





ZDRAVÍ A KLIMA: PROPOJENÉ NÁDOBY, O KTERÝCH ZATÍM MLUVÍME JEN MÁLO

Anna Kšírová

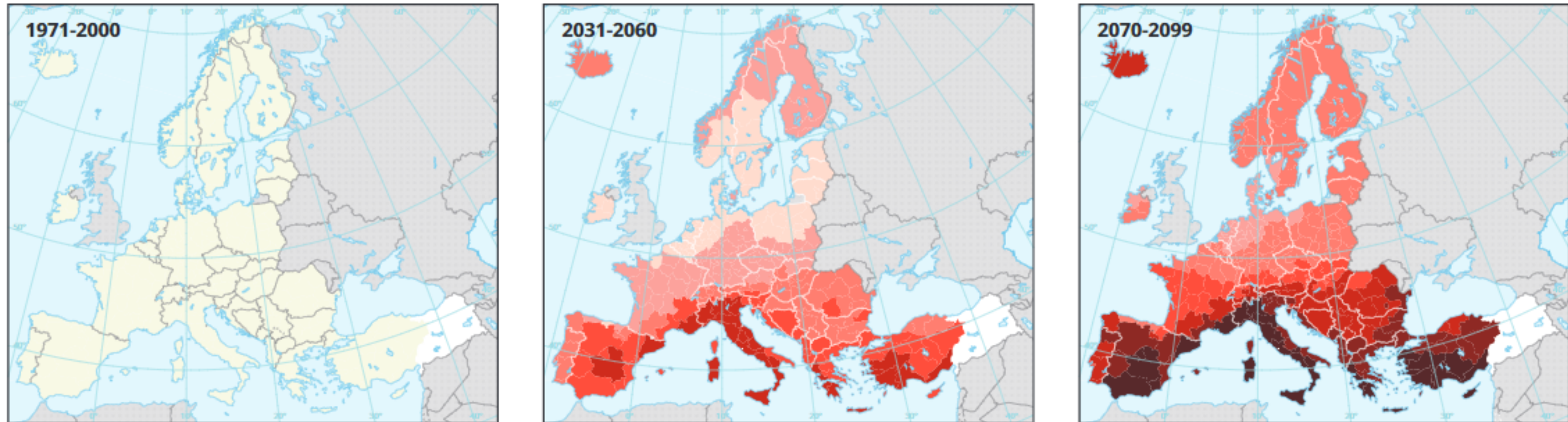
V L N Y H O R K A
J A K O P Ř Í K L A D
Z D R A V O T N Í H O R I Z I K A

"Evropa je "hotspot" vln veder, protože v posledních 42 letech vykazuje třikrát až čtyřikrát rychlejší nárůst (vln horka) než zbytek severních středních šířek."

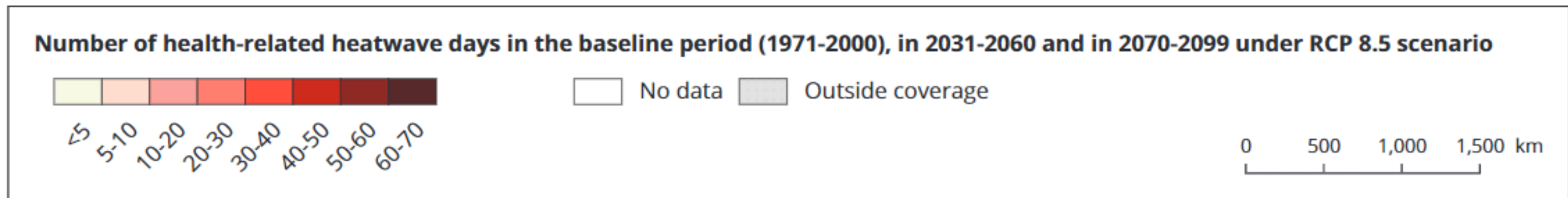
Rousi et al, Nature Communications 2022 <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41467-022-31432-y>

Map 3.1

Number of health-related heatwave days in the baseline period (1971-2000), 2031-2060 and 2070-2099 under RCP 8.5 scenario



