

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT

ON

**“DR B.R.R GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE STUDENTS TYPES OF
DRINKING WATER-HEALTH PROBLEMS”**

**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY,
Dr.BRR Government College Jadcherla
Mahabubnagar-509001**



(Accredited by NAAC with “B⁺⁺” Grade, An ISO 9001-201 Institution

Mahabubnagar (DIST), Telangana State, India-**509301**

Affiliated to Palamuru University)

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Student study project
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project of "DR B.R.R GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE STUDENTS TYPES OF DRINKING WATER-HEALTH PROBLEMS" is a bonafide work done by K.Ashwini, P.vani, J.Pavani, B.Anusha, C.Sandhya the students of Bsc VI semester students under my supervision in zoology at the department of zoology Dr B.R.R GOVT COLLEGE (JACDHERLA) During 2022-2023 and the work has not been submitted in any other college or university either part of full for the award of degree.

Place :



K. NEERAJA

Date :

ASSISTANT PROFESOR OF ZOOLOGY



Signature of External examiner



Signature of Internal examiner

DECLARATION

1 We hereby declare that this project report entitled is a genuinerecord of project "DR B.R.R GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE STUDENTS TYPES OF DRINKING WATER-HEALTH PROBLEMS"

work done by me under the guidance of .K.NEERAJA Assistant professor, Department of Zoology, of Dr. Burgula RamaKrishna Rao Govt . Degree College, Jadcherla" and has not been submitted to any University or Institution for the award of any Degree

I further declare that the results presented this work and considerations made there in, contribute in general to the advancement of knowledge in science.

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ABSTRACT

A survey of "DR B.R.R GOVT DEGREE COLLEGE STUDENTS TYPES OF DRINKING WATER-HEALTH PROBLEMS" in Jadcherla, of Mahabubnagar District in Telangana State was done from September 2022 to May 2023. Based on this survey some people drinking tap water and some people drinking filter water, those people who are drinking filter water they may suffering from more disease's like cold, thyphoid, stomach ache, loose motions. Those people who are drinking tap water may suffering from cold .from these survey we identified that tap water contains less health problems when compare to the filter water.

INTRODUCTION

- Over 2 billion people live in water-stressed countries, which is expected to be exacerbated in some regions as result of climate change and population growth.
- Globally, at least 2 billion people use a drinking water source contaminated with faeces. Microbial contamination of drinking-water as a result of contamination with faeces poses the greatest risk to drinking-water safety.
- While the most important chemical risks in drinking water arise from arsenic, fluoride or nitrate, emerging contaminants such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) and microplastics generate public concern.
- Safe and sufficient water facilitates the practice of hygiene, which is a key measure to prevent not only diarrhoeal diseases, but acute respiratory infections and numerous neglected tropical diseases.
- Microbiologically contaminated drinking water can transmit diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, typhoid and polio and is estimated to cause 485 000 diarrhoeal deaths each year.
- In 2020, 74% of the global population (5.8 billion people) used a safely managed drinking-water service – that is, one located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination.

Safe and readily available water is important for public health, whether it is used for drinking, domestic use, food production or recreational purposes. Improved water supply and sanitation, and better management of water resources, can boost countries' economic growth and can contribute greatly to poverty reduction.

In 2010, the UN General Assembly explicitly recognized the human right to water and sanitation. Everyone has the right to sufficient, continuous, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use.

Drinking-water services

Sustainable Development Goal target 6.1 calls for universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water. The target is tracked with the indicator of “safely managed drinking water services” – drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

In 2020, 5.8 billion people used safely managed drinking-water services – that is, they used improved water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. The remaining 2 billion people without safely managed services in 2020 included:

- 1.2 billion people with *basic* services, meaning an improved water source located within a round trip of 30 minutes;
- 282 million people with *limited* services, or an improved water source requiring more than 30 minutes to collect water;
- 368 million people taking water from unprotected wells and springs; and
- 122 million people collecting untreated surface water from lakes, ponds, rivers and streams.

Sharp geographic, sociocultural and economic inequalities persist, not only between rural and urban areas but also in towns and cities where people living in low-income, informal or illegal settlements usually have less access to improved sources of drinking-water than other residents.

Water and health

Contaminated water and poor sanitation are linked to transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Absent, inadequate, or inappropriately managed water and sanitation services expose individuals to preventable health risks. This is particularly the case in health care facilities where both patients and staff are placed at additional risk of infection and disease when water, sanitation and hygiene services are lacking. Globally, 15% of patients develop an infection during a hospital stay, with the proportion much greater in low-income countries.

Inadequate management of urban, industrial and agricultural wastewater means the drinking-water of hundreds of millions of people is dangerously contaminated or chemically polluted. Natural presence of chemicals, particularly in groundwater, can also be of health significance, including arsenic and fluoride, while other chemicals, such as lead, may be elevated in drinking-water as a result of leaching from water supply components in contact with drinking-water.

Some 829 000 people are estimated to die each year from diarrhoea as a result of unsafe drinking-water, sanitation and hand hygiene. Yet diarrhoea is largely preventable, and the deaths of 297 000 children aged under 5 years could be avoided each year if these risk factors were addressed. Where water is not readily available, people may decide handwashing is not a priority, thereby adding to the likelihood of diarrhoea and other diseases.

Diarrhoea is the most widely known disease linked to contaminated food and water but there are other hazards. In 2017, over 220 million people required preventative treatment for schistosomiasis – an acute and chronic disease caused by parasitic worms contracted through exposure to infested water.

In many parts of the world, insects that live or breed in water carry and transmit diseases such as dengue fever. Some of these insects, known as vectors, breed in clean, rather than dirty water, and household drinking water containers can serve as breeding grounds. The simple intervention of covering water storage containers can reduce vector breeding and may also reduce faecal contamination of water at the household level.

