



村落部の水・衛生事情 -アンケート調査結果-

青年海外協力隊 コミュニティ開発(水)
安村 大樹

1.自己紹介

2.アンケート

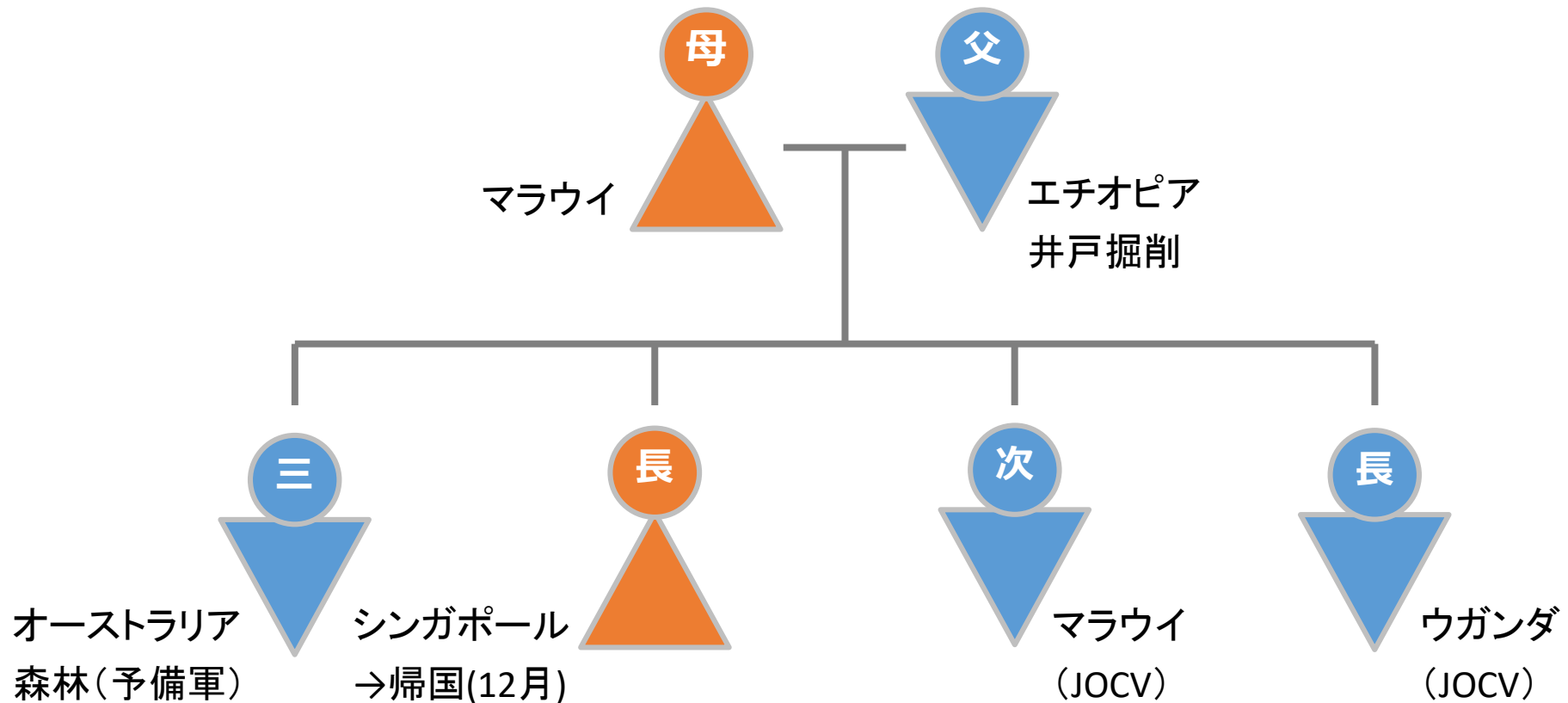
実施方法、項目

結果・解析

3.まとめ・調査予定

自己紹介

- 名前: 安村 大樹
- 専攻: 農学部(生命科学)
- 協力隊に来る前: 製薬会社(研究開発)
- 家族:



アンケート調査

目的、実施方法

- 目的

村レベルで水・衛生に関する情報を得る

- 実施方法

アンケートを作成

口頭でインタビューをし、それをアンケート用紙に記入

インタビューはウガンダ人に依頼

- 実施した時期・村

2017年7月-8月

5つの村(LC1)



アンケート項目

実際に水系感染症で亡くなる？

水系感染症って結構頻繁に発症する？

村人はどんな水源を使用してる？

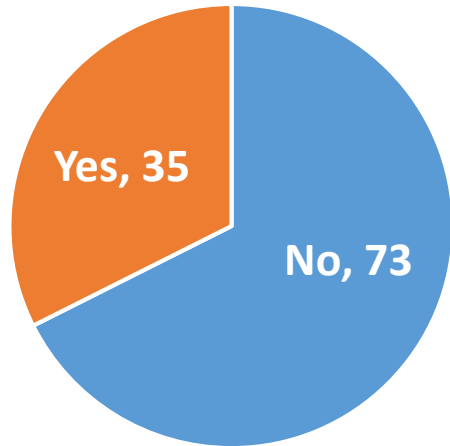
飲み水を煮沸してる？手洗いは？



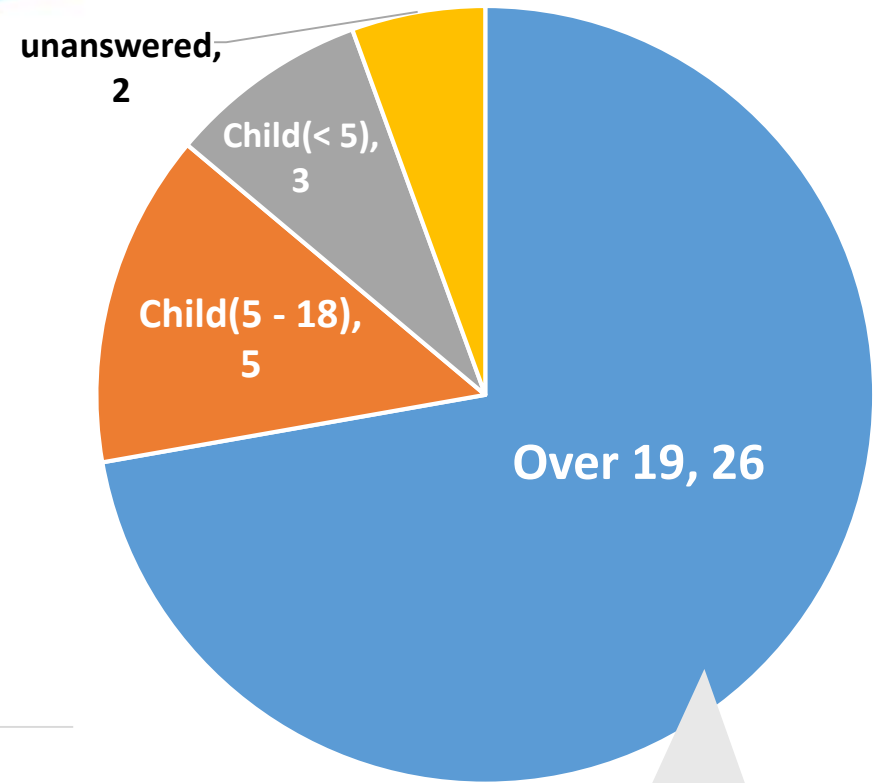
結果

身内の不幸

Did any of your family member pass away in the past 1 year? (N=108)

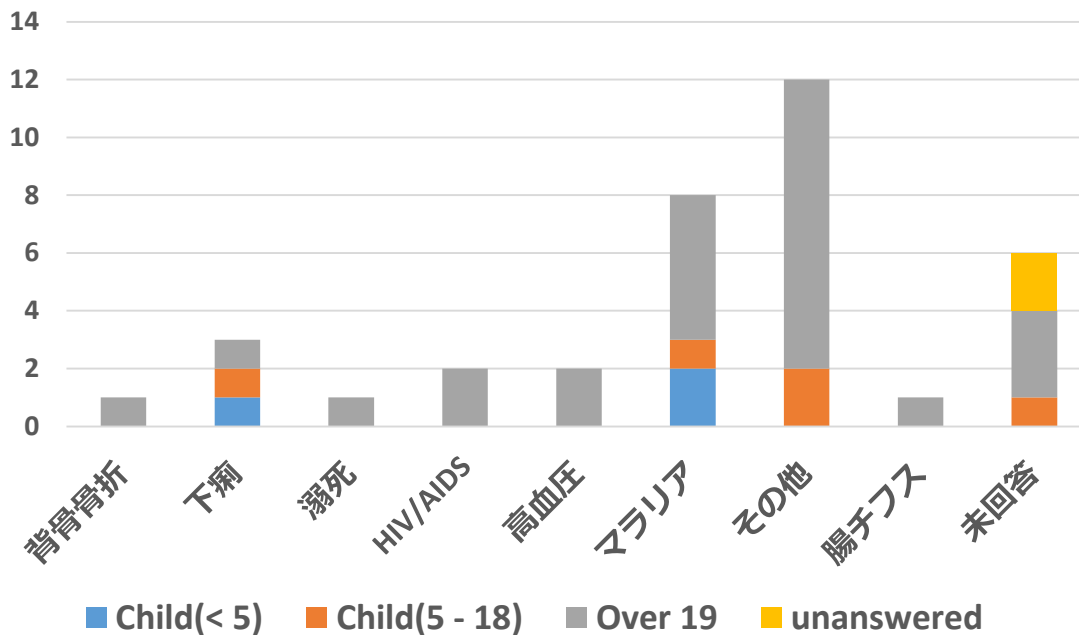


Who passed away? (N=36)



