

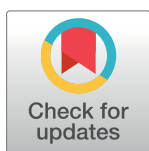
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Prevention and control of cholera with household and community water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions: A scoping review of current international guidelines

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Abstract

Introduction

Cholera remains a frequent cause of outbreaks globally, particularly in areas with inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. Cholera is spread through faecal-oral routes, and studies demonstrate that ingestion of *Vibrio cholerae* occurs from consuming contaminated food and water, contact with cholera cases and transmission from contaminated environmental point sources. WASH guidelines recommending interventions for the prevention and control of cholera are numerous and vary considerably in their recommendations. To date, there has been no review of practice guidelines used in cholera prevention and control programmes.

Methods

We systematically searched international agency websites to identify WASH intervention guidelines used in cholera programmes in endemic and epidemic settings. Recommendations listed in the guidelines were extracted, categorised and analysed. Analysis was based on consistency, concordance and recommendations were classified on the basis of whether the interventions targeted within-household or community-level transmission.

Results

Eight international guidelines were included in this review: three by non-governmental organisations (NGOs), one from a non-profit organisation (NPO), three from multilateral organisations and one from a research institution. There were 95 distinct recommendations identified, and concordance among guidelines was poor to fair. All categories of WASH interventions were

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featured in the guidelines. The majority of recommendations targeted community-level transmission (45%), 35% targeted within-household transmission and 20% both.

Conclusions

Recent evidence suggests that interventions for effective cholera control and response to epidemics should focus on case-centred approaches and within-household transmission. Guidelines did consistently propose interventions targeting transmission within households. However, the majority of recommendations listed in guidelines targeted community-level transmission and tended to be more focused on preventing contamination of the environment by cases or recurrent outbreaks, and the level of service required to interrupt community-level transmission was often not specified. The guidelines in current use were varied and interpretation may be difficult when conflicting recommendations are provided. Future editions of guidelines should reflect on the inclusion of evidence-based approaches, cholera transmission models and resource-efficient strategies.

Introduction

Cholera remains a major public health threat in many parts of the world [1], particularly in areas facing complex emergencies [2–4]. Cholera outbreaks generally occur when water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services are inadequate or compromised [3, 5–14], and cholera remains a leading cause of disease outbreaks globally [15–17], with an increasing rate and intensity [18]. Originating in the Indian Subcontinent, cholera spread beyond the Ganges delta in 1817, and the current and ongoing seventh pandemic of *Vibrio cholerae* El Tor began in 1961 [19]. Adjusting for incomplete reporting, some 2.9 million cholera cases (1.3–4.0 million uncertainty range) and 95,000 deaths (21,000–143,000 uncertainty range) are estimated to occur across 69 cholera-endemic countries annually [20]. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia account for the largest proportion of global cholera morbidity and mortality [18, 21], with many cities acting as transmission hotspots [21–24].

Diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera are transmitted through the faecal-oral route. Infection with *V. cholerae* can originate from a susceptible person ingesting the bacteria from environmental point sources (e.g. contaminated water in lakes and rivers, or a faecal-contaminated environment) [25]: this is known as the environment-to-human transmission pathway [26, 27]. Infection with *V. cholerae* can also occur between infected and susceptible individuals [28, 29], from consuming contaminated food [30–37] or water at the point of use (POU) [37–43] that has been contaminated by a cholera case or through caring for existing cholera cases, particularly among household contacts of a case [28]: this is known as the human-to-human transmission pathway. During outbreaks, recurrent environment-to-human reinfection of the population may also occur through ingestion of *V. cholerae* through contaminated environmental point sources, due to sustained contamination of the environment by symptomatic and asymptomatic cholera cases [25, 44, 45]. Both transmission pathways occur through the faecal-oral routes of diarrhoeal disease transmission commonly known as the F-diagram [46].

Transmission models that only include ingestion of *V. cholerae* through environmental point sources, or environment-to-human transmission, cannot explain the steep rise in case numbers usually seen in outbreaks [27, 45, 47]. Spatiotemporal analyses of cholera in endemic and epidemic settings have instead demonstrated clusters of cases within 200m distances of case-households during the first five days after index cases present with symptoms [48–50],

and a 100-fold higher risk of household contacts of cases to contract the disease compared to those outside the household [43, 51–54]. Research on the genomics of cholera transmission has also demonstrated strong phylogenetic similarities among same-household cases [43, 55–58], and a recent paper found 80% of transmission occurs between people who share a household [55]. Accordingly, faecal-oral transmission of cholera within the household, predominantly through the human-to-human transmission pathway, may far better explain the propagated and explosive nature of cholera outbreaks than community-level transmission from exposure to environmental point sources and environment-to-human transmission [27, 29, 45, 59–62].

These relatively recent findings suggest that efforts to prevent and control cholera could benefit from focusing on the domains of transmission: within-household and community-level. Typically, cholera response measures for prevention and control have included a mix of WASH interventions, Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) and, in some cases, prophylactic antibiotics. Strategies that seek to control and contain cholera outbreaks in epidemic and endemic settings could implement these measures to the household—delivered through case-centred strategies (i.e. delivery of interventions to cases and their households or close contacts) or case area targeted interventions (CATIs) (i.e. delivery of interventions to a defined area surrounding cases) [47]—and take advantage of the natural clustering of cases within a given distance and effectively reduce within-household transmission [44, 49, 63]. Whereas strategies that seek to prevent cholera could implement community-level measures—potentially aligning resources with longer term WASH-related disease control efforts [64]—and effectively reduce environment-to-human transmission during outbreaks [65, 66] and prevent disease among populations deemed to be at an elevated risk of recurrent cholera [21]. Targeted approaches would also be efficient across resource-limited contexts, as part of a phased approach or in contrast to mass intervention campaigns [67].

There is currently global momentum to tackle cholera and an internationally agreed road map to eliminate the disease by 2030 [68]. While it is accepted that large scale investment in water and sanitation infrastructure in Europe and the Americas led to the elimination of cholera and a reduction in other diarrhoeal diseases [63, 66, 69–89], there is a paucity of evidence to support which WASH interventions are most relevant for cholera prevention and control in currently cholera-affected populations [70, 90]. Multiple WASH guidelines exist for cholera prevention and control in both endemic and epidemic settings. However, the guidelines used in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) vary considerably between and within international organisations and it is unclear to what extent these guideline recommendations are predicated upon experience rather than published evidence. Whilst appropriate cholera responses will always be specific to the geographical and social context, it is important that these responses are informed by the best possible evidence and updated models of cholera transmission or, in the absence of rigorous evidence, a combination of theoretical reasoning, best operational judgement and documented practice, even if unpublished [91–93].