Economic and social effects

When water comes from improved and more accessible sources, people spend less time and effort physically collecting it, meaning they can be productive in other ways. This can also result in greater personal safety and

reducing musculoskeletal disorders by reducing the need to make long or risky journeys to collect and carry water. Better water sources also mean less expenditure on health, as people are less likely to fall ill and incur medical costs and are better able to remain economically productive.

With children particularly at risk from water-related diseases, access to improved sources of water can result in better health, and therefore better school attendance, with positive longer-term consequences for their lives.

Challenges

Historical rates of progress would need to double for the world to achieve universal coverage with basic drinking water services by 2030. To achieve universal safely managed services, rates would need to quadruple. Climate change, increasing water scarcity, population growth, demographic changes and urbanization already pose challenges for water supply systems. Over 2 billion people live in water-stressed countries, which is expected to be exacerbated in some regions as result of climate change and population growth. Re-use of wastewater to recover water, nutrients or energy is becoming an important strategy. Increasingly countries are using wastewater for irrigation; in developing countries this represents 7% of irrigated land. While this practice if done inappropriately poses health risks, safe management of wastewater can yield multiple benefits, including increased food production.

Options for water sources used for drinking-water and irrigation will continue to evolve, with an increasing reliance on groundwater and alternative sources, including wastewater. Climate change will lead to greater fluctuations in harvested rainwater. Management of all water resources will need to be improved to ensure provision and quality.

WHO's response

As the international authority on public health and water quality, WHO leads global efforts to prevent water-related disease, advising governments on the development of health-based targets and regulations.

WHO produces a series of water quality guidelines, including on drinking-water, safe use of wastewater, and recreational water quality. The water quality guidelines are based on managing risks, and since 2004 the *Guidelines for drinking-water quality* promote the Framework for safe drinking-water. The Framework recommends establishment of health-based targets, the development and implementation of water safety plans by water suppliers to most effectively identify and manage risks from catchment to consumer, and independent surveillance to ensure that water safety plans are effective and health-based targets are being met.

The drinking-water guidelines are supported by background publications that provide the technical basis for the Guidelines recommendations. WHO also supports countries to implement the drinking-water quality guidelines through the development of practical guidance materials and provision of direct country support. This includes the development of locally relevant drinking-water quality regulations aligned to the principles in the Guidelines, the development, implementation and auditing of water safety plans and strengthening of surveillance practices.

Since 2014, WHO has been testing household water treatment products against WHO health-based performance criteria through the WHO

Benefits of improving sanitation

Benefits of improved sanitation extend well beyond reducing the risk of diarrhoea. These include:

- reducing the spread of intestinal worms, schistosomiasis and trachoma, which are neglected tropical diseases that cause suffering for millions;
- reducing the severity and impact of malnutrition;
- promoting dignity and boosting safety, particularly among women and girls;
- promoting school attendance: girls' school attendance is particularly boosted by the provision of separate sanitary facilities;
- reducing the spread of antimicrobial resistance;
- potential recovery of water, renewable energy and nutrients from faecal waste; and
- potential to mitigate water scarcity through safe use of wastewater for irrigation especially in areas most affected by climate change.

A WHO study in 2012 calculated that for every US\$ 1.00 invested in sanitation, there was a return of US\$ 5.50 in lower health costs, more productivity and fewer premature deaths.

Tap Water

In the Washington, DC area, our tap water comes from the Potomac or Patuxent Rivers. This water is processed with basic filtration techniques like flocculation, which adds chemicals to the water to get particles to coagulate and float so that they can be removed; sand filtration, which filters out large pieces of debris; or chlorination, which adds chlorine to kill bacteria and microorganisms.

Despite tap water being considered drinkable by the EPA, it can lead to numerous problems. For one, chlorine is not ideal for human consumption—while our bodies can technically handle it, chlorine can lead to a variety of health complications and is potentially carcinogenic (leads to cancer). There is also a risk of lead in tap water due to lead being present in the pipes that bring tap water to your home.

DC tap water ranges from 200 PPM to 400+ PPM in TDS (total dissolved solids), which measures the concentration of soluble impurities in pure H₂O. It has such a range of quality due to water temperature (warmer water is better for dissolving things), water flow, runoff, time of year (fertilizers, which are predominantly used in the spring, can leach into fresh water), and more.

Tap water *is* the cheapest water option available, but as you can see, it comes with a number of compromises. If you're concerned about additives and chemicals in your food, then you should be just as particular with your water choices.

Spring Water

Spring water is often mistaken for being equal or interchangeable with purified water. However, spring water often contains many of the same impurities found in well or tap water. In fact, since springs feed our rivers, there is a lot of spring water in our tap water! Spring water generally has the same TDS range as tap water.

Many spring water companies advertise their water as “100% pure—” but if it’s not purified, what does that mean? The “pure” part actually refers to the source, not the water itself—in that 100% of that bottle’s contents came from an underground source (rather than surface water). This clever wording leads many people to believe that spring water is just as clean as purified water.

Thanks to this crafty marketing, spring water often conjures up natural, pleasant imagery. In reality, most spring water is not actually bottled at the source, but rather, is pumped into large tanker trucks from the source to be transported to the bottling facility. The water in those trucks must be chlorinated or ozonated at all times to protect against contamination. In this sense, spring water is hardly different from tap water, since it is largely treated the same way. Once the water is at the bottling facility, it goes through a carbon filtration process to remove the chlorine. This process may separate spring from tap water, but nitrates, metals, and more are likely to remain.

Distilled Water

Distilled water is processed by boiling H₂O out of its contaminants. Many of said contaminants include inorganic minerals or metals. Those impurities have a much higher boiling point than water’s boiling point of 212 degrees Fahrenheit. So, the steam that results from the boiling is captured and cooled—and the water that results from the steam is what is classified as distilled water. Because many of the volatile compounds in water have a lower boiling point than water, they boil off first. As a result, it is important to employ additional purification methods beyond distillation in order to have truly clean, pure water.

