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＜図書館 Q&A はじめての電子ジャーナル編 ： 雑誌タイトルから探す＞

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巻・号・出版年など

> Bull World Health Organ. 2019 Feb 1;97(2):160-161. doi: 10.2471/BLT.18.224295. Epub 2018 Dec 19.

Climate change, air pollution and noncommunicable diseases

論文タイトル

Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum [1], Annette Prüss-Ustün [1]

著者名

A1. 当館契約の電子ジャーナルであれば、閲覧できます。

「電子ジャーナル」をクリック

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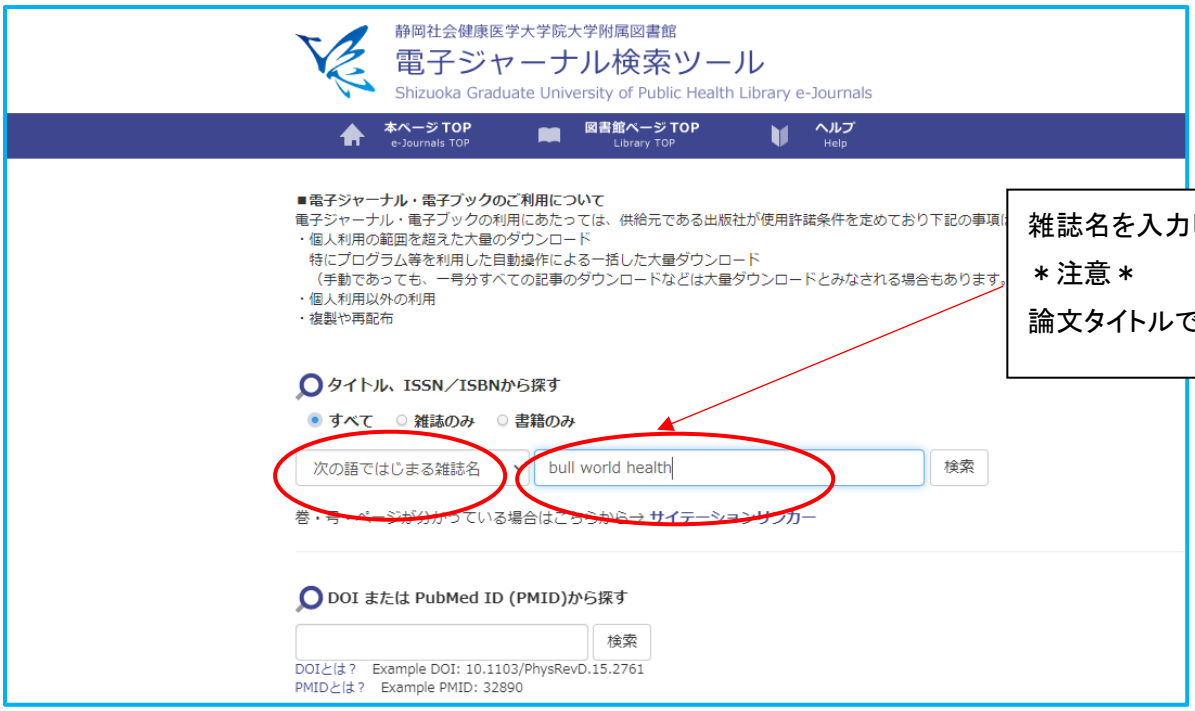

