Climate Change & Public Health

A Local Perspective
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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.
- 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 – Modifications to Address Climate Change

4. Public Information & Warning.
6. Information Sharing.
Questions

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Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.