

Children and Waterborne Disease: *What Are the Risks?*



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UTHealth™

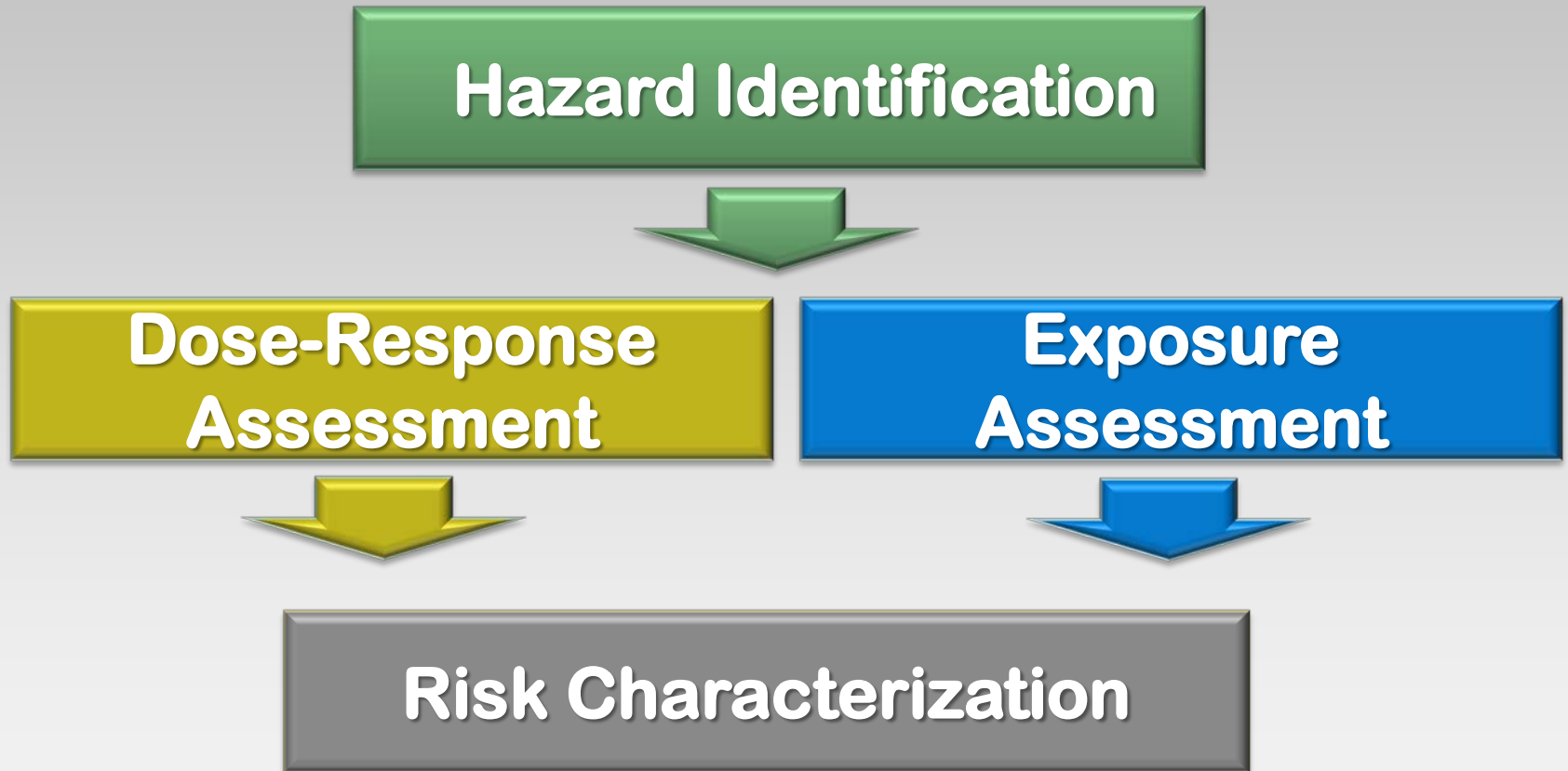
The University of Texas
Health Science Center at Houston

One in nine people worldwide lack access to “safe” drinking water



Worldwide, more than 800,000 people die each year due to diarrhea related to lack of quality water (that's 2,300 people/day)

Risk Assessment



What is the risk of health problems in an exposed population?

