

Health Impact of Household Waste Burning in Khartoum State, Sudan [Letter]

Elanda Fikri ¹, Fahmi Hafid ², Heru Santoso Wahito Nugroho ³

¹Department of Environmental Health, Poltekkes Kemenkes Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia; ²Department of Nutrition Poltekkes Kemenkes Palu, Palu, Indonesia; ³Center of Excellence of Community Empowerment in Health, Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya, Surabaya, Indonesia

Correspondence: Elanda Fikri, Email elandafikri@yahoo.com

Dear editor

We were very impressed with the article entitled “Health Impact of Household Waste Burning in Khartoum State, Sudan”. The results of this research have advantages, namely: 1) Based on an online community with a large sample so that the range of generalization is wider; 2) analyze the influence of multiple factors that contribute to waste burning, so as to obtain a more comprehensive insight; 3) using a geographic information system (GIS), so that risk factors can be mapped properly; 4) provide a better understanding of the health impacts of burning household waste; 5) become the basis for recommendations for stakeholders and the community to improve public safety and a good quality of life.¹

However, we have also discovered several limitations that need to be corrected in the future, namely: 1) Not identifying the composition of household waste that is burned, so that we do not gain an in-depth understanding of the health risks caused by burning waste; 2) there is no direct measurement of pollutants, so detailed information about health impact specifications is not obtained; 3) does not consider other factors that influence waste burning behavior such as: cultural, social and economic.

To obtain better results, we recommend that further research be carried out by: 1) Analysis of the composition of burned household waste, in order to obtain a deeper understanding of specific health risks; 2) Direct measurement of air pollutants around waste burning sites, so as to obtain a more accurate understanding of the health impacts that occur;² 3) consider other factors such as: cultural, social, economic and others, so as to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that encourage waste burning behavior.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this communication.

References

1. Waleed Makki H, Waleed Makki H, Mohamed TSA, et al. Health impact of household Waste Burning in Khartoum State, Sudan. *Risk Manag Healthc Policy*. 2023;16:1297–1307. doi:10.2147/RMHP.S395694
2. Fix GM, Kim B, Ruben MA, McCullough MB. Direct observation methods: a practical guide for health researchers. *PEC Innovation*. 2022;1:1–7. doi:10.1016/j.pecinn.2022.100036

Dove Medical Press encourages responsible, free and frank academic debate. The content of the Risk Management and Healthcare Policy 'letters to the editor' section does not necessarily represent the views of Dove Medical Press, its officers, agents, employees, related entities or the Risk Management and Healthcare Policy editors. While all reasonable steps have been taken to confirm the content of each letter, Dove Medical Press accepts no liability in respect of the content of any letter, nor is it responsible for the content and accuracy of any letter to the editor.

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy

Dovepress

Publish your work in this journal

Risk Management and Healthcare Policy is an international, peer-reviewed, open access journal focusing on all aspects of public health, policy, and preventative measures to promote good health and improve morbidity and mortality in the population. The journal welcomes submitted papers covering original research, basic science, clinical & epidemiological studies, reviews and evaluations, guidelines, expert opinion and commentary, case reports and extended reports. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/risk-management-and-healthcare-policy-journal>

<https://doi.org/10.2147/RMHP.S446639>