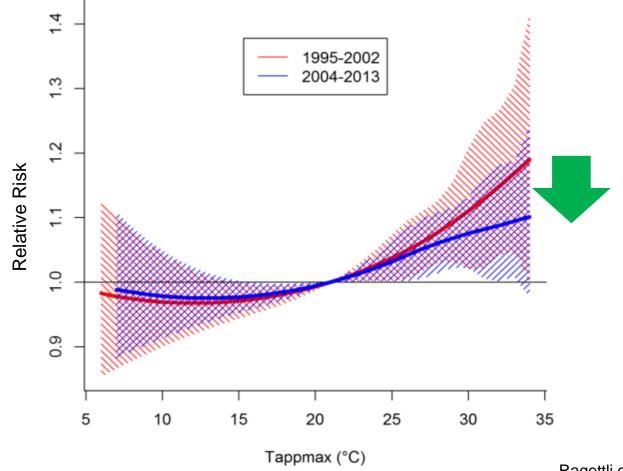
Factors related to heat related mortality over time

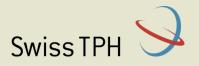






Relationship temperature-mortality in 8 main Swiss cities





Predictions based on attributable fractions

- 1. Relationship between risk factor and health outcome
- 2. Calculating disability-adjusted life years
- 3. Calculating attributable fraction based on climate predictions

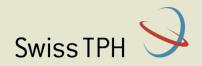
Predictions (DALYs) for South Korea:

Table 7 — Predicted burden of disease by climate change scenario in disability-adjusted life years/1000 population.										
	2008	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100
Heatwave	5.19	5.19	6.29	6.29	7.27	7.27	8.35	8.35	9.53	9.53
Temperature	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.09
Ozone density	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.80	1.80	1.80
Disaster	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07

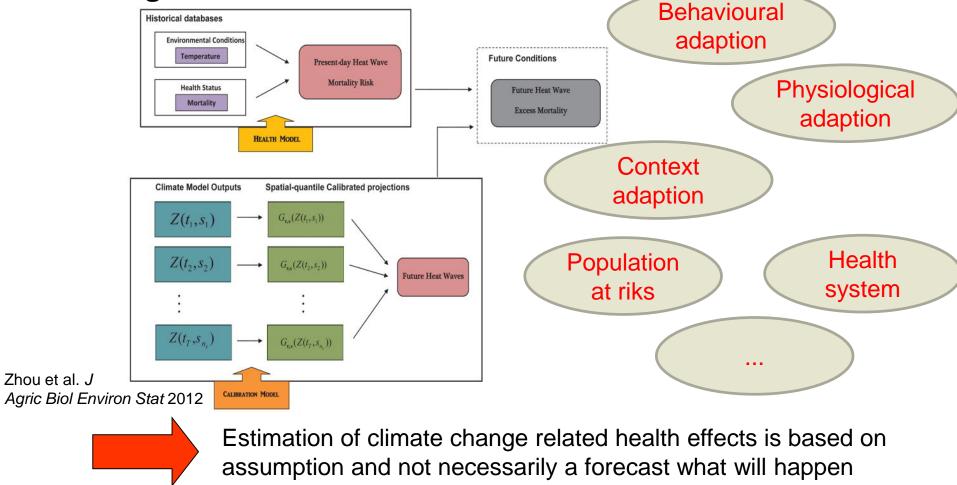
Here no differentiation between natural and climate change induced effects

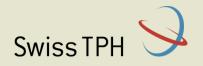
Yoon et al. Public Health 2014





Example: stimating the Heat Related Health Impact of Climate Change





Combining heat extremes and population ageing

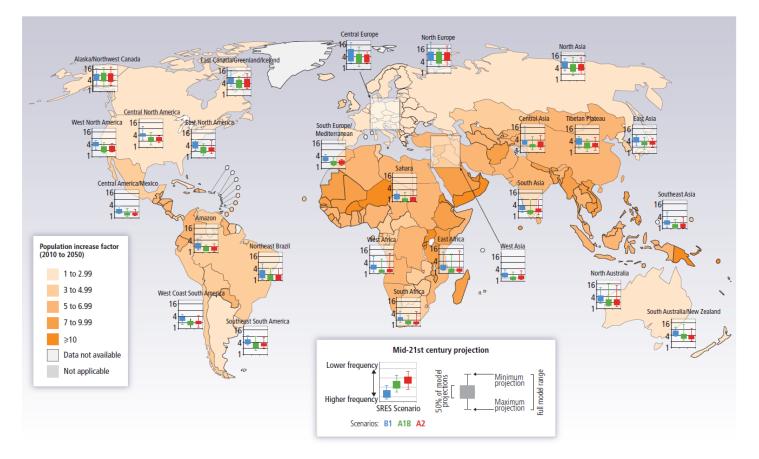
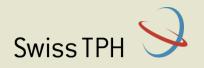


