

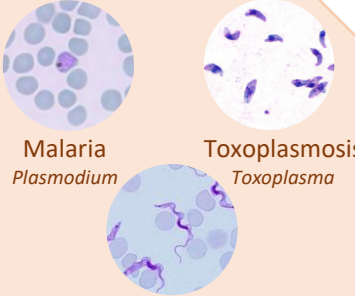


CLIMATE CRISIS & PARASITIC DISEASES

What are parasites?

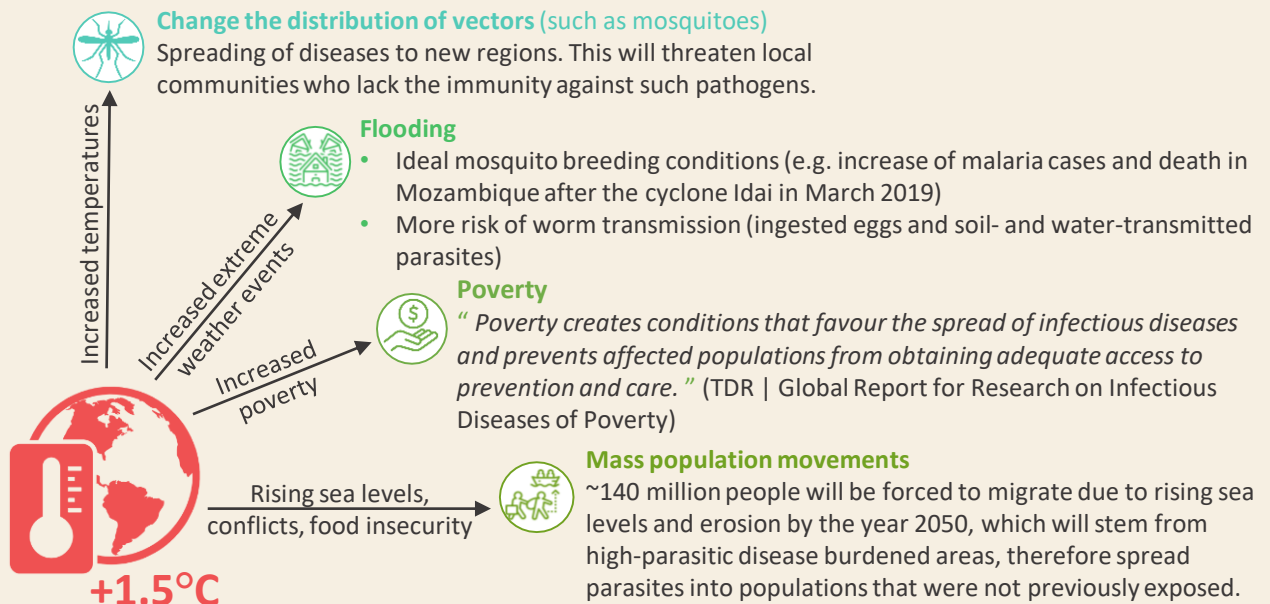
Parasites are **organisms that lives in or on another organism, its host**. Although viruses and some bacteria follow this definition, they are not considered "parasites". Only **eukaryotes** can be classed as parasites, which features three major groups:

Ectoparasites (external parasites)	Helminths (worms)	Unicellular parasites (a single cell)
 <p>Ticks Lice</p> <p>Mosquitoes</p> <p>Some ectoparasites can transmit pathogens (bacteria, viruses and endoparasites). For example mosquitoes transmit the malaria parasite.</p> <p><i>Did you know?</i> Only pregnant, female mosquitoes feed on blood. They are attracted to the CO₂ we breath out.</p>	 <p>Hookworm Tapeworm</p> <p>Roundworm</p> <p>Worms typically live inside an animal's gut, where they lay eggs and are released though faeces (poop), allowing further transmission (either by directly swallowing eggs or in some cases, by larvae burrowing their way through the skin!)</p> <p><i>Did you know?</i> Some tapeworms can grow up to 12m long in the human's gut!</p>	 <p>Malaria <i>Plasmodium</i></p> <p>Toxoplasmosis <i>Toxoplasma</i></p> <p>African sleeping sickness <i>Trypanosoma</i></p> <p>Malaria, African sleeping sickness and toxoplasmosis are caused by unicellular parasites. Some of them are transmitted through a vector, like mosquitoes or flies.</p> <p><i>Did you know?</i> Nearly half of the world population is at risk of contracting malaria</p>

What will happen with a global warming of 'just' +1.5°C? How is it going to affect parasitic diseases?

The **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)** is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change. In 2018, they published a report explaining the consequences of a global warming 1.5°C*. What did they report? How is climate change going to affect parasitic diseases?

* by 2100, as compared to the pre-industrial era. Besides, we are currently on track for a global warming of at least +4°C



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Ectoparasites (external parasites)



Ticks



Lice



Mosquitoes

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Did you know?



Only pregnant, female mosquitoes feed on blood. They are attracted to the CO₂ we breath out.

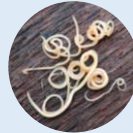
Helminths (worms)



Hookworm



Tapeworm



Roundworm

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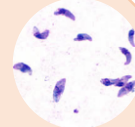
Did you know?

Some tapeworms can grow up to 12m long in the human's gut!

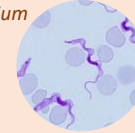
Unicellular parasites (a single cell)



Malaria
Plasmodium



Toxoplasmosis
Toxoplasma



African sleeping sickness
Trypanosoma

Malaria, African sleeping sickness and toxoplasmosis are caused by unicellular parasites. Some of them are transmitted through a vector, like mosquitoes or flies.



Did you know?

Nearly half of the world population is at risk of contracting malaria

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