Climate Change &
Health Science Forum

Time to act: managing the impact of climate change on women's health

3 May 2024

MA-PF-WHC-ALL-0014-1
MA-PF-WHC-ES-0012-1
Date of preparation: April 2024

Disclosures

Lecturer, Member of advisory boards, and/or Consultant:
Abbott, Astellas, Bayer Pharma, Besins Healthcare, Exeltis, Fidia, Gedeon Richter, Merck & Co., Novo Nordisk, Organon & Co., Shionogi Limited, Theramex, Viatris, Vichy Laboratoires.

Your expert panel today

Hugh Montgomery

Professor of Intensive Care Medicine; Director of Centre for Human Health and Performance; Co-lead, Lancet Countdown on Climate and Health

University College London, UK

Rossella Nappi

Symposium Chairperson

Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology & Head of Reproductive Medicine Unit

University of Pavia, Italy

Ali Kubba

Senior Specialist in Community Gynaecology / Sexual and Reproductive Health

Guy's Hospital, London, UK

Key objectives of today's session

1) Appreciate the urgent need for action regarding climate change and individual health, particularly when it comes to women

2) Understand how different stages of women's life cycle are impacted by climate change

3) Consider solutions applicable in daily practice to manage health problems that women may experience and promote ways to mitigate the impact of climate change within their communities

4) Recognise that women can play a central role when it comes to curbing climate change and its impact on individual health

5) Appreciate that Bayer is committed to the impact of climate change as it relates to women's health

Agenda for the symposium

Time (CET)	Focus of session	Led by
12:45 to 13:05	**Introduction: The urgent need for action**	Prof. Hugh Montgomery
13:05 to 13:30	**Impact of climate change on women's individual health across their lifespan**	Prof. Rossella Nappi
13:30 to 13:55	**Practical experience sharing of ideas, policies, and solutions**	Prof. Ali Kubba
13:55 to 14:00	**Questions and answers**	All

The urgent need for action

Hugh Montgomery

Disclosures

Founder & co-director of RealZero, a non-profit charity-funded organisation trying to help mitigate climate change.

Received consultancy fees for Bayer relating to climate change issues.

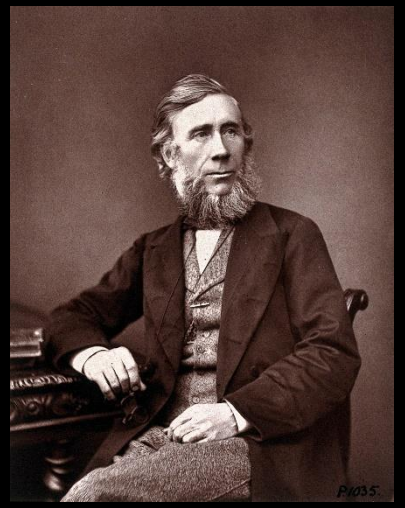
Too Little.

(Not?) Too Late?

What We Have To Do, And Why.

Hugh Montgomery

1859



John Tyndall

27 Years Ago

1995, COP1

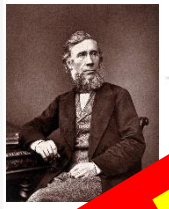
Emissions must peak

COP27/28
Aim to peak in 2025 removed

2021: "An… …y in concerted global acti… …brief and rapidly closing ***secure a liveable future***[1]"

COP, United Nations Climate Change Conference.
1. IPCC. Available at: https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/resources/press/press-release/. Accessed 15 March 2024.

Human-derived CO_2 emissions Gt/year



40 BILLION TONNES/year

Table | Chart

Change

40 billion t
35 billion t
30 billion t
25 billion t
20 billion t
15 billion t

COP1

Tor

change)

Land-use change

1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 1980 2000 2022

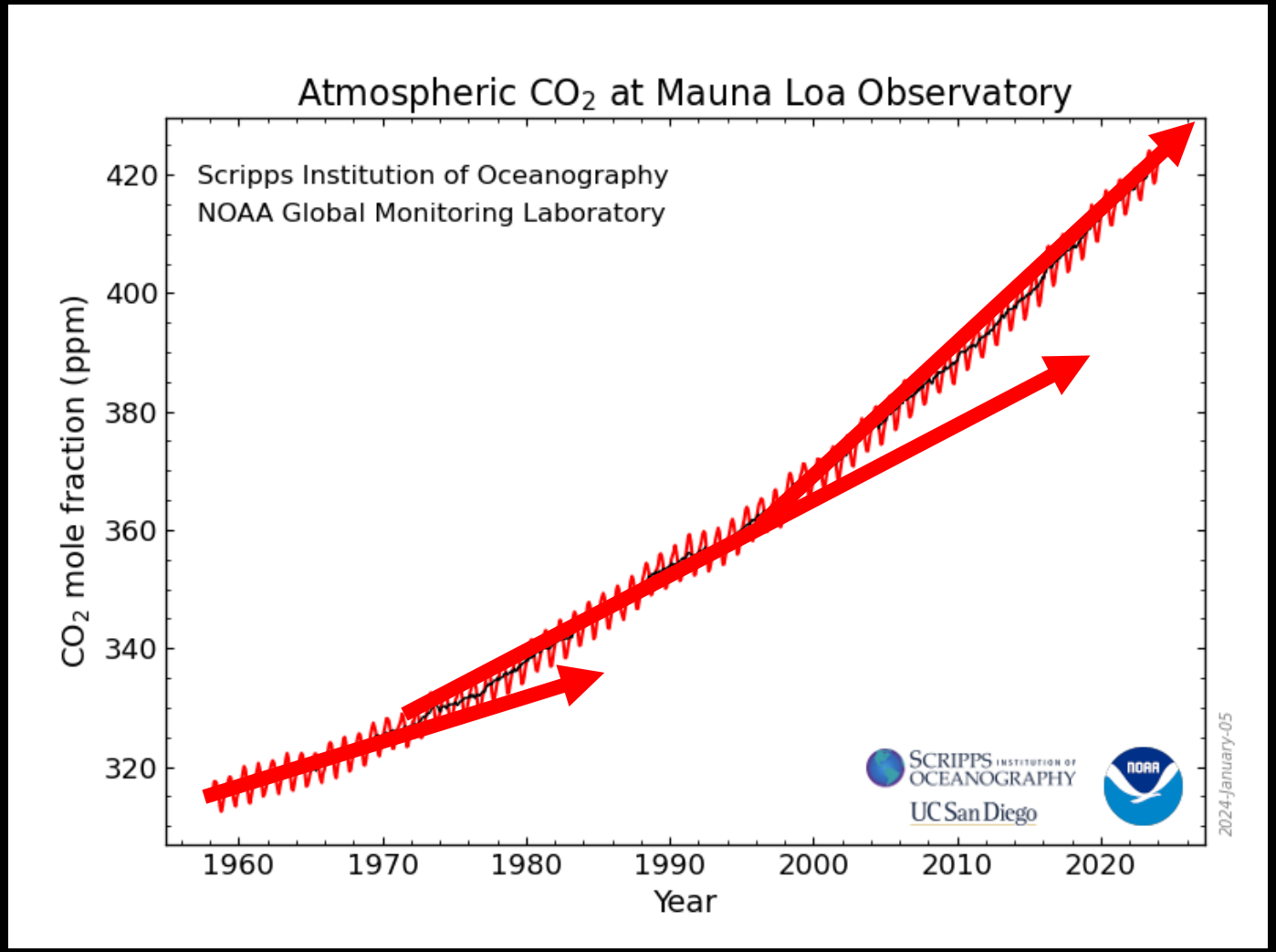
2022

Data source: Global Carbon Budget (2023) – Learn more about this data

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

Download | Share | Enter full-screen

CO_2, carbon dioxide; COP, United Nations Climate Change Conference.
Extracted from: Our World in Data. Available at: https://ourworldindata.org/co2-emissions. Accessed 18 March 2024.



CO_2, carbon dioxide; NOAA, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
Extracted from NOAA. Available at: https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends/ Accessed 22 January 2024.

Ocean Heat Gain

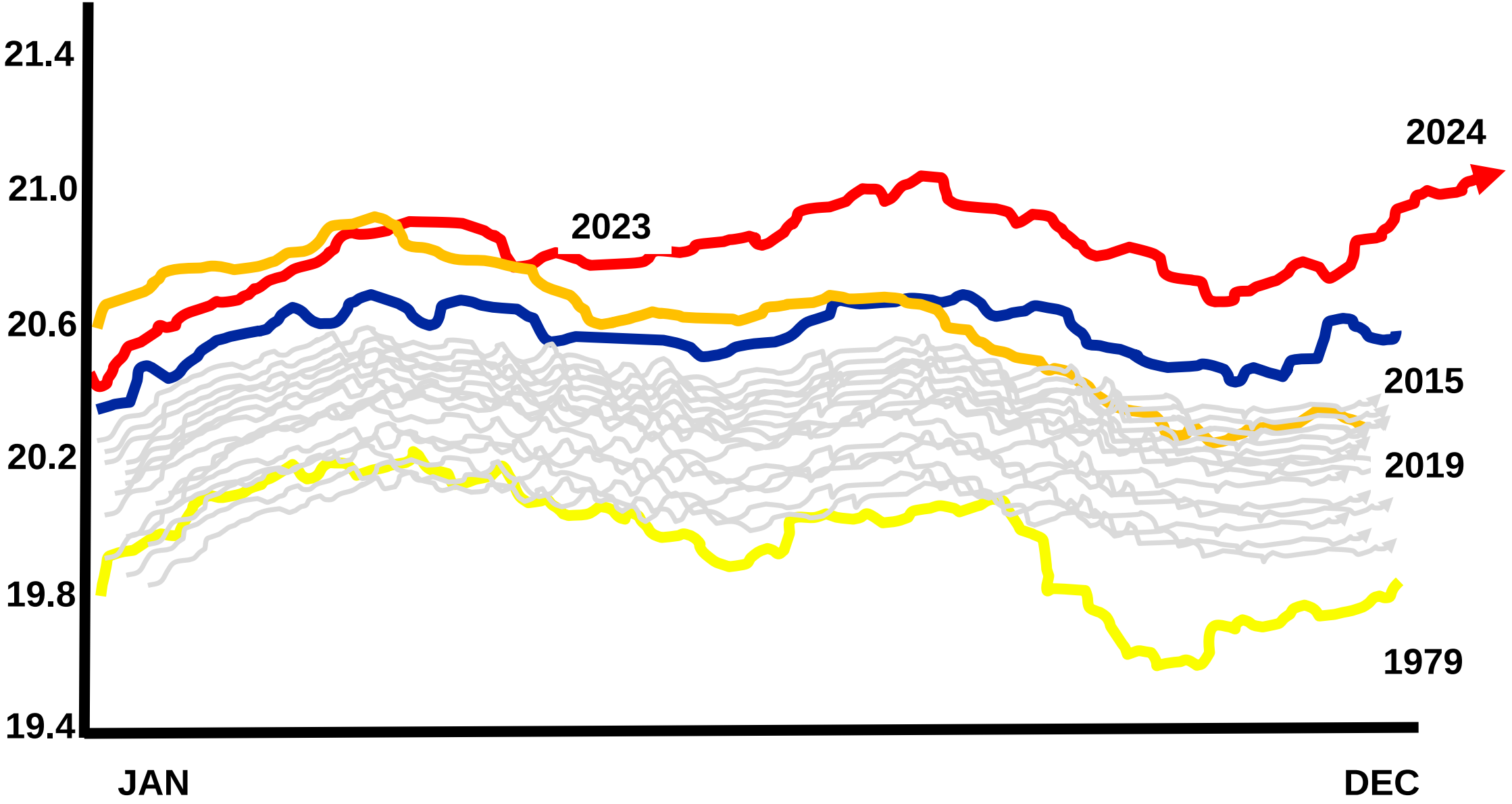
Enough to boil (from 0ºC)

OVER 1 TRILLION

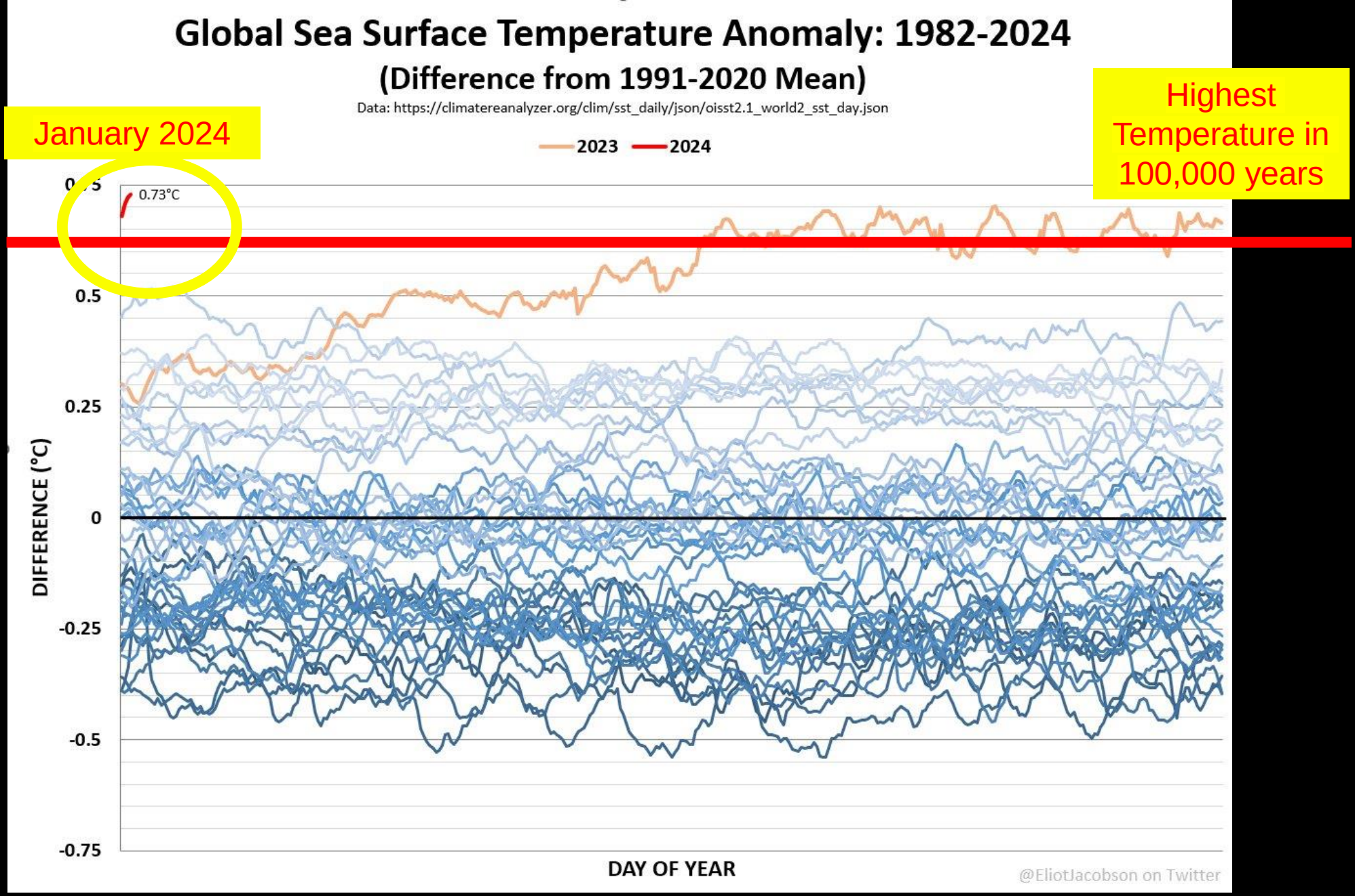
Olympic Swimming Pools

Calculated using data from: You X. Oceans break heat records five years in a row. *Nature* 2024;625(7995):434–5.

