

Climate Change & Public Health

A Local Perspective David Henry, MPH Health Officer Princeton Regional Health Commission

Climate Change: Impact on the Public's Health

- * Animals More contact with wildlife (bites, Rabies, etc.).
- * Food Safety Foodborne Illnesses, Food Temperatures.
- Insects more contact with animals and people (West Nile Virus, Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease, migration, etc.).
- Mold Allergies/Reactions.
- Trees Effects of insects, droughts, floods, storms, hurricanes (Hurricane Irene/Oct. snow storm).
- * Weeds Ragweed, Poison Ivy, Pollen, etc.

Public Health's Response

- * Public health staff responds to environmental and public health complaints. Addressing special needs.
- Public Health Surveillance and Communicable Disease Investigations (County LINCS Agency disease surveillance; local/state investigations using electronic CDRSS).
- * Animal Control Officers mitigation of animal human interactions.
- * Disaster response through the Office of Emergency Management (Incident Command System).

Public Health Needs

- Resources people, equipment, funding.
- * Community Outreach/Relationship/Feedback Health Education/Promotion.
- * Partnerships Local, State, Federal.
- * Information Sharing/Awareness.
- Planning/Practice What is our plan to address
 Climate Change? How do we practice or conduct
 drills for the impacts of Climate Change?

Some Possible Plans/Preparedness Efforts

- * Assessment, Policy Development & Evaluation.
- * Public Health Preparedness Capabilities CDC. <u>http://www.cdc.gov/phpr/capabilities/</u>
- * Incident Command System. <u>http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIweb/IS/ICSResource/</u> <u>index.htm</u>

Public Health Preparedness Capabilities – Modifications to Address Climate Change

- * 1. Community Preparedness.
- * 4. Public Information & Warning.
- * 6. Information Sharing.
- * 13. Public Health Surveillance & Epidemiological Investigation.



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Public Health Prevent, Promote, Protect.