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雑誌タイトル

巻・号・出版年など

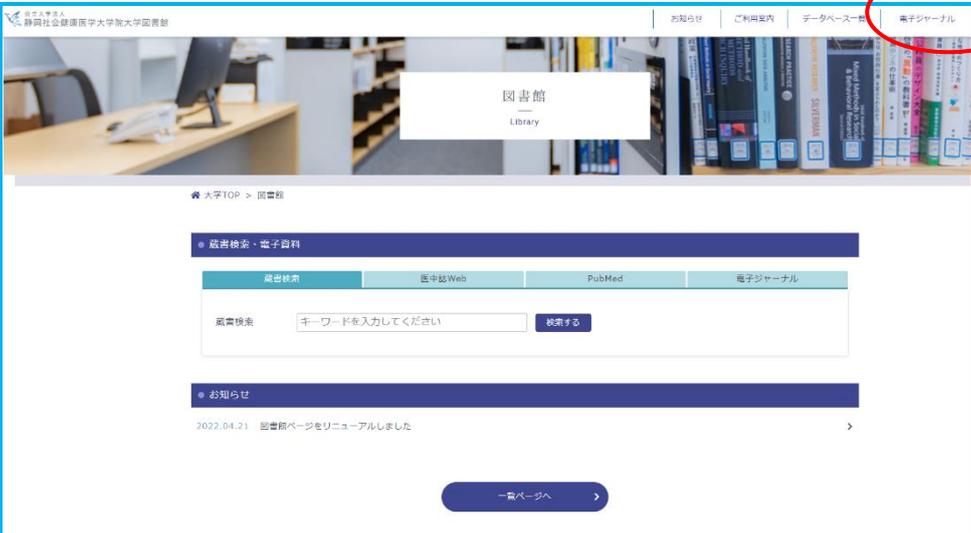
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Climate change, air pollution and noncommunicable diseases

論文タイトル

著者名

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次の語ではじまる雑誌名

bull world health

検索

巻・号・ページが分かっている場合はこちらから⇒ [サイテーションサプカー](#)

🔍 DOI または PubMed ID (PMID)から探す

検索

DOIとは? Example DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.15.2761
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ISSN: 0042-9686

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1 November 2022

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Climate change, air pollution and noncommunicable diseases
Bull World Health Organ. 2018 Feb 1; 97(2): 160-161.

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Climate change, air pollution and noncommunicable diseases

Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum and Annette Prüss-Ustün

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The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified climate change as one of the greatest health threats of the 21st century, and air pollution as the single largest environmental health risk.¹ At the same time, noncommunicable diseases constitute the largest and fastest growing

global health burden, with treatment costs placing a massive strain on government and individual resources.

The scaling up of international commitment on noncommunicable diseases over the past decade had initially focused on four risk factors: tobacco use, the harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity. Exposure to each of these risks has a strong element of personal choice, with the responsibility often placed on individual rather than on broader societal responses. However, these risks are also strongly affected by social determinants, including commodity prices, production methods, marketing and social norms, and in the case of activity levels, the physical environment. A range of other risk factors for noncommunicable diseases are even more strongly linked to environmental exposures – and to climate change.

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Perspectives

Climate change, air pollution and noncommunicable diseases

Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum¹ & Annette Prüss-Ustün²

The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified climate change as one of the greatest health threats of the 21st century, and air pollution as the single largest environmental health risk.¹ At the same time, noncommunicable diseases constitute the largest and fastest growing global health burden, with treatment costs placing a massive strain on government and individual resources.

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The effects of air pollution on health are not exclusively due to lifestyle or personal choices, as is commonly perceived. Recommendations to stay indoors, avoid walking along particularly polluted streets or to wear facemasks during episodes of high exposure to air pollution illustrate the inadequacy of individual responses to a broad and serious problem.

The ultimate causes of air pollution, and therefore of a large proportion of the noncommunicable disease burden, are the energy sources that currently drive our transport, electricity generation, industry and food

Some of the same pollutants contribute both to climate change and local ambient and household air pollution. Black carbon, produced by inefficient combustion in sources such as cookstoves and diesel engines, is the second greatest contributor to global warming after carbon dioxide. Black carbon is also a significant contributor (between 3% and 15%) of carbon exposure to PM_{2.5}. The second largest contributor to global warming is methane, which reacts with other pollutants to form ozone and is responsible for 230 000 chronic respiratory disease deaths globally each year.² Both of these pollutants are short-lived in the atmosphere, meaning that targeting them for removal would have immediate beneficial effects on both

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Climate change, air pollution and noncommunicable diseases

Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum¹ & Annette Prüss-Ustün²

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