

PLANETARY HEALTH IN THE AMAZON: IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND MULTIPROFESSIONAL RESPONSES TO GLOBAL HEALTH CHALLENGES

SAÚDE PLANETÁRIA NA AMAZÔNIA: IMPACTOS DAS MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS E RESPOSTAS MULTIPROFISSIONAIS PARA OS DESAFIOS DA SAÚDE GLOBAL

SALUD PLANETARIA EN LA AMAZONÍA: IMPACTOS DEL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO Y RESPUESTAS MULTIPROFESIONALES A LOS DESAFÍOS DE LA SALUD GLOBAL



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ABSTRACT

Climate change represents one of the greatest contemporary challenges to global health, directly affecting environmental, social, and epidemiological dynamics in various regions of the planet. The Amazon stands out in this scenario due to its ecological relevance and its influence on the global climate balance. This chapter aims to analyze the impacts of climate change in the Amazon and to discuss the role of multiprofessional teams in building integrated responses to global health challenges. This is a qualitative study, developed through an integrative review of the scientific literature, with searches conducted in international databases such as PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, SciELO, and the Virtual Health Library, including publications from 2016 to 2025. The results show that phenomena such as deforestation, wildfires, and air pollution have contributed to an increase in respiratory, cardiovascular, and infectious diseases, in addition to expanding social vulnerabilities among indigenous and riverside communities. In this context, the importance of multiprofessional action is highlighted, involving physicians, nurses, pharmacists, physiotherapists, nutritionists, dentists, and public health professionals in epidemiological surveillance, health promotion, and the implementation of comprehensive care strategies. It is concluded that the preservation of the Amazon and the integration between environmental and health policies are essential to address the challenges of planetary health, strengthen resilient health systems, and promote better living conditions for current and future populations.

Keywords: Planetary Health. Climate Change. Amazon. Multiprofessional Team. Global Health.

RESUMO

As mudanças climáticas representam um dos maiores desafios contemporâneos para a saúde global, afetando diretamente a dinâmica ambiental, social e epidemiológica em diversas regiões do planeta. A Amazônia destaca-se nesse cenário devido à sua relevância ecológica e à sua influência sobre o equilíbrio climático mundial. Este capítulo tem como objetivo analisar os impactos das mudanças climáticas na Amazônia e discutir o papel das equipes multiprofissionais na construção de respostas integradas para os desafios da saúde global. Trata-se de um estudo de abordagem qualitativa, desenvolvido por meio de revisão integrativa da literatura científica, com busca realizada em bases de dados internacionais como PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, SciELO e Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde, contemplando publicações entre 2016 e 2025. Os resultados evidenciam que fenômenos

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como desmatamento, queimadas e poluição atmosférica têm contribuído para o aumento de doenças respiratórias, cardiovasculares e infecciosas, além de ampliarem vulnerabilidades sociais em comunidades indígenas e ribeirinhas. Nesse contexto, destaca-se a importância da atuação multiprofissional envolvendo médicos, enfermeiros, farmacêuticos, fisioterapeutas, nutricionistas, cirurgiões-dentistas e profissionais da saúde coletiva na vigilância epidemiológica, na promoção da saúde e na implementação de estratégias de cuidado integral. Conclui-se que a preservação da Amazônia e a integração entre políticas ambientais e sanitárias são fundamentais para enfrentar os desafios da saúde planetária, fortalecer sistemas de saúde resilientes e promover melhores condições de vida para as populações atuais e futuras.

Palavras-chave: Saúde Planetária. Mudanças Climáticas. Amazônia. Equipe Multiprofissional. Saúde Global.

