BIOETHICS AND GLOBAL HEALTH WITH REFERENCE TO HAND WASHING IN CHILDREN

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Good hand hygiene is an important infection control measure as person-to-person contact, is a common mode of transmission for gastrointestinal and respiratory infections. 12% of all hospitalisations among children aged 0 to 14 years are for infections. Respiratory infections and infectious intestinal disease are responsible for 48% and 29% of primary care consultations among this age group, respectively.
The Global Handwashing day was established in 2008 as a Partnership (GHP) (formerly called "Public Private Partnership for Handwashing" (PPPHW)) as a way to promote a global and local vision of handwashing with soap.

The Steering Committee members of the GHP include Colgate-Palmolive; FHI 360; The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Procter & Gamble; UNICEF; Unilever; University at Buffalo; USAID; the Water and Sanitation Programme at the World Bank; and the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council.
EVERY YEAR 15TH OCTOBER IS CELEBRATED AS WORLD HAND WASHING DAY

THE AIMS OF GLOBAL HAND WASHING DAY ARE TO

- Foster and support a general culture of hand washing with soap in all societies
- Shine a spotlight on the state of hand washing in each country
- Raise awareness about the benefits of hand washing with soap.
WHY HANDWASHING?

- Hand washing with soap is a “do-it-yourself vaccine” that prevents infections and saves lives.

- Human feces are the main source of diarrheal pathogens. They are the source of shigellosis, typhoid, cholera, all other common endemic gastro-enteric infections and some respiratory infections such as influenza and pneumonia. A single gram of human feces can contain 10 million viruses and one million bacteria.

- These pathogens are passed from an infected host to a new one via various routes but all of these illnesses emanate from feces. Removing excreta and cleaning hands with soap after contact with fecal material – from using the toilet or cleaning a child – prevents the transmission of the bacteria, viruses and protozoa that cause diarrhoeal diseases.
Hand washing with soap is very effective and the least expensive way to prevent diarrhea and acute respiratory infections. Pneumonia, a major ARI (acute respiratory infection), is the number one cause of mortality among children under five years old, killing an estimated 1.8 million children per year. Diarrhea and pneumonia together account for almost 3.5 million child deaths annually. Hand washing with soap is estimated to reduce cases of diarrhea by 30% and respiratory infections by 21% in children under the age of five.
Global Hand Washing Day or GHD is celebrated on October 15 every year and is a global campaign dedicated to raising awareness about washing hands with soap and its importance in disease prevention. The Global Hand washing Day campaign motivates and mobilizes people around the world to improve their hand washing habits. The key factor that influenced this commemoration was the increased child mortality rates that were related to respiratory and diarrhoeal diseases. Global Hand washing Day 2017 is being celebrated with various initiatives and program that help people improve their hand washing skills and is celebrated with the theme, “Out Hands Our Future.”
LESSON LEARNED: TWO KEY ACTIONS ISOLATE FECAL MATERIAL AND PREVENT IT FROM REACHING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE FOUR F’S:

- Adequately disposing of adult and child feces and handwashing with soap after using a toilet or cleaning a child after defecation.

- Some respiratory tract infections, including influenza H1N1 and the SARS-causing coronavirus, are also transmitted in part by the hands. Proper handwashing with soap is an effective preventative measure against these infections as well.

- Feces are the source of diarrheal pathogens, microscopic “bugs”.

- If not disposed of safely, these bugs enter the environment and are then spread by the four Fs: flies, fingers, fluids, and surfaces such as fields. Blocking these routes of transmission is critical to the prevention of diarrheal disease.
Research shows that hand washing with soap reduces the incidence of infections like intestinal worms, especially ascariasis and trichuriasis. While more evidence is needed, existing research points to the effectiveness of hand washing in reducing the incidence of these diseases.
IMPACT ON EDUCATION

- Hand washing with soap can mean more school days for children.

- Diarrhea is responsible for children missing hundreds of millions of school days every year. By having children integrate the habit of hand washing with soap in their daily routines, school absenteeism could be reduced substantially. A recent study suggests that hand washing with soap at critical times could help reduce school absenteeism by around 42 percent. (Bowen et al, 2007)

- For this to happen, children must have access to soap in schools. Unfortunately, this is not always the case. UNICEF and IRC conducted research in 2006 by in six developing countries that showed low rates of soap availability in schools. The report concluded, “ensuring students’ access to soap is urgently needed.”
WHEN SHOULD I WASH MY HANDS?

Different situations where people can pick up "germs" include:

- When hands are visibly soiled.
- After using the washroom (includes changing diapers).
- After blowing your nose or after sneezing in your hands.
- Before and after eating, handling food, drinking or smoking.
- After touching raw meat, poultry, or fish.
- After handling garbage.
- Visiting or caring for sick people.
- Handling pets, animals or animal waste.
HOW DO I PROPERLY WASH MY HANDS?

- For effective hand washing, follow these steps:
- Remove any rings or other jewellery.
- Use water and wet your hands thoroughly.
- Use soap (1-3 mL) and lather very well.
- Scrub your hands, between your fingers, wrists, and forearms with soap for 15 seconds.
- Scrub under your nails.
- Rinse thoroughly.
- Dry your hands with a single use towel or air dryer.
- Turn off the taps/faucets with a paper towel.
- Protect your hands from touching dirty surfaces as you leave the bathroom.
EACH YEAR, 1.7 MILLION CHILDREN DIE FROM DIARRHEA & PNEUMONIA.

