Drought and Health

Jesse E. Bell, Ph.D.

Cooperative Institute for Climate and Satellites – NC (CICS-NC)

North Carolina State University,

Asheville, NC USA, and

NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)

Asheville, NC USA

Midwest Drought Early Warning System Kickoff Meeting Feb. 9-11, 2016



- 1. My position
- 2. National vs. International Views on Drought and Health
- 3. Problems with Determining Drought Impacts on Health
- 4. Drought Impacts on Health
- 5. Communication
- 6. Future Needs

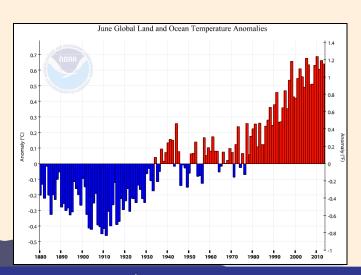


Climate Data Access

Inspire. Advance. Engage.

- Cooperative Institute for Climate and Satellites-NC
 - Academic research institute designed to assist with the outreach and research needs of NOAA
- NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

Steward of Nation's Climate Information



climate.gov







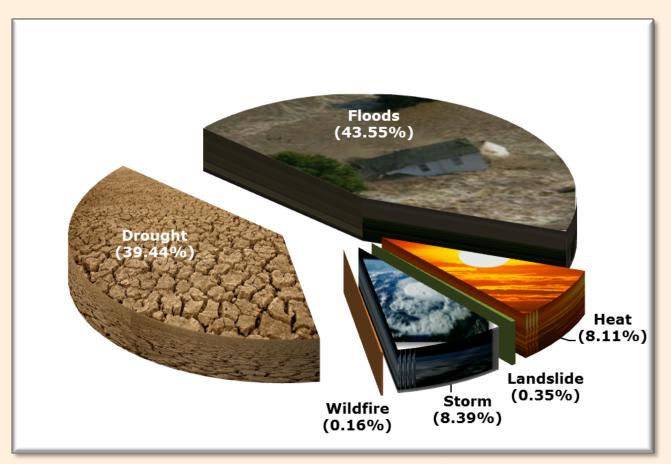




2. National vs. International Views on Drought and Health

Percentage of people affected worldwide according to each category of climate-related hazard, (1900-2013)

Inspire. Advance. Engage.



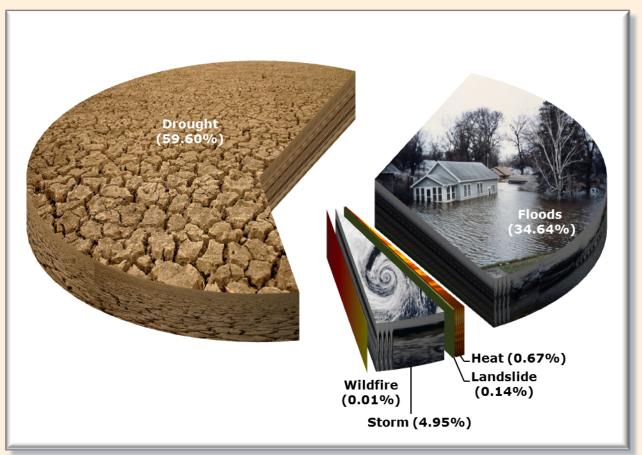
Source: Adapted from EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Database, Belgium 2012

Keim, ME Extreme Weather Events: the role of public health



Percentage of disaster-deaths worldwide according to each category of climate-related hazard, (1900-2013)

Inspire. Advance. Engage.



