

APPENDIX E: CLIMATE SENSITIVE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Use the Canada public health website at www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/diseases.html to research the following diseases.

Disease Name	How is it sensitive to climate change?	How do people get infected?	Symptoms	How to Prevent it?
Lyme disease	Blacklegged ticks, which spread Lyme disease, are able to survive longer in warmer temperatures. As Canada gets warmer, ticks are able to live in a bigger area than they used to.			
West Nile virus	Mosquitoes, which spread West Nile virus, are able to survive longer in warmer temperatures. The virus spreads more easily between mosquitoes and humans in warmer temperatures.			
Hantavirus	Rodents carry hantavirus. More rain will increase the number of rodents. Changes in climate will also affect the habitats of rodents, changing where they live.			
E. coli	Big rain storms can contaminate lakes and rivers with E. coli. E. coli bacteria survive better in warmer temperatures.			
Giardiasis	Big rain storms can contaminate lakes and rivers with giardia. Giardia survives longer in colder temperatures.			
Salmonellosis	Big rain storms can contaminate lakes and rivers with salmonella. Salmonella bacteria survive better in warmer temperatures.			