

Health and Climate Change in Iberian Peninsula: is food missing in the equation?

Saúde e Alterações Climáticas na Península Ibérica: está a alimentação fora da equação?

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19th November. 2020



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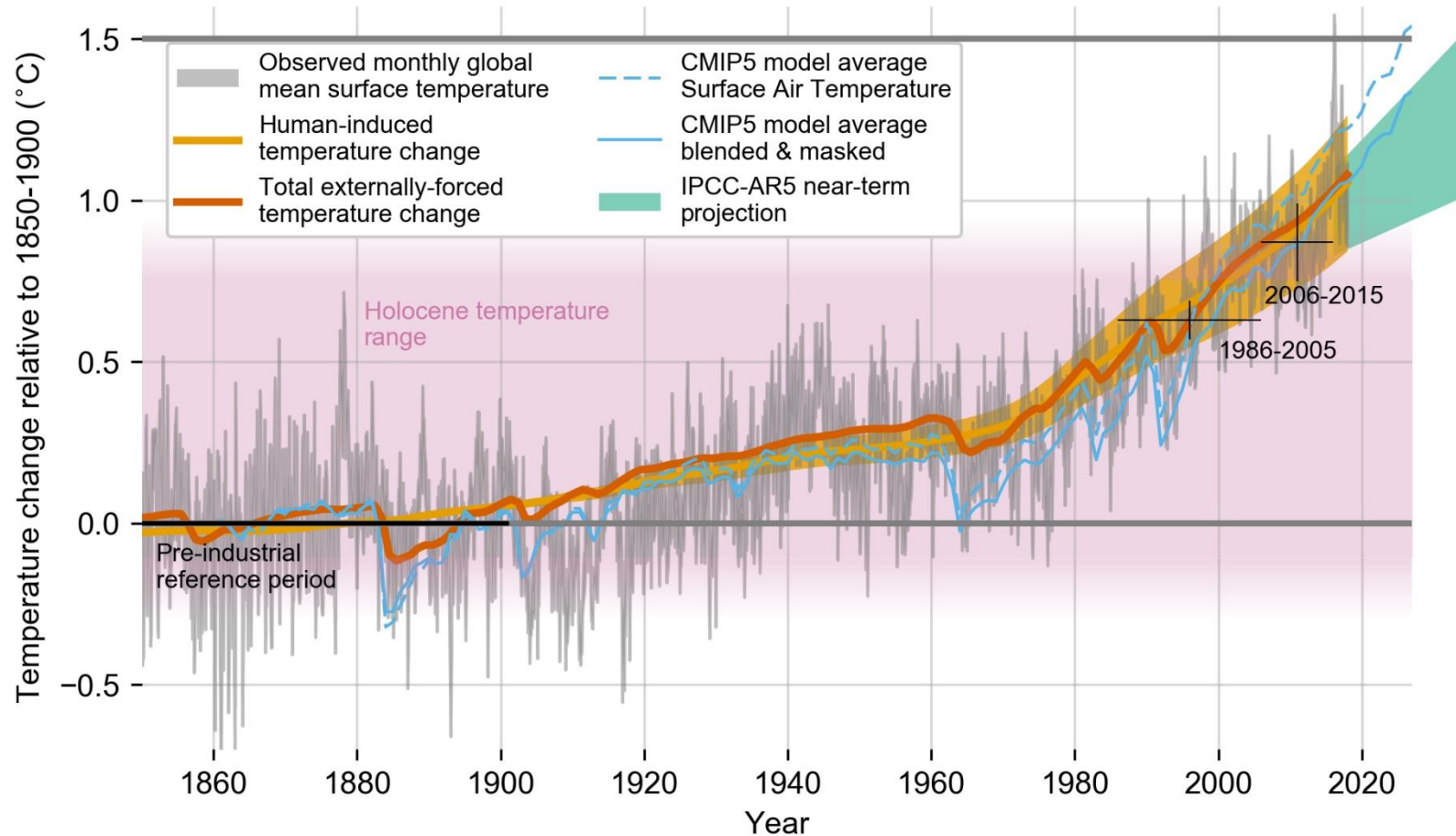
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Outline

- Climate change: what is changing?
- Climate change: is impacting health? and food?
- Climate change & Food contaminants (Mycotoxins)
- Consequences for Iberian Peninsula
- Mitigation and adaptation strategies

Climate change – what is changing?



