

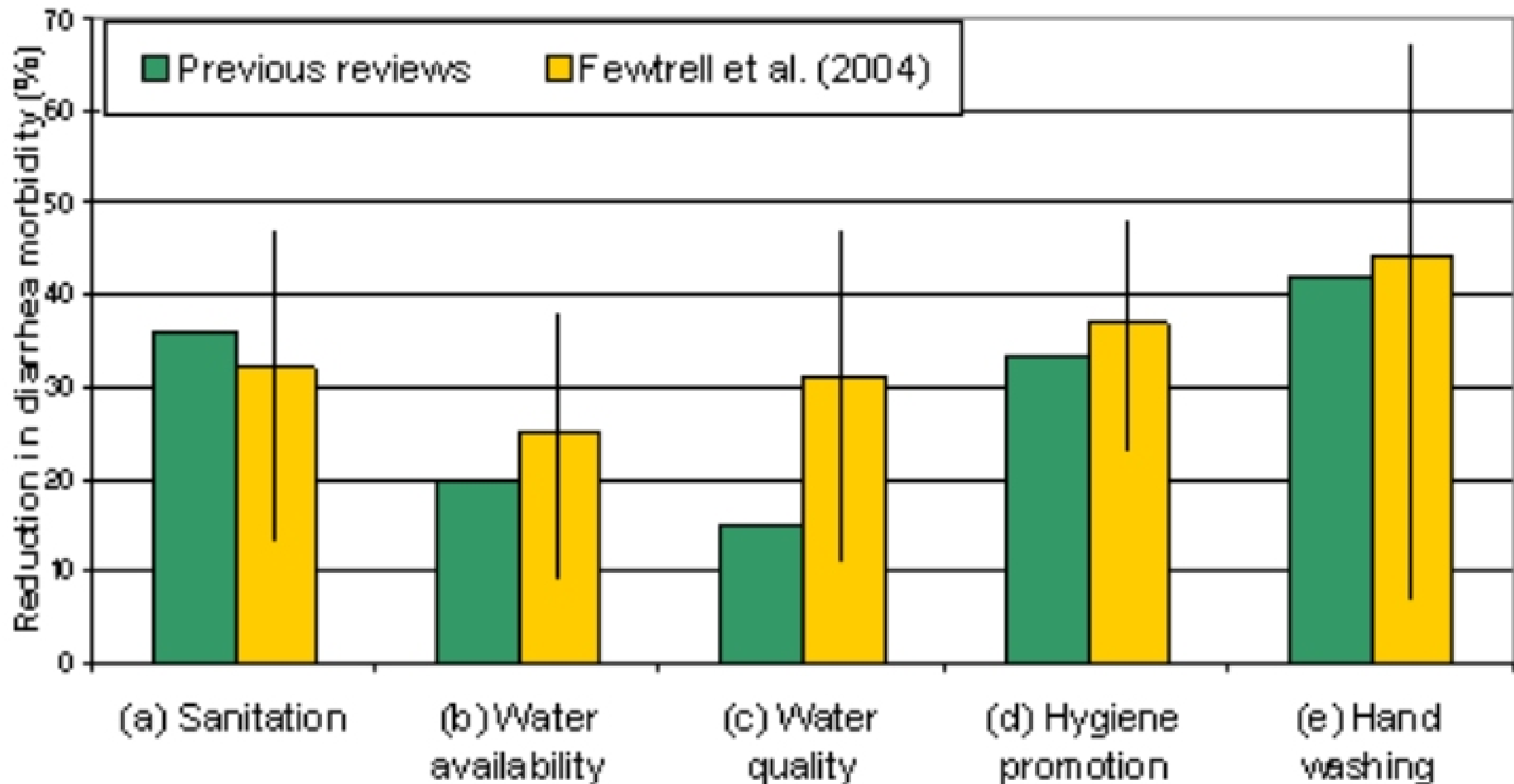
Hygiene - Introduction

ENVR 890

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Hygiene Promotion: One of the Big Five to Reduce Diarrheal Disease



Previous reviews:

a – d Esrey SA et al. (1991) Bull WHO 69 (5): 609-621

e Curtis V, Cairncross S (2003) Lancet Inf Dis 3: 275-281.

Hygiene: The Importance and Impact of Handwashing

- Handwashing with soap and water after contact with fecal material can reduce diarrheal diseases by 42% or more

- Curtis, V and S. Cairncross (2003) Effect of washing hands with soap on diarrhoea risk in the community: a systematic review. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2003 May;3(5):275-81.

Combinations of studies	Number of data points	Pooled estimate (95% CI)*	Equivalent reduction in diarrhoeal disease risk (%)
1 All studies	20	1.74 (1.39–2.18)	43
2 Intervention studies only	10	1.88 (1.31–2.68)	47
3 Studies of high methodological quality	6	1.72 (1.45–2.04)	42
4 Handwashing with soap only	19	1.78 (1.41–2.26)	44
5 Severe outcomes only	9	1.91 (1.35–2.70)	48
6 Shigellosis only	2	2.43 (1.61–3.66)	59

*Tests for heterogeneity gave significant results for all combinations of studies, save for combinations 3 and 6. Random effects models were therefore used for pooled estimates.³⁰ For combinations 3 and 6 both fixed and random effect models gave the same pooled estimate.