



Chapter 2:

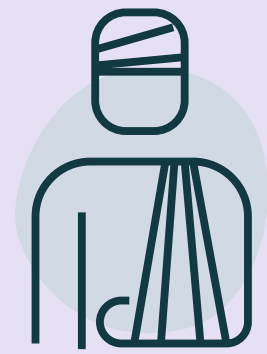
Human Health. Factors that impact our well being. ● *



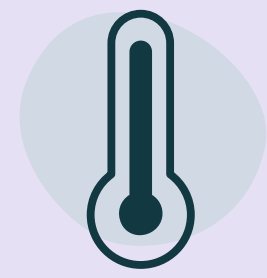
1. The Impact of Climate Change on Human Health.

Climate-sensitive health risk

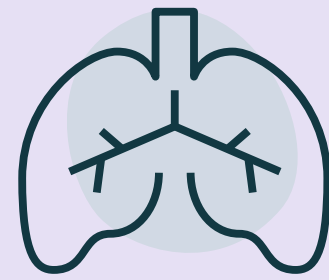
Health outcomes



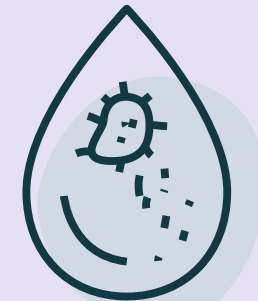
Injury and mortality from extreme weather events



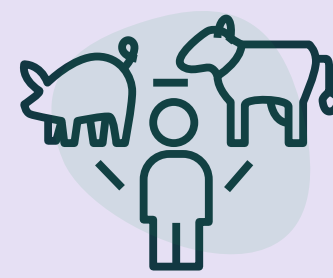
Heat-related illness



Respiratory illness



Water-borne diseases and other water-related health impacts



Zoonoses



Vector-borne diseases



Malnutrition and food-borne diseases



Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)



Mental and psychosocial health

Health systems & facilities outcomes



Impacts on healthcare facilities



Effects on health systems

Images Credit. World Health Organization (WHO) An overview of climate-sensitive health risks, their exposure pathways and vulnerability factors. Climate change impacts health both directly and indirectly, and is strongly mediated by environmental, social and public health determinants.

2. How One Health can help to prevent future zoonoses and pandemics.

The World Health Organization recognizes that there are more than 200 known types of zoonoses, in other words, diseases or infections that are transmitted naturally from vertebrate animals to humans. Effective response to zoonotic disease outbreaks requires coordination between the human, animal, and environmental health sectors.

In this video, **Dennis Carroll**, renowned Global Health Security Expert, gives us six lessons on how to avoid future pandemics.

WATCH VIDEO

One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems. It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and interdependent.

Some of the ideas shared during this livestream event include the notion that, "Every future pandemic virus already exists and is circulating," and that identifying "hotspots" or areas of the planet where a zoonosis is most likely to occur, can help prevent future disease outbreaks. **Dr. Carroll** also explains how

the presence of an infected bat can provoke an outbreak of Nipah virus in a small community in South Asia. Other speakers in the live roundtable included **Dr. Patricia Bedford**, Food and Agriculture representative and President of the Barbados Veterinary Association, **Dr. Chris Oura**, Professor of veterinary virology, Wesley Gibbings, journalist & columnist. The livestream was moderated by **Bea Spadacini**, manager of the Internews Health Journalism Network.

Live Streaming: October 31st @ 09:00 am est.

Youtube chanel @InternewsNetwork

Facebook: Health Journalism Network

Can One Health help in preventing future zoonosis and pandemics?

Featured Speaker



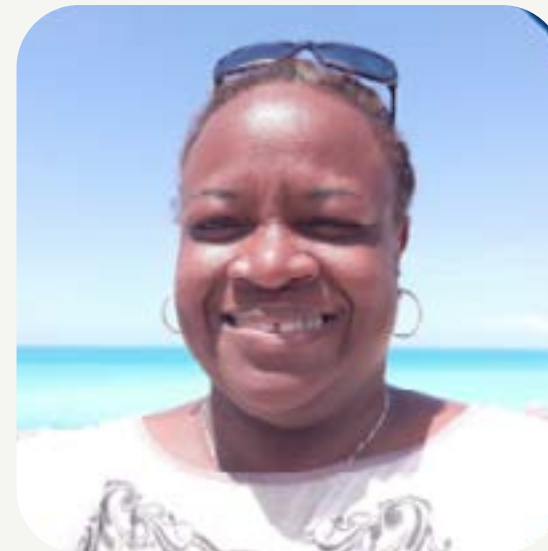
Dr. Dennis Carroll

Global Health Security Advisor
Chair of the Global Virome
Leadership Board



**Panelist: Professor
Chris Oura**

Professor of Veterinary Virology
University of the West Indies



**Panelist: Dr. Patricia
Bedford**

Food and Agriculture
Organization
President of Barbados
Veterinary Association



**Panelist: Wesley
Gibbings**

@wgibbings
Journalist & Columnist
Trinidad and Tobago

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Lessons from 20 years of Responding from SARS to COVID 19

