

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION



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COMPONENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

- λ WATER SANITATION
- λ FOOD AND MILK SANITATION
- λ EXCRETA DISPOSAL
- λ SEWAGE DISPOSAL
- λ REFUSE DISPOSAL
- λ VECTOR AND VERMIN CONTROL
- λ HOUSING
- λ AIR SANITATION



WATER SANITATION

WATER ANALYSIS CONSISTS OF:

- λ PHYSICAL
- λ CHEMICAL
- λ RADIOLOGICAL
- λ BIOLOGICAL
- λ BACTERIOLOGICAL

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WATER SANITATION

- λ **PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY MUST BE-**
- SAFE
 - REASONABLY SOFT
 - PLENTIFUL
 - CHEAP

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WATER SANITATION

λ HOUSEHOLD TREATMENT OF WATER

- BOILING, i.e., beyond 2 minutes
- CHLORINATION- 1-5ppm
- IODINE TREATMENT- 10 drops per gallon
- FILTRATION
- AERATION

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FOOD AND MILK SANITATION

λ The **GOLDEN RULE** of food sanitation is:

“Keep it cold or hot, and keep it covered”

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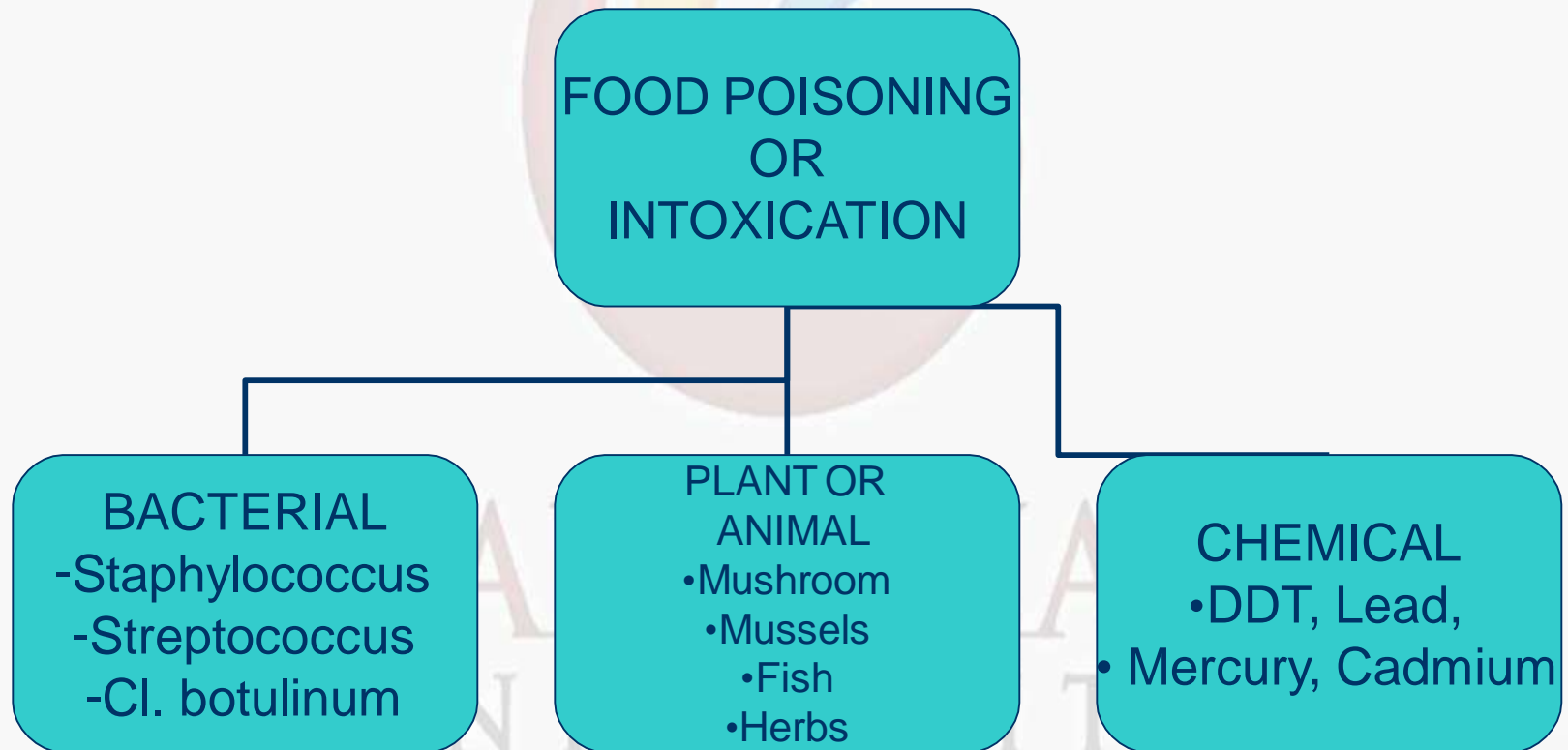
FOOD SANITATION

λ 3 ENEMIES OF FOOD STORAGE:

- HIGH TEMPERATURE
- HIGH HUMIDITY
- CONTAMINATION BY STRONG ODORS

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FOOD SANITATION: FOOD BORNE DISEASE



MILK SANITATION

- λ **STERILIZATION-** The application of high temperature for the purpose of destroying all types of microorganisms.
- λ **PASTEURIZATION-** The application of heat to milk for the purpose of destroying pathogenic microorganisms with minimum injury to the substance

MILK SANITATION

λ TYPES OF PASTEURIZATION:

- HOLDING OR VAT PASTEURIZATION: 142—143 F FOR 30 MINS.
- HIGH TEMPERATURE, SHORT TIME [HTST]-160-162 F FOR 15 MINS.
- FLASH PASTEURIZATION- 190 F FOR FEW SECONDS.

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REFUSE DISPOSAL

λ COMMUNITY REFUSE DISPOSAL METHODS:

- DUMPING ON LAND
- SANITARY LANDFILL
- COMPOSTING
- INCINERATION
- REDUCTION AND SALVAGE

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REFUSE DISPOSAL

λ REFUSE DISPOSAL METHODS FOR HOUSEHOLDS

- BURIAL
- BURNING
- FEEDING TO ANIMALS
- COMPOSTING
- GRINDING AND DISPOSAL TO SEWER

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REFUSE DISPOSAL

- λ REFUSE COLLECTION
- 1. FREQUENT COLLECTION OF REFUSE, SPECIALLY GARBAGE, IS NECESSARY FOR GOOD SANITATION
- 2. A LONGER INTERVAL BETWEEN COLLECTION CREATES PROBLEM OF STORAGE AND FOUL ODOR FOR THE HOMEOWNER

REFUSE DISPOSAL

λ REFUSE COLLECTION:

3. It is necessary to cover the refuse in the vehicles during transportation to final disposal sites to prevent flies, minimize odors or remove traveling “eye sores”.
4. It is important to have adequate and properly maintained collection carts, trucks and other vehicles to eliminate collection delays and complaints from residents.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

- λ REFUSE COLLECTIONN...con't..
- 5. THE ROUTE TO THE FINAL DISPOSAL SHOULD BE AS DIRECT AS POSSIBLE FROM THE POINT OF ORIGIN. It should preferably not pass busy streets.
- 6. IT IS PREFERRABLE TO HAVE COLLECTION DONE AT NIGHT

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School of Nursing

Course Code : BSCN4002

Course Name: Community Health Nursing2



THANK YOU

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