



SAROJINI NAIDU VANITA PHARMACY MAHA VIDYALAYA (Co-Ed.)

(Sponsored by the Exhibition Society)

Affiliated to Osmania University, Approved by Pharmacy Council of India, New Delhi
NBA Accredited B.Pharmacy Course - NAAC Accredited with A+ Grade
UGC AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION

Ref.: SNVPMV/

Date : 07/01/2026

To,
Mrs.Madhavi,
Assistant Secretary,
Telangana Academy of Sciences (TAS),
Hyderabad.

From,
The Principal,
Sarojini Naidu Vanita Pharmacy Maha Vidyalaya (Co-Ed.)
Tarnaka,
Secunderabad – 500017

Subject: For Attending 13th Dr. Manohar V.N. Shirodkar Memorial lecture.

Respected Madam,

This is to bring to your kind notice that I am pleased to inform you that I am sending M Pharmacy students of all departments to attend the 13th Dr. Manohar V.N. Shirodkar Memorial lecture as a part of their academic and educational exposure. List of the students was attached for your Reference.

Thanking you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "T. Mamatha".

Dr. T. Mamatha
Principal
SNVPMV



TAS

Telangana Academy of Sciences

Cordially invites you to the



13th Dr. Manohar V.N. Shirodkar Memorial Lecture

Endowment instituted by

Smt. Rajakumari Indira Devi Dhanrajgir

to be delivered by

Dr. Soumya Swaminathan

Former Director General, ICMR
Chair, MS Swaminathan Research Foundation
On

“Climate Change and Global Health”

4.00 pm on Wednesday the 7th January, 2026

Venue

PM Bhargava Auditorium
Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology (CCMB)
Uppal Road, Hyderabad

Prof. Ch. Mohan Rao
President

Prof. S. Satyanarayana
Gen. Secretary

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Report on 13th Dr. Manohar V.N. Shirodkar Memorial Lecture at CCMB (07/01/2026)

A total of 71 students of Mpharmacy from all departments have attended the lecture from SNVPMV. The lecture highlighted the significance of "Climate Change and Global Health". The ideas played a crucial role in achieving food security and improving agricultural productivity. A major focus of the lecture was on health research, particularly the importance of science, education, and academic research in addressing global challenges. The speaker discussed how vaccines (including COVID-19 vaccines) represent a critical scientific response to global health crises.

The lecture identified climate change, biodiversity loss, and air pollution as interconnected global crises, often referred to as the "triple planetary crisis." It was noted that agro biodiversity plays a key role in ensuring food and nutritional security. Currently, nearly 70% of cereal consumption worldwide depends on rice, maize, and wheat, highlighting the risks associated with reduced crop diversity.

Climate change was explained as occurring due to multiple factors, including changes in weather patterns, altered rainfall distribution, and ecological imbalance. These changes have led to an increase in extreme weather events and a rise in health-related incidents.

The lecture further addressed the impact of air pollution on human health, with particular emphasis on its adverse effects on women and children. Additionally, the consequences of environmental degradation on human health, animal life, and overall ecosystem health were discussed, stressing the need for sustainable and science-driven solutions.

1. Physiological Impact of Heat and Humidity

The presentation details how extreme heat affects the human body, particularly when combined with high humidity.

Physical Stress: Heat exposure leads to cardiovascular stress, dehydration, heat exhaustion, and potentially fatal heat stroke. It also impairs the immune system and increases inflammation.

The Humidity Factor: High relative humidity prevents sweat from evaporating effectively, which is the body's primary cooling mechanism. This makes the "felt" temperature (Heat Index) much more dangerous than the actual temperature.

Mental Health: Prolonged heat is linked to increased stress, anxiety, and sleep disturbances.

2. Climate Trends and Heat Risks in India

Data indicates a significant shift in temperature patterns across the subcontinent:

Extreme Heat: There is a documented increase in "very hot days" and, more worryingly, "very warm nights," which prevent the body from recovering from daytime heat.

Geographic Risk: More than 57% of Indian districts are now at high to very high heat risk.

Urban Heat Island Effect: Urban areas can be 5°C to 10°C warmer than surrounding rural areas due to dense building materials and lack of vegetation.

3. Health Vulnerabilities: Women and Children

A scoping study on agro ecological zones in India highlights disproportionate risks for vulnerable populations:

Pregnancy Outcomes: High exposure to PM_{2.5} (air pollution) and heat is non-linearly correlated with preterm births and fatal growth restriction.

Socio-economic Links: There is an observed correlation between natural disasters driven by climate change and an increase in gender-based violence.

Development: Children's health and education are severely impacted by climate-related disruptions.

4. Economic Consequences

Climate change is not just a health crisis but a massive economic burden:

Labour Capacity: Heat-related reductions in labour capacity led to an estimated US \$1.09 trillion in lost potential earnings between 1990 and 2024.

Affected Sectors: Agriculture is the hardest-hit sector, followed by construction, services, and manufacturing.

5. Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies

The presentation concludes with a call to action through a dual approach:

Mitigation: Transitioning to clean energy, carbon capture, and enhanced waste management to slow global warming.