1家庭で2名死亡

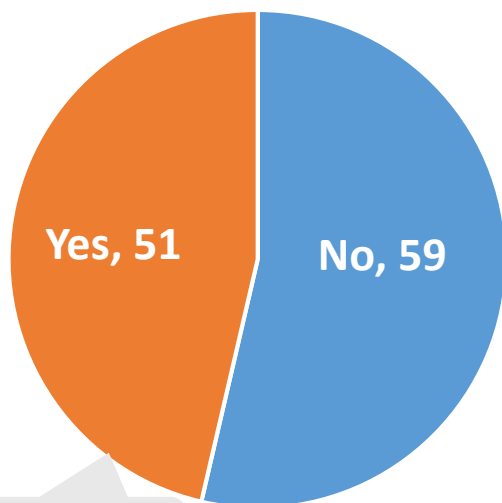
What was the cause of that? (N=36)



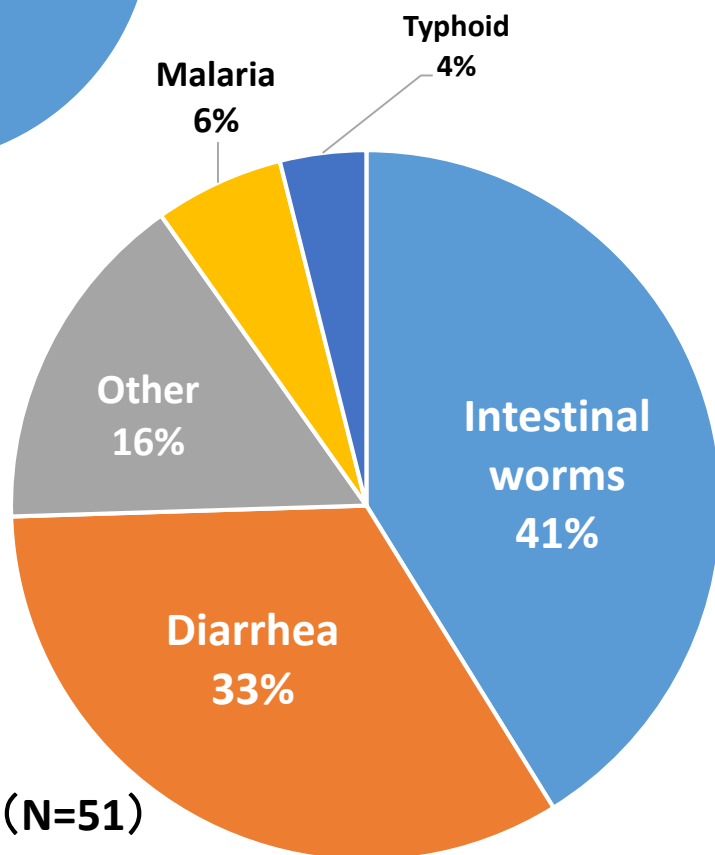
● 5歳未満の子供の死亡は3件
下痢が1件、マラリアが2件

水系感染症の発症状況

Have any of your family member got water borne disease in the past 3 month? (N=110)

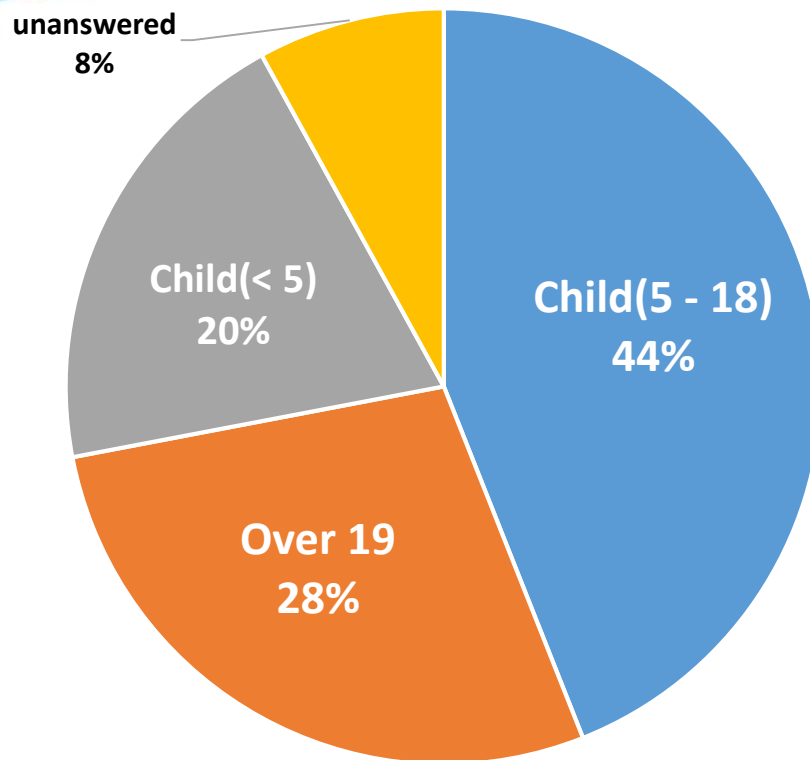


2家庭で2名発症



What was the disease? (N=51)

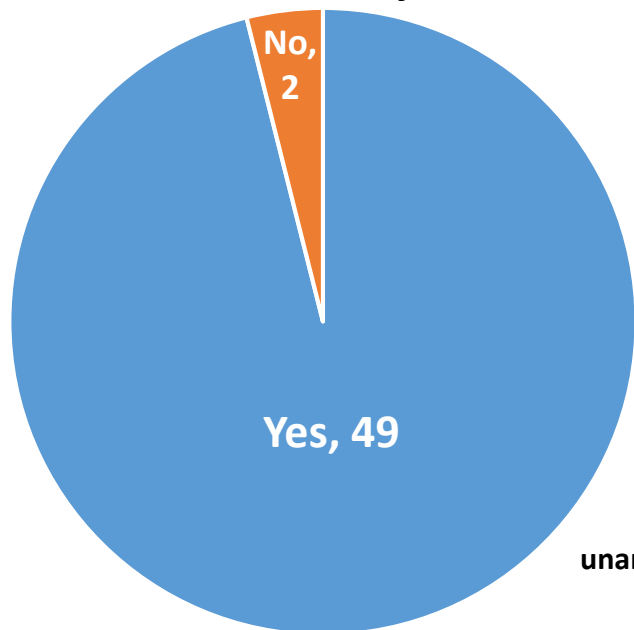
Who got the disease? (N=51)



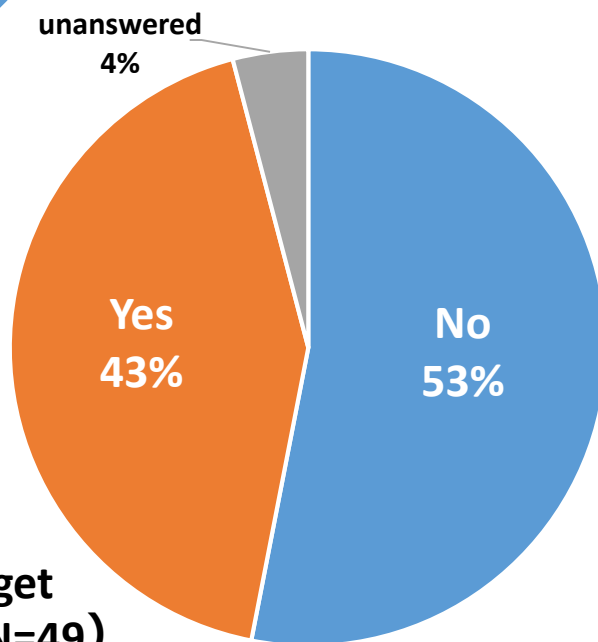
- 49家庭(51名)が3ヶ月内に水系感染症を発症
- 罹患者は5歳以上18歳以下の子供が最多
- 疾患別ではIntestinal worms(腸内寄生虫)、Diarrhea(下痢)の順に多い

水系感染症発症時の治療

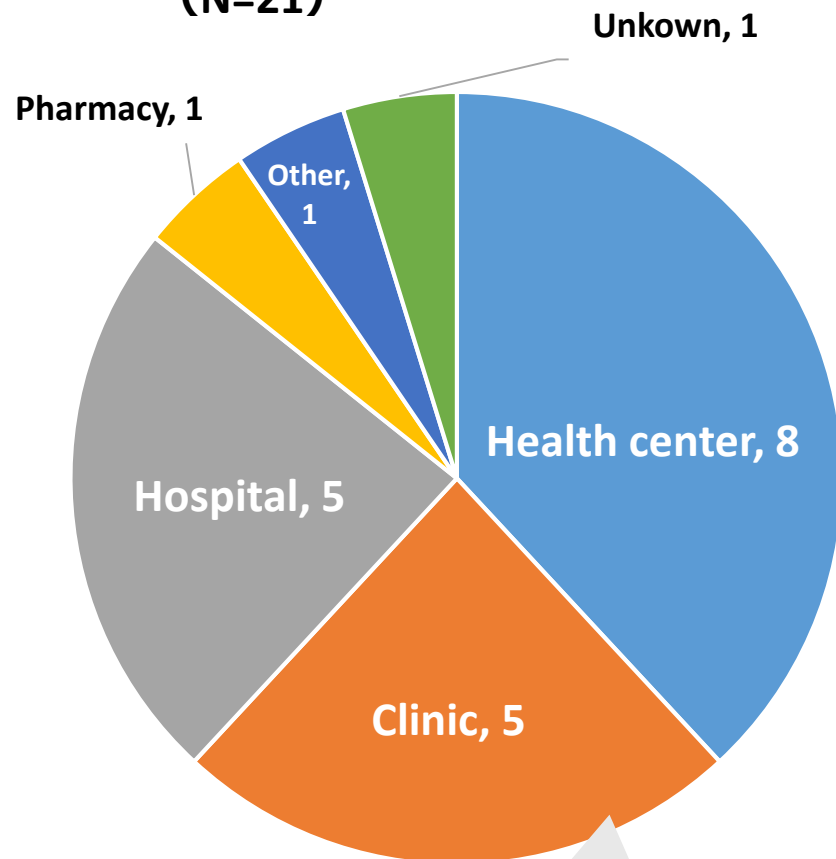
At that time, did you seek any treatment for the illness from any source? (N=51)



