



## **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 13<sup>th</sup> Dr. Manohar V.N. Shirodkar Memorial lecture.

Respected Madam,

This is to bring to your kind notice that iam pleased to inform you that I am sending M Pharmacy students of all departments to attend the 13<sup>th</sup> 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,

Dr. T. Mamatha  
Principal  
SNVPMV



**TAS**

## **Telangana Academy of Sciences**

*Cordially invites you to the*



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### **13<sup>th</sup> Dr. Manohar V.N. Shirodkar Memorial Lecture**

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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

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### **"Climate Change and Global Health"**

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**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<sub>{2.5}</sub> (air pollution) and heat is non-linearly correlated with preterm births and fatal growth restriction.

Socio-economic Links: There is a 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<sub>{2.5}</sub> by 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  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	S. 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	V. Ushanthi
12	Anjali	Regulatory Affairs	Anjali
13	Shriya	QA	Shriya
14	Akanksha	Quality Assurance	B. Akanksha
15	Sankeethana	"	Sankeethana
16	Ram	"	Ram
17	Rishitha	Quality Assurance	Rishitha
18	Abhishek	"	Abhishek
19	Gowram Nikitha	Ph. QA 1 <sup>st</sup> 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 Pharmaceutics	Fariya
26	Avila	"	Avila
27	Ameya	"	Ameya
28	Ashiya	"	Ashiya
29	G. Raveena (Gayathri)	pharmaceutics	G. Raveena
30	Harini D	pharmaceutics	Harini D
31	M. Kavya	"	M. Kavya
32	Keerthi B	Pharmaceutics	Keerthi B
33	Shobha Roy	"	Shobha Roy
34	Udittha Bhavathi	M. Ph. cology	Udittha Bhavathi
35	Kukkali Sneha	"	Kukkali Sneha
36	B. Jayasri	"	B. Jayasri
37	Karthik	Pharmacology	Karthik
38	Kavya	Pharmacology	Kavya
39	Ram	Pharmacology	Ram
40	Shravya Sree	Pharmacology	K. Sravya 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	"	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 II	B. Nikitha
57	B. Srilakha	"	B. Srilakha
58	G. Radhana	"	G. Radhana
59	G. Keerthi	"	G. Keerthi
60	G. Pooja	Ph. Analysis	G. Pooja
61	K. Aishwarya	"	K. Aishwarya
62	K. Manisha	ph. Analysis	K. Manisha
63	M. Ramya Sri	"	M. Ramya Sri
64	Samyuktha	"	Samyuktha
65	M. Lohai	"	M. Lohai
66	Nikitha	"	Nikitha
67	P. Haripriya	"	P. Haripriya
68	P. Ramya	Ph. analysis	P. Ramya
69	S. Lahari	"	S. Lahari

70. B. Rahul

B. Rahul

Rahul

71. K. Sahithi

Reg. 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.