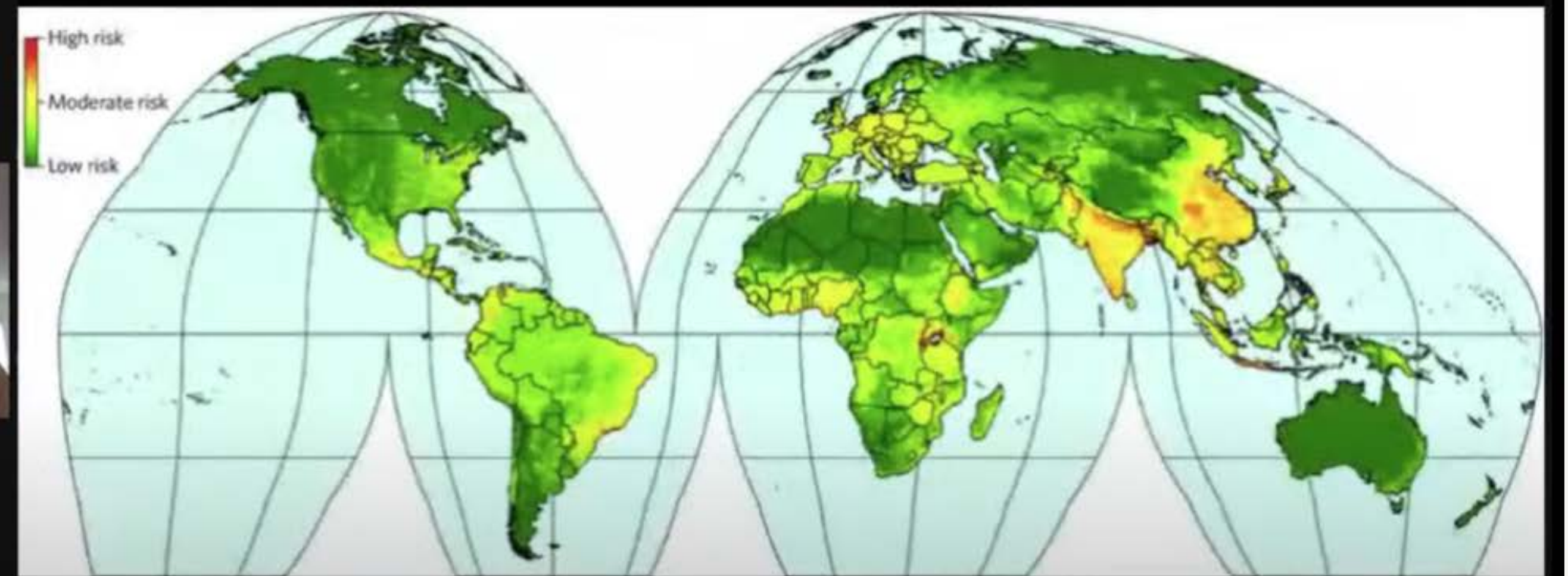
1. A threat anywhere is a threat everywhere
2. COVID-19 is NOT a “Black Swan” event
3. Every future “pandemic virus” already exists
4. The threat of future emergence closely linked to “hot spots”
5. Knowing “hot spots” allows for targeted, risk-based surveillance , prevention and early response
6. Politics matters

