

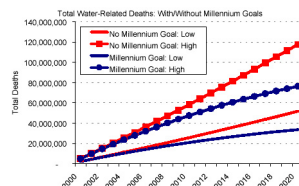
PARASITOLOGY

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Waterborne Parasites; Challenges and Solutions

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Water covers more than 70 percent of Earth's surface. It is the most vital element to all life. Organisms can survive longer without food than without water. It is one of our most valuable resources and pollute by chemical, microbial or parasite agents. Sources of drinking water are; deep ground water, shallow ground waters, upland lakes and reservoirs, rivers canals and low land reservoirs, atmospheric water generation and rain water harvesting or fog collection. Biological contaminants of water sources, also called pathogens, include parasites, bacteria and viruses. They get into drinking water when the water source is contaminated by waste material, such as human or animal waste and sewage. The most important source of water contamination in developing countries is human faeces, due to the lack of adequate sanitation facilities (WHO, 1996). Transmission occurs by drinking contaminated water, particularly from human excreta. These include most of the enteric and diarrheal diseases caused by parasites worldwide. Bathing, swimming, recreational activities that have water contact, agriculture and aquaculture are the other ways of contamination. >5 million die by unsafe drinking water, lack of sanitation, and insufficient water for hygiene. At any given time, almost half of the people in developing countries suffer from water-related diseases that collectively, they are more lethal than AIDS, according to WHO. Consequences could be lost work days, missed educational opportunities, official and unofficial healthcare costs and draining of family resources. Millennium goal set by the United Nations; Even if the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water is halved, between 34 and 76 million people, mostly children, will die from preventable water-borne diseases factors.



Children < 5 years of age are the most frequent victims of diarrhoeal diseases, with an estimated 80 to 90 per cent of the disease caused by environmental.

Biography

Mohammad Hossien Feiz Hadad completed his PhD from Bradford University, England in Pharmaco-parasitology on biopharmaceutical and standard drugs mechanisms of action for blood and intestinal parasites. He completed his postdoctoral studies at Nottingham Trent University, England on *Leishmania* vaccine focus on peptide sub-unit, DNA vaccines, centrin genes and immuno-modifier molecules OX40L: TNF super family member expressing on activated dendritic cells and involved in T cell activation. He is Supervising Msc and PhD projects in Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Iran, on evaluation of anti-protozoal drug combinations, drug resistance and Protozoal ultra-structure studies. His recent research activities focused in water-borne parasites and Water treatment technologies to remove effectively parasitic elements.

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