

## Section II: Water and Sanitation-Related Diseases

### Section summary

The chapters in this section on individual diseases not only cover basic information about the disease in question, that is, pathogen, epidemiology, clinical manifestations, treatment, prevention and control but also distribution, prevalence, and incidence and interconnected factors such as environmental factors. These chapters, as appropriate, discuss and emphasize the significance of the close relationships among water access and quality, lack of adequate sanitation, lack of adequate hygiene, and the relationship of human activity to the diseases. They address how the diseases are further aggravated by nutritional inadequacies and anemia, infections, and other problems that often exist in the same person, such as diarrheal diseases. Other factors they address are the importance of adequate of maternal and child health care, the significance of climate change, and other environmental factors. Prevention and control are important parts of the discussions in this section.

### [Weed Management](#)

These slides show an integrated project on aquatic weeds management for the protection of international waters and sustainable land management in the Lower Volta Basin Area of Tsetsekpo and Sayikope communities - a Global Environment Facility (GEF)/SGP Project.

### [Lymphatic Filariasis](#)

View more information about the Carter Centre Lymphatic Filariasis Program and a video about the program.

### [Malaria](#)

Revolutionary Advance in Severe Malaria Treatment: Using Artesunate Instead Of Quinine Could Save 200,000 Lives Annually. New MSF Report Calls on African Governments, WHO and Donors to Urgently Make the Switch

- [Press Announcement: with link to full report](#) (Word document)
- [MSF Summary of the Report](#) (Making the Switch - PDF)

### [Human Disease Leptospirosis Identified in the Banded Mongoose in Africa](#)

Scientists find widespread but neglected disease is significant health threat in Botswana.

The newest public health threat in Africa, scientists have found, is coming from a previously unknown source: the banded mongoose. Leptospirosis, the disease is called. And the banded mongoose carries it. Leptospirosis is the world's most common illness transmitted to humans by animals. It's a two-phase disease that begins with flu-like symptoms. If untreated, it can cause meningitis, liver damage, pulmonary hemorrhage, renal failure and death.

#### [Scientists Discover New Trigger for Immense North Atlantic Plankton Bloom](#)

The newly discovered mechanism triggering the blooming of countless microscopic plant plankton, or phytoplankton, in the North Atlantic helps explain the timing of the spring and summer bloom, known to mariners and fishers for centuries and clearly visible in satellite images.

#### [Game as Tool for Tracking How Infectious Diseases Move Through a Population Developed by Researchers](#)

An innovative tool for teaching the fundamentals of epidemiology, the science of how infectious diseases move through a population, has been developed by an international team of scientists. The tool is helping epidemiologists improve the mathematical models they use to study outbreaks of diseases like cholera, AIDS and malaria.

#### [Britain to Help Carter Center Secure Worldwide Eradication of Worm Disease](#)

In London on October 5, 2011, former U.S. President Jimmy Carter addressed an audience of international journalists and partners to announce that the Carter Center-led global campaign to eradicate Guinea worm disease has entered its final stage to end this gruesome waterborne parasitic infection. "The poorest, most isolated, most neglected, quite often, the most hopeless people, on earth...now have new hope that their future will be free of this dreaded disease," said President Carter.

#### [Battling Cholera, an Ancient Scourge, With Satellites and Sari Cloth](#)

The world has seen seven global cholera outbreaks since 1817, and the current one seems to have come to stay. Rising temperatures and a stubbornly persistent, toxic bacteria strain appear to have given the disease the upper hand.

#### [Pakistan: Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières \(MSF\) and Others Working to Avoid Disease Outbreaks](#)

In the aftermath of a disaster that arrives as suddenly as the flooding in Pakistan did, the immediate impact—the deaths and the injuries—is usually followed by additional health risks caused by the difficult living conditions, the lack of hygiene, and the restricted access to clean water and basic health care services the disaster leaves in its wake.