Daily Sea Surface Temperature 60ºN- 60⁰S

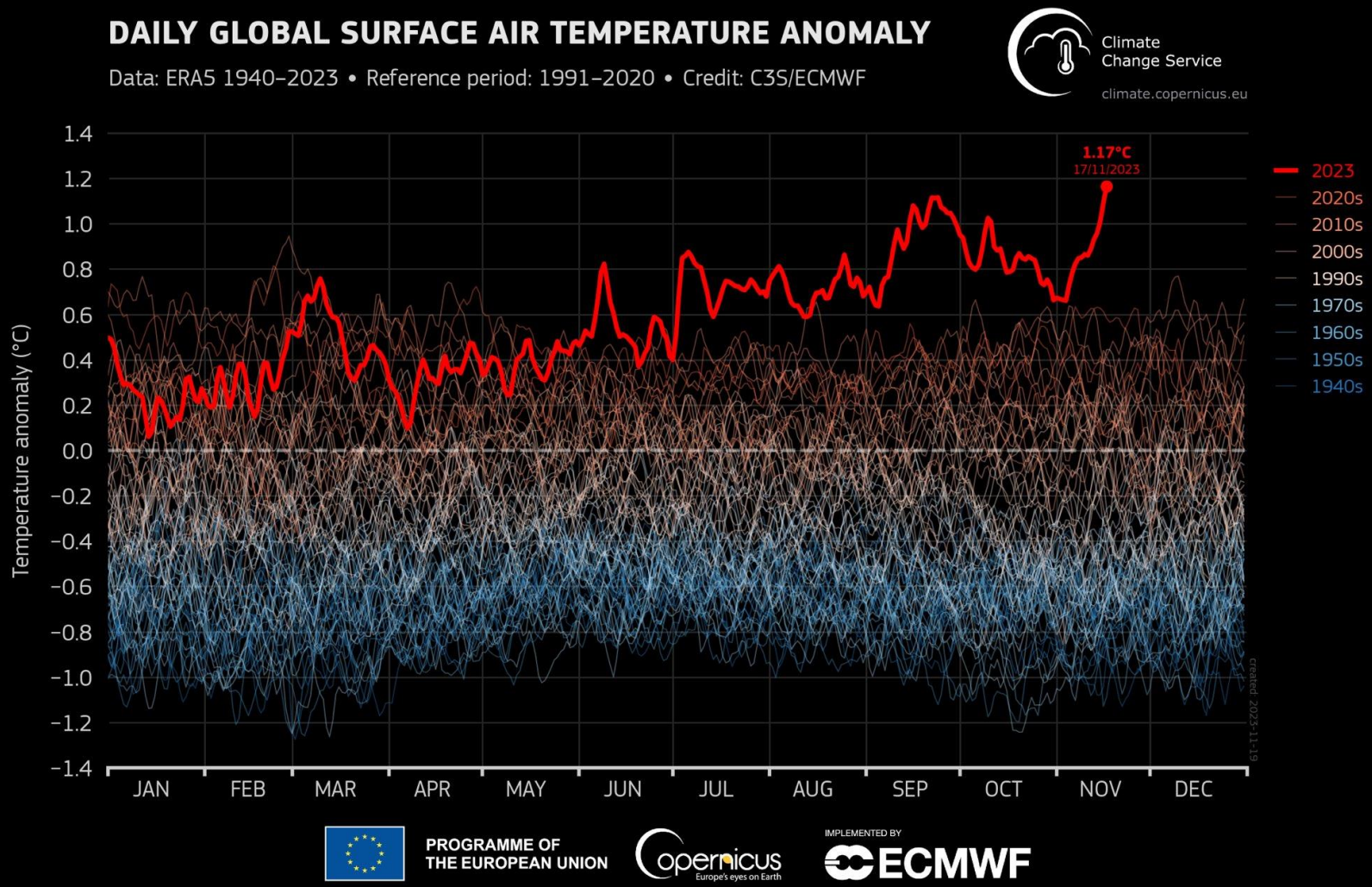


Copernicus EU. ERA5 1979–2024. Available at: https://climate.copernicus.eu/sites/default/files/custom-uploads/Page%20Uploads/2401%20CB/PR_Fig2_era5_daily_sst_60S-60N.pdf. Accessed 18 March 2024.



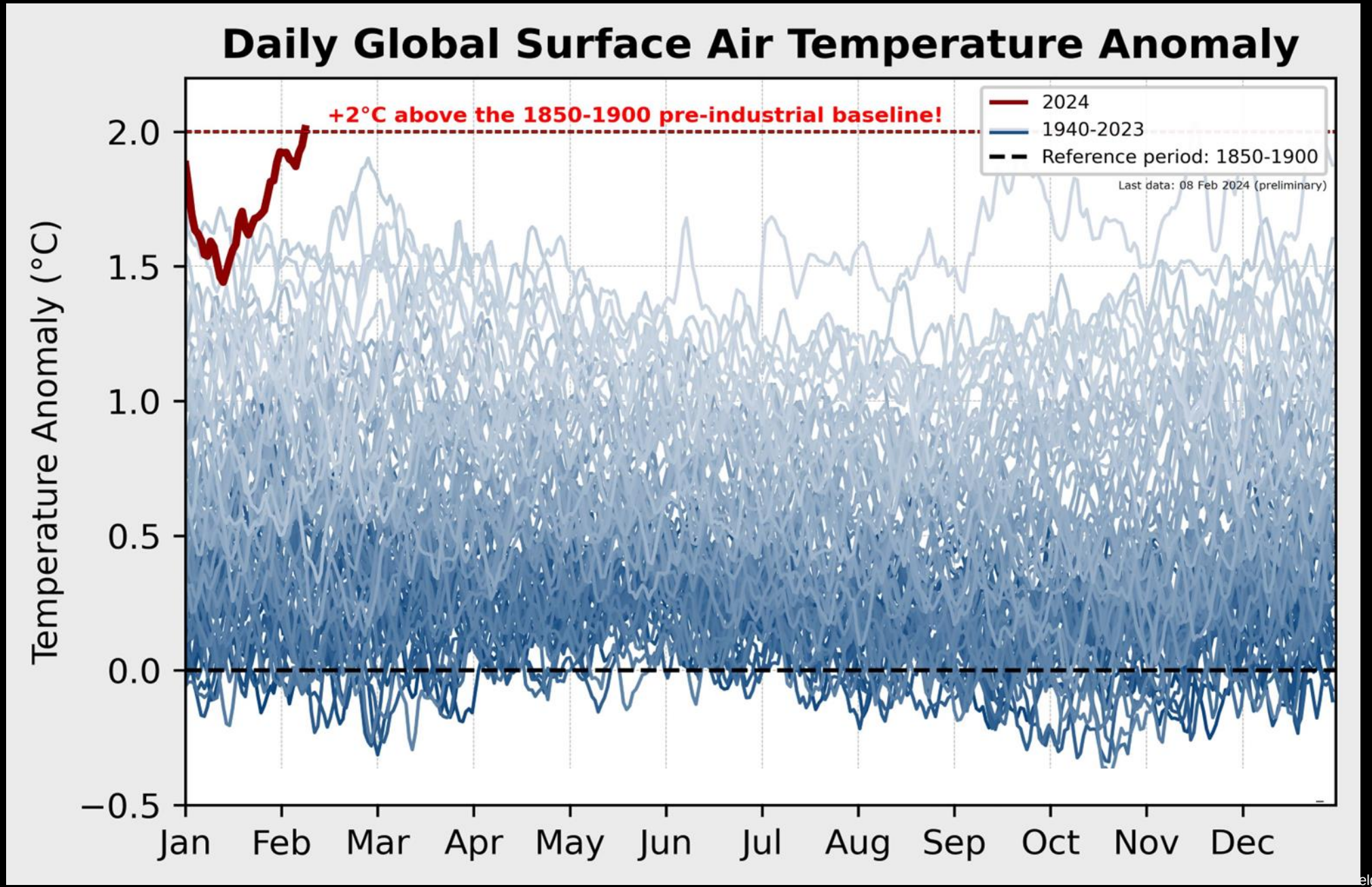
Climate Reanalyzer. Available at: https://climatereanalyzer.org/clim/sst_daily/. Accessed 18 March 2024.

AIR: Nov 17th 2023:
1st day 2ºC > preindustrial average

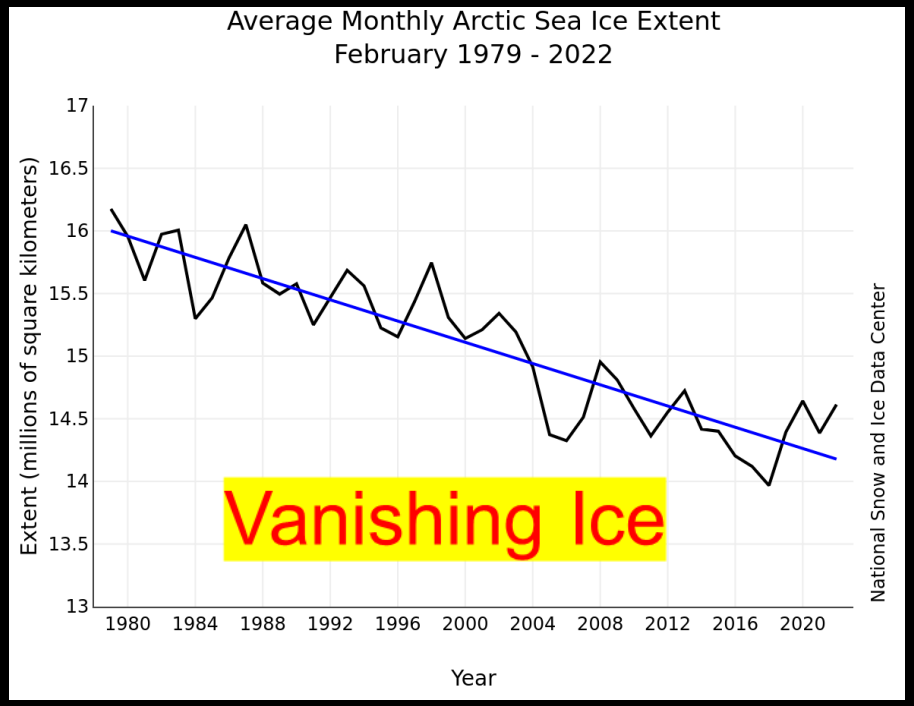


Credit: European Union, Copernicus Climate Change Service

Copernicus EU. ERA5 1940–2023. Available at: https://climate.copernicus.eu/global-temperature-exceeds-2degc-above-pre-industrial-average-17-November. Accessed 18 March 2023.



elgherze N. Available at: https://twitter.com/WxNB_/status/1758214500342169730. Accessed 18 March 2024.



https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-15-1597-2023

Data description paper | cc

Mass balance of the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets from 1992 to 2020

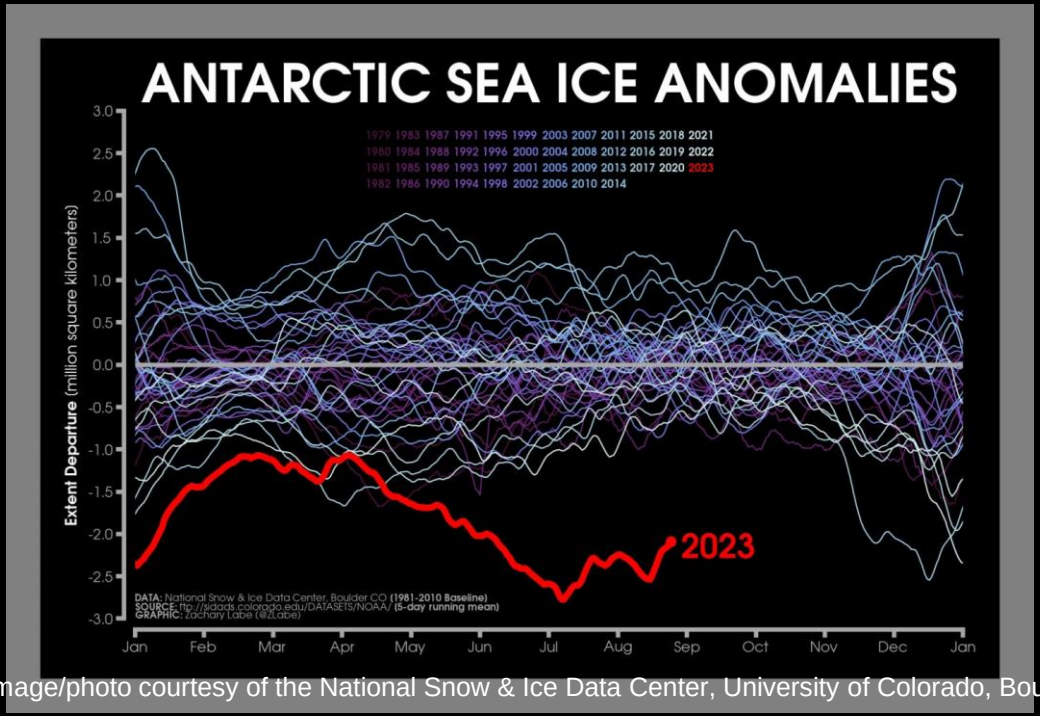
Greenland Icesheet losing 30m tonnes ice/hour[2]

Ubiquitous acceleration in Greenland Ice Sheet calving from 1985 to 2022

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-023-06863-2
Chad A. Greene[1]✉, Alex S. Gardner[1], Michael Wood[2] & Joshua K. Cuzzone[3]

Since 1985, Greenland Ice Sheet has lost

- 5,091 km^2 of area
- 1,034 BILLION tonnes of ice[4]



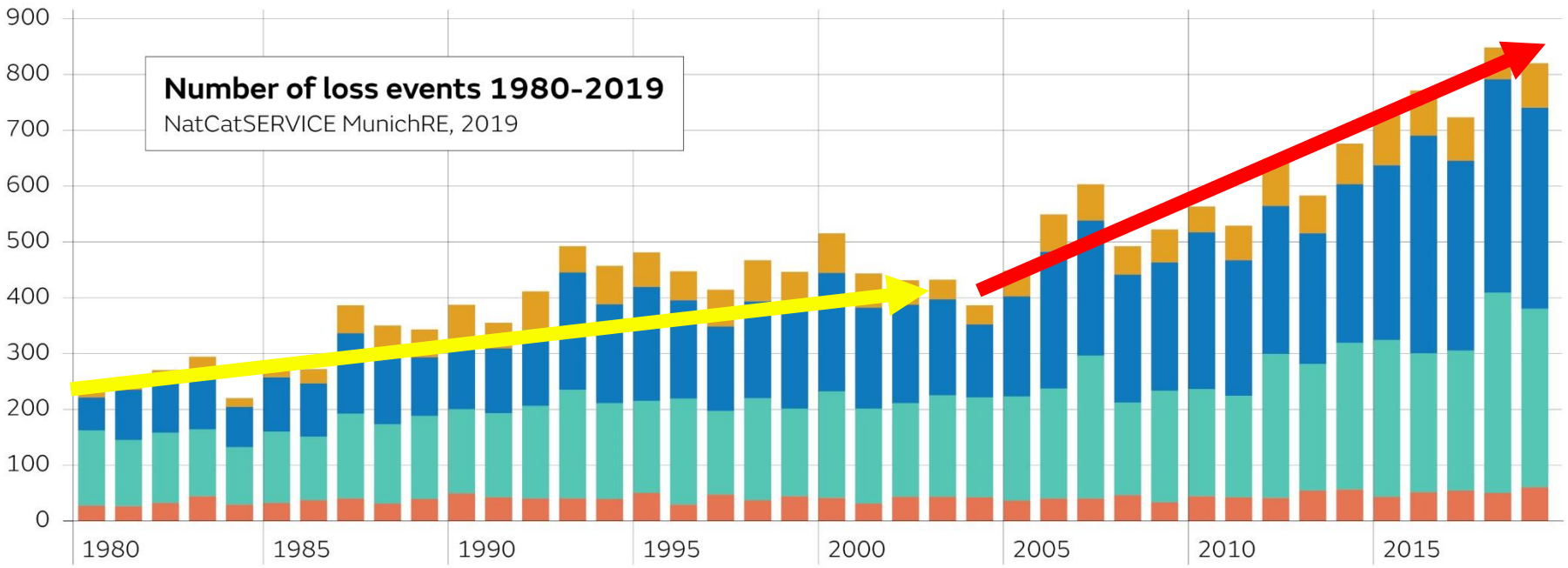
Image/photo courtesy of the National Snow & Ice Data Center, University of Colorado, Boulder.[3]

1. Arctic Sea Ice News & Analysis. Available at: https://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/2022/03/arctic-sea-ice-approaches-maximum-record-low-minimum-in-the-south/. Accessed 22 January 2024;
2. Otosaka IN, *et al.* Mass balance of the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets from 1992 to 2020. Available at: https://essd.copernicus.org/articles/15/1597/2023/. Accessed 22 January 2024;
3. WIRED. Available at https://www.wired.com/story/antarctic-sea-ice-is-at-record-lows-is-it-an-alarming-shift/. Accessed 22 January 2024;
4. Greene CA, *et al*. Ubiquitous acceleration in Greenland Ice Sheet calving from 1985 to 2022. *Nature* 2024;625(7995):523–8.