Given the above, we conducted a scoping review of current, international and accessible WASH guidelines for cholera prevention and control to analyse consistency and concordance among recommended interventions, and to assess how guidelines seek to prevent and control cholera whilst aligning with current conceptual models of cholera transmission, in order to make recommendations for their improvement.

Methods

Search strategy

The search strategy sought to identify all relevant international guidelines (published and in press) and was limited to English and French languages. The review is reported according to

the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) guidelines [94]. The review was not pre-registered prior to publication.

The websites of organisations who typically respond to cholera were searched, including the Global WASH Cluster (GWC), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization of Migration (IOM), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Oxfam, International Committee for the Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Care International, Save The Children, Norwegian Refugee Council, the Sphere Project, United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research Bangladesh (ICDDR'B).

Reference sections of guidelines were hand-searched for any additional relevant guidelines. Journal articles did not meet the inclusion criteria for this review and reference databases were not searched for guidelines. A full list of websites searched can be found in [S1 Appendix](#). Prior to searching organisations' websites for available guidelines, a research librarian assisted in the development of search terms and, in collaboration with the authors, provided advice on organisations where guidelines could be found. Search terms have been provided in [S2 Appendix](#).

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Guidelines were eligible for inclusion if they were available after 1999 and up to and including January 2019, and recommended interventions for cholera prevention and control. Only household- and community-level WASH interventions were included. Any guideline in which interventions were proposed for high-, middle- or low-income countries was included in the review.

Guidelines for infection prevention and control (IPC) or WASH in Cholera Treatment Centres or Units (CTCs or CTUs) or Health Care Facilities (HCFs) were excluded as these will be addressed in a separate review. Guidelines published in languages other than English or French, guidelines for non-human subjects or for other water-related or outbreak-prone diseases were excluded. Historical versions of guidelines that have been subsequently updated, and have been assumed by the authors to be no longer in use, and country-specific guidelines were also excluded from the review.

Data extraction and analysis

All retrieved documents were transferred to Endnote X9 (Clarivate Analytics, Boston, USA) and de-duplicated. Records were screened according to the inclusion criteria described. Data were extracted by two reviewers (LDG and KG) and cross-checked for accuracy. Any disagreement between reviewers was resolved through discussion and consensus. Data were extracted into an MS Excel (Microsoft, Redmond, VA, USA) sheet for each of the guidelines on the following: agency/author and year of publication, overall content of the guideline and whether the guideline proposed interventions for urban, rural, endemic and/or epidemic contexts.

Moving through the guidelines chronologically, the evidence synthesis consisted of four stages:

- i. extracting all recommendations from the different guidelines and classifying them according to 11 categories of WASH interventions, consistent with definitions used in previous systematic reviews of WASH interventions [95, 96], listed in [Table 1](#);
- ii. measuring concordance among guidelines, whereby all recommendations within each WASH intervention category were analysed through a Fleiss' Kappa Statistic (κ) for inter-rater agreement on a scale from <0 to 1 for perfect agreement [97, 98];

Table 1. Categories and definitions of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions included in the review.

WASH intervention category	Definition
Improving the access to water sources and/or quantity of water	Any intervention to provide a new and/or improved water supply or distribution system, or both, i.e. to reduce direct and indirect exposure with contaminated water (e.g. installation of piped water supply, hand pumps, boreholes; installation or extension of distribution networks; water trucking or tankers; and, protection of water sources)
Improving the quality of water: water treatment at source	Any intervention to improve the microbiological quality of drinking water at the source, including: - assessment and monitoring of water quality i.e. microbiological, chemical and physical quality - removing or inactivating microbiological pathogens (e.g. water source level water treatment systems, filtration, sedimentation, chemical treatment, heat treatment, ultraviolet (UV) radiation or flocculation)
Improving the quality of water: point of use (POU) and safe storage	Any intervention to expand use of or improve the microbiological quality of drinking water at the point of use (POU), including: - assessment and monitoring of water quality i.e. microbiological, chemical and physical quality - protecting the microbiological quality of water prior to consumption (e.g. chemical treatment, filtration, heat treatment, flocculation, UV radiation, residual disinfection, protected distribution, improved storage)
Improving the access to and use of sanitation facilities and reducing exposure to faeces	Any intervention to introduce, improve or expand the coverage of facilities for the safe management, disposal and treatment of excreta, i.e. to reduce direct and indirect contact with human faeces (e.g. latrine construction, pour flush, composting or water sealed flush toilet, piped sewer system, septic tank, simple pit latrines, VIP latrine, defecation trenches or use of a potty or scoop for the disposal of child faeces)
Behaviour change interventions to improve personal, domestic and food hygiene practices	Any intervention to improve hygiene, including: - promotion of hygiene behaviours, norms or practices surrounding personal, food and hand hygiene - assessment and monitoring of hygiene behaviours, norms or practices, including adaptation of activities - any named method of delivery of hygiene promotion (e.g. interpersonal channels, house-to-house visits, community meetings, mass and social media, targeted areas or information, education and communication (IEC) materials, or other hygiene promotion activities) - any named theory, framework or technique for hygiene promotion (e.g. behaviour change communication (BCC), community engagement, social marketing and demand creation, integrated hardware)
Distribution of hygiene materials or non-food items (NFIs)	Any intervention that provides hygiene materials or use of hygiene materials (e.g. soap, hygiene kits, handwashing stands, sinks and other facilities)
Promotion or distribution of disinfection and cleaning of households and community spaces and/or materials	Any intervention that provides or distributes disinfection materials (e.g. chlorine spraying, disinfection of clothes, disinfectants, disinfection of bedding or vehicles) or promotes household cleaning (e.g. safe laundry practices, cleaning of floors and furniture)
Improving dead body management and safe funeral practices	Any intervention to improve safe funeral practices, funeral gatherings and management of corpses in the community

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

WASH intervention category	Definition
Improving the management of wastewater and faecal sludge	Any intervention to improve management of wastewater and faecal sludge
Provision of interventions that improve solid waste disposal	Any intervention to improve solid waste disposal, particularly in public places
Use of vector control interventions to reduce flies	Any intervention to improve fly control and/or other vectors
Other WASH interventions	As applicable

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- iii. identifying consistent recommendations, whereby each recommendation was classified as “Recommended” when it featured in the guideline, “Not Recommended” if the guideline clearly stated that the intervention was not recommended by the authors/agency or “Recommendation not listed” if otherwise, see examples in [Table 2](#);
- iv. categorising recommendations on the basis of whether they would interrupt within-household or community-level transmission. The conceptual framework also incorporates key transmission pathways within the two domains of transmission, based on recent models describing human-to-human and environment-to-human transmission of cholera [[27](#), [43](#), [61](#), [99](#)], described in [Fig 1](#).

