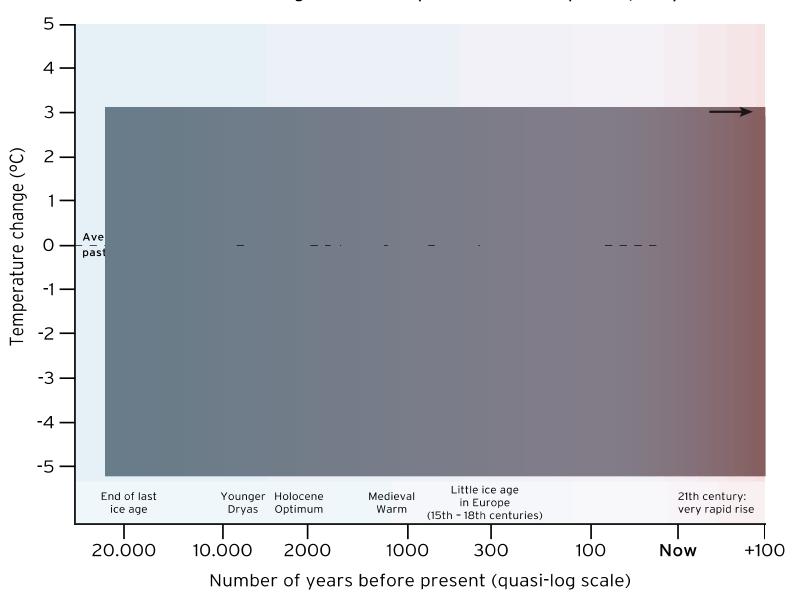
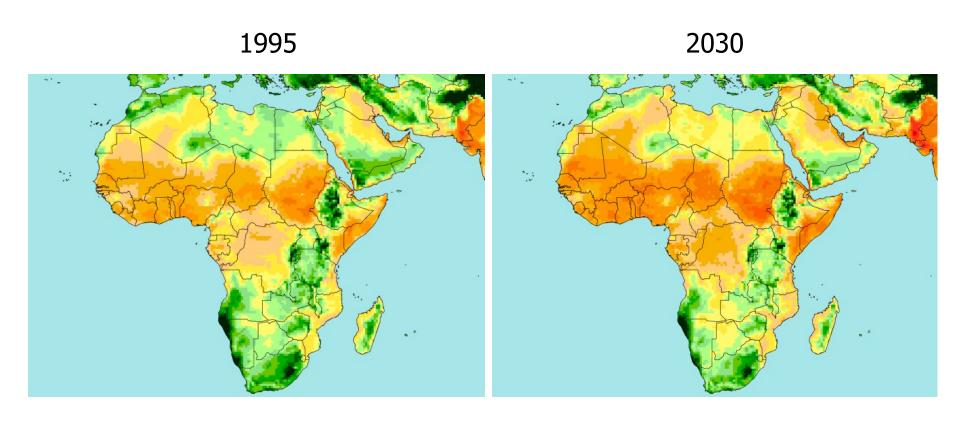
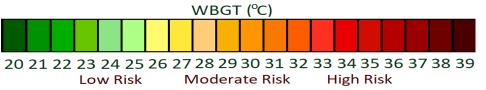
Climate Change

