

Klimawandel und Gesundheitskosten

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Interessenskonflikt



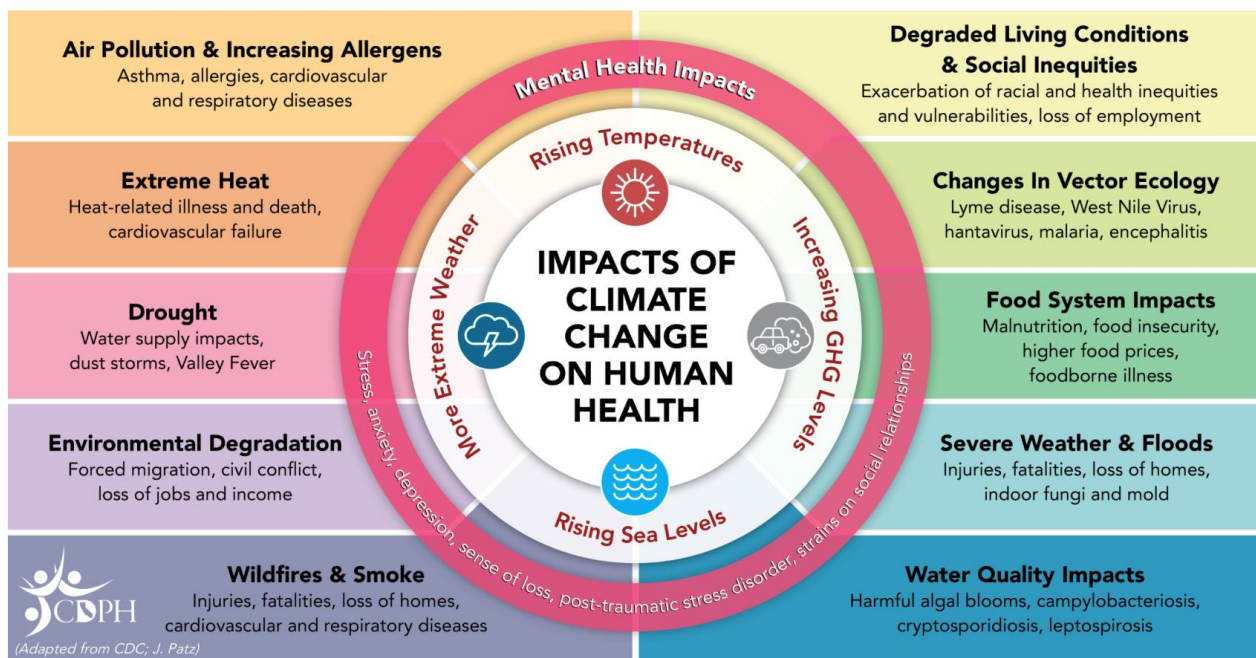
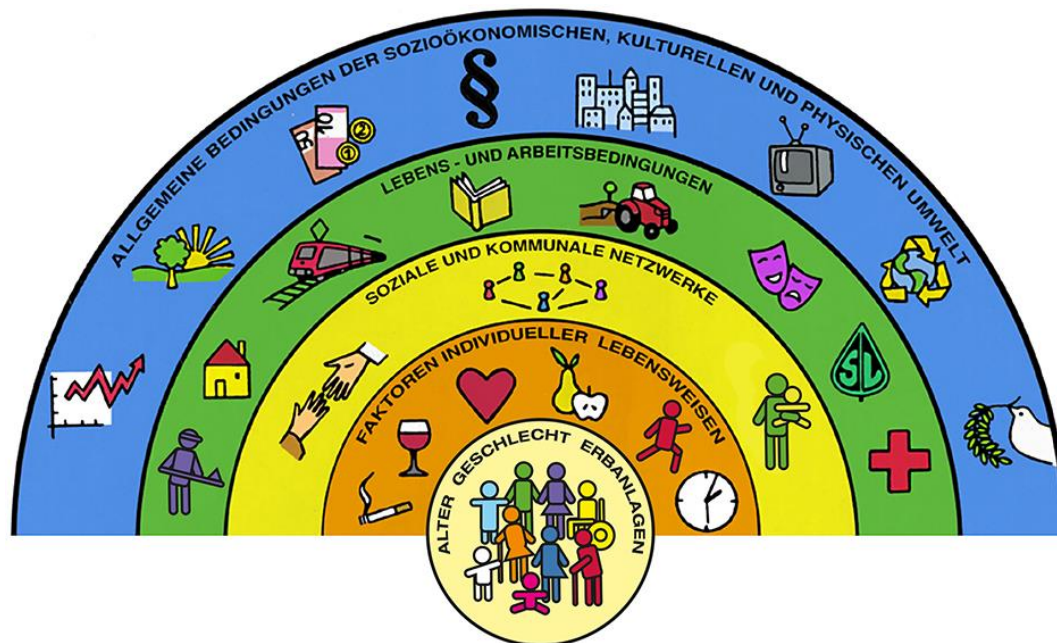


