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INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE CONDITIONS ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

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ABSTRACT

The article examines the impact of climate change on children's health. Climate change is caused by an increase in greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. The impact of climate on children's health can be varied and includes risks associated with heat stress, allergies, infectious diseases, and many other aspects.

KEY WORDS: *climate, planet, atmosphere, fuels, energy, stress, allergy.*

In recent decades, climate change on the planet has become obvious. The life of all inhabitants of the Earth directly depends on the state of the climate. Climate change is caused by an increase in the amount of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. Greenhouse gases trap heat in the atmosphere, increasing the temperature of the air and ocean. They mainly arise from the combustion of fossil fuels, such as coal, oil and gas. The main sources of greenhouse gas emissions include energy, industry, transport, construction and agriculture.

Economic calculations show that if the growth rates of modern energy based on burning fossil fuels continue in the future, the Earth's climate will change towards warming. Therefore, the problem of global warming on our planet is extremely urgent.

Global warming affects children both directly and indirectly. Children are more vulnerable to the human impacts of global warming than adults. The World Health Organization estimates that 88% of the current global burden of disease is attributable to global warming affecting children under 5 years of age. The Lancet review on health and climate change categorizes children as the most vulnerable to climate change. Children are physically more vulnerable to climate change in all its forms. Climate change affects a child’s physical health and well-being.

Global warming increases the concentration of ground-level ozone in the air, one of the main components of smog. Ground-level ozone is associated with a variety of health conditions, including decreased lung function, increased asthma attacks, and an increase in premature deaths. Climate change can increase the concentration of pollen. According to the WHO, pollen-related allergic rhinitis affects 10 to 30% of all adults worldwide and up to 40% of children.

Climate change is increasing rainfall, which can lead to flooding in some areas. Flooding has been linked to outbreaks of waterborne infections, such as diarrheal diseases, hepatitis A and E, and airborne infections.

Climate factors play an important role in children's health because children may be more vulnerable to changes in the environment. The impact of climate on children's health can be varied and includes risks associated with heat stress, allergies, infectious diseases and many other aspects.

Ученые, занимающиеся изучением климата, нашли зависимость влияния деятельности человека на изменение погодных условий, и, как следствие – глобальное потепление.

Global warming is an increase in the average temperature of the Earth, mainly caused by human activity

Global warming affects children both directly and indirectly. Children are more vulnerable to the effects of global warming on people than adults. The World Health Organization estimates that 88% of the current global burden of disease is due to global warming affecting children under 5 years of age

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Climate conditions play a significant role in shaping the health and functional indicators of children. Climate deviations can affect physiological processes, the body's adaptation and the ability of children to be physically active.

Children are physically more vulnerable to climate change in all its forms. Climate change affects a child's physical health and well-being.

The effects of climate change fall into two main categories: direct or indirect, immediate or delayed. The impact on a child's physical health includes: deaths and injuries, heat illness, exposure to environmental toxins; infectious diseases and other illnesses that occur at higher temperatures.

There has also been a significant increase in mental health and learning problems such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression and anxiety, sleep disorders, cognitive deficits and learning difficulties. In addition to physical impacts, there are psychological and mental health factors that threaten a child's well-being.

Children are vulnerable to the lack of basic natural resources caused by natural phenomena such as drought and flooding. It is estimated that children bear 88% of the global burden of disease due to climate change. The real threat is in disadvantaged areas that already suffer from environmental problems. This will lead to various diseases, disabilities, and high levels of child mortality.

Thus, climate change, along with other natural and anthropogenic factors, has a variety of impacts on children's health. The health effects of climate change on children include increased respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, injuries, infectious diseases, and threats to mental health. Therefore, addressing climate change is critical, especially when it comes to its impact on children.

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