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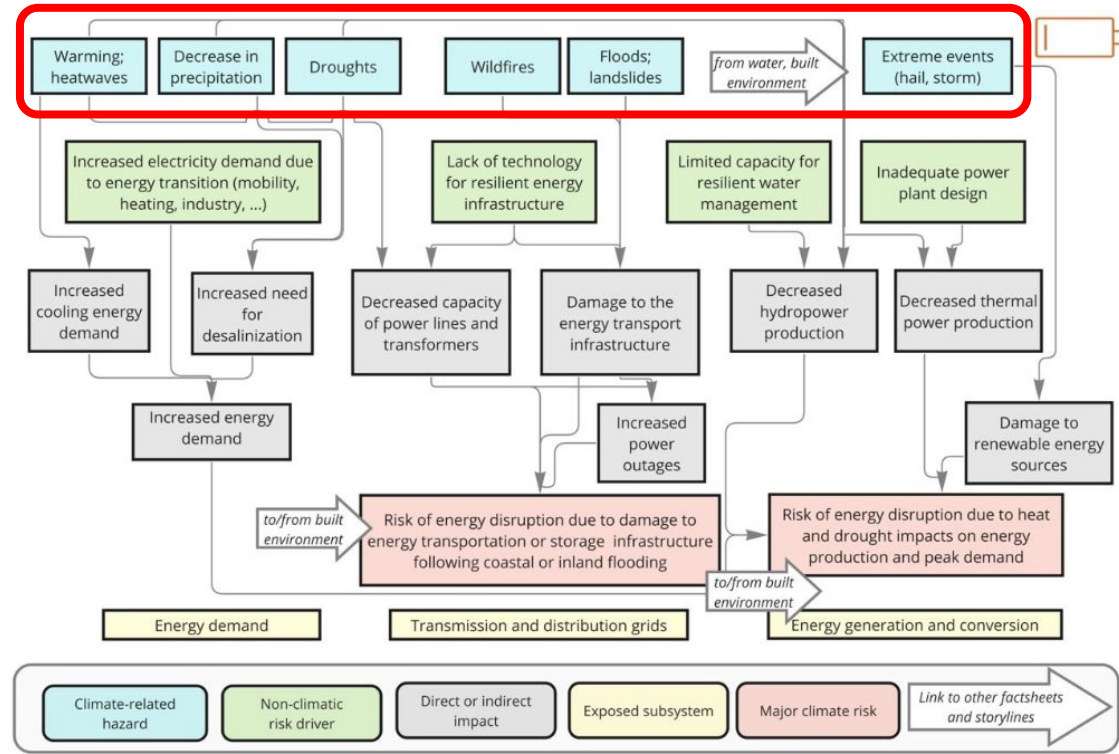
Some comments on the science of robust regional climate information

F.J. Doblas-Reyes

22 April 2024

Climate information in context

Some challenges that require climate information are climate adaptation, mitigation, disaster risk reduction, and climate risk assessment.



Operational climate projections needed

Are all the relevant needs taken care of? Are timing, quality, adequacy, and authority addressed?

An alternative consists in **operationalising** the on-demand production of climate information.

Comment | [Published: 02 November 2023](#)