At that time, did you get medicine for free? (N=49)



From where did you get medicine? (N=21)

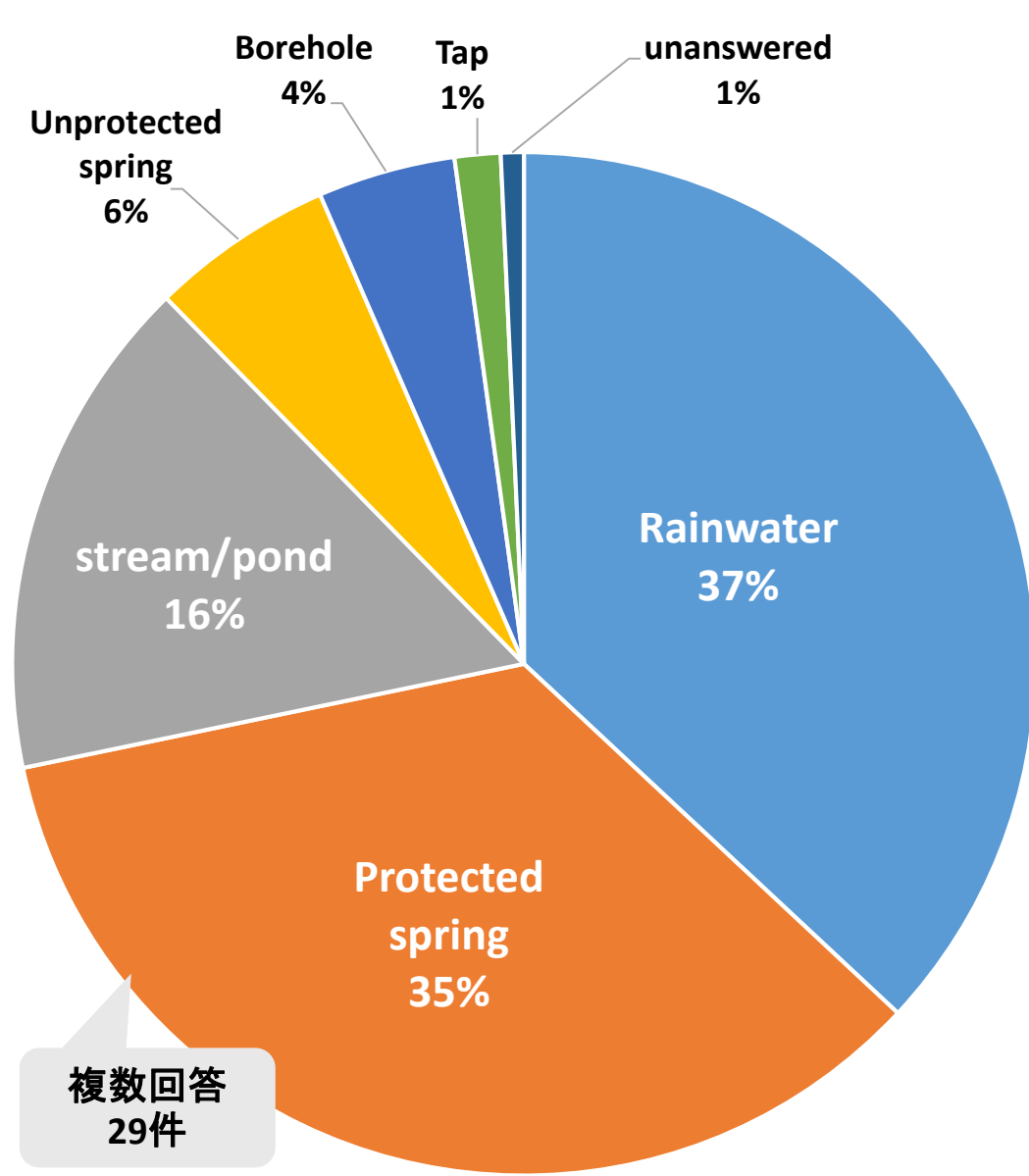


無効回答28件
(地名だけ記載)

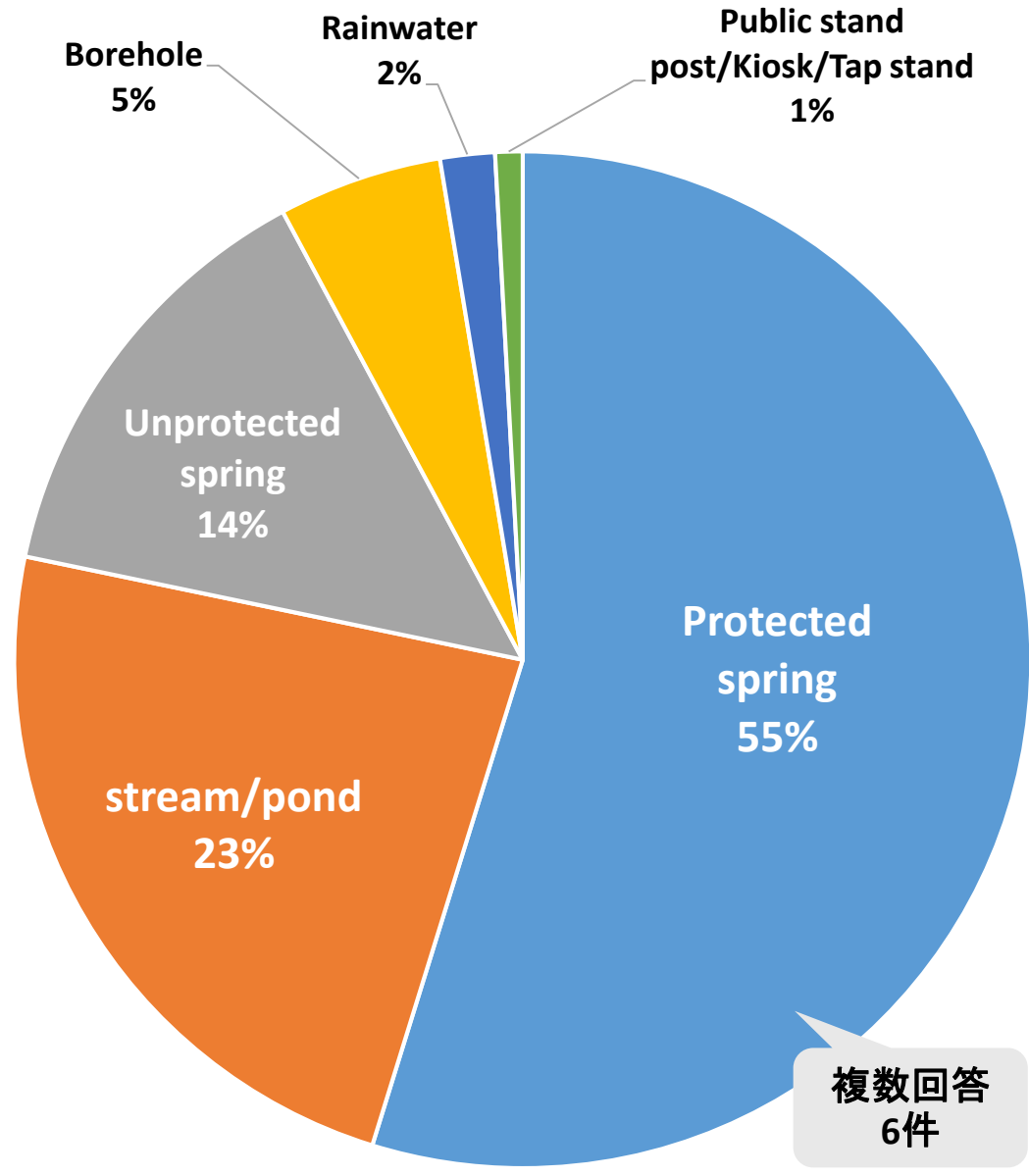
- 医薬品が有料であったケースは全体の40%ほど

使用する水源

What kind of water do you usually use for drinking in **rainy season**? (N=138)

