

F – diagram of disease transmission

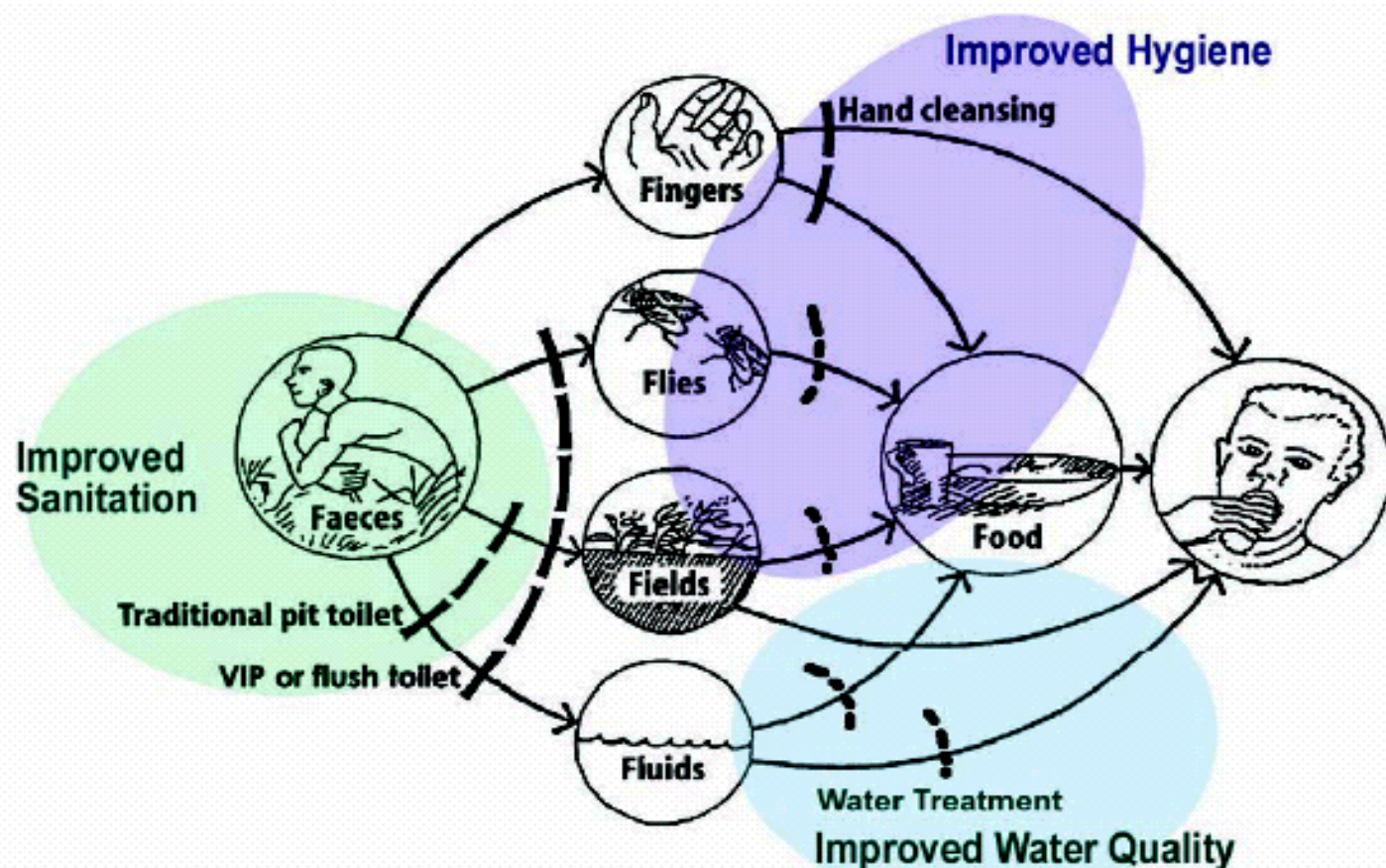
