

COMPREHENSIVE MEDICINE

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EDITORIAL

The public's health is seriously and widely exposed by the phenomenon of climate change, which is frequently considered an environmental concern. Human health is already being ingrained by extreme weather events, temperature increases, changing ecosystems, and other effects of climate change. A multidisciplinary strategy including social, environmental, and public health initiatives is needed to solve these problems.

The incidence of heat-related disorders and deaths is high due to rising global temperatures, because warmth occurs more frequently and with greater magnitude. Children, the elderly, and people with comorbidities are among the vulnerable groups. Heatstroke, dehydration, and the worsening of respiratory and cardiovascular status can all be caused by extended exposure to extreme heat.

The geographic range of diseases including malaria, dengue fever, the Zika virus, and Lyme disease is widened by changes in the distribution of vectors like mosquitoes and ticks. New health risks to populations not previously impacted by these diseases are presented by the ideal conditions that warmer temperatures and shifting precipitation patterns create for these vectors to flourish and spread.

Asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are two respiratory illnesses that are aggravated by poor air quality, which is linked to rising temperatures and changing weather systems. Another problem of extreme heat is wildfires during drought conditions, which release a lot of harmful particulate matter into the atmosphere, worsening respiratory conditions.

Climate change is an important threat for the availability of food and water. It negatively affects agricultural productivity. Malnutrition and food poisoning result from extreme weather events like water scarcity and floods. Scarcity and floods also interrupt production and supply chains. In addition, freshwater sources become contaminated due to shifting rainfall patterns and rising sea levels. food production.

One definition of eco-anxiety is the persistent fear of experiencing a natural disaster. Depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder are among the mental health conditions that are aggravated by the stress and trauma provoked by extreme weather events, remoteness, and future uncertainty. Farmers and fishermen are particularly susceptible to mental health issues related to climate change, because they depend primarily on natural resources for their economic well-being.

A comprehensive and efficient response is critical because of the substantial and diverse health impacts of climate change. Sanitation and building a viable future is possible with palliation and conversion methods, supporting health systems, and funding research and development.

Respectfully yours,

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