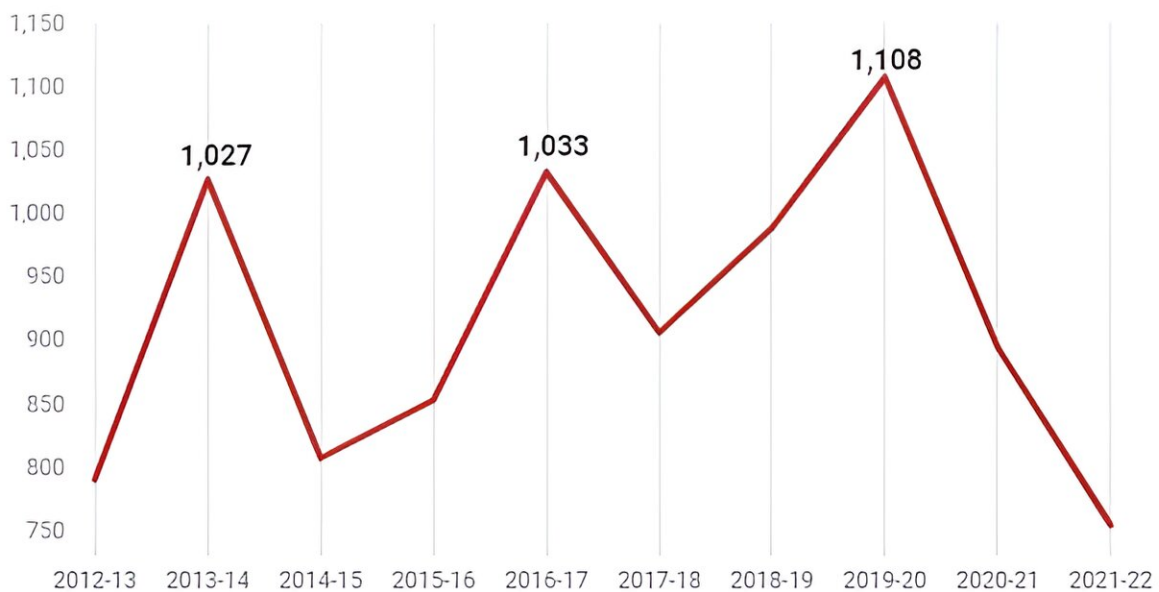


Extreme weather is landing more Australians in hospital—and heat is the biggest culprit

November 2 2023, by Amy Peden

Extreme weather-related injury hospitalisations

3 years in the last decade hospitalisations rose above 1000 cases



Credit: The Conversation

Hospital admissions for injuries directly attributable to extreme weather events—such as heat waves, bushfires and storms—have increased in Australia over the past decade.

A new [report](#) from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

(AIHW) shows 9,119 Australians were hospitalized for injuries from [extreme weather](#) from 2012-22 and 677 people died from these injuries in the decade up to 2021.

In 2021-22, there were 754 injury hospitalizations directly related to extreme weather, compared to 576 in 2011-12.

Extreme heat is responsible for most weather-related injuries. Exposure to prolonged natural heat can result in [physical conditions](#) ranging from mild heat stroke, to organ damage and [death](#).

As Australia heads into summer with an El Niño, it's important to understand and prepare for the [health risks](#) associated with extreme weather.

A spike every three years

Extreme weather-related hospitalizations have spiked at more than 1,000 cases every three years, with the spikes becoming progressively higher. There were:

- 1,027 injury hospitalizations in 2013–14
- 1,033 in 2016–17
- 1,108 in 2019–20.

In each of these three years, [extreme heat](#) had the biggest impact on hospital admissions and deaths.

Extreme heat accounted for 7,104 injury hospitalizations (78% of all injury hospitalizations) and 293 deaths (43% of all injury deaths) in the ten year period analyzed.

In 2011-12, there were 354 injury hospitalizations directly related to

extreme heat. This rose to 579 by 2021-22.

El Niño and La Niña

Over the past three decades, [extreme weather events](#) have increased in [frequency](#) and [severity](#).