Evolution of global mean surface temperature (GMST) over the period of instrumental observations

Climate change & extreme events & health

Record Heat Scorches Western Europe Countries Cope with June Extremes



World Weather Attribution (WWA), June 2017

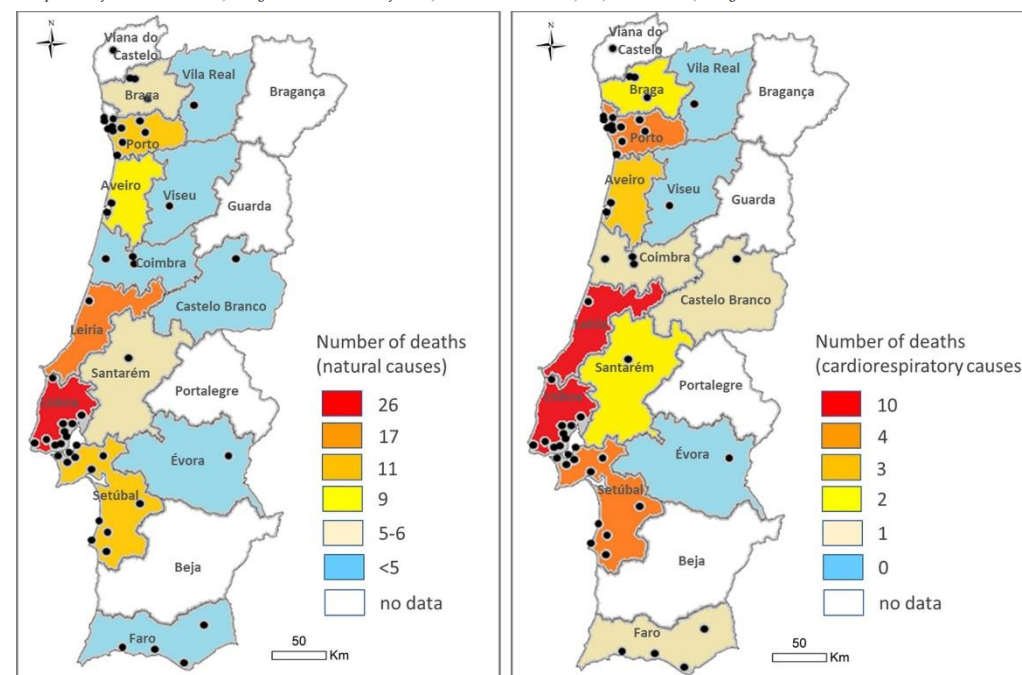


Population exposure to particulate-matter and related mortality due to the Portuguese wildfires in October 2017 driven by storm Ophelia



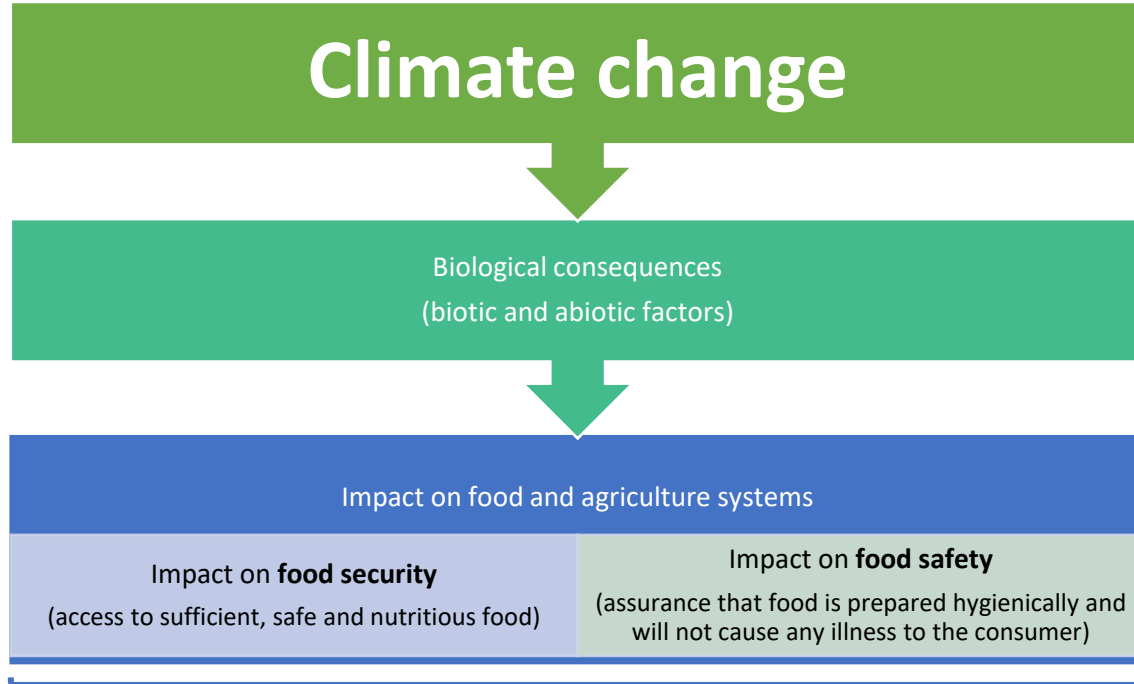
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(Left) Number of natural deaths attributable to PM₁₀ from the wildfires of October 2017 in Portugal; additional information in SM1.
 (Right) Number of cardiorespiratory deaths attributable to PM₁₀ from the wildfires of October 2017 in Portugal