RESUMEN

El cambio climático representa uno de los mayores desafíos contemporáneos para la salud global, afectando directamente la dinámica ambiental, social y epidemiológica en diversas regiones del planeta. La Amazonía se destaca en este escenario debido a su relevancia ecológica y su influencia sobre el equilibrio climático mundial. Este capítulo tiene como objetivo analizar los impactos del cambio climático en la Amazonía y discutir el papel de los equipos multiprofesionales en la construcción de respuestas integradas a los desafíos de la salud global. Se trata de un estudio de enfoque cualitativo, desarrollado mediante una revisión integradora de la literatura científica, con búsqueda realizada en bases de datos internacionales como PubMed, Scopus, Web of Science, SciELO y la Biblioteca Virtual en Salud, incluyendo publicaciones entre 2016 y 2025. Los resultados evidencian que fenómenos como la deforestación, los incendios forestales y la contaminación atmosférica han contribuido al aumento de enfermedades respiratorias, cardiovasculares e infecciosas, además de ampliar las vulnerabilidades sociales en comunidades indígenas y ribereñas. En este contexto, se destaca la importancia de la actuación multiprofesional que involucra a médicos, enfermeros, farmacéuticos, fisioterapeutas, nutricionistas, odontólogos y profesionales de la salud pública en la vigilancia epidemiológica, la promoción de la salud y la implementación de estrategias de atención integral. Se concluye que la preservación de la Amazonía y la integración entre políticas ambientales y sanitarias son fundamentales para enfrentar los desafíos de la salud planetaria, fortalecer sistemas de salud resilientes y promover mejores condiciones de vida para las poblaciones actuales y futuras.

Palabras clave: Salud Planetaria. Cambio Climático. Amazonía. Equipo Multiprofesional. Salud Global.

1 INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, climate change has emerged as one of the greatest global challenges for public health, directly influencing the occurrence of diseases, food security, air quality, and the living conditions of populations. In the context of planetary health, the debate on environmental impacts on human health has become central to understanding how climate phenomena, environmental degradation, and changes in ecosystems affect health systems in different regions of the world. In this scenario, the Brazilian Amazon assumes a strategic position, not only for its ecological and climatic importance, but also for its decisive role in the dynamics of global health (WATTS et al., 2019; NOBRE et al., 2016).

The Amazon is home to the largest tropical forest on the planet and exerts a significant influence on the world's climate balance. However, processes such as deforestation, fires, agricultural expansion and changes in land use have intensified the emission of air pollutants and altered the environmental cycles of the region. These transformations contribute to the increase in air pollution, exposure to fine particulate matter, and the occurrence of extreme weather events, factors that directly impact the health of populations in the Amazon and other regions of the planet (MARLIER et al., 2020; BUTT et al., 2021).

The effects of these environmental changes are reflected in the increase in respiratory, cardiovascular and infectious diseases, as well as problems related to food insecurity, malnutrition and population displacement. Recent studies show that smoke from fires in the Amazon is associated with increased hospitalizations for respiratory diseases and increased premature mortality in different population groups (YE et al., 2021; COBELO et al., 2023). These impacts make it evident that the climate crisis is not only an environmental issue, but also a central public health problem.

Given this scenario, the integrated action of multiprofessional health teams is essential to face the challenges associated with climate change. Doctors play a fundamental role in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases related to environmental exposure, while nurses work in epidemiological surveillance, clinical follow-up and health promotion in communities. Pharmacists contribute to the safe management of medications and to the therapeutic follow-up of patients with chronic diseases aggravated by environmental factors, while physiotherapists participate in the rehabilitation of individuals affected by respiratory and cardiovascular diseases associated with air pollution (SHEEHAN et al., 2023; ROCHA-SILVA et al., 2025).

In addition, nutritionists play an essential role in assessing and managing the nutritional consequences related to environmental change and food insecurity, especially in vulnerable populations. Dentists also contribute to the promotion of integral health,

considering that environmental and socioeconomic changes can influence oral health conditions and systemic diseases. At the same time, professionals from the social sciences, public health, and epidemiology collaborate to understand the social determinants of health and develop community intervention strategies in the face of climate impacts (SANTOS et al., 2025; SILVA et al., 2025).

The multiprofessional approach becomes even more relevant when considering the vulnerability of indigenous communities, riverside dwellers and traditional populations in the Amazon, who face additional challenges related to access to health services, environmental exposure and changes in lifestyles. Studies indicate that these populations are among the most affected by climate and environmental transformations, which reinforces the need for integrated and culturally sensitive care strategies (PRIST et al., 2023; HACÓN et al., 2020).

In this context, the concept of planetary health emerges as a fundamental approach to understanding the interdependence between natural systems and human health. Planetary health proposes an integrated vision that recognizes that the well-being of populations depends on the preservation of ecosystems and environmental sustainability. Thus, multiprofessional action in health becomes a central element in the construction of effective responses to the challenges imposed by climate change, especially in strategic regions such as the Amazon (WATTS et al., 2019).

