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Analogy of Climate Change with Health and its Impact Over Parkinson's Disease

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INTRODUCTION

Parkinson's Disease (PD) is traditionally presented by tremors, bradykinesia-adakines, inflexibility, and balance disturbances, and in the long term by misery, mental and neurotrophic disorders. It is a constant and moderate neurodegenerative problem. A total of more than 6 million patients were affected by PD in 2016, compared with only 2.5 million in 1990. This is mainly due to the expected increase in the number of elderly people and longer-term obligations due to illness and natural factors. Among natural variables, environmental changes that cause global warming play an important role. Based on these assumptions, a key question is whether there is evidence that environmental changes can lead to increased incidence of Parkinson's disease should be expected to increase in prevalence of Individuals as living endothermic organisms undoubtedly have some highlights that can offset altered temperature changes in older or extinct individuals. PD patients in particular are exacerbated by heat pressure and intensity waves.

DESCRIPTION

It may indicate a variety of possible thermoregulatory dysfunctions. Although the prevalence of Parkinson's disease cannot be refuted by the writing of the report, the link between rising global temperatures and improving Parkinson's disease predominance remains elusive. No one is aware of the relationship between average temperatures in recent years and the frequency of neurodegenerative diseases. This may be due to inconvenience or inadequacy of information gathering (considering personal satisfaction in most of the unhappy countries of the world). Furthermore, the information is still too late and much is subject to change. The typical age of the population as a whole is expanding and with it all maturity-related diseases. Ecological temperatures are also rising, so we are considering whether there is a link between these events. Our study clearly found evidence of an association between environmental change-induced temperature fluctuations and epidemiological information from Parkinson's disease patients somewhere in the 1990-2016 range, although 1990 There is exceptional warming somewhere between 2016 and 2016, and there is a strong relationship between warming. Files and variants of the epidemiological list of PD (Parkinson's Disease) patients. Considering HT-HW countries, non-developed countries (e.g. Ethiopia, Somalia) and other countries with exclusive life expectancy limited to the wealthiest segments of society (Guatemala, Venezuela, Brazil, Kuwait, Oman etc.), where a majority of the population can directly see the effects of ecological warming.

CONCLUSION

Less warming than usual suggests that strange waves with longer powers are likely to occurring Level indicates a more constant, longer and more staggering wave of power that could fundamentally affect human prosperity. For example, we need to examine the effects on mortality of the delayed intensity wave that hit Europe in mid-2003. A further 1°C-2°C increase in temperature could lead to a mediocre summer like 2003 followed by even more drastic changes. Our findings show that apparent sustained openness to high temperatures under conditions that are currently more humid than other conditions is associated with improvement in clinically relevant neurodegenerative cases. I am here. It has been speculated that populations recently exposed to high temperatures may have thermoregulatory systems that are prone to neuroinflammatory events.

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