1. World Economic Forum. 2023. Available at: https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/10/switzerland-glacier-ice-melt/. Accessed March 18 2024.

Met Office

MORE FREQUENT EXTREME WEATHER



Geophysical events
Earthquakes, tsunami, volcanic activity

Meteorological events
Tropical storm, extratropical storm, convective storm, local storm.

Hydrological events
Flood, mass movement.

Climatological events
Extreme temperature, drought, wildfire.

Met Office. Available at: https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/climate/climate-and-extreme-weather. Accessed 18 March 2024.

Australia floods: 50,000 on evacuation alert after deluge hits Sydney

BC Dec 2021

18,000 displaced

Malaysia Dec 2021

71,000 displaced

CANADA

TURKEY

GREECE

2021

ITALY

SPAIN

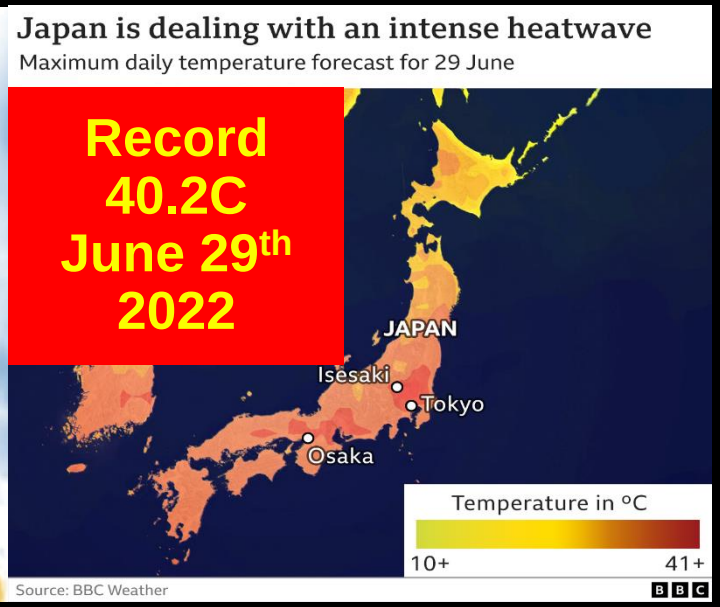
COLORADO

2022

Pakistan floods: One third of country is under water - minister

'We are living in hell': Pakistan and India suffer extreme spring heatwaves

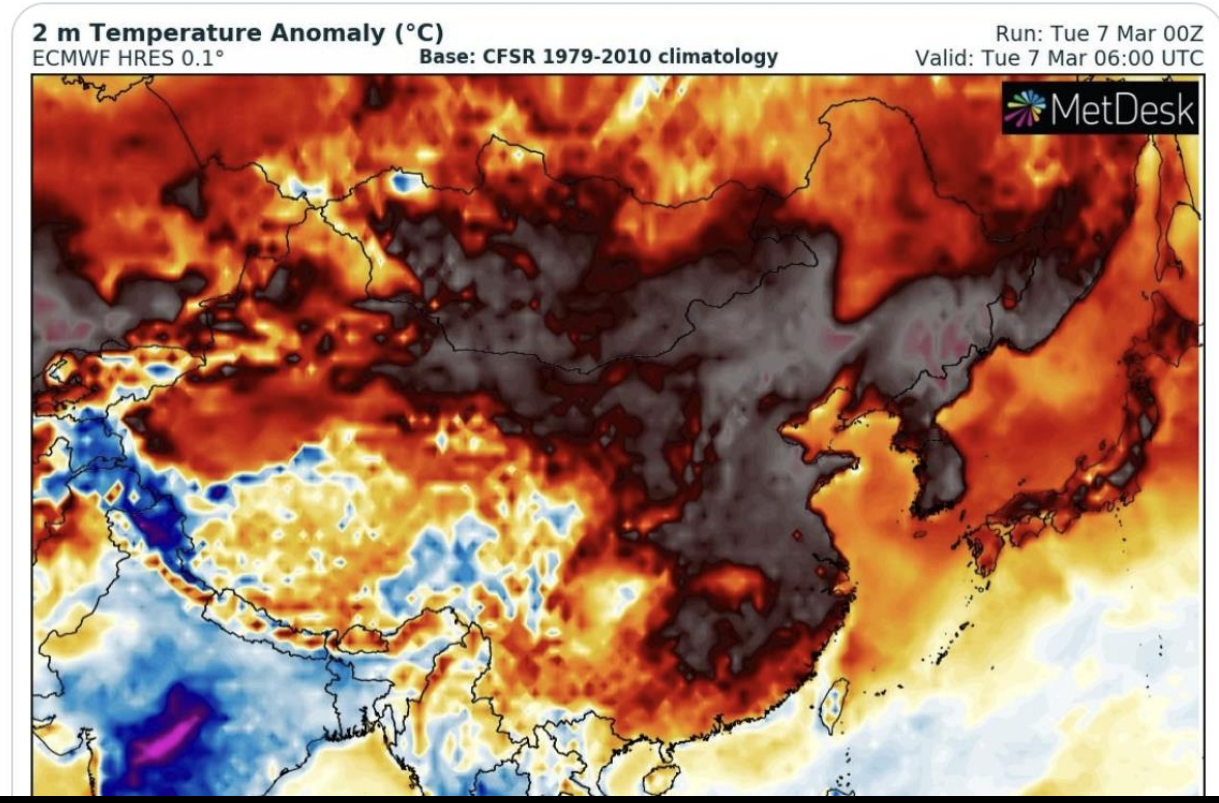
April temperatures at unprecedented levels have led to critical water and electricity shortages



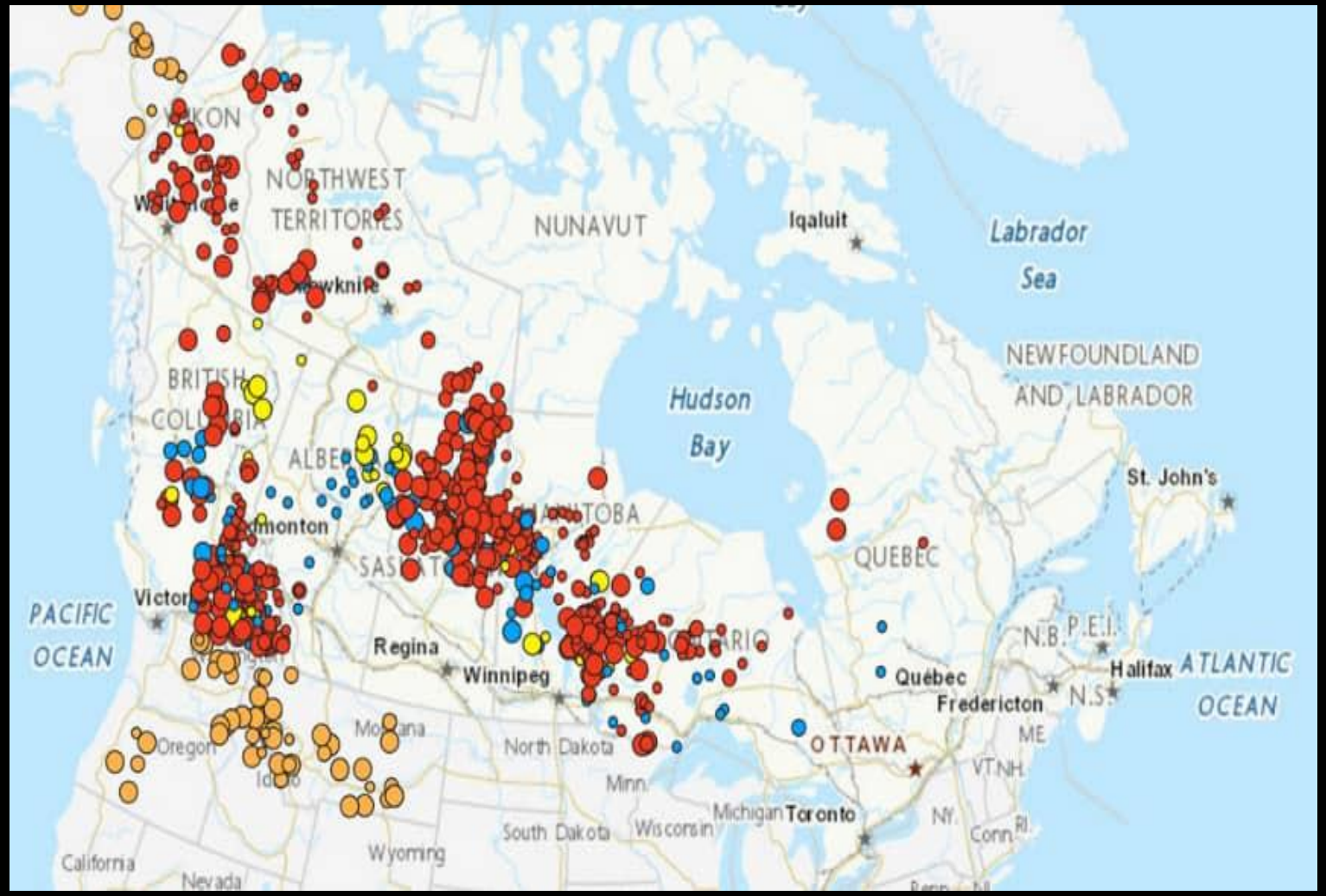
2023 January

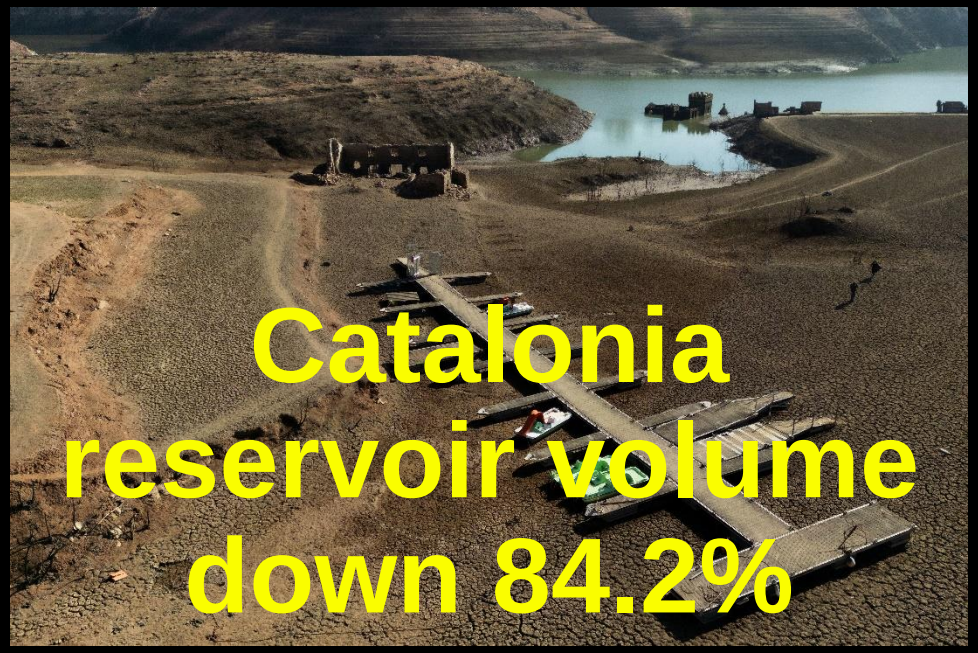
- **Bilbao [*mid-winter*]: 25ºC (normal average 10ºC)**

Today 7 March hundreds if not thousands of stations in Asia are at record high temperatures levels, in some cases up to 5C above the previous highest temperatures for early March;in China 102 stations are above the early March (1-10) records.
21C in North Korea,24C in South Korea



Canadian Fires: Smoke in New York





Swiss ski spot left snowless, deserted by mild January

By **Denis Balibouse**

February 3, 2024 5:19 PM GMT · Updated 5 days ago

Chile wildfires: 51 dead as wildfire tears through Valparaiso region

Deadly California storm triggers flooding, mudslides, power outages

By **Steve Gorman** and **Daniel Trotta**

February 6, 2024 7:44 AM GMT · Updated 2 days ago

Los Angeles County 38m affected


ECONOMIC COLLAPSE

The global costs of extreme weather that are attributable to climate change

Rebecca Newman & Ilan Noy

Nature Communications **14**, Article number: 6103 (2023) | Cite this article

$143 billion per year costs of climate change extreme events[1]

$4,534 PER SECOND

Economic costs of weather-related disasters soars

WMO May 2023[2]

US$4.3 trillion and rising

WMO, World Meteorological Organization.

1. Newman R, Noy I. The global costs of extreme weather that are attributable to climate change. *Nat Commun* 2023;14(1):6103;
2. World Meteorological Organization. Available at: https://wmo.int/media/news/economic-costs-of-weather-related-disasters-soars-early-warnings-save-lives. Accessed 22 January 2024.

“Our economy may not exist at all if we do not mitigate climate change.”

“We have left it too late to tackle climate change incrementally. It now requires transformational change.”

Trust S, *et al*. The Emperor’s New Climate Scenarios. Available at: https://actuaries.org.uk/media/qeydewmk/the-emperor-s-new-climate-scenarios_ifoa_23.pdf. Accessed 18 March 2024.

1.43˚C clearly unsafe

“Any further delay in concerted global action will miss a brief and rapidly closing window ***to secure a liveable future***.”

IPCC. Available at: https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/resources/press/press-release/. Accessed 15 March 2024.

YET WE DO NOTHING

NOTHING AT ALL

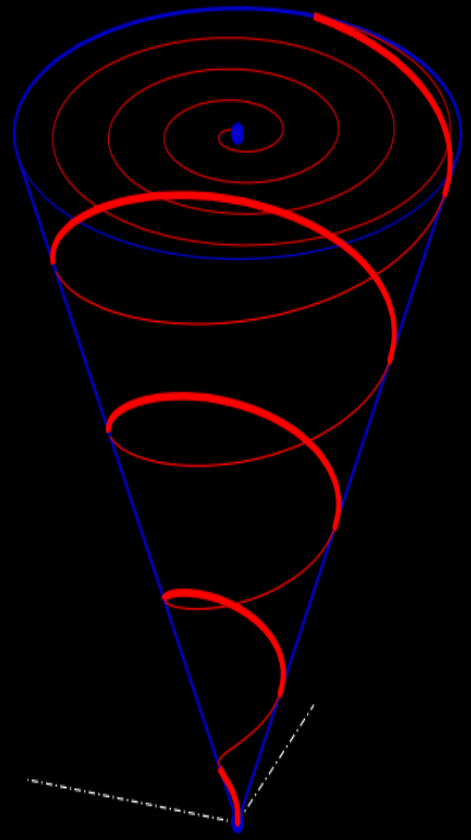
IN 2023, HUMANITY BURNED….

- 269,533 kg of coal[1]…..
- 188,333 litres of oil[2]…..
- 124,936,580 litres of natural gas[3,4]…

…….. *A SECOND*

1. IEA Report. Coal 2023. Available at: https://www.iea.org/reports/coal-2023/supply. Accessed 4 April 2024;
2. IEA Report. Oil 2023. Available at: https://www.iea.org/reports/oil-2023. Accessed 4 April 2024;
3. SEI, Climate Analytics, E3G, IISD, and UNEP. (2023). The Production Gap: Phasing down or phasing up? Top fossil fuel producers plan even more extraction despite climate promises. Stockholm Environment Institute, Climate Analytics, E3G, International Institute for Sustainable Development and United Nations Environment Programme. https://doi.org/10.51414/sei2023.050;
4. Enerdata. Available at: https://yearbook.enerdata.net/natural-gas/world-natural-gas-production-statistics.html. Accessed 5 April 2024.