Given this reality, understanding the impacts of climate change in the Amazon and its implications for global health becomes essential to guide public policies, prevention strategies, and comprehensive care actions. Thus, this chapter aims to analyze the effects of climate change on the health of Amazonian populations and discuss the role of multiprofessional teams in the construction of integrated responses to contemporary global health challenges.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 CLIMATE CHANGE AND PLANETARY HEALTH IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

Climate change has been recognized as one of the greatest contemporary challenges to global health, directly influencing the environmental determinants of human health. The concept of planetary health emerges in this scenario as an interdisciplinary approach that seeks to understand the interdependence between natural systems and human well-being. The scientific literature points out that climate change, environmental degradation, and biodiversity loss have the potential to intensify health crises in different regions of the planet, mainly affecting vulnerable populations (WATTS et al., 2019).

Global studies indicate that the increase in the planet's average temperature, the intensification of extreme weather events, and changes in precipitation patterns have contributed to the increase in infectious, respiratory, and cardiovascular diseases. In addition, these phenomena influence the availability of natural resources, directly impacting food security and access to drinking water. In this context, planetary health proposes an integrated vision that recognizes that the preservation of ecosystems is essential to ensure adequate health conditions and quality of life for human populations (NOBRE et al., 2016).

Another relevant aspect refers to the fact that the impacts of climate change on health are not evenly distributed. Developing countries and regions with greater socio-environmental vulnerability tend to suffer more intense effects from these transformations. Thus, understanding the effects of climate on health requires a multidisciplinary approach that considers environmental, social, and economic factors, in addition to the integrated work of professionals from different areas of health.

2.2 AMAZON AND CLIMATE CHANGE: ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

The Amazon plays a central role in the regulation of the global climate, being responsible for important ecological processes that influence the planet's environmental balance. However, the advance of deforestation, fires and changes in land use has significantly altered the natural cycles of the region, contributing to the intensification of climate change. These environmental transformations have direct impacts on the health of populations living in the Amazon region and in other parts of the world (MARLIER et al., 2020).

Scientific research shows that fires in the Amazon release large amounts of fine particles and polluting gases into the atmosphere, contributing to the deterioration of air quality. Prolonged exposure to these pollutants is associated with an increase in respiratory, cardiovascular, and inflammatory diseases. Studies show that the periods of intensification of fires are related to the increase in hospitalizations for respiratory diseases in several regions of Brazil (BUTT et al., 2021; COBELO et al., 2023).

In addition, environmental degradation can favor the emergence and reemergence of infectious diseases, since changes in ecosystems modify the dynamics of vectors and natural reservoirs of pathogens. Thus, the relationship between environmental changes and human health becomes increasingly evident, reinforcing the need for integrated prevention and epidemiological surveillance strategies.

2.3 AIR POLLUTION AND IMPACTS ON THE HEALTH OF AMAZONIAN POPULATIONS

Air pollution associated with fires represents one of the main risk factors for the health of populations in the Amazon. The fine particles released during wildfires can penetrate deep into the respiratory system, triggering inflammatory processes and aggravating pre-existing diseases. Studies indicate that exposure to air pollution from fires is related to an increase in cases of asthma, bronchitis, cardiovascular diseases, and premature mortality (YE et al., 2021).

Research carried out in different regions of Brazil shows that periods of intensification of fires are associated with a significant increase in hospital admissions due to respiratory diseases. Children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic diseases are more vulnerable to the effects of air pollution. In addition, prolonged exposure to smoke can affect the immune system, increasing the risk of respiratory infections and aggravating pre-existing clinical conditions (ROCHA-SILVA et al., 2025).

Another important aspect refers to the economic and social impact associated with air pollution. The increase in hospital admissions and demands for health services generates significant costs for health systems and directly affects the quality of life of exposed populations. Thus, the control of fires and environmental preservation become fundamental strategies for the promotion of public health.

2.4 VULNERABILITY OF AMAZONIAN POPULATIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE

Populations living in the Amazon, especially indigenous and riverine communities, are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. These communities rely directly on natural resources for their livelihoods and have limited access to health services and basic infrastructure. Changes in climate and biodiversity can affect the availability of food, water, and natural resources essential for maintaining their ways of life (SANTOS et al., 2025).

Recent studies show that environmental degradation and the advance of economic activities on traditional territories have contributed to the increase in infectious diseases, nutritional problems, and socio-environmental conflicts. In addition, prolonged exposure to pollution from fires increases the risk of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases in these populations (PRIST et al., 2023).

