Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), environmental enteropathy, nutrition, and early child development: making the links
Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), environmental enteropathy, nutrition, and early child development: making the links. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Vol. 1308, Issue. 1, p. 118. Griffiths, Jeffrey K. 2011. Water and Sanitation-Related Diseases and the Environment. p. 71. CrossRef. Google Scholar. Vu Nguyen, Trung Le Van, Phung Le Huy, Chinh Nguyen Gia, Khanh and Weintraub, Andrej 2006. Etiology and epidemiology of diarrhea in children in Hanoi, Vietnam. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, Vol. 10, Issue. 4, p. 298. Water supply, sanitation and hygiene are critically important for preventing malnutrition, and these also have a direct impact on infectious disease, especially diarrhea. Poverty, inadequate water supply, poor sanitation, and war are all related to malnutrition [5,7]. However, in the Indian Hindu population along the Ganges, there is also a practice of outdoor defecation without sanitation [5,8]. This is a factor in a better health of the poorer Moslem co inhabitants. There is also an impact of repeated or persistent diarrhea on the impoverished population with an associated malnutrition. Malnutrition increases the risk of disease and early death. Protein-energy malnutrition plays a major role in half of all under-five deaths each year in developing countries [9-12].