Now >10 +VE FEEDBACKS

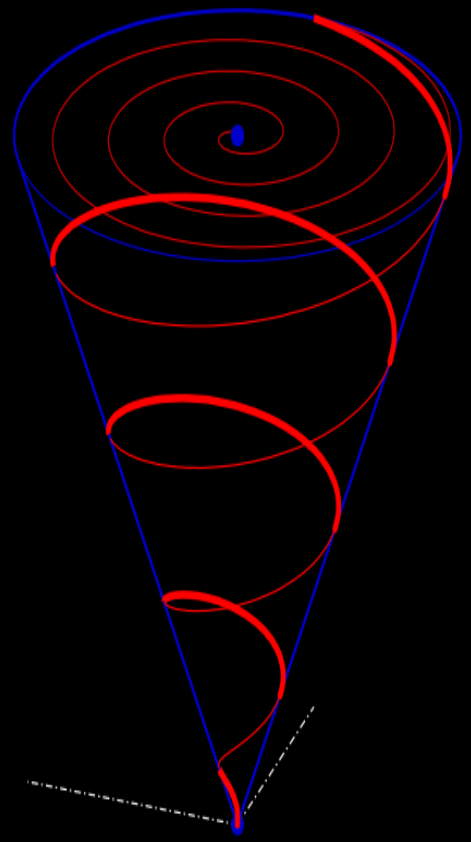


CO_2

Rate of Earth's energy gain has doubled in only 14 years

Summer 2023, Canadian Fires added 6% to total GHG Emissions

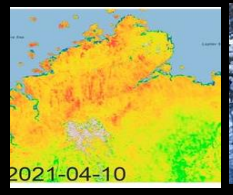
CO_2, carbon dioxide; GHG, greenhouse gas.



Rate of Earth's energy gain has doubled in only 14 years

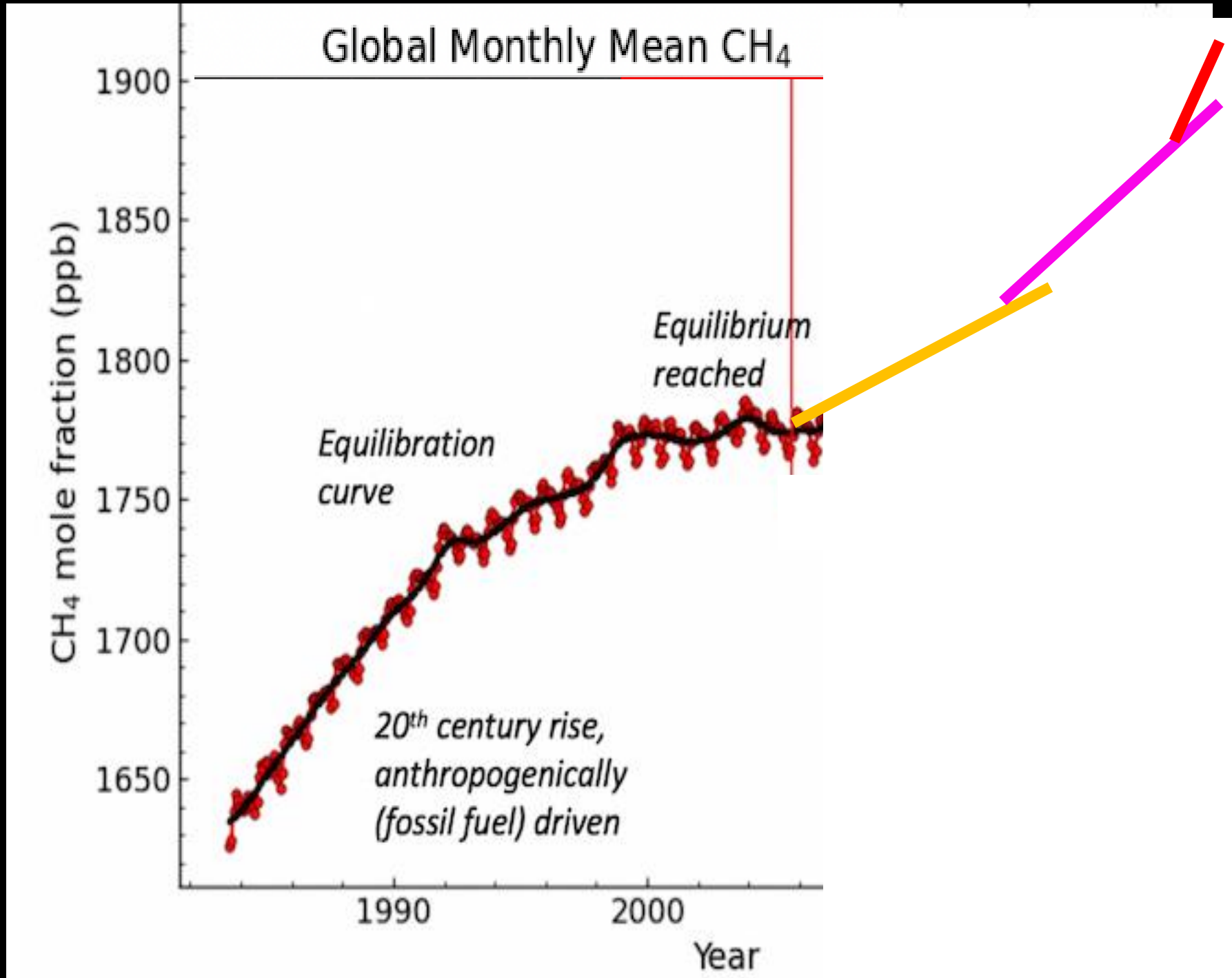
CO_2

CO mops up –OH, which would clear methane



Methane Carbonate rocks
Melting hydrates
Warming wetlands

CO, carbon monoxide; CO_2, carbon dioxide.



CH_4, methane.
NOAA. Available at: https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends_ch4/. Accessed 22 January 2024.

Storms inject (GHG) water vapour 19km up[1]

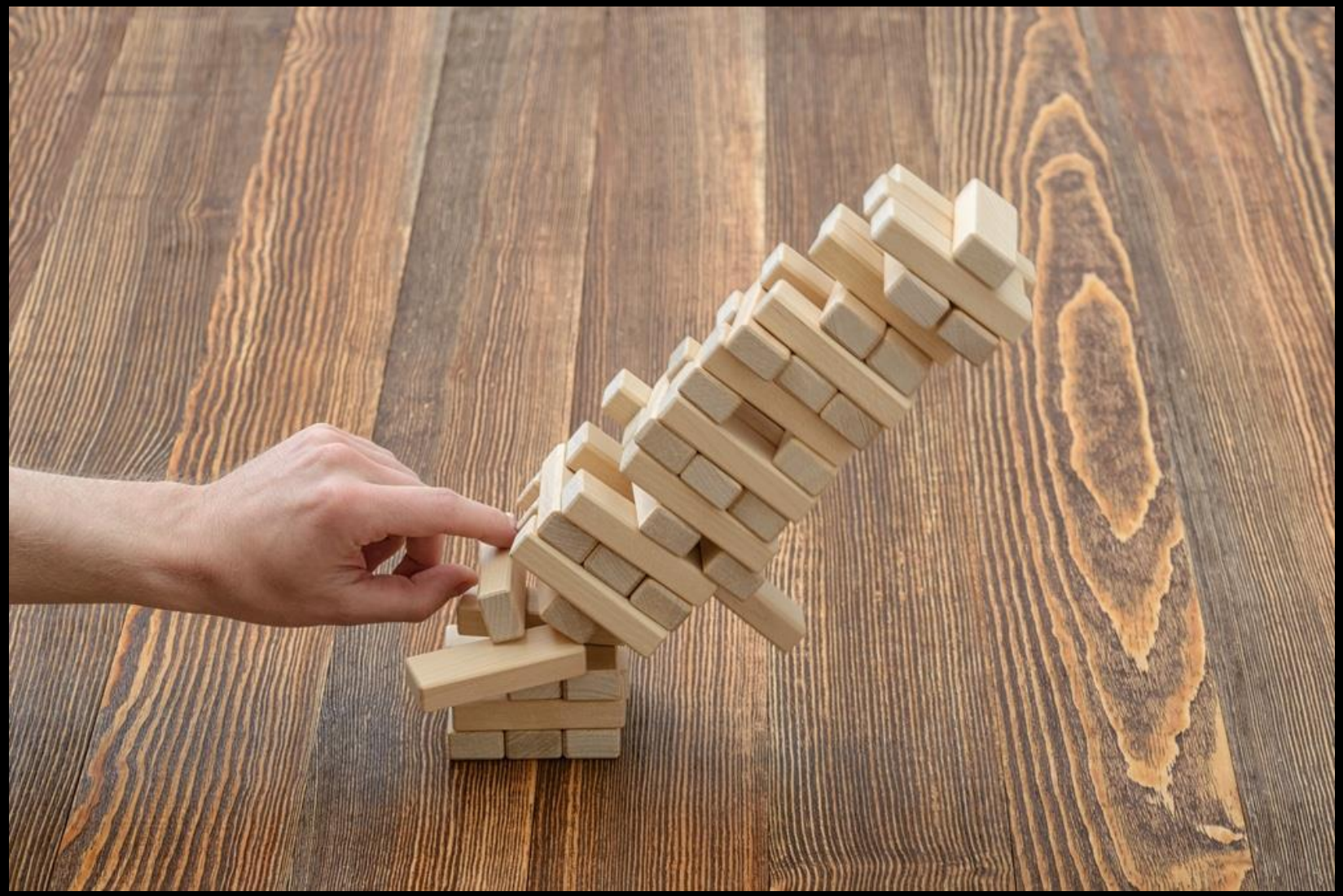
16 soccer pitches lost to fire every minute[2,3]

GHG, greenhouse gas.

1. Homeyer CR, *et al.* Extreme altitudes of stratospheric hydration by midlatitude convection observed during the DCOTSS field campaign. *Geophys Res Lett* 2023;50:e2023GL104914. https://doi.org/10.1029/2023GL104914;
2. The Guardian. Available at: https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2021/jul/14/amazon-rainforest-now-emitting-more-co2-than-it-absorbs. Accessed 22 January 2024;
3. Jacobo J. ABC News. Available at: https://southernillinoisnow.com/2022/08/17/forest-fires-destroyed-nearly-23-million-acres-of-land-in-2021-and-its-expected-to-get-worse-experts-say/. Accessed 22 January 2024.

Worse Still

BINARY CLIMATE STATES

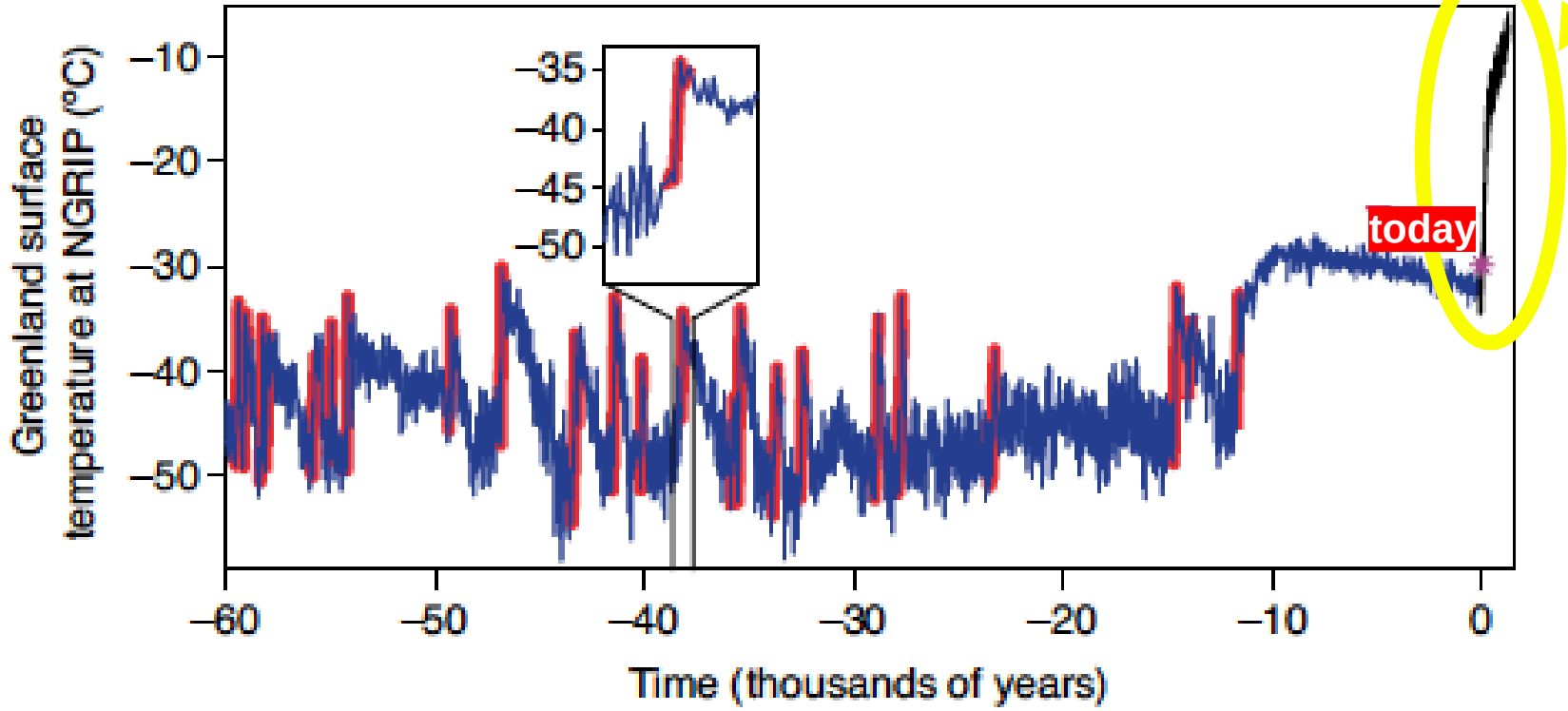


the Arctic is currently experiencing an abrupt climate change event,

(DANSGAARD-OESCHGER [D-O] EVENTS)

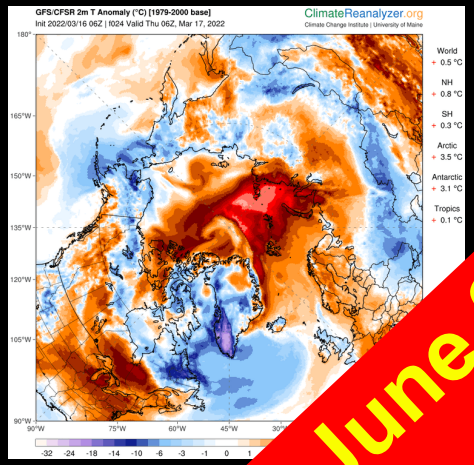
New projections

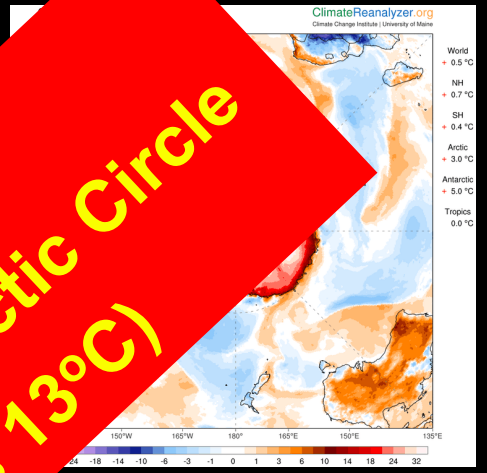
climate models underestimate this ongoing warming.



Jansen E, *et al.* Past perspectives on the present era of abrupt Arctic climate change. *Nat Clim Chang* 2020;10:714–21.