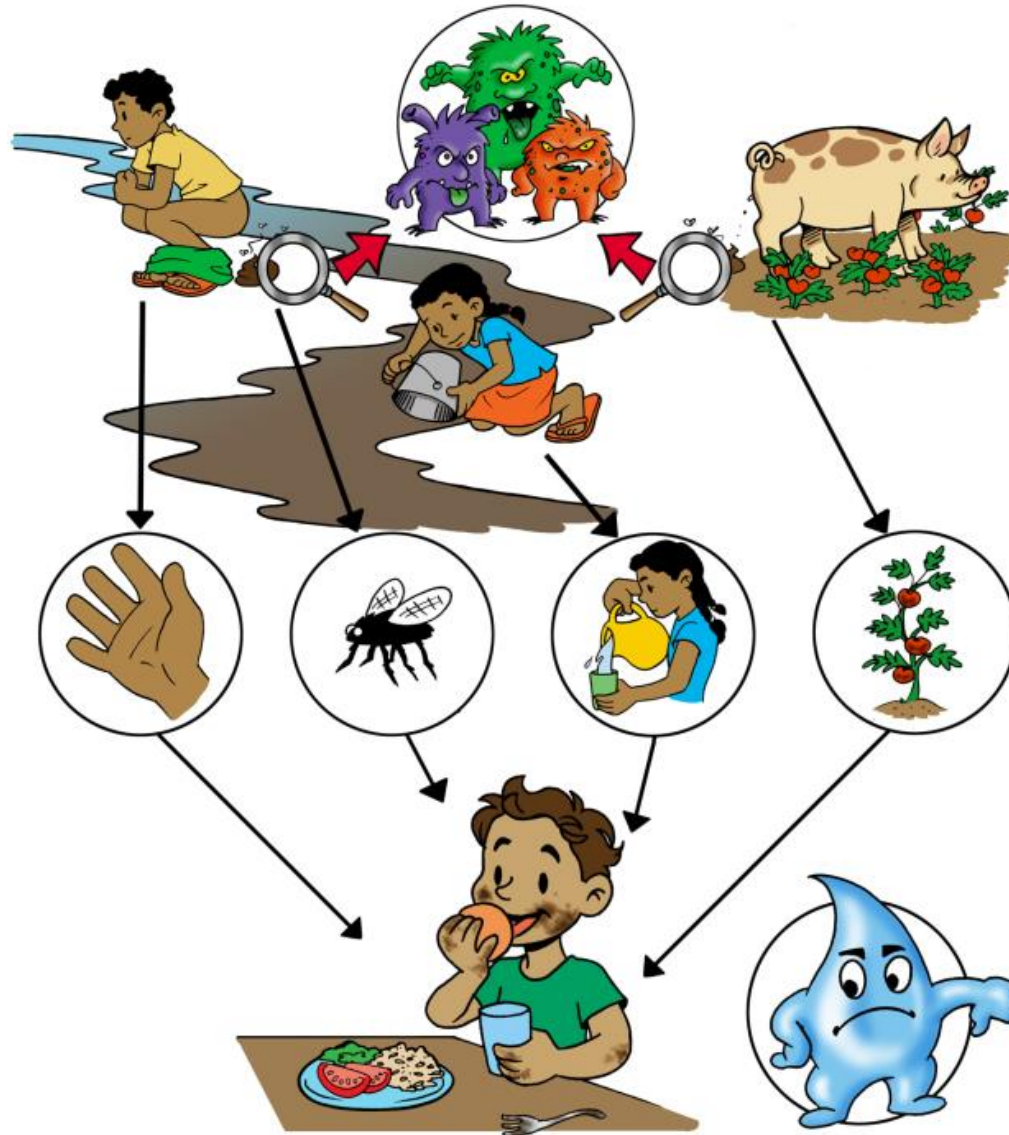
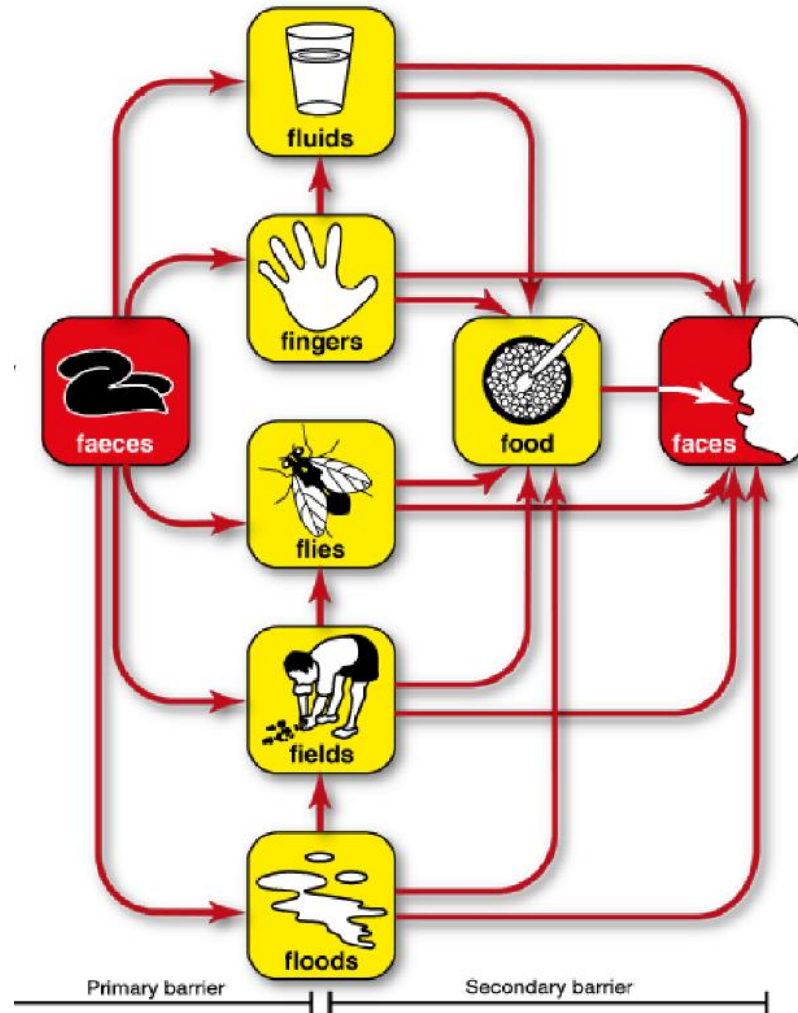


