Talk to Your Patients about

Extreme Weather Events and Health Impacts

Precipitation, hail, floods, drought, heat events, and wildfires are expected to become more frequent and severe due to climate change. These extreme weather events will negatively impact human health and well-being, property, the surrounding environment, infrastructure, and ecosystem services. These hazards can negatively impact mental and physical health. Review this information and share with your patients.

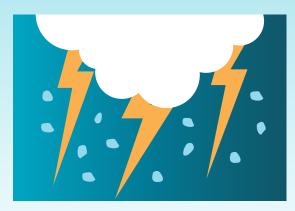
Takeaways for Healthcare Providers, Hospitals, and Clinics

- Ensure that generators and critical infrastructure are located in areas protected from severe weather or flooding.²
- Review emergency plans and consider disproportionately impacted regions of your community.³ The FEMA National Risk Index can help you understand the factors shaping your region's risk profile.⁴
- Healthcare systems should increase assistance to populations that
 are at disproportionate risk during disasters.^{5,6} Increasing access
 to mobile health services and telemedicine can ensure that primary
 healthcare needs are addressed during these challenges.⁷ Integrating
 screening questions for unmet social needs and mental health can
 help you identify patients who may be disproportionately impacted.⁸
- Consider preemptively addressing healthcare needs such as refilling medications and oxygen tanks and scheduling dialysis sessions for patients with chronic conditions.^{3, 7, 9}

Advice for Your Patients

- Tell patients to prepare for emergencies in advance.¹⁰ When extreme weather is in the forecast, suggest patients prepare an emergency 3-day water supply for each person and pet in their home.¹¹
- 2. Ensure patients know shelter locations, evacuation routes, how to receive warnings, and how to operate generators safely.^{10, 12, 13}
- 3. Encourage wearing a medical alert bracelet or other identification. 14
- 4. Encourage people with disabilities to sign up for Smart 911 or similar registries. 15

Accessible link: https://www.cdc.gov/climate-health/index.html



Populations at Greater Risk¹

- Infants and children
- Pregnant women
- Adults over 65 years old
- Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC)*
- People experiencing homelessness
- People with lower incomes
- Rural populations
- Outdoor workers
- People living in mobile homes
- · People with disabilities
- People with mental health conditions
- People with chronic health conditions
- * BIPOC refers to racial and ethnic communities, such as Black, Indigenous, Asian, Latino/ Hispanic, and Middle Eastern



Climate Change Medical Factsheets Footnotes

Accessible link: https://www.cdc.gov/climate-health/index.html

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