The details of each recommendation, including mode and frequency of intervention delivery, duration of the intervention and any other factors deemed relevant were also noted. A quality assessment for risk of bias among guidelines was not performed. A narrative summary of data extraction and analysis was developed by one investigator (LDG) and then reviewed by all authors.

Results

Search results and characteristics of included guidelines

Searches were finalised on 14th February 2019. The search strategy identified a total of 48 records. After de-duplication and screening, eight guidelines met the inclusion criteria for review and are included in this scoping review. The guidelines were published between 2004 to 2019; three were authored by international non-governmental organisations (NGOs)—Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) [[100](#)], Oxfam [[101](#)], Action Contre la Faim (ACF) [[102](#)]; one from a non-profit organisation (NPO)—the Sphere Project [[103](#)]; three by multilateral organisations—United Nation’s Children Fund (UNICEF) [[104](#)], the World Health Organization (WHO)

Table 2. Classifying recommendations, definitions and examples.

Recommendation classification	Definition	Examples of the terminology	Example from the guidelines
"Recommended"	"Recommended" interventions were those that were listed in the guideline unless there is rationale not to.	"strongly recommended", "should", "offer", "provide"	"At least 20 litres of potable water should be provided per person and per day for drinking and hygiene (personal and domestic)" MSF 2017
"Not recommended"	"Not recommended" interventions applied when there was a strong statement in the guideline of no benefit and/or harms outweighing benefits.	"do not recommend", "do not provide", "not appropriate", "should not", "will not"	"Oxfam GB will not implement, advocate for or support the following as an appropriate response to cholera control: spraying to reduce the number of flies" Oxfam 2012
"Recommendation not listed"	"Recommendation not listed" applied when there was no recommendation listed for or against a practice.	n/a	n/a

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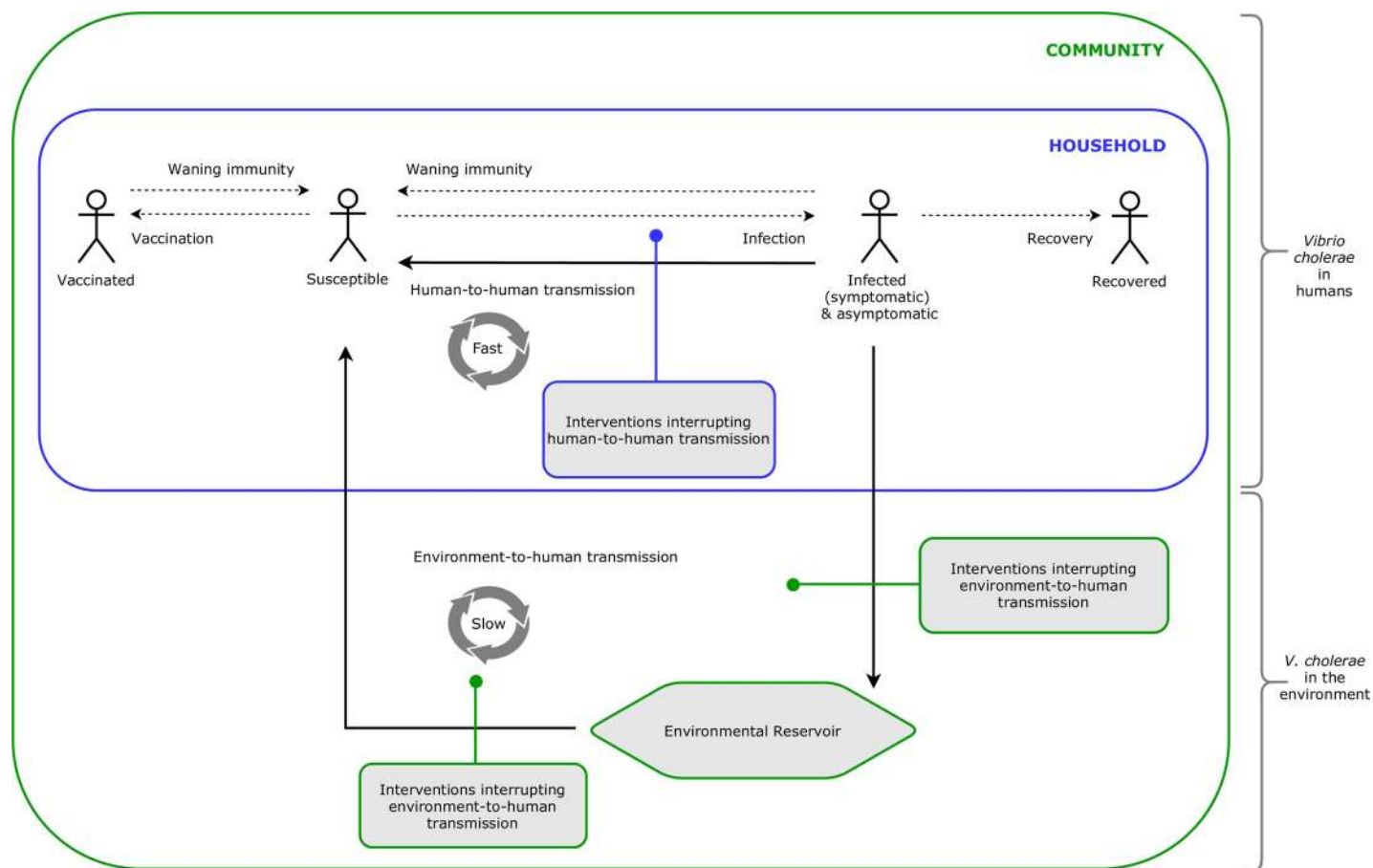


Fig 1. Conceptual framework of cholera transmission within the household and at the community-level: incorporating the human-to-human and environment-to-human pathways of transmission (adapted from recent models [27, 43, 45, 61]).

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[105] and the Global Task Force on Cholera Control (GTFCC) [106]; and one by a research institution—the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research Bangladesh (ICDDR'B) [107]. The guidelines were published in English ($n = 7$) and French ($n = 1$). No guidelines were excluded based on language. All excluded records are listed in S3 Appendix, with reasons for exclusion. The guideline selection process is outlined in Fig 2 and reported according to the PRISMA-ScR checklist [94] in S4 Appendix.

