

PATHOVISION

Your Environmental & Public Health Sentinel

Detailed Description of Detected Items

Detected Item :Here are the reports for the detected environmental objects:

Detected Item :Plastic Film & Bags 

Plausible/Possible Diseases :

- Indirectly, can create stagnant water for mosquito breeding (e.g., Dengue, Malaria, Zika).
- Potential for microplastics in the food chain, with ongoing research into human health impacts. 

Explanation : Polythene is a non-biodegradable plastic that persists for hundreds of years. It can clog drainage systems, facilitating vector breeding, and fragments into microplastics, which are ubiquitous in the environment.

Advice and Precaution To Follow :

- Reduce your use of single-use plastic films and bags. 
- Dispose of all plastic waste properly in designated bins. 
- Participate in local clean-up efforts to remove plastic pollution. 
- Support and utilize local recycling programs where available. 

Detected Item :General Solid Waste 🗑

Plausible/Possible Diseases :

- Rodent-borne diseases (e.g., Leptospirosis, Hantavirus). 🐂
- Insect-borne diseases (e.g., Typhoid, Cholera spread by flies).
- Respiratory issues from inhaling dust or fumes from burning waste. ☣
- Skin infections from direct contact with pathogens.

Explanation : Unmanaged solid waste provides ideal breeding grounds and food sources for pests like rodents and insects, which act as vectors for various diseases. It also poses risks through direct contact and airborne contaminants.

Advice and Precaution To Follow :

- Always dispose of waste in covered bins to deter pests. 🔒
- Separate organic and recyclable waste to reduce overall volume and attractants. 🍃
- Practice good hand hygiene, especially after handling waste.
- Report overflowing bins or illegal dumping to local authorities. 📞

Detected Item :Unmanaged Landfill Material 

Plausible/Possible Diseases :

- Amplified vector-borne diseases (Dengue, Malaria, Leptospirosis) due to large-scale breeding sites. 
- Waterborne diseases (e.g., Cholera, Dysentery) from leachate contaminating water sources. 
- Respiratory and other health issues from toxic gases (e.g., methane, hydrogen sulfide) released by decomposing waste. 
- Physical injuries from sharp objects or unstable ground.

Explanation : Large, unmanaged accumulations of waste, common in informal landfill settings, create extreme public health hazards. They release potent greenhouse gases, contaminate soil and water through leachate, and provide extensive habitats for disease vectors.

Advice and Precaution To Follow :

- Avoid approaching or touching unmanaged waste sites. 
- Advocate for proper waste management infrastructure and regulations in your community. 
- Ensure local water sources are regularly tested for contamination.
- Support initiatives that promote waste reduction and safe disposal practices. 