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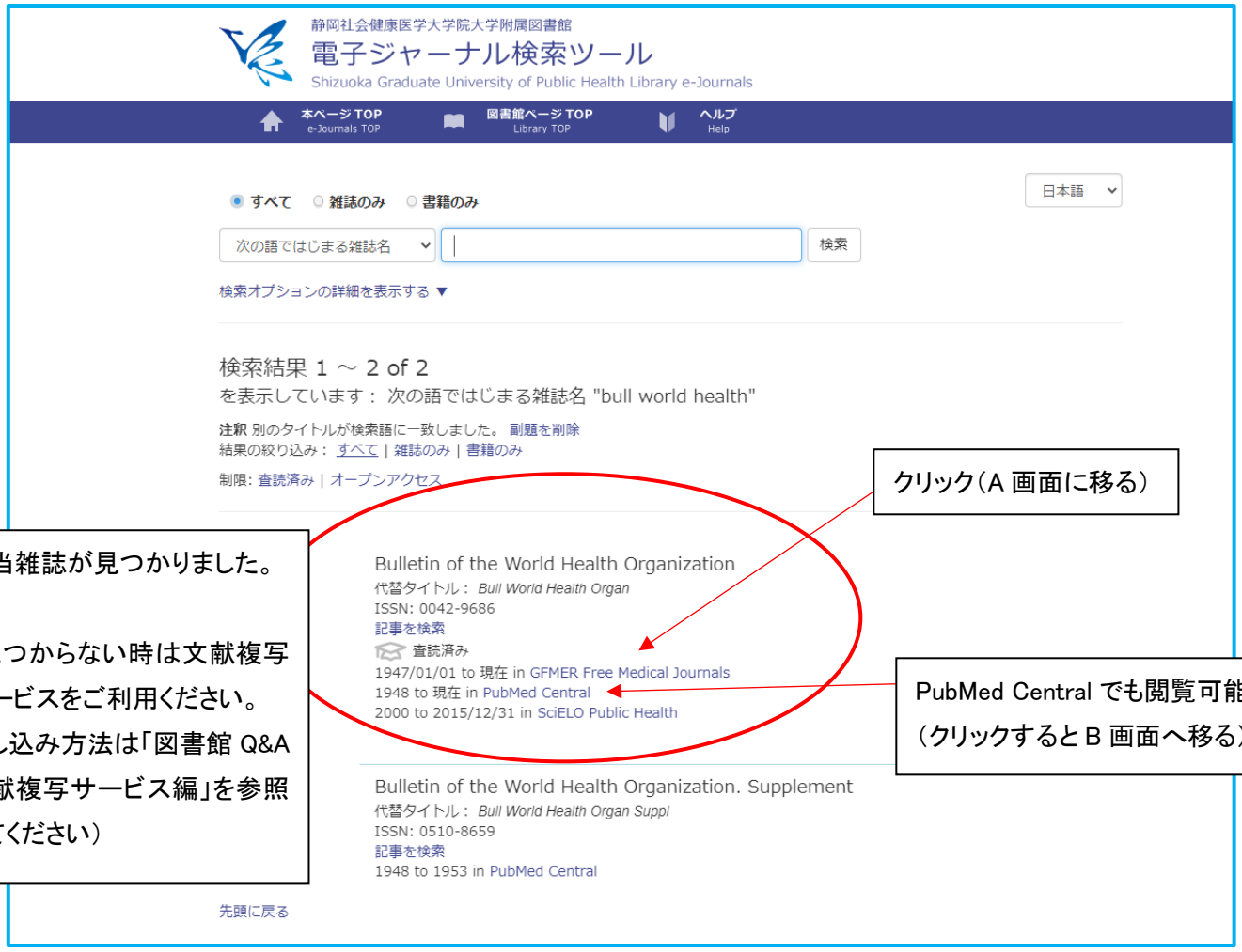