Guidelines were not restricted to specific contexts (epidemic/endemic, urban/rural), except one guideline that was specific for cholera outbreaks in crisis contexts such as conflict settings, natural disasters, refugee camps, and among internally displaced populations or populations on the move [103].

A total of 95 recommendations were extracted. UNICEF (2013) listed the most recommendations ($n = 66$) [104], followed by ACF (2013) [102], MSF (2017) [100], Sphere (2018) [103] and Oxfam (2012) [101] who all had a similar number of recommendations ($n = 54, 53, 53, 51$, respectively). Guidelines published by WHO (2004) [105], ICDDR'B (2018) [107] and GTFCC (2019) [106] had the fewest recommendations ($n = 26, 34$ and 42 , respectively).

Classifying recommendations by WASH intervention categories

Recommendations were classified across 11 categories of WASH interventions (Table 3). Among the 95 recommendations, 32 (34% combined) focused on improving the quantity,

access and quality of water, at both source and point of use (POU) and 13 (14%) on improving sanitation access and use. Interventions to improve personal, domestic and food hygiene, such as behaviour change or distribution of non-food items (NFIs), also featured heavily (n = 18 and n = 8, 27% combined). Other, more specific interventions, such as disinfection of

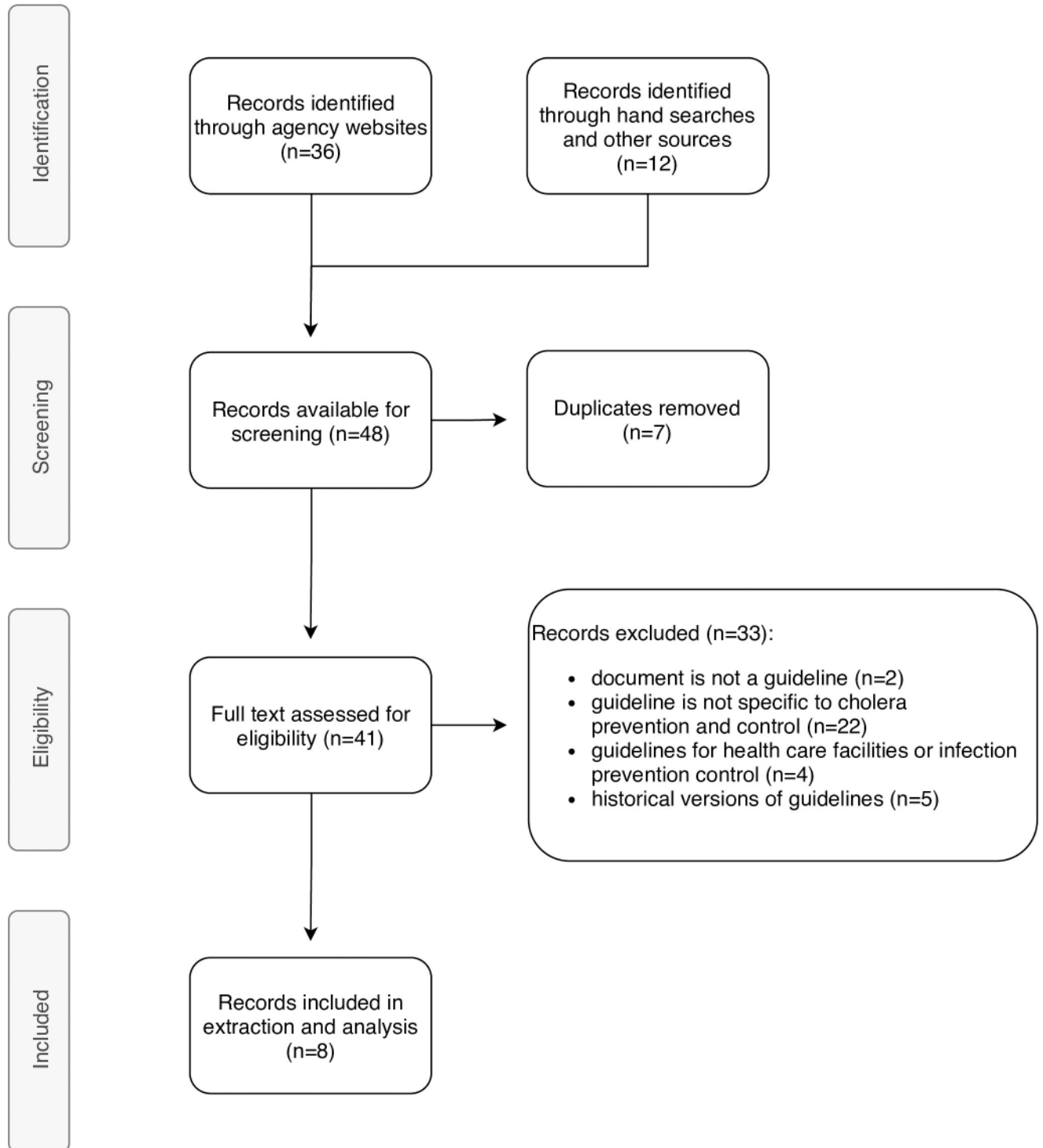


Fig 2. Overview of the search strategy and selection: PRISMA-ScR diagram.

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households and community spaces or dead body management, featured less frequently (n = 10 and n = 7, or 11% and 7% respectively). Interventions such as management of wastewater and faecal sludge, solid waste disposal and fly control, were infrequently mentioned (n = 3, n = 3 and n = 1, 7% combined).

Measuring concordance among guidelines

The interrater agreement among guidelines, as to which WASH interventions they proposed, ranged from -0.14 to 0.36 (Fleiss' Kappa Statistic (κ)), indicating a poor to fair level of agreement among guidelines (Table 3). The mean interrater agreement was slight at 0.14 and overall concordance among guidelines was fair at 0.25.

Identifying consistently recommended WASH interventions

Twenty consistent recommendations (defined as those mentioned by at least seven of the eight guidelines) were identified (Table 4). These interventions fell under seven of the 11 categories

Table 3. Number of recommendations listed by each guideline, classified by WASH intervention category and analysed for concordance among guidelines.

