HEALTH

In their 2018 study, Lung and colleagues outlined four crucial research areas for enhancing health adaptation strategies in the face of climate change. These include developing a comprehensive early warning system for assessing the health impacts of climate change, investigating co-benefit health adaptation strategies that simultaneously mitigate climate change and improve health outcomes, creating and evaluating new health education or health promotion tools tailored to the unique challenges posed by climate change, and strengthening the scientific foundation of indigenous climate change and health adaptation research. Among them, the most urgent need is to establish a predictive model and evaluation tool for assessing the health impacts of climate change (Table).

Table Adverse Health Impacts Associated with Climate Change

Climatic Characteristics	Physical Conditions	Adverse Health Impacts
Temperature variation	Extreme high temperature	Dehydration Increased total cardiovascular disease incidence and mortality rate Atrial fibrillation Increased prevalence of ischemic heart disease Increased myocardial infarction morbidity and mortality rates Increased visits for heatstroke Increased prevalence of ischemic stroke Increased total respiratory disease incidence and mortality rate Increased prevalence of COPD Adverse effects on mental health
	Extreme low temperature	Increased total cardiovascular disease mortality rate Increased total respiratory disease incidence and mortality rate
Precipitation variation	Waterborne diseases	Ocular infections Respiratory tract infections Gastrointestinal diseases Allergic dermatitis Varied seasonal and geographical distribution of infectious diseases
Combined temperature and precipitation variation	Temperature and humidity variation	Vector-borne disease (Malaria [*Anopheles mosquito*], dengue fever [*Aedes albopictus and Aedes aegypti*], Japanese encephalitis [*Culex tritaeniorhynchus Gile, Cx. annulus Theobald and Cx. fuscocephala Theobald*])