Early Warning System in Argentina: the result of a collaborative work

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Heatwave Early Warning System

SISTEMA DE ALERTAS SOBRE OLAS DE CALOR Y SALUD

El Servicio Meteorológico Nacional (SMN), paso en marcha en el periodo estival 2009 - 2010, un nuevo servicio a la comunidad en el área de Meteorología y Salud, denominado SISTEMA DE ALERTAS SOBRE OLAS DE CALOR Y SALUD PARA LA CIUDAD AUTÓNOMA DE BUENOS AIRES Y ALREDEDORES, y lo vuelve a implementar, a partir del martes 1 de noviembre, para el presente verano 2011 - 2012.

ESTADO DEL NIVEL DE ALERTA POR OLAS DE CALOR Y SALUD

Fecha de Actualización: 20/02/2012 Hora: 06:00

ESTADO ACTUAL EFECTO SOBRE LA MORTALIDAD

VERDE SIN EFECTO SOBRE LA SALUD

† Este estado será actualizado cuando vuelvan a registrarse condiciones para una nueva alerta por ola de calor

Source: National Meteorological Service

Almeira G, Rusticucci M, Suaya M (2016)
La ola de calor no da tregua y sigue el alerta roja

Un diciembre complicado. Para este fin de semana se esperan otra vez máximas sofocantes. Cómo seguirá el tiempo.
MORTALITY DUE TO HEAT WAVES IN THE WARMER SEMESTER 2013-2014 IN THE CENTER AND NORTH REGIONS OF ARGENTINA REPUBLIC. AN ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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Conclusions of the research

• During the summer 2013-2014 there were three heat waves with large duration and temperature intensity.
• The mortality during the heat waves of the summer 2013-2014 showed increases in the general mortality rate as well as in the specific mortality rates related to age, sex and cause of death.
• The greatest differences between significant and non-significant increases in mortality risk were observed in the extreme average maximum temperature ($\geq$ P95) of heat waves.
Early Warning System of Heat Waves and Health

Working meeting: National Meteorological Service – Ministry of Health and Social Development
Current Early Warning System of Heat Wave and Health

https://www.smn.gob.ar/smn_alertas/olas_de_calor
Recommendations for general population

• Drink water over the course of the day, even if you do not have sensation of thirst.
• Eat fresh meals, such as fruits and vegetables.
• Avoid alcoholic or very sweet drinks and warm infusions.
• Wear loose, light-colored and lightweight material clothing.
• Ensure that your body gets sufficient liquid before, during and after outdoor activities.
• Protect yourself from direct sun by head covering or sunshade.

Recommendations for infants and young children

• Breastfeed them more frequently.
• Give them fresh and safe drinking water.
• Keep them in fresh and ventilated places.

https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/recomendaciones-del-ministerio-de-salud-ante-las-altas-temperaturas-0
Permanent Work Group of Climate Change and Health

**Goal:** To contribute to the development of a National Policy of Climate Change in order to minimize the associated sanitary risks.
Departments involved in the Permanent Work Group of Climate Change and Health

Coordination of Socio-environmental policies
Coordination of Vector control
Coordination of Zoonoses
Coordination of Health Situation Room
National Directorate of Sanitary Emergencies
Directorate of Municipalities and Healthy Communities
National Directorate of Medical Equipment and Health Facilities
Communication Flow Diagram

Issue of heat wave alert by National Meteorological Service

- National Directorate of Epidemiology
  - Provincial Directorates of Epidemiology
    - Hospitals
    - Sanitary Zones
  - Provincial Directorates of Sanitary Emergencies
    - Local Authorities of Health
- Directorate of Municipalities and Healthy Communities
- Directorate of Communication and Information
  - Publication of recommendations during a heat wave on the website
Future Actions

• Disseminate the early warning system to the provincial counterparts.
• Elaborate recommendations for implementing actions in primary health care and hospital care for each level of alert.
• Document and assess the process.
¡Thanks for your attention!