ASSIGNMENTS

1. Why is hand washing an essential aspect in WASH interventions?

Proper hand washing is one of the most effective ways of preventing the spread of diarrheal diseases. Pathogen cannot be seen on hand, and water alone cannot always sufficient to remove them. Soap and ash are both cleansing and disinfecting agents which used with water can be used to kill pathogens on hand and utensils.

1. What are the main standards in WASH interventions in emergencies?

* good hygiene practices
* -
* the provision of safe drinking water
* -
* the reduction of environmental health risks
* -
* The conditions that allow people to a healthy life with dignity, comfort and security.

1. Waste Management is becoming one problem in the emergencies. Why? When waste management is not properly handle, the following consequences has to happened

* The presence of too much mosquitoes which should cause malaria through breeding.
* People may also slip and fall in muddy puddle and children may play in them and risk water borne illness.
* Poor waste management can also cause more breeding for rates and insects which are also harmful to the populations.
* When waste management is poor, there are always more presence of flies which some time causes diarrhea and also result in to cholera.
* Poor waste management can also cause pollution’s such spoiling and contaminating of drinking water.

1. Discuss how environmental health and sanitation affect the nutritional status of the vulnerable groups

* Poor sanitation may be associated with a number of infectious and nutritional outcomes, and these outcomes also cause a heavy burden of disease globally
* Poor sanitation can aslo cause [Trachoma](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/trachoma) is the leading infectious cause of [blindness](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/blindness) in the world especially among the vulnerable groups.
* Diarrheal [pathogens](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/pathogen) include viruses, bacteria, and [protozoans](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/protozoan), and are primarily transmitted via human feces, though some also have animal hosts ([Wagner and Lanoix, 1958](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1438463917301529" \l "bib0400)). Sanitation is considered a primary barrier to infection by excluding pathogens from the environment ([Wagner and Lanoix, 1958](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1438463917301529#bib0400)), though [rotavirus](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/rotavirus), the largest global contributor to [diarrheal disease](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/earth-and-planetary-sciences/diarrheal-disease) in young children ([Kotloff et al., 2013](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1438463917301529" \l "bib0250)) is not prevented by improved sanitation. Nearly all cases of [soil-transmitted helminthiases](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/soil-transmitted-helminthiasis), schistosomiasis, and trachoma are environmentally mediated ([Prüss-Ustün et al., 2016](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1438463917301529" \l "bib0295)), and consistent use of sanitation and hygienic behaviors is likely to play a role in preventing transmission.
* Poor sanitation can adversely impact nutritional status in young children not only through the impaired [absorption](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/absorption-pharmacokinetics) of nutrients associated but through [sub-clinical infections](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/subclinical-infection) with fecal pathogens ([Guerrant et al., 2012](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1438463917301529" \l "bib0175), [Humphrey, 2009](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1438463917301529" \l "bib0220)). Repeated and persistent infection may lead to environmental enteric dysfunction, a subclinical condition that can lead to growth faltering ([Ngure et al., 2014](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1438463917301529" \l "bib0270)).

1. Assuming you have been appointed to head an organization dealing with health development in your area, describe the critical factors that you will consider in planning

for health service in that area.

* Changing populations and population needs:
  + provides a standard set of capability requirements for most acute and sub-acute services
    - provides a consistent language for health service providers and planners to use
* encourages explicit clinical risk management procedures where services do not meet
  + minimum patient safety requirements
    - articulates credentialing, privileging, qualification and training requirements
* identifies the relationships and interdependencies between health services.
* **Planning to improve population health outcomes**—improving the health and

wellbeing of target populations, particularly those of special needs groups, such as

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

• **Planning that is person focused**—integrating services across the health sector

(including within and across the public, private, non-government sectors) to facilitate

continuity of care.

• **Planning for quality services**—promoting clinical practice and models of service

delivery consistent with good clinical practice and contemporary policy directions.

• **Planning for safe services**—providing consistently safe and appropriately

supported health services across Queensland.

• **Planning for sustainable services**—developing, linking and delivering services in

a way that is sustainable and makes efficient and effective use of limited resources.

• **Planning for accessible services**—delivering safe services as close as possible to

where people live (as clinically appropriate).

• **Planning for culturally appropriate services**—considering cultural diversity in

communities and the health needs of specific groups, undertaking consultation

* processes that are sensitive to cultural differences.