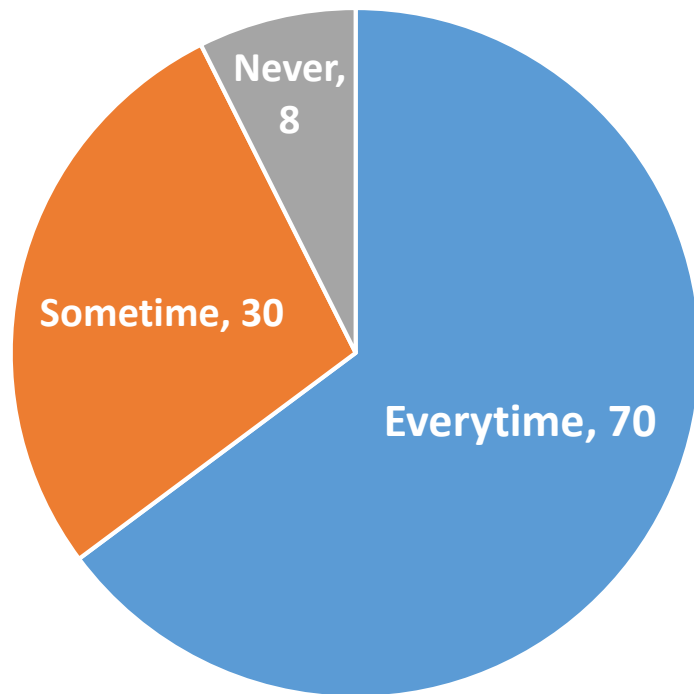


What kind of water do you usually use for drinking in **dry season**? (N=116)

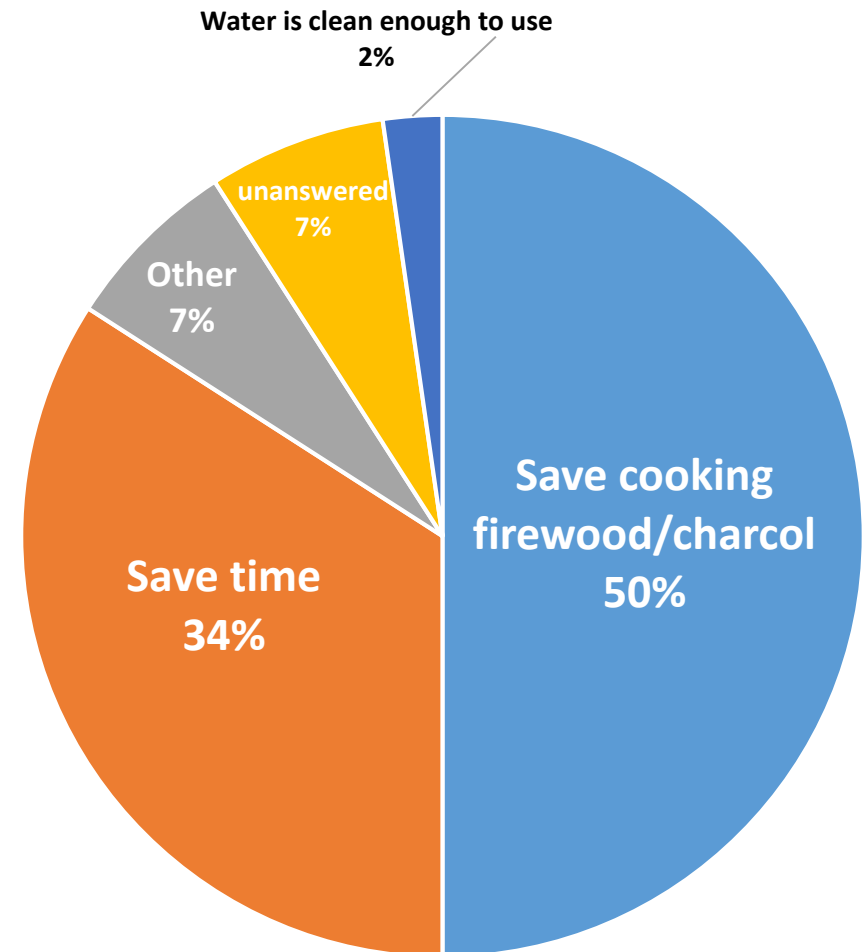


水の煮沸

How often do you boil water before drinking? (N=108)

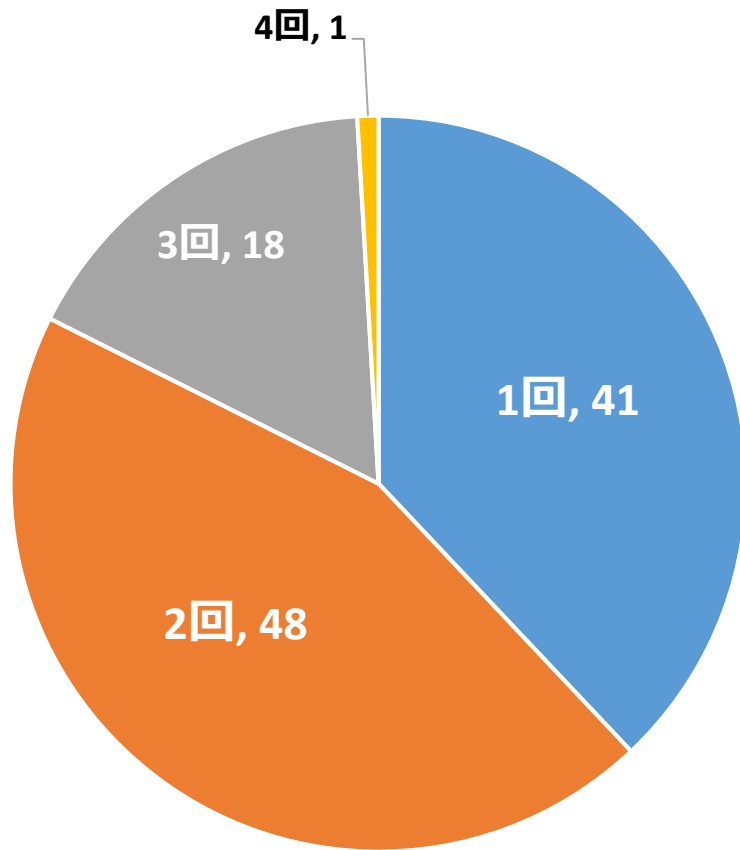


Why don't you boil water? (N=38)



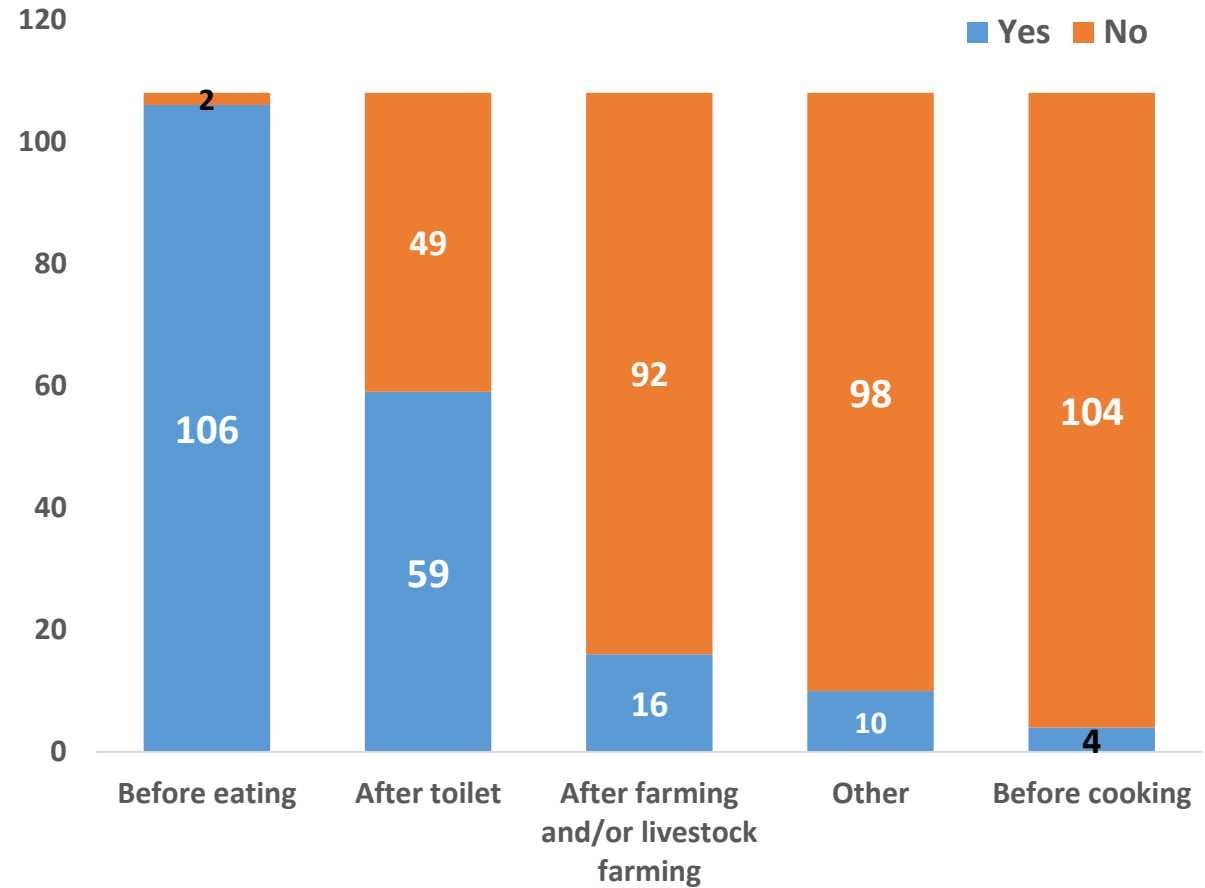
- 70家庭が水をいつも煮沸している
- 水を煮沸しない理由の半数は、薪や炭の節約のため

手洗い



1日のうちで手洗いのタイミング (N=108)

When do you wash your hands?