Figure 1. Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health (adapted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and J. Patz).





Climate-friendly healthcare: reducing the impacts of the healthcare sector on the world's climate

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If the global healthcare sector were a country, it would be the fifth-largest carbon emitter, also producing massive volumes of waste.

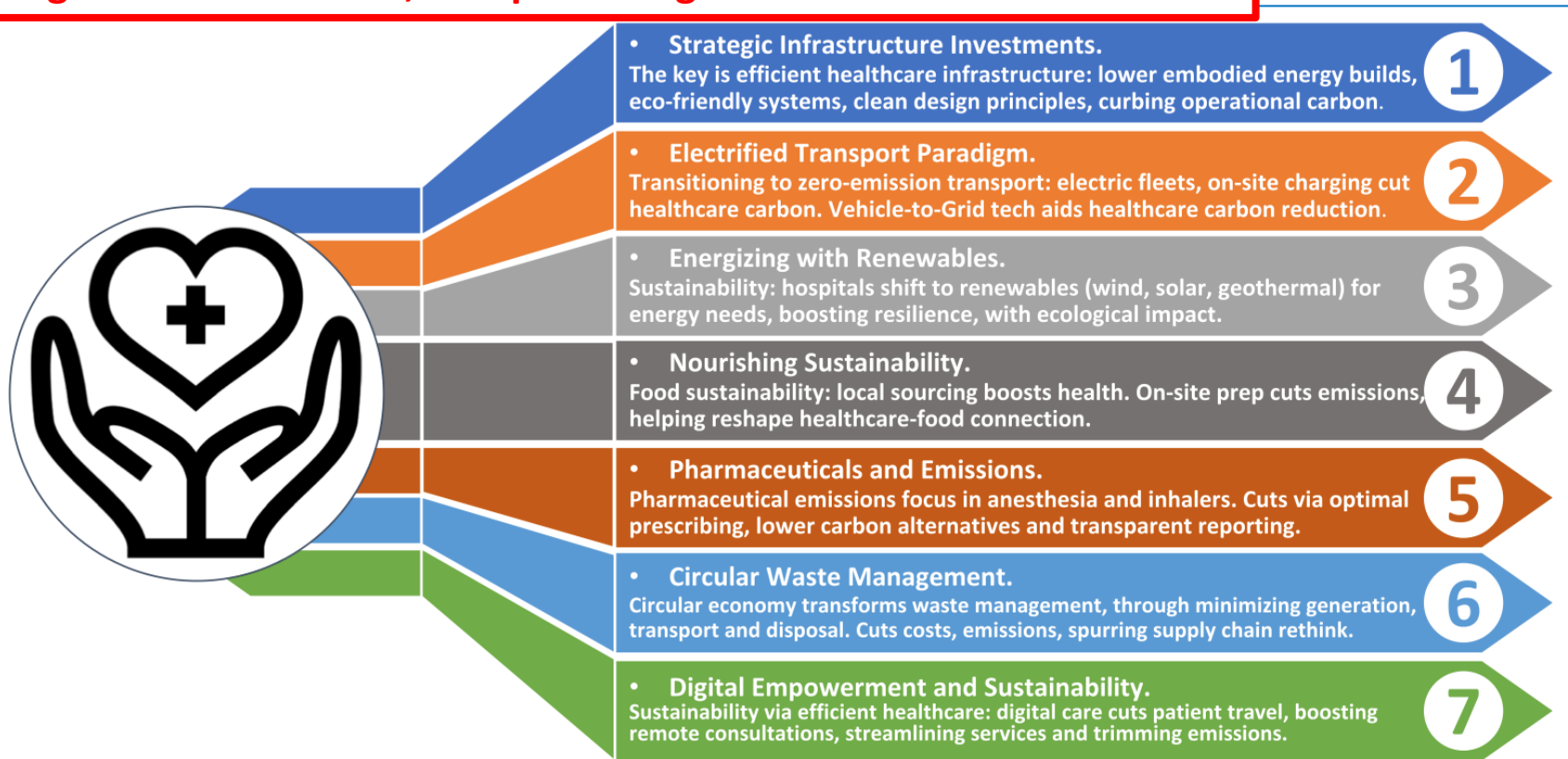
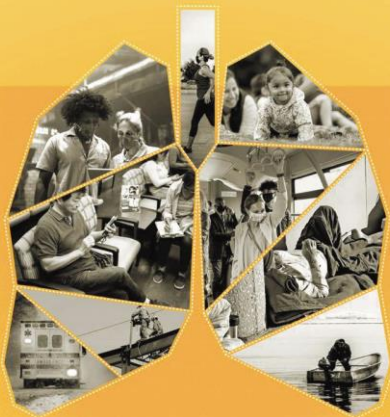


