

REFERENCES

- Albonico M et al. (1995). Rate of reinfection with intestinal nematodes after treatment of children with mebendazole or albendazole in a highly endemic area. *Transactions of the Royal Society for Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 89:538–541.
- Anon (1980). *Pond fish culture in China. Lecture notes for FAO training course*. Guangzhou, Pearl River Fisheries Research Institute.
- APHA et al. (1981). *Glossary: Water and wastewater control engineering*, 3rd ed. Washington, DC, American Public Health Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Water Works Association and Water Pollution Control Federation.
- Arnbjerg-Nielsen K et al. (2005). [Risk assessment of partly composted faeces for use in private gardens.] Copenhagen, Danish Environmental Protection Agency (in Danish with English summary; <http://www.mst.dk/udgiv/Publikationer/2005/87-7614-693-6/pdf/87-7614-694-4.PDF>).
- Asano T, ed. (1998). *Wastewater reclamation and reuse*. Lancaster, PA, Technomic Publishing Company.
- Asano T, Levine AD (1998). Wastewater reclamation, recycling, and reuse: an introduction. In: Asano T, ed. *Wastewater reclamation and reuse*. Lancaster, PA, Technomic Publishing Company, pp. 1–56.
- Barg UC et al. (1997). Aquaculture and its environment: a case for collaboration. In: Hancock DA et al., eds. *Developing and sustaining world fisheries resources. The state of science and management. Proceedings of the 2nd world fisheries congress, Brisbane, Australia, 28 July – 2 August 1996*. Collingwood, CSIRO Publishing, pp. 462–470.
- Barlow CH (1925). The life cycle of the human intestinal fluke *Fasciolopsis buski* (Lankester). *American Journal of Hygiene Monograph Series*, 4:1–98.
- Bartone CR, Arlosoroff S (1987). Reuse of pond effluents in developing countries. *Water Science and Technology*, 19(12):289–297.
- Bartram J, Fewtrell L, Stenström T-A (2001). Harmonised assessment of risk and risk management for water-related infectious disease: an overview. In: Fewtrell L, Bartram J, eds. *Water quality: Guidelines, standards and health — Assessment of risk and risk management for water-related infectious disease*. London, IWA Publishing on behalf of the World Health Organization.
- Berkman DS et al. (2002). Effects of stunting, diarrhoeal disease, and parasitic infection during infancy on cognition in late childhood: a follow-up study. *Lancet*, 359(9306):542–571.
- Beuchat LR (1998). *Surface decontamination of fruits and vegetables eaten raw: a review*. Geneva, World Health Organization (Report No. WHO/FSF/FOS/98.2).
- Beveridge MCM et al. (1993). Grazing rates on toxic and non-toxic cyanobacteria by *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* and *Oreochromis niloticus*. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 43:901–907.
- Bhowmik ML, Chakrabarti PP, Chattopadhyay A (2000). Microflora present in sewage-fed systems and possibilities of their transmission. In: Jana BB et al., eds. *Waste recycling and resource management in the developing world: ecological engineering approach*. Kalyani, University of Kalyani, and Wolhusen, International Ecological Engineering Society, pp. 71–77.
- Biswas JK, Santra SC (2000). Heavy metal levels in marketable vegetables and fishes in Calcutta metropolitan area, India. In: Jana BB et al., eds. *Waste recycling and*

- resource management in the developing world: ecological engineering approach.* Kalyani, University of Kalyani, and Wolhusen, International Ecological Engineering Society, pp. 371–376.
- Blum D, Feachem R (1985). *Health aspects of nightsoil and sludge use in agriculture and aquaculture. Part III. An epidemiological perspective.* Duebendorf, International Reference Centre for Waste Disposal (Report No. 05/85).
- Blumenthal UJ et al. (1991–1992). Recent epidemiological studies to test microbiological quality guidelines for wastewater use in agriculture and aquaculture. *Public Health Reviews*, 19:237–242.
- Blumenthal UJ et al. (2000). *Guidelines for wastewater reuse in agriculture and aquaculture: recommended revisions based on new research evidence (WELL Study, Task No.: 68 Part 1).* London, Water and Environmental Health at London and Loughborough.
- Bose PC (1944). Calcutta sewage and fish culture. *Proceedings of the National Institute of Sciences of India*, 10(4):443–454.
- Brackett RE (1987). Antimicrobial effect of chlorine on *Listeria monocytogenes*. *Journal of Food Protection*, 50:999–1003.