March 22nd 2022





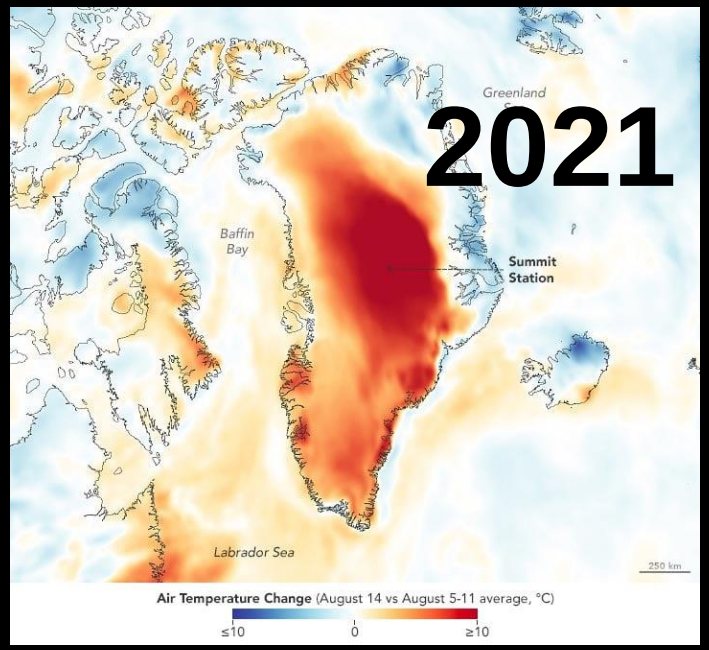
June 2022
PLUS 32.5°C in Arctic Circle
(average is 13°C)

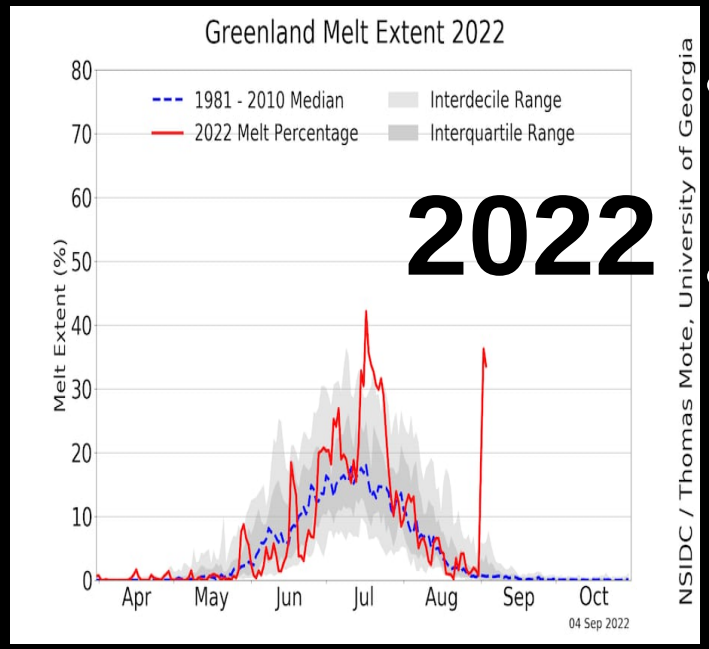
Heatwave… …arth's poles alarm climat…

Antarctic are… …e normal at same time as north pole regions hit 30C … …levels

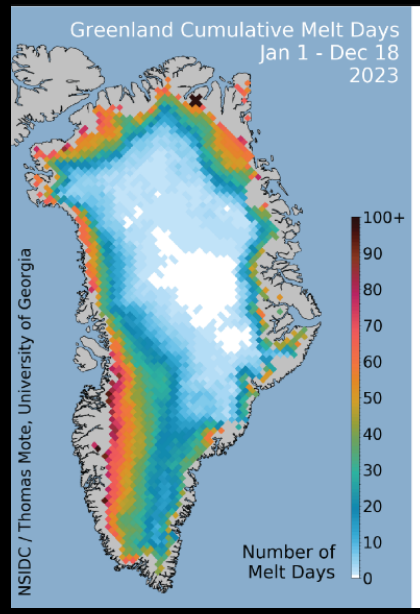
Harvey F. Euractiv. Available at: https://www.euractiv.com/section/climate-environment/news/heatwaves-at-both-of-earths-poles-alarm-climate-scientists/. Accessed 22 January 2024.

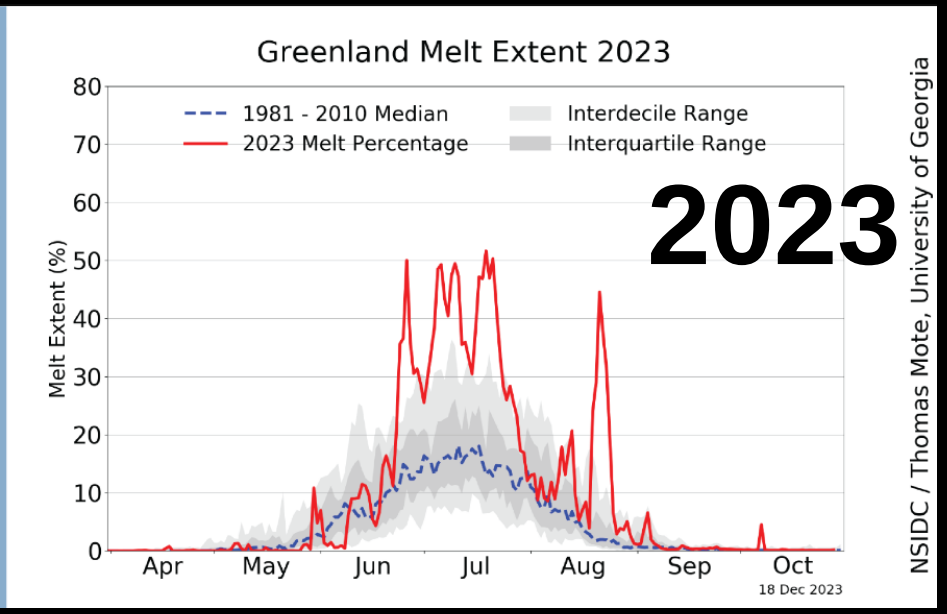
Greenland[1–3]





- **20°C above normal**
- 20 billion tonnes lost in one weekend (7% of annual total)





1. NASA Earth Observatory. Available at: https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/148720/rain-and-warmth-trigger-more-melting-in-Greenland. Accessed 3 April 2024;
2. Columbia Climate School. Available at: https://news.climate.columbia.edu/2022/09/29/greenlands-long-and-intense-melt-season-is-a-worrying-sign-for-sea-level/. Accessed 18 March 2024;
3. National Snow and Ice Data Center, University of Colorado, Boulder. Available at: https://nsidc.org/sites/default/files/images/Data/figure_4_gtmeltmap.png. Accessed 18 March 2024.

Overshooting the critical threshold for the Greenland ice sheet

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-023-06503-9

Received: 20 January 2023

Nils Bochow[1,2,3]✉, Anna Poltronieri[1], Alexander Robinson[3,4,5], Marisa Montoya[5,6], Martin Rypdal[1] & Niklas Boers[3,7,8]

- Global mean ↑ 1.7–2.3°C causes “abrupt ice-sheet loss”
- “Even temporarily overshooting …… leads to sea level rise [of] metres”

Bochow N, *et al.* Overshooting the critical threshold for the Greenland ice sheet [published correction appears in *Nature* 2023;623(7989):E18]. *Nature* 2023;622(7983):528–36.

nature climate change

Article

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-023-01919-7

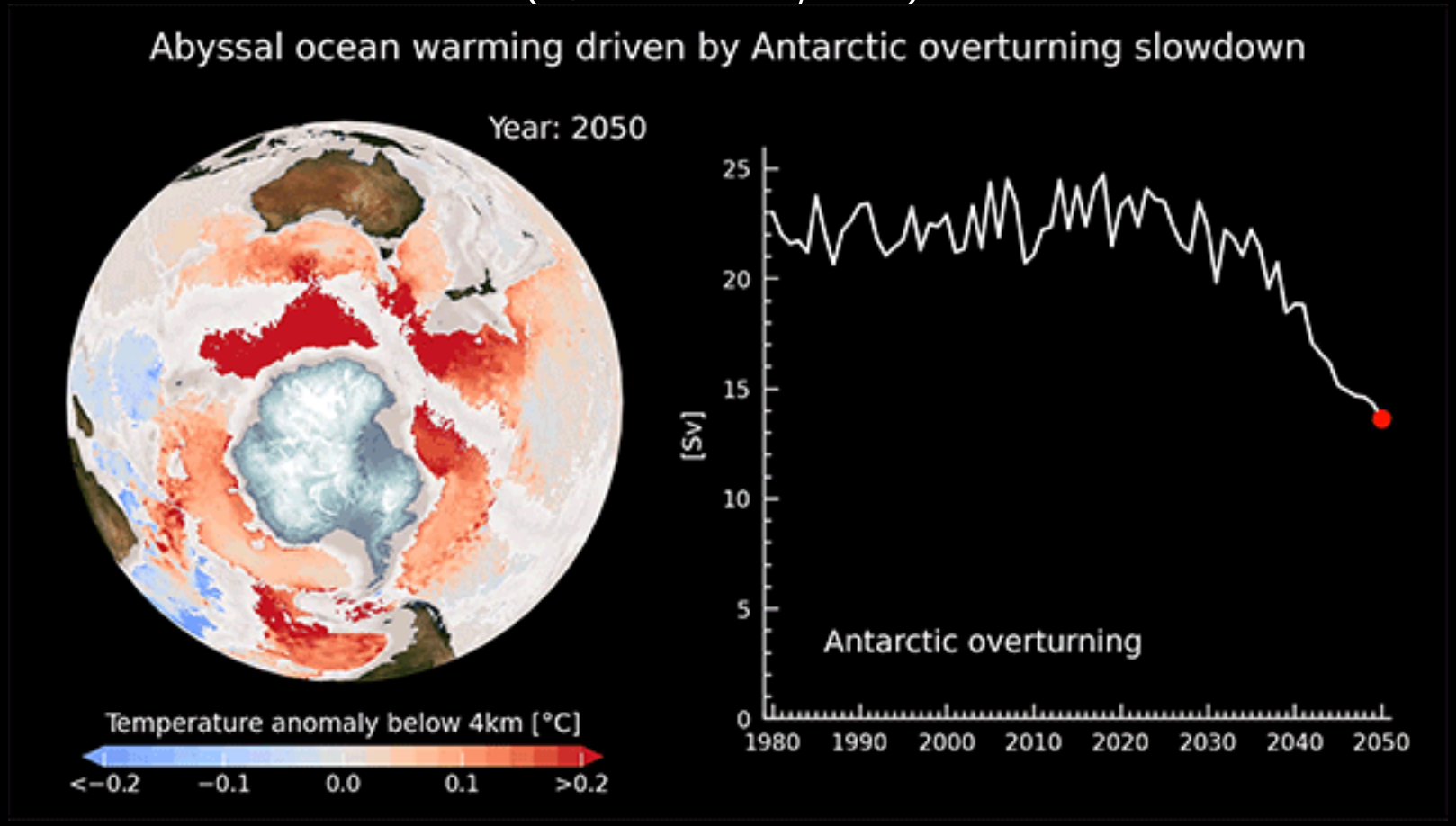
300 years of sclerosponge thermometry shows global warming has exceeded 1.5 °C

2 °C global warming projected by the late 2020s, nearly two decades earlier than expected.

McCulloch MT, *et al.* 300 years of sclerosponge thermometry shows global warming has exceeded 1.5 °C. *Nat Clim Chang* 2024;14:171–7.

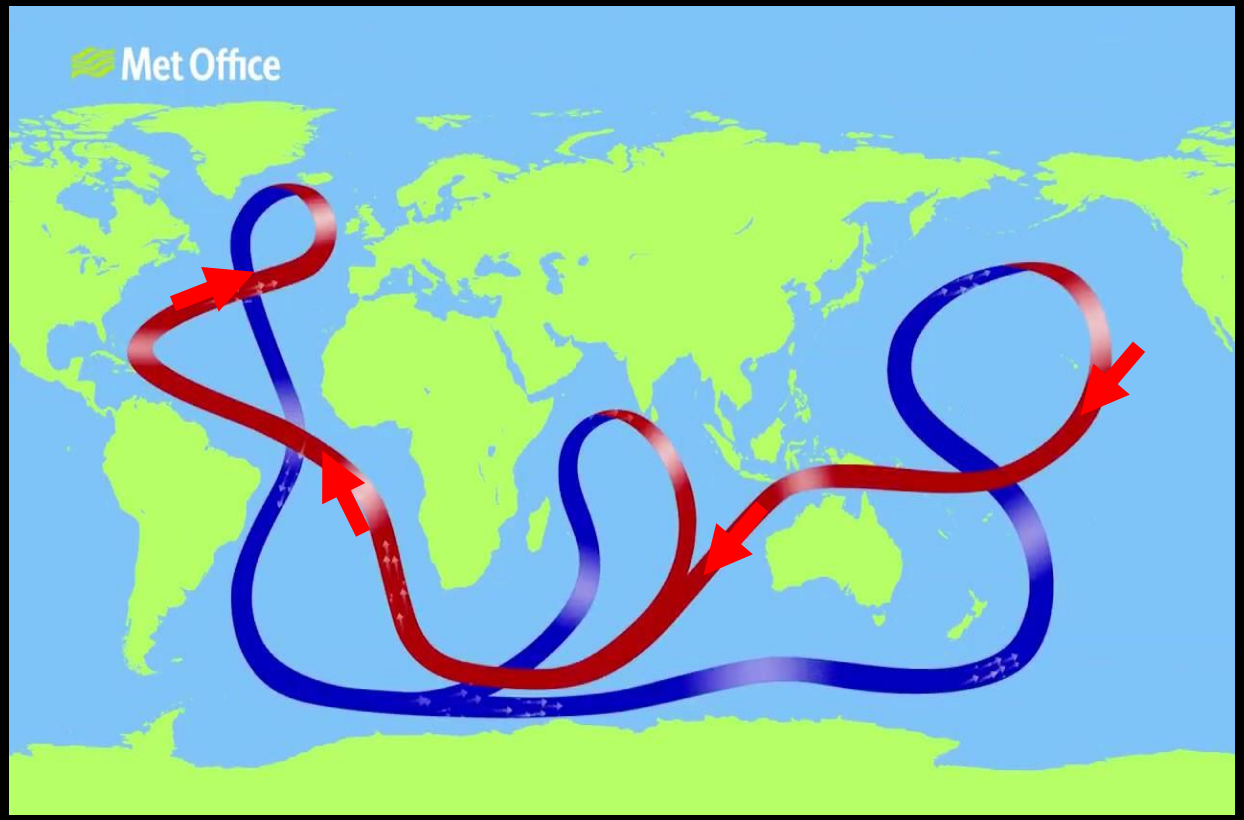
The Antarctic Abyssal Overturning Circulation[1]

Warming in the abyssal ocean — water from 3,000 to 6,500 metres deep[2]
(1sv = 1m m^3/min)



1. Li Q, *et al.* Abyssal ocean overturning slowdown and warming driven by Antarctic meltwater. *Nature* 2023;615(7954):841–7;
2. Graham F. Daily briefing: Deep-ocean circulation around Antarctica could be collapsing. *Nature*. Published online March 30, 2023. doi:10.1038/d41586-023-00943-z

The Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)

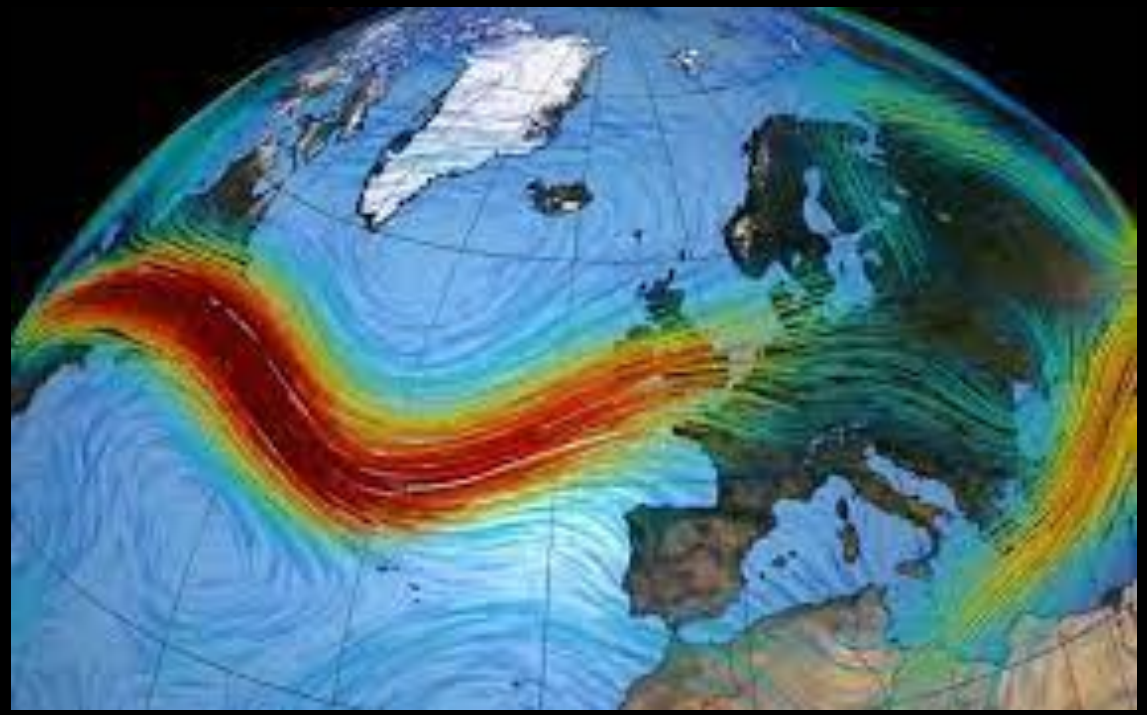


- Collapse -> severe global impacts
- We are now at “a point close to a critical transition.”
- Sudden cooling 3ºC/decade, to ‘ice-age’ conditions

AMOC, Met Office Accessed at: https://climate.metoffice.cloud/amoc.html/ Jan 22 2024
Hansen J, *et al.* Ice melt, sea level rise and superstorms: evidence from paleoclimate data, climate modeling, and modern observations that 2 °C global warming could be dangerous. *Atmos Chem Phys* 2016;16(6):3761–812.