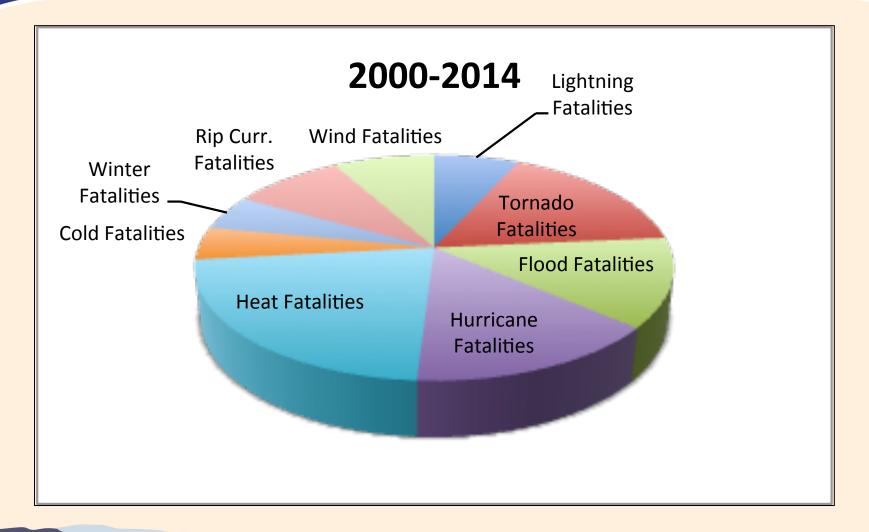
Source: Adapted from EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Database, Belgium 2012

Keim, ME Extreme Weather Events: the role of public health



NWS Weather Fatalities

Inspire. Advance. Engage.

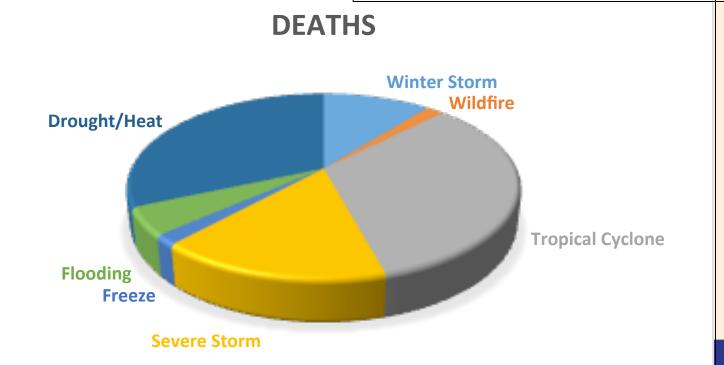


cicsnc.org ncei.noaa.gov climate.gov

Deaths Associated with NOAA Billion Dollar Disasters









3. Problem with Determining Drought Impacts on Health

Health Surveillance Data

Inspire. Advance. Engage.

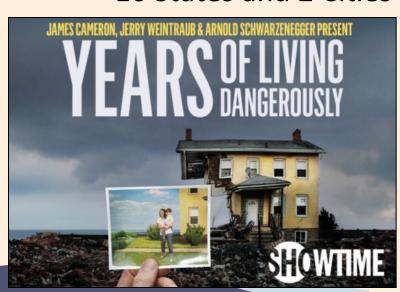
- ✓ Drought can be a slow evolving
- √ The impacts are not immediate
- ✓ Can require intermediate steps for health outcomes
- ✓ Surveillance is not designed to connect drought and health
- ✓ Not long enough surveillance to determine outcome

Engagement

Inspire. Advance. Engage.