- Bridgeman J (2004). Public perception towards water recycling in California. *The Water and Environment Journal*, 18(3):150–154.
- Buras N (1990). Bacteriological guidelines for sewage-fed fish culture. In: Edwards P, Pullin RSV, eds. *Wastewater-fed aquaculture, proceedings of the international seminar on wastewater reclamation and reuse for aquaculture, Calcutta.* Bangkok, Asian Institute of Technology, Environmental Sanitation Information Center, pp. 223–226.
- Buras N (1993). Microbial safety of produce from wastewater-fed aquaculture. In: Pullin RVC, Rosenthal H, MacLean JL, eds. *Environment and aquaculture in developing countries. Proceedings of the 31st ICLARM conference.* Manila, International Centre for Living and Aquatic Resources, pp. 285–295.
- Buras N, Duek L, Niv S (1985). Reactions of fish to microorganisms in wastewater. *Applied Environmental Microbiology*, 50:989–995.
- Buras N et al. (1987). Microbiological aspects of fish grown in treated wastewater. *Water Research*, 21(1):1–10.
- Carr R, Bartram J (2004). The Stockholm Framework for guidelines for microbial contaminants in drinking-water. In: Cotruvo J et al., eds. *Waterborne zoonoses: Identification, causes, and control.* London, IWA Publishing on behalf of the World Health Organization.
- Cavallini JM (1996). *Aquaculture using treated effluents from the San Juan stabilization ponds, Lima, Peru.* Lima, Pan American Center for Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences.
- Chen MG et al. (1994). Progress in assessment of morbidity due to *Clonorchis sinensis* infection: a review of recent literature. *Tropical Diseases Bulletin*, 91:R7–R65.
- Chorus I, Bartram J, eds. (1999). *Toxic cyanobacteria in water.* Geneva, World Health Organization.
- CIFA (undated). *Sewage treatment through aquaculture.* Orissa, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture.
- Clancy JL et al. (1998). UV light inactivation of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts. *Journal of the American Water Works Association*, 90(9):92–102.

- Codd GA, Bell SG (1995). *Occurrence, fate and behaviour of cyanobacterial hepatotoxins*. Bristol, National Rivers Authority (Research and Development Project Record 271/7/A).
- Codex (2003). *Consideration of the Codex general standard for contaminants and toxins in food (GSCT)*. Rome, Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme, Codex Alimentarius Commission, Codex Committee on Food Additives and Contaminants.
- Crawford MA (2002). Cerebral evolution. *Nutrition and Health*, 16:29–34.
- Cross JH, ed. (1991). Emerging problems in food-borne parasitic zoonoses: impact on agriculture and public health. Proceedings of the 33rd SEAMO-TROPED Regional Seminar. *Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 22(Suppl.).
- Cross P (1985). *Health aspects of nightsoil and sludge use in agriculture and aquaculture. Part I: Existing practices and beliefs in the utilization of human excreta*. Duebendorf, International Reference Centre for Waste Disposal (Report No. 04/85).
- Curtis V, Kanki B (1998). *Happy, healthy and hygienic. Vol. 3. Motivating behaviour change*. New York, UNICEF, Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES Technical Guidelines Series No. 5).
- De NV et al. (2003). The food-borne trematode zoonoses of Vietnam. *Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health*, 34(Suppl. 1):12–35.
- Demanou J, Brummett RE (2003). Heavy metal and faecal bacterial contamination of urban lakes in Yaoundé, Cameroon. *African Journal of Aquatic Science*, 28(1):49–56.
- Djajadiredja R et al. (1979). *The role of nightsoil and household wastes in freshwater fish culture: a case study in West Java, Indonesia*. Paper presented at International Development Research Centre Nightsoil Survey Leaders' Meeting, 4–6 June 1979, Singapore.
- Easa M El-S et al. (1995). Public health implications of waste water reuse for fish production. *Water Science and Technology*, 32(11):145–152.
- EC (2001). Commission Regulation (EC) No. 466/2001 setting maximum levels of certain contaminants of foodstuffs. *Official Journal of the European Communities*, L77:1–14.
- Edwards P (1984). *Aquaculture: A component of low cost sanitation technology*. Washington, DC, United Nations Development Programme/World Bank Integrated Resource Recovery Project, 45 pp. (World Bank Technical Paper No. 36).
