U.S. WILDFIRE SMOKE DEATHS COULD DOUBLE BY 2100

A new study simulating the effects of wildfire smoke on human health finds that wildfire smoke in the U.S. could double by the end of the century, according to Pierce and his team. The study estimates fire-related particulate matter deaths could more than 17,000, or 0.7 percent per year, were linked to particulate matter from wildfires. Of those deaths, about 9,000, or 53 percent, were attributable to total particulate matter. The study’s authors call for more emphasis on reducing exposure through public health campaigns in conjunction with climate mitigation efforts.

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In the new study, Pierce and his team analyzed the potential effects of wildfire smoke on human health. They found that declines in particulate matter from human sources like car, industry, and power plant emissions over the 21st century is offset by increases in wildfire smoke. Particulate matter in some regions.

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Looking Forward

This new finding highlights the need to prepare for future air quality changes. Climate change could worsen air quality over the coming decades. The number of premature deaths in people with heart or lung disease, heart attacks, irregular heartbeats, and stroke increases with exposure to particulate matter. Exposure to particulate matter is associated with visibility degradation, respiratory symptoms, according to the study.

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