Table 2 Analysis of major environmental health-related issues

Variable	Study/survey conducted by	Main focus	Key findings	Gaps	Source
Watersafety	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR); Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency(Pak-EPA); National Institute of Health (NIH)	sampling and analysis	 Majority of samples analysed, were unsafe for human consumption Arsenic, cyanide, fluorides and nitrates exceeded WHO guidelines 	 Very limited linkages made to health/diseases Very limited regular surveillance and monitoring programme 	PCRWR surveys, 2005–06; NIH survey, 2005; www.moenv.gov.pk
Health care waste	Ministry of Health (MOH); Health Services Academy (HAS); Pak-EPA	Injections and syringes disposal	 12 million people exposed to hepatitis B and hepatitis C 	 Noncompliance to guidelines Lack of adequate facilities in hospitals 	 HSA annual report, 2008 www.moenv.gov.pk MOH hepatitis control and prevention programme, 2005 National health policy,2009 (draft)
Air pollution (outdoor and indoor)	Pak-EPA; World Health Organization (WHO)	Air quality sampling and analysis	Particulates (i.e. PM10 and PM2.5) exceeds WHO guidelines		www.moenv.gov.pk WHO report, 2002
Food safety	NIH; World Health Organization	Monitoring of outbreaks and epidemics	43% of outbreaks were foodborne and waterborne	 Improperly prepared, stored and handled food Absence of application of HACCP approach No national food strategy Lack of technical and financial resources 	 NIH, Epidemic investigation cell report, 2003 www.who.int/foodsafety

HACCP - hazard analysis critical control points.