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Autore	Organization World Health
Titolo	Preventing Diarrhoea through Better Water Sanitation and Hygiene [[electronic resource]] : Exposures and Impacts in Low- and Middle- income Countries
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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Acronyms and abbreviations; Acknowledgements; Foreword; Executive summary; Methods; Exposures; Impacts of interventions; Global burden of disease; Section 1. Introduction; 1.1 Disease burden methodology; 1.1.1 Exposure distribution in the population; 1.1.2 Exposure-response relationship; 1.2 Report structure; Section 2. Drinking-water; 2.1 Global access to drinking- water supplies; 2.2 Faecal contamination of drinking-water supplies; 2.3 Household water treatment; 2.4 Drinking-water supplies used in LMICs 2.5 Effect of improvements in drinking-water supply on diarrhoeal disease risk2.6 Burden of diarrhoeal disease from inadequate drinking- water; 2.7 Policy implications; Section 3. Sanitation; 3.1 Global sanitation practices; 3.2 Sanitation facilities used in LMICs; 3.3 Effect of improvements in sanitation on diarrhoeal disease risk; 3.4 Burden of diarrhoeal disease from inadequate sanitation; 3.5 Policy implications; Section 4. Handwashing; 4.1 Global practices of handwashing with

soap; 4.2 Effect of handwashing with soap on diarrhoeal disease risk
4.3 Burden of disease from inadequate handwashing
4.4 Policy implications; Section 5. Integrated water, sanitation and hygiene interventions; 5.1 Burden of diarrhoeal disease from inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene; Section 6. Trends, other estimates and non-diarrhoeal WASH-related illness; 6.1 Trends since 1990; 6.2 Comparison with previous estimates of diarrhoea attributable to inadequate WASH; 6.3 Impact on diseases other than diarrhoea; 6.4 Policy implications; Annex; Country data on water-, sanitation- and hygiene-related exposure and disease burden; Methodology
Notes to Annex Table 2
References

Sommario/riassunto

In early 2013 WHO convened an expert group of scientists from 14 collaborating research institutions to update the assessment of the burden of diarrhoeal disease from inadequate water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and to reassess the effectiveness of WASH interventions. This group considered evolving and alternative methods for assessing the burden of disease and agreed on a rigorous new approach using meta-regression. In deriving the new figures the experts incorporated the latest data on use of improved water and sanitation with minor adjustments and drew upon the results from two new global