Categories of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions	Total (n)	WHO, 2004	Oxfam, 2012	ACF, 2013	UNICEF, 2013	MSF, 2017	Sphere, 2018	ICDDR'B, 2018	GTFCC, 2019	Fleiss Kappa Statistic (κ) for interrater agreement among guidelines	Key to Fig 3.	
Improving the access to water sources and/or quantity of water	9	3	4	6	6	6	7	4	2	0.19	Slight	1–9
Improving the quality of water: water treatment at source	12	3	5	9	4/1NR	7/1NR	6	5	4	0.30	Fair	10–21
Improving the quality of water: point of use (POU) and safe storage	11	3	6	9	6	7	8	6	7	0.36	Fair	22–32
Improving the access to and use of sanitation facilities and reducing exposure to faeces	13	4	4	3	10	6	10	3	5	0.09	Slight	33–45
Behaviour change interventions to improve personal, domestic and food hygiene practices	18	8	13	12	17	8	11	8	12	0.23	Fair	46–63
Distribution of hygiene materials or non-food items (NFIs)	8	0	6	4	6	4	5	2	2	0.25	Fair	64–71
Promotion or distribution of disinfection and cleaning of households and community spaces and/or distribution of materials	7	1	3NR	2/2NR	4/2NR	4/2NR	1	1	1	0.24	Fair	72–78
Improving dead body management and safe funeral practices	10	4	5/1NR	6	7	8	0	5	8	0.08	Slight	79–88
Improving the management of wastewater and faecal sludge	3	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	0.01	Slight	89–91
Provision of interventions that improve solid waste disposal	3	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	-0.07	Poor	92–94
Use of vector control interventions to reduce flies	1	0	1NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.14	Poor	95
Total number of recommendations listed in each guideline (n)	95	26	51	54	66	53	53	34	42	0.25	Fair	-

NR- Not Recommended by a guideline; “Key to Fig 3.” provides the numbered recommendations to be used with Fig 3; WHO- World Health Organization, MSF- Médecins Sans Frontières, ICDDR'B- International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research Bangladesh, ACF- Action Contre la Faim, UNICEF- United Nations Children's Fund, GTFCC- Global Task Force on Cholera Control

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Table 4. Twenty consistently recommended WASH interventions for cholera prevention and control.

Recommendation	Total (n)	WHO, 2004	Oxfam, 2012	ACF, 2013	UNICEF, 2013	MSF, 2017	Sphere, 2018	ICDDR'B, 2018	GTFCC, 2019	Transmission domain
Improving the access to water sources and/or quantity of water										
Assessment and mapping of existing water sources (i.e. availability, types, access, quantity of water, risks of contamination)	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household/Community
Installation or repair of temporary or permanent improved water sources (e.g. boreholes, protected wells, protected hand pumps, protected springs, water tankers, water distribution systems including taps to households or public spaces and/or protection of the water source)	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	Household/Community
Improving the quality of water: water treatment at source										
A free residual chlorine (FRC) concentration of >0.5mg/l measured at source	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Community
Highly turbid water, at source, should not be chlorinated and filtration, coagulation-flocculation or other pre-treatments should be used to reduce turbidity before treatment	7	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	Community
Bulk or batch chlorination of water sources (e.g. in-line chlorination of water distribution systems, temporary bladders, water tanks and trucking), with dosage determined by jar tests	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	Community
Improving the quality of water: point of use (POU) and safe storage										
Promotion of household water treatment products/technologies	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household
Distribution of household water treatment products/technologies	7	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household
Promotion of cleaning, coverage and/disinfection of safe water storage containers	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	Household
Highly turbid water, at point of use, should not be chlorinated and filtration, coagulation-flocculation or other pre-treatments should be used to reduce turbidity before treatment	7	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household
Monitoring of water quality at the household	7	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household
Behaviour change interventions to improve personal, domestic and food hygiene practices										
Promotion of handwashing after defecation, before eating, before preparing food, before feeding a child, after cleaning a child's faeces and after contact with a cholera case	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household
Promotion of safe water collection, treatment and storage (e.g. for drinking and cooking)	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	Household
Promotion of safe food preparation, cooking and storage (e.g. covering food to avoid flies and contamination, promotion of breastfeeding)	7	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household
Promotion of safe defecation practices (e.g. no open defecation, use of latrines, cleaning of latrines, safe disposal of child faeces)	7	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household/Community
Hygiene promotion through house-to-house visits or community meetings	7	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household/Community
Hygiene promotion and cholera awareness using mass media (e.g. radio, television, SMS, social media)	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household/Community
Distribution of hygiene materials or non-food items (NFIs)										
Distribution of soap to households	7	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household

(Continued)

Table 4. (Continued)

Recommendation	Total (n)	WHO, 2004	Oxfam, 2012	ACF, 2013	UNICEF, 2013	MSF, 2017	Sphere, 2018	ICDDR'B, 2018	GTFCC, 2019	Transmission domain
Installation of handwashing points in public places (e.g. markets, schools, public toilets)	7	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household/Community
Promotion and distribution of disinfection and cleaning of households and community spaces and/or distribution of materials										
Promotion of safe laundry practices, including disinfection of clothes and bedding of cholera cases with chlorine, boiling for 5 minutes or drying in the sun; alternatively burn or bury with the deceased	7	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Household
Improving dead body management and safe funeral practices										
Disinfection of corpses with chlorine, and fill mouth and anus with cotton wool soaked in chlorine	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	Household/Community

✓ - Present in guideline; × - Not found in guideline; “Household” and “Community” denote the two levels of cholera transmission and where WASH interventions would be implemented and used; WHO- World Health Organization, MSF- Médecins Sans Frontières, ICDDR'B- International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research Bangladesh, ACF- Action Contre la Faim, UNICEF- United Nations Children’s Fund, GTFCC- Global Task Force on Cholera Control

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of WASH, and included: improving the access to water sources and/or quantity of water (n = 2); improving the quality of water at source (n = 3); improving the quality of water at point of use (POU) and safe storage (n = 5); behaviour change interventions to improve personal, domestic and food hygiene practices (n = 6); distribution of hygiene materials and non-food items (NFIs) (n = 2); promotion of disinfection or cleaning of households, community spaces and/or distribution of materials (n = 1); and, improving dead body management and safe funeral practices (n = 1). The majority of the consistently recommended interventions (n = 10, 50%) targeted within-household transmission, three targeted community-level transmission (35%) and another seven recommendations targeted both (15%). Additionally, all guidelines recommended that interventions and messages should be adapted to the local context and cultural practices of the population.

Six interventions were explicitly described as not recommended for cholera prevention and control by four organisations [100–102, 104] and all involved the use of chemical products (Table 5). There was clear disagreement and contradictions between the organisations, some of which were based on the lack of available evidence to support interventions, including the provision of disinfection products, chlorine spraying and use of insecticides to control fly populations.

Categorising recommendations to conceptual models of cholera transmission

From the 95 recommendations found across guidelines, 33 (35%) would target within-household transmission, 43 (45%) community-level and 19 (20%) would affect both domains (Table 6). Table 6 also describes how many recommendations each guideline made for within-household or community-level interventions.