Zero Risk Does Not Exist



Hazard vs. Risk



Hazard = Agent that may initiate an adverse response



Risk = Probability that something will happen

Risk Assessment Steps



**Hazard
Identification**



**Dose-Response
Assessment**



**Exposure
Assessment**

Risk Characterization

Hazard Identification

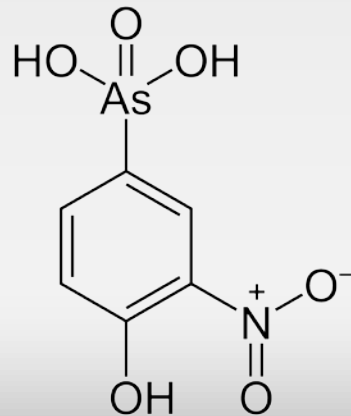
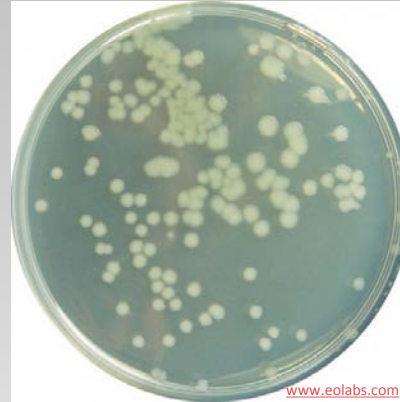
Identify All Possible Hazards