Filtered Water

Filtered water is what you are most likely to find in a grocery store. It is typically sourced from municipal tap water, which is then run through carbon filters to remove the chlorine (which improves the taste) and sometimes a micron filter as well. After the filtering, it is ozonated and bottled. In essence, filtered water is

facilities, not sleeping well, and psychological stress.^[6] The symptoms are mostly due to the body's immune response to the infection rather than to tissue destruction by the viruses themselves.^[15] The symptoms of influenza are similar to those of a cold, although usually more severe and less likely to include a runny nose

Difference between tap water and distilled water:-

Distillation removes all minerals from water. This results in demineralised water, which has not been proven to be healthier than drinking water. The World Health Organization investigated the health effects of demineralised water in 1982, and its experiments in humans found that demineralised water increased diuresis and the elimination of electrolytes, with decreased serum potassium concentration.^[citation needed] Magnesium, calcium, and other nutrients in water can help to protect against nutritional deficiency.

Recommendations for magnesium have been put at a minimum of 10 mg/L with 20–30 mg/L optimum; for calcium a 20 mg/L minimum and a 40–80 mg/L optimum, and a total water hardness (adding magnesium and calcium) of 2–4 mmol/L. At water hardness above 5 mmol/L, higher incidence of gallstones, kidney stones, urinary stones, arthrosis, and arthropathies have been observed.^[citation needed] For fluoride the concentration recommended for dental health is 0.5–1.0 mg/L, with a maximum guideline value of 1.5 mg/L to avoid dental fluorosis.^[17]

The drinking of distilled water as a replacement for drinking water has been both advocated and discouraged for health reasons. Distilled water lacks minerals and ions such as calcium that play key roles in biological functions such as in nervous system homeostasis, and are normally found in potable water. The lack of naturally occurring minerals in distilled water has raised some concerns.

International Scheme to Evaluate Household Water Treatment Technologies. The aim of the scheme is to ensure that products protect users from the pathogens that cause diarrhoeal disease and to strengthen policy, regulatory and monitoring mechanisms at the national level to support appropriate targeting and consistent and correct use of such products.

WHO works closely with UNICEF in a number of areas concerning water and health, including on water, sanitation, and hygiene in health care facilities. In 2015 the two agencies jointly developed WASH FIT (Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool), an adaptation of the water safety plan approach. WASH FIT aims to guide small, primary health care facilities in low- and middle-income settings through a continuous cycle of improvement through assessments, prioritization of risk, and definition of specific, targeted actions. A 2019 report describes practical steps that countries can take to improve water, sanitation and hygiene in health care facilities.



quite similar to spring water. It comes from a “natural” source, goes through minimal filtration, and is then bottled and shipped to market.

Purified Water

The source of purified water isn't what makes it the best choice on the market—it's the purification methods that separate purified water from the rest of the pack. Purified water goes through a process similar to what filtered water goes through, but with a few added steps like reverse osmosis, distillation, or deionization. The end result is far purer than filtered, spring, or tap water.

Thanks to our 12-step purification process, our water is guaranteed to be the same high quality every time, regardless of variations in the source water's quality. For this reason, purified water is viewed as the objective benchmark against which the purity of other waters is judged. If you want guaranteed purity and taste, choose purified water.

Schedule Purified Bottled Water Delivery in MD, DC, or VA

If you are looking for the cleanest, purest water on the market, look no further than DrinkMore Water. We have perfected our 12-step purification system and are constantly updating our processing plant with newer and better technologies so that we can continue to guarantee our purity and taste. We truly care about your satisfaction with our water and will never stop improving our process.

LOOSE MOTION:-

Osmotic diarrhea occurs when too much water is drawn into the bowels. If a person drinks solutions with excessive sugar or excessive salt, these can draw water from the body into the bowel and cause osmotic diarrhea. Osmotic diarrhea can also result from maldigestion, e.g. pancreatic disease or coeliac disease, in which the nutrients are left in the lumen to pull in water. Or it can be caused by osmotic laxatives (which work to alleviate constipation by drawing water into the bowels). In healthy individuals, too much magnesium or vitamin

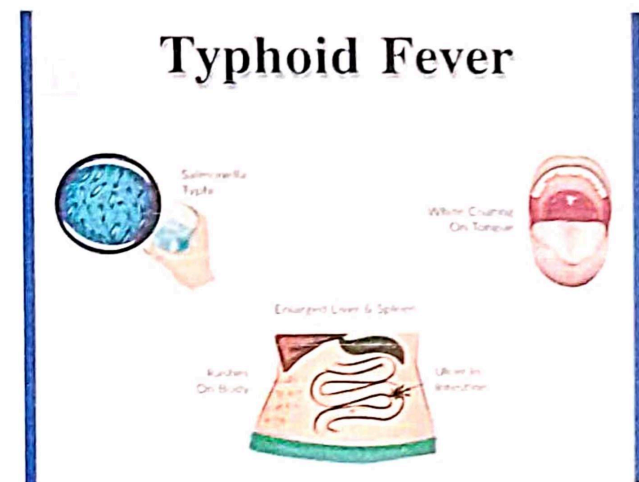
C or

undigested lactose can produce osmotic diarrhea and distention of the bowel.

A person who has lactose intolerance can have difficulty absorbing lactose after an extraordinarily high intake of dairy products. In persons who have fructose malabsorption, excess fructose intake can also cause diarrhea. High-fructose foods that also have a high glucose content are more absorbable and less likely to cause diarrhea. Sugar alcohols such as sorbitol (often found in sugar-free foods) are difficult for the body to absorb and, in large amounts, may lead to osmotic

diarrhea.^[15] In most of these cases, osmotic diarrhea stops when the offending agent, e.g. milk or sorbitol, is stopped.

