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A survey on Water-borne Diseases in rural areas of Banasthali, Rajasthan (India)

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Incidences of water-borne diseases particularly gastrointestinal issues is increasing tremendously in developed and developing countries due to inadequate sanitation, poor hygiene and consumption of contaminated. A questionnaire survey was conducted on rural individuals and nearest health care centers to assess the prevalence of water-borne diseases among rural areas of Banasthali, Rajasthan, India. Local peoples were also queried on water-related issues like source of water, mode of water storage, quality of water and other related issues.

Obtained reports revealed that 42-45% people suffer from gastrointestinal issues and undergone treatment in primary health care centers for recovery. In all, 10-14% mortality has been accountable to water borne infections. Individuals of all ages get infected by contaminated water but infants, females

and geriatrics were found most susceptible. 85-90% villagers use cotton cloth for filtration of contaminated water for drinking purposes. Villagers frequently suffered from variety of waterborne infectious due to poor sanitation and drainage facilities, unhygienic condition and absence of waste water disposal system etc. In conclusion, a positive correlation was achieved between incidences of water borne infections and poor hygiene and poverty related factors.

Speaker Biography

Divya Sharma completed her UGT in BANASTHALI VIDYAPEETH, BANASTHALI RAJASTHAN, INDIA and teaching to b. pharma (microbiology) students. She is working as a JRF, under the project of "Centre of excellence in water and energy" under frontier areas of science and technology (fast) scheme, mhrd, New Delhi, India. She has published papers in journal of chemical science and environmental toxicology and pharmacology.

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