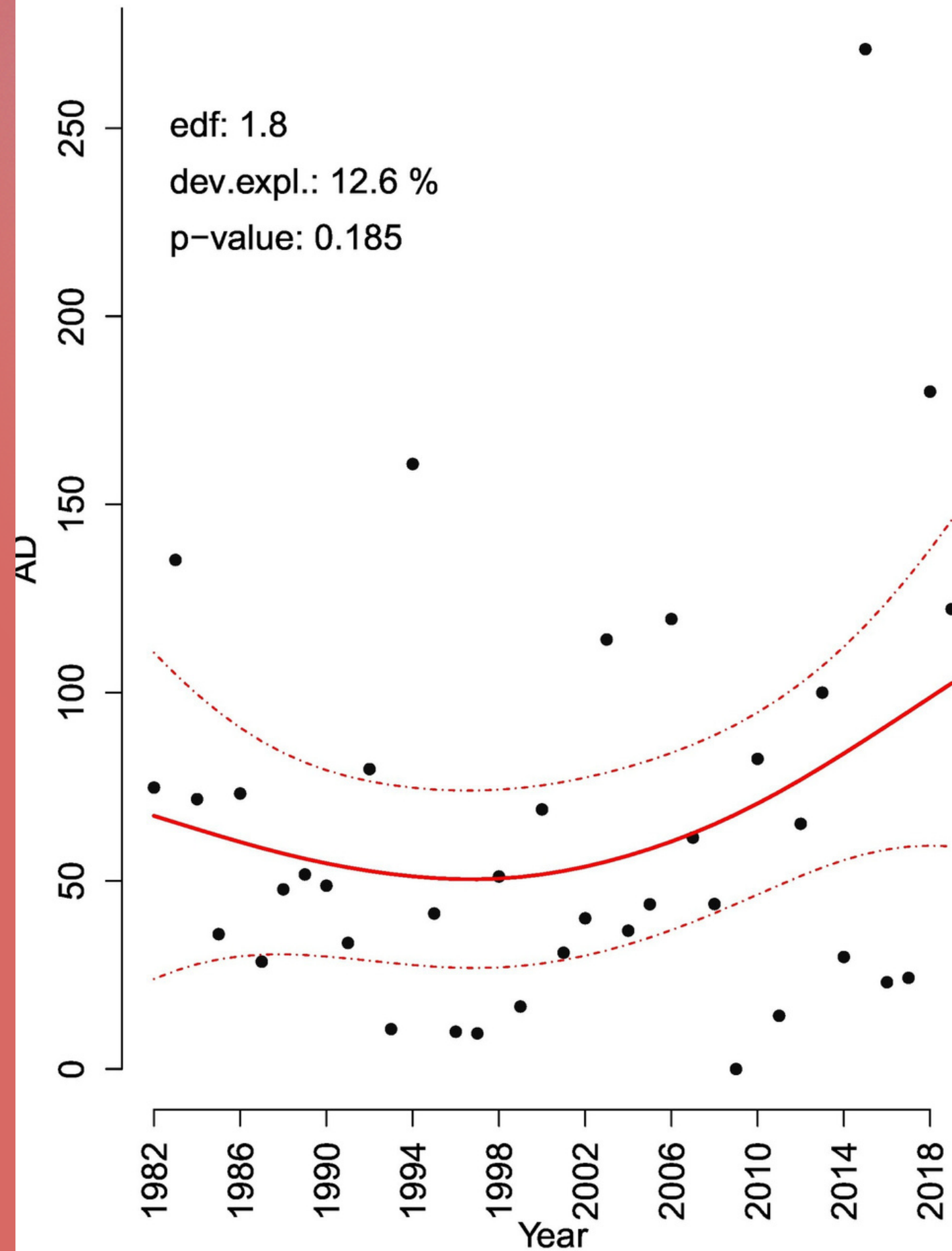
Reference data: ©ESRI



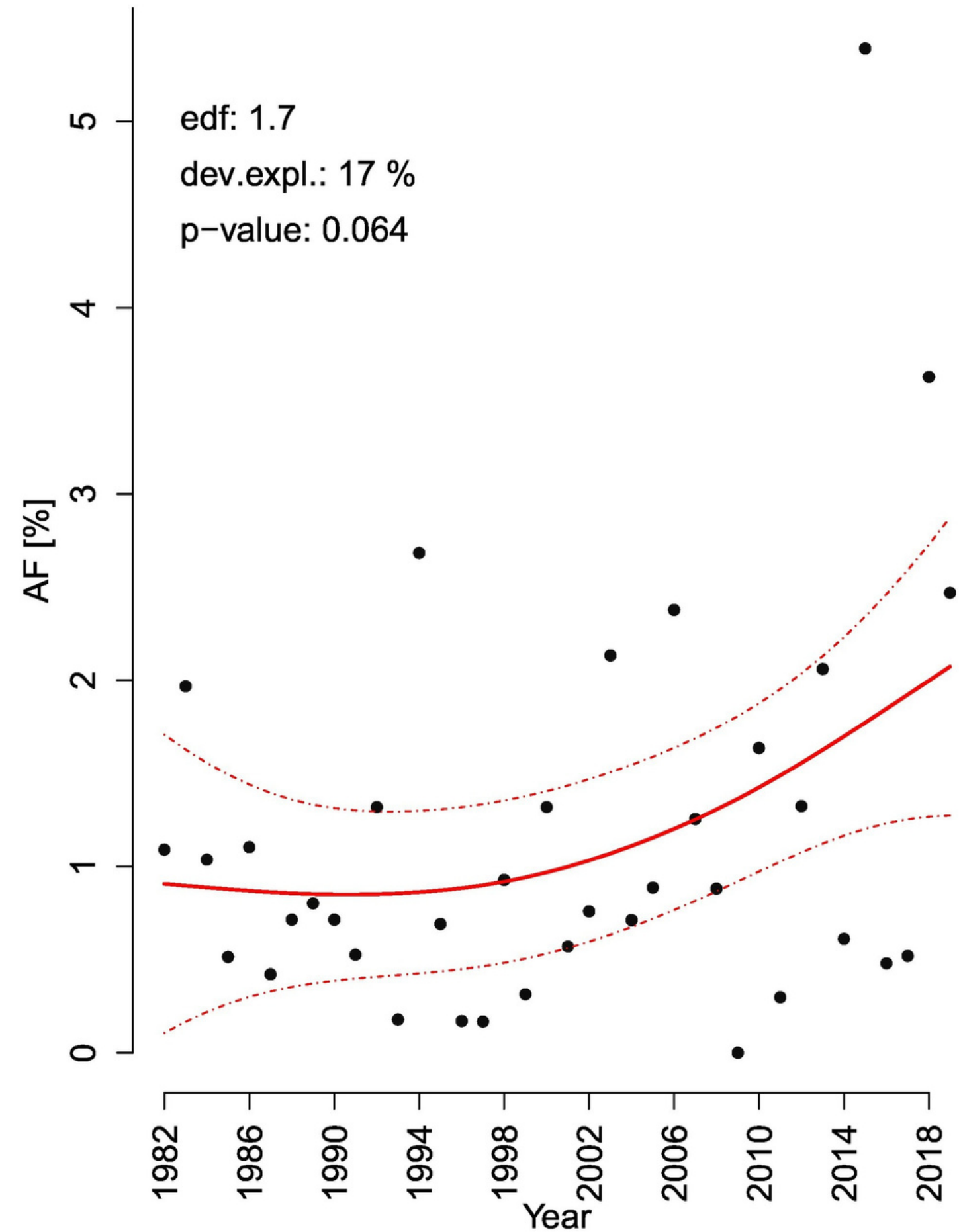
Notes: A health-related heatwave is a period of at least two consecutive days on which the maximum apparent temperature (T_{appmax}) exceeds the 90th percentile of T_{appmax} and the minimum temperature (T_{min}) exceeds the 90th percentile of T_{min} . The apparent temperature is a measure of relative discomfort due to combined heat and high humidity. Health-related heatwaves are calculated for June, July and August.

Source: Climate-ADAPT (2022a).