TYPHOID FEVER

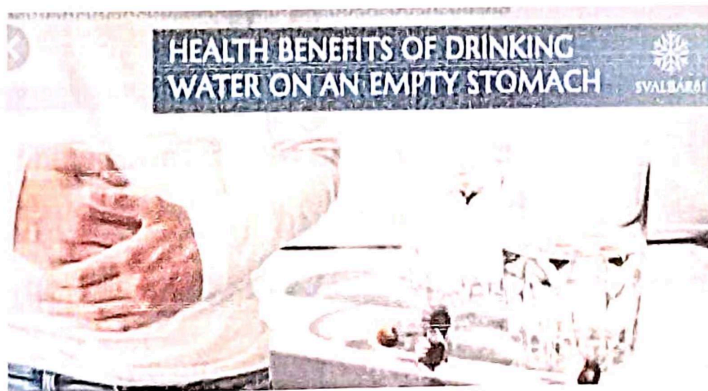


Typhoid fever, also known as typhoid, is a disease caused by Salmonella serotype Typhi bacteria.^[2] Symptoms vary from mild to severe, and usually begin six to 30 days after exposure.^{[3][4]} Often there is a gradual onset of a high fever over several days.^[3] This is commonly accompanied by weakness, abdominal pain, constipation, headaches, and mild vomiting.^{[4][5]} Some people develop a skin rash with rose colored spots.^[4] In severe cases, people may experience confusion.^[5] Without treatment, symptoms may last weeks or months.^[4] Diarrhea may be severe, but is uncommon.^[5] Other people may carry the bacterium without being affected, but they are still able to spread

the disease.[6] Typhoid fever is a type of enteric fever, along with paratyphoid fever. [2] S. enterica Typhi is believed to infect and replicate only within humans. [7]

Typhoid is caused by the bacterium Salmonella enterica subsp. enterica serovar Typhi growing in the intestines, peyers patches, mesenteric lymph nodes, spleen, liver, gallbladder, bone marrow and blood. [4][5] Typhoid is spread by eating or drinking food or water contaminated with the feces of an infected person. [6] Risk factors include limited access to clean drinking water and poor sanitation. [2] Those who have not yet been exposed to the pathogen and ingest contaminated drinking water or food are most at risk for developing symptoms. [5] Only humans can be infected; there are no known animal reservoirs.

STOMACH PAIN



Indigestion, also known as dyspepsia or upset stomach, is a condition of impaired digestion. [2] Symptoms may include upper abdominal

fullness, heartburn, nausea, belching, or upper abdominal pain. [3] People may also experience feeling full earlier than expected when eating. [4]

Indigestion is relatively common, affecting 20% of people at some point during their life, and is frequently caused

by gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) or gastritis. [1][5]

Indigestion is subcategorized as "organic" or "functional", but making the

diagnosis can prove challenging for physicians.[6] Organic indigestion is the result of an underlying disease, such as gastritis, peptic ulcer disease (an ulcer of the stomach or duodenum), or cancer.^[6] Functional indigestion (previously called nonulcer dyspepsia)^[7] is indigestion without evidence of underlying disease.^[8] Functional indigestion is estimated to affect about 15% of the general population in western countries and accounts for a majority of dyspepsia cases.

COLD



The **common cold** or the **cold** is a viral infectious disease of the upper respiratory tract that primarily affects the respiratory mucosa of the nose, throat, sinuses, and larynx.^[6]^[8] Signs and symptoms may appear fewer than two days after exposure to the virus.^[6] These may include coughing, sore throat, runny nose, sneezing, headache, and fever.^[3]^[4] People usually recover in seven to ten days,^[3] but some symptoms may last up to three weeks.^[7] Occasionally, those with other health problems may develop pneumonia.^[3]

Well over 200 virus strains are implicated in causing the common cold, with rhinoviruses, coronaviruses, adenoviruses and enteroviruses being the most common.^[14] They spread through the air during close contact with infected people or indirectly through contact with objects in the environment, followed by transfer to the mouth or nose.^[3] Risk factors include going to child care

MATERIAL AND METHODS

As a part of the curriculum of B.Sc. Program, the affiliated University of Dr.BRR Government College has introduced a student study project in VI semester from the Academic year 2019-20 onwards.

Study Area:

Dr.BRR Government Degree College Jadcherla, an educational institution, offering undergraduate programs to the students. Established in the year 1963.

Located at Signal gadda in the town with 15 acres of land.

