Abstract

Waterborne diseases are caused by pathogenic microorganisms that most commonly are transmitted in contaminated different water types (e.g. lakes, rivers, seas, treated domestic wastewater, aquifers and groundwater). Not only are the developing countries suffering from the transmutation of waterborne disease but also developed countries in some a sporadic cases. Water pollution has contributed to high incidences of mortality and morbidity worldwide. Waterborne disease can be caused by bacterial, viral, parasitic agents, and chemical agents. Thus, more attention from international organization, governments and enhancing people awareness to face waterborne diseases are required. In recent years, investigators have identified a large number of pathogens responsible for outbreads, and research has focused on their sources, resistance to water disinfection, and removal from water, It is very important to increase the efficiency of efforts to ensure water quality which are made for government actions; protect watersheds; strengthen waterborne disease surveillance; and protect the health of vulnerable populations. Water borne diseases are contagious and prevention of waterborne diseases requires high standards of hygiene and sanitation. In order to be acquainted with the ways to avoid water borne diseases, it is essential to first know how infection takes place. Thus, it is necessary to focus on the preventionof waterborne diseases by conditioning the water and making it fit for human consumption.