FAQs

1:List three acceptable means of sanitizing implements.

(boiling in water for 20 minutes) (recommend that the client seek appropriate medical help) (processing in an autoclave) (washing in soap and water and then immersing in a disinfectant such as alcohol)

2: List two agents that can be used to disinfect implements.

ethyl or grain alcohol) (10 percent chlorine bleach solution)

3:What do we mean by open defecation?
Open defecation is defined as defecation in fields, forests, bushes, bodies of water or other open spaces.
What is Sterilization?

(Sterilization is the most complete cleansing process that destroys all living organisms, including (Universal precautions is a system of infection control that protects persons from exposure to with soaps or detergents and water.) bacterial spores.)

4:Write short notes on diseases associated with lack of sanitation:?

Lack of sanitation is a critical point in the contamination of drinking-water by microbes. As already seen, faecal pollution of drinking-water can lead to a number of diseases, including: cholera, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, salmonellosis, shigellosis, hepatitis.

Waterborne diseases: Directly acquired from contaminated drinking water. Due to , poor wastewater treatment, lack of adequate sanitation facilities and unhygienic behavior.

Water-washed: Indirectly acquired diseases due to lack of hygiene. Water-washed diseases, which produce skin and eye infections, are caused by a lack of soap and insufficient water for washing hands and clothes and for personal hygiene. Trachoma, for example, is an infectious disease that can lead to blindness.

5:What do we mean by sustainable sanitation?

The main objective of a sanitation system is to protect and promote human health by providing a clean environment and breaking the cycle of disease. In order to be sustainable a sanitation system has to not only be economically viable, socially acceptable and technically and institutionally appropriate, but it should also protect the environment and natural resources

6:What diseases are associated with poor sanitation?

Human excreta have been implicated in the transmission of many infectious diseases including cholera, typhoid, infectious hepatitis, polio, cryptosporidiosis, and ascariasis. Undernutrition, pneumonia, worm infestations, are also associated with unsafe water, poor sanitation and hygiene resulting in reduced physical growth, weakened physical fitness and impaired cognitive function, particularly for children under the age of five.

7:How does inadequate sanitation hinder a child's right to education?

Without adequate and separate sanitation facilitates in schools, attendance for girls is impossible, especially when they start to menstruate.

8:What are the reasons for slow progress on sanitation?

A lack of understanding at the individual, community and societal level regarding adequate sanitation is at the heart of this issue.

Although most people are aware that poor sanitation has an adverse health impact, there is a lack of awareness as to its extent. Improving sanitation is often low on the list of priorities for governments due other pressing needs i.e., food supply, education, medical treatment and dealing with war and conflict.

Sanitation and hygiene education is especially difficult to place as a priority area due to the lack of clear identification of institutional roles and responsibilities for sanitation, resulting in the merging of sanitation with drinking water services and the perception in some countries that sanitation is mainly a household issue.

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9:How does sanitation affect the environment?

Inadequate sanitation, particularly in the context of urbanization, allows for sewage or waste to flow directly into streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands, affecting coastal and marine ecosystems, fouling the environment and exposing millions of children to disease. Improved sanitation reduces environmental burdens, increases sustainability of environmental resources and allows for a healthier, more secure future for the population.

10:Whose responsibility is it to provide sanitation?

A government's role in providing sanitation is to set policy and regulate the sector to ensure a clean and healthy living environment for its people. At the same time, individuals and households bear responsibility for their own well-being by adopting improved sanitation and hygiene practices. A combined and united effort is key.

11:What are the options for controlling excreta?

For practical purposes sanitation can be divided into on-site and off-site technologies.

- **On-site disposal:** On-site systems (e.g. latrine/toilets) store and/or treat excreta at the point of generation, include: ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine/toilets pour-flush toilets, and septic tanks.
- **Off-site disposal:** In off-site systems (e.g. sewerage) excreta is transported to another location for treatment, disposal or use. In more densely packed areas sewerage systems are frequently used to transport wastes off-site where they can be treated and disposed.

- **12:Wastewater and Excreta Treatment:**
- Waste needs to be treated to remove or inactivate pathogens before it can be safely reused or disposed of safely. Many on-site waste disposal methods treat excreta by storing it for enough time to kill the pathogens. Most off-site strategies (and some on-site systems) require wastes to be treated at a facility before it can be safely used or released into the environment.

13:How feasible is it to change entrenched habits, like open defecation?

Numerous examples of successful change exist. More and more communities pride themselves in achieving the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. Community-led Total Sanitation approaches that educate households, along with the availability of local and sustainable solutions and services, are a first step towards changing entrenched habits. Additionally, teaching school children facts about health risks and safe hygiene practices helps them develop essential life skills that they share with their families. These life skills also enable them to acquire and maintain healthy lifestyles, and to take greater responsibility for their own lives, as they become adults with families of their own.

14:What do we mean by "sanitation"?

The first challenge for most countries is to define what sanitation really means.. Sanitation as a whole is a "big idea" covering everything from safe collection, and disposal of human excreta (faeces and urine); to the management of solid wastes

However, poor design or inappropriate location may lead to migration of waste matter and contamination of local water supplies putting the community at risk. Further down affects of waterborne sewage contamination affect the entire society by ill health and environmental damage.

For countries with very low access to basic sanitation, the effective management of excreta at the household level may have the greatest health implications and benefits but may also be the biggest challenge. In other cases, for example, in a particularly congested urban community, some form of off-site (sewerage) sanitation may be the

only viable choice. Yet, in other countries or communities a more complete solution might include a focus on protecting the environment.

15:Why is it important for sanitation to be recognised as a human right?
We all understand that without access to basic services, a life in health and dignity for the individual, as well as sustainable human and economic development in a society is impossible. From Japan to the European Union and to the United States, people in the developed world take clean water and sanitation for granted. But across the world too many people are still denied access to these basic human rights.