A full list of the 95 recommendations, concordance among guidelines and whether an intervention was categorised to target within-household or community-level transmission, is provided in the supplementary materials (S1 Table). Each of the 95 recommendations listed in S1 Table has been mapped to the conceptual framework of cholera transmission in Fig 3 (with the numbers in Table 3 acting as a key to the recommendations), including the theoretical interruption of human-to-human or environment-to-human cholera transmission.

Table 5. WASH interventions not recommended for cholera prevention and control by one or more guidelines.

Recommendation	Total (n)	WHO, 2004	Oxfam, 2012	ACF, 2013	UNICEF, 2013	MSF, 2017	Sphere, 2018	ICDDR'B, 2018	GTFCC, 2019	Transmission domain
Improving the quality of water: water treatment at source										
Chlorination of unimproved water sources (e.g. unprotected wells, unlined wells)	2NR	×	×	×	NR	NR	×	×	×	Community
Promotion and distribution of disinfection and cleaning of households and community spaces and/or distribution of materials										
Disinfection of households with chlorine spraying (especially vomit and faeces)	4NR	×	NR	NR	NR	NR	×	×	×	Household
Disinfection of non-households with chlorine spraying (e.g. in vehicles, marketplaces)	4NR	×	NR	NR	NR	NR	×	×	×	Community
Provision of disinfection materials to households for household cleaning and disinfection (e.g. detergents, 0.5–2% chlorine solution)	1NR	×	NR	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	Household
Improving dead body management and safe funeral practices										
Promotion or provision of hygiene materials to households for safe and hygienic corpse preparation (e.g. detergents, 0.5–2% chlorine solution, body bags)	1NR	✓	NR	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	Household
Use of vector control interventions to reduce flies										
Reduction of fly populations through insecticide spraying in breeding areas	1NR	×	NR	×	×	×	×	×	×	Community

✓ - Present in guideline; × - Not found in guideline; NR—Not recommended; “Household” and “Community” denote the two levels of cholera transmission and where WASH interventions would be implemented and used; WHO- World Health Organization, MSF- Médecins Sans Frontières, ICDDR'B- International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research Bangladesh, ACF- Action Contre la Faim, UNICEF- United Nations Children’s Fund, GTFCC- Global Task Force on Cholera Control

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Discussion

Our scoping review of current international guidelines found that guidelines generally recommend all categories of WASH interventions for cholera prevention and control, with 95 distinct recommendations extracted from the eight included guidelines. The guidelines had poor to fair concordance, and some had considerably fewer recommendations than others. Among the 95 recommendations identified, 20 recommendations were consistently recommended by seven or more guidelines. Overall, the guidelines proposed a balance between interventions

Table 6. Categorisation of WASH recommendations, by each of the eight included guidelines, according to domains of cholera transmission.

Domain of transmission targeted by WASH interventions	Total (n/%)	WHO, 2004 (n/%)	Oxfam, 2012 (n/%)	ACF, 2013 (n/%)	UNICEF, 2013 (n/%)	MSF, 2017 (n/%)	Sphere, 2018 (n/%)	ICDDR'B, 2018 (n/%)	GTFCC, 2019 (n/%)
Within-household	33 (35)	11 (42)	19 (37)	21 (39)	23 (35)	21 (21)	18 (34)	13 (38)	15 (36)
Community-level	43 (45)	7 (27)	19 (37)	21 (39)	27 (41)	20 (38)	24 (45)	10 (30)	13 (31)
Within-household and community-level	19 (20)	8 (31)	13 (25)	12 (22)	16 (24)	12 (23)	11 (21)	11 (32)	14 (33)
Total recommendations	95	26	51	54	66	53	53	34	42

WHO- World Health Organization, MSF- Médecins Sans Frontières, ICDDR'B- International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research Bangladesh, ACF- Action Contre la Faim

UNICEF- United Nations Children’s Fund, GTFCC- Global Task Force on Cholera Control

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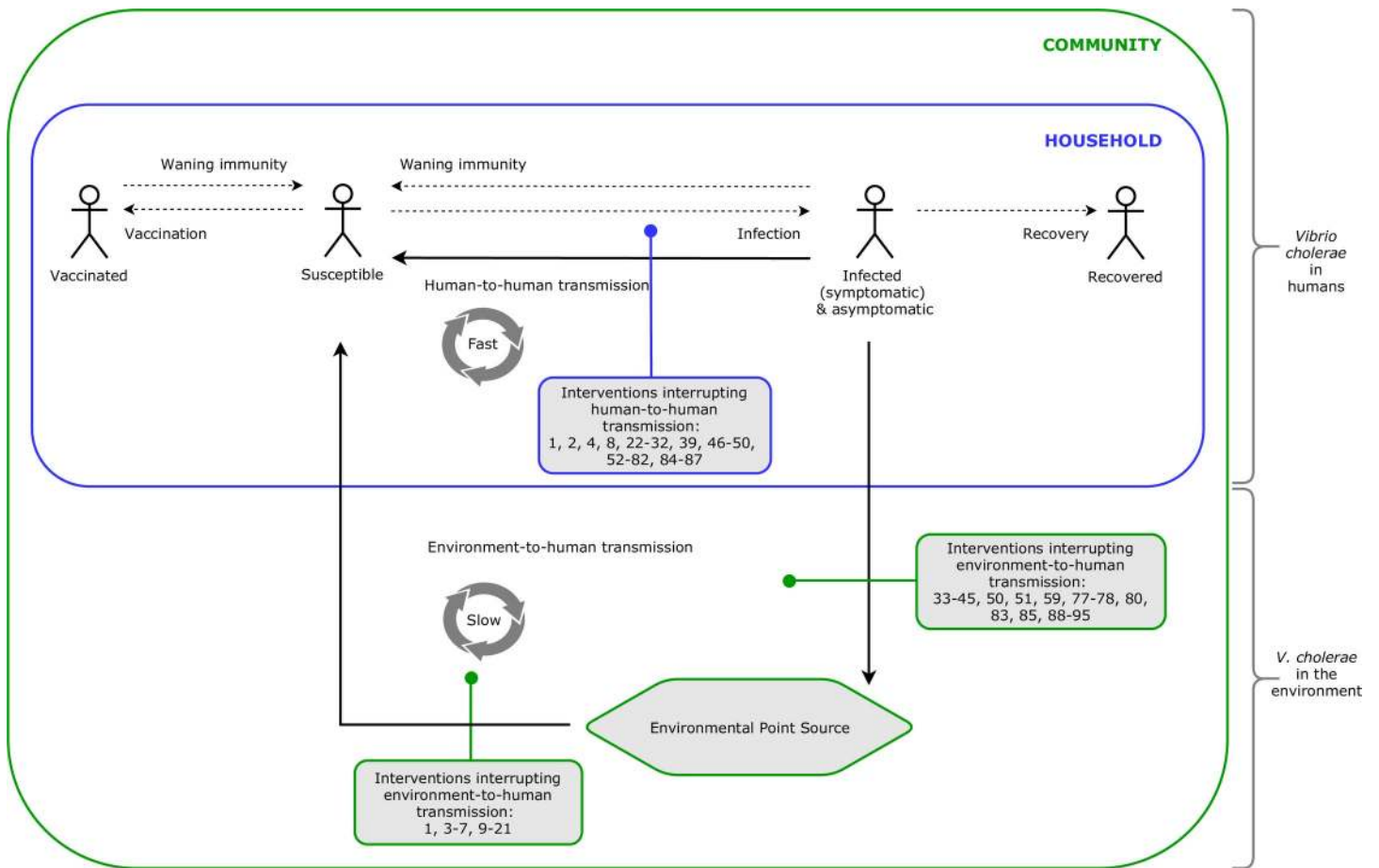