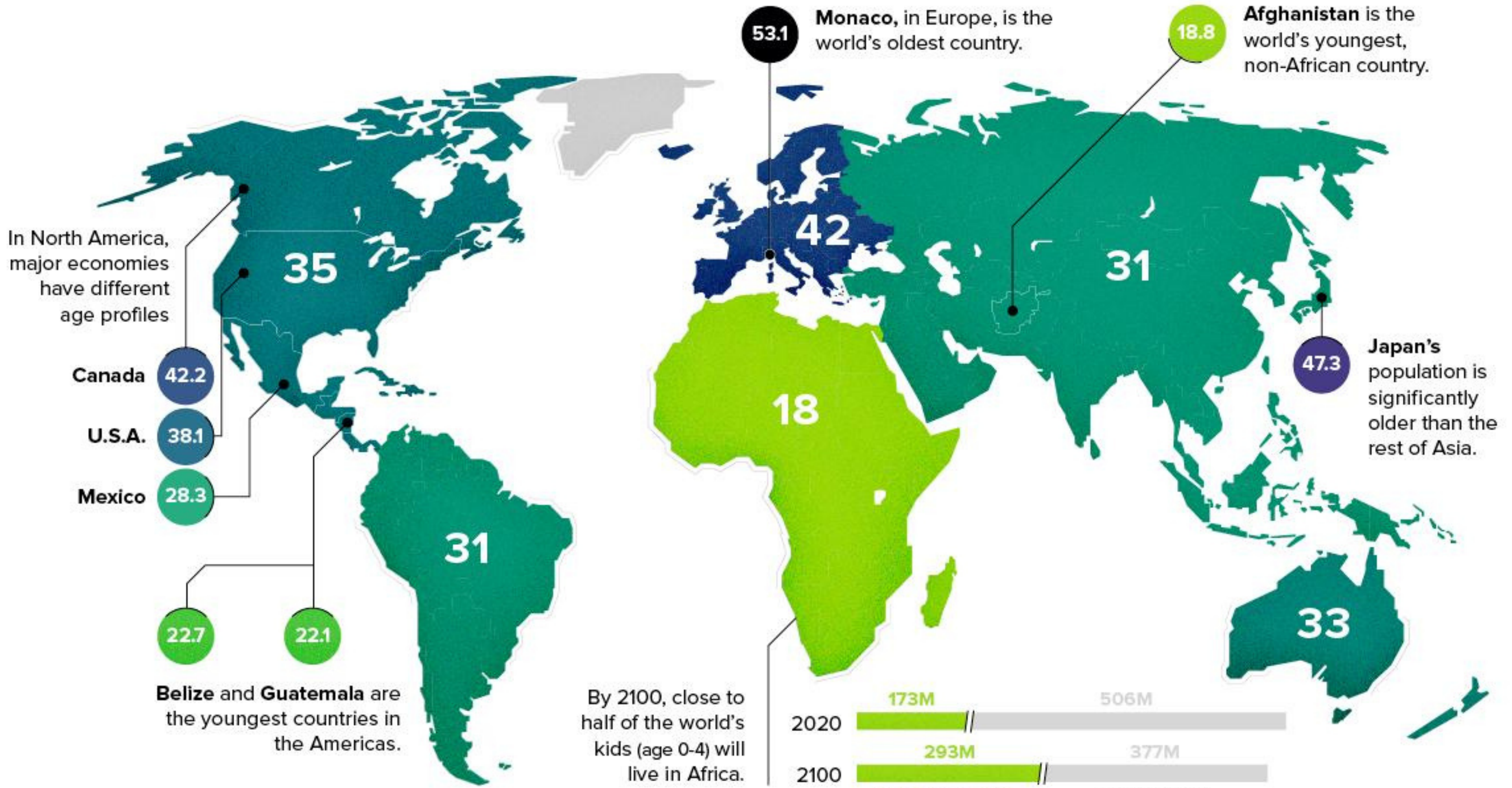
Heat-attributable deaths per year



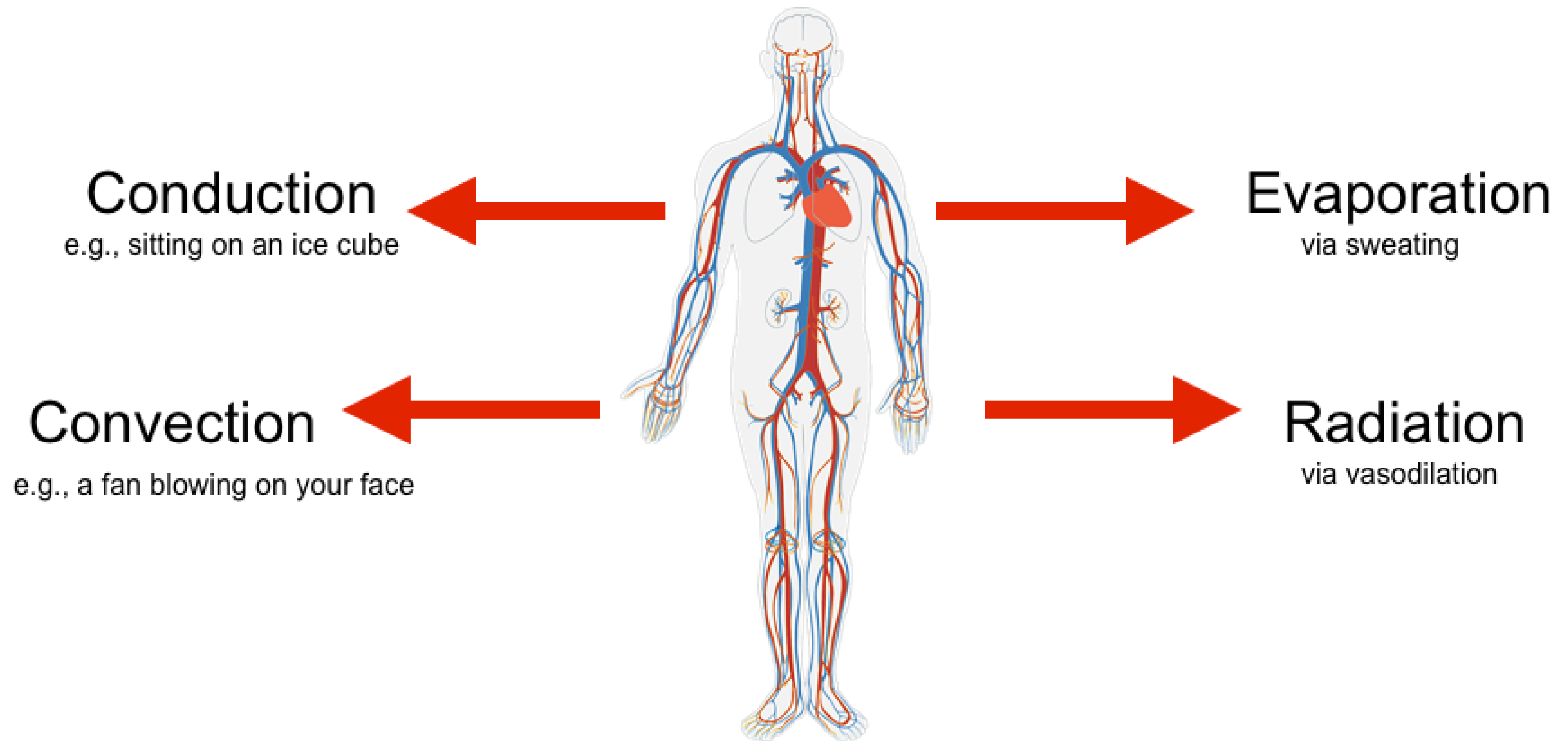
Heat-attributable fraction per year



MEDIAN AGE



JAK SE ČLOVĚK BRÁNÍ PŘEHŘÁTÍ?