- Edwards P (1990). An alternative excreta-reuse strategy for aquaculture: the production of high-protein animal feed. In: Edwards P, Pullin RSV, eds. *Wastewater-fed aquaculture, proceedings of the international seminar on wastewater reclamation and reuse for aquaculture, Calcutta*. Bangkok, Asian Institute of Technology, Environmental Sanitation Information Center, pp. 209–221.
- Edwards P (1992). *Reuse of human wastes in aquaculture: a technical review*. Washington, DC, United Nations Development Programme and The World Bank, Water and Sanitation Program.
- Edwards P (2000). Wastewater-fed aquaculture: state-of-the-art. In: Jana BB et al., eds. *Waste recycling and resource management in the developing world: ecological engineering approach*. Kalyani, University of Kalyani, and Wolhusen, International Ecological Engineering Society, pp. 37–49.

- Edwards P, Pullin RSV, eds. (1990). *Wastewater-fed aquaculture, proceedings of the international seminar on wastewater reclamation and reuse for aquaculture, Calcutta*. Bangkok, Asian Institute of Technology, Environmental Sanitation Information Center.
- Edwards P, Pacharaprakiti C, Yomjinda M (1990). Direct and indirect reuse of septage for culture of Nile tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus*. In: Hirano R, Hanju I, eds. *The second Asian fisheries forum*. Manila, Asian Fisheries Society, pp. 165–168.
- Edwards P, Polprasert C, Wee KL (1987). *Resource recovery and health aspects of sanitation*. Bangkok, Asian Institute of Technology, Environmental Sanitation Information Center (AIT Research Report No. 205).
- Edwards P et al. (1984). *Re-use of cesspool slurry and cellulose agricultural residues for fish culture*. Bangkok, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT Research Report No. 166).
- El-Gohary F et al. (1993). Assessment of the performance of oxidation pond system for wastewater reuse. *Water Science and Technology*, 27(9):115–123.
- Elledge MF (2003). *Thematic overview paper: Sanitation policies*. Delft, IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre.
- FAO (2000). *The state of world fisheries and aquaculture — 2000*. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (<http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/x8002e/x8002e00.htm>).
- FAO (2002). *Crops and drops: making the best use of water for agriculture*. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- Farooq S, Ansari ZI (1983). Water reuse in Muslim countries — an Islamic perspective. *Environmental Management*, 7(2):119–123.
- Faruqui NI, Biswas AK, Bino MJ, eds. (2001). *Water management in Islam*. Ottawa, International Development Research Centre and United Nations University Press.
- Fattal B, Doan A, Tchors Y (1992). Rates of experimental microbiological contamination of fish exposed to polluted water. *Water Research*, 26:1621–1627.
- Fattal B et al. (1981). Study of enteric disease transmission associated with wastewater utilization in agricultural communities in Israel. In: *Proceedings of the water reuse symposium II, Vol. 3*. Denver, CO, American Water Works Association, pp. 2200–2215.
- Fattal B et al. (1993). Microbiological purification of fish grown in fecally contaminated commercial fish pond. *Water Science and Technology*, 27(7–8):303–311.
- Feachem RG et al. (1983). *Sanitation and disease: health aspects of excreta and wastewater management*. Chichester, John Wiley & Sons (World Bank Studies in Water Supply and Sanitation 3).
- Fewtrell L, Bartram J, eds. (2001). *Water quality: Guidelines, standards and health — Assessment of risk and risk management for water-related infectious disease*. London, IWA Publishing on behalf of the World Health Organization.
- Fletcher E (2005). *Environment and health decision-making in a developing country context*. Geneva, World Health Organization/United Nations Environment Programme.
- Frost JA et al. (1995). An outbreak of *Shigella sonnei* infection associated with consumption of iceberg lettuce. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 1:26–29.
- Garrett ES, Lima dos Santos C, Jahncke ML (1997). Public, animal, and environmental health implications of aquaculture. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 3(4):1–6.

- Ghosh D (1997). Ecosystems approach to low-cost sanitation in India: where the people know better. In: Etnier C, Guterstam B, eds. *Ecological engineering for wastewater treatment*, 2nd ed. *Proceedings of the international conference at Stensund Folk College, Sweden*. Boca Raton, FL, CRC Press, pp. 51–65.