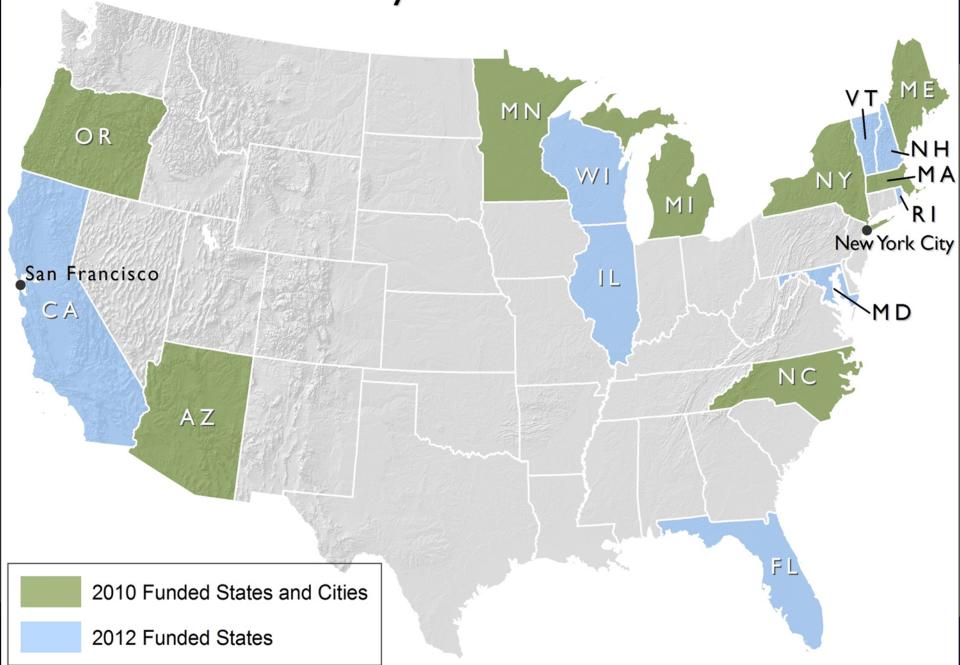
- CDC's Climate and Health Program
 - Nation's only investment in climate change preparedness for public health sector
 - Climate Ready States and Cities Initiative
 - 16 States and 2 Cities