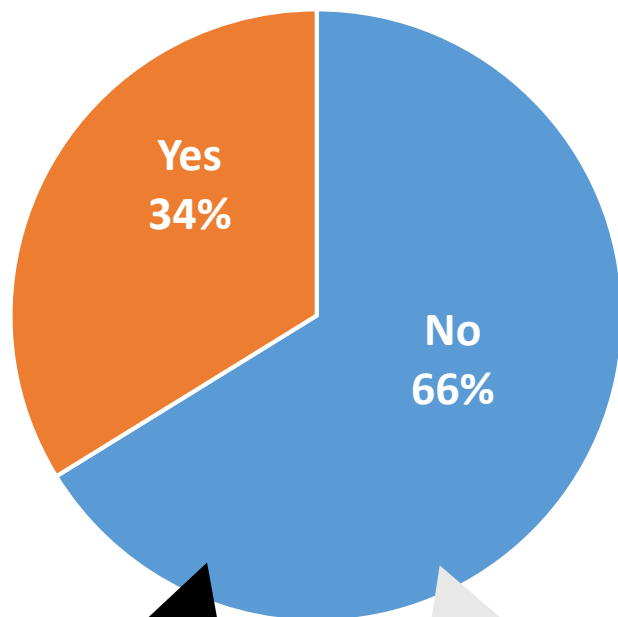


- 回答全員者が少なくとも1度は、手を洗うタイミングがある。
- 食事の前はほとんどの方が手を洗う

**結果は以上
あとは解析です**

水系感染症 vs 水の煮沸

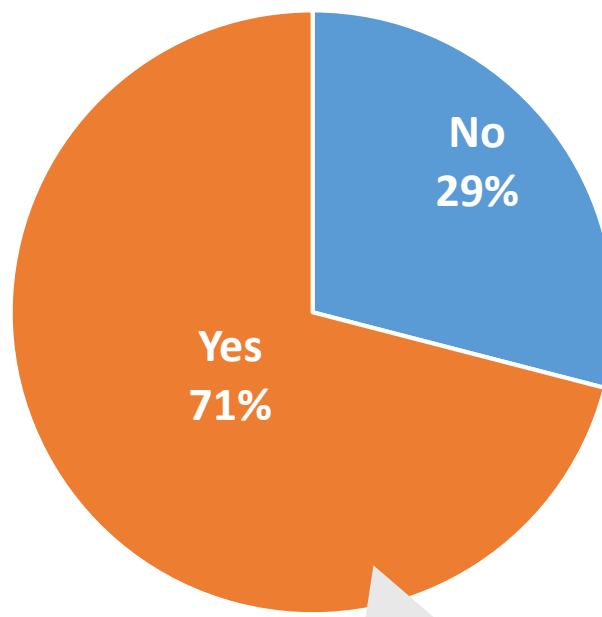
Everytime boil water
(N=71)



水系感染症
発症の有無

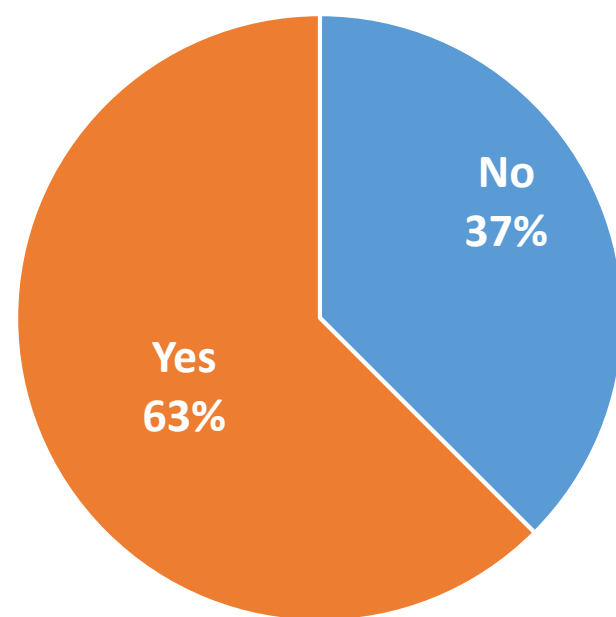
同一家庭で
2名

Sometime boil water
(N=31)



同一家庭で
2名

Never boil water
(N=8)

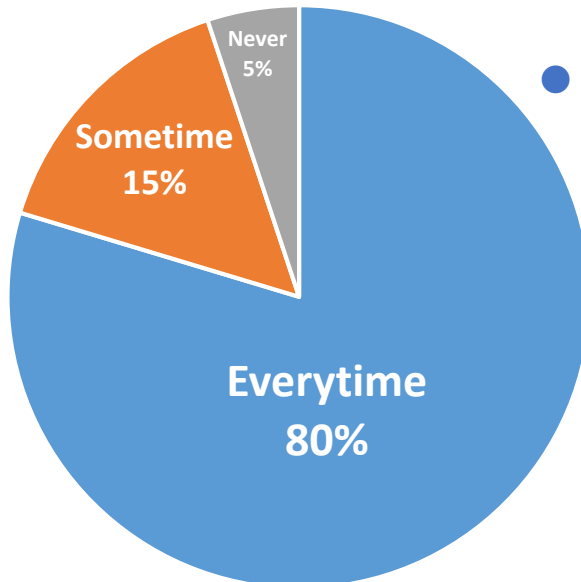
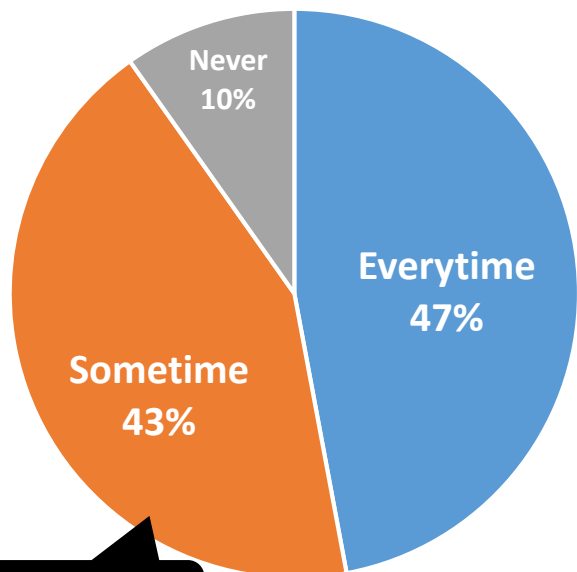


● Sometime, Never群では発症率が高い

水系感染症 vs 水の煮沸

発症あり(N=51)

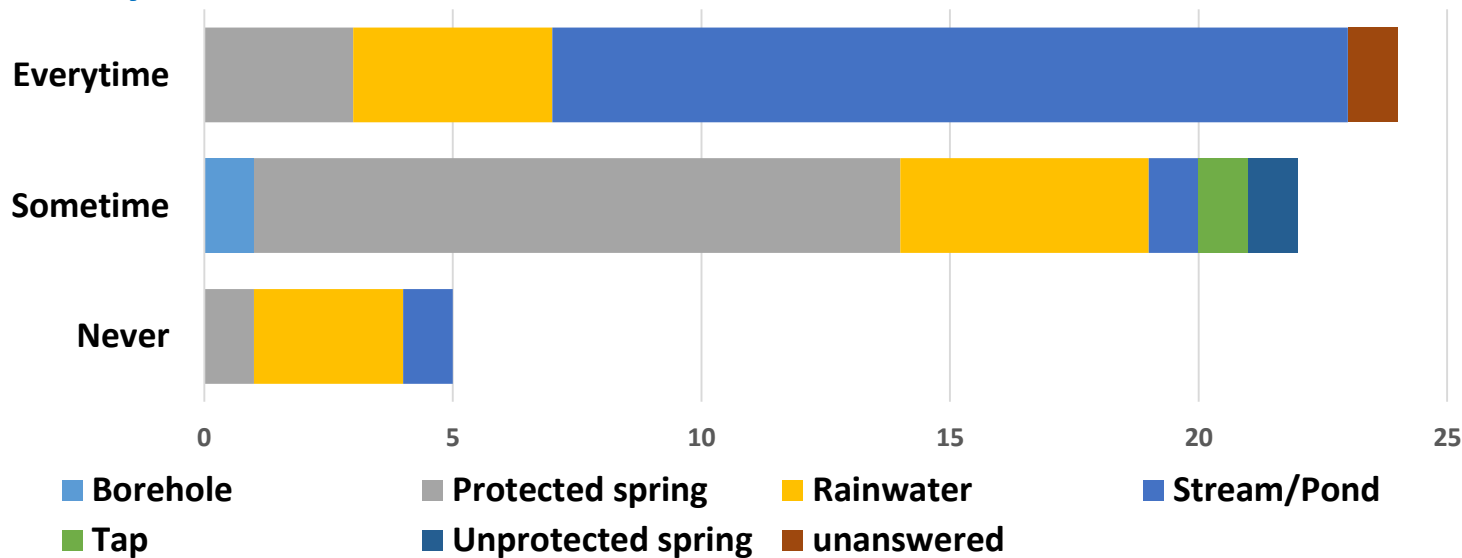
発症なし(N=59)



- Everytime群のうち、Stream/Pondで発症が顕著
- Sometime、Never群で、Protected springやRainwaterでも、発症している

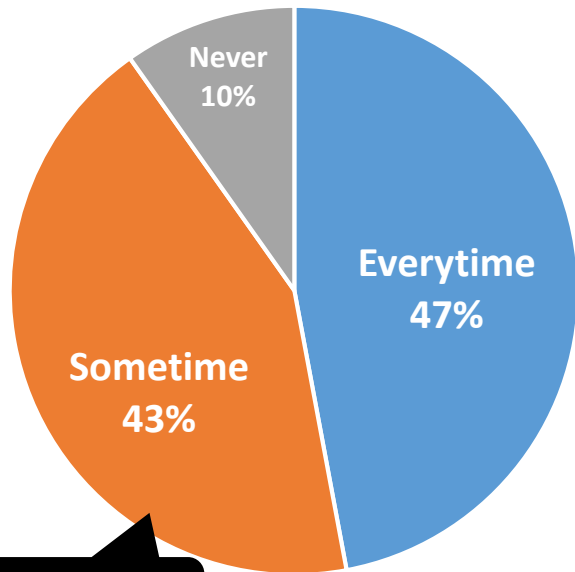
水の煮沸

水源別 (Rainy season)



