

The Impact of Climate Change on Public Health

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Abstract

Climate change can be said to be a change in temperature conditions or temperatures and weather patterns over a long period of time. Climate change can threaten the continuation of human life. Global warming increases the temperature conditions of the earth's atmosphere, sea and land. Climate change and global warming will have an impact throughout the world where human life will be disrupted in the health, agriculture, forests, infrastructure, transportation, tourism, energy and social sectors. This research aims to understand climate change and global warming that are occurring in a critical phase. The method used is the literature study method, data obtained from websites, books, online library journals. The results of the research are that global warming and climate change are interconnected, humans are starting to enter a critical phase of global warming.

Article History:

Keywords:

climate change, global warming, temperature

1. Introduction

a more sustainable future for all humanity (Bery H.I. 2014; Ernawati K 2022) Climate change has a variety of serious consequences for human health, including: a) heat waves can cause exhaustion, heat stroke, dehydration, and death, b) spread infectious diseases: climate change can cause malaria, dengue fever, and chikungunya spread faster, c) injuries resulting from natural disasters: extreme weather events such as hurricanes, floods, and Drought can cause injury, death, and population displacement, d) impact on resilience food: climate change can disrupt food production, which can lead to malnutrition and lack of food, e) lack of clean water and sanitation: increases the risk of water-related diseases and poor sanitation and f) impact on mental health: climate change can cause anxiety, depression, and stress, especially for those directly affected by natural disasters (hajati s. 2020).

2. Method

The method approach used is descriptive research which provides descriptions regarding the natural phenomena observed or researched, then describing the observed study without making relationships and comparisons with a number of variables or other descriptions. The selected data collection is library studies or articles, international publications, publications National and previous studies were carefully selected and evaluated for review. Exploration contributed to the results, studies were carried out on books, literature, various research results related to the problem that Sugiono (2021) will solve.

Tables

the data highlights a growing awareness of climate change and its impacts, particularly on public health, with significant support for taking preventive actions and reducing CO₂ emissions. While most respondents recognize the importance of community preparedness and the health risks posed by climate change, there is a need to strengthen public understanding of its role in increasing natural disasters. This underscores the urgency of implementing comprehensive solutions and fostering collective efforts to mitigate climate change effects and enhance resilience. Table 1

Main Information

| Description | Percentage |
|---|------------|
| Climate change has an impact on public health | 50% |
| Steps to prevent the impacts of climate change | 83.3% |
| Opinion on community preparedness in facing climate change | 66.7% |
| Opinions on the impact of climate change this year the future for human health. | 66.7% |
| Experience of extreme weather around the place of residence. | 66.7% |
| Opinion on increasing natural disasters due to climate change. | 33.3% |
| solution to prevent increasing co2 in the air. | 100% |

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Results

Based on the questionnaire results, it can be concluded that the public has a fairly high level of awareness regarding the impacts of climate change on various aspects of life, particularly health and the environment. The key points of data analysis are as follows:

Impact of Climate Change on Health 50% of respondents acknowledged that climate change affects public health. This highlights the importance of further efforts to enhance understanding of how climate change contributes to health risks such as respiratory diseases, heat-related illnesses, and other conditions.

Preventive Measures The majority of respondents (83.3%) understand the importance of taking measures to prevent the impacts of climate change. This reflects strong awareness of the need for mitigation and adaptation actions, such as reducing carbon emissions and improving energy efficiency.

Community Preparedness in Facing Climate Change 66.7% of respondents assessed that communities are reasonably prepared to face climate change, although there is still room for improvement, particularly in education, adaptation policies, and inter-agency collaboration.

Impact of Climate Change This Year and in the Future 66.7% of respondents expressed concern about the impacts of climate change, both those felt this year and projections for future impacts on human health. This reinforces the perception of climate change as a serious threat.

Experience of Extreme Weather The majority of respondents (66.7%) reported experiencing extreme weather events around their place of residence. This strengthens the reality of the direct impacts of climate change felt by the community.

Perception of Increasing Natural Disasters Due to Climate Change Only 33.3% of respondents linked the rise in natural disasters to climate change. This highlights the need for further education to help the public understand the relationship between climate change and natural disasters such as floods, wildfires, and storms.

Solutions to Reduce CO₂ in the Atmosphere All respondents (100%) agreed on the need for solutions to prevent the increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere. This indicates strong support for initiatives to reduce emissions, such as renewable energy use, reforestation, and better waste management.

General Conclusion The public generally recognizes the impacts of climate change on health and life, as well as the importance of preventive measures and concrete solutions to reduce carbon emissions. Nevertheless, there is a need to strengthen education about the relationship between climate change and natural disasters and to enhance community preparedness in addressing its impacts.

3.2 Discussion

This study emphasizes the far-reaching and interwoven effects of climate change and global warming on human health, natural systems, and socioeconomic stability worldwide. As climate change accelerates, its effects worsen, disproportionately harming disadvantaged groups. The discussion that follows highlights major findings and underlines the significance of a comprehensive approach to mitigating and adapting to these difficulties.

1. **Health Effects:** Climate change exacerbates health risks such as heatstroke, dehydration, and cardiovascular disease, especially during heatwaves. The elderly, children, and low-income communities are particularly vulnerable to these threats. Warming temperatures also promote the development of vector-borne diseases, emphasizing the importance of prioritizing healthcare and disease prevention in climate policies (Bery H., 2014; Ernawati K., 2022).

2. **Food and Water Security:** Climate change has an impact on food production, which raises concerns about food security and causes shortages and increased costs, especially in areas that rely heavily on agriculture. Additionally, the supply of water varies, which raises the risk of waterborne illnesses. To reduce these concerns, equitable resource access and better water management are crucial.

3. **Mental Health and Social Well-being:** According to Hajat S. (2020), climate catastrophes, including displacement brought on by extreme weather, cause trauma, anxiety, and depression, particularly in impacted communities. To help communities deal with these psychosocial repercussions, it is essential to incorporate mental health support into climate adaptation initiatives.

4. **Environmental Degradation and Ecosystem Disruption:** Ecosystem services are essential to human survival, and they are diminished as forests, coral reefs, and other ecosystems deteriorate as a result of climate change. Communities that depend on these ecosystems are impacted by this loss, which emphasizes the necessity of conservation initiatives.

5. **Socioeconomic and Infrastructure Vulnerabilities:** Infrastructure and economic systems are under stress due to climate change, especially in cities that are vulnerable to severe weather occurrences. Social inequality is made worse by the disproportionate impact on low-income groups. To lessen these risks, infrastructure that is climate resilient must be invested in.

6. **Global Warming Linkage:** As temperatures rise, extreme weather events become more frequent and severe, hastening the effects of climate change. This emphasizes how urgent it is to implement renewable energy, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and advance sustainability.

4. Conclusion

Climate change has serious impacts on human health and the environment. These include increasing global temperatures, extreme weather, increases in vector-borne diseases, decreased water and air quality, and reduced agricultural production. To overcome climate change, all parties need to contribute by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This can be done by adopting an environmentally friendly lifestyle, such as reducing the use of electricity and motor vehicles, and managing organic waste well. With awareness of the importance of action to reduce the impacts of climate change, every individual can play a role in protecting the environment and human health for a better future.

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