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Other Limits: UK material prioritised

Search terms and notes:

**“climate change”, “climate emergency”, “global warming”, heatwave, drought, flooding
“public health”**

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Date(s) search carried out:	1 st February – 2 nd February 2023

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Achieving a step change in the health protection response to climate change - UK Health Security Agency

Type Web Page

Abstract The official blog of the UK Health Security Agency, providing expert insight on the organisation's work and all aspects of health security

Date 2022-10-18

URL <https://ukhsa.blog.gov.uk/2022/10/18/achieving-a-step-change-in-the-health-protection-response-to-climate-change/>

Accessed 31/01/2023, 15:46:29

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Attachments

Snapshot

Climate change and public health

Type Web Page

URL <https://nhsproviders.org/climate-change-and-public-health>

Accessed 31/01/2023, 13:47:24

Date Added 31/01/2023, 13:47:24

Attachments

Climate change and public health

COP26: what is the message for public health?

Type Journal Article

Author Jeffrey Masuda

Author Lindsay McLaren

Author Blake Poland

Date 02/2022

Short Title COP26

Library Catalogue DOI.org (Crossref)

URL <https://link.springer.com/10.17269/s41997-022-00608-w>

Accessed 01/02/2023, 11:32:27

Volume 113

Pages 1-5

Publication Canadian Journal of Public Health

DOI 10.17269/s41997-022-00608-w

Issue 1

Journal Abbr Can J Public Health

ISSN 0008-4263, 1920-7476

Date Added 01/02/2023, 11:32:27

Attachments

Masuda et al. - 2022 - COP26 what is the message for public health.pdf

How is the UK adapting to climate change? Spotlight on health

Type Journal Article

Author Elizabeth Rough

Author Sara Priestley

Abstract In the UK, health has been identified as one of the six priority areas in need of climate change adaptation policies, but also one of the sectors with “no plans” for long-term climate change. This Insight provides a short introduction to UK adaptation policy, with a spotlight on health.

Date 2020-06-24T05:23:35+00:00

Short Title How is the UK adapting to climate change?

Library Catalogue commonslibrary.parliament.uk

URL <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/how-is-the-uk-adapting-to-climate-change/>

Accessed 31/01/2023, 14:02:38

Date Added 31/01/2023, 14:02:38

Attachments

Snapshot

Mitigating climate change must be a priority for public health

Type Journal Article

Author The Lancet Public Health

Date 2021-09-01

Library Catalogue www.thelancet.com

URL [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468-2667\(21\)00190-0/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanpub/article/PIIS2468-2667(21)00190-0/fulltext)

Accessed 30/01/2023, 15:32:16

Extra Publisher: Elsevier PMID: 34418355

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DOI 10.1016/S2468-2667(21)00190-0

Issue 9

Journal Abbr The Lancet Public Health

ISSN 2468-2667

Date Added 30/01/2023, 15:32:16

Attachments

Full Text PDF

PubMed entry

Post COP26: legal action now part of public health's environment and climate change toolbox

Type Journal Article

Author David W Patterson

Author Richard Harvey

Author Vlatka Matkovic

Author Marlies Hesselman

Author Farhang Tahzib

Date 2022-08-01

Short Title Post COP26

Library Catalogue DOI.org (Crossref)

URL <https://academic.oup.com/eurpub/article/32/4/519/6596131>

Accessed 01/02/2023, 11:26:17

Volume 32

Pages 519-520

Publication European Journal of Public Health

DOI 10.1093/eurpub/ckac057

Issue 4

ISSN 1101-1262, 1464-360X

Date Added 01/02/2023, 11:26:17

Attachments

Patterson et al. - 2022 - Post COP26 legal action now part of public health.pdf

Public health and climate change: How are local authorities preparing for the health impacts of our changing climate?

Type Journal Article

Author Sarah C Woodhall

Author Owen Landeg

Author Sari Kovats

Abstract Local authorities have a crucial role in preparing for the impacts of climate change. However, the extent to which health impacts are being prioritized and acted on is not well understood. We investigated the role of public health in adapting to climate change through: (i) a content analysis of local authority climate change adaptation strategies in South West England and (ii) semi-structured telephone interviews with local authority public health consultants and sustainability officers and a regional Public Health England representative (n = 11). Adaptation strategies/plans varied in existence and scope. Public health consultants did not have an explicit remit for climate change adaptation, although related action often aligned with public health's emergency planning functions. Key barriers to health-related adaptation were financial constraints, lack of leadership and limited public and professional awareness about health impacts. Local authorities in South West England have differing approaches to tackling health impacts of climate change, and the prominence of public health arguments for adaptation varies. Improved public health intelligence, concise communications, targeted support, visible local and national leadership and clarity on economic costs and benefits of adaptation would be useful for local authorities in preparing for the health impacts of climate change.