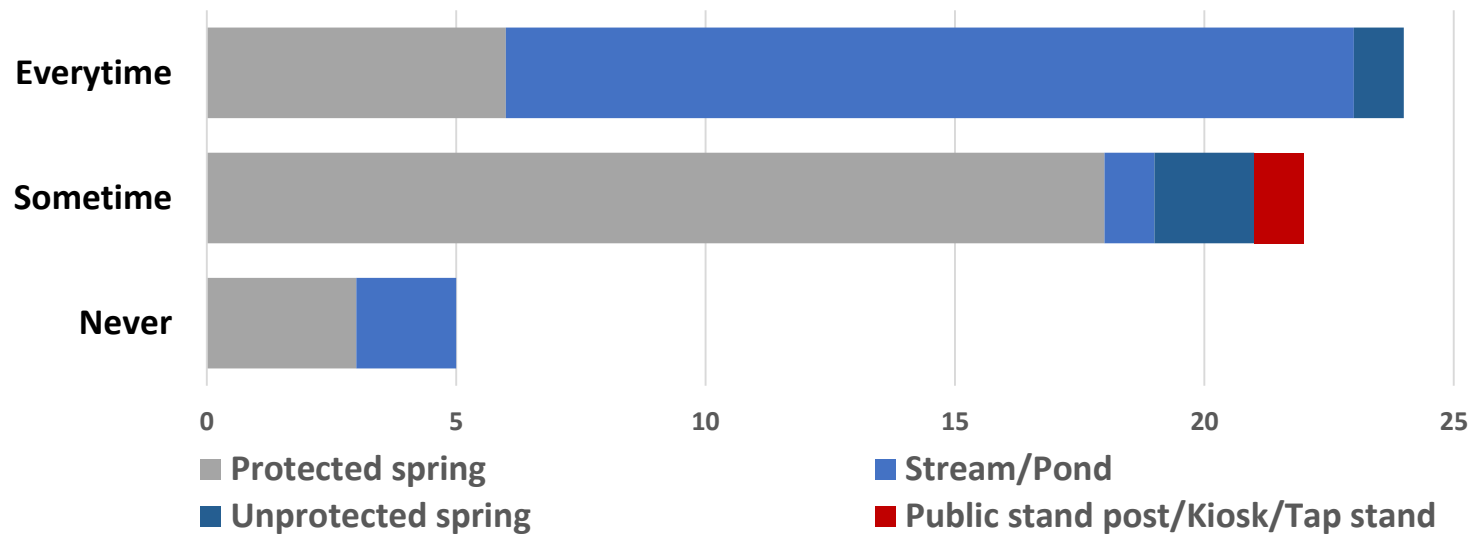
水系感染症 vs 水の煮沸

発症あり(N=51)



水の煮沸

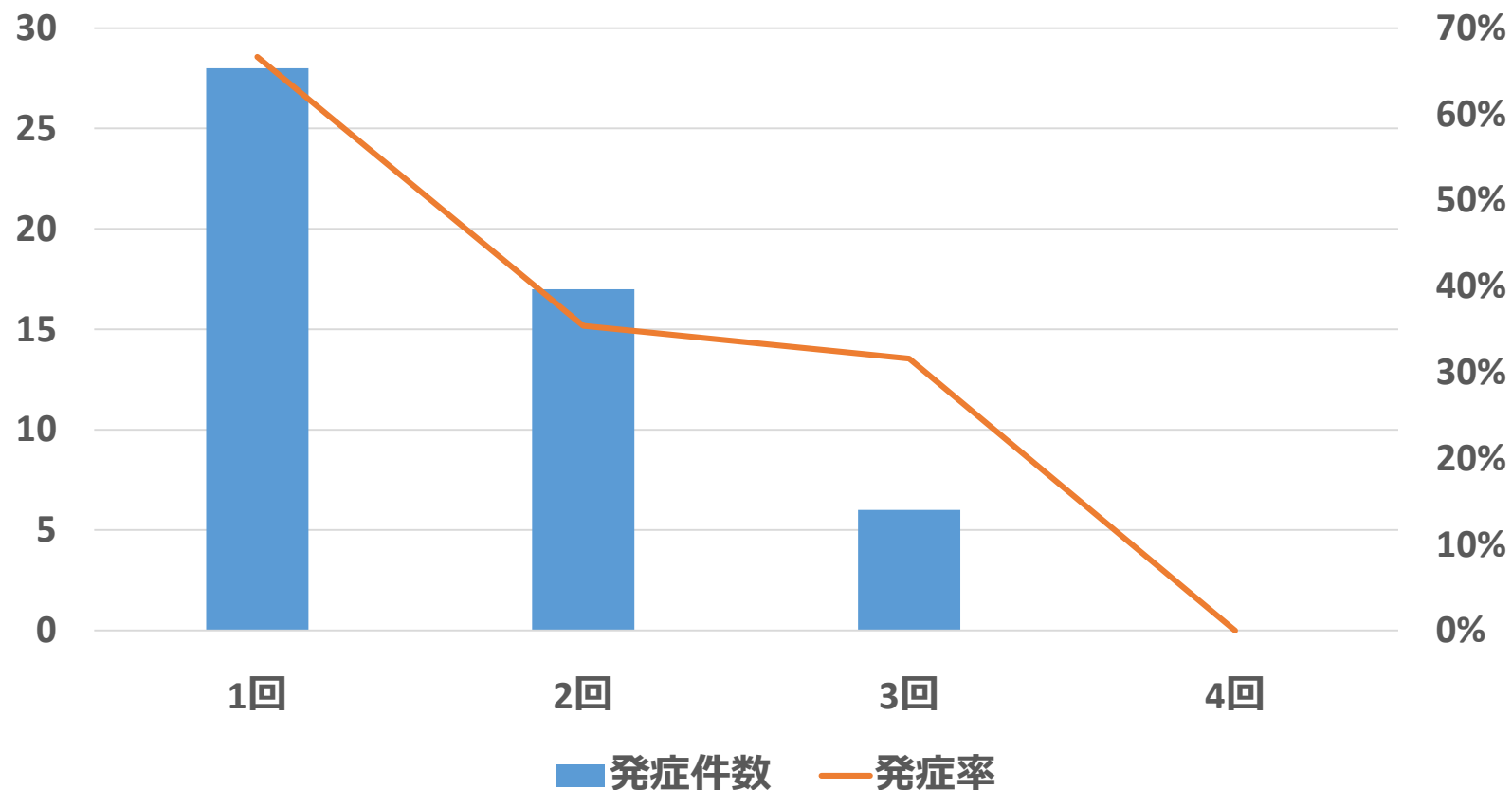
水源別 (Dry season)



- Everytime群のうち、Stream/Pondで発症が顕著
→Dry seasonも同様に
- Sometime、Never群で、Protected springで、発症している
→Dry seasonも同様に

水系感染症と手洗い

1日のうちで手洗いのタイミング(N=108)



- 手を洗うタイミングが1回から2回にかけて、発症率が30%ほど減少

Unprotected spring



Protected spring

Steam/Pond





まとめ・調査予定

まとめ

調査家庭の約半数(49家庭)で水系感染症を3ヶ月内に発症
予防には・・・水の煮沸＞手洗い??

医薬品が有料であったケースが40%ほど
公立のhealth center等では無料なはずなのに・・・

Government to incinerate 1,500 tonnes of expired drugs

By Saphira Nahabwe
and Andrew Ssenyonga

The Ministry of Health has launched a drive to dispose of a total of 1,500 tonnes expired and obsolete medicines and other health supplies countrywide.

The permanent secretary in the Ministry of Health, Dr. Diana Atwine, said the move is aimed at cleaning and creating space in the 6,619 health facilities including government owned and private not for profit (PNFP) centres.

"This process will create more space for adequate storage of medicines and other health supplies and prevent risk of public health hazards, pilferage and relabeling as a result of long storage of items," Atwine explained.

During a media briefing at the Uganda Media Centre in Kampala on Monday, Atwine noted that expired pharmaceuticals are a growing concern in the country and



Atwine and Kamabare addressing a press conference at the Uganda Media Centre in Kampala yesterday. Photo by Wilfred Sanya

can also result in a risk to national security. "It is naturally expected that about 5% of pharmaceuticals in the distribution chain are bound to

end up as obsolete or expired.

The last time such a massive exercise was carried out was in 2012," she said.

Atwine said the three-month

exercise will be executed in joint partnership with the National Drug Authority (NDA), National Medical Stores (NMS) and Joint

Medical Stores. "NDA has set aside resources to pay the contracted provider to incinerate the expired and obsolete medicines and other health supplies," she noted.

On why do the medicines expire given the scarcity of drugs in health facilities, Atwine explained that drugs are sent to facilities while anticipating some cases in an area which end up not showing. "Some medicines are donated to health facilities and end up being too many for the cases reported in a particular area," she noted.

NMS executive director Moses Kamabare said the existing NMS logistics system will be used for collection of the obsolete supplies from the various public and PNFP health facilities across the country. "Collected expired supplies will be temporarily deposited at the NMS stores in Entebbe from where they will be taken for safe disposal,"

he said. He explained that the expired medicines and health supplies will be collected on return journeys after their routine delivery.