The vulnerability of these communities requires specific health intervention strategies that consider cultural, social and environmental aspects. In this context, the performance of multiprofessional teams becomes essential to develop actions for health promotion, disease prevention, and strengthening epidemiological surveillance in Amazonian territories.

2.5 THE ROLE OF THE MULTIPROFESSIONAL TEAM IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE IMPACTS ON HEALTH

The complexity of the impacts of climate change on health requires articulated responses between different areas of knowledge. Multiprofessional action becomes essential to face the health challenges associated with environmental transformations. Doctors play an essential role in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases related to environmental exposure, while nurses work in epidemiological surveillance, clinical follow-up, and health promotion in communities (SHEEHAN et al., 2023).

Pharmacists contribute to the therapeutic follow-up of patients with chronic diseases aggravated by environmental pollution, ensuring the rational use of medicines. Physiotherapists work in the rehabilitation of patients with respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, helping in functional recovery and improving quality of life. Nutritionists play an important role in the nutritional assessment of vulnerable populations, especially in contexts of food insecurity associated with environmental changes.

In addition to these professionals, dental surgeons, collective health professionals, and specialists in the social sciences also play relevant roles in the promotion of integral health. The integration of these areas allows the development of more effective strategies to address the impacts of climate change on public health.

2.6 GLOBAL STRATEGIES AND PUBLIC POLICIES TO ADDRESS CLIMATE IMPACTS ON HEALTH

The growing scientific evidence on the health impacts of climate change has driven the development of global strategies to address this challenge. International organizations have emphasized the need to integrate environmental and health policies to reduce the negative effects of climate change on human populations (WATTS et al., 2019).

In the Brazilian context, initiatives aimed at protecting the Amazon and reducing fires have been recognized as essential strategies to mitigate climate impacts and protect the health of populations. The preservation of Amazonian ecosystems contributes not only to the maintenance of biodiversity, but also to the reduction of air pollution and the improvement of the living conditions of local communities (VIANA, 2020).

In addition, public policies aimed at environmental health and epidemiological surveillance are essential to monitor the health impacts of climate change. The implementation of intersectoral strategies, involving professionals from different areas of health and public management, is an essential element to face the contemporary challenges of global health.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 STUDY DESIGN

This chapter was developed from a qualitative approach of a theoretical-analytical nature, structured through an integrative review of the scientific literature. This methodological design was chosen because it allows a critical and systematic analysis of the available evidence on the relationships between climate change, environmental degradation in the Amazon, and its impacts on global health, as well as on the role of multiprofessional teams in the construction of health responses in this scenario. The integrative review makes it possible to bring together different types of scientific studies, allowing a comprehensive and interdisciplinary view of the investigated phenomenon.

The adoption of this method is also justified by the complexity of the topic addressed, which involves multiple environmental, social, and epidemiological determinants. In this way, the analysis of the scientific literature allowed us to understand how climate change in the Amazon affects health systems and demands integrated responses from professionals from different areas, including doctors, nurses, pharmacists, physiotherapists, nutritionists, dental surgeons, and specialists in public health and social sciences.

3.2 SEARCH STRATEGY AND DATABASES

The bibliographic search was carried out in international scientific databases recognized for their relevance in the production of knowledge in public health, climate change and planetary health. The following databases were consulted:

- PubMed/MEDLINE
- Scopus
- Web of Science
- SciELO
- Virtual Health Library (VHL/LILACS)
- Google Scholar

These databases were selected because they bring together extensive scientific production in the areas of environmental epidemiology, global health, climate change, and public health.

To identify the studies, descriptors in Portuguese and English combined by Boolean operators (AND/OR) were used. Among the main terms used are:

- Climate change
- Planetary Health
- Amazon

- climate change
- planetary health
- Amazon rainforest
- environmental health
- Global Health
- wildfire smoke
- air pollution and health

The combination of these descriptors made it possible to identify studies that addressed the impacts of climate change on human health, with an emphasis on Amazonian populations and the challenges faced by health systems.

3.3 ANALYSIS PERIOD

Studies published mainly between **2016 and 2025 were considered**, a period that concentrates important advances in scientific production on planetary health, the impacts of climate change on health, and environmental degradation in the Amazon. Classic works and relevant international reports were also included when considered fundamental for the understanding of the phenomenon investigated.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The studies included in the review met the following criteria:

- scientific articles published in peer-reviewed journals
- studies that addressed climate change and human health
- research related to environmental impacts in the Amazon
- Studies on air pollution, fires and health
- Publications that discuss planetary health or global health
- Articles available in Portuguese, English or Spanish

The following were excluded from the analysis:

- Duplicate studies among the databases consulted
- publications that were not directly related to the theme
- exclusively technical or environmental studies unrelated to human health
- works without access to the full text.