Date 2021-06-01

Short Title Public health and climate change

Library Catalogue Silverchair

URL <https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdz098>

Accessed 30/01/2023, 15:52:06

Volume 43

Pages 425-432

Publication Journal of Public Health

DOI 10.1093/pubmed/fdz098

Issue 2

Journal Abbr Journal of Public Health

ISSN 1741-3842

Date Added 30/01/2023, 15:52:06

Attachments

Full Text PDF

Public health in a changing climate

Type Web Page

Abstract How far has the shift of public health into local government affected efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change in areas facing climate disadvantage?

Date 2016-05-10T09:03:46+01:00

URL <https://www.jrf.org.uk/report/public-health-changing-climate>

Accessed 01/02/2023, 10:06:24

Website Title JRF

Date Added 01/02/2023, 10:06:24

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Snapshot

The restructure of public health must not weaken our climate change response - The Health Foundation

Type Web Page

Abstract How can the government ensure that the new public health system is fit to respond to the growing threat of climate change? Genevieve Cameron and Anya Göpfert reflect on what is needed.

URL <https://www.health.org.uk/news-and-comment/blogs/the-restructure-of-public-health-must-not-weaken-our-climatechange-response>

Accessed 30/01/2023, 15:36:31

Date Added 30/01/2023, 15:36:31

Understanding national barriers to climate change adaptation for public health: a mixed-methods survey of national public health representatives

Type Journal Article

Author Hannah Marcus

Author Liz Hanna

Abstract Purpose To uncover the major government constraints to enactment and implementation of public health-targeted climate change adaptation (CCA) strategies in order to equip public health stakeholders and health advocates with the knowledge resources necessary to more effectively mobilize and support CCA for public health responses at the national level. Design/methodology/approach A mixed-methods online survey was distributed to the representatives of national public health associations and societies of 82 countries. The survey comprised 15 questions assessing national progress on CCA for public health and the effects of various institutional, economic/financial, technical and sociopolitical barriers on national adaptive capacity. Findings Survey responses from 11 countries indicated that national commitments to CCA for public health have increased markedly since prior assessments but significant shortcomings remain. The largest apparent barriers to progress in this domain were poor government coordination, lack of political will and inadequate adaptation finances. Originality/value This study is unique in relation to the prior literature on the topic in that it effectively captures an array of country-specific yet cross-cutting adaptation constraints across diverse national contexts. With a deepened understanding of the major determinants of national adaptive capacity, international actors can devise more effective, evidence-informed strategies to support national governments in responding to the health impacts of climate change.

Date 2020-01-01

Short Title Understanding national barriers to climate change adaptation for public health

Library Catalogue Emerald Insight

URL <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJHG-06-2020-0061>

Accessed 01/02/2023, 12:06:26

Extra Publisher: Emerald Publishing Limited

Volume 25

Pages 287-306

Publication International Journal of Health Governance

DOI 10.1108/IJHG-06-2020-0061

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ISSN 2059-4631

Date Added 01/02/2023, 12:06:27

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Snapshot

Understanding the health effects of climate change - UK Health Security Agency

Type Web Page

Abstract The official blog of the UK Health Security Agency, providing expert insight on the organisation's work and all aspects of health security

Date 2021-11-09

URL <https://ukhsa.blog.gov.uk/2021/11/09/understanding-the-health-effects-of-climate-change/>

Accessed 31/01/2023, 11:45:58

Date Added 31/01/2023, 11:45:58

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Snapshot

Visions for Change: Should public health be integrated into climate change policy? - Media Hopper Create

Type Web Page

URL https://media.ed.ac.uk/media/Visions+for+ChangeA+Should+public+health+be+integrated+into+climate+change+policyF/1_1uykok5j

Accessed 31/01/2023, 15:34:52

Date Added 31/01/2023, 15:34:52

Attachments

Visions for Change: Should public health be integrated into climate change policy? - Media Hopper Create

WHO should declare climate change a public health emergency | The BMJ

Type Web Page

URL <https://www.bmj.com/content/368/bmj.m797>

Accessed 31/01/2023, 15:52:21

Date Added 31/01/2023, 15:52:21

Attachments

WHO should declare climate change a public health emergency | The BMJ

COP26 and the impact of air pollution on public health and wellbeing, House of Commons, 2 November 2021 | Local Government Association

Type Web Page

Abstract Councils and Directors of Public Health are committed to making their local areas healthier places to live and are already delivering when it comes to tackling air pollution.

