



Aperi-agro

AGROECOLOGIA: COS'E'?



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16	SAN VITTORE 49, MILANO
APRILE	DALLE 18.00 ALLE 20.30

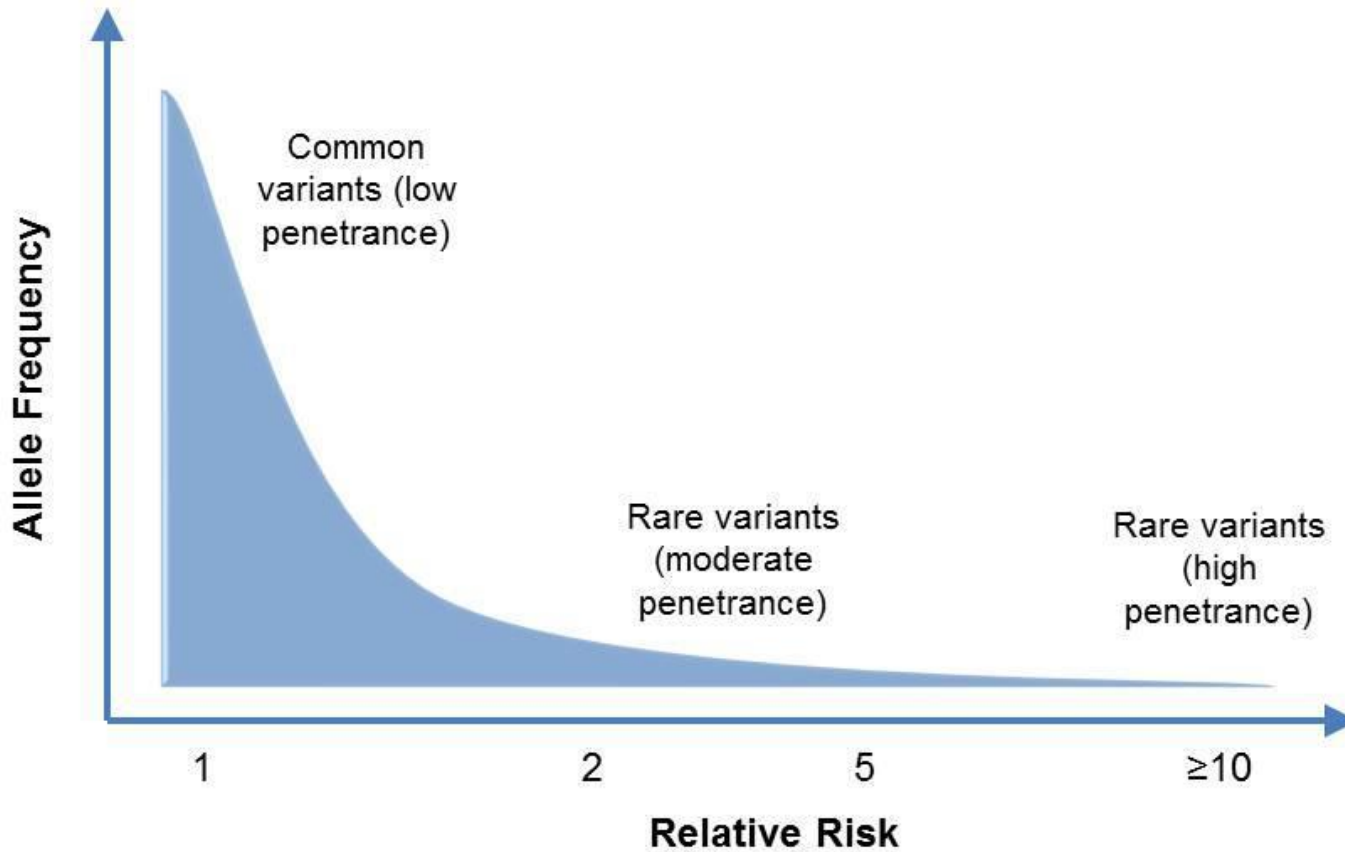


ARE YOUR
GENES
YOUR DESTINY
(Not if your mom has anything to say about it)