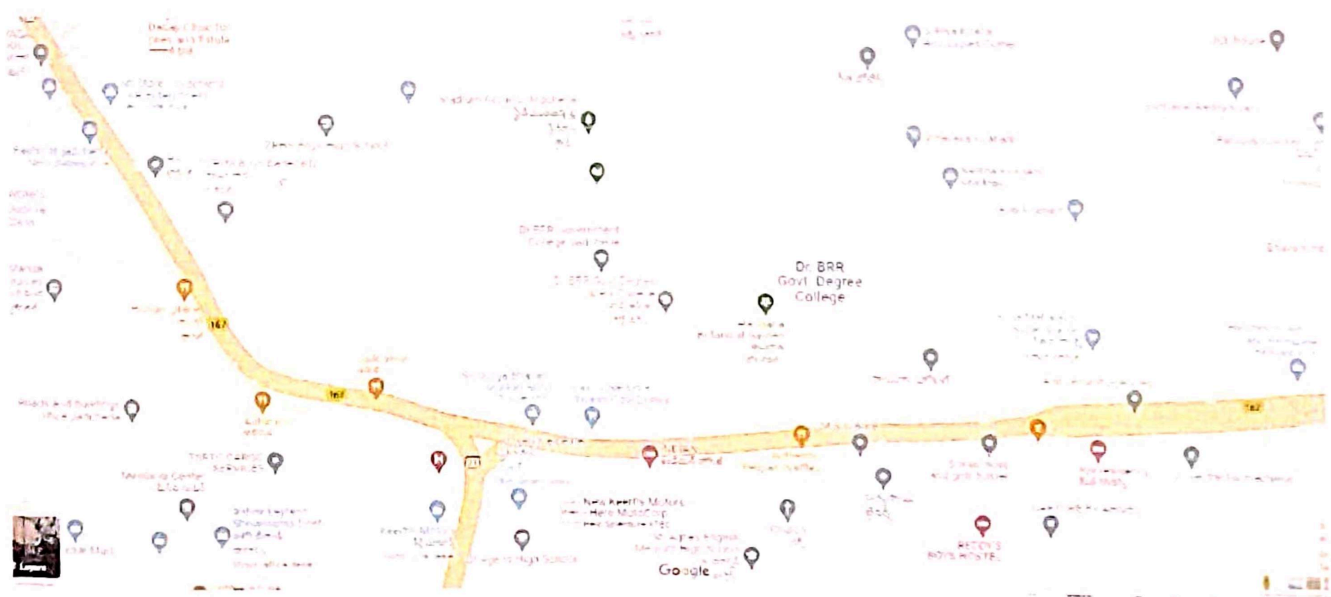
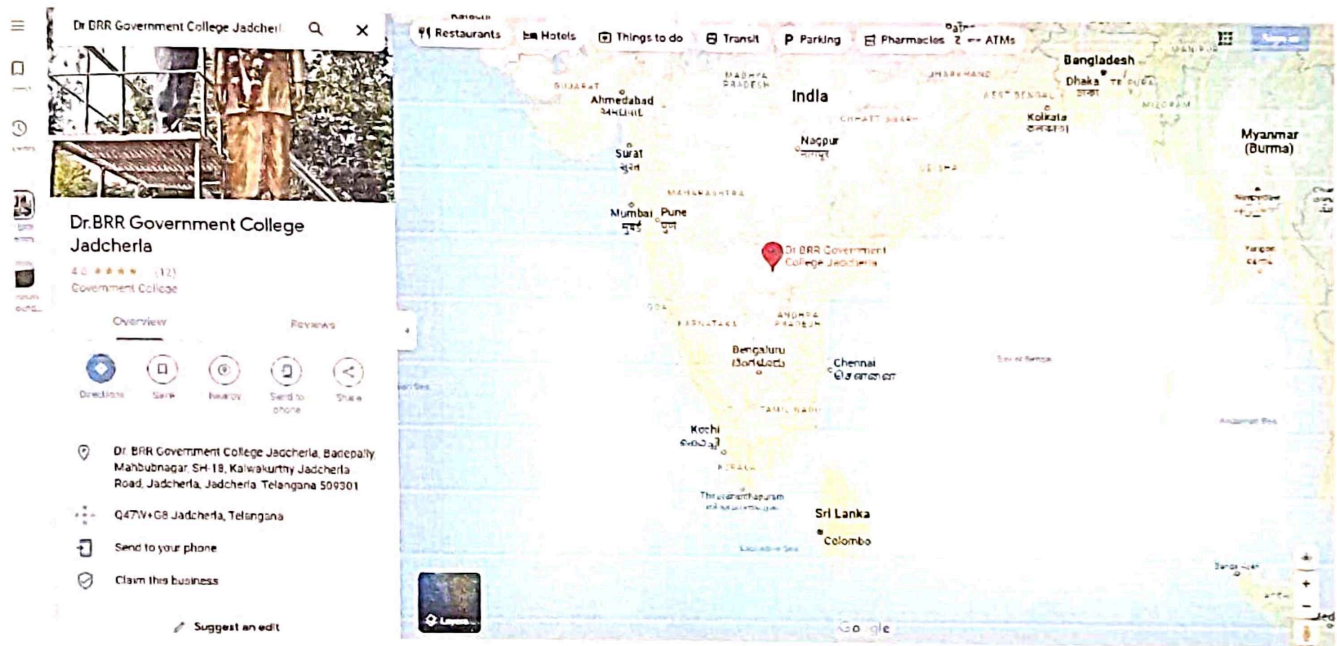
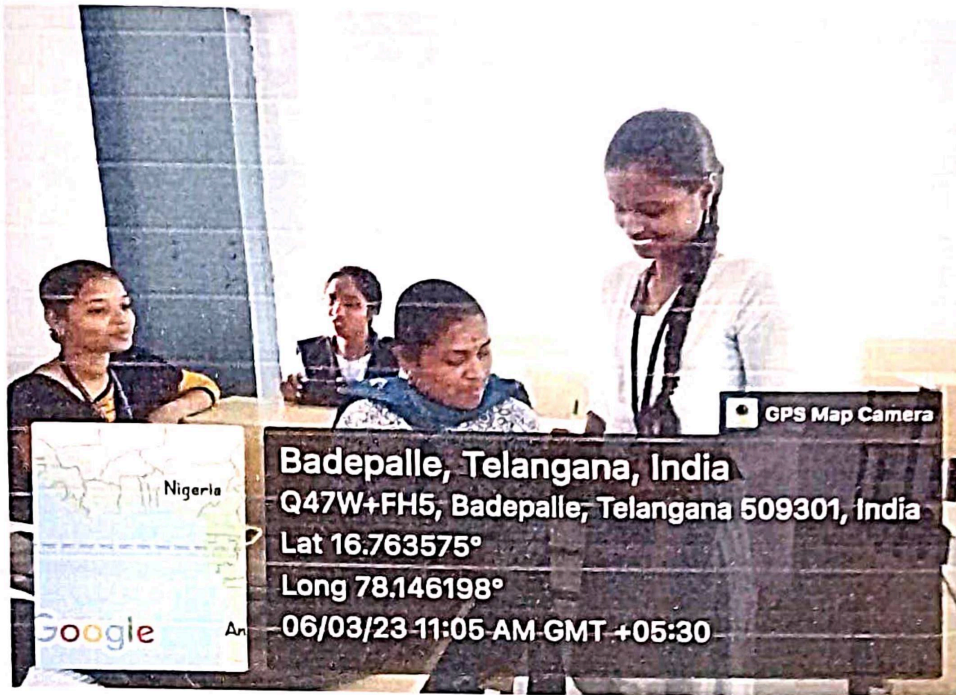
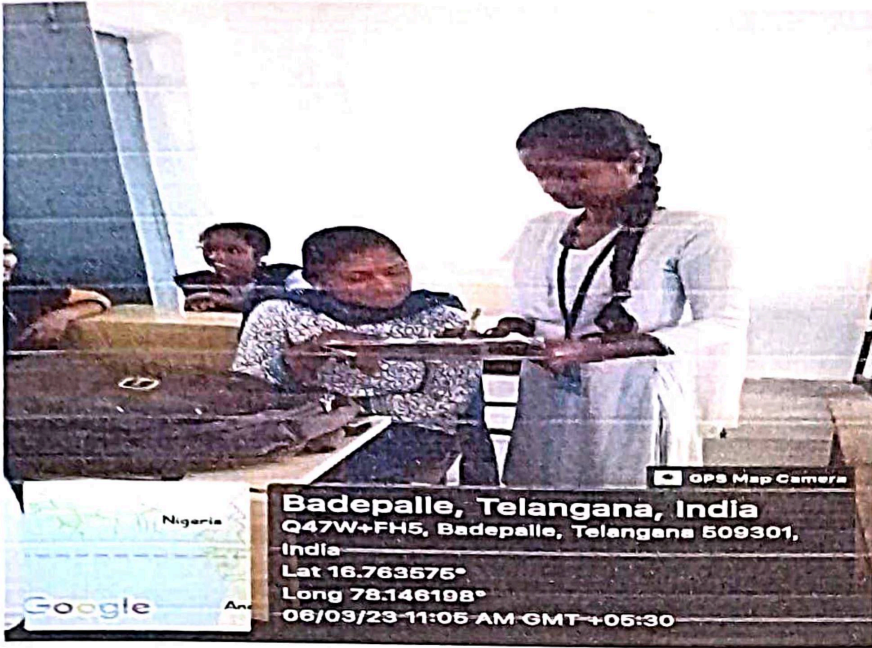


