

How Will Global Warming Harm to Human Health and Well-Being

Qing Li*

Department of Environmental Toxicology, Texas Southern University, USA

Perspective

The major public health associations of the world have said that climate change is a critical public health problem. According to the U.S. National Institute of Environmental Health Lores, climate change makes numerous being conditions and conditions worse, and it helps pests and pathogens spread into new regions [1].

The most vulnerable people children, the senior, the poor, and those with health conditions — are at increased threat for climate-related health goods. Besides the visible goods on people's livelihoods, global warming is prognosticated to have a strong and adverse impact on mortal health. The populations of countries that have contributed the least to global warming are the most vulnerable to death and conditions brought about by advanced temperatures. The places along the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean and in sub-Saharan Africa will be at advanced threat of enduring the health goods of climate change [2].

Dragged ages of abnormally high temperatures can have serious health goods on vulnerable populations, similar as the senior and the sick. This was formerly seen during the 2003 heatwave in Europe, which claimed roughly lives. In a study by Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research in the United Kingdom, scientists using computer models showed how hothouse gas emigrations have increased the liability of heatwaves. The most common health effect is hyperthermia or heatstroke that can be fatal if left undressed. IPCC predicts that global warming will lead to hot days, followed by nights of high temperatures [3].

Global warming can affect in famines that can worsen living conditions, particularly in Africa. The World Wild Fund has reported that climate change can drastically alter downfall pattern, and threat water and food inventories for millions. The IPCC report estimates that roughly 75 million to 250 million people in Africa will be without acceptable water and will face food dearths by 2020, as crop productivity will decline by about 50 per cent. Rising temperatures could also affect in food dearths for 130 million people in Asia [4].

People suffering from heart problems are more vulnerable to increased temperatures, especially those living in formerly warm areas, as their cardiovascular system must work harder to keep their body cool. Hot temperatures increase the ozone attention, which can damage people's lung towel and beget complications for asthma cases and those with lung conditions [5].

Increased global warming can also pose a trouble to public security, affecting food security, which, in turn, can lead to resource conflicts. At the UN Security Council debate on energy, security and climate, British Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett introduced global warming as a security threat. Despite opposition from numerous Council members, similar as the Russian Federation and China, she argued that the loss of introductory requirements due to climate change in poor countries can increase the threat of conflicts. Also, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has labelled climate change as "an act of aggression by the rich against the poor" [6].

changes in temperature and rush under global warming are likely to

lead to other goods that hang mortal health and safety. For illustration, changing rush patterns and prolonged heat can produce failure, which can beget timber and peat fires, putting resides and firefighters in peril. Still, a warming atmosphere also holds further humidity, so the chance of extreme downfall and flooding continues to rise in some regions with rain or snow. In numerous heavily populated areas, ocean- position rise is more likely to put people in the path of storm surges and littoral flooding. Warmer ocean waters may generate more violent tropical hurricanes and typhoons while ocean cycles continue to be a factor in the frequency of tropical cyclones [7].

Still, especially when combined with high relative moisture, persist for several days (heat swells), If high temperatures. Of all climate-related protrusions by scientists, rising temperatures are the most robust. Advanced temperatures are also the most told by mortal gets the smaller heat- enmeshing emigrations we release into the atmosphere, the cooler we can keep our earth. Because downtime temperatures are rising briskly than summer bones, cold-affiliated deaths are likely to decline [8].

People who live in floodplains, for illustration, are more likely to see swash or littoral flooding. Also, people who live in regions with poor air quality moment are at lesser threat from poor air quality days in the future.

Some people are more vulnerable to illness or death. Youthful children, the senior, and those who are formerly ill are less suitable to repel high temperatures and poor air quality, for illustration. Temperature axes and gauze hit people with heart and respiratory conditions, including asthma, particularly hard [9].

Fat nations are more likely to acclimatize to projected climate change and recover from climate- related disasters than poor countries. Indeed within nations, lower economically fortunate individualities are more vulnerable because they're less likely to have air exertion and well-insulated homes, and because they've smaller coffers to escape peril [10].

Conflict of Interest

None

Acknowledgement

None

*Corresponding author: Qing Li, Department of Environmental Toxicology, Texas Southern University, USA, E-mail: Qing_Li@yahoo.com

Received: 04-Apr-2022, Manuscript No. EPCC-22-60931; **Editor assigned:** 07-Apr-2022, Preqc No. EPCC-22-60931(PQ); **Reviewed:** 18-Apr-2022, QC No. EPCC-22-60931; **Revised:** 27-Apr-2022, Manuscript No. EPCC-22-60931(R); **Published:** 06-May-2022, DOI: 10.4172/2573-458X.1000272

Citation: Li Q (2022) How Will Global Warming Harm to Human Health and Well-Being. Environ Pollut Climate Change 6: 272.

Copyright: © 2022 Li Q. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

References

1. Watts Nick, Amann Markus, Arnell Nigel, Ayeb Karlsson Sonja, Belesova Kristine, et al. (2019) The 2019 report of The Lancet Countdown on health and climate change: ensuring that the health of a child born today is not defined by a changing climate. *The Lancet* 394(10211): 1836-1878.
2. Berry Helen, Kathryn Bowen, Kjellstrom Tord (2009) Climate change and mental health: a causal pathways framework. *Int J Public Health* 55(2): 123-132.
3. Charlson Fiona, Ali Suhailah, Benmarhnia Tarik, Pearl Madeleine, Massazza Alessandro Augustinavicius, et al. (2021) Climate Change and Mental Health: A Scoping Review. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 18(9): 4486.
4. Ojala Maria, Cunsolo Ashlee, Ogunbode Charles A, Middleton Jacqueline (2021) Anxiety, Worry, and Grief in a Time of Environmental and Climate Crisis: A Narrative Review. *Annu Rev Environ Resour* 46(1): 35-58.
5. Demain Jeffrey G (2018) Climate Change and the Impact on Respiratory and Allergic Disease: 2018. *Curr Allergy Asthma Rep* 18(4): 22.
6. Glaser (2016) Climate Change and the Emergent Epidemic of CKD from Heat Stress in Rural Communities: the Case for Heat Stress Nephropathy. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 1(8): 1472-1483.
7. Alderman Katarzyna, Turner Lyle R, Tong Shilu (2012) Floods and human health: A systematic review. *Environ Int* 47: 37-47.
8. Arnell Nigel W, Gosling Simon N (2016) The impacts of climate change on river flood risk at the global scale. *Clim Change* 134(3): 387-401.
9. Cook Benjamin I, Mankin Justin S, Anchukaitis Kevin J (2018) Climate Change and Drought: From Past to Future. *Curr Clim Change Rep* 4(2): 164-179.
10. Mishra AK, Singh VP (2011) Drought modeling – A review. *J Hydrol* 403(1-2): 157-175.