

عنوان مقاله:

The Effects of Climate Change on the Health of Outdoor Workers

محل انتشار:

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خلاصه مقاله:

The phenomenon of climate change occurs as a result of factors such as dynamic earth processes or external factors such as changes in the intensity of sunlight or human activity. External factors affecting the climate are often referred to as climate forces, including processes such as fluctuations in the intensity of sunlight, distortions in the direction of the Earth's motion, and increased greenhouse gas concentrations. The causes of this increase can be attributed to the increase in heat, CO₂, and greenhouse gases, resulting in an increase in atmospheric ozone, resulting in an increase in UV radiation at the Earth's surface (1). As a result of climate change, the prevalence of heat stroke, kidney disease, neurological and mental problems, cardiovascular disease, stroke, diarrhea, infectious diseases, contagious diseases and food chain disruption in onshore and marine ecosystems, increased ocular disease, increase immune deterioration and increase skin cancer (2). Despite many advances in cooling technologies and heating strategies, the inability of the body to fully control the thermal energy produced remains a serious health concern. In 2012, heat-related illnesses caused the highest number of weather-related casualties in the United States due to cardiac arrest and caused other heat-related illnesses (3). As a result, increasing heat in response to climate change can cause many health problems, including heat stress and its associated effects, for workers, especially workers in the open air. Heat stress is a non-specific physiological response to the body when exposed to high temperatures. Also, according to the National Occupational Safety and Health Report of the United States during 1983- 2001, most cases of heat-induced illness in mines occur during the workday shift (4). This can be due to the higher daytime heat. Increasing body temperature and decreasing body fluid (hydration) have a negative effect on behavior including physical exhaustion, irritability, numbness, miscarriages, decreased appetite and vomiting effects, decreased appetite, fatigue, and fatigue. It has the effect of reducing efficiency, safety and efficiency. In addition, investigating the role of heat stress on accidents has shown that very high and low temperatures are statistically significantly related to unsafe behaviors of workers (5). In some studies, exposure to heat stress in open-pit mines was determined based on the temperature index of the burners compared to the standard in all workplaces

... above the recommended limit (6, 7). Consequently, it can

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