



PathoVision

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 **

Plausible/Possible Diseases : Mosquito-borne diseases (e.g., Dengue, Malaria, Zika), indirect chemical exposure (from degrading plastics).

Explanation : Discarded plastic film can trap stagnant water, creating ideal breeding sites for mosquitoes that transmit various diseases. Over time, plastics degrade into microplastics, which can leach chemicals into the environment and potentially enter the food chain, impacting human health.

Advice and Precaution To Follow :

- Dispose of plastic waste properly in designated bins .
- Recycle plastic film whenever possible to reduce environmental burden .
- Ensure discarded plastics do not collect water to prevent mosquito breeding .
- Reduce the use of single-use plastic films and bags .

**

Detected Item :General Solid Waste **

Plausible/Possible Diseases : Gastrointestinal illnesses (e.g., Cholera, Typhoid, Dysentery, E. coli), vector-borne diseases (e.g., Leptospirosis, Hantavirus, Dengue, Malaria), skin infections, respiratory issues.

Explanation : Accumulations of solid waste attract disease-carrying vectors like rodents, flies, and mosquitoes, which can transmit a range of pathogens. Decomposing waste releases foul odors and can contaminate soil and water, leading to unhygienic conditions and respiratory problems.

Advice and Precaution To Follow :

- Properly sort and dispose of all waste in secure, covered bins .
- Practice good hand hygiene after handling waste .
- Participate in community clean-up efforts to maintain a healthy environment .
- Reduce, reuse, and recycle to minimize waste generation .

**

Detected Item :Landfill Waste **

Plausible/Possible Diseases : Respiratory problems (e.g., Asthma, Bronchitis), vector-borne diseases (e.g., Cholera, Typhoid, Dengue, Leptospirosis), waterborne diseases (e.g., Giardiasis, Cryptosporidiosis), indirect chemical exposure.

Explanation : Large accumulations of landfill waste, especially in open dumps, release harmful gases (e.g., methane, hydrogen sulfide) and can produce leachate that contaminates groundwater and surface water. This environment attracts numerous disease vectors and poses risks for respiratory illnesses, infectious diseases, and potential long-term health effects from chemical exposure.

Advice and Precaution To Follow :

- Support proper waste management and sanitary landfill practices in your area .
- Avoid direct contact with landfill sites due to potential hazards .
- Advocate for waste reduction and recycling policies to lessen landfill burden .
- Ensure your drinking water sources are regularly tested and protected from contamination .