

ADULT HEALTH BULLETIN



DECEMBER 2024

Download this and past issues of the Adult, Youth, Parent, and Family Caregiver Health Bulletins:
<http://fcs-hes.ca.uky.edu/content/health-bulletins>

THIS MONTH'S TOPIC

AVOID WINTER HEALTH RISKS



As winter approaches, temperatures continue to fall and daylight hours diminish. For many, it seems like there are more tasks to complete and less time to complete them. It is easy to understand how keeping up with your health can be tricky this time of year. Research has shown that illnesses increase in the winter, as do injuries related to the cold. There are many things people can do to prioritize their health that do not take lots of extra time, money, or effort.

People spend more time indoors during this time of year, escaping bad weather and attending gatherings with family and friends. Here's how you can protect yourself from extra germs:

- Get a flu shot at least 2 weeks before big gatherings,
- Talk to your doctor about vaccines to protect against RSV, pneumococcal disease, and pneumonia,
- Wash your hands when you get home, every time,

Continued on the next page ➔



**Cough or sneeze
into the crook
of your elbow,
instead of your hands.**



→ Continued from the previous page

- Add a small container of hand sanitizer to your vehicle or purse, and/or
- Cough or sneeze into the crook of your elbow, instead of your hands.

In the winter, the air is often drier, which can cause problems for people's skin. You can test the level of moisture in your home with a hygrometer, or air moisture meter. If dry air affects you, try these things:

- Use skin moisturizer with an oil base to prevent evaporation.
- Avoid hot showers; try lukewarm water instead.
- Use a humidifier inside to replace moisture in the air.

People are often home more during cold months as well. While we want our homes to provide warmth and comfort to our loved ones, we do not want to harbor disease. Remind all household members to pitch in and help keep your home healthy:

- Clean high-touch surfaces (door knobs, countertops, handles, and remotes) on a regular basis with a disinfecting cleaner.
- Do not share items for eating like utensils or cups, or personal care items like toothbrushes, face towels, or washcloths.
- Keep your distance from family members who are sick, and wash your hands frequently if you are caregiving for a sick family member.

Extreme cold, snow, and ice can cause extra health concerns. Plan ahead and be prepared for worsening weather conditions:

- Dress for the weather — keep gloves and a hat with your coat.
- Pace yourself with outdoor chores in the cold.
- Wear shoes with grips or thick tread in the snow and ice.
- Keep a blanket and hand warmers in your vehicle for emergencies.

Older adults and young children in particular are at a greater risk for hypothermia, when body temperature gets too low. As people age, bodies become less able to regulate temperature and retain heat. Even temperatures well above freezing can cause hypothermia for some people. Signs of hypothermia include blue or purple lips, fingers or toes, and stiffness in the neck, arms, and legs. Call 911 if you suspect someone is suffering from hypothermia.

REFERENCE:

How does cold weather affect your health? Harvard Health. (2014, November 13). <https://www.health.harvard.edu/staying-healthy/how-does-cold-weather-affect-your-health>

**ADULT
HEALTH BULLETIN**

Written by: Katherine Jury, MS
Edited by: Alyssa Simms
Designed by: Rusty Manseau
Stock images: Adobe Stock