Fig.1: Google map showing the location of the study area(courtesy:

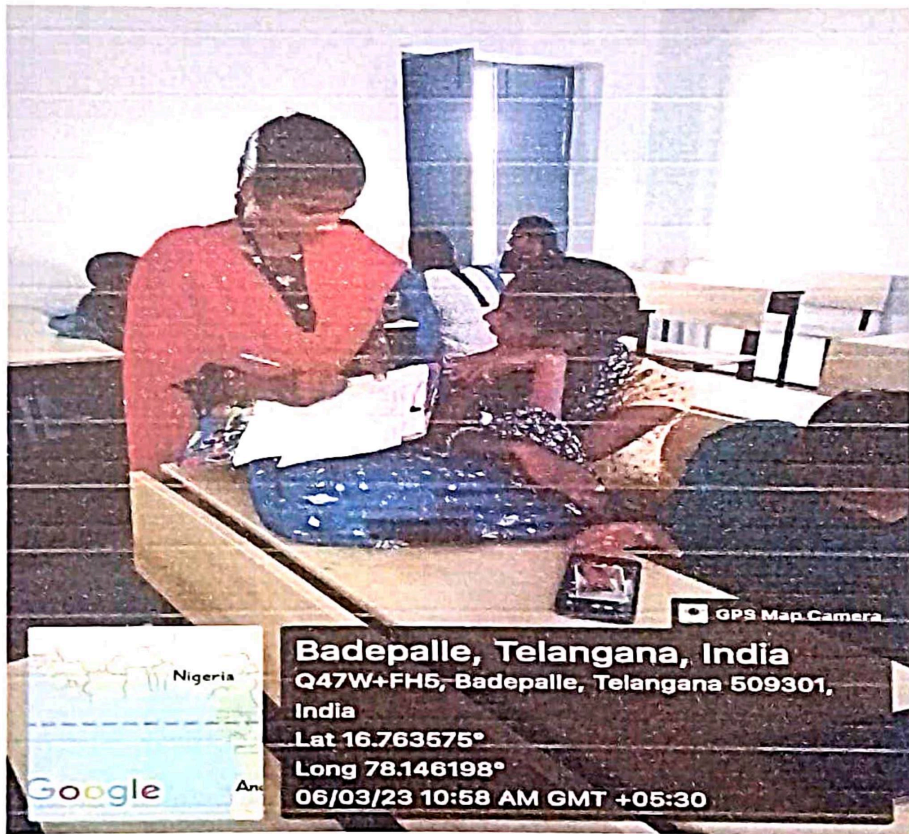
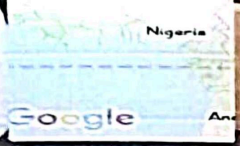
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METHODOLOGY