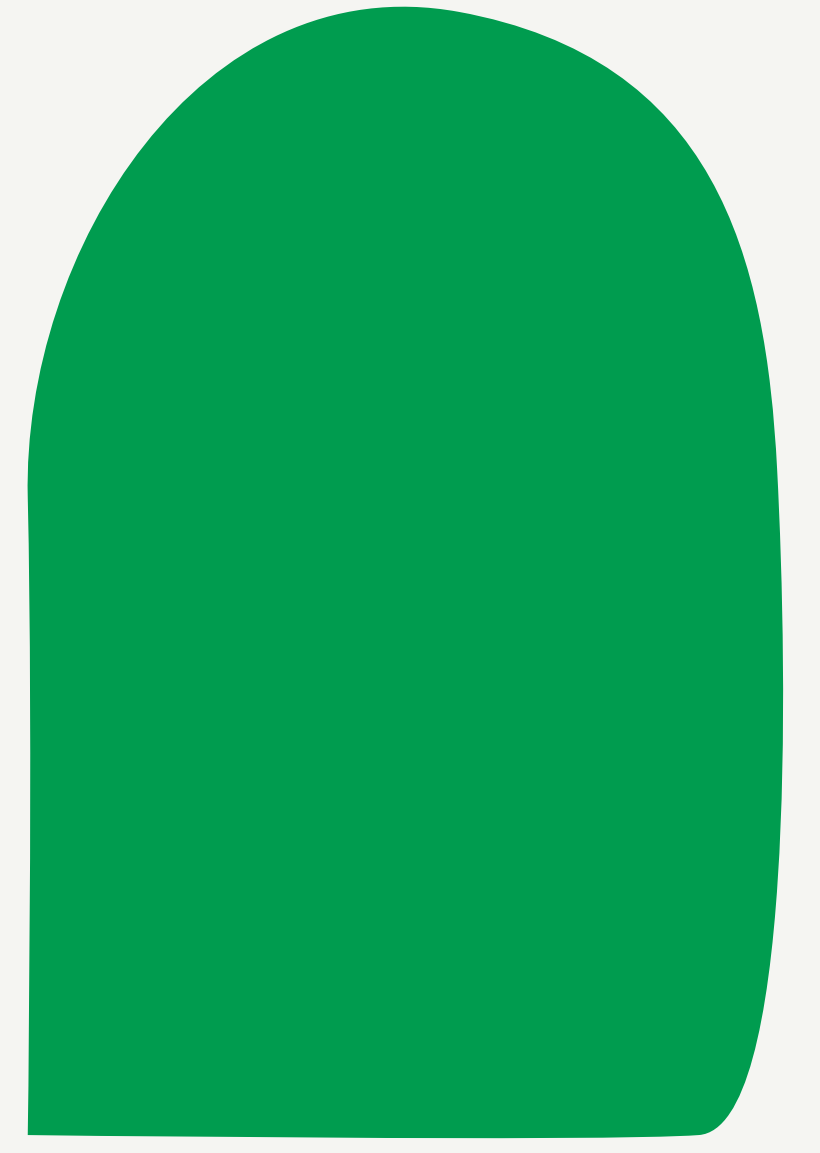
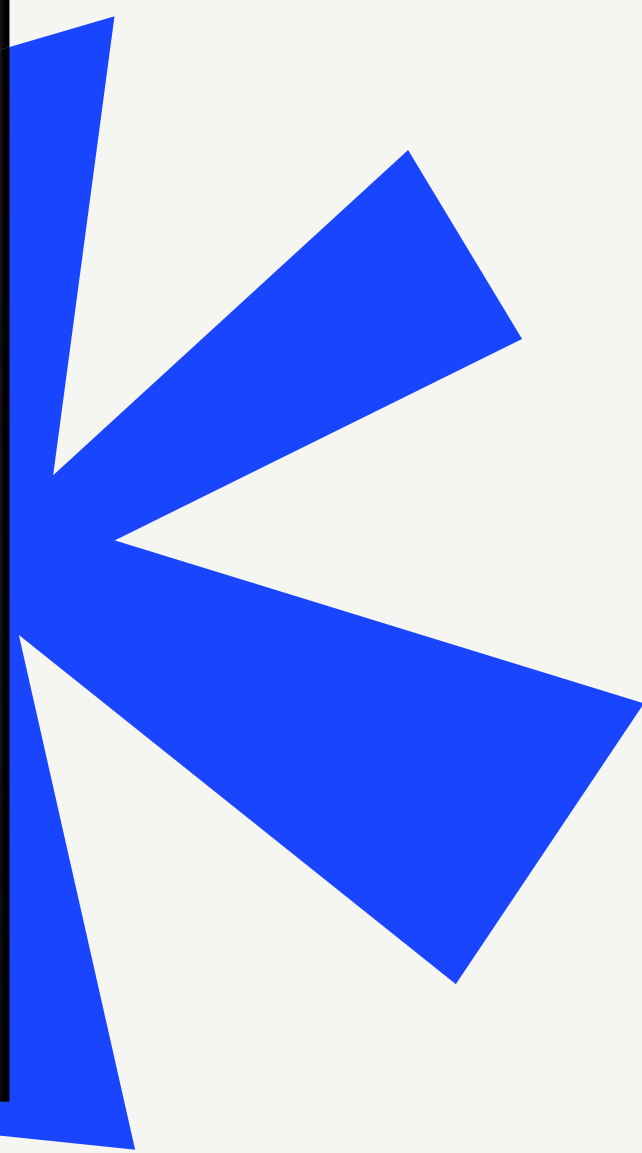
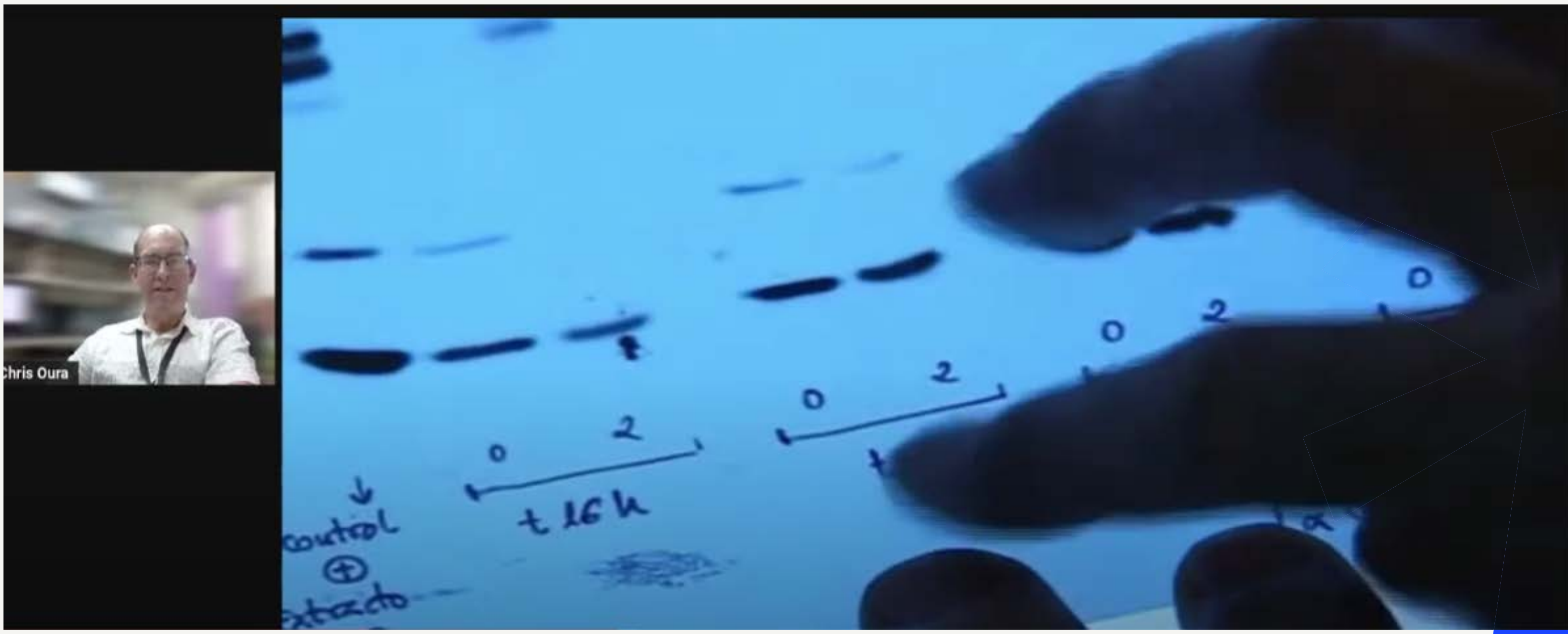


Dennis



Dennis





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3. Want to learn more about zoonosis and how to report on it?

Join this free course, “From animals to humans: An online course to report on zoonotic diseases and their environmental origins,” produced by the Internews Earth Journalism Network (EJN).

You will learn about zoonotic diseases, their relationship to wildlife, and get an introduction to epidemiology, and how to prevent, monitor, and react to viruses with pandemic potential. A certificate of completion upon finishing the 6-hour course will give you a chance to become a “virus hunter” yourself!

ENROLL NOW

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4. Antimicrobial Resistance: An In-depth Explainer For Journalists.

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) occurs when bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites change over time and no longer respond to antibiotics or other classes of antimicrobials. AMR is an urgent global public health threat. The World Health Organization (WHO) says that antimicrobial resistant infections may become the leading cause of death globally by 2050.

Information providers and environmental, health and science journalists can play a pivotal role in improving awareness and understanding of antibiotic resistance through effective communication and education about existing and potential solutions to tackle this crisis. Learn how in this comprehensive guide produced by the Earth Journalism Network. Curbing the spread of AMR requires

journalists to report through a community-based, One Health framework, which addresses all sectors involved with human, animal and environmental health.

READ IT NOW