Figure 11-2 | Increasingly frequent heat extremes will combine with rapidly growing numbers of older people living in cities—who are particularly vulnerable to extreme heat. Countries are shaded according to the expected proportional increase in urban populations aged over 65 by the year 2050. Bar graphs show how frequently the maximum daily temperature that would have occurred only once in 20 years in the late 20th century is expected to occur in the mid-21st century, with lower numbers indicating more frequent events. Results are shown for three different Special Report on Emission Scenarios (SRES) scenarios (blue = B1; green = A1B, red = A2), as described in the IPCC Special Report on Emission Scenarios, and based on 12 global climate models participating in the third phase of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP3). Colored boxes show the range in which 50% of the model projections are contained, and whiskers show the maximum and minimum projections from all models (WHO and WMO, 2012).

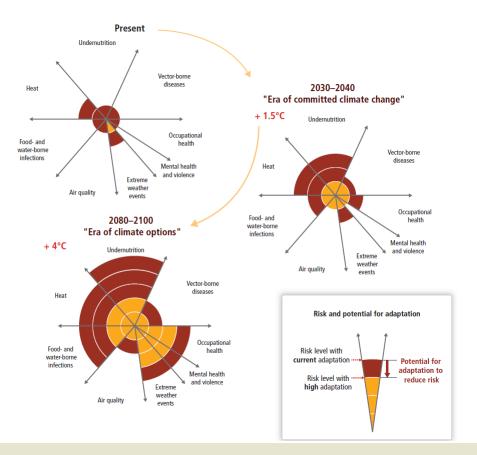
Smith et al., 2014

Martin Röösli

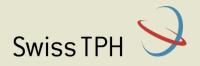




Conceptual presentation of the health impacts from climate change and the potential for impact reduction through adaptation



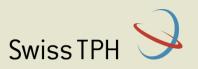
Smith et al., 2014



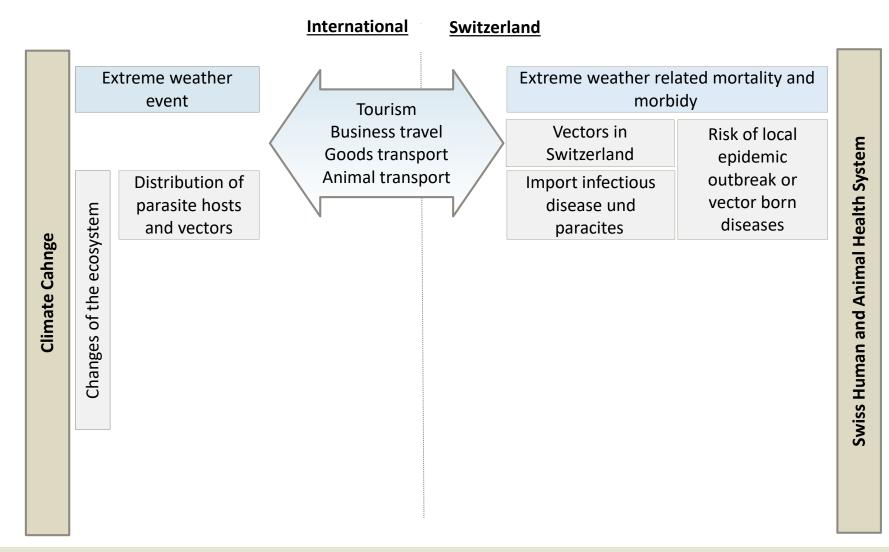
3. What are the impacts of climate change related events challenges abroad on health in Switzerland (or other European countries)?