North Atlantic jet stream projections in the context of the past 1,250 years PNAS 2021 Vol. 118 No. 38 e2104105118

Jet Stream



‘progressive migration of the jet stream northward’ is anticipated

by 2060

- **Drought in Spain**
- **Altered storm tracks – heavier rain in N Europe**

Osman MB, *et al*. North Atlantic jet stream projections in the context of the past 1,250 years. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 2021;118(38):e2104105118.

Lloyds of London Oct 2023

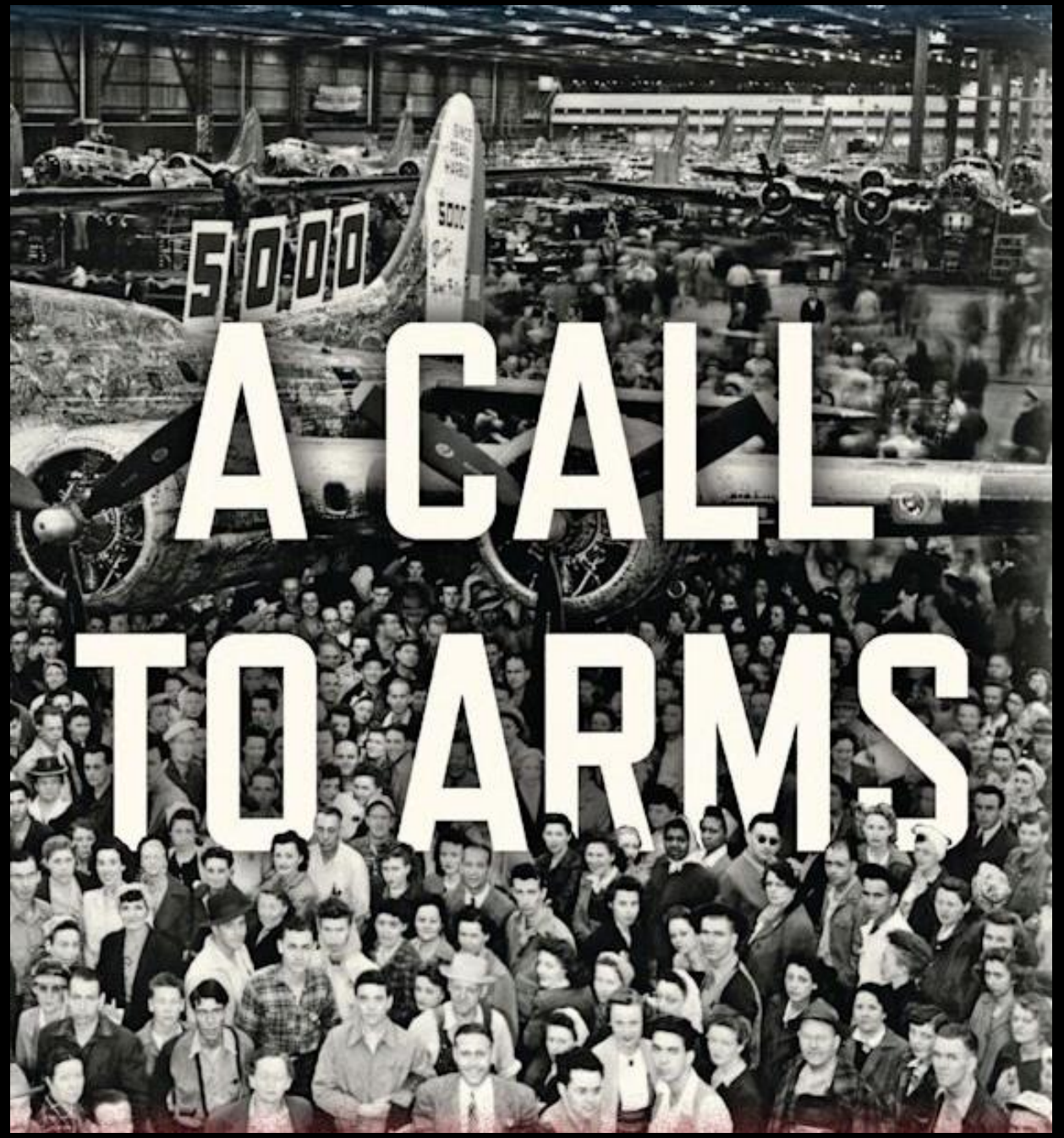
Plausible global economic losses of $5 trillion in extreme weather events linked to climate change in next 5 years

1:300 chance of a $17.6Tn loss

Lloyd's. Available at: https://www.lloyds.com/about-lloyds/media-centre/press-releases/lloyds-new-data-tool-highlights-vulnerability-of-the-global-economy-to-extreme-weather. Accessed 22 January 2024.

“species losses…within a century…
culminate in a mass extinction
rivaling those in Earth’s past”

Penn JL, Deutsch C. Avoiding ocean mass extinction from climate warming. *Science* 2022;376(6592):524–6.


A CALL
TO ARMS

Healthcare can do it alone

- 5% of global GHG emissions
- 11.7% of Global Domestic Product
- 1.4m NHS staff alone; 151m HCW worldwide

GHG, greenhouse gas; HCW, health care worker; NHS, National Health Service.
Smith L. The Health Policy Partnership. Available at: https://www.healthpolicypartnership.com/the-nexus-between-climate-change-and-healthcare/. Accessed 22 January 2024.

- YOU have to commit. Fully.
- YOU have to lead
- YOU have to act, whether or not others do

But you have to do it NOW

Action	Personal	Work

YOU can be Heroes, for ever and ever

What d'you say?

David Bowie

Audience question 1

How many of you consider the impact of climate change on patients' health during consultations?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Sometimes

Discussion

Impact of climate change on women's individual health across their lifespan

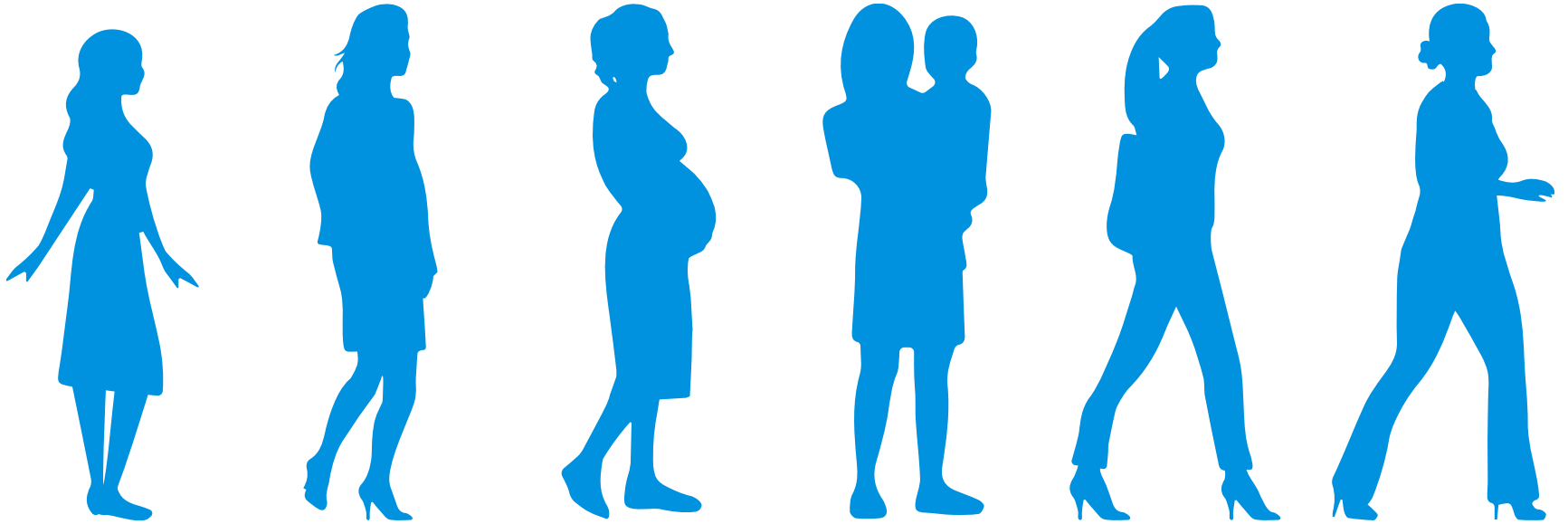
Rossella Nappi

Women are increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change

Climate and environmental changes (CECs) can affect women's health at any age, from sexual maturation and fertility to pregnancy outcomes and menopause[1,2]

CECs

- Rising temperature
- Air & water pollution
- Natural disasters (flooding and drought)
- Infectious diseases
- Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs)[2]

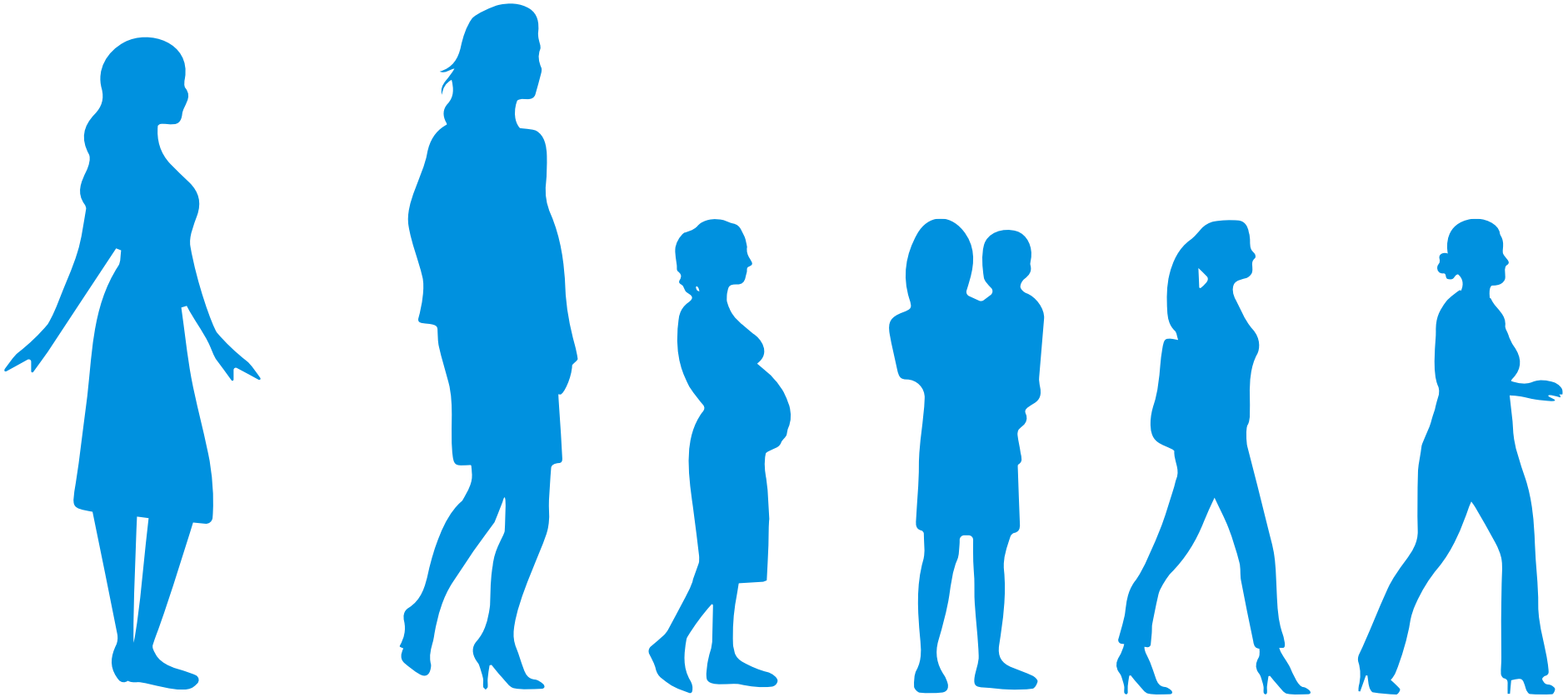


Puberty | Sexual maturation | Pregnancy | Lactation & breastfeeding | Pre-menopause | Menopause

CEC, climate and environmental change.

1. UN WomenWatch. Available at: https://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/climate_change/downloads/Women_and_Climate_Change_Factsheet.pdf. Accessed 25 March 2024;
2. Girardi G, Bremer AA. *J Womens Health (Larchmt)* 2022;31(6):755–7.

