



Why we need to scale up hygiene

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Why does hygiene matter?

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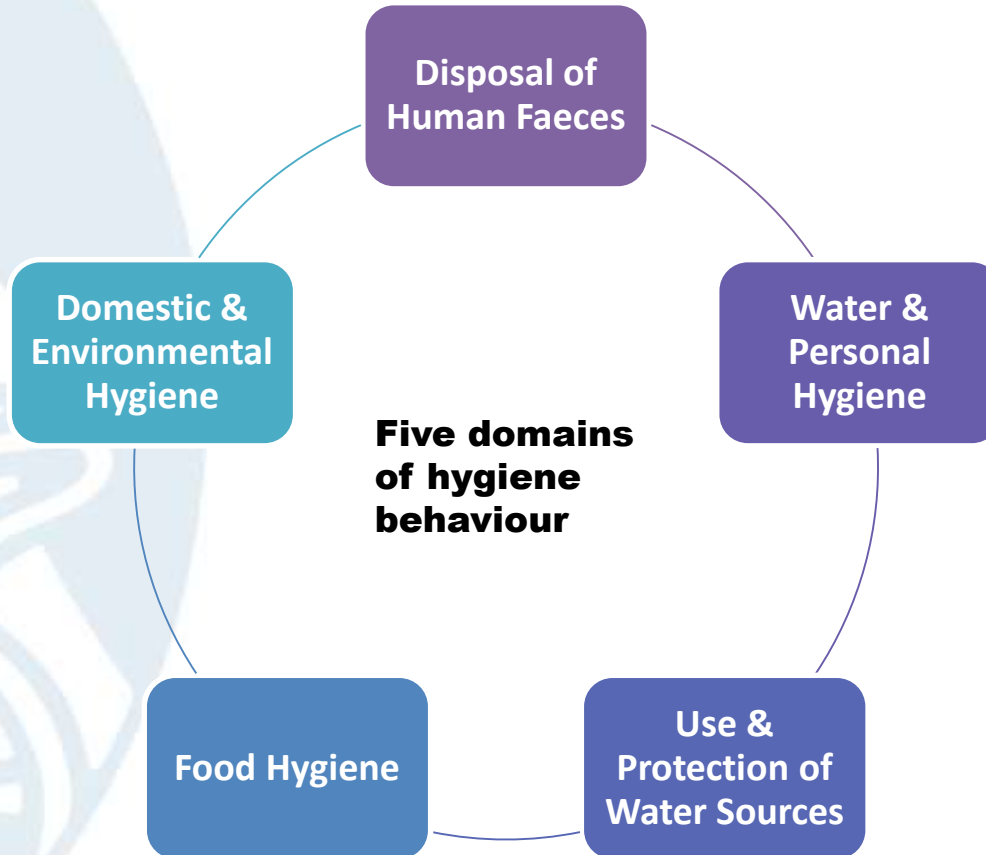
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What is hygiene?