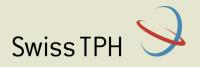




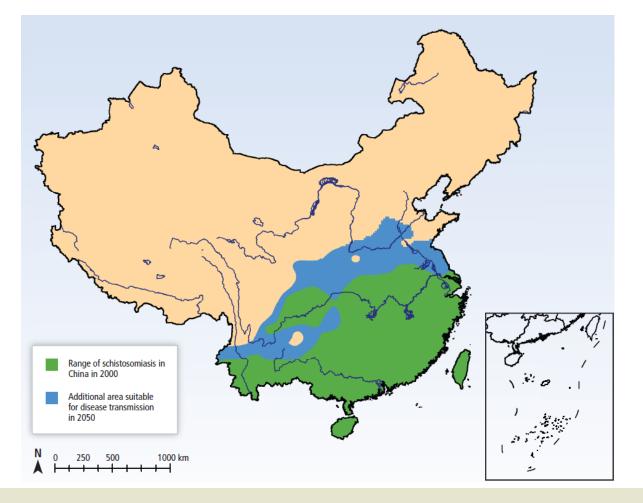


CC abroad -> health Switzerland





Example: effect of rising temperatures and potential area of transmission of Schistosomiasis japonica



Smith et al., 2014



RESEARCH LETTERS

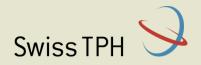
Autochthonous Case of Eosinophilic Meningitis Caused by Angiostrongylus cantonensis, France, 2016

Yann Nguyen, Benjamin Rossi, Nicolas Argy, Catherine Baker, Beatrice Nickel, Hanspeter Marti, Virginie Zarrouk, Sandrine Houzé, Bruno Fantin, Agnès Lefort

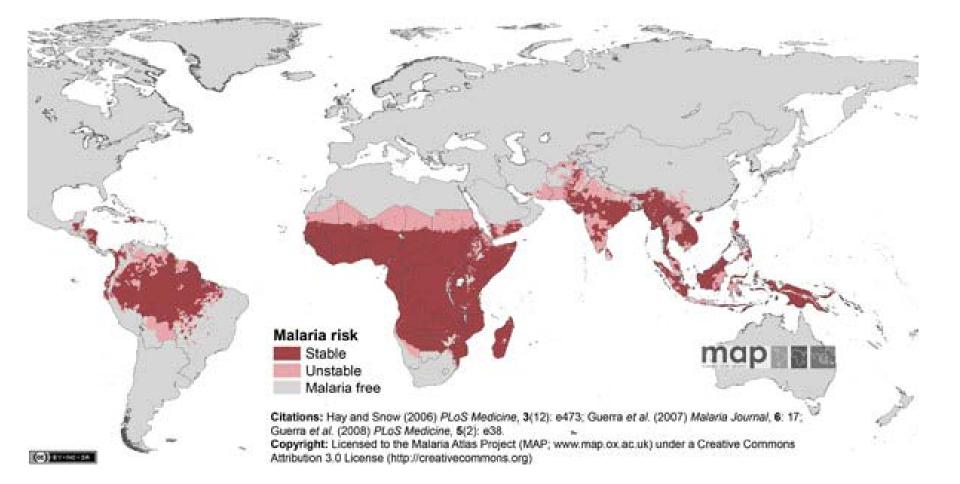
Author affiliations: Hôpital Beaujon, Clichy, France (Y. Nguyen, B. Rossi, C. Baker, V. Zarrouk, B. Fantin, A. Lefort); Hôpital Bichat, Paris, France (N. Argy, S. Houzé); Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland (B. Nickel, H. Marti); University of Basel, Basel (B. Nickel, H. Marti)

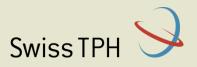
DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2306.161999

We report a case of a 54-year-old Moroccan woman living in France diagnosed with eosinophilic meningitis caused by *Angiostrongylus cantonensis*. Diagnosis was based on clinical symptoms and confirmed by testing of serum and cerebrospinal fluid samples. Physicians should consider the risk for *A. cantonensis* infection outside of endemic areas.