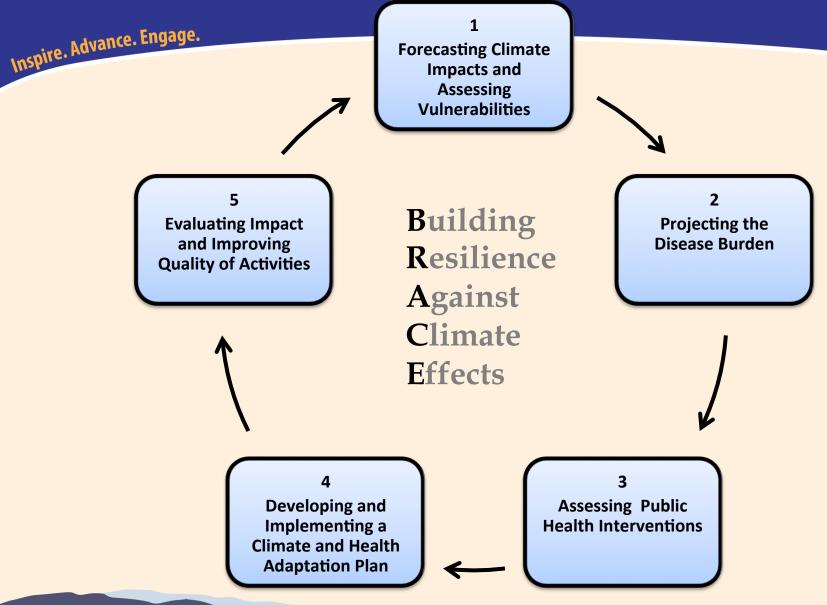






CDC Climate Ready States and Cities Initiative





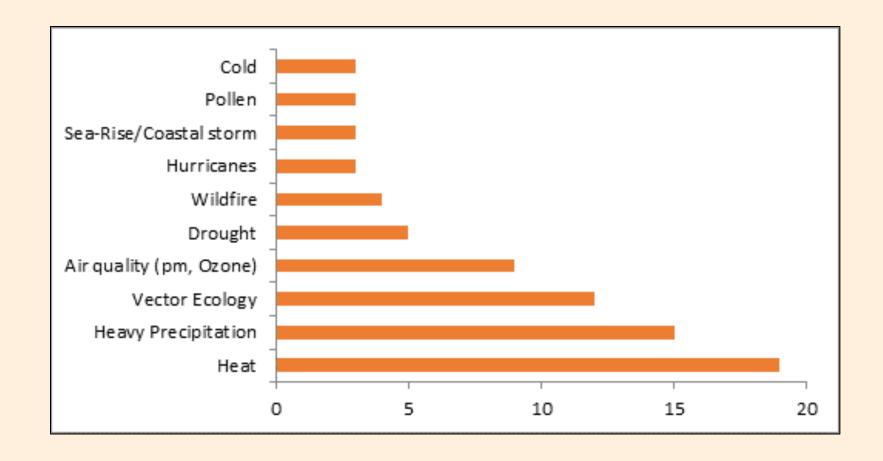






Topics Covered by CDC Grantees

Inspire. Advance. Engage.





Inspire. Advance. Engage.

4. Drought Impacts on Human Health

Inspire. Advance. Engage. **Compromised Quantity and Quality of Water**

Surface Water



Courtesy of USGS

Groundwater

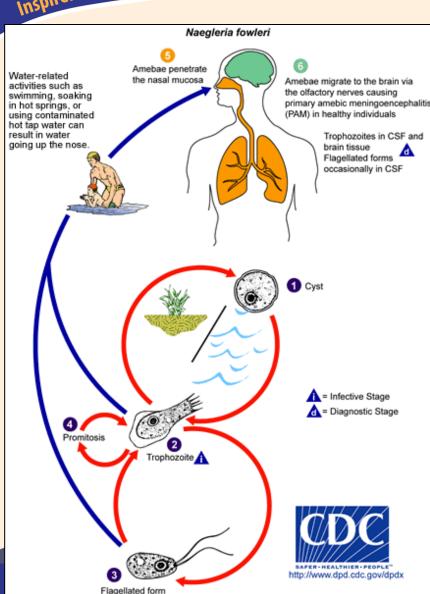


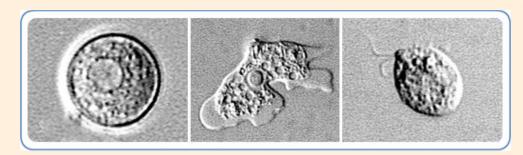
Courtesy of KSDA

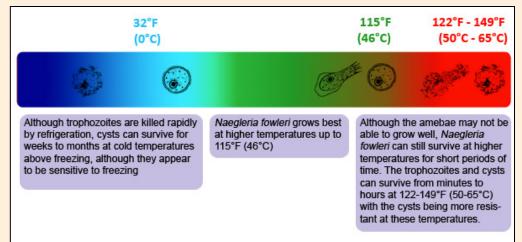


Naeglaria fowleri ("Brain-eating amoeba")

Inspire. Advance. Engage.







- In stagnant water
- Increase in temperature
- Increase in occurrence

CICS-NC

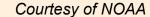
Secondary/Related Events

- □ Extreme heat
- Wildfires
- □ Dust storms/haboobs
- □ Rain/storm effects



Courtesy of FCC





Compromised Food and Nutrition





Courtesy of USDA

Courtesy of USGS



Diminished Living Conditions

Energy

Air Quality







Courtesy of USGS

Dust Storms and Health

Inspire. Advance. Engage.

- Greater likelihood of injuries from motor vehicle accidents.
- Increased risk of asthma related hospitalizations.
- Increased Indoor and Outdoor Air Pollution (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀)



Kanatani, et al., 2010. Desert dust exposure is associated with increased risk of asthma hospitalization in children. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. Kuo, H., 2009. Indoor and outdoor PM2.5 and PM10 concentrations in the air during a dust storm. Building and Environment.

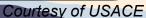
Chen, et al., 2010. Ambient Influenza and Avian Influenza Virus during Dust Storm Days and Background Days. Environ Health Perspect.