Variations in Earth's average surface temperature over the past 20,000 years

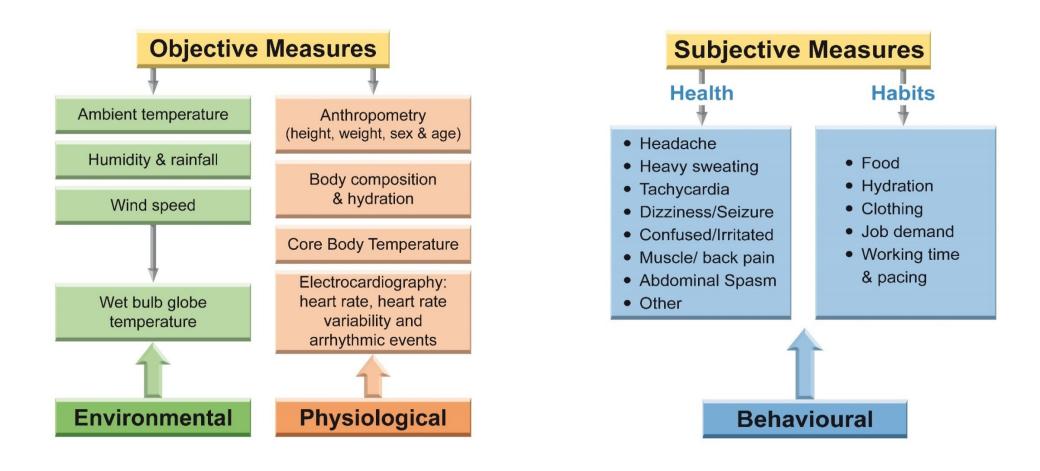


Increasing heat exposure in Central and Western Africa





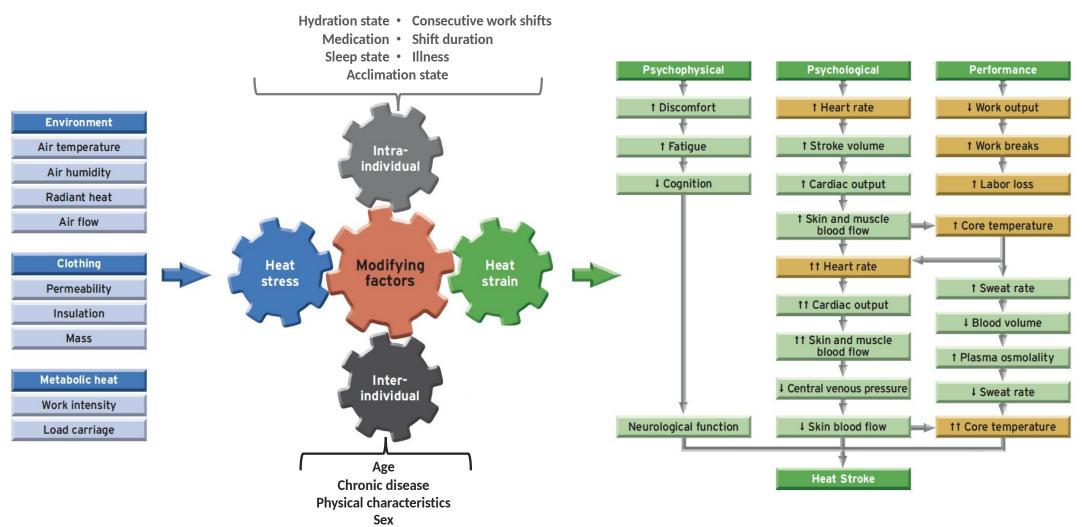
Conceptual flow chart to assess the impact of heat stress on human health and work capacity



Summary of the potential sources of occupational heat stress, which may be enhanced by climate change

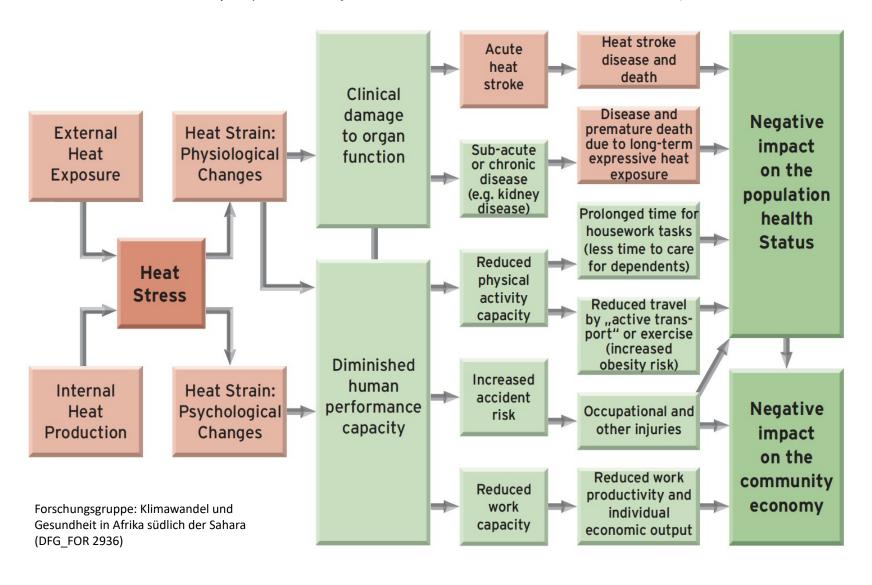
Heat stress depends on environmental factors, clothing, and the amount of physical (metabolic) activity. Heat strain addresses the, physiological, psychological, and performance changes induced by that in the body. Highlighted in yellow are the specific responses we are measuring in the present proposal.

Excessive heat stress can result in labor loss and multiple physiological adjustments that can progress to heat-related illness



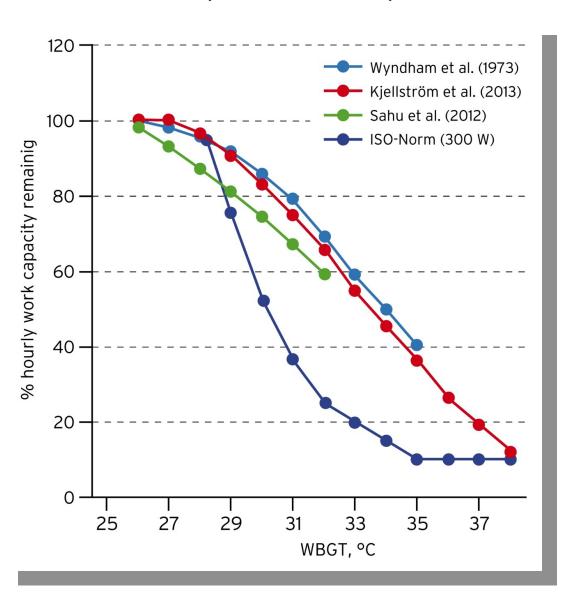
Framework of causal pathways for direct heat effects on working people