3.4 SELECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF EVIDENCE

After applying the search strategy and eligibility criteria, the selected studies were submitted to full reading and critical analysis. At the end of the process, **twenty relevant scientific publications made up the analytical corpus of this chapter**, including scientific

articles, systematic reviews, and international reports widely cited in the literature on climate change and health.

The evidence extracted was organized through thematic analysis, allowing the structuring of the scientific discussion into analytical categories related to:

- Climate Change and Planetary Health
- environmental impacts in the Amazon
- Air pollution and respiratory diseases
- Vulnerability of Amazonian populations
- Role of the multiprofessional team in responding to climate impacts
- global strategies to address the climate crisis.

This thematic organization made it possible to integrate different scientific perspectives and build a comprehensive analysis on the impacts of climate change on health and the challenges for health systems.

3.5 SCIENTIFIC RIGOR AND VALIDITY OF THE ANALYSIS

Methodological rigor was ensured by the selection of studies from internationally recognized scientific bases, by the prioritization of recent evidence, and by the critical analysis of the publications included. The diversity of the sources analyzed made it possible to contemplate different disciplinary approaches, including epidemiology, public health, medicine, nursing, environmental sciences, and global health.

In addition, the triangulation of evidence allowed us to understand the investigated phenomenon from multiple scientific perspectives, strengthening the analytical consistency of the study and contributing to the construction of an interdisciplinary approach aligned with the concept of planetary health.

3.6 ETHICAL ASPECTS

As this is a study based exclusively on secondary data from the scientific literature and institutional documents, there was no direct participation of human beings. Thus, the research does not require consideration by the Research Ethics Committee. All sources used were duly cited throughout the chapter, ensuring academic integrity, methodological transparency and respect for the ethical principles of scientific production.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of the selected scientific evidence demonstrates that climate change has produced significant impacts on the health of populations, especially in environmentally

sensitive regions such as the Amazon. The studies analyzed indicate that phenomena associated with environmental degradation, such as deforestation, fires, and changes in land use, have contributed to the increase in air pollution and the intensification of extreme weather events, factors that directly influence the occurrence of respiratory, cardiovascular, and infectious diseases (MARLIER et al., 2020; BUTT et al., 2021). These results reinforce the understanding that environmental transformations in the Amazon have repercussions that go beyond regional boundaries, affecting health systems on a global scale.

Among the main impacts identified, the increase in air pollution resulting from forest fires stands out. The fine particles released during these events, especially fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), have a high capacity to penetrate the human respiratory system, and can trigger pulmonary inflammation and aggravate chronic respiratory diseases. Epidemiological studies demonstrate that long-term exposure to these particles is associated with increased hospitalizations for respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, as well as increased premature mortality in exposed populations (YE et al., 2021; COBELO et al., 2023). This scenario shows that environmental degradation in the Amazon is not only an ecological problem, but also an important determinant of public health.

Another relevant result refers to the relationship between fire events and the overload of health systems. During periods of intensification of fires, there is a significant increase in the demand for hospital services related to the treatment of acute respiratory diseases and exacerbations of chronic diseases. Research indicates that children, the elderly, and individuals with cardiovascular or respiratory diseases are more vulnerable to the effects of air pollution, which contributes to the increase in hospital admission rates in these groups (ROCHA-SILVA et al., 2025). In this way, the impacts of climate change are also manifested in the response capacity of health systems in the face of environmental emergencies.

The results also point out that climate change influences the epidemiological dynamics of several infectious diseases. Changes in temperature and precipitation patterns can modify the geographic distribution of vectors and pathogens, favoring the emergence or reemergence of infectious diseases. This phenomenon has been observed in different tropical regions, in which environmental changes create favorable conditions for the proliferation of vectors and natural reservoirs of infectious agents (WATTS et al., 2019). In this context, the Amazon becomes an important scenario for observing the interactions between climate, environment and health.

