

# Climate Changes, Global Warming and Diabetes

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The 0.4 ° C increment in earth's average temperature from 1975 to 2000 has certified the researchers that the earth global warming has been started. Atmosphere will enable to hold water vapor up to 6 percent, just by 1 ° C rising in the temperature. This matter provides more deficiency of available fresh water for earth residents. These changes and climate system instability make the widespread and unexpected changes in the earth's environment. The increment of El Niño events from the mid-eighties of the twentieth century and the occurrence of "heat island effect" in many urban areas, will follow by increasing 4 to 5 ° C in heat temperature. Any changes in the world's climate can create a wide range of human health. The involvement of large human populations in abnormal situations by extreme weather events, and their encounter with risk of heat stress, lack of water and improper nutrition lead them to adverse changes in physiological condition and increased risk of chronic and serious diseases such as diabetes. The need to avoid from adverse conditions has been caused the influx of rural to urban and their adoption of modern industrial life. Cities high population, the formation of crowded slums and suburbs without suitable facilities, inadequate or improper nutrition, lack of urban infrastructure such as adequate green space, public transport systems, health facilities, direct and indirect contamination of air, water and resources, lack of physical mobility considered as the consequence events of this inauspicious migration. These are all destructive factors for activation of undesirable biological pathways and potential diabetes formation. In this paper, these factors and their impact on the population of diabetic patient were surveyed and discussed in details.

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