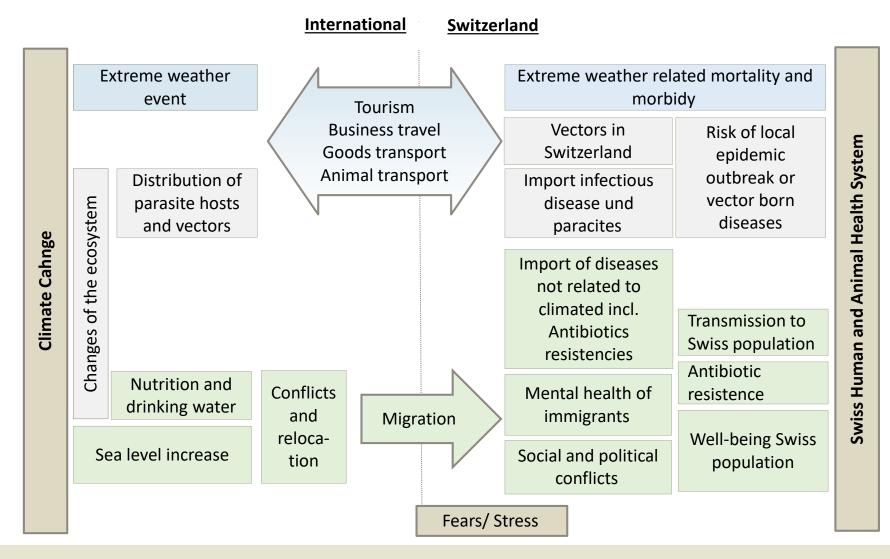


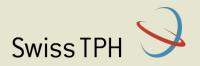
Travel advices



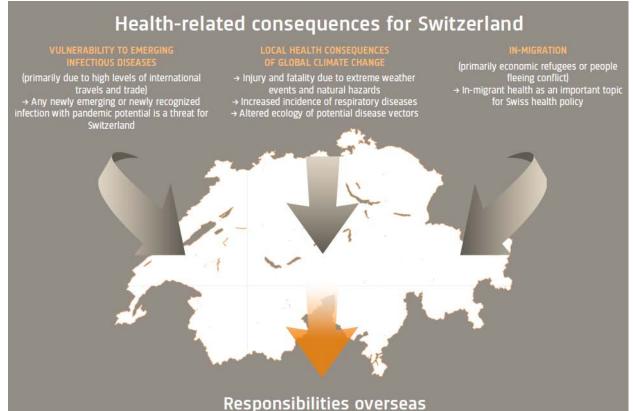


CC abroad -> Health Switzerland





1. Concerns and responsibilities for Switzerland

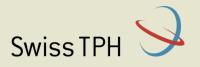


Responsibilities overseas

OVERSEAS HEALTH IMPACTS CAUSED BY SWITZERLAND

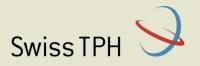
→ Swiss citizens have a considerable share in global morbidity and mortality attributable to climate change
→ Multinational corporations headquartered in Switzerland may cause negative effects on health, the environment, social structures and human rights in the countries they operate
→ Consumption and production in Switzerland has a growing environmental impact abroad
→ Swiss consumer behaviour and market policies indirectly promote or oppose labour conditions in producing countries

Winkler et al. *A*+ *Factsheet*, 2015,



Summary: CC abroad ->health in Switzerland

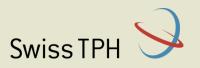
- More health problems due to disease transmission and illness from travel
- Higher risk of local epidemic outbreaks in Switzerland due to infected travellers and migrants (also in combination with spread of vectors in Switzerland
- Burden to Swiss health system from migrants
- Import of nutrition related infections and zoonose
- Climate change discussion as stressor: -> Mental health in Swiss residents



CC effects on <u>health</u> abroad -> Impact Switzerland

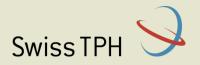
- Need of first aid from Switzerland due to disasters abroad
- Swiss health expertise needed abroad
- Epidemics abroad affect business in Switzerland (e.g. large fairs)
- Swiss insurances due to major health events abroad (epidemics, disasters)





Conclusions

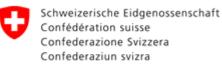
- Climate change is one of numerous factors affecting population's health
- To estimate health impact of climate change is a challenge
- In a globally connected world Switzerland will be affected with climate change induced (health) effects abroad
- Due to complexity: we need to think outside the box



Acknowledgements

Dr. Martina Ragettli





Bundesamt für Umwelt BAFU

Kontakt:

Martin.roosli@swisstph.ch; Martina.Ragettli@swisstph.ch

https://www.swisstph.ch/de/ueber-uns/eph/environmental-exposuresand-health/evaluation-of-heat-wave-related-mortality-and-adaptationmeasures-in-switzerland