Genetic Architecture of Cancer Risk







Consequences of changing biodiversity

F. Stuart Chapin III*, Erika S. Zavaleta†, Valerie T. Eviner‡, Rosamond L. Naylor‡, Peter M. Vitousek†, Heather L. Reynolds||, David U. Hooper¶, Sandra Lavorel#, Osvaldo E. Sala*, Sarah E. Hobbie**, Michelle C. Mack* & Sandra Diaz††

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Human alteration of the global environment has triggered the sixth major extinction event in the history of life and caused widespread changes in the global distribution of organisms. These changes in biodiversity alter ecosystem processes and change the resilience of ecosystems to environmental change. This has profound consequences for services that humans derive from ecosystems. The large ecological and societal consequences of changing biodiversity should be minimized to preserve options for future solutions to global environmental problems.

BMJ

BMJ 2012;345:e5466 doi: 10.1136/bmj.e5466 (Published 21 August 2012)

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ANALYSIS

ESSAY

Ecological public health: the 21st century's big idea?

Tim Lang *professor of food policy*, Geof Rayner *honorary research fellow*



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envres

Commentary

The environmental roots of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and the epigenetic impacts of globalization

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Childhood cancer and environmental integrity: a commentary and a proposal

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Il sistema agro-alimentare odierno:

- utilizza il 50% del territorio del pianeta (terre emerse)
- consuma oltre il 50% dell'acqua disponibile (acque dolci)
- produce il 33% delle emissioni di gas serra
- produce oltre 5 milioni T/anno di pesticidi di sintesi



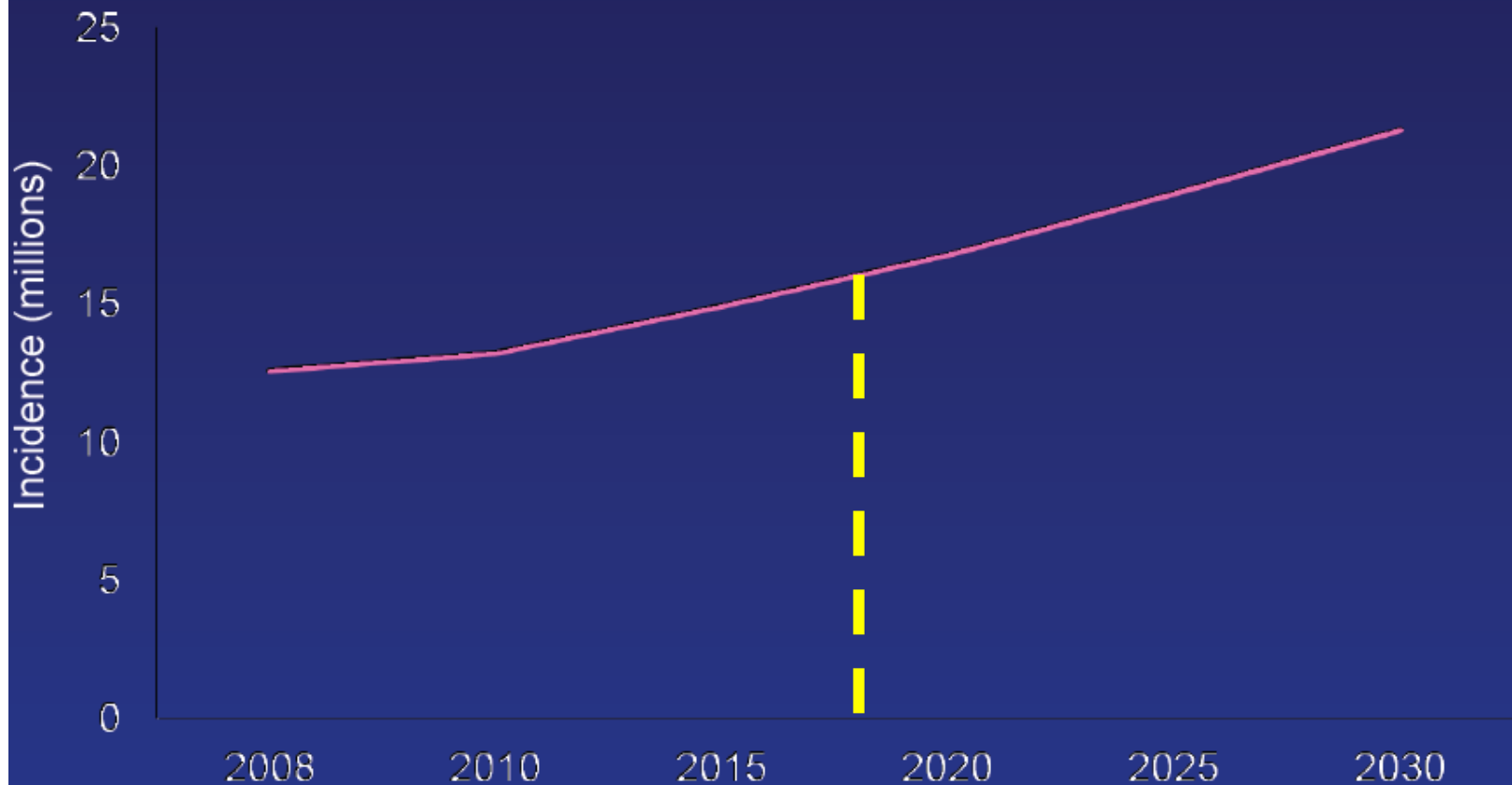
IL SISTEMA AGRO-ALIMENTARE È LA CAUSA PRINCIPALE DELLA TRASFORMAZIONE DELL'AMBIENTE A LIVELLO GLOBALE