Fig 3. 95 recommended WASH interventions found across eight current international guidelines mapped to the conceptual framework of cholera transmission within the household and at the community-level.

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addressing within-household and community-level transmission of cholera, however, the majority of guidelines focused on community-level interventions. We anticipate that undertaking this scoping review of WASH guidelines for cholera prevention and control has the potential to be a useful tool for both implementing organisations and national governments to further develop and guide response strategies. Particularly as our findings suggest that guidelines, notably those written by multilateral agencies and informing national policy, require more structured alignment, and, in terms of WASH interventions, should consider how interventions effectively reduce transmission pathways, as well as economic and feasibility criteria, when making recommendations for the prevention and control of cholera.

Improvements to personal, domestic and food hygiene, water quantity and quality were the most consistently recommended interventions, many of which targeted within-household transmission of cholera. Accordingly, all, or some subset of, the 20 consistently recommended WASH interventions could be considered as the “minimum standard” interventions that organisations have proposed for effective cholera response programmes. Neither hygiene nor water improvements are new to public health nor to cholera control [1, 70, 108–110], but in addition to controlling cholera outbreaks, these interventions could prevent recurrent epidemics in endemic areas. Additionally, if governments and organisations move away from disease-specific efforts and towards systems strengthening, these interventions may be viewed in terms of their broader effects on WASH-related diseases and other health outcomes [111, 112].

A high number of recommendations does not necessarily render guidelines more useful or more likely to be used. Fewer, more focused recommendations may mitigate the potential for confusion at an operational level and incentivise uptake. To an extent, the low concordance among guidelines observed in this review could indicate the potential difficulty of using the available guidelines, by practitioners and policy makers, to decide which interventions to propose or which guidelines to follow. It may also disincentivise uptake or confuse the prioritisation of interventions among implementers. Only half of the included guidelines explicitly discouraged specific interventions, which in practice may be helpful to concentrate efforts and reduce the range of options considered. On the other hand, interventions that have not been recommended may point to mixed, inconclusive or low-quality evidence. During this review, we did not assess which of the interventions were based on concrete or published evidence. There is a lack of evidence regarding the effectiveness of the interventions across the guidelines, as well as concerns around timeliness, prioritisation of other interventions, cost-effectiveness and potential stigmatisation of the beneficiaries [101, 104]. All of which implies evidence to support the recommendations listed are an area requiring further work.

Effective interventions to reduce within-household transmission

Considering recent evidence on the heightened risk of intra- and interhousehold transmission of cholera, reactive interventions to control and contain cholera outbreaks should take advantage of this clustering by targeting cases, their households and the associated human-to-human transmission pathway [28, 67]. Most recommendations in the included guidelines did address this pathway (35% targeting within-household and 20% targeting both within-household and community-level transmission), and generally reflected new evidence of effective transmission reduction through household-level interventions [44, 47, 49, 63]. However, effective delivery strategies or modalities for implementation of household-level interventions, such as recently introduced case-centred models for the delivery of interventions (i.e. CATIs) or HCF-based strategies for delivery of interventions, were rarely discussed. Limited attention was given to the importance of responding rapidly [44, 113], particularly due to the hyper infective nature of newly shed *V. cholerae* from cholera cases [114] and lower infective dose required for transmission from cases in the first days of bacterial shedding [60], or repeated delivery of interventions [115, 116], which are all important considerations for effective disease reduction.

Behaviour change interventions were among the only recommendations for which the modality of delivery was specified, e.g. “*Hygiene promotion through house-to-house visits or community meetings*” and “*Hygiene promotion and cholera awareness using mass media (e.g. radio, television, SMS and social media)*”. Whilst there is some evidence to support radio as a preferred or trusted communication means in cholera outbreaks [110], guidelines would benefit from more explicitly incorporating the evidence base on the other delivery modalities and platforms available. Behaviour change interventions that were recommended across the guidelines should also consider the limited effect of health education and messaging alone [117–119], and incorporate activities to improve the role of collective or community engagement in response activities [111, 120]. Recommendations should rely on the available evidence base to design context-specific behaviour change interventions, including evidence from non-outbreak settings, that facilitate WASH intervention uptake [121], with an emphasis placed on assessing practices in the population before proposing set strategies, and allowing programmes to adapt and change according to needs.

Available evidence also suggests that case-centred strategies or CATIs, which require targeting fewer people per case averted and delivery of interventions centred to cases, are more cost-

effective and resource-efficient for delivery of interventions [1, 44, 49, 67, 122, 123]. For example, hygiene and health promotion and the distribution of hygiene kits at the point of care have been observed as an effective delivery channel in cholera control [63, 78, 113], and in other disease reduction efforts [124–126], yet recommendations on the location of intervention delivery was either omitted or limited in all eight of the guidelines. Prepositioning of supplies for distribution has also been noted as an important consideration to allow for timely response in case-centred and mass-delivered strategies [110].