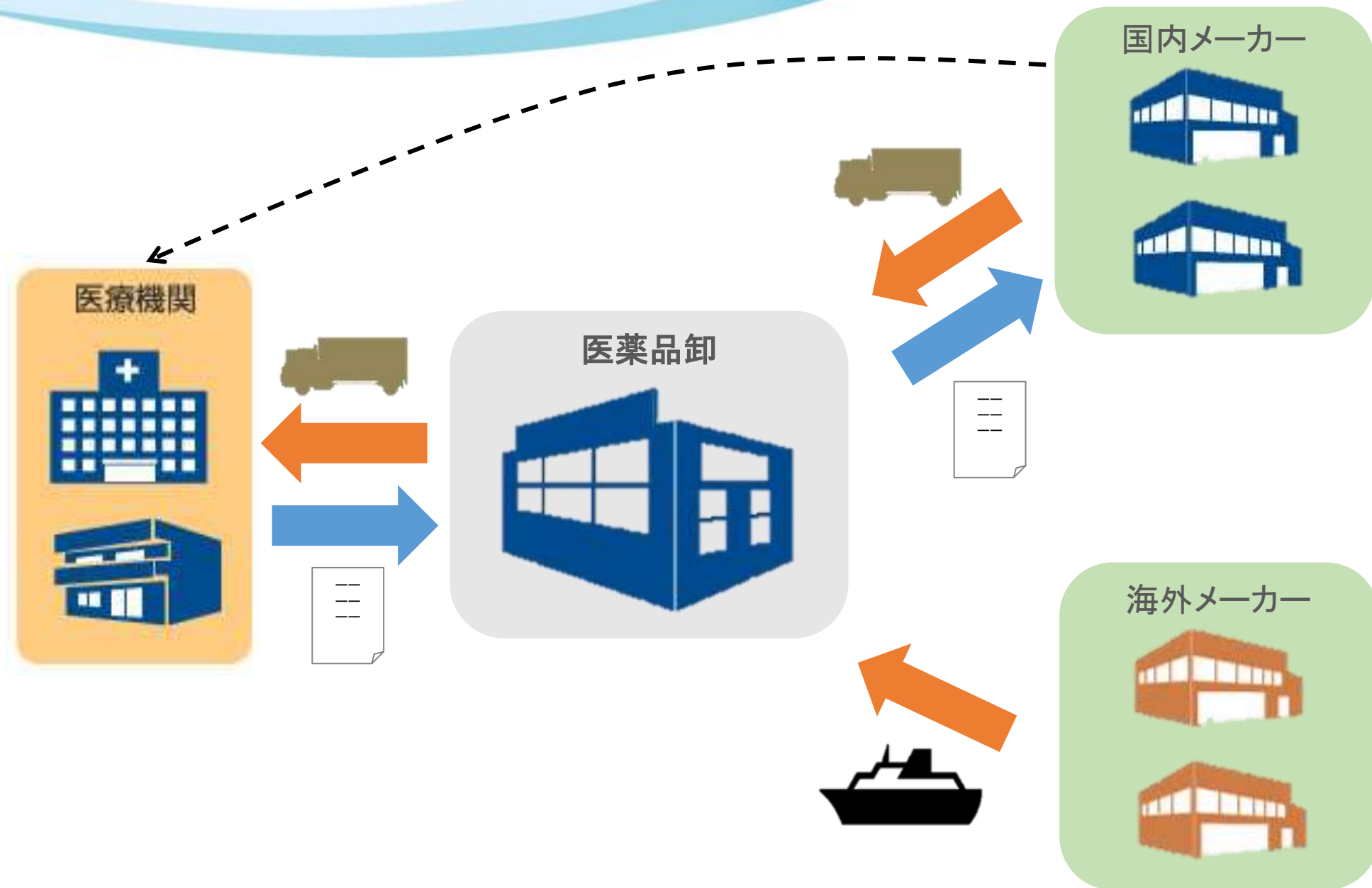
Kamabare charged district health officers (DHOs) and those in charge of various health facilities with ensuring success of the one-off exercise.

"This is a one-off exercise and all DHOs and officers in-charge must ensure items are at designated collection points to be picked during NMS delivery cycle for this financial year ending June 2018."

"I urge all DHOs to adhere to the given timelines to ensure that all obsolete items are delivered to designated points to create space for new supplies," he explained.

Kamabare said: "Once brought to our stores, expired drugs will not be stored for more than three days, before being taken to Luwero industries Nakasongola for safe disposal."

医薬品のDistribution chain??