- Gijzen HJ, Ikramullah M (1999). *Pre-feasibility of duckweed-based wastewater treatment and resource recovery in Bangladesh*. Delft, International Institute for Infrastructural, Hydraulic and Environmental Engineering (IHE), and Bangladesh, Project in Agriculture, Rural Industry Science and Medicine (PRISM) Bangladesh
- Gijzen HJ, Veenstra S (2000). Duckweed based wastewater treatment for rational resource recovery and re-use. In: Olguin EJ, Sanchez G, Hernandez EJ, eds. *Environmental biotechnology and cleaner bioprocesses*. London, Taylor and Francis, pp. 83–100.
- Gilroy DJ et al. (2000). Assessing potential health risks from microcystin toxins in blue-green algae dietary supplements. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 108(5):435–439.
- Gittinger JP (1982). *Economic analysis of agricultural projects*. Baltimore, MD, Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Haq AHMR, Ghosal TK (2000). Wastewater reclamation using duckweed. In: Jana BB et al., eds. *Waste recycling and resource management in the developing world: ecological engineering approach*. Kalyani, University of Kalyani, and Wolhusen, International Ecological Engineering Society, pp. 495–499.
- Hendy SMH, Youssef RG (2002). *Wastewater management and reuse, Egypt country profile*. Cairo, Government of Egypt, Ministry of Health and Population, and WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean.
- Hotez PJ et al. (1997). Emerging and reemerging helminthiasis and the public health of China. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 3(3):1–11 (<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/vol3no3/hotez.htm>).
- Hurst CJ, Benton WH, Stetler RE (1989). Detecting viruses in water. *Journal of the American Water Works Association*, 8(9):71–80.
- Huss HH, Ben Embarek PK (2003). Parasites. In: Huss HH, Ababouch L, Gram L, eds. *Assessment and management of seafood quality*. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO Fisheries Technical Paper 444).
- Hussain I et al. (2001). *A framework for analyzing socioeconomic, health and environmental impacts of wastewater use in agriculture in developing countries*. Colombo, International Water Management Institute, 23 pp. (Working Paper 26).
- IPTRID (1999). *Poverty reduction and irrigated agriculture*. Rome, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Programme for Technology and Research in Irrigation and Drainage (Issues Paper No. 1).
- Iqbal S (1999). *Duckweed aquaculture. Potentials, possibilities and limitations for combined wastewater treatment and animal feed production in developing countries*. Duebendorf, Department of Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries (SANDEC Report No. 6/99).
- Jana BB (1998). Sewage-fed aquaculture: The Calcutta model. *Ecological Engineering*, 11:73–85.
- Jenkins MB et al. (2002). *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocyst inactivation in three soil types at various temperatures and water potentials. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 34(8):1101–1109.
- Jiménez B (2003). Health risk in aquifer recharge with recycled water. In: Aertgeerts R, Angelakis A, eds. *Health risks in aquifer recharge using reclaimed water —*

- State of the art report*. Geneva, World Health Organization (http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/wastewater/wsh0308/en/index.html).
- Jiménez B (2005). Treatment technology and standards for agricultural wastewater reuse: a case study in Mexico. *Journal of Irrigation and Drainage*, 54:1–11.
- Jiménez B, Chávez A (1998). Removal of helminth eggs in an advanced primary treatment with sludge blanket. *Environmental Technology*, 19:1061–1071.
- Jiménez B, Chávez A (2002). Low cost technology for reliable use of Mexico City's wastewater for agricultural irrigation. *Environmental Technology*, 9(1–2):95–108.
- Jiménez B et al. (2001). The removal of a diversity of micro-organisms in different stages of wastewater treatment. *Water Science and Technology*, 43(10):155–162.
- Jørgensen K (2005). *Accumulation of toxic metals in aquatic vegetables cultivated with use of urban wastewater in Hanoi and Nam Dinh, Vietnam* [MSc thesis]. Frederiksberg, Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University.
- Kapperud G et al. (1995). Outbreak of *Shigella sonnei* infection traced to imported iceberg lettuce. *Journal of Clinical Microbiology*, 33(3):609–614.
- Karapanagiotidis IT et al. (2002). Tilapias from different aquatic systems contain variable amounts of ω -3 and ω -6 polyunsaturated fatty acids: implications for human nutrition. In: *World aquaculture 2002, Beijing, book of abstracts*. Baton Rouge, LA, World Aquaculture Society, p. 342.
- Karimi AA, Vickers JC, Harasick RF (1999). Microfiltration goes Hollywood: the Los Angeles experience. *Journal of the American Water Works Association*, 91(6):90–103.
- Keiser J, Utzinger J (2005). Food-borne trematodiasis: an emerging public health problem. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 11(10):1503–1510.