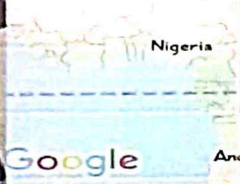




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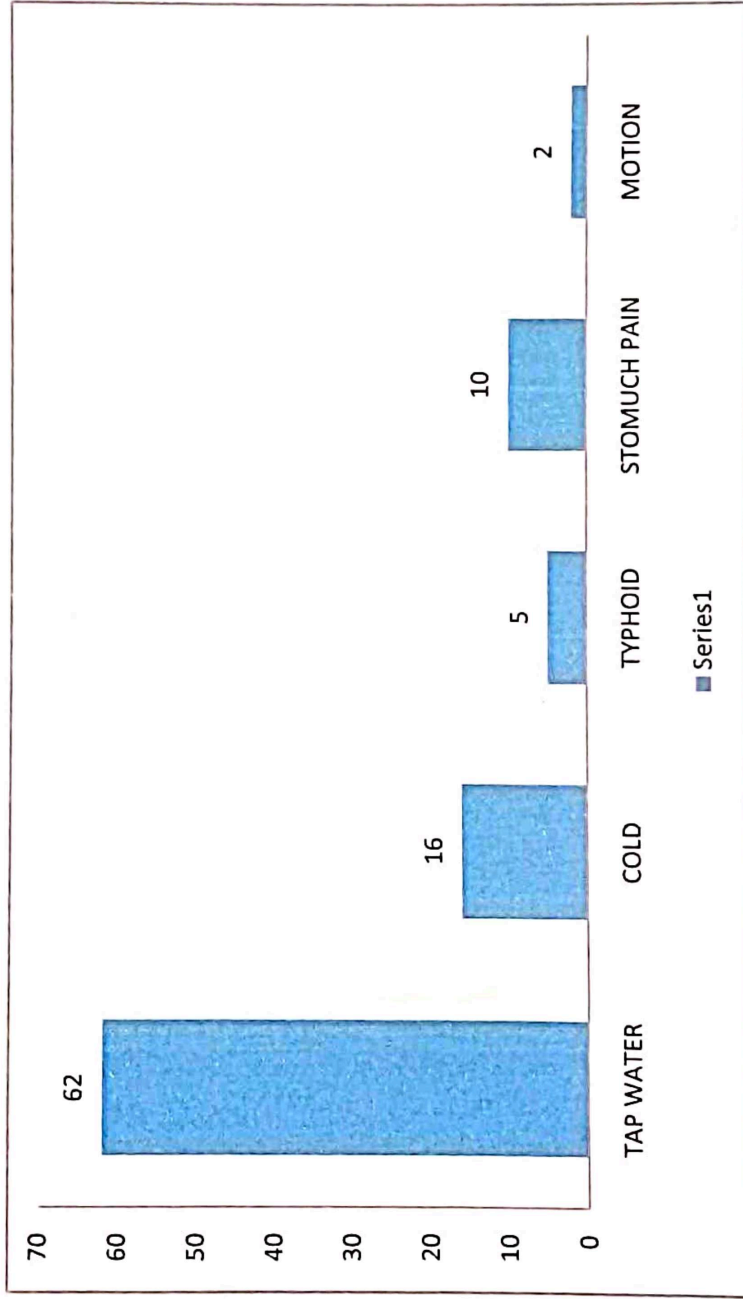