Puberty and sexual maturation



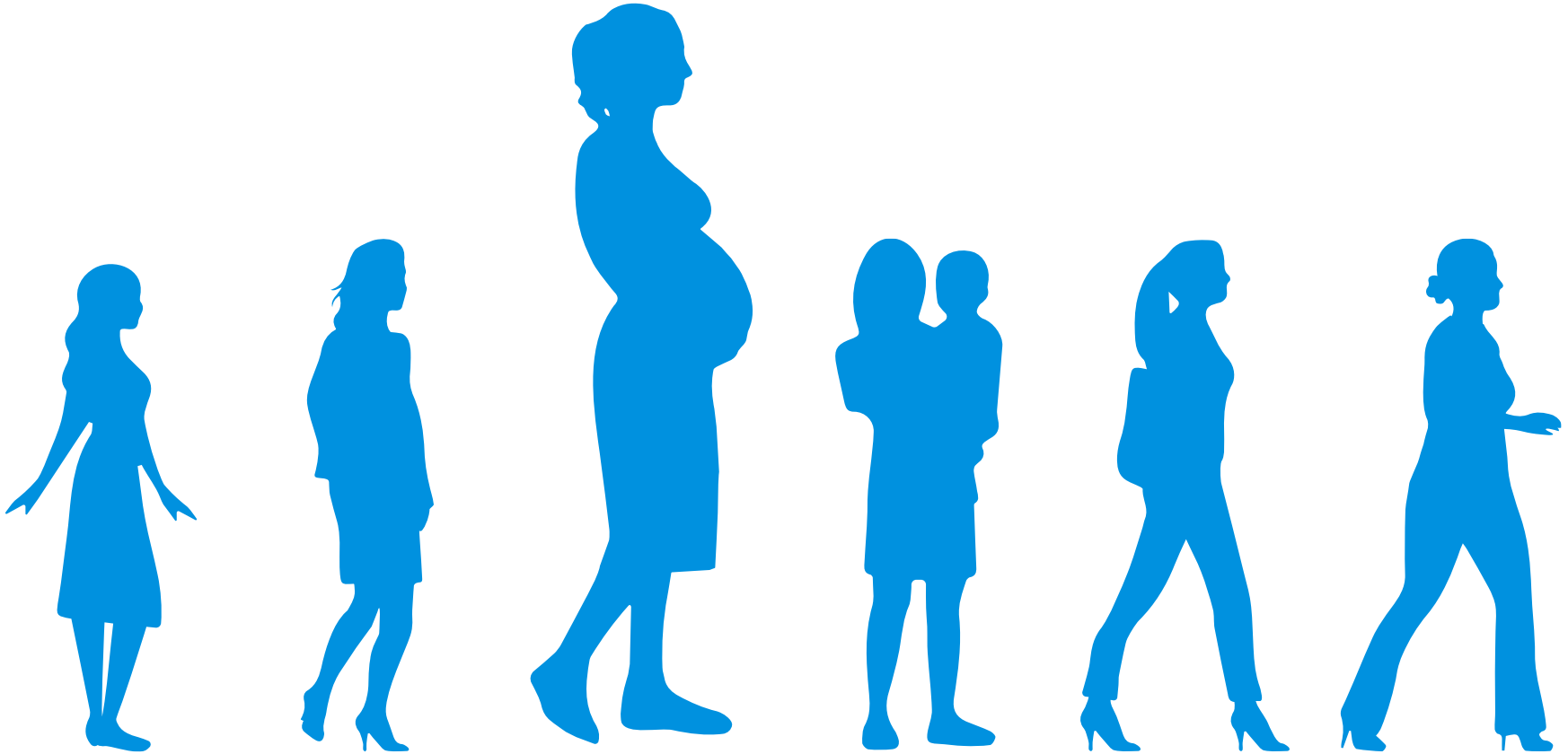
Puberty and sexual maturation

Altered timing of menarche through • disrupted food availability • nutritional factors • increased toxin/pollutant release and EDCs[1,2]	Perturbations in the timing of menarche can further worsen the burden of • **mental health conditions** • **fertility-related conditions** • **cardiovascular diseases** • **bone health**[2]
Endometriosis and fibroids through EDCs[3]	Endometriosis and fibroids are the leading causes of **impaired fertility**[3]
PCOS and its related symptoms through air pollutant particles and particle gases[4]	PCOS is associated with an increased risk of • **type 2 diabetes mellitus** • **cardiovascular diseases**[5]

EDC, endocrine disrupting chemical; PCOS, polycystic ovary syndrome.

1. Girardi G, Bremer AA. *J Womens Health (Larchmt)* 2022;31(6):755–7; 2. Canelón SP, Boland MR. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2020;17(5):1703; 3. Hunt PA, *et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2016;101(4):1562–70; 4. Merkin SS, *et al. Fertil Steril* 2016;106(1):16–24; 5. Lin SY, *et al. Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2019;16(23):4816.

Pregnancy


Puberty
Sexual maturation
Pregnancy
Lactation & breastfeeding
Pre-menopause
Menopause

Pregnancy

Heat stress

Can cause poor pregnancy outcomes due to gestational changes in hormonal status, immune system, thermoregulation, and metabolism[1–3]

Maternal heat exposure is associated with

- **congenital heart defects**
- **preterm birth**
- **low birth weight**
- **stillbirth**[3,4]

Air pollutants

Pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to **air pollutants** due to physiological changes, e.g. higher breathing volume[1,5]

Higher air pollution levels can result in greater risk for

- **miscarriage**
- **gestational diabetes**
- **preterm birth**
- **stillbirths**[1]

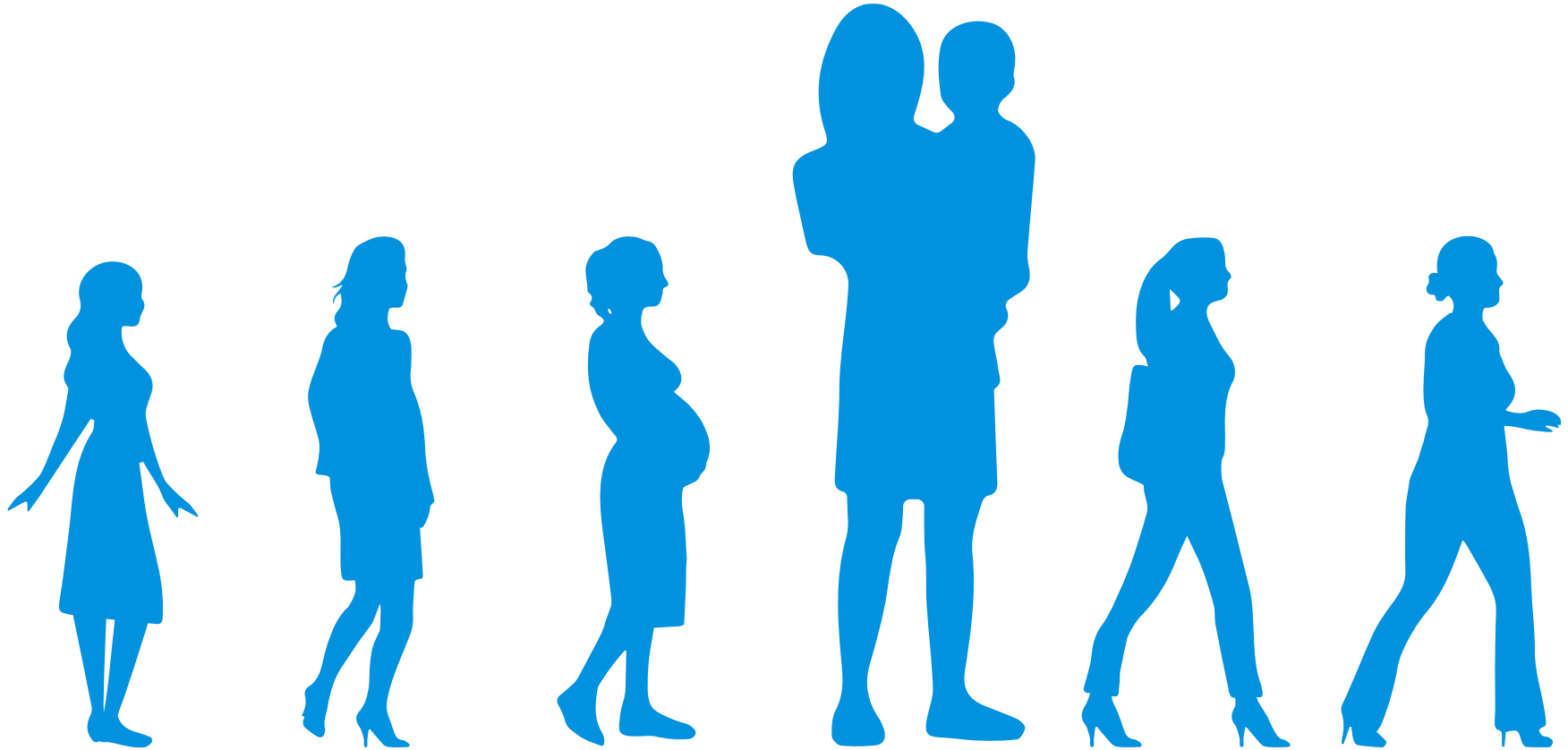
Infectious diseases

Higher temperatures **encourage transmission of infectious diseases**, which can lead to adverse pregnancy outcomes and birth defects

- **Zika virus** associated with congenital microcephaly[1,6]
- **Dengue infection** associated with increased mortality in pregnant women[6]
- Placental **malaria infection** at delivery[6]

1. Girardi G, Bremer AA. *J Womens Health (Larchmt)* 2022;31(6):755–7; 2. Yüzen D, *et al, Front Endocrinol* 2023;14:1149284; 3. Konkel L. *Environ Health Perspect* 2019;127(10):102002; 4. Bekkar B, *et al. JAMA Netw Open* 2020;3(6):e208243; 5. Health and Environment Alliance. Available at: https://www.env-health.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/FINAL-Climate-Change-and-Pregnancy-Fact-Sheet.pdf. Accessed November 2023; 6. O'Kelly B, et al. *Ther Adv Infect Dis* 2020;7:2049936120941725.

Lactation and breastfeeding



Lactation and breastfeeding

Breast milk can be **contaminated by pollutants** associated with climate change[1,2]

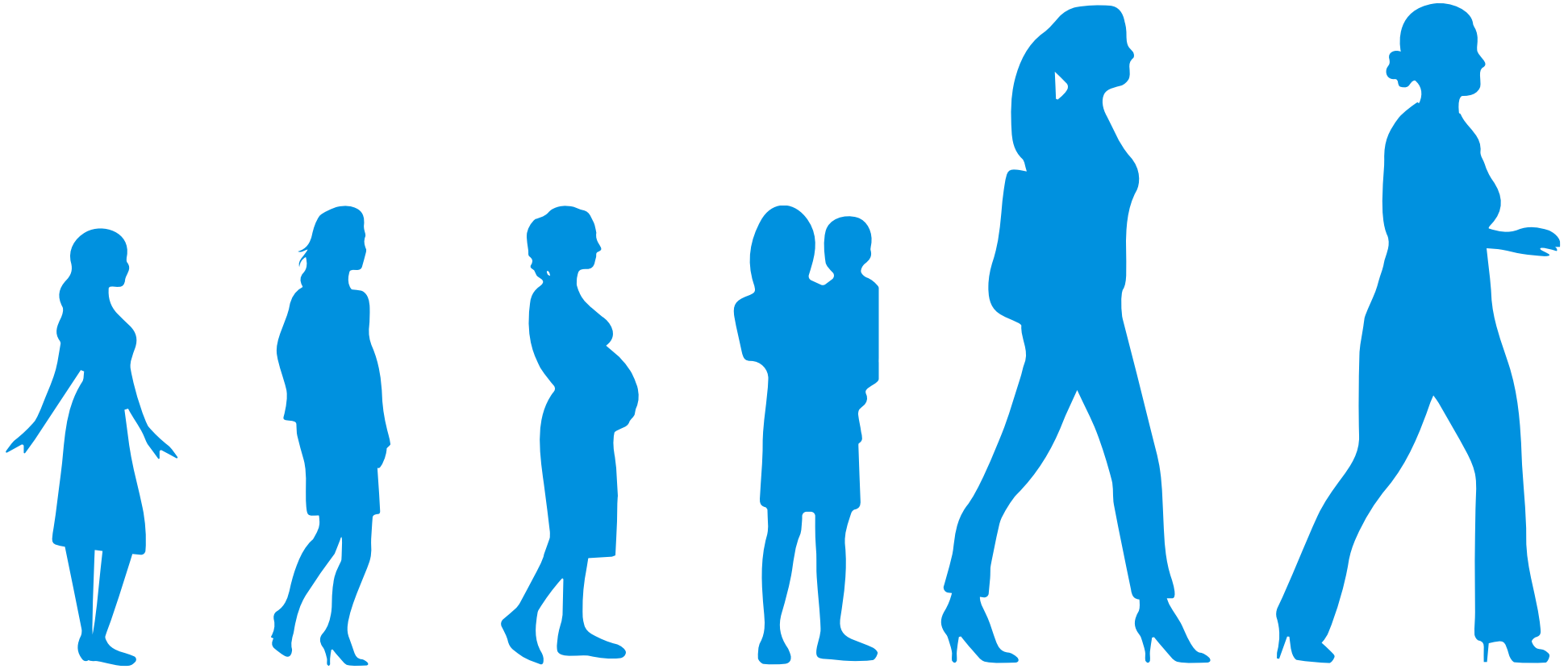
Organic lipophilic pollutants can easily enter human milk and pose danger to newborns due to their immature internal organs and nervous system[2]

Heavy metals have been associated with

- abnormal immune function
- allergy
- endocrine disorders
- neurodevelopment delay in children
- neuropsychiatric disorders later in life[1,2]

1. Girardi G, Bremer AA. *J Womens Health (Larchmt)* 2022;31(6):755–7; 2. Pajewska-Szmyt M, *et al. Environ Sci Pollut Res Int* 2019;26(8):7405–27.

Pre-menopause and menopause



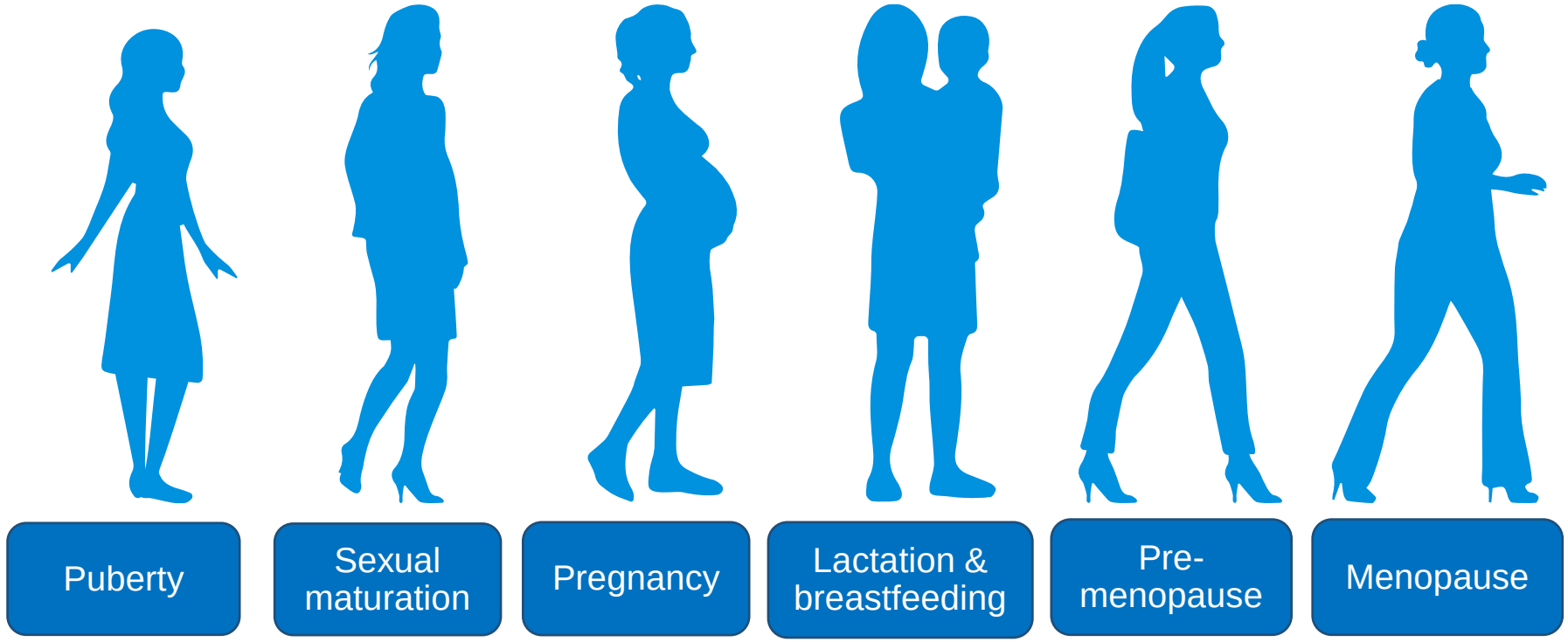
Pre-menopause and menopause

Earlier menopause	• **Decline in ovarian function** • **Early reduction of ovarian reserve**[1]
Symptom exacerbation	• Increased frequency and severity of **vasomotor symptoms**[1,2] • **Decreased sleep quality**[2]
Increased risk of underlying disorders	• **Increased risk of cardiometabolic disorders** • **Accelerated bone loss**, which may be further exacerbated by changes during menopausal transition[2]

1. Girardi G, Bremer AA. *J Womens Health (Larchmt)* 2022;31(6):755–7; 2. Cucinella L, *et al. Maturitas* 2023;178:107825.