- Keshavanath P et al. (1994). The functional grazing response of a phytoplanktivorous fish *Oreochromis niloticus* to mixtures of toxic and non-toxic strains of the cyanobacterium *Microcystis aeruginosa*. *Journal of Fish Biology*, 45:123–129.
- Khalil MT, Hussein HA (1997). Use of wastewater for aquaculture: an experimental field study at a sewage-treatment plant, Egypt. *Aquaculture Research*, 28:859–865.
- Kosek M, Bern C, Guerrant RL (2003). The global burden of diarrhoeal disease, as estimated from studies published between 1992 and 2000. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 81(3):197–204.
- Kowal NE (1985). *Health effects of land application of municipal sludge*. Research Triangle Park, NC, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Research and Development, Health Effects Research Laboratory (EPA/600/1–85/015) [cited in USEPA, 1992].
- Lan NTP et al. (in press). Microbiological quality of fish grown in wastewater-fed and non-wastewater-fed fishponds in Hanoi, Vietnam: influence of hygiene practices in local retail markets. *Journal of Water and Health*.
- Landa H, Capella A, Jiménez B (1997). Particle size distribution in an effluent from an advanced primary treatment and its removal during filtration. *Water Science and Technology*, 36(4):159–165.
- Lang MM, Harris LJ, Beuchat LR (2004). Survival and recovery of *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Salmonella*, and *Listeria monocytogenes* on lettuce and parsley as affected by method of inoculation, time between inoculation and analysis, and treatment with chlorinated water. *Journal of Food Protection*, 67:1092–1103.
- Larsson B (1994). *Three overviews on environment and aquaculture in the tropics and sub-tropics*. Harare, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Aquaculture for Local Communities Development Programme (ALCOM Field Document No. 27).

- Lazarova V et al. (2000). Wastewater disinfection by UV: Evaluation of the MS2 phages as a biosimulator for plant design. In: *Proceedings of the WaterReuse Association annual symposium 2000, 12–15 September 2000, Napa, CA*. Alexandria, VA, WaterReuse Association.
- Li SF (1997). Aquaculture and its role in ecological wastewater treatment. In: Etnier C, Guterstam B, eds. *Ecological engineering for wastewater treatment*, 2nd ed. *Proceedings of the international conference at Stensund Folk College, Trosa, Sweden*. Boca Raton, FL, CRC Press, pp. 37–49.
- Little DC, Pham AT (1995). *Overview of freshwater fish seed production and distribution in Vietnam*. Bangkok, Asian Institute of Technology (Working Paper No. NV-6).
- Lun Z-R et al. (2005). Clonorchiasis: a key foodborne zoonosis in China. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*, 5:31–41.
- MAFF (1995). *Manual of nutrition*, 10th ed. London, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, HMSO (Reference Book 342).
- Mara D (1997). *Design manual for waste stabilization ponds in India*. Leeds, Lagoon Technology International Ltd.
- Mara DD (1998). Waste stabilization ponds and wastewater storage and treatment reservoirs: the low-cost production of microbiologically safe effluents for agricultural and aquacultural reuse. In: Asano T, ed. *Wastewater reclamation and reuse*. Lancaster, PA, Technomic Publishing Company, pp. 141–158.
- Mara DD (2004). *Domestic wastewater treatment in developing countries*. London, Earthscan Publications.
- Mara DD, Silva SA (1986). Removal of intestinal nematode eggs in tropical waste stabilization ponds. *Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 89(2):71–74.
- Mara DD et al. (1993). A rational approach to the design of wastewater-fed fishponds. *Water Research*, 27(12):1797–1799.
- Mas-Coma S (2004). Human fascioliasis. In: Cotruvo JA et al., eds. *Waterborne zoonoses: identification, causes and control*. London, IWA Publishing on behalf of the World Health Organization.
- Mathers CD et al. (2002). *Global burden of disease 2000: Version 2 methods and results*. Geneva, World Health Organization.
- McCullough FS (1990). Schistosomiasis and aquaculture. In: Edwards P, Pullin RSV, eds. *Wastewater-fed aquaculture, proceedings of the international seminar on wastewater reclamation and reuse for aquaculture, Calcutta*. Bangkok, Asian Institute of Technology, Environmental Sanitation Information Center, pp. 237–249.
- Mead PS et al. (1999). Food-related illness and death in the United States. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 5(5):607–625.
