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Today Miami is facing serious climate changes that have resulted in an increased temperature and changed weather patterns. These changes have also resulted in Sea-Level Rise (SLR). SLR is a threat to community health as it leads to saltwater imposition to freshwater levels. High-quality drinking water is essential for preserving one's health and quality of life. These rising sea levels are offering potentialintimidations to human health(Jamshidi, Niksokhan, Ardestani, & Jaberi, 2015). These are not only causing different diseases but also causes other harms such as flooding.

Saltwater imposition in Miami has affected the quality of drinking water for hundreds of inhabitants. Sea level rises to cause an increase in soil saturation resulting in the development of pressure on drainage canals and infrastructure. Duringperiods of intense rainfall, the pressure causes cracks in sewer and drinking water lines. All these results in the conscription of fecal coliform bacteria and other impurities. These eventually affect community health and put them at the risk of life-threatening infections.

This environmental threat can be addressed with nursing efforts. Firstly, they can play their role by spreading awareness related to the quality of water. They can be part of different community-based programs to guide communities about the proactive strategies that can be taken to avoid any disease due to the low quality of water such as vaccination(AnAaker, Nilsson, Holmner, & Elf, 2015). Moreover, they can guide people about water consumptions and checking the quality of water. If there is low quality of water found in any test, no one should consume it and search for other alternatives(Jamshidi et al., 2015). In addition, nurses should check patients for possible systems of infections from water consumption and treat them accordingly. Thousands of people are dying as a result of diarrhea and other water-borne diseases. Therefore, nurses should guide people about this disease and possible prevention strategies.

References

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