Climate change – different health impacts



Assunção et al., 2020

- Climate change → possible food safety impacts

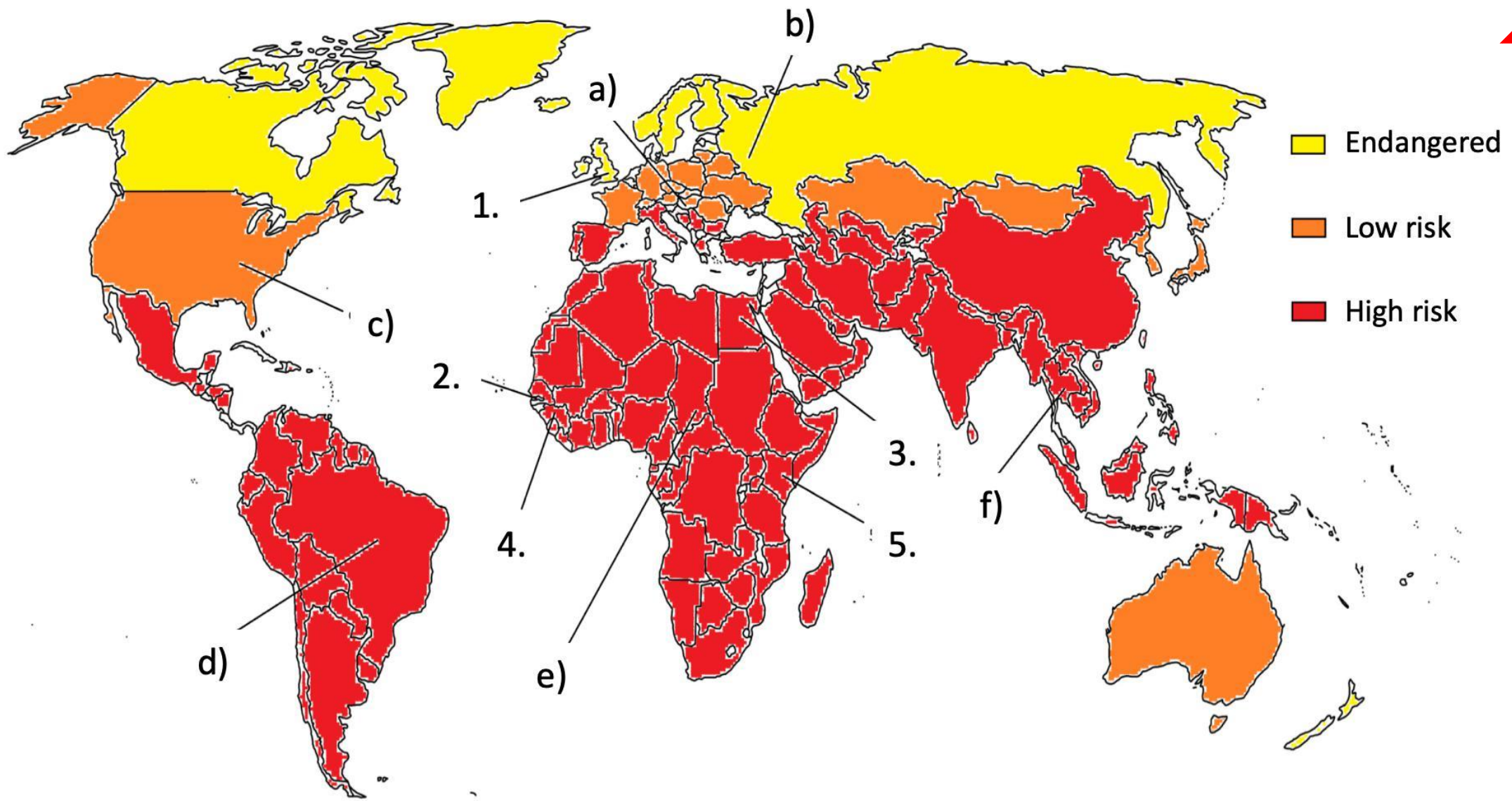
- Foodborne Disease Agents (Bacteria, Viruses and Parasitic)