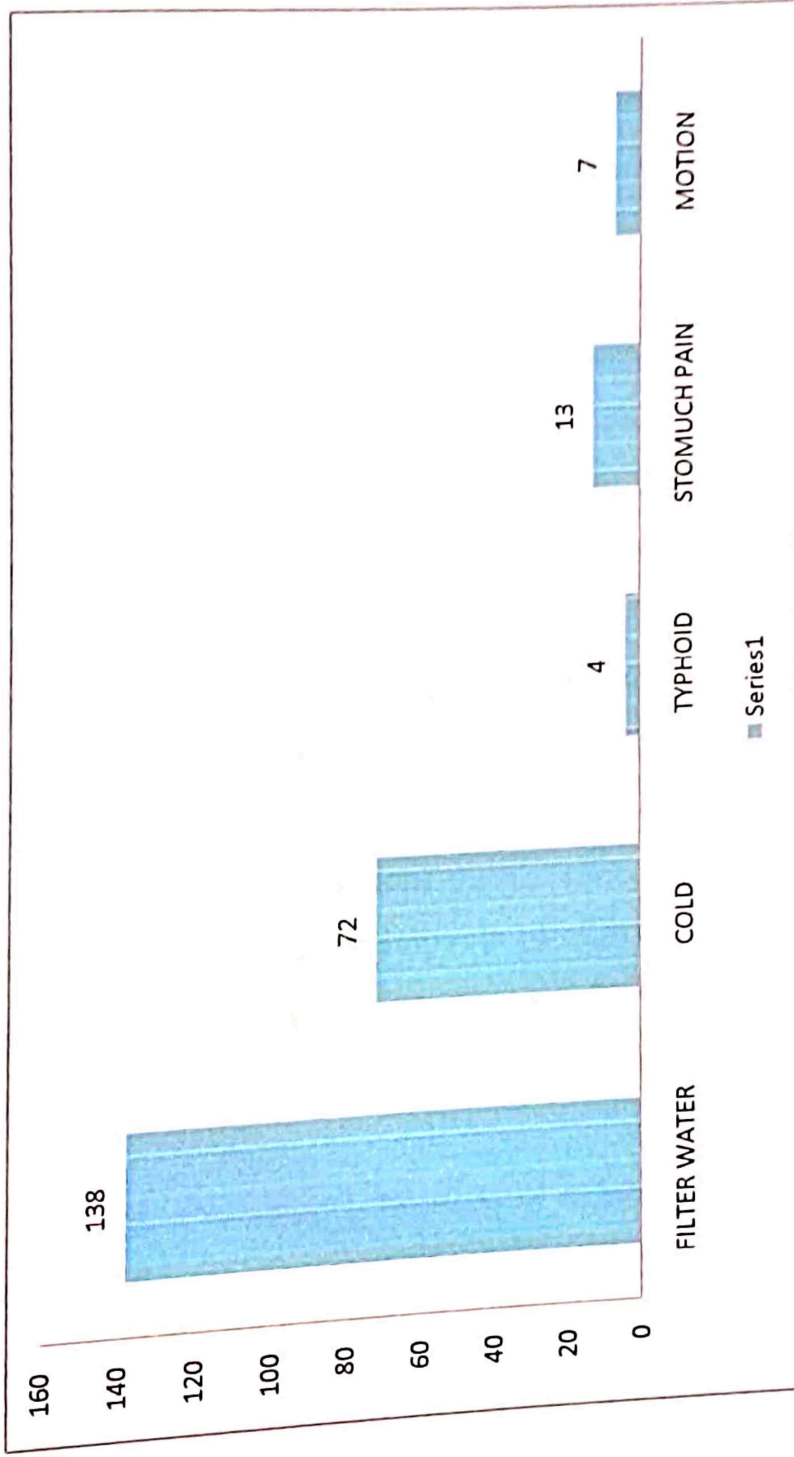
| NAME OF THE PERSON | NAME OF THE VILLAGE | DRINKING WATER | | LOOSE MOTION | | TYPHOID | | TOMACH PAIN | | COLD | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|------|-------|
| | | TAP WATER | FILTER WATER | WEEK | MONTH | WEEK | MONTH | WEEK | MONTH | WEEK | MONTH |
| | | 1 | LINGAM | GOLLAPALLY | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 2 | SATHAIAH | JP NAGAR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 3 | VENKATAIAH | GOLLAPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 4 | SAILU | BHAIRAMPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | YES |
| 5 | RAMASWAMY | NERALLAPALLY | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 5 | RAMACHANDRAIAH | JP NAGAR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO | YES |
| 7 | MADHIREEDY | GOLLAPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 8 | ANJANEYULU | JP NAGAR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 9 | GOVARDHAN | BHAIRAMPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 0 | KURMURTHY | CHERLAPALLY | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 1 | VENKATAIAH | NERALLAPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | YES |
| 2 | KURMAIAH | KANCHANPALLY | YES | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 3 | RAMULU | RAJAPUR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | YES | NO |
| 4 | KRISHNAIAH | GOLLAPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 5 | SRINU | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 6 | NARESH | BALANAGAR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 7 | SRIKANTH | ALLUR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 8 | SHIVA | BHAIRAMPALLY | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 9 | ASHOK | MIDJIL | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 0 | LAVANYA | MIDJIL | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 1 | KALYANI | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 2 | ASHWINI | CHOUTAGADA TANDA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 3 | NAVEENA | PEDAUKUNTA TANDA | NO | YES | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 4 | CHAITANYA | GOLLAPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 5 | RAJESHWARI | KOTHAPALLY | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 6 | MANASA | CHILVER | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 7 | NANDHINI | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 8 | RAVALI | BALANAGAR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 9 | GEETHA | JADCHERLA | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 0 | VASANTHA | JADCHERLA | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 1 | MAHESH | DONUR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 2 | SHIRISHA | DONUR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 3 | AJMI | VADYAL | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 4 | WAHEEDHA | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 5 | NAZMA | VADYAL | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 6 | WAJID | GOLLAPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 7 | PASHA | MIDJIL | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 8 | NANDHINI | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 9 | SARASWATHI | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 0 | MANIKYA | MUNNANUR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 1 | BHAVANI | RANIPET | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 2 | SARSWATHI | KAVERAMAPET | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 3 | ANITHA | MIDJIL | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 4 | CHANDHANA | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 5 | HARITHA | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 6 | ANUSHA | VASPULA | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 7 | SHIVANI | VASPULA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 01 | VARSHITHA | MADDOOL | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 02 | GEETANJALI | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 03 | VIJETHA | BALANAGAR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 04 | JASHWIN | MAHABUBNAGAR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 05 | ATUFFA BEGAM | KAVERAMAPET | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 06 | JAVERIYA AMBER | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 07 | SANIYA BEGAM | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 08 | AMINA | SHADNAGAR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO |
| 09 | AYESHA | SHADNAGAR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 10 | HABBIBA | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 11 | MEHARUBA | AVANCHA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 12 | SRAVANI | GOLLAPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 13 | BHARATH | GOLLAPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 14 | PUSHPA | VADYAL | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 15 | BAGYAMMA | SHADNAGAR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 16 | ASHWINI | MUDHIREDDY PALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 17 | PAVANI | AMMAPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 18 | ANUSHA | GOLLAPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 19 | KRISHNAVENI | NANDARAM | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 20 | SURESH | MAHABUBNAGAR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 21 | ASHWINI | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 22 | SRINU | NANDARAM | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO | YES |
| 23 | BHAVANI | JADCHERLA | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO | YES |
| 24 | KUMAR | TIRUMALAPUR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO | YES |
| 25 | SRIKANTH | PEEDAPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 26 | NAVEENA | SHERGUDEM | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 27 | SRIDHAR | TIRUMALAPUR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 28 | KARTHIK | NANDARAM | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 29 | KUMAR | MACHARAM | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 30 | KISHOR | JADCHERLA | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 31 | TIRUPATHI | NANDARAM | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 32 | SHEKAR | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 33 | CHENAI AH | NAGASALA | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 34 | SAROJA | GANGAPUR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 35 | SHEKAR | JADCHERLA | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 36 | VENKATAIAH | GANGAPUR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 37 | MAHESH BABU | VUDANDAPUR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 38 | VENKATAIAH GOUD | VUDANDAPUR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 39 | KRISHNAIAH | VUDANDAPUR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 40 | SRINU | VUDANDAPUR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 41 | SHIVA LINGAM | VUDANDAPUR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 42 | SRIKANTH | VUDANDAPUR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO | NO | YES |
| 43 | SUMALATHA | IBRAHIM PALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 44 | VARALAKSHMI | VUDANDAPUR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 45 | NANDHINI | VUDANDAPUR | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | YES | YES | NO |
| 46 | JYOTHI | VUDANDAPUR | YES | NO | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 47 | SATHI REDDY | VALLUR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES |
| 48 | SUMITHRA | KISTARAM | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO | NO |
| 49 | PADMA | VUDANDAPUR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 50 | DEEPIKA | KALWAKURTHY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO |
| 51 | SHIVAKUMAR | VUDANDAPUR | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | NO | NO | YES |
| 52 | SRIDAR | VALLUR | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO |
| 53 | BHANU | TIGALAPALLY | NO | YES | NO | NO | NO | NO | NO | YES | YES | NO |

| TAP WATER | COLD | TYPHOID | STOMUCH PAIN | MOTION |
|-----------|------|---------|--------------|--------|
| 62 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 2 |



| FILTER WATER | COLD | TYPHOID | STOMUCH PAIN | MOTION |
|--------------|------|---------|--------------|--------|
| 138 | 72 | 4 | 13 | 7 |



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