J Ind Ecology, 20, 3, 2015 (modified)





Projected Worldwide Cancer Incidence (Numbers) 2008-2030 (Globocan, IARC)





Sede	Maschi	Femmine
Vie aerodigestive superiori*	7.200	2.200
Esofago	1.500	600
Stomaco	7.500	5.300
Colon-retto	30.000	23.000
Colon	21.000	16.500
Retto	9.000	6.500
Fegato	8.900	4.000
Colecisti e vie biliari	2.300	2.400
Pancreas	6.600	7.100
Polmone	28.200	13.600
Osso	400	300
Cute (melanomi)	7.300	6.700
Mesotelioma	1.500	400
Sarcoma di Kaposi	700	200
Tessuti molli	1.200	900
Mammella	500	50.500
Utero cervice		2.300
Utero corpo		8.300
Ovaio		5.200
Prostata	34.800	
Testicolo	2.500	
Rene, vie urinarie**	9.000	4.600
Parenchima	7.600	4.000
Pelvi e vie urinarie	1.400	600
Vescica***	21.700	5.300
Sistema nervoso centrale	3.300	2.700
Tiroide	4.300	11.000
Linfoma di Hodgkin	1.200	1.000
Linfoma non-Hodgkin	8.300	6.200
Mieloma	3.100	2.700
Leucemie	5.300	3.900
Tutti i tumori, esclusi carcinomi della cute	192.000	177.000

TOT: 369.000



AIRTUM, 2017

TABELLA 5. Numero di nuovi casi tumorali, totale e per alcune delle principali sedi, stimati per il 2017 (popolazione italiana residente da previsioni ISTAT – www.demo.istat.it).



Osservatorio per l'agroecologia

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***“LA PREVENZIONE PRIMARIA È LO STRUMENTO PRINCIPALE NELLA
LOTTA CONTRO LE MALATTIE CRONICO-DEGENERATIVE”***

Tomatis, 2001