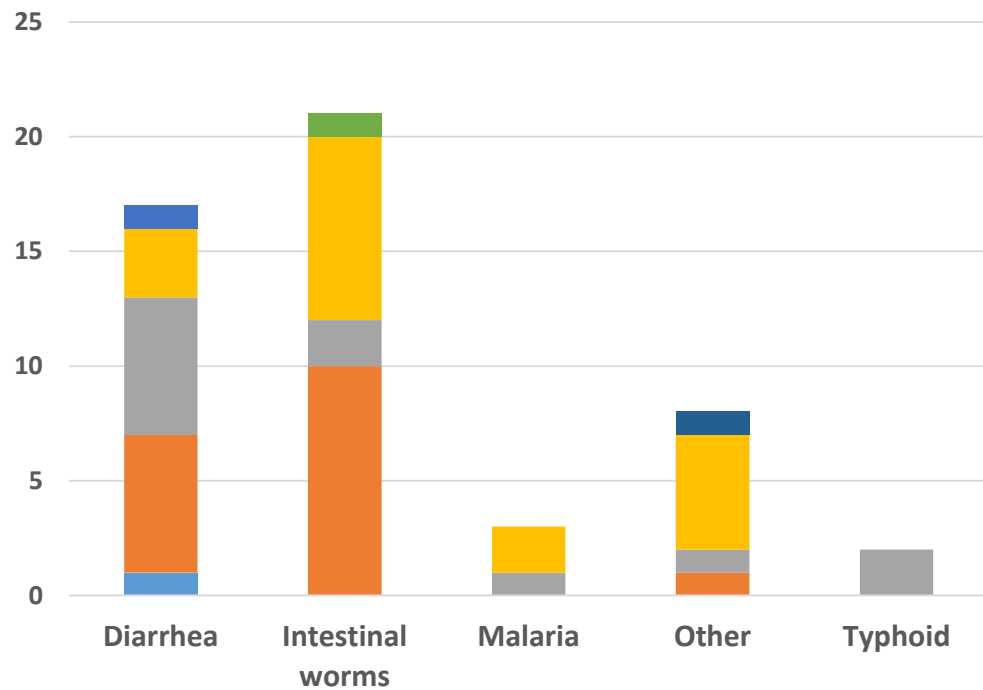


ご静聴ありがとうございました

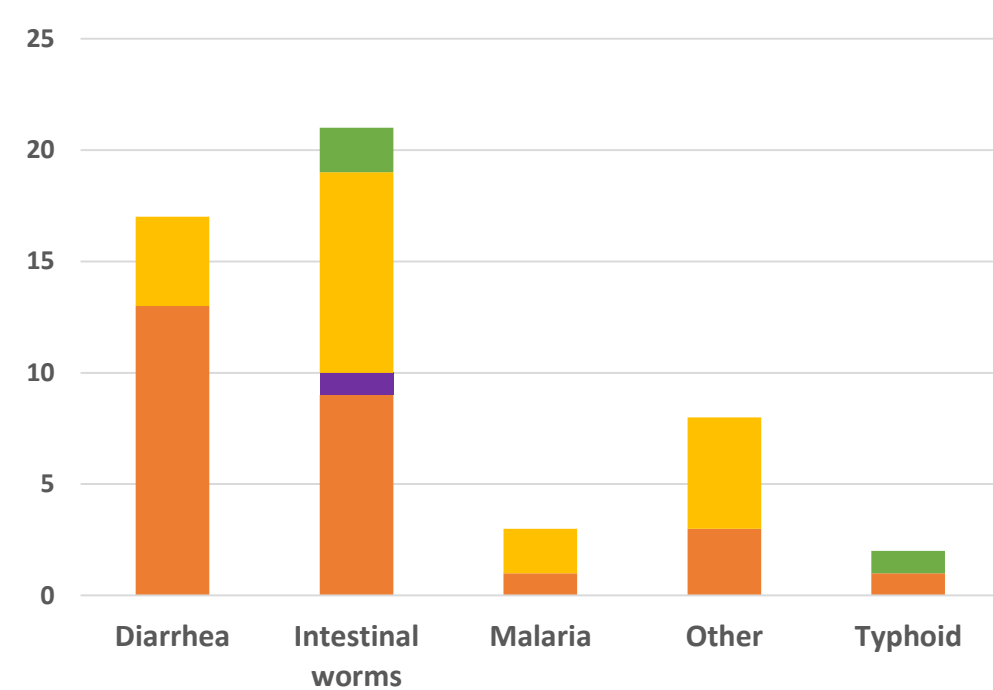
Appendix

疾患と水源（煮沸関係なし）

疾患別_煮沸関係なし（Rainy）



疾患別_煮沸関係なし（Dry）

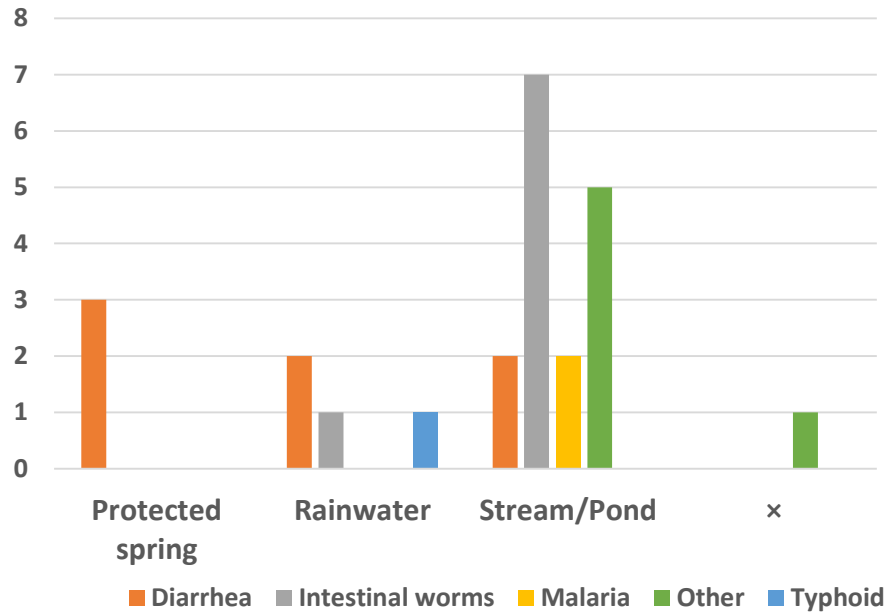


- Borehole
- Rainwater
- Tap
- ×

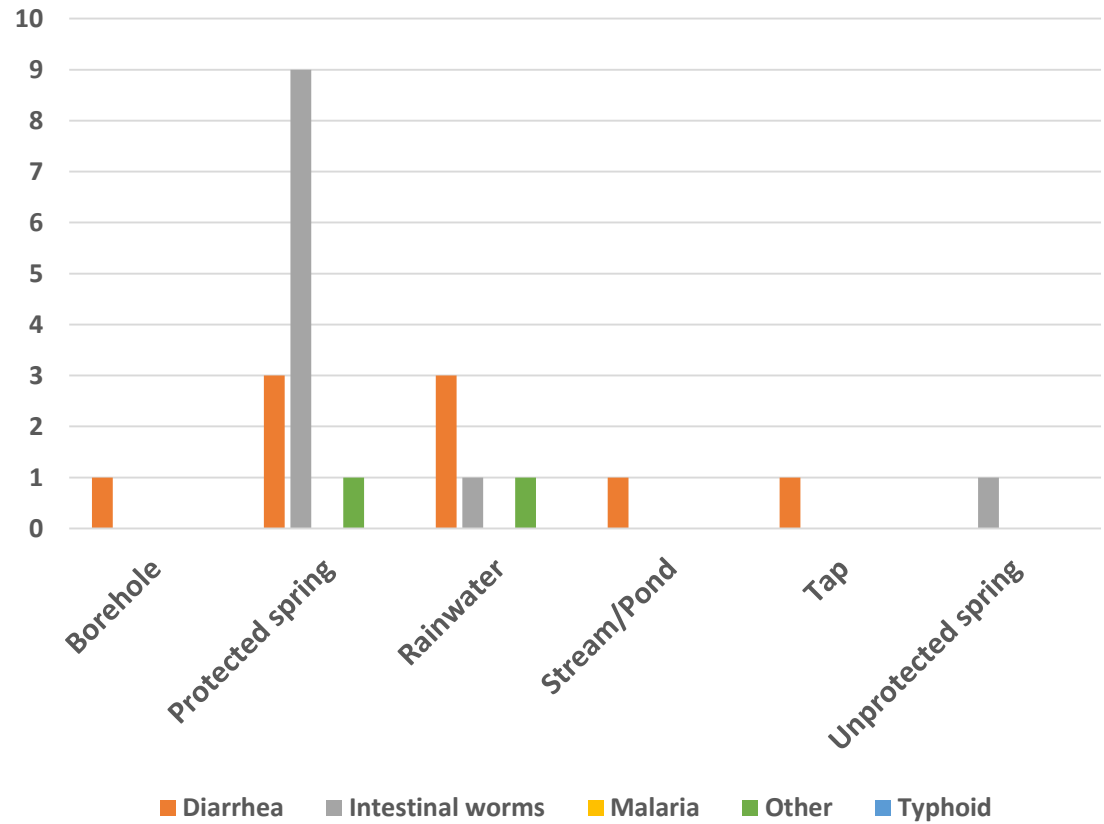
- Protected spring
- Stream/Pond
- Unprotected spring
- Public stand post/Kiosk/Tap stand

疾患と水源 (Rainy)

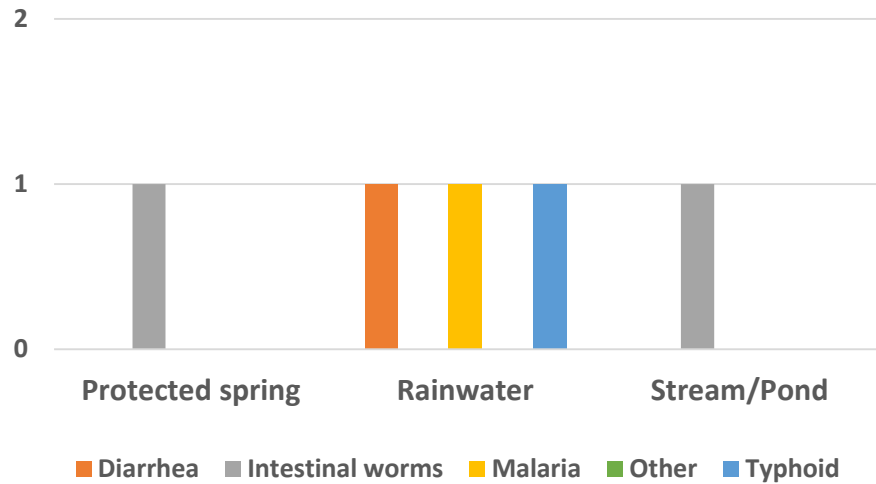
Everytime



Sometime

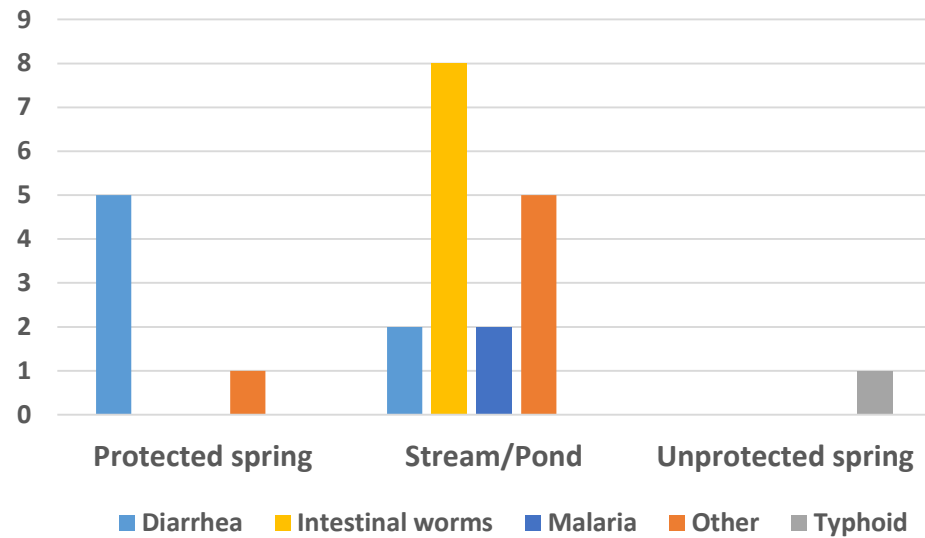


Never

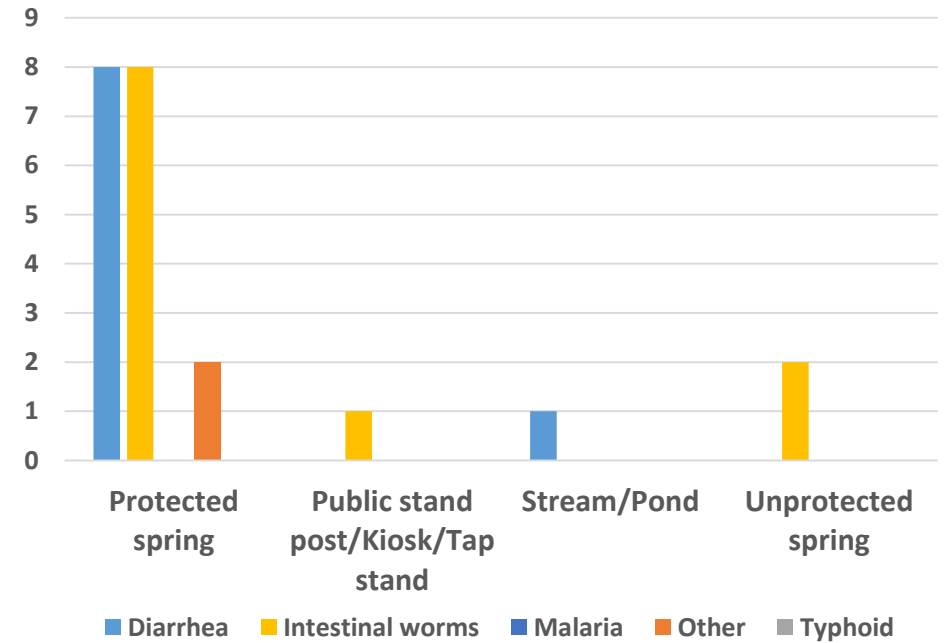


疾患と水源 (Dry)

Everytime



Sometime



Never