- Mills RA, Asano T (1998). Planning and analysis of wastewater reuse projects. In: Asano T, ed. *Wastewater reclamation and reuse*. Lancaster, PA, Technomic Publishing Company, pp. 57–111.
- Mkoji GM et al. (1992). Control of natural populations of schistosome-transmitting snails by the crayfish, *Procambarus clarkii* in temporary man-made ponds in Kenya. In: Harrison BA, Shay EG, Ruskin FR, eds. *Aquaculture and schistosomiasis*. Washington, DC, National Academy Press.
- Montangero A, Strauss M (2002). *Faecal sludge management*. Delft, IHE-Delft University, Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (EAWAG) / Department of Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries (SANDEC) (home page on the Internet at: <http://www.sandec.ch/FaecalSludge>).

- Montresor A et al. (2002). *Helminth control in school-age children: a guide for managers of control programmes*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 64 pp.
- Morrice C, Chowdhury NI, Little DC (1998). Fish markets in Calcutta. *Aquaculture Asia*, 3(2):12–14.
- Murray CJL, Lopez AD, eds. (1996). *The global burden of disease. Vol. 1*. Cambridge, MA, Harvard School of Public Health on behalf of the World Health Organization and The World Bank.
- NAS (1976). *Making aquatic weeds useful; some perspectives for developing countries*. Washington, DC, National Academy of Sciences, 175 pp.
- National Research Council (1998). *Issues in potable reuse: The viability of augmenting drinking water supplies with reclaimed water*. Washington, DC, National Academy Press.
- NRMMC/EPHCA (2005). *National guidelines for water recycling: managing health and environmental risks*. Sydney, Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council and the Environment Protection and Heritage Council of Australia.
- Olah J (1990). Wastewater-fed fish culture in Hungary. In: Edwards P, Pullin RSV, eds. *Wastewater-fed aquaculture, proceedings of the international seminar on wastewater reclamation and reuse for aquaculture, Calcutta*. Bangkok, Asian Institute of Technology, Environmental Sanitation Information Center, pp. 79–89.
- Oragui JI et al. (1987). Removal of excreted bacteria and viruses in deep waste stabilization ponds in northeast Brazil. *Water Science and Technology*, 19:569–573.
- Pal D, Das Gupta C (1992). Microbial pollution in water and its effect on fish. *Journal of Aquatic Animal Health*, 4:32–39.
- Pettygrove GS, Asano T (1985). *Irrigation with reclaimed municipal wastewater — a guidance manual*. Chelsea, MI, Lewis Publishers.
- Phillips MJ, Macintosh DJ (1997). Aquaculture and the environment: challenges and opportunities. In: Nambiar KPP, Singh T, eds. *Sustainable aquaculture. Proceedings of INFOFISH-AQUATECH '96 international conference on aquaculture, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 25–27 September 1996*. Kuala Lumpur, INFOFISH, pp. 159–170.
- Prein M (1996). Wastewater-fed aquaculture in Germany: a summary. In: Staudenmann J, Schönborn A, Etnier C, eds. *Recycling the resource, proceedings of the second international conference on ecological engineering for wastewater treatment, School of Engineering, Wädenswil-Zürich, 18–22 September 1995*. Zurich, Transtec Publications, pp. 155–160.
- Prüss A, Havelaar A (2001). The global burden of disease study and applications in water, sanitation, and hygiene. In: Fewtrell L, Bartram J, eds. *Water quality: Guidelines, standards and health — Assessment of risk and risk management for water-related infectious disease*. London, IWA Publishing on behalf of the World Health Organization.
- Randall D, Bolis L, Agradi E (1990). Fish in human nutrition research and the implications for aquaculture. *Ambio*, 19(5):272–275.
- Rice AL et al. (2000). Malnutrition as an underlying cause of childhood deaths associated with infectious diseases in developing countries. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 78:1207–1221.
- Rivera F et al. (1995). Removal of pathogens from wastewater by the root zone method (RZM). *Water Science and Technology*, 32(3):211–218.

- Robertson LJ, Campbell AT, Smith HV (1992). Survival of *Cryptosporidium parvum* oocysts under various environmental pressures. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 58(11):3494–3500.
- Rojas-Valencia N et al. (2004). Ozonation by-products issued from the destruction of micro-organisms present in wastewaters treated for reuse. *Water Science and Technology*, 50(2):187–193.
- Rose JB et al. (1996). Removal of pathogenic and indicator microorganisms by a full-scale water reclamation facility. *Water Resources*, 30(11):2785–2797.