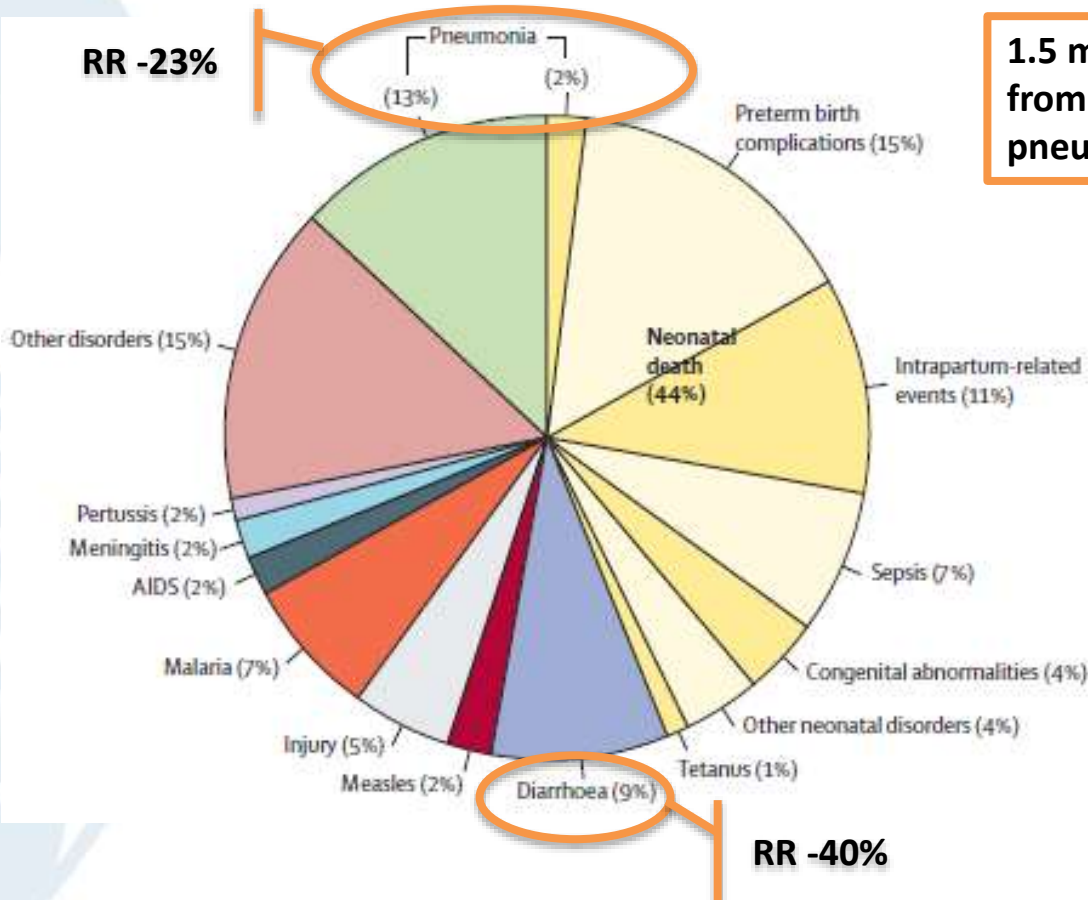


- Water hygiene in home
- Personal hygiene
- Personal hygiene during natural events

from Actions Speak, Edited by M Boot & S Cairncross, 1993



Why handwashing?



1.5 million child deaths from diarrhoea and pneumonia in 2013

Liu et al., 2014; Freeman et al., 2014; Rabie & Curtis + Luby & Sandora, 2005



Health impacts:

- Diarrhoea (including cholera)
- Respiratory infections
- Neonatal infections
- Health-care associated infections
- Puerperal sepsis / infections (maternal morbidity & mortality)
- Co-infections among PLWHA

Other impacts:

- Under-nutrition
- Child growth & development
- Deemed a **very cost effective intervention** (WHO)



Where is handwashing important?

Post-2015 targets: universal adequate and equitable handwashing (and MHM)

