

The Impact of Cold Temperatures on Health

A World Health Organisation Report in 1985 established that there is a link between poor health and low indoor temperatures.

Some existing conditions can be affected badly by cold and others can be brought on as a result of prolonged exposure to the cold.

Respiratory disorders can be worsened by prolonged exposure to low indoor temperatures. People living in cold homes have an increased tendency to suffer colds, flu, bronchitis and pneumonia.

At temperatures below 12°C blood tends to thicken, leading to an increase in blood pressure and increased risk of heart attack and stroke as the heart works harder to pump blood round the body.

Hypothermia is caused by longer-term exposure to the cold (though longer-term may only be a matter of a couple of hours). The chronically sick, disabled and those with lower mobility levels are particularly at risk from hypothermia.

In addition cold conditions in a home can contribute to condensation dampness and mould growth. These have a detrimental effect on some allergies. Mould spores and dust mites in the air can cause allergic reactions, which in turn can cause problems for people with respiratory illnesses such as asthma.

In Britain, a cold spell during an otherwise mild winter can see the following depending on its duration:

- After two days a sudden rise in heart attacks, by up to a third;
- After five days there is a big rise in the number of strokes;
- And twelve days into a cold spell there is a rise in respiratory illnesses.

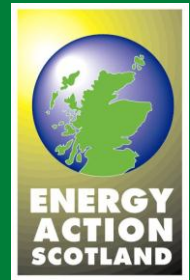
Increased Winter Mortality

In most north European countries more people die in the four months from December to March than during the rest of the year.

This "excess mortality" is considerably higher in the UK at 14% than other countries - typically 4-7% and even Siberia has a lower rate.

There were 2,760 "additional" deaths in Scotland during the winter of 2009-2010, which was less than the 3,510 the previous winter.

Winter cold kills 300 people per day (in the UK) on average, most of them elderly.



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*"Working to
end fuel
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Contributing factors include low income, inefficient heating systems, external temperature fluctuations, and excessive dampness and mould growth associated with poor housing stock.

In Scotland we have long and damp winters which are worse for health.

Factors affecting excess winter mortality are varied and complex, but there is a strong relationship between thermal standards in housing and excess winter deaths.

The UK has much higher winter deaths rates than other countries with more severe winter climates, implying that it is not outdoor exposure to cold that is the key determinant.

It is generally accepted that the majority of excess winter deaths could be prevented if everyone could be kept warm in their homes during the winter months.

Asthma and damp homes

Children are more likely to stay asthmatic if they live in a damp home, according to new research.

A German study, published in the journal Thorax, has found that dampness - long associated with wheezing and coughing - is also a risk factor for asthma, partly because it helps the growth of the house dust mites which irritate asthmatics' airways.

Night-time wheezing and shortness of breath was strongly linked to dampness in the home.

- The UK has one of the highest rates of asthma symptoms in the world
- Around 5.2 million people are diagnosed in the UK (Asthma UK 2008) – 500,000 in Scotland
- The NHS spends £850 million per year treating asthma
- Teenage asthmatics living in damp homes are three times as likely to suffer night-time wheezing.



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