Adaptation: Implementing practical solutions like building sea walls, water harvesting, crop diversification, and "cool roof" technologies.

Policy Benefits: Reducing PM_{2.5} by 10 µg/m³ can lead to an 8.6% reduction in all-cause mortality, providing multi-fold returns in healthcare savings and productivity.

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| S. No. | Name | Department | Signature |
|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | S. Srilakshmi | Regulatory Affairs | Srilakshmi |
| 2 | Dedhipya | Regulatory Affairs | M. Dedhipya |
| 3 | Laxmi priya | Regulatory Affairs | K. L priya |
| 4 | Nikitha | " | V. Nikitha |
| 5 | Asritha | " | A. Asritha |
| 6 | Poojitha | Regulatory Affairs | Poojitha |
| 7 | Bhuvana | Regulatory Affairs | Bhuvana |
| 8 | Shwetha | Regulatory Affairs | Shwetha |
| 9 | Keerthi A | Regulatory Affairs | A. Keerthi |
| 10 | Pallavi | Regulatory Affairs | P. Pallavi |
| 11 | Ushanthi | Regulatory Affairs | U. Ushanthi |
| 12 | Anjali | Regulatory Affairs | A. Anjali |
| 13 | Shriya | QA | Shriya |
| 14 | Akanksha | Quality Assurance | A. Akanksha |
| 15 | Sankeethana | " | Sankeethana |
| 16 | Ram | " | Ram |
| 17 | Rishitha | Quality Assurance | Rishitha |
| 18 | Abhishek | " | Abhishek |
| 19 | Gowram Nikitha | Ph. QA 1 st year | G. Nikitha |
| 20 | S. Gayathri | M.Pharm BA | S. Gayathri |
| 21 | Bhavishya | pharmaceutics | Bhavishya |
| 22 | Haripriya | pharmaceutics | Haripriya |
| 23 | Tejaswini | pharmaceutics | Tejaswini |
| 24 | Lakshmi Manasa | pharmaceutics | Lakshmi Manasa |
| 25 | Fariya | M.Pharm Phaceutics | Fariya |
| 26 | Avila | " | Avila |
| 27 | Ameya | " | Ameya |
| 28 | Ashiya | " | Ashiya |
| 29 | Raveena Gayathri | pharmaceutics | Raveena |
| 30 | Harini D | pharmaceutics | Harini |
| 31 | M. Kavya | " | Kavya |
| 32 | Keerthi B | Pharmaceutics | Keerthi |
| 33 | Shobha Roy | " | Shobha Roy |
| 34 | Udittha Bhavathi | M.Ph. cology | Udittha Bhavathi |
| 35 | Kukkali Sneha | " | Sneha |
| 36 | B. Jayasri | " | Jayasri |
| 37 | Karthik | Pharmacology | Karthik |
| 38 | Kavya | Pharmacology | Kavya |
| 39 | Ram | Pharmacology | Ram |
| 40 | Shravya Sree | Pharmacology | Shravya Sree |
| 41 | Rizwan | Pharmacology | Rizwan |
| 42 | Sudha Rani | Pharmacology | Sudha Rani |
| 43 | T. Priyanka | Pharmacology | T. Priyanka |
| 44 | Shriya | Pharmacology | Shriya |

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|-----|--------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 45 | Vaishnavi | Pharmacology | Vaishnavi |
| 46 | Krishna Sree | Pharmacology | R. Sree |
| 47 | Akhil | Ph. Analysis | Akhil |
| 48 | Rohini | M-ph. Analysis | Rohini |
| 49 | Komalika | " | " |
| 50 | Tharaka | " | Tharaka |
| 51 | Sathya | " | Sathya |
| 52 | Srija | " | Srija |
| 53 | Nandini | " | Nandini |
| 54 | Layasree | " | Layasree |
| 55 | Zenith | " | Zenith |
| 56 | B. Nikitha | M-ph. Analysis 1/3 | Nikitha |
| 57 | B. Srilakha | " | Srilakha |
| 58 | G. Radhana | " | Radhana |
| 59 | G. Keerthi | " | Keerthi |
| 60 | G. Pooja | Ph. Analysis | Pooja |
| 61 | K. Aishwarya | " | Aishwarya |
| 62 | K. Manisha | Ph. Analysis | Manisha |
| 63 | M. Ramya Sri | " | " |
| 64 | Samyuktha | " | Samyuktha |
| 65 | M. Lohai | " | Lohai |
| 66 | Nikitha | " | Nikitha |
| 67 | P. Haripriya | " | Haripriya |
| 68 | P. Ramya | Ph. analysis | Ramya |
| 69 | S. Lahari | " | Lahari |
| 70. | B. Rahul | B. Rahul | Rahul |
| 71. | K. Sahithi | Regd. Affairs | Sahithi |

Impact: Heat and climate change intensify health risks, deepen social inequalities, and impose massive economic losses.

Outcome: Without urgent action, India faces worsening public health crises, reduced labour productivity, and heightened vulnerability of women and children. However, strong mitigation and adaptation policies can yield multi-fold returns in health, equity, and economic resilience.







