Introduction: Climate change presents an urgent challenge to global public health, exacerbated by political denial and fragmented global governance. This study examines the impact of climate change on public health and explores the barriers posed by political denial, emphasizing the need for a unified interdisciplinary approach to ensure sustainable solutions.
Methods: A comprehensive literature review was conducted, sourcing data from academic databases including PubMed, Web of Science, and Google Scholar. The review focused on studies addressing the intersection of climate change, political influences, and public health, with a thematic analysis used to synthesize findings. Key topics included the impact of extreme weather events on health, the role of political governance in global health strategies, and the effectiveness of existing public health frameworks.
Results: The analysis identified significant direct and indirect effects of climate change on public health, such as the increase in vector-borne diseases and mental health challenges due to extreme weather events. Political denial, particularly in autocratic regimes, was found to hinder international cooperation and the implementation of effective public health
policies. The study also highlighted the need for robust education and simulation activities, as well as the potential of collaborative frameworks like the Command-and-Control Safety Communication Assessment Triage Treatment Transport (CSCATTT) to address these challenges.
Conclusion: To effectively tackle the intertwined challenges of climate change and global health, a unified and interdisciplinary approach is essential. This includes overcoming political denial, enhancing global governance structures, and integrating environmental strategies with public health initiatives. The study advocates for the creation of a new global multidisciplinary entity to coordinate these efforts, ensuring a holistic and sustainable response to future global health crises.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2026;41(Suppl. S1):s210–s211
doi:10.1017/S1049023X26106682

Trends in Online Search Behavior Related to Overdoses in Japan: An Analysis Using Infodemiological Methods

Miyu Eguchi[1], Yuuna Tamura[1], Soichiro Ushio PhD[1], Toshinobu Hayashi PhD[1], Kenichi Mishima PhD[2], Takashi Egawa PhD[1]

1. Department of Emergency and Disaster Medicine and Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Fukuoka University, Japan
2. Department of Pharmaceutical Education Research, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Fukuoka University, Japan

Introduction: The demand for over-the-counter (OTC) drugs, particularly cold remedies, antitussives, and analgesics, has become indispensable in daily life. The easy accessibility of OTC drugs has led to their becoming a significant public health challenge, especially among the younger population. Notably, OTC drug abuse has increased significantly in recent years in Japan, where digital platforms have demonstrated a substantial influence on inappropriate medication use. This study investigates trends in online search behavior related to overdoses in Japan using infodemiological methods.
Methods: Monthly search volumes for specific queries were obtained from Yahoo! JAPAN, one of the predominant search engines in Japan. Data were sourced from the Yahoo! Japan DS INSIGHT server. We tracked the search volumes for the term "overdose" from 2020 to the most recent date. Additionally, we conducted analyses of sequential search patterns before and after overdose-related queries.
Results: Search volume data demonstrated annual increases for "overdose" queries were 89,800 in 2020, 158,000 in 2021, 245,000 in 2022, and 448,000 in 2023. Temporal analysis of search patterns in 2023 data, examining queries one week before and after searching for "overdose," revealed a notable increase in searches related to self-harm and suicide.
Conclusion: The findings demonstrate exponential growth in overdose-related online searches related to overdoses in Japan, particularly in recent years. These findings also indicate a potential link between increased interest in overdoses and concerns about self-harm and suicide. These results underscore the importance of surveillance of digital search behaviors in detecting emerging patterns of substance abuse and mental health issues. Further research is warranted to elucidate the underlying factors driving this increase and to develop evidence-based interventions for overdose prevention and mental health promotion.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2026;41(Suppl. S1):s211
doi:10.1017/S1049023X26106694

Online Interest in Evacuation Shelters in Japan: Infodemiology Study Using One of Japan's Most Frequently Used Search Engines

Tamura Yuna, Eguchi Miyu, Sugihara Yoshino, Hirai Rina, Ushio Soichiro PhD, Hayashi Toshinobu PhD, Egawa Takashi PhD

1. Department of Emergency and Disaster Medicine and Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Fukuoka University, Japan

Introduction: Evacuation shelters are essential temporary accommodations during disasters. However, concerns regarding shelter conditions, including safety and comfort, persist. Currently, the Internet is the most widely used source of information. This study aimed to investigate public interest in evacuation shelters in Japan by analyzing online search trends.
Methods: Monthly search volumes for search queries were obtained from Yahoo! JAPAN, one of the most frequently used search engines in Japan. The search volume data were obtained from the Yahoo! Japan DS INSIGHT server. We tracked the search volumes for "evacuation shelters" from 2020 to the most recent date, focusing on trends before and after the Noto Peninsula earthquake in January 2024. In addition, we analyzed search queries that included terms related to shelters to assess changes in interest.
Results: The estimated search volume for "evacuation shelters" was 600 in December 2023, which increased to 13,200 in February 2024. In January 2024, searches for sexual assault countermeasures in shelters showed the most significant increase, rising by 13,750% from December 2023 to 5,500. Similar search

https://doi.org/10.1017/S1049023X26106694 Published online by Cambridge University Press