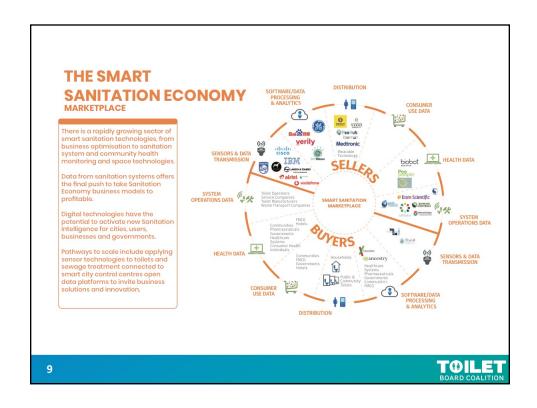
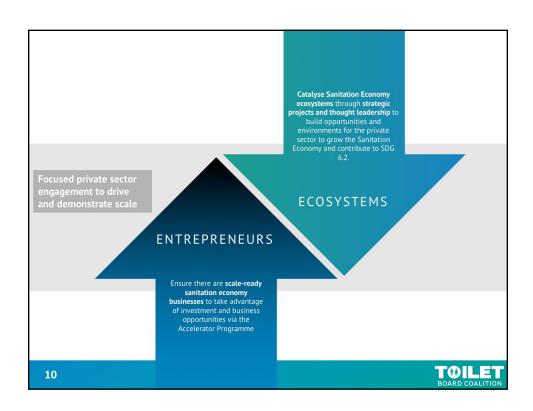
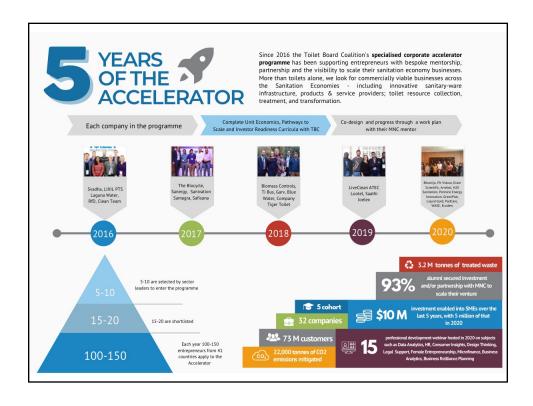


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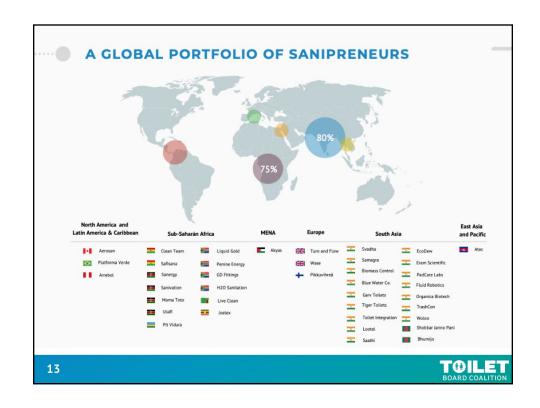


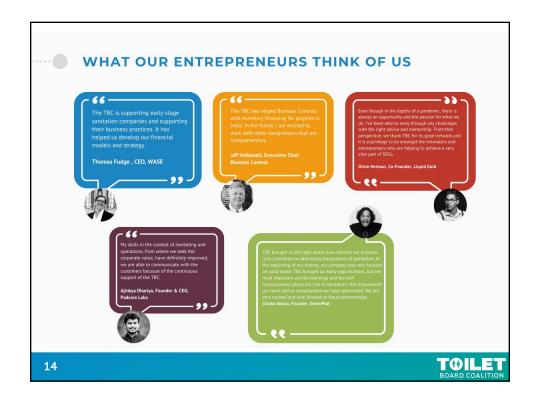




