INTRODUCTION
Buenos Aires City shares the pattern of increased extreme temperature events, the frequency of extreme heat waves, thus, increasing temperatures, increasing life expectancy with a progressive increase in the population of older adults and the increasing prevalence of chronic diseases and obesity make it necessary to produce knowledge oriented towards taking timely measures targeted at urban populations.

Three studies that analyze the relationship of extreme heat wave events with morbidity or mortality of older population.

Mortality and HW 2001-2012: In the city of Buenos Aires there is a U-type relationship between mortality and the maximum, minimum and apparent daily temperatures between 2001/2012. Rusticucci, Suaya and Almeira (2015) observe that the affections vary between 20-80% of excess mortality during heat waves, 70-80% of the deceased people are over 65 years of age. Men and women are equally affected, but people over 65 represent 70-80% of deaths under heat waves.

Mortality and HW in the warm semester 2013-2014: In this research, the effects of heat waves were analyzed and characterized, showing a significant increase in mortality and risk ratio in older people on the 9 days of heat wave in Buenos Aires.

Conclusions
Studies compared here, reports the association between the extreme event, heat wave and the impact on health of the elderly in the City of Buenos Aires. Considering that the City has a demographic profile of aging and that extreme events have experienced an increase in decadal values, it is necessary to deepen interdisciplinary research. New perspectives of analysis and methodology to characterize living condition of this population and their distribution in the different communes of the City would allow better policies of prevention and care strategies in a climate change scene.