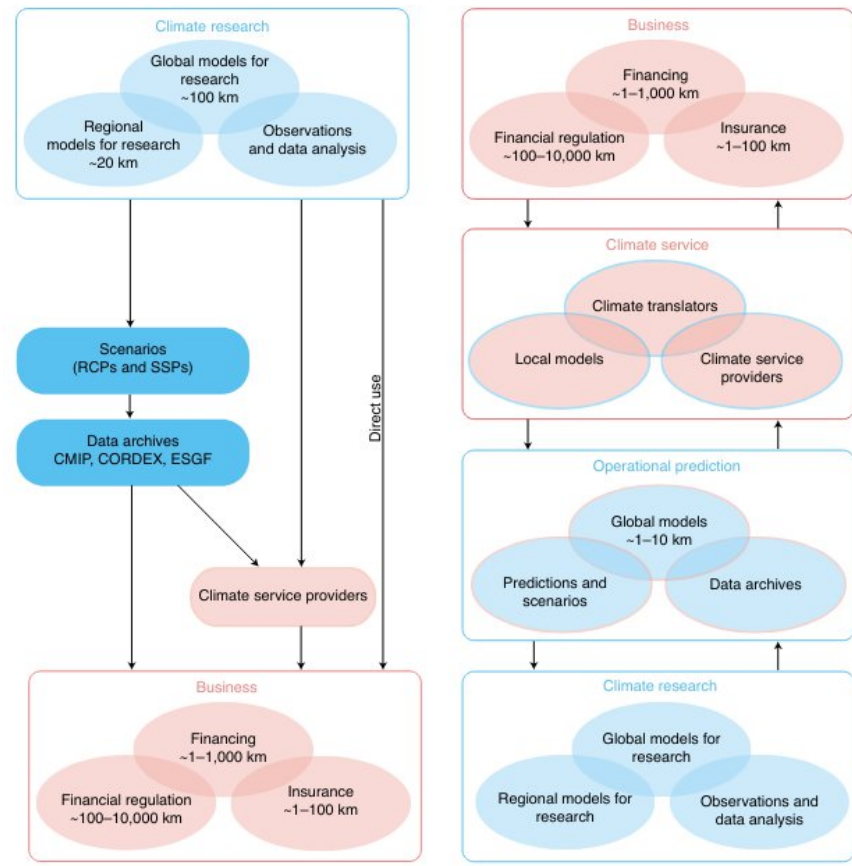
The need to **operationalize** climate modelling

[Christian Jakob](#) , [Andrew Gettelman](#) & [Andrew Pitman](#)

Nature Climate Change **13**, 1158–1160 (2023) | [Cite this article](#)

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Climate models have evolved from research tools to underpin decision-making across the globe. To provide optimal value for society in the future, the models need to be made operational.



Quality assurance to increase robustness

The **Climateurope2** project develops recommendations for the standardisation of climate services by identifying and working with the community. The EC has requested the European normalisation body to start the process of standardising climate services.

The screenshot shows the Health Navigator website for Paracetamol. It includes the following content:

- Brand names include:**
 - Panadol®
 - Paracare®
 - Pacimol®
- Sounds like 'paa-ra-SEE-ta-mol'**
- Paracetamol is used to treat fever and pain including headache, and aches and pains associated with COVID-19. It begins to work about 30 minutes after a dose is taken, and the effects usually last for about 4 to 6 hours.**
- When taken as directed, paracetamol works well. However, it is important not to take more than the daily recommended dose. If you take too much – all at once or over a period of days – paracetamol can damage your liver.**
- How to take paracetamol**
 - Paracetamol tablets are commonly available as 500 mg tablets or caplets.
 - The usual dose for adults is 1 or 2 tablets every 4 to 6 hours as needed for pain or fever.
 - Always wait at least 4 hours between doses.
 - Do not take more than 8 tablets in 24 hours OR 4 grams in 24 hours.
 - Keep a record of how many doses you have taken.
- Many other medicines have paracetamol in them**
 - Some pain, cold and flu medicines also have paracetamol in them, eg, Coldrat®, Nuroamol®, Lemsip®, and Maxisgesic®.
 - Check the ingredients of medicines carefully before you take them.
 - If you do take other medicines that have paracetamol in them, do not take more than the recommended maximum dose of paracetamol each day.
 - Ask your pharmacist if you are not sure.
- Paracetamol overdose is a medical emergency**
 - If you realise you have taken too much paracetamol (including from other products with paracetamol in them), immediately call your doctor, nurse or the Poisons Centre 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)
 - DO NOT WAIT for signs of overdose as these appear when the damage to your liver is already done.
 - Signs of overdose include nausea (feeling sick) or vomiting (being sick), diarrhoea (runny poo), yellow skin or eyes, poor appetite, confusion or extreme sleepiness.
 - Older people are most at risk, so should take extra care.

For more information about paracetamol, visit hn.org.nz/paracetamol