- Rose JB et al. (1997). Evaluation of microbiological barriers at the Upper Occoquan Sewage Authority. In: *1996 water reuse conference proceedings, 25–28 February 1997, San Diego, California*. Denver, CO, American Water Works Association, pp. 291–305.
- Rowan WB (1964). Sewage treatment and schistosome eggs. *American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*, 13:572–576.
- Roy S (2000). Ecology sustainability and metropolitan development — the Calcutta experience. In: Jana BB et al., eds. *Waste recycling and resource management in the developing world: ecological engineering approach*. Kalyani, University of Kalyani, and Wolhusen, International Ecological Engineering Society, pp. 293–302.
- Sagik BP, Moor BE, Sorber CA (1978). Infectious disease potential of land application of wastewater. In: *State of knowledge in land treatment of wastewater. Vol. 1. Proceedings of an international symposium*. Hanover, NH, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory.
- Schwartzbrod J et al. (1989). Impact of wastewater treatment on helminth eggs. *Water Science and Technology*, 21(3):295–297.
- Shereif MM, Mancy KH (1995). Organochlorine pesticides and heavy metals in fish reared in treated sewage effluents and fish grown in farms using polluted surface waters in Egypt. *Water Science and Technology*, 32(11):153–161.
- Sin AW (1987). The culture of silver carp, bighead, grass carp and common carp in secondary effluents of a pilot sewage treatment plant. *Resources and Conservation*, 13:231–246.
- Skillicorn P, Journey W, Spira W (1993). *Duckweed aquaculture: a new aquatic farming system for developing countries*. Washington, DC, The World Bank.
- Slabbert JL, Morgan WSG, Wood A (1989). Microbiological aspects of fish cultured in wastewaters — the South African experience. *Water Science and Technology*, 21:307–310.
- Sobsey M (1989). Inactivation of health related microorganisms in water by disinfection processes. *Water Science and Technology*, 21(3):179–195.
- Son TQ et al. (1995). *Application of hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) as a possible control measure against Clonorchis sinensis in cultured silver carp Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*. Paper presented at the 2nd seminar on foodborne zoonoses: Current problems, epidemiology and food safety, 6–9 December 1995, Khon Kaen, Thailand [cited in Garrett, Lima dos Santos & Jahncke, 1997].
- Sornmani S (1988). *Improvement of community health through the control of liver fluke infection by means of primary health care approach in Thailand*. Bangkok, Mahidol University, Faculty of Tropical Medicine.
- Squire L, Van Der Tak HG (1975). *Economic analysis of projects*. Baltimore, MD, Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Steffens W, Wirth M (1997). Cyprinids as a valuable source of essential fatty acids for human health: a review. *Asian Fisheries Science*, 10:83–90.

- Strauss M (1985). Health aspects of nightsoil and sludge use in agriculture and aquaculture — Part II: Survival of excreted pathogens in excreta and faecal sludges. *IRCWD News*, 23:4–9. Duebendorf, Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (EAWAG) / Department of Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries (SANDEC).
- Strauss M (1996). Health (pathogen) considerations regarding the use of human waste in aquaculture. *Environmental Research Forum*, 5–6:83–98.
- Strauss M, Blumenthal UJ (1990). *Human waste use in agriculture and aquaculture — utilization practices and health perspectives*. Duebendorf, Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (EAWAG) / Department of Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries (SANDEC) (IRCWD Report No. 05/90).
- TDR (2004). *TDR diseases*. Geneva, World Health Organization, Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (<http://www.who.int/tdr/diseases>).
- Thilsted SH, Roos N, Hassan N (1997). The role of small indigenous fish species in food and nutrition security in Bangladesh. *Naga, The ICLARM Quarterly*, 20(3/4):82–84.
- UNEP (2002). *Environmentally sound technologies for wastewater and stormwater management, an international source book*. London, IWA Publishing on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme.
- United Nations (1993). *Agenda 21. The United Nations Programme of Actions for Sustainable Development*. New York.
- United Nations General Assembly (2000). *United Nations Millennium Declaration. Resolution A/RES/55/2*. New York, NY, United Nations (<http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.pdf>).
- USEPA (1992). *Technical support document for land application of sewage sludge*. Prepared for Office of Water, United States Environmental Protection Agency, by Eastern Research Group, Lexington, MA.
- USFDA (1998). *Fish and fishery products hazard and control guide*, 2nd ed. Washington, DC, United States Food and Drug Administration, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, Office of Seafood.