- Inspire. Advance. Engage.
 - Sanitation and hygiene
 - □ Recreational risks
 - Mental and behavioral health



Courtesy of CDC







Courtesy of House Committee on Agriculture



cicsnc.org ncei.noaa.gov climate.gov

Mental Health: Post-Disaster



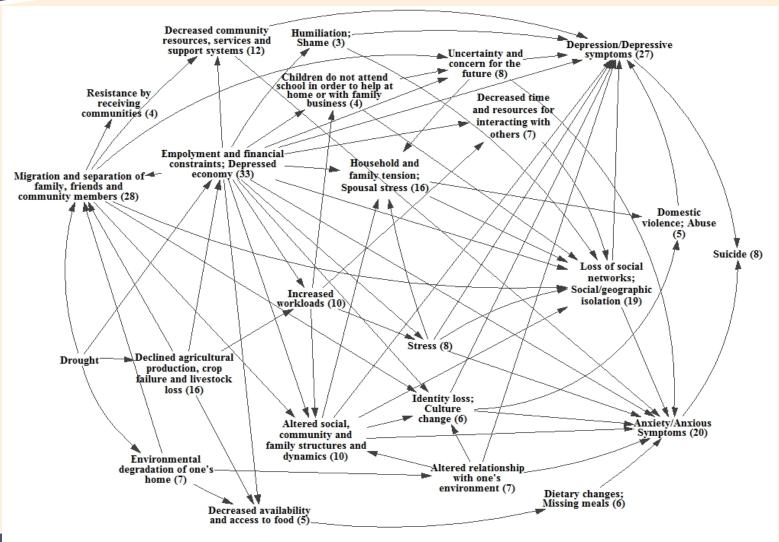
ENTERTAINMENT NATION

fields on either side of dairy farmer Tom Barcellos is water. (Tomas Ovalle / For The Times)

- North Carolina

Causal Process Diagram

Inspire. Advance. Engage.



Vins, H., Bell, J., Saha, S., & Hess, J. J. (2015). The mental health outcomes of drou



climate.gov



Increased Disease Incidence

- □ Infectious disease
- □ Chronic disease
- Vectorborne and zoonotic disease



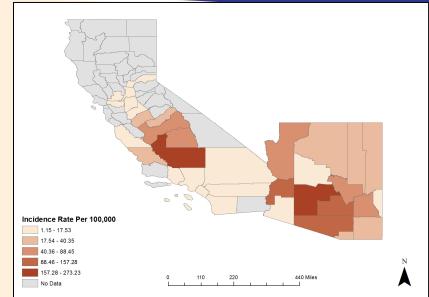


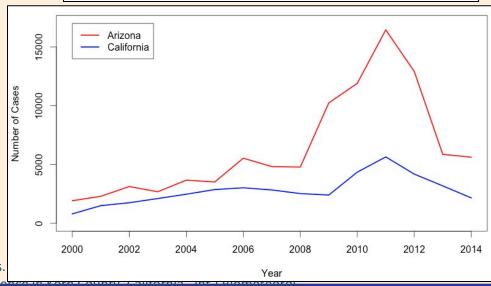
Coccidioidomycosis (Valley Fever) Inspire. Advance. Engage.

Coccidioides immitis primarily dispersed by wind and dust storms.

 C. immitis thrives during wet periods following droughts

Infections occur during dry season





Source:

1978 Enidemiology of coccidioidomycosis.





Inspire. Advance. Engage.

5. Communication

cicsnc.org ncei.noaa.gov climate.gov

A-Z Index A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S I U V W X Y Z

Environmental Health Services (EHS)

EHS

About EHS

Program Activities

EHS Publications

EH Topics

EH Training

EHS Listserv

EHS News and Features

Search EHS

Contact EHS

EHS A-Z Index

EHS > EHS Publications









When Every Drop Counts: Protecting Public Health During Drought Conditions—A Guide for Public Health **Professionals**

Drought is a natural phenomenon, During a drought, rainfall levels or other precipitation types are lower than average for an extended period, resulting in an inadequate water supply. Although the literature contains many well-researched articles on the aspects and implications of drought itself, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recognizes much is yet to be learned about how drought affects public health in the United States. With regard to drought preparedness and response, public health experts at all levels operate today with only limited guidance. With regard to how water shortages affect public health at the community level, overall understanding is less than optimal.