(adapted from Kjellstrom et al., Ann. Rev. Public Health, 2016)

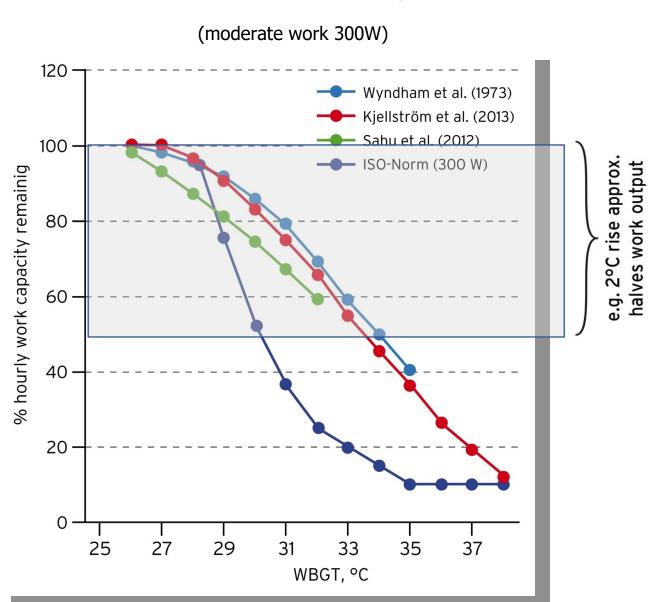


Hourly work capacity depending on WBGT (°C)

(moderate work 300W)



Hourly work capacity depending on WBGT (°C)

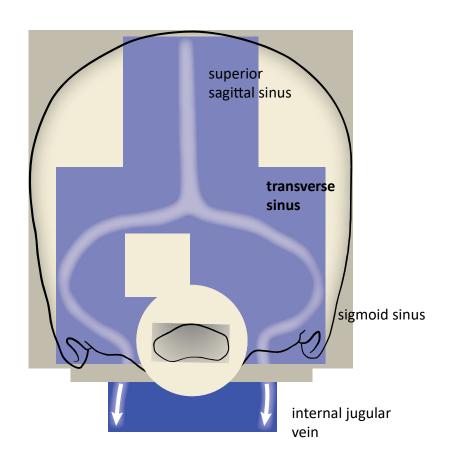


Back-up sildes

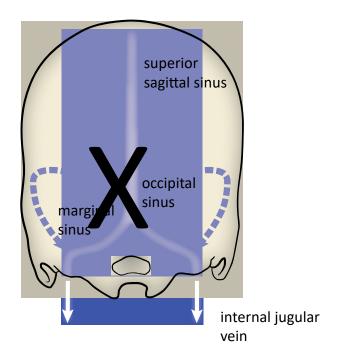
Evolutionary Physiology - Brain in Modern and Early Humans

Different brain volumes and anatomical features to remove venous blood from the brains

Modern Humans



Early Humans (Australopithecus robustus)























Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft HEARING | 02 April 2019 | DFG

DFG Research Unit 2936 recently established (2020-2023):

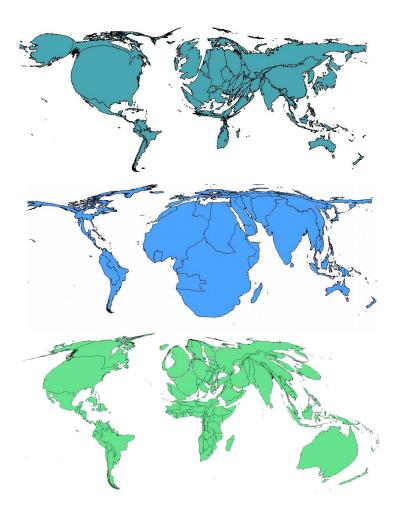
Climate change and health in the Sub-Saharan Africa (Speaker: Sauerborn, Heidelberg)

Social motivation

Cumulative emissions, 2000

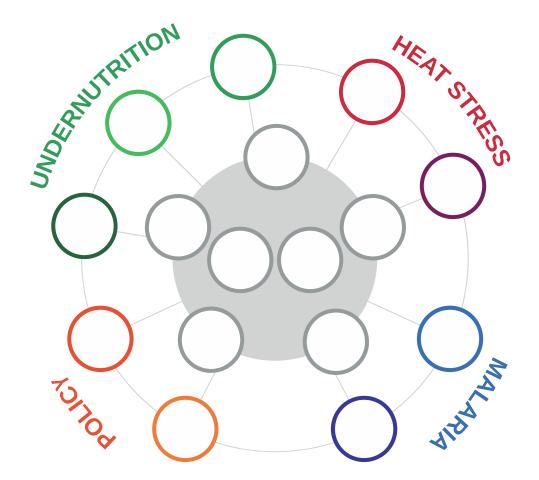
Estimated mortality impact, 2000

Publications: Climate change and health, 1992-2015



Verner et al. 2016

The global and diverse team



COOPERATION

Core body temperature probes