Handwashing with soap gives children the future they deserve.

OUR HANDS, OUR FUTURE!

October 15th is #GlobalHandwashingDay

EACH YEAR, ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE CAUSES 700,000 DEATHS.

Improving hand hygiene in health settings reduces infections and lowers the risk of acquiring common drug-resistant diseases.

OUR HANDS, OUR FUTURE!

October 15th is #GlobalHandwashingDay

CHILDREN MISS 272 MILLION SCHOOL DAYS EACH YEAR DUE TO DIARRHEA.

Teaching students about proper hygiene can help improve their ability to learn & reach their potential.

OUR HANDS, OUR FUTURE!

October 15th is #GlobalHandwashingDay
Why We Educate people on Hand Washing

- Most germs that cause serious infections in healthcare are spread by people's actions. Hand hygiene is a great way to prevent infections. However, studies show that on average, healthcare providers clean their hands less than half of the times they should.
October 15 is Global Handwashing Day

Handwashing with soap and water

Raise a hand for HYGIENE

Make it a habit

www.globalhandwashingday.org
Did you wash them?

Hand washing stops the spread of germs.
Global Handwashing Day
October 15th

Remember to always wash your hands

Theme: “Our Hands, Our Future!”
7 STEPS TO HANDWASHING

1. Rub palms together
2. Rub the back of both hands
3. Interlace fingers and rub hands together
4. Interlock fingers and rub the back of fingers of both hands
5. Rub thumb in a rotating manner followed by the area between index finger and thumb for both hands
6. Rub fingertips on palm for both hands
7. Rub both wrists in a rotating manner.
80% of infections are spread by hands

Our Hands, Our Future!
Global Handwashing Day
15 October 2017
Let's give everyone a clean hand
October 15 is Global Handwashing Day, a global advocacy day dedicated to increasing awareness and understanding about the importance of handwashing with soap as an effective and affordable way to prevent diseases and save lives.

Global Handwashing Day is an opportunity to design, test, and replicate creative ways to encourage people to wash their hands with soap at critical times.
FACTS ON HANDWASHING

- Every year, around 1.4 million child deaths and 15% infant deaths occur with either diarrhea, pneumonia or infectious diseases.

- Most countries in Africa were found to have less than 50 percentage basic hand washing facilities in 2015.

- Children under the age of 5 can decrease their risk of acquiring pneumonia and diarrhea by 46 and 44 percent by hand washing with soap.

- Lack of access to hand wash can contribute to some of the leading killer diseases of children under 5 such as pneumonia, diarrhea etc.

- Globally around 300,000 to 40,000 babies die annually from post-partum infections.

- Hand washing by midwives before delivering babies may reduce the mortality rates by 19 percentage.

- An average person can encounter almost hundred chemicals before breakfast.

- Greater than 1 in 3 health facilities don't have access to water in low and middle-income countries.
SOAP + WATER = CLEANER BILL OF HEALTH AND DISEASE PREVENTION IN CHILDREN
CHILDREN WHO GOT HAND WASHING PROMOTION REACHED DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES 6 MONTHS EARLIER THAN THOSE WHO DID NOT. CHILDREN WHOSE FAMILIES WERE EXPOSED TO NINE MONTHS OF A HAND WASHING PROMOTION TENDED TO SCORE BETTER ACROSS FIVE AREAS OF DEVELOPMENT:

- **Cognitive** (skills and abilities commonly thought of as mental or intellectual, with the exception of language and communication skills)—Examples include finding hidden items in a complex picture, recalling facts from a story, and memorising lines from books, TV shows, or songs.

- **Communication** (how effectively a child receives and expresses information and ideas)—Examples include responding to “who” or “what” questions, associating pictures with words, and identifying family members or pets when named.
- **Motor** (ability to control and use the large and small muscles of the body)—Examples include throwing a ball, hopping on one foot, and stacking cubes.

- **Personal-social** (abilities that allow a child to engage in meaningful interaction with adults and peers and to develop a self-concept and sense of a social role)—Examples include sharing toys, expressing emotions, and showing pride in accomplishments.

- **Adaptive** (ability to use information and skills from four other domains above)—Examples include using eating and drinking utensils, dressing themselves, washing their hands, and blowing their noses.
PROPER HANDWASHING IN CHILDREN: A CALL TO ACTION

Expand education to families and caretakers across society so that all children can obtain the health benefits from proper hand washing, and society can obtain the productivity benefits of a healthier population. This is a low-technology and accessible practice that can go hand-in-hand with other programs to promote child well-being, such as nutritional support and parenting education.
Faecal bacteria can be found on 26% of people's hands in Britain.

33% of us don't use soap when washing our hands.

10% of people don't wash their hands at all after using the loo.

Only 5% of people wash their hands properly after going to the toilet.

Hygiene experts say we should spend the same amount of time washing our hands as it takes to sing Happy Birthday To You twice.

People are more likely to wash their hands after going to the toilet early on in the day.
Thank You