Across the lifespan

Infections	Urinary tract infections[1], fungal infections[2,3]
Mental health	Climate anxiety, mood changes, post-traumatic stress disorder[4,5]



1. Simmering JE, *et al. J Urol* 2021;205(2):500–6; 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/fungal/climate.html. Accessed December 2023; 3. Gadre A, *et al. J Clim Change Health* 2022;6:100156; 4, Pandipati S, et al. Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2023;160(2):394-399; 5. Rothschild K, Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2023;160(2):405-413.

Audience question 2

How aware were you of the impact of climate change on women raised in these few slides?

A. Not aware

B. Somewhat aware

C. Aware

D. Very aware

Audience question 3

Are there any other ways in which climate change is having an impact on women's health now or in the next few years?

Discussion

Practical experience sharing of ideas, policies, and solutions

Ali Kubba

Disclosures

Participated in sponsored educational activity and served on advisory boards for Bayer, Merck, and Exeltis.

Practical solutions to address this vulnerability and empower women to bring about changes

Who should be in the room?

What actions can we take at different levels?

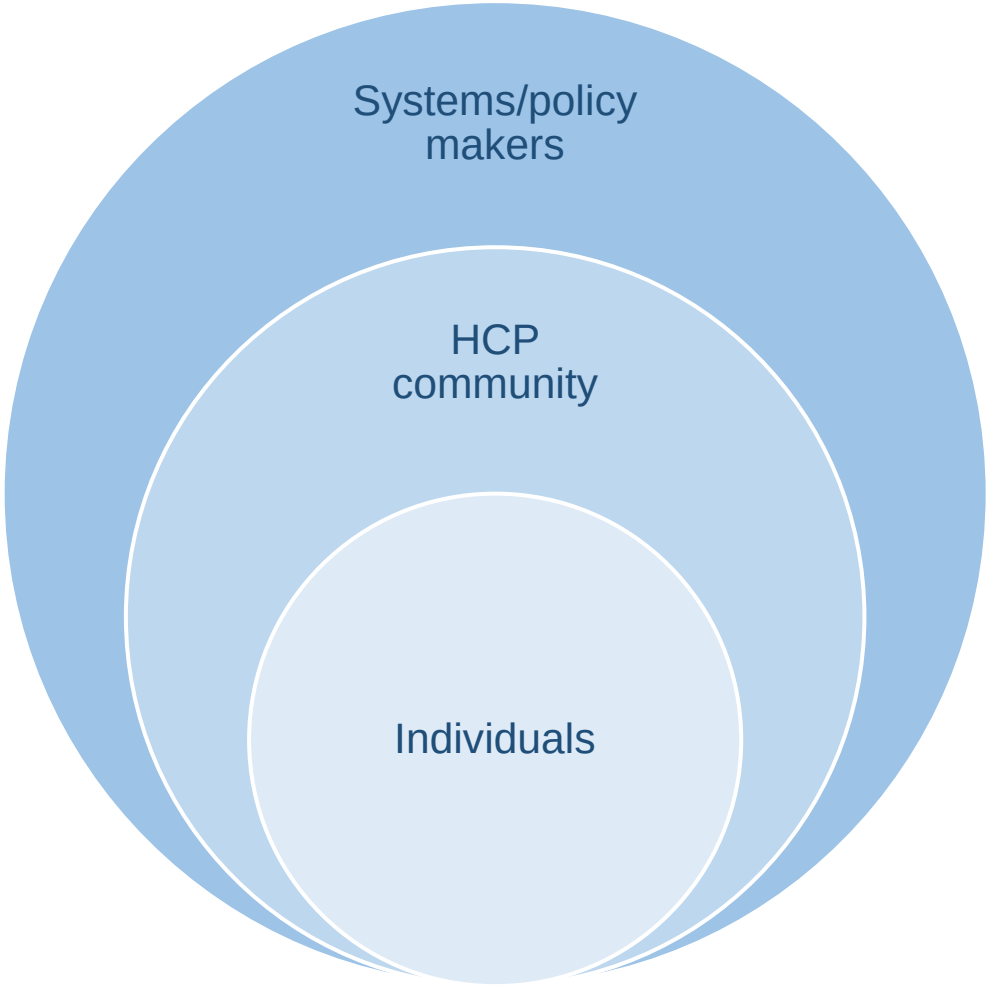
Who should be in the room?

V — Women's **V**oices

I — Policy makers / **I**nstitutions

P — Healthcare **P**ractitioners

What actions can we take at different levels?

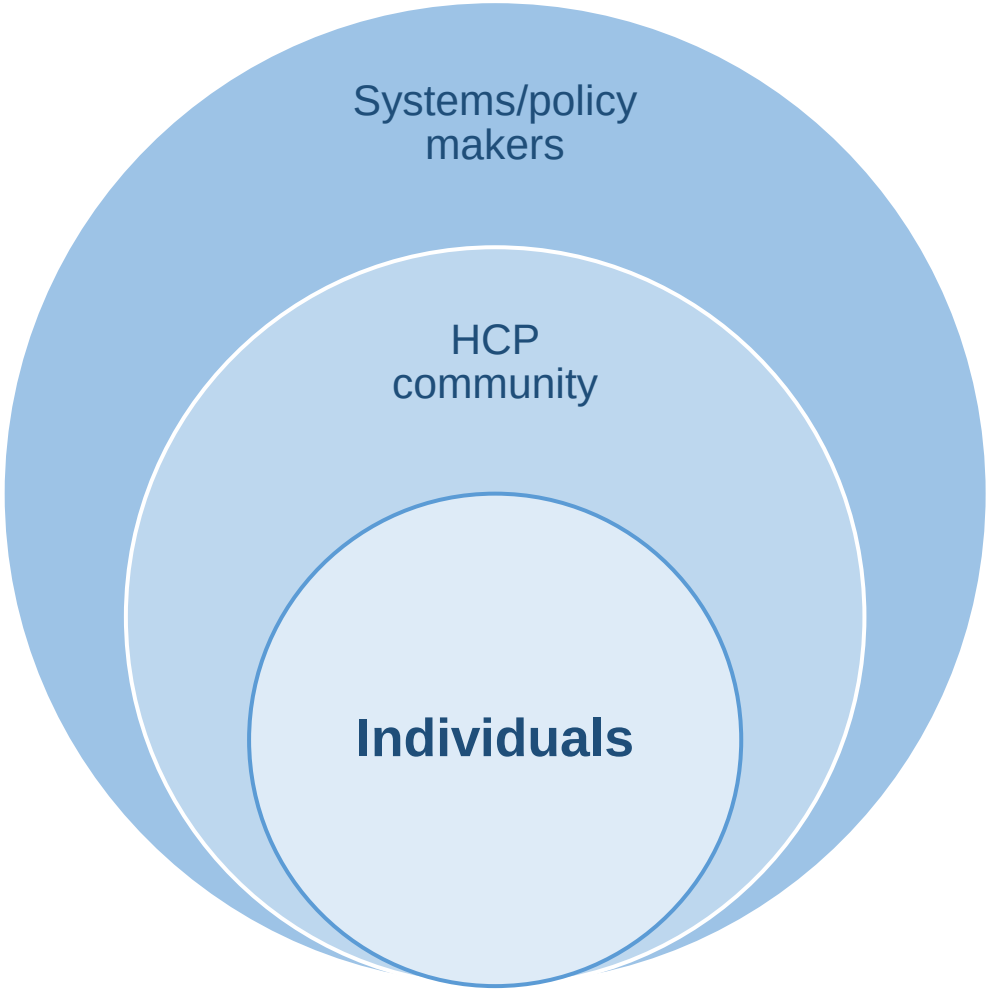


HCP, healthcare practitioner.

Actions at the individual level

Empower women to bring about change, e.g.

- adapt to and influence the carbon footprint
- avoid intense heat
- consume more plant-based food
- menstrual hygiene to protect against infections



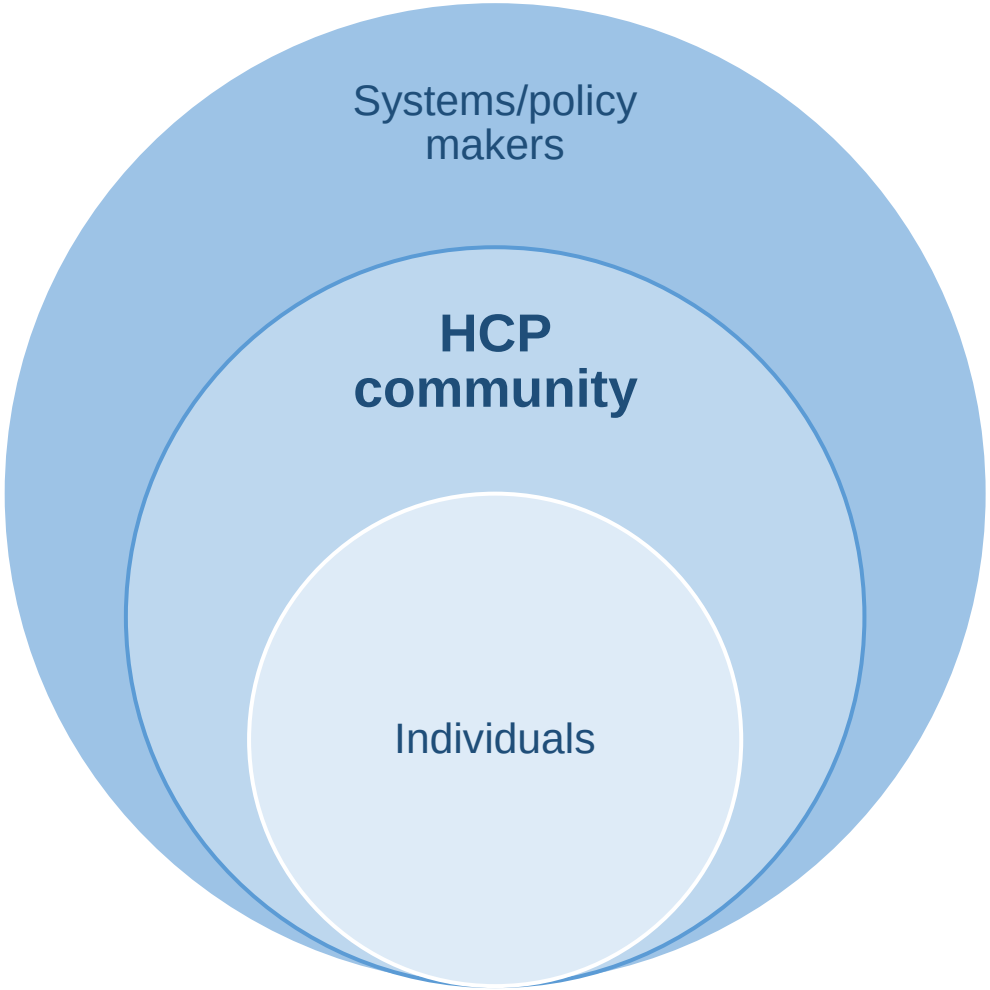
Getting women to take ownership of the action

Education on the use and benefits of contraceptives

HCP, healthcare practitioner.

Actions at the HCP community level

Shift the focus from macro to micro systems and focus on the individual communities you are engaging with, e.g.
what can you do if you run out of pills?



Implement clinical protocols to make access to contraception as easy as access to Diet Coke

Educate prescribers on how to counsel their patients and challenge myths
'Amenorrhoea Rules'

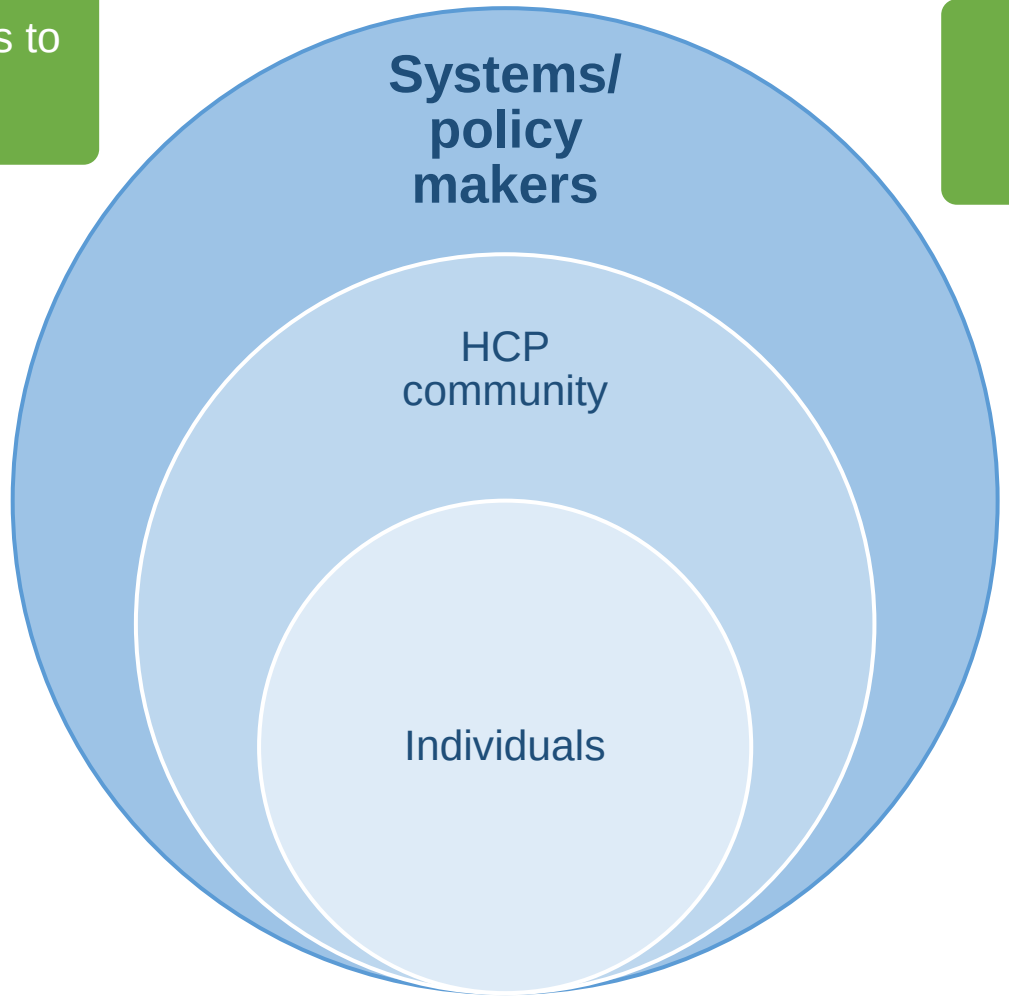
HCP, healthcare practitioner.

Actions at the systems/policy makers level

Deregulation of contraceptives to improve access

Emphasise women's health rights and equality

Develop resilient healthcare systems; digital, mobile, networks, AI



Increase funding for women's health

Policy and guidelines that consider gender differences
Ask SIRI!
SHE IS SO HEAT SENSITIVE

AI, artificial intelligence; HCP, healthcare practitioner.

Further information sharing

Further resources

- Lancet Countdown: https://www.lancetcountdown.org/
- JAMA Insights Climate Change and Health series: https://jamanetwork.com/
- NEJM Climate Change: https://www.nejm.org/browse/specialty/climate-change
- BMJ: https://www.bmj.com/campaign/climate-emergency

Questions and/or suggestions

- ESCRH DocMatter Community: https://escrh.eu/member-community/

Audience question 4

In your opinion, what are the key priorities for action?

A. Information

B. Establishing protocols

C. Responsive systems

D. Individual effort

Audience question 5

Would you **NOW** consider the impact of climate change on patients' health during consultations?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Sometimes

Audience question 6

How will you encourage patients **to act on** climate change?

A. Inform them of the impact on their health

B. Encourage lifestyle changes

C. Have plans for emergencies

Audience question 7

Please share any examples or approaches you have shared, or could share, with your patients to address climate change

Discussion

Q & A

Thank you

Please complete the survey with your feedback on this symposium