

Evidence for Public Health Risks of Wastewater and Excreta Management Practices in Southeast Asia: A Scoping Review

Table S1. Relevant Vietnamese articles hand-searched from Vietnam Journal of Public Health and Vietnam Journal of Preventative Medicine.

Author/ Year	Area of study	Year (study)	Target Group	Practice	Study Design	Health risk Concluded from Study
Khuong <i>et al.</i> 2011	Kim Bang, Ha Nam Province	2009	People engaged in wastewater or excreta managemen t	Wastewater and excreta	Quantitative microbial risk assessment	Occupational exposure to wastewater and excreta resulted in diarrhea risk by <i>Escherichia coli</i> to be 11 times, by <i>G. lamblia</i> to be 210 times, and by <i>C.</i> <i>parvum</i> to be 3 times higher than the acceptable risks proposed by WHO.
Dam <i>et al.</i> 2011	Ha Nam Province	2009	People engaged in wastewater managemen t	Wastewater	Microbial testing	<i>E. coli</i> counts in samples of wastewater exceeded standard values for agricultural use; Humans may be at risk to <i>E. coli</i> infection through wastewater
Tu <i>et al.</i> 2011	Hoang Tay and Nhat Tan commune, Kim Bang, Ha Nam Province	2008	Community members	Wastewater	Cross-sectional	Farmers perceived health risks of wastewater as non-serious (e.g., skin problems) so they didn't use protective equipment; consuming fishes and vegetable from Nhue river may cause diarrhea.
Thanh <i>et al.</i> 2011	Hoang Tay and Nhat Tan commune, Kim Bang, Ha Nam Province	2005	Head of household	Wastewater	Cross-sectional	The results showed that using dirty water and unhygienic latrines would increase the risk getting disease (e.g., diarrhea, helminth, skin, gynecological, food poisoning, and sore eyes).

Table S1. *Cont.*

Author/ Year	Area of study	Year (study)	Target Group	Practice	Study Design	Health risk Concluded from Study
Trang <i>et al.</i> 2011	Hanoi and Nam Dinh	N/A	People engaged in wastewater management	Wastewater	Case-control	Wastewater exposure, poor sanitation and personal hygiene were risk factors for diarrhea disease. Risk factors for skin diseases include wastewater contact, wastewater-related cultivations, being female and absence of personal protective equipment.

References

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3. Tranh, N.H.; Minh, H.V.; Hung-Viet, N. Relationship between self-reported health status and the condition of water and sanitation in Hoang Tay and Nhat Tan communes, Kim Bang district, Ha Nam province. *Vietnam J. Public Health* **2011**, *22*, 46–52.
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5. Tu, V.V.; Huong, N.T.; Phuc, P.D.; Hung-Viet, N.; Zurbrugg C. Developing a questionnaire to measure awareness and behaviours of people in relation to wastewater use in agriculture at Hoang Tay commune and Nhat Tan commune, Ha Nam province following Protection Motivation Theory. *Vietnam J. Public Health* **2011**, *22*, 67–72.