In response, CDC's National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH) developed When Every Drop Counts: Protecting Public Health During

Drought Conditions—A Guide for Public Health Professionals. This publication is intended to assist public health officials, practitioners, and other stakeholders in their efforts first to understand and then to prepare for drought in their communities. It provides information about how drought affects public health, recommends steps to help mitigate the health effects of drought, identifies future needs for research and other drought related activities, and provides a list of helpful resources and tools.

To obtain a copy of or for more information about When Every Drop Counts: Protecting Public Health During Drought Conditions—A Guide for Public Health Professionals, please send an e-mail to drought@cdc.gov.

Download the electronic version and fact sheet here:

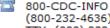
- PDF of the full document [5 MB]
 - DDF of a fact choot about the decument = [100 KB]

M Email page Print page

Contact Us:



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd Atlanta, GA 30333



(800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348



A III A SEPA S

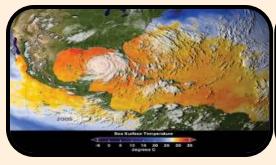
cdcinfo@cdc.gov



Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment

Log in

Home









cicsnc.org ncei.noaa.gov

climate.gov

Coming out in Spring 2016 Impacts of Extremes Events on Human Health

6. Future Needs

cicsnc.org ncei.noaa.gov

climate.gov

Drought-Related Research and Initiatives

- Still much to be learned about drought and public health!
- Much research is needed in many different areas!
 - Surveillance data analysis and improvement
 - Environmental monitoring
 - Priority of drought in public health departments
 - Economic impact of drought on public health
 - Lessons learned and best practices



Inspire. Advance. Engage.

Thank you! Please send questions or comments to Jesse Bell jesse@cicsnc.org



"Floods kill people, but droughts destroy civilizations."

~U.S. Government Official at a Drought Meeting

Vibrio vulnificus

Inspire. Advance. Engage.

FIGURE 3. Primary septicemic skin lesions caused by *Vibrio vulnificus*





© 2005, Logical Images, Inc.



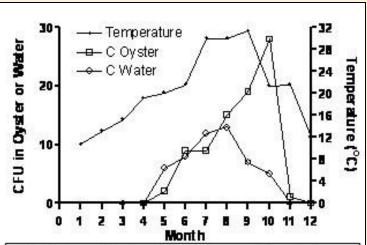


Fig. 1. Seasonal levels of the C-genotype of V. vulnificus in water and oysters. This figure shows the lag in appearance of the C-genotype in oysters, which only appears to reach significant levels as the levels in surrounding waters reach a threshold level.



cicsnc.org
ncei.noaa.gov
climate.gov

cdc.gov

Harmful Algal Blooms (Red Tides)

Inspire. Advance. Engage.



Lake Erie Courtesy of NOAA and NASA

□ Lack of rainfall

- ↑ Nutrient concentration
- ↑ Stagnant water

□ Health impacts

- Respiratory: HAB aerosolized toxins (brevetoxin)
- Gastrointestinal: Toxins, PSP, ASP, Ciguatera,



Peat Bog Fires

Inspire. Advance. Engage.

- More flammable in normally moist areas during extended drought
- ☐ June 2008 North Carolina increased ED visits by
 - 73% for COPD
 - 66% for asthma
 - 59% for pneumonia and acute bronchitis
 - 37% for heart failure



Dare County, NC

Weinhold B. Fields and forests in flames: vegetation smoke & human health. Environ Health Perspect. 2011 Sep;119(9):a386-93. Rappold AG et al Peat bog wildfire smoke exposure in rural North Carolina is associated with cardiopulmonary emergency department visits assessed through syndromic surveillance. Environ Health Perspect. 2011 Oct;119(10):1415-20.

