Global Warming and El Niño impacts health

Global Warming

About the topic of climate change and its effects, researchers have been studying the impact of global warming on weather patterns and climate systems. The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is a well-known phenomenon that affects global climate, particularly in the Pacific Ocean. El Niño occurs when the sea surface temperature in the eastern Pacific Ocean becomes unusually warm, leading to changes in weather patterns around the world. During an El Niño event, some areas experience drought, while others experience increased rainfall.

Climate change and health

The impacts of climate change and El Niño on public health are significant. Rising temperatures and changes in weather patterns can affect the transmission of diseases, such as malaria and dengue fever. Warmer temperatures can also increase the prevalence of vector-borne diseases like Zika virus and West Nile virus.

Dengue vs El Niño

Dengue fever is the most important arbovirus disease in terms of its global impact, and it is transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes. During El Niño, there is a higher risk of dengue outbreaks due to increased mosquito populations. The combination of rising temperatures and changes in weather patterns can create ideal conditions for mosquitoes to thrive, increasing the risk of dengue transmission.

Health Link

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For more information on climate change and health, please visit the following resources:

- World Health Organization
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Global Climate Change Website

The information presented in this article is based on current scientific understanding and may evolve as new research emerges. Always consult with a healthcare professional for personalized advice.