Health care settings

Households



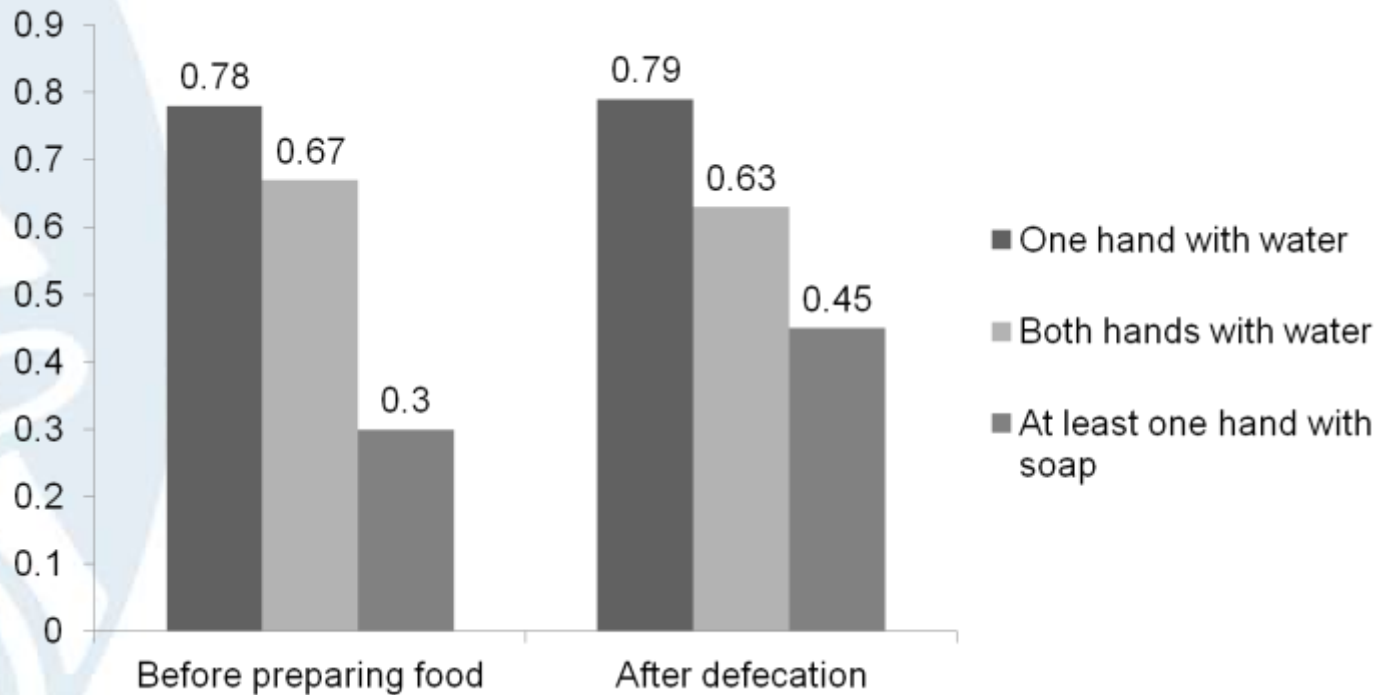
Schools



Water & sanitation **infrastructure** and its active **management** is needed for all three hygiene issues



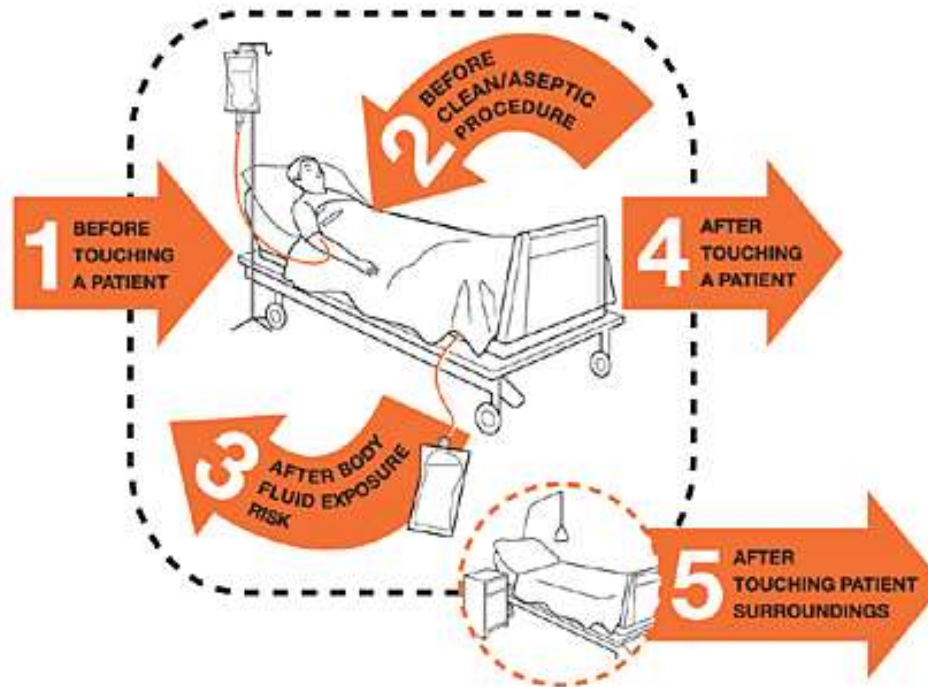
When is handwashing important?