URL <https://www.local.gov.uk/parliament/briefings-and-responses/cop26-and-impact-airpollution-public-health-and-wellbeing-house>

Accessed 31/01/2023, 14:24:46

Date Added 31/01/2023, 14:24:46

Attachments

Snapshot

Flooding and Public Health in a Changing Climate

Type Book Section

Author Owen Landeg

Abstract Floods are the most frequent disaster worldwide. The public health consequences of flooding are significant and long-lasting. The health impacts of flooding can be segregated according to their typical onset from exposure to the flood event. Ascertaining the current level of risk is challenging due to the dynamic nature of flood risk and complexity of the health system, including health assets (i.e., hospitals) and the diffuse nature of some healthcare delivery such as domiciliary care. The resilience of healthcare systems is an emerging topic of international importance, reflecting concerns about the wide-ranging consequences for human health from climate change. Despite global efforts in climate change mitigation and ever-increasing ambitious Net Zero targets, an increase in future flood risk will still occur due to the changes already made. Managing and preventing the health effects of flooding can be considered in three stages: primary, secondary and tertiary prevention.

Date 2022

Library Catalogue Wiley Online Library

URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/9781119259350.ch4>

Accessed 31/01/2023, 13:41:06

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<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1002/9781119259350.ch4> DOI:
10.1002/9781119259350.ch4

Publisher John Wiley & Sons, Ltd

Pages 38-48

Book Title Hydrometeorological Extreme Events and Public Health

Date Added 31/01/2023, 13:41:06

Attachments

Snapshot

Heatwave Plan for England: Protecting health and reducing harm from severe heat and heatwaves

Type Journal Article

Library Catalogue Zotero

Date Added 31/01/2023, 15:11:43

Attachments

Heatwave Plan for England Protecting health and r.pdf

Public health air pollution impacts of pathway options to meet the 2050 UK Climate Change Act target: a modelling study

Type Journal Article

Author Martin L. Williams

Author Sean Beevers

Author Nutthida Kitwiroon

Author David Dajnak

Author Heather Walton

Author Melissa C. Lott

Author Steve Pye

Author Daniela Fecht

Author Mireille B. Toledano

Author Mike Holland

Abstract Background The UK's Climate Change Act 2008 (CCA; Great Britain. Climate Change Act 2008. Chapter 27. London: The Stationery Office; 2008) requires a reduction of 80% in carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions by 2050 on a 1990 base. This project quantified the impact of air pollution on health from four scenarios involving particulate matter of $\leq 2.5 \mu\text{m}$ (PM_{2.5}), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and ozone (O₃). Two scenarios met the CCA target: one with limited nuclear power build (nuclear replacement option; NRPO) and one with no policy constraint on nuclear (low greenhouse gas). Another scenario envisaged no further climate actions beyond those already agreed ('baseline') and the fourth kept 2011 concentrations constant to 2050 ('2011'). Methods The UK Integrated MARKAL-EFOM System (UKTM) energy system model was used to develop the scenarios and produce projections of fuel use; these were used to produce air pollutant emission inventories for Great Britain (GB) for each scenario. The inventories were then used to run the Community Multiscale Air Quality model 'air pollution model' to generate air pollutant concentration maps across GB, which then, combined with relationships between concentrations and health outcomes, were used to calculate the impact on health from the air pollution emitted in each scenario. This is a significant improvement on previous health impact studies of climate policies, which have relied on emissions changes. Inequalities in exposure in different socioeconomic groups were also calculated, as was the economic impact of the pollution emissions. Results Concentrations of NO₂ declined significantly because of a high degree of electrification of the GB road transport fleet, although the NRPO scenario shows large increases in oxides of nitrogen emissions from combined heat and power (CHP) sources. Concentrations of PM_{2.5} show a modest decrease by 2050, which would have been larger if it had not been for a significant increase in biomass (wood burning) use in the two CCA scenarios peaking in 2035. The metric quantifying long-term exposure to O₃ is projected to decrease, while the important short-term O₃ exposure metric increases. Large projected increases in future GB vehicle kilometres lead to increased non-exhaust PM_{2.5} and particulate matter of $\leq 10 \mu\text{m}$ emissions. The two scenarios which achieve the CCA target resulted in more life-years lost from long-term exposures to PM_{2.5} than in the baseline scenario. This is an opportunity lost and arises largely from the increase in biomass use, which is projected to peak in 2035. Reduced long-term exposures to NO₂ lead to many more life-years saved in the 'CCA-compliant' scenarios, but the association used may overestimate the effects of NO₂ itself. The more deprived populations are estimated currently to be exposed to higher concentrations than those less deprived, the contrast being largest for NO₂. Despite reductions in concentrations in 2050, the most socioeconomically deprived are still exposed to higher concentrations than the less deprived. Limitations Modelling of the atmosphere is always uncertain; we have shown the model to be acceptable through comparison with observations. The necessary complexity of the modelling system has meant that only a small number of scenarios were run. Conclusions We have established a system which can be used to explore a wider range of climate policy scenarios, including more European and global scenarios as well as local measures. Future work could explore wood burning in more detail, in terms of the sectors in which it might be burned and the spatial distribution of this across the UK. Further analyses of options for CHP could also be explored. Non-exhaust emissions from road transport are an important source of particles and emission factors are uncertain. Further research on this area coupled with our modelling would be a valuable area of research. Funding The National Institute for Health Research Public Health Research programme.

