

PROPER SANITATION IS THE ONLY METHOD TO SUCCESSFULLY BEAT A CHOLERA OR SHIGELLOSIS OUTBREAK!

What to use for disinfection*:

Chlorine product	Hands and skin	Floors, clothes, bedding, equipment.	Body fluids** (Flice Water stool, Diarrhea, Vomit treated in large containers)
	Final concentration: 0.05% active chlorine	Final concentration: 0.5% active chlorine	Final concentration: 2% active chlorine. Wait at least 2 hours before dumping.
Household bleach (5% active)	0.1 liters of bleach to 9.9 liters of water (WRITE: 0.05%)	1 liter of bleach mixed with 10 liters of water (WRITE: 0.5%)	4 liters of bleach mixed with 6 liters of water (WRITE: 2%)
Household bleach (30% active chlorine)	Add 16 grams or 1 tablespoon to 10 liters of water (WRITE: 0.05%)	16 grams or 1 tablespoon to 1 liter of water (WRITE: 0.5%)	64 grams or 4 tablespoons to 1 liter of water (WRITE: 2%)
Calcium hypochlorite powder or chlorine granules (70% active chlorine)	7 grams or 1/2 a tablespoon to 10 liters of water (WRITE: 0.05%)	7 grams or 1/2 a tablespoon to 1 liter of water (WRITE: 0.5%)	28 grams or 2 tablespoons to 1 liter of water (WRITE: 2%)

* ALWAYS label the solutions with a permanent marker.

** Note that if chlorine is limited, body fluids can be treated with a final concentration of 0.5% chlorine, but the fluids must be held and occasionally stirred for at least 6 HOURS before dumping.

Education of Patient Caretaker (Family Member):

Inform the Patient Caretaker of their duties in terms of how the patient waste should be handled, where the bathrooms or latrines are located, where hand washing stations are located, and what food items (including at what time) the family is expected to provide and what food items the treatment center will provide.



**COTS Program
Supply Manager
Pocket Card**

WHO messages to avoid diarrhea:

- Wash your hands with soap:
 - After using toilets/latrines
 - After disposing of children’s feces
 - Before preparing food
 - Before eating
 - Before feeding children
- Boil or disinfect water with chlorine solution
- Only eat freshly cooked food
- Do not defecate near water sources
- Use latrines and keep them clean
- Peel it, cook it, or leave it

**Food and Water Hospital Policies
(in addition to WHO messages above):**

- ORS should not be stored for more than 6 hours.
- Health care workers should **NOT** handle food or water
- The kitchen should be **SEPERATE** from the hospital; kitchen staff should not handle hospital waste
- Dispose of all unused cooked food if there is no refrigeration (below 10°C)
- All food should be cooked thoroughly to at least 70°C
- Keep raw and cooked foods separately
- A treatment center must have 40-60 liters of clean water per patient per day
- Rice-water stool (diarrheal fluids) and vomitus fluids should be disposed of by the sanitation team

Assumptions:

These supplies are for 100 patients, of which 20 are expected to be severely dehydrated and require IV fluids.

The supply manager must work with the epidemiologist and laboratory to calculate how much to scale up these supplies to meet the needs of the population.

Communicate with Hospital Manager to secure supplies for hospital and community needs.

Public Health supplies (key elements):

- Disinfectant (cresol)
- Chlorine for water treatment/disinfection
- pH testing kits
- DPD (diethyl-p-phenylenediamine) water testing kits for measuring residual chlorine levels

Estimated supplies to treat 100 patients (key elements of the WHO list):

Rehydration supplies

- 650 packets oral rehydration salts (1 liter each)
- 120 bags Ringer's lactate IV solution (1 liter each)
- 120 Giving sets (must include large-bore IVs, such as 18-19 gauge or larger); Also called IV sets.
- 10 scalp-vein needle sets (21 gauge)

Medicine

- Antibiotics for 20 adults and 20 children

Other supplies

- 2 large water dispensers (marked at 5 and 10L levels) with tap; for making ORS in bulk
- 20 bottles (1 liter) for ORS (e.g. empty IV bottles)
- 20 bottles (½ liter) for ORS
- 40 cups (100-200ml)
- 20 teaspoons
- 5 kg cotton wool
- 3 reels masking tape

Additional Supplies to treat 100 patients that the ICDDR,B recommends (key elements):

Rehydration and medicine:

- Injection of KCl saline
- Injection of 25% Dextrose 25 ml
- Injection of Normal Saline ½ liter
- Injection of Calcium Gluconate 10%
- Tablets of Zinc Sulfate (or other zinc preparation, e.g. syrup)

Other Supplies:

- 70% Ethanol solution (for disinfection, 30% water).
Alternatively, rubbing alcohol (70% isopropanol, 30% water) can be used as a disinfectant.
- Tincture of iodine
- Swab sticks
- Disposable gloves
- Liquid hand soap
- Bleaching powder (or other bleach product)
- 250 Plastic buckets (for patients)
- 150 Vomit basins
- 100 Cots
- 200 Plastic cot covers
- 2 Book registers
- 50 Pens
- Food to feed all patients and 1 caregiver per patient
- Mops
- Refrigerator of an appropriate size for any supplies that need to be refrigerated