- van der Hoek W et al. (2005). Skin diseases among people using urban wastewater in Phnom Penh. *Urban Agriculture Magazine*, 14:30–31.
- Venugopalan V (1984). Foreword. In: Roy AK et al., eds. *Manual on the design, construction and maintenance of low-cost waterseal latrines in India*. Washington, DC, The World Bank, Technical Advisory Group (TAG Technical Note No. 10).
- Vo QH (1996). *Wastewater reuse through aquaculture in Hanoi: status and prospects* [Master's Thesis]. Bangkok, Asian Institute of Technology (AE-96-26).
- von Sperling M, Bastos RKX, Kato MT (2004). *Removal of E. coli and helminth eggs in UASB-polishing pond systems*. Paper presented at the 6th International Water Association international conference on waste stabilization ponds, Avignon, 27 September – 1 October.
- von Sperling M et al. (2003). Evaluation and modelling of helminth egg removal in baffled and unbaffled ponds treating anaerobic effluent. *Water Science and Technology*, 48(2):113–120.
- Warnes S, Keevil CW (2003). *Survival of Cryptosporidium parvum in faecal wastes and salad crops*. Carlow, Teagasc Irish Agriculture and Food Development Authority (<http://www.teagasc.ie/publications/2003/conferences/cryptosporidiumparvum>).

- Wei DX (1984). [*Clonorchis sinensis* and clonorchiasis.] In: Wu ZJ, Mao SP, Wang JW, eds. [*Chinese medical encyclopaedia, parasitology and parasitic diseases.*] Shanghai, Shanghai Publishing House for Sciences and Technology, pp. 63–65 (in Chinese).
- WHO (1973). *Reuse of effluents: Methods of wastewater treatment and health safeguards. Report of a WHO Meeting of Experts.* Geneva, World Health Organization (Technical Report Series No. 517).
- WHO (1984). *The role of food safety in health and development. Report of a joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Safety.* Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO Technical Report Series No. 705).
- WHO (1988a). *Environmental management for vector control.* Geneva, World Health Organization.
- WHO (1988b). *Health education in food safety.* Geneva, World Health Organization (unpublished document WHO/EHE/FOS/88.7).
- WHO (1989). *Health guidelines for the use of wastewater in agriculture and aquaculture.* Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO Technical Report Series No. 776).
- WHO (1995). *Control of foodborne trematode infections.* Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO Technical Report Series No. 849).
- WHO (1999). *Food safety issues associated with products from aquaculture: report of a joint FAO/NACA/WHO study group.* Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO Technical Report Series No. 883).
- WHO (2000). *Human health and dams, the World Health Organization's submission to the World Commission on Dams (WCD).* Geneva, World Health Organization (Document WHO/SDE/WSH/00.01).
- WHO (2001). *Disease fact sheet: Schistosomiasis.* Geneva, World Health Organization, Water, Sanitation and Health Electronic Library.
- WHO (2002). *Prevention and control of schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis. Report of a WHO Expert Committee.* Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO Technical Report Series 912).
- WHO (2003a). *Guidelines for safe recreational water environments. Vol. 1. Coastal and fresh waters.* Geneva, World Health Organization.
- WHO (2003b). *The World Health Report 2003: Shaping the future.* Geneva, World Health Organization.
- WHO (2003c). *Typhoid vaccines. Fact sheet.* Geneva, World Health Organization (<http://www.who.int/vaccines/en/typhoid.shtml>).
- WHO (2004a). *Guidelines for drinking-water quality, 3rd ed.* Geneva, World Health Organization.
- WHO (2004b). *The World Health Report 2004: Changing history.* Geneva, World Health Organization.
- WHO (2005a). *Guidelines for safe recreational water environments. Vol. 2. Swimming pools and similar recreational water environments.* Geneva, World Health Organization.
- WHO (2005b). *Water related diseases: Japanese encephalitis.* Geneva, World Health Organization (http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/diseases/encephalitis/en/).
- Yates MV, Gerba CP (1998). Microbial considerations in wastewater reclamation and reuse. In: Asano T, ed. *Wastewater reclamation and reuse.* Lancaster, PA, Technomic Publishing Company, pp. 437–488.

Zhou HY, Cheung RYH, Wong MH (1999). Bioaccumulation of organochlorines in freshwater fish with different feeding modes cultured in treated wastewater. *Water Research*, 33(12):2747–2756.