**P R O K O H O J S O U V L N Y
H O R K A Z V L Á Š Ť
N E B E Z P E Č N É ?**



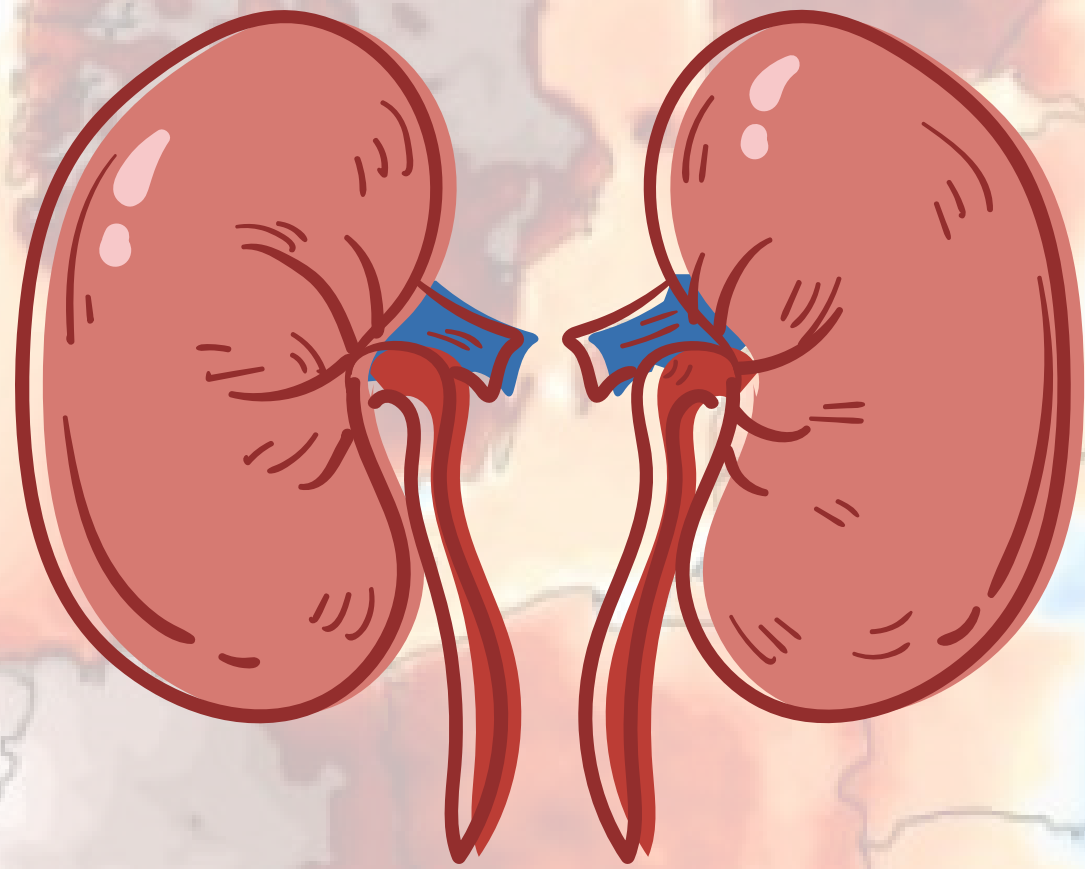
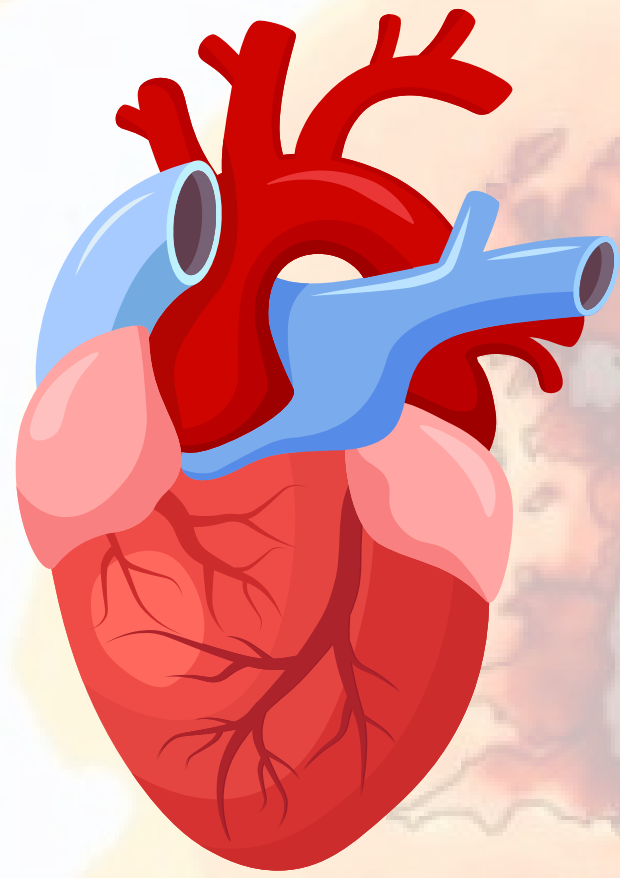