Date 2018/06/21

Library Catalogue www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk

URL <https://www.journalslibrary.nihr.ac.uk/phr/phr06070/>

Accessed 31/01/2023, 14:25:47

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DOI 10.3310/phr06070

Issue 7

ISSN ISSN: 2050-439X, ISSN: 2050-4381

Date Added 31/01/2023, 14:25:47

Attachments

Full Text PDF

Reducing harm from cold weather - local government's new public health role

Type Journal Article

Author Paul Ogden

Library Catalogue Zotero

URL <https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/reducing-harm-cold-weather-0e2.pdf>

Date Added 01/02/2023, 10:40:52

Attachments

Ogden - Reducing harm from cold weather - local government.pdf

Understanding the health effects of climate change - UK Health Security Agency

Type Web Page

Abstract The official blog of the UK Health Security Agency, providing expert insight on the organisation's work and all aspects of health security

Date 2021-11-09

URL <https://ukhsa.blog.gov.uk/2021/11/09/understanding-the-health-effects-of-climatechange/>

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Date Added 31/01/2023, 11:45:58

Attachments

Snapshot

Climate change and health scorecard: What are UK professional and regulatory health organizations doing to tackle the climate and ecological emergency?

Type Journal Article

Author Eleanor Cooke

Author Amelia Cussans

Author Alice Clack

Author Chester Cornford

Abstract Introduction Climate change is a health emergency. Health organizations have a responsibility to engage with this crisis via advocacy, education, research, divestment and by rapidly reducing their carbon emissions. This report aims to establish what progress has been made by UK health organizations and identify areas requiring further action. Methodology A cross-sectional survey examined four domains: internal operations; education and training; divestment; and advocacy. Scores were presented according to rank in scorecard format. Results 28 UK health organizations were asked to participate, with a 39% response rate. Total scores ranged from 13 to 41.75 out of 64 points. The Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health achieved the highest score (41.75) followed by the Royal College of Psychiatrists (39.5) and the Royal College of General Practitioners (38.5). Discussion Health organizations are well-placed to: educate their members on the health impacts of climate change; advocate for legal and political change; lead by example by enacting their own decarbonization plans and minimizing their carbon emissions; and by divesting financially from fossil fuels. Organizations showed varying levels of action, with many not participating or scoring poorly. However, there was evidence of some excellent work and growing levels of engagement. Conclusion This report identifies positive climate action alongside opportunities for growth among UK health organizations. Although considerable advances are being made, these are not to the scale or speed required to secure a liveable future for all. We hope that this work will support organizations in taking further action.