- Zoonosis and animal diseases

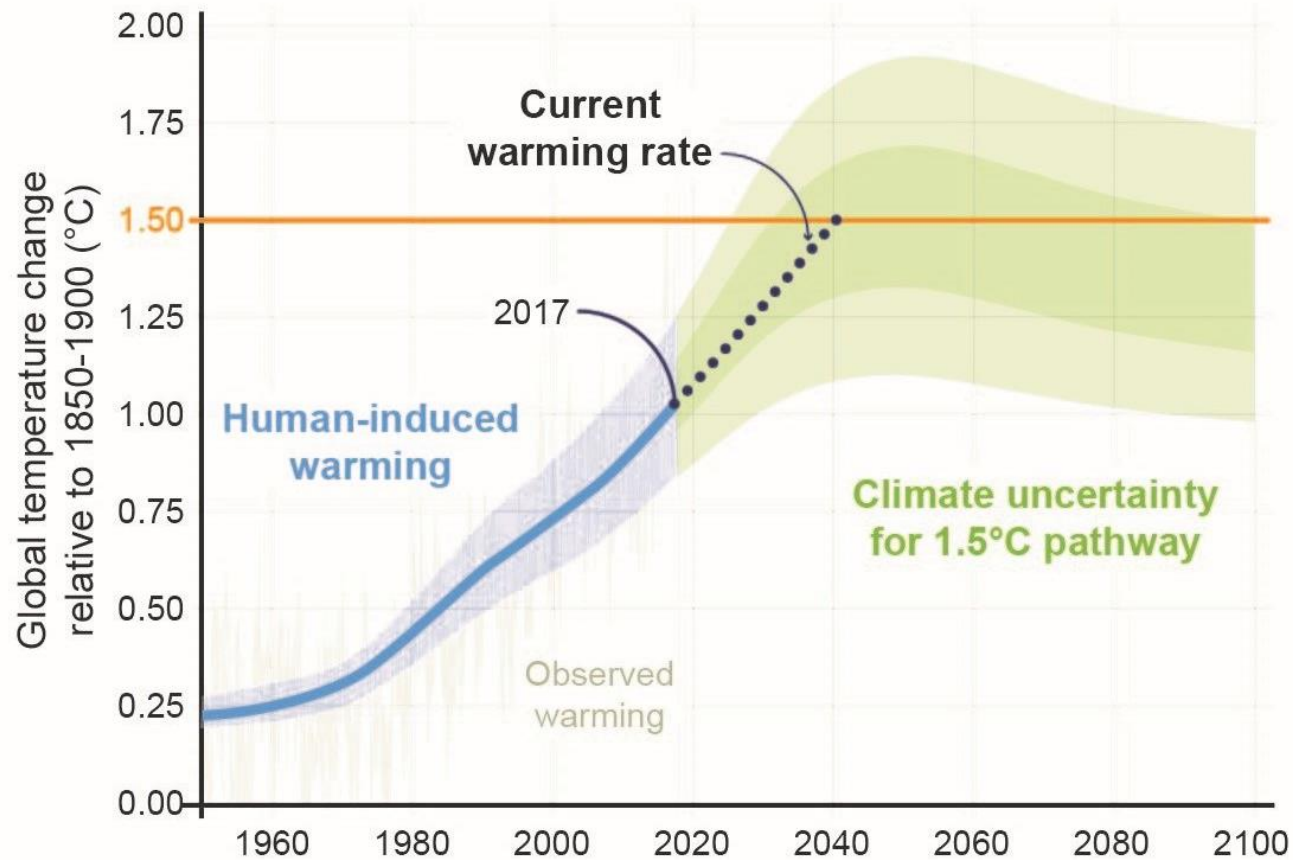
- **Toxicogenic Fungi and Mycotoxin Contamination**

- Naturally occurring toxins produced by fungi, affecting humans and animals
- Food & feed are considered the main exposure sources



Ráduly et al., 2020

How close are we to “dangerous temperatures”?



Human-induced warming reached approximately **1°C** above pre-industrial levels in **2017**

At the present rate, global temperatures would reach **1.5°C** around **2040**

Trade-Offs between mitigation and adaptation strategies to reduce the consequences of climate change

1. Prevention of mycotoxin contamination
 - Complete prevention → is not feasible (natural contamination)
2. Surveillance and Monitoring – human, animal, food and environment
 - Detection of biomarkers/metabolites in populations → measure of exposure to toxins
3. Predictive modelling
 - Generate crucial information to manage risk by all the stakeholders, including farmers
4. Maintenance of safe food stocks
 - Food insecurity → consumption of unfit food
 - Good quality and secure storage food products
5. Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
 - Revised GAP for problematic crops
 - Production and consumption of alternative crops
6. Public/consumers information
 - Mycotoxins are not understood by the public as an invisible threat → difficult to publicize effectively
7. Investment in scientific and technical capacities
 - Better understanding of problems and new approaches for dealing with them



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Gracias

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Děkuji

Ngiyabonga
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Thanks

Danke

choukrane

tānu

Xièxiè

Grazie

Diolch

Gratias ago tibi

Mahalo

Nandri

Paldies

Y

Arigatô

Спаси́би

Merci

Nandri

terima kasih

faleminderit

shukran

O

Gràcies

Dhanyavād

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