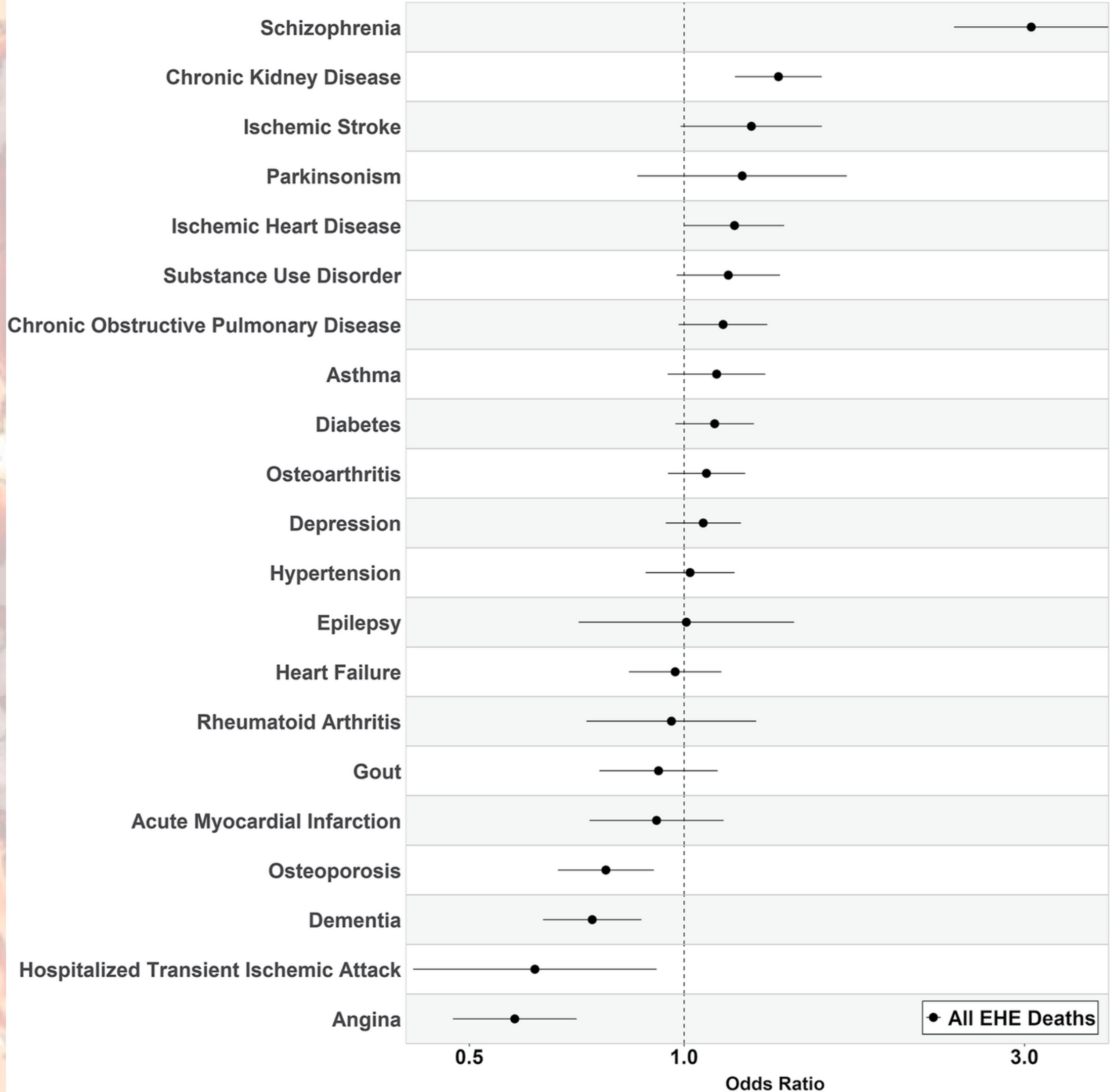








**Lee, M. et al: Chronic Diseases
Associated With Mortality in British
Columbia, Canada During the 2021
Western North America Extreme
Heat Event, GeoHealth 2023**



JAK MŮŽEME
ZVÝŠIT ODOLNOST
ZRANITELNÝCH?



J E H O R K O J E D I N Ý
P R O B L É M ?

D Ě Ě K U J I

A N N A . K S I R O V A @ G M A I L . C O M