Date 2022-10-01

Library Catalogue ScienceDirect

URL <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2667278222000530>

Accessed 31/01/2023, 09:26:11

Volume 8

Pages 100164

Publication The Journal of Climate Change and Health

DOI 10.1016/j.joclim.2022.100164

Journal Abbr The Journal of Climate Change and Health

ISSN 2667-2782

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Attachments

ScienceDirect Snapshot

Flooding and Public Health in a Changing Climate

Type Book Section

Author Owen Landeg

Abstract Floods are the most frequent disaster worldwide. The public health consequences of flooding are significant and long-lasting. The health impacts of flooding can be segregated according to their typical onset from exposure to the flood event. Ascertaining the current level of risk is challenging due to the dynamic nature of flood risk and complexity of the health system, including health assets (i.e., hospitals) and the diffuse nature of some healthcare delivery such as domiciliary care. The resilience of healthcare systems is an emerging topic of international importance, reflecting concerns about the wide-ranging consequences for human health from climate change. Despite global efforts in climate change mitigation and ever-increasing ambitious Net Zero targets, an increase in future flood risk will still occur due to the changes already made. Managing and preventing the health effects of flooding can be considered in three stages: primary, secondary and tertiary prevention.

Date 2022

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URL <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/9781119259350.ch4>

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Pages 38-48

Book Title Hydrometeorological Extreme Events and Public Health

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Snapshot

Public Health England's 2020 sustainable development report

Type Journal Article

Date 2020

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URL https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/939944/PHE_annual_sustainability_report_20

Date Added 01/02/2023, 12:02:24

Attachments

The effects on public health of climate change adaptation responses: a systematic review of evidence from low- and middleincome countries

Type Journal Article
Author Pauline F D Scheelbeek
Author Alan D Dangour
Author Stephanie Jarmul
Author Grace Turner
Author Anne J Sietsma
Author Jan C Minx
Author Max Callaghan
Author Idowu Ajibade
Author Stephanie E Austin
Author Robbert Biesbroek
Author Kathryn J Bowen
Author Tara Chen
Author Katy Davis
Author Tim Ensor
Author James D Ford
Author Eranga K Galappaththi
Author Elphin T Joe
Author Issah J Musah-Surugu
Author Gabriela Nagle Alverio
Author Patricia Nayna Schwerdtle
Author Pratik Pokharel
Author Eunice A Salubi
Author Giulia Scarpa
Author Alcade C Segnon
Author Mariella Siña
Author Sienna Templeman
Author Jiren Xu
Author Carol Zavaleta-Cortijo
Author Lea Berrang-Ford

Abstract Abstract Climate change adaptation responses are being developed and delivered in many parts of the world in the absence of detailed knowledge of their effects on public health. Here we present the results of a systematic review of peer-reviewed literature reporting the effects on health of climate change adaptation responses in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). The review used the 'Global Adaptation Mapping Initiative' database (comprising 1682 publications related to climate change adaptation responses) that was constructed through systematic literature searches in Scopus, Web of Science and Google Scholar (2013–2020). For this study, further screening was performed to identify studies from LMICs reporting the effects on human health of climate change adaptation responses. Studies were categorised by study design and data were extracted on geographic region, population under investigation, type of adaptation response and reported health effects. The review identified 99 studies (1117 reported outcomes), reporting evidence from 66 LMICs. Only two studies were ex ante formal evaluations of climate change adaptation responses. Papers reported adaptation responses related to flooding, rainfall, drought and extreme heat, predominantly through behaviour change, and infrastructural and technological improvements. Reported (direct and intermediate) health outcomes included reduction in infectious disease incidence, improved access to water/sanitation and improved food security. All-cause mortality was rarely reported, and no papers were identified reporting on maternal and child health. Reported maladaptations were predominantly related to widening of inequalities and unforeseen co-harms. Reporting and publication-bias seems likely with only 3.5% of all 1117 health outcomes reported to be negative. Our review identified some evidence that climate change adaptation responses may have benefits for human health but the overall paucity of evidence is concerning and represents a major missed opportunity for learning. There is an urgent need for greater focus on the funding, design, evaluation and standardised reporting of the effects on health of climate change adaptation responses to enable evidence-based policy action.

Date 2021-07-01

Library Catalogue DOI.org (Crossref)

URL <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/ac092c>

Accessed 01/02/2023, 09:34:48

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DOI 10.1088/1748-9326/ac092c

Issue 7

Journal Abbr Environ. Res. Lett.

ISSN 1748-9326

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Attachments

Scheelbeek et al. - 2021 - The effects on public health of climate change ada.pdf