A Collaborative Response to Public Health Challenges Linked to Climate Change Impacts in the VI and the Caribbean

Funded by:

NIH National Institute for Minority Health and Health **Disparities**

Duration September 2009 - September 2011

Presenter:

LaVerne E. Ragster, Ph.D. Fastern Caribbean Center University of the Virgin Islands

Partners:

- University of the Virgin Islands Caribbean Exploratory Research Center
- Medical University of South Carolina, Public Information and Community Outreach Center
- Virgin Islands Department of Health

PD/PI: Dr. Gloria Callwood (UVI)

Co-Pls: L. Ragster(UVI), Sabra Slaughter (MUSC),

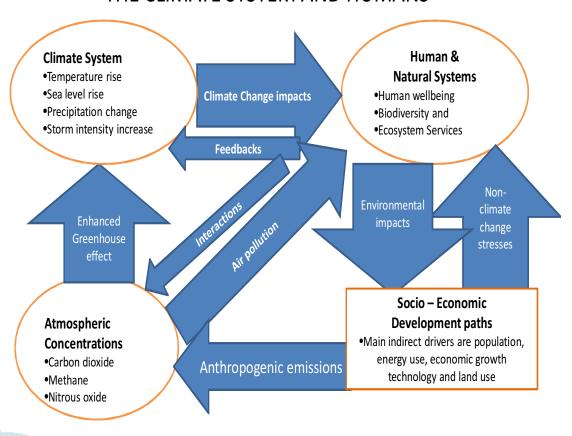
David Rivers (MUSC)

The specific aims of the project:

- 1) Research and develop information supporting communications and strategies to address links between climate change and increasing public health challenges, specifically dengue and ciguatera
- Develop an effective educational outreach program focused on the prevention and mitigation of health problems associated with dengue and ciguatera.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE COMPLEX FEEDBACKS BETWEEN

THE CLIMATE SYSTEM AND HUMANS



Assumptions:

- A. Climate change and variability in Caribbean
- B. Movement of people will continue tourism
- c. Health disparities will be a challenge
- VI and PR remain a hotspot for Dengue Fever and Ciguatera

Health disparities in USVI

(More severe, cause more death or shortened life compared to Caucasian Americans)

Heart Disease, High blood pressure, Obesity and Stroke

Cancer and Diabetes

Higher rates of HIV/AIDS

Linkages between climate change and human health

Direct – based mostly on exposure to weather extremes (extreme temperatures, floods, droughts, decreased air-quality)

Indirect infectious diseases (person to person
or by vector)

Vector can be biological or non-biological physical vehicle

Dengue Fever

- Virus infection through mosquito vector (Aedes aegpyti)
- 4 serotypes, no cross immunity from each serotype
- Found across the tropics, millions infected
- Dengue epidemics associated with El Nino years (warmer)
- Higher temperatures increase transmission to new hosts (increased feeding and accelerated larval stage)

Dengue Fever in USVI

- 3 major Dengue outbreaks in 25 years (1988–89, 1995–97, 2004–05) from Serotypes 1, 2,and 4
 Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) possibly fatal if not treated
 - Dengue Shock Syndrome (DSS) most serious
- 2005 Outbreak 30% of cases DHF; 2 persons died from DSS
- Dengue Fever now a reportable illness; serum samples tested in PR for virus by CDC
- VIDOH has prevention and response plan- assumes mosquito control will not reduce vector population below threshold needed to avoid epidemic transmissions

<u>Ciguatera</u>

Global, tropical potentially deadly health condition caused by ingesting fish that contain ciguatoxins.

Toxin produced by dinoflagellate (Gambierdiscus toxicus)

No immunity, wide range of reactions and symptoms

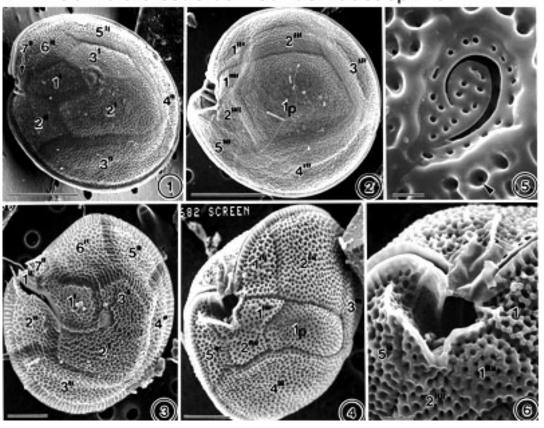
10 to 27/1000 people die in PR and VI

High incidence in Pacific, Indian Oceans and Caribbean Sea

Warmer ocean temperatures may provide better growth conditions for *G. toxicus*

Ciguatera

Gambierdiscus belizeanus Faust sp. nov.



Ciguatera

Ciguatoxins bioaccumulate: fat soluble





Google image



Piscivores: Piscivores consuming herbivorous fish, who ingest *Gambierdiscus*, bioaccumulate enough toxin to cause CFP.



ingest Gambierdiscus while grazing on algae

Gambierdiscus

Slide by Chris Loeffler

UVI Caribbean Exploratory Research Center

11/16/2011

Project Activities

<u>Institute I</u> - Workshop - Technical professionals

Objectives - Awareness and recommendations for interventions

<u>Institute II</u> - Focus Groups and Town Hall - Representatives of community groups and General community

Objectives - Awareness and recommendations for interventions

<u>Institute III</u> – Technical assistance workshop – Community groups

Objectives - Grant writing and project assistance

Project Recommendations

- Include face to face education and action plan sessions.
- Develop message for a range of audiences in collaboration with their respective associations or groups.
- Identify and adapt best practice models for citizen participation.
- Reflect knowledge of cultural beliefs or behaviors.
- Educate to change behavior of community.
- Consumer & civic groups combine public education & participation.
- Partner with government to spread the word using government approved messages or scripts.
- VI Department of Health revise or create protocols and enforce reporting.
- Encourage fishers to propose pro-active campaign
- Know the importance of seeking medical care; report the kind of fish eaten and where the fish was caught or purchased

Project Products and Outputs

Background Paper - "Climate-Health Linkages under Conditions of Climate Variability and Change in the Caribbean"

Website: http://www.myhealthwhatsclimategottodowithit.com

Live Television Program – "Climate and Health: New Challenges for the Virgin Islands"

Public Service Announcements (PSA's) – Dengue Fever, Ciguatera and Climate Change

Grant proposals – to work with specific groups on interventions







Adaptation to Climate Change

"Being prepared to respond to expected impacts by building capacity, being able to cope and recover from impacts, living with climate-induced changes and taking advantage of any benefits they might offer."

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING.