

**ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FOR
PEOPLE WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY**

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Objective: To identify disability access to water and sanitation for people with spinal cord injury in the community of Bangladesh.

Methodology:

Study design: It is a qualitative exploratory study.

Sampling: Convenience sampling was used for this study. Only eight participants who met the selection criteria were selected: person with complete paraplegia, wheelchair user and normal upper extremity function.

Data collection: Semi structured, face-to-face type of interview was used for the data collection.

Settings: - Participant's house at Savar and Dhamrai Thana under Dhaka district.

Result: Eight separate themes were identified from the study. The themes are participants get available clean water from tube well; maximum participants faced problems during water collection; clean water is not accessible for maximum participants; most of the participants used glass, mug and bottle for carrying water; get water for self care activities; most of the participants faced problems during collecting water; Water is not accessible for self care activities; most of the participants used glass and bucket for carrying the water and they have to use water around five to seven times a day. Initially coding of the same repeated phrases from the participants are presented in tables. Finally the major themes from the case summaries are discussed further as a view of the researcher.

Conclusion: - The study shows that there is clearly a wide range of issues about disability access to water and sanitation. Due to inaccessible home environment PWDs didn't get water and sanitation facilities.

Key words: - Disability, accessibility, Water and sanitation, community, Spinal cord injury.