Illustration source: Winblad U. & Dudley E. 1997 (modified)

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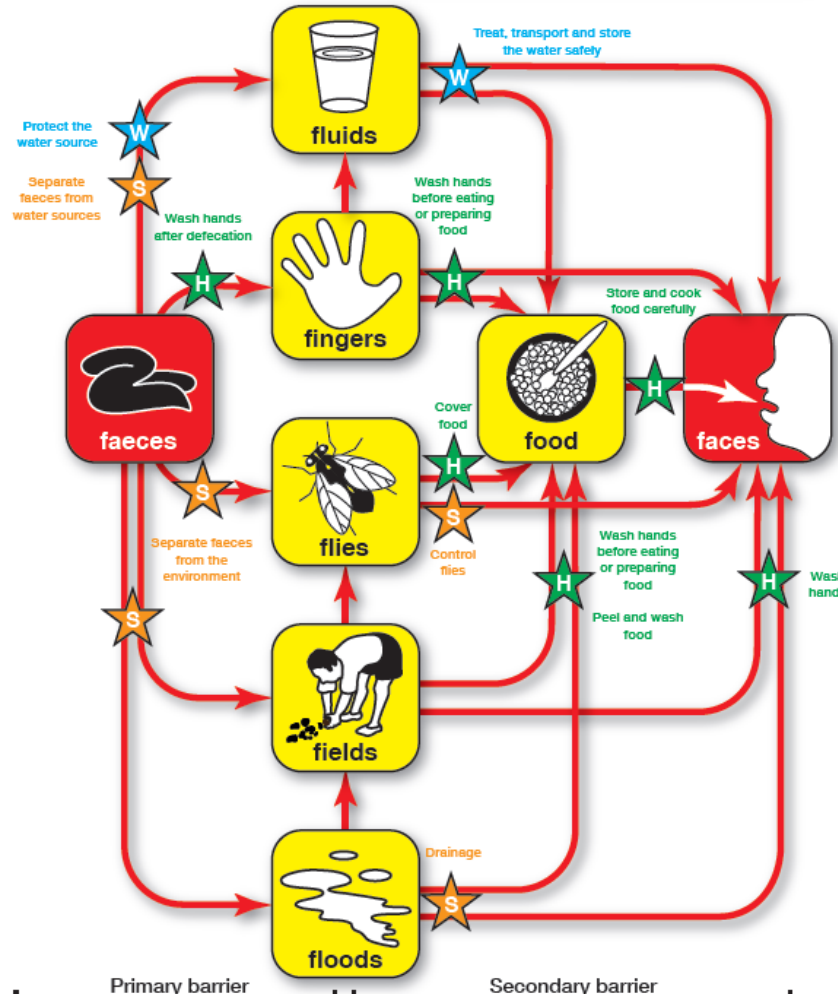
Credit: WEDC, 2012

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The movement of pathogens from the faeces of a sick person to where they are ingested by somebody else can take many pathways, some direct and some indirect. This diagram illustrates the main pathways. They are easily memorized as they all begin with the letter 'f': fluids (drinking water) food, flies, fields (crops and soil), floors, fingers and floods (and surface water generally).

WATER
SANITATION
HYGIENE

Barriers can stop the transmission of disease; these can be primary (preventing the initial contact with the faeces) or secondary (preventing it being ingested by a new person). They can be controlled by water, sanitation and hygiene interventions.



Note: The diagram is a summary of pathways; other associated routes may be important. Drinking water may be contaminated by a dirty water container, for example, or food may be infected by dirty cooking utensils.