The vulnerability of Amazonian populations is also a central aspect identified in the literature. Indigenous communities, riverside communities, and traditional populations are more exposed to the effects of climate change due to their direct dependence on natural

resources and limited access to health services. Studies indicate that these populations face additional challenges related to food insecurity, environmental pollution, and exposure to emerging infectious diseases (SANTOS et al., 2025; PRIST et al., 2023). These factors increase health inequalities and reinforce the need for intervention strategies that consider the sociocultural specificities of these communities.

In this complex scenario, the performance of multiprofessional teams emerges as an essential element to face the health challenges associated with climate change. Physicians play a central role in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases related to environmental exposure, while nurses work in epidemiological surveillance, clinical monitoring, and health education in communities. Pharmacists contribute to the safe therapeutic management of patients with chronic diseases aggravated by environmental factors, while physiotherapists participate in the rehabilitation of individuals affected by respiratory and cardiovascular diseases associated with air pollution (SHEEHAN et al., 2023).

In addition, nutritionists play an important role in assessing and managing the nutritional consequences associated with climate change, especially in contexts of food insecurity. Dentists also participate in the promotion of integral health, considering that environmental and socioeconomic factors can influence oral health conditions and systemic diseases. At the same time, professionals from the public health and social sciences contribute to the analysis of the social determinants of health and to the development of public policies aimed at protecting vulnerable populations.

The discussion of the results also highlights the need for integrated public policies that articulate environmental, health and social actions. The preservation of Amazonian ecosystems represents a fundamental strategy not only for the protection of biodiversity, but also for the promotion of global health. The scientific literature points out that reducing deforestation and controlling fires can contribute significantly to improving air quality and reducing diseases associated with air pollution (VIANA, 2020).

In addition, global initiatives aimed at planetary health have emphasized the importance of integrating environmental policies and health systems to address the challenges posed by climate change. This approach recognizes that human health is directly dependent on the preservation of natural systems and environmental sustainability. Thus, multiprofessional action in health becomes essential to develop strategies for prevention, surveillance, and comprehensive care in the face of climate impacts.

In general, the results analyzed indicate that climate change in the Amazon has profound implications for the health of local populations and for global health. The intensification of extreme weather events, the increase in air pollution, and the social

vulnerability of Amazonian populations are challenges that require integrated responses between science, public policies, and multiprofessional action. Thus, the construction of coping strategies based on collaboration between different areas of knowledge represents an essential step to promote health and sustainability in a context of global climate change.

5 CONCLUSION

The evidence analyzed in this chapter demonstrates that climate change constitutes one of the main contemporary challenges to global health, especially in environmentally strategic regions such as the Amazon. The advance of deforestation, the intensification of fires, and changes in environmental cycles have caused significant impacts on air quality, ecosystem dynamics, and the living conditions of Amazonian populations. These processes directly contribute to the increase in respiratory, cardiovascular, and infectious diseases, in addition to expanding existing social and health vulnerabilities.

The results discussed throughout the chapter indicate that the environmental impacts observed in the Amazon have repercussions that go beyond regional limits, influencing global climate systems and affecting the health of populations in different parts of the world. The relationship between environmental degradation, air pollution, and increased disease burden shows that the climate crisis must also be understood as a health crisis, requiring articulated responses between different sectors of society and science.

In this context, the concept of planetary health presents itself as an essential approach to understand the interdependence between the preservation of ecosystems and the promotion of human health. The protection of the Amazon rainforest is not only an environmental issue, but also a fundamental strategy for reducing health risks and building more resilient health systems in the face of climate change.

The complexity of the challenges presented reinforces the importance of the integrated performance of multiprofessional health teams. Doctors, nurses, pharmacists, physiotherapists, nutritionists, dentists, collective health professionals, and social science specialists play complementary roles in disease prevention, epidemiological surveillance, clinical care, and health promotion in vulnerable territories. The articulation between these different areas of knowledge allows the development of more comprehensive care and intervention strategies, strengthening the capacity of health systems to respond to the impacts of climate change.

In addition, it is essential to strengthen public policies that integrate environmental, health, and social actions, promoting the conservation of Amazonian ecosystems and the protection of populations that directly depend on these territories. Investments in

environmental surveillance, scientific research, health education, and strengthening primary care represent important ways to face the challenges posed by the climate crisis.

Thus, it is concluded that the preservation of the Amazon and the confrontation of climate change are central elements for the promotion of global health. The construction of effective responses to this scenario depends on the integration between science, public policies, and multiprofessional action, recognizing that human health is deeply connected to environmental sustainability and the balance of the planet's natural systems.

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