Hospitalisations for extreme weather-related injury and deaths over the past decade

Extreme weather event	Hospitalisations 2012-2022	Deaths 2011-2021
Heat	7,104	293
Bushfire	894	65
Cold	773	242
Rain and storms	348	77
Total	9,119	677

Credit: The Conversation

In Australia, El Niño drives a period of reduced rainfall, [warmer temperatures](#) and increased bushfire danger.

La Niña, on the other hand, is associated with above [average rainfall](#), cooler daytime temperatures and increased chance of tropical cyclones and flood events.

Although similar numbers of heat wave-related hospitalizations occurred in El Niño and La Niña years studied, the number of injuries related to bushfires was higher in El Niño years.

During the 2019–20 bushfires, in the week beginning January 5 2020, there were 1,100 more hospitalizations than the previous five-year average, an 11% increase.

Although El Niño hasn't directly been proved as the cause for these three spikes, according to the Bureau of Meteorology, two of the three years (2016-17 and 2019-20) were El Niño summers. And the other year (2013-14) was the warmest neutral year on record at that time.

Regional differences

Exposure to excessive natural heat was the most common cause leading to injury hospitalization for all the mainland states and territories. From 2019 to 2022, there were 2,143 [hospital admissions](#) related to extreme heat, including:

- 717 patients from Queensland
- 410 from Victoria
- 348 from NSW
- 267 from South Australia
- 266 from Western Australia
- 73 from the Northern Territory
- 23 from the ACT
- 19 from Tasmania.

The report also includes state and territory data on hospitalizations related to extreme cold and storms.

During the ten-year period analyzed, there were 773 injury

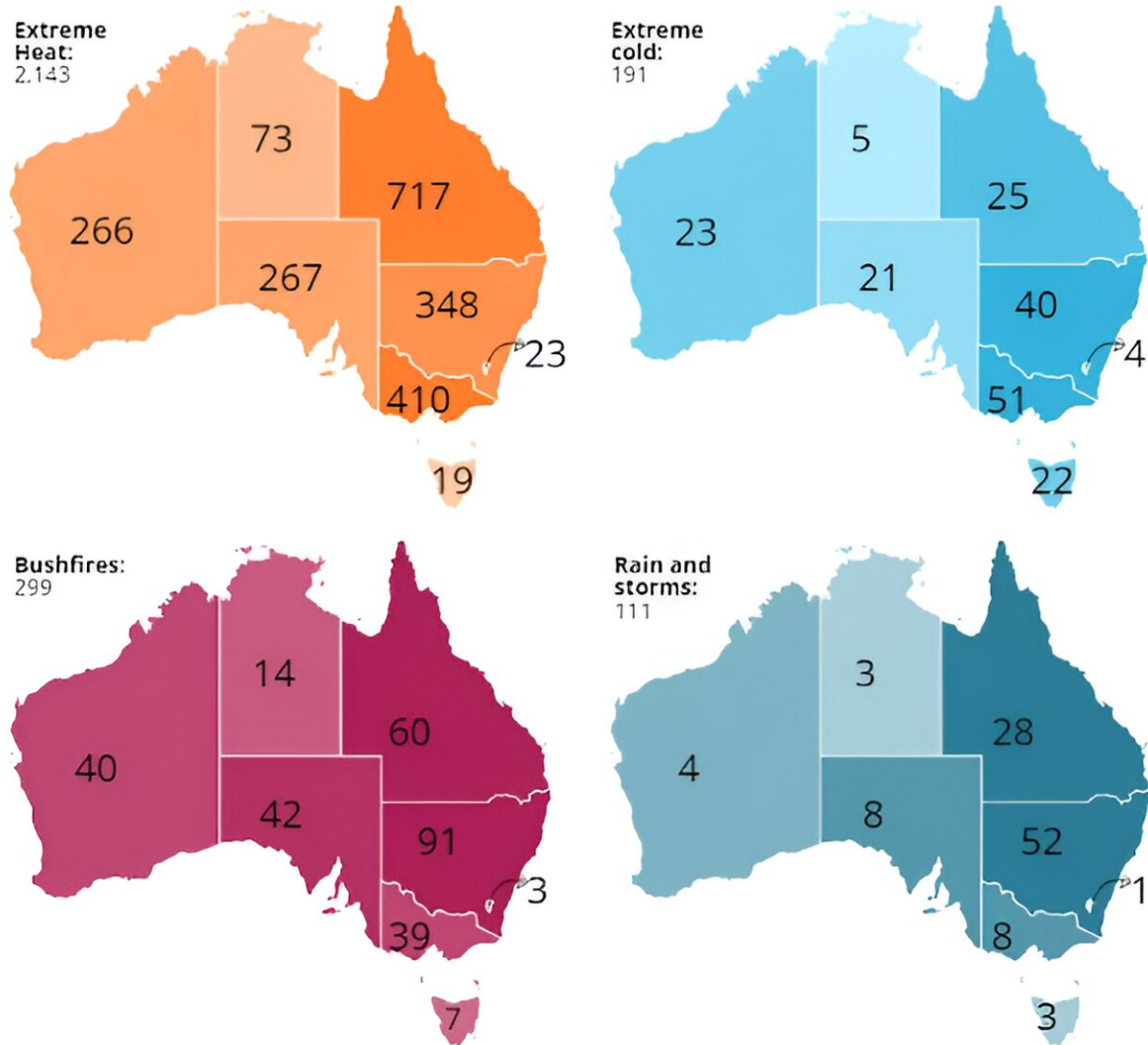
hospitalizations and 242 deaths related to extreme cold. Extreme rain or storms accounted for 348 injury hospitalizations and 77 deaths.