Waterborne Hazards

MICROBIALS

Bacteria
Viruses
Protozoa



CHEMICALS

Arsenic
DBPs
Lead

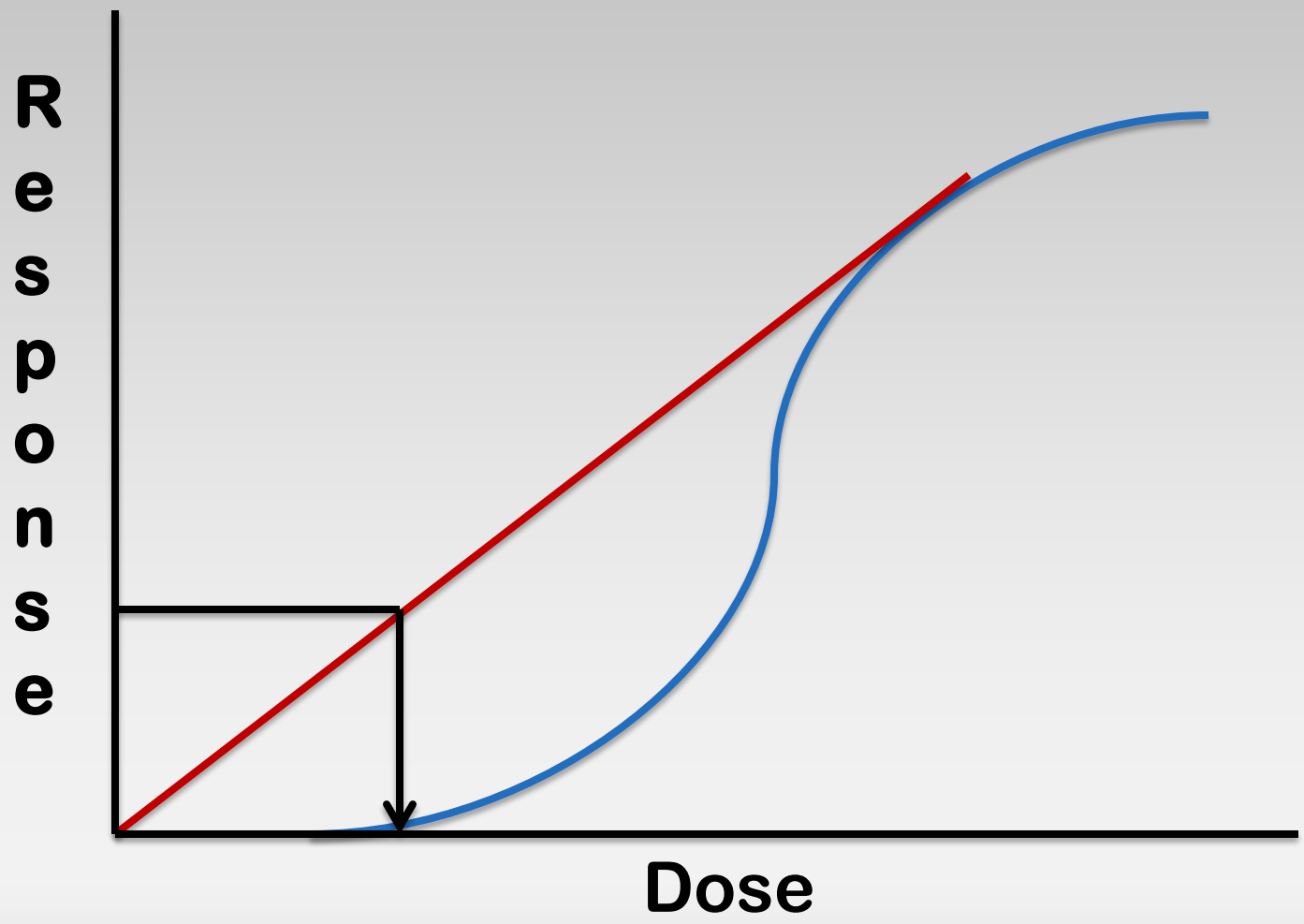


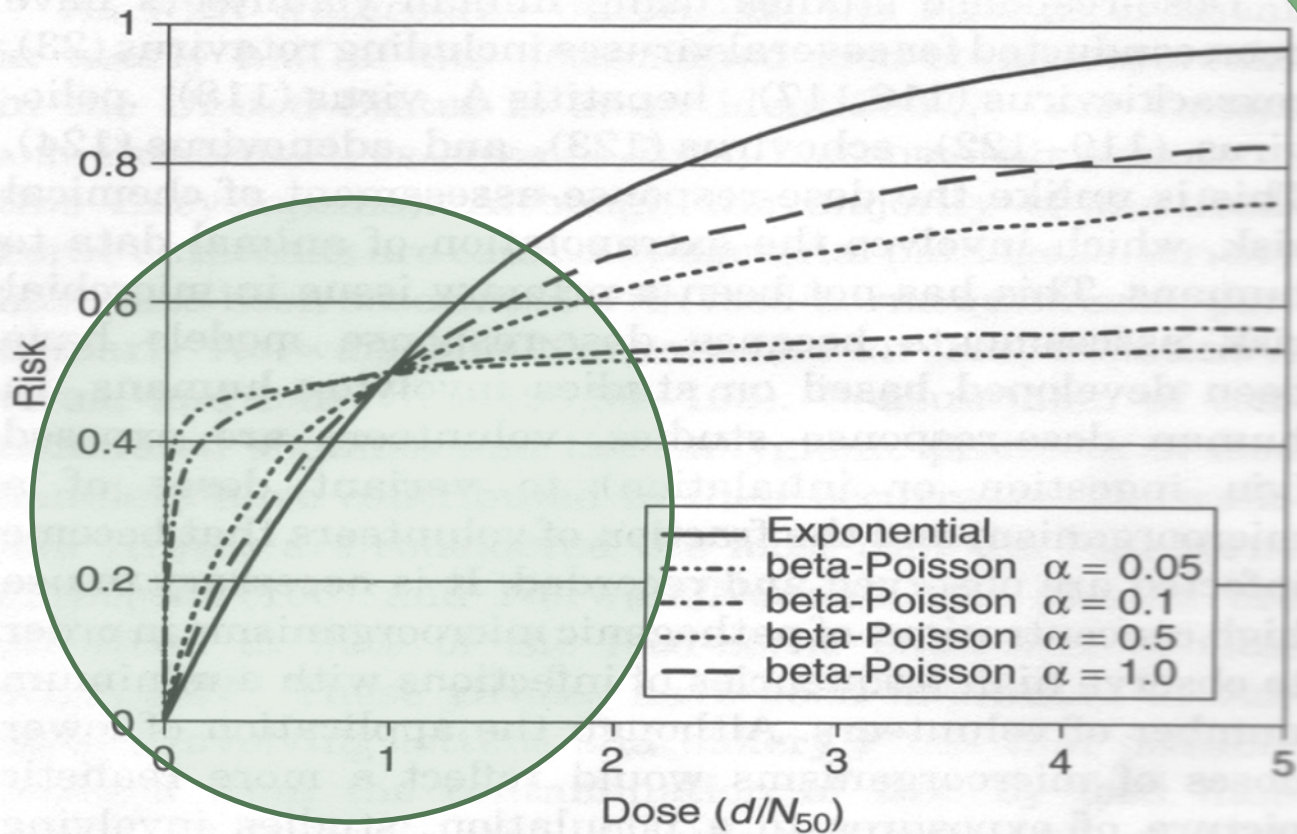
**Dose-Response
Assessment**

**What are the
health
problems at
different
exposures?**

**Is there a
threshold
effect?**

Threshold and Linear Effects





Exponential and beta-Poisson models on an arithmetic scale.

Which fits the dose-response data better?



**Exposure
Assessment**

Who is exposed?

How are they exposed?

**How often are they
exposed?**

Exposures



Source

Route of Exposure

Population Exposed

Air

**Tap/
Lake/
River/
Pool**

Food




Inhalation

Ingestion

Dermal



Risk Factors for Waterborne Disease Among Children

-  **Immature immune defense mechanisms**
-  **Higher water ingestion rate**
-  **Potentially greater exposure to waterborne hazards**

Risk Assessment Parameters and Impact on Risk Estimate

Parameter	Change	Risk Effect
Water Intake (liters)	↑	↑
Amount of Hazard in Exposure	↑	↑
Microbe Virulence	↑	↑
Immunity	↓	↑
Exposure Frequency and Duration	↑	↑
# Exposure Pathways	↑	↑

Risk Characterization

Interprets information learned through first three steps

Lists assumptions and uncertainties

Estimates human health effects resulting from exposure

Risk Assessment

Risk Management

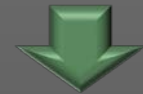
Hazard
Identification

Dose-Response
Assessment

Exposure
Assessment

Risk
Characterization

Evaluation of
Options



Decisions and
Actions

Normal Life Stages

Should certain subpopulations . . .



. . . not drink tap water?

Risk Communication



***Helping patients understand risk**



Future Approaches Addressing Children and Waterborne Disease

- Database development
- Epidemiological studies
- Clinical studies
- Informed risk assessments



Arends, 2013
<http://itirst.org/author/grant/page/2/>