Effective interventions to reduce community-level transmission

Cholera affects communities already burdened with a lack of infrastructure, poor health systems and affected by crises. Any global map of poor water and sanitation services, and high levels of poverty and insecurity, is essentially the same as the map of cholera burden [1, 21]. Although models have highlighted within-household and human-to-human transmission as the catalyst in epidemics, interventions that target community-level transmission and the environment-to-human transmission pathways remain important for cholera prevention. Regional resurgences of cholera are a contributing factor to the burden of disease globally [21, 23, 24, 127], with notable high incidence of disease and recurrent outbreaks in the lacustrine areas of East and Central Africa [128–130]. Community-level or mass population strategies in areas such as this may limit the reliance on active case finding or attendance at HCFs required by case-centred approaches, and provide interventions that also target the estimated 40 to 80% of cholera cases which are asymptomatic [19, 131]. Ultimately, the elimination of cholera can only happen by limiting exposure to or reinfection from a contaminated environment for the entire population [1, 64, 108, 132].

Historically, improvements to WASH infrastructure at a population level such as the community-level interventions listed across the included guidelines, have reduced the incidence of cholera, and other diarrhoeal diseases [111, 120, 133–137], and eliminated the disease since the time of John Snow [108, 109, 138]. However, guidelines reviewed offered little specificity on the standards that should be attained for these WASH interventions. For example, water quality at source is reliant on meeting minimum quality standards such as “A free residual chlorine concentration of >0.5 mg/l measured at source” and “A turbidity less than 5 NTU at the water source, up to 20 NTU acceptable” [139]. However, guidelines did not consistently state specific corresponding standards for other WASH interventions such as water availability. Given evidence that limited hours of water availability during the day [140], distance and time needed to fetch water [111, 141] all affect health and water-use practices negatively, standards for water availability, and other WASH interventions, should be further specified across their included recommendations. By contrast, levels and standards of WASH service provision (e.g. ‘limited’, ‘basic’, ‘safely managed’) are more explicitly stated in the SDG indicators and targets [142–146]. The current recommendations in the guidelines to reduce community-level transmission may be more aligned to the first phases of an outbreak whereas the SDG-type standards for these interventions would be required for the longer-term strategy for prevention of outbreaks. Regardless, all recommendations for both community-level and within-household interventions for the prevention or control of cholera require further alignment to national and international targets for WASH service delivery.

Limitations

Our review only included current, international and accessible guidelines for the prevention and control of cholera. This may have affected how many recommendations were found and the review will have excluded any context specific or more detailed interventions from national

guidelines and other sources. The review also does not systematically address the level of evidence supporting the different recommendations, and does not factor in which interventions would be more effective at reducing transmission than others.

In this review, we have considered the risk of transmission within two domains: within-household and at the community-level. Although the separation of household and community is potentially more intuitive for practitioners and policymakers to understand and use, the conceptual cholera transmission framework may diminish the observed overlap of household and community-level transmission and the associated human-to-human and environment-to-human transmission pathways. Neither domains nor pathways of transmission are dichotomous and, aside from interpersonal contact, there is a close association of the risk factors among levels. Human-to-human transmission, or interpersonal contact between infected and susceptible cases, will also occur outside of the household (e.g. in mass gatherings, community places) [28]. Additionally, regular cholera outbreaks in endemic settings may be associated with seasonal climatic patterns (e.g. temperature and humidity) [147, 148], and epidemic cholera is often triggered by weather conditions [149], such that it changes households' behaviours (e.g. water collection practices) and interaction with the aquatic environment which in turn increases the risk of community-level environment-to-human transmission [25].

Concordance or consistency of recommendations is not necessarily a measure of guideline quality, but rather of how much agreement there is among guidelines. Concordance scores may simply reflect a lack of detail or prioritisation of certain service areas, rather than explicit decisions to include specific interventions. Nevertheless, the less agreement, the more potential there is for inappropriate interventions or conflicted decision-making among national governments and responding organisations, and the more likely it is that evidence has not been considered systematically when developing guidelines [93, 150], suggesting a need for greater scientific and policy collaboration among organisations.

None of the guidelines explicitly stated their process for guideline development such as using the GRADE system [151, 152] or other recommended methods [93, 150, 153, 154] to determine the quality of evidence for each recommendation. Any new development of guidelines should either use and adhere to these recommended processes to strengthen their quality and use, or clearly describe their methods. Additionally, as the objectives of this review did not include an assessment of guideline quality, readers may come away not understanding guideline quality or which, if any, of these guidelines should be considered in cholera programmes. However, the review was not intended to make this decision as we are unable to take into account the specific mission or mandate of each author organisation, which may affect the priority given to different types of intervention or indeed WASH as a whole.

Conclusions and recommendations

The Global Roadmap for Cholera Elimination by 2030 has focused attention on current efforts to prevent and control cholera [68], and highlighted the need for clear, consistent and evidence-based guidelines. A number of international guidelines for cholera prevention and control are in current use; however, the concordance among the WASH recommendations in these guidelines was relatively low. Overall, the guidelines did propose a balance of interventions to reduce within-household and community-level transmission. Interventions to reduce within-household transmission were consistently proposed and could be a minimum package of interventions to address outbreak control. Interventions to reduce community-level transmission tended to interrupt transmission between a contaminated environment and susceptible individuals or contamination of the environment by cases, but did not often specify the level of service that should be provided to reduce transmission. Guidelines should more

explicitly consider strength of evidence, efficiency and feasibility criteria when recommending different candidate WASH interventions.

No single guideline included all recommendations or collated all available guidance. Interpretation of the guidelines may be difficult particularly where recommendations are omitted or contradict one another. Based on this review, we make five recommendations to strengthen the development of future guidelines for cholera prevention and control:

- Considering the different phases of cholera outbreaks, WASH interventions should target human-to-human transmission within the household and at the community-level for outbreak control, and environment-to-human transmission at a community-level for cholera prevention in recurrent settings and areas where reinfection during outbreaks is likely;
- Limiting the number of guidelines available and compiling fewer, more focused recommendations in guidelines so as to mitigate the potential for confusion at an operational level and incentivise uptake;
- Providing greater specificity in the language used in recommendations, e.g. specifying the timing of response, coverage required, minimum levels of service and modality of delivery (e.g. location, population group);
- Publishing or improving access to programme evaluations and practice literature to strengthen the evidence base for guideline development, and to support national cholera control plans as part of the Global Roadmap for Cholera Elimination by 2030;
- Standardising approaches in guideline development to consider the evidence base, from studies, programme evaluations or models, when deciding which interventions to recommend.

Supporting information

S1 Table. All recommendations found across guidelines.

(DOCX)

S1 Appendix. Search strategy and resources searched.

(DOCX)

S2 Appendix. Search terms.

(DOCX)

S3 Appendix. Excluded guidelines.

(DOCX)

S4 Appendix. PRISMA-ScR checklist.

(DOCX)

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