From 2019 to 2022, there were 191 hospitalizations related to extreme cold, with Victoria recording the highest number (51, compared to 40 in next-placed NSW). During the same period there were 111 hospitalizations related to rain and storms, with 52 occurring in NSW and 28 in Queensland.

What about for bushfires?

Over the ten-year period studied, there were 894 hospitalizations and 65 deaths related to bushfires.

Number of extreme weather-related injury hospitalisations, by state or territory of person's residence and type of extreme weather event or hazard, Australia, 2019–20 to 2021–22



Credit: [AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database](#), [CC BY](#)

Bushfire-related injury hospitalizations and deaths peaked in 2019–20, an El Niño year with 174 hospitalizations and 35 deaths. The two most common injuries that result from bushfires are smoke inhalation and

burns.

During the 2019–20 bushfires, in the week beginning 5 January 2020 there were 1,100 more respiratory hospitalizations than the previous five-year average, an 11% increase.

The greatest increase in the hospitalization rate for burns was 30% in the week beginning December 15 2019—0.8 per 100,000 persons (about 210 hospitalizations), compared with the previous 5-year average of 0.6 per 100,000 (an average of 155 hospitalizations).

Some people are particularly vulnerable

Anyone can be affected by extreme weather-related injuries but some [population groups](#) are more at risk than others. This includes [older people](#), children, people with disabilities, those with pre-existing or chronic health conditions, outdoor workers, and those with greater [socioeconomic disadvantage](#).

People in these groups may have reduced capacity to avoid or reduce the health impacts of extreme weather conditions, for example older people taking medication may be less able to regulate their body temperature. "Thermal inequity" includes people living in poor quality housing who have difficulty accessing adequate heating and cooling.

For heat-related injuries between 2019–20 and 2021–22, people aged 65 and over were the most commonly admitted to hospital, followed by people aged 25–44.

Across age groups, men had higher numbers of heat related injury hospitalizations than women. This difference was most notable among those aged 25-44 and 45-64 years, where over twice as many men were hospitalized due to extreme heat as women.

We still don't have a full picture

The AIHW data only includes injuries which were serious enough for patients to be admitted to hospital; it doesn't include cases where patients treated in an emergency department and sent home without being admitted.

It includes injuries that were directly attributable to weather-related events but does not include injuries that were indirectly related. For example, it doesn't include injuries from road traffic accidents that occur due to wet weather, since the primary cause of injury would be recorded as "transport".

Improved surveillance of weather-related injuries could help the health system and the community better prepare for responding to extreme weather conditions. For example, better data aids communities in predicting what resources will be needed during periods of extreme weather.

A more complete picture of injuries during weather events could also be used to inform people of actions they can take to protect their own health. Given a predicted hot summer, this could be a matter of life or death.

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Provided by The Conversation

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