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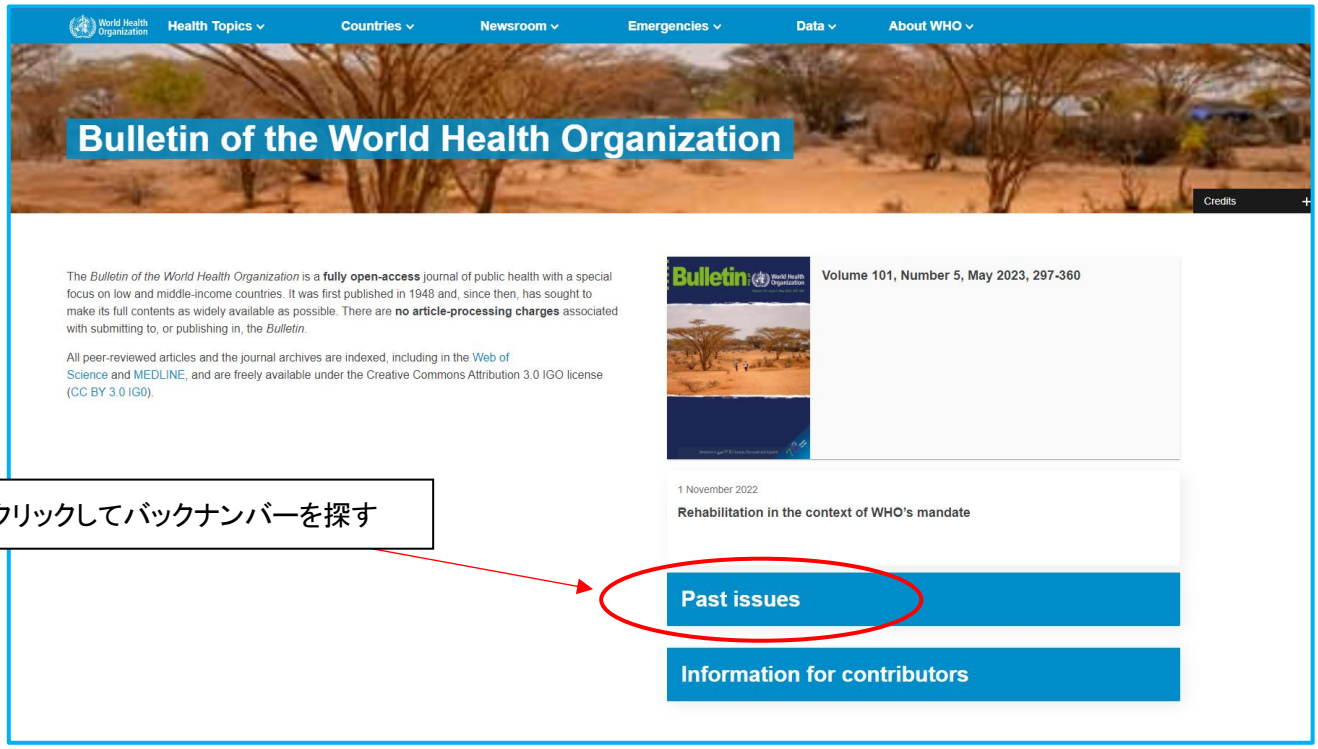

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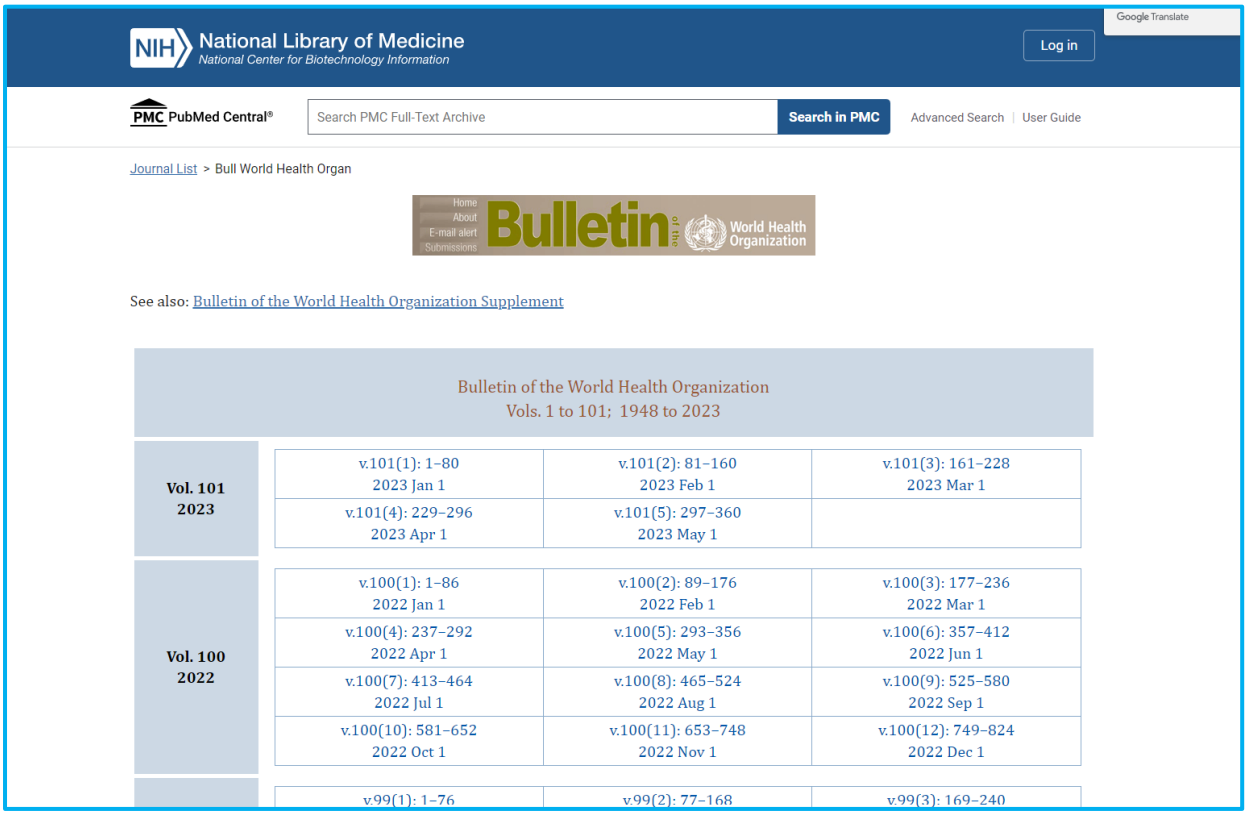
B.＜バックナンバー画面＞