Luby, PLOS Med, 2011



What about in a health care setting?



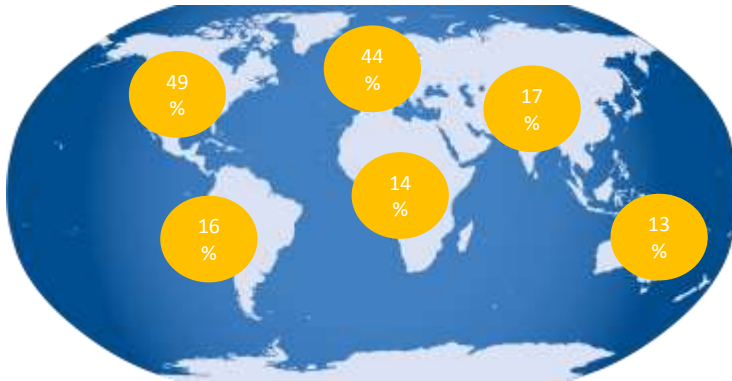
WHO – My Five Moments for Hand Hygiene

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Why do we (still) need to intervene?

- Hands are rarely washed after defecation....
- WASH facilities in health centres are poor....



Global prevalence = 19%

Freeman, TMIH, 2014

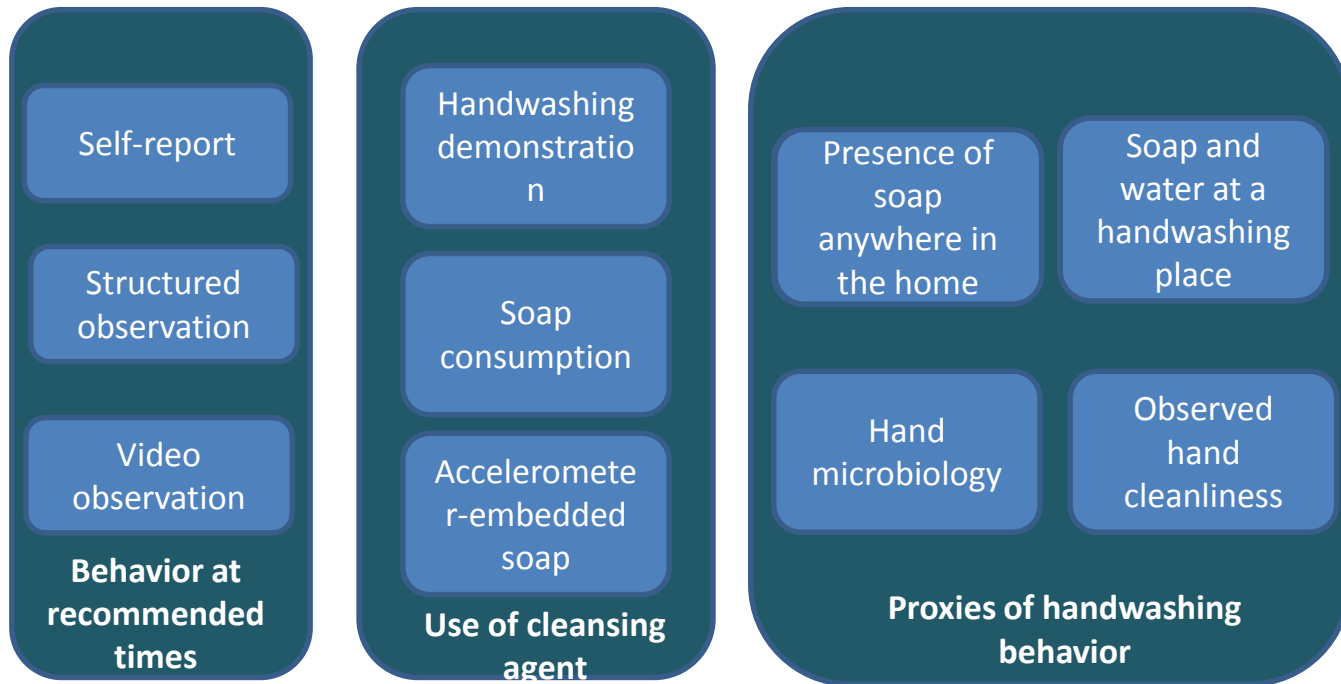


66,000 facilities in 54 countries:

- **No water = 38%**
- **No soap = 35%**
- **No latrine = 19%**

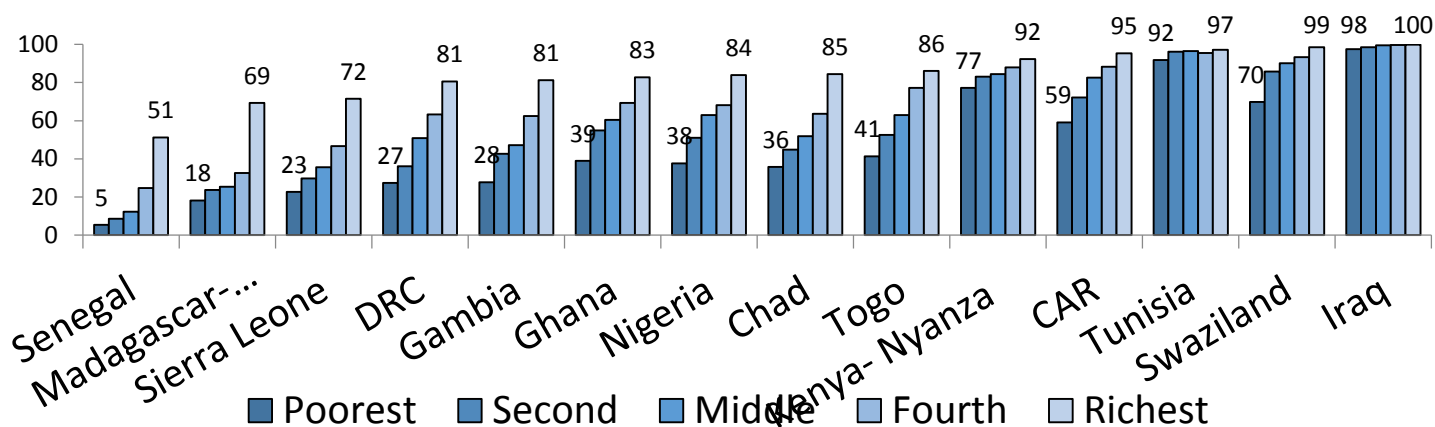
Bartram et al, WHO Bulletin, 2015

How can we measure what we do?



Slide credit: Layla McCay

Variations in prevalence by wealth quintile - household



Percentage of households observed to have soap for handwashing anywhere in the dwelling, by wealth quintile, MICS, 2009-2013, Africa and the Middle East

Slide credit: Layla McCay

Improving measurement

- How well does presence of soap correlate with handwashing?
- Triangulate with:
 - Knowledge assessment?
 - Observation data?
 - Correlation issues?
- Measuring sustained changes?

Biran et al 2008, Luby et al 2011, Ram et al (various)

Improving our interventions

Achieving sustained behaviour change on a large scale is difficult

We need:

- formative research to better understand the drivers of behaviour in each setting
- to continue to develop and rigorously test innovative interventions that are grounded in theory
- to contribute to the evidence-base about what works by channeling what we learn back into the design process
- to improve systems to support service delivery



