

Little impact climate change on water-borne diseases

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This article is based on a large number of scientific sources assembled by the ClimateChangePost. Check out the health pages on www.climatechange.post.com for more details.

Green water under a blue sky. Water in the canals of Delft, a lovely medieval town in the Netherlands, turned green this summer. A very strange, yet so familiar sight in many densely populated areas of the world, caused by warm water and high nutrients input.

Climate change may (further) deteriorate the quality of coastal and inland waters. Higher water temperatures combined with more nutrients input from agricultural land favour algal blooms. The increased nutrients load is due to more nutrients being washed from land by

more intense rainfall. The latter may also lead to more frequent storm water overflow, bringing pathogens into surface water.

It is not very likely that climate change will greatly increase diseases related to water quality, however. Pollutants such as toxic algae and pathogens already cause diseases and will continue to do so under climate change.

In temperate seas such as the North Sea harmful (toxic) algal blooms will probably increase as a result of climate change. Micro algae form the basis of the marine food chain. However, toxin-producing species may seriously disrupt the food web and lead to fish kills and human intoxication. Future toxic phytoplankton blooms may further devalue ecosystem deliverables such as fish production or recreational use. Warming of near-shore waters, along with surface temperature rises in lakes and rivers could increase incidences of toxic algal blooms and infectious bacterial diseases throughout Europe. Contact with polluted water can trigger skin and gastrointestinal irritations and can even cause liver damage and other serious types of health disorders.

Heavy rainfall events may lead to more runoff and storm water overflow, and thus to marked decline in microbiological quality of inland and marine recreational waters. However, the epidemiological evidence of infectious disease associated with recreational water contact is that it is generally very mild and not likely to cause significant disease burden in the population.