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（2019 年 Vol.97(2) ）

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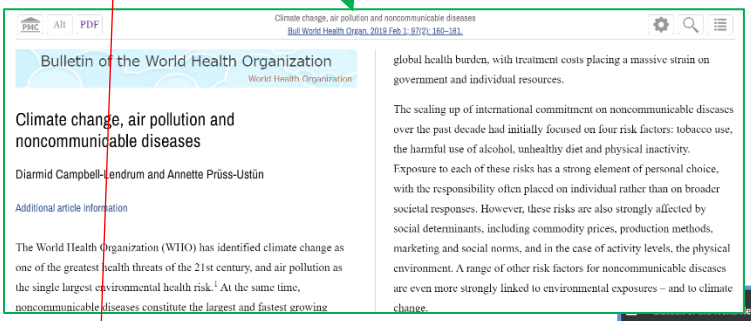
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Bulletin of the World Health Organization

Climate change, air pollution and noncommunicable diseases

Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum and Annette Prüss-Ustün

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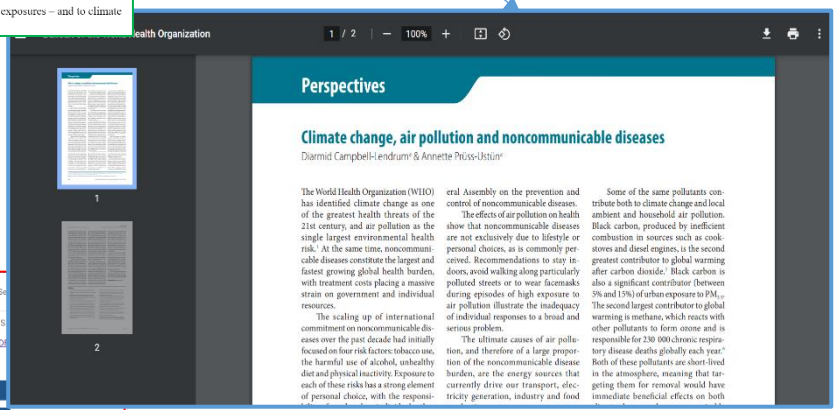
The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified climate change as one of the greatest health threats of the 21st century, and air pollution as the single largest environmental health risk.[1] At the same time, noncommunicable diseases constitute the largest and fastest growing global health burden,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


Perspectives

Climate change, air pollution and noncommunicable diseases

Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum & Annette Prüss-Ustün

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Climate change, air pollution and noncommunicable diseases

Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum[a] and Annette Prüss-Ustün[a]

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