Fig. 2 Convergence areas to decarbonising healthcare systems and services

THE HEALTH COSTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

HOW CANADA CAN ADAPT, PREPARE, AND SAVE LIVES



https://climateinstitute.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/ClimateChoices_Health-report_Final_June2021.pdf

PROJECTED HEALTH COSTS

Billions of \$ per year by end of century

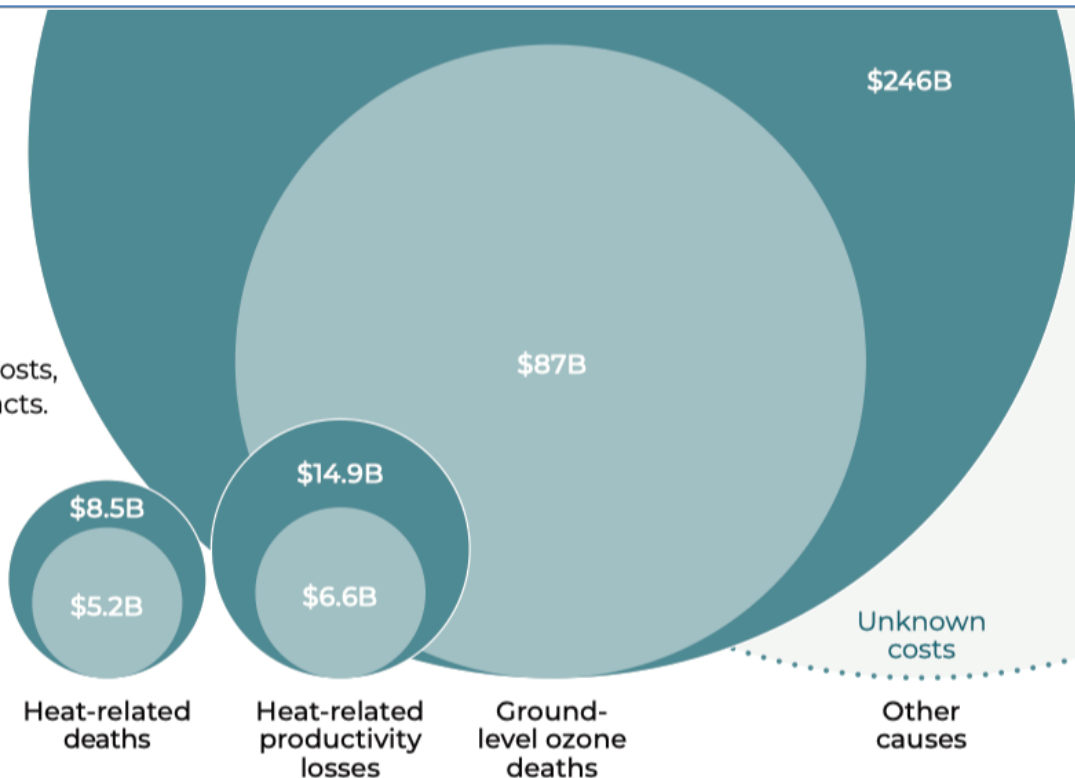
Canada does not need to be locked into a future of mounting costs, illness, and death resulting from climate change health impacts.

If governments accelerate action to strengthen health systems and address the root causes of vulnerability, the health risks and costs related to climate change can be substantially reduced.

● High-emissions scenario
● Low-emissions scenario

● \$0.2B
● \$0.1B
● \$0.8B
● \$0.5B

Lyme disease Ground-level ozone illnesses



Health effects from heat waves in France: an economic evaluation

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Abstract

Background Scarcity of data on the health impacts and associated economic costs of heat waves may limit the will to invest in adaptation measures. We assessed the economic impact associated with mortality, morbidity, and loss of well-being during heat waves in France between 2015 and 2019.

Methods Health indicators monitored by the French national heat wave plan were used to estimate excess visits to emergency rooms and outpatient clinics and hospitalizations for heat-related causes. Total excess mortality and years of life loss were considered, as well as the size of the population that experienced restricted activity. A cost-of-illness and willingness-to-pay approach was used to account for associated costs.

Results Between 2015 and 2019, the economic impact of selected health effects of heat waves amounts to €25.5 billion, mainly in mortality (€23.2 billion), minor restricted activity days (€2.3 billion), and morbidity (€0.031 billion).

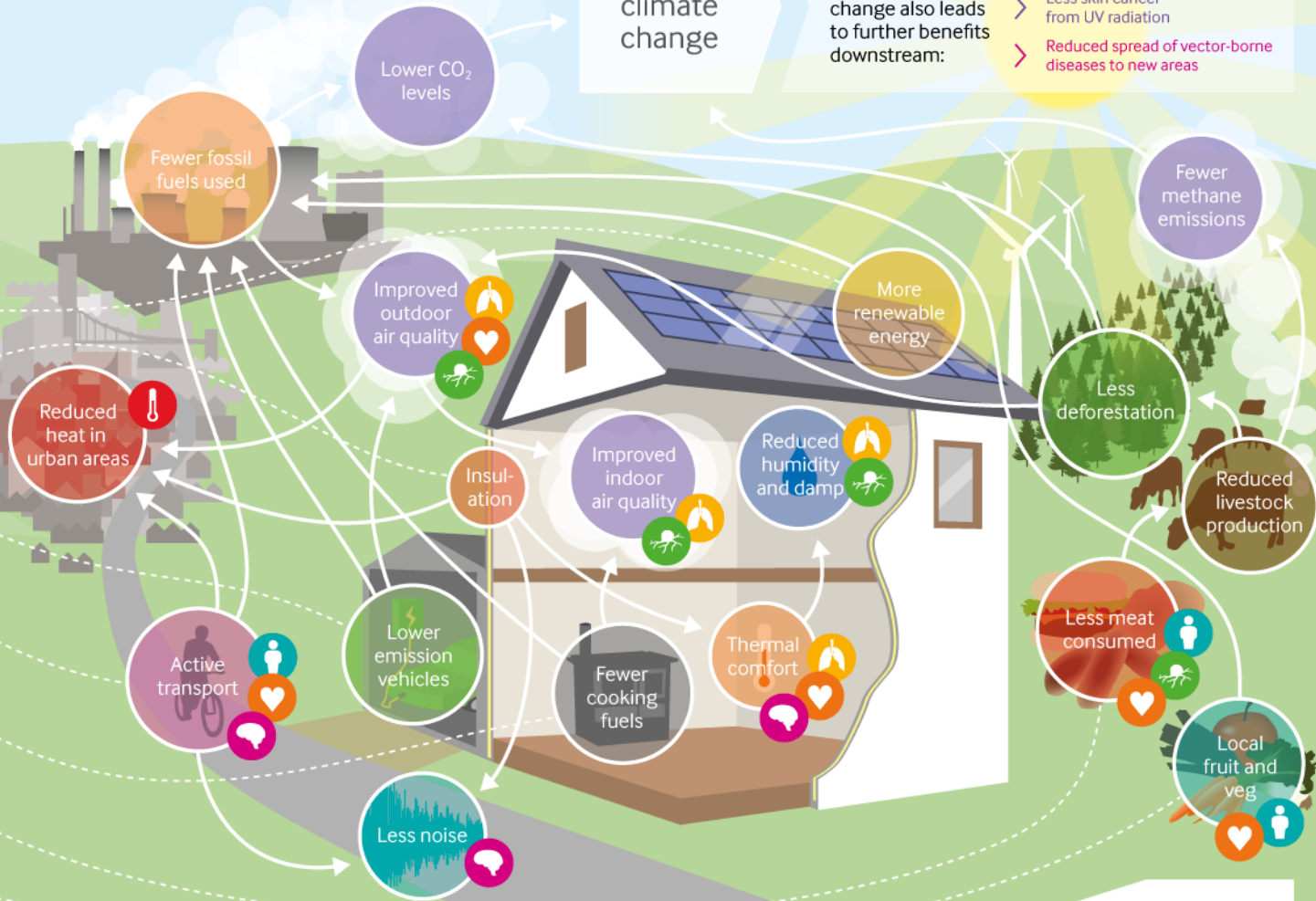
Conclusion The results highlight a significant economic burden on the French health system and the population. A better understanding of the economic impacts of climate change on health is required to alert decision-makers to the urgency of mitigation and to support concrete adaptation actions.

Health and climate: co-benefits

Example interventions

These interventions have benefits both for health and for reducing climate change (also known as *mitigation*)

- Produce more renewable energy
- Improve insulation in homes
- Encourage use of lower emission vehicles
- Promote active transport
- Reduce solid fuels used for cooking
- Less food from animal sources
- Encourage locally produced fruit and veg



Health benefits

- Better mental health
- Fewer deaths from extreme heat
- Less cardiovascular disease
- Less respiratory disease
- Lower rates of cancer
- Lower rates of obesity



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10 Rahmen-Gesundheitsziele für Österreich

ZIEL 1: Gesundheitsförderliche Lebens- und Arbeitsbedingungen für alle Bevölkerungsgruppen durch Kooperation aller Politik- und Gesellschaftsbereiche schaffen

ZIEL 2: Für gesundheitliche Chancengerechtigkeit zwischen den Geschlechtern und sozio-ökonomischen Gruppen, unabhängig von der Herkunft, für alle Altersgruppen sorgen

ZIEL 3: Die Gesundheitskompetenz der Bevölkerung stärken

ZIEL 4: Die natürlichen Lebensgrundlagen wie Luft, Wasser und Boden sowie alle unsere Lebensräume auch für künftige Generationen nachhaltig gestalten und sichern

ZIEL 5: Durch sozialen Zusammenhalt die Gesundheit stärken

ZIEL 6: Gesundes Aufwachsen für alle Kinder und Jugendlichen bestmöglich gestalten und unterstützen

ZIEL 7: Gesunde Ernährung mit qualitativ hochwertigen Lebensmitteln für alle zugänglich machen

ZIEL 8: Gesunde und sichere Bewegung im Alltag durch die entsprechende Gestaltung der Lebenswelten fördern

ZIEL 9: Psychosoziale Gesundheit bei allen Bevölkerungsgruppen fördern

ZIEL 10: Qualitativ hochstehende und effiziente Gesundheitsversorgung für alle nachhaltig sicherstellen



Fazit

- Der Klimawandel beeinflusst über mehrere, zum Teil sehr komplexe Mechanismen, unsere physische und psychosoziale Gesundheit. Diese Auswirkungen sind ungleich verteilt.
- Damit sind hohe individuelle und gesellschaftliche Kosten verbunden. Diese Kosten sind ungleich verteilt.
- Eine seriöse Berechnung der direkten und indirekten gesundheitsbezogenen Kosten des Klimawandels ist nicht möglich.
- Anstatt über Kosten und Bedrohungen, sollten wir **mehr über Gewinne, Chancen und Nutzen reden**. Auch in Bezug auf Klimawandel und Gesundheit.
- **„Klimafreundliche Verhältnisse begünstigen gesundheitsförderliches Verhalten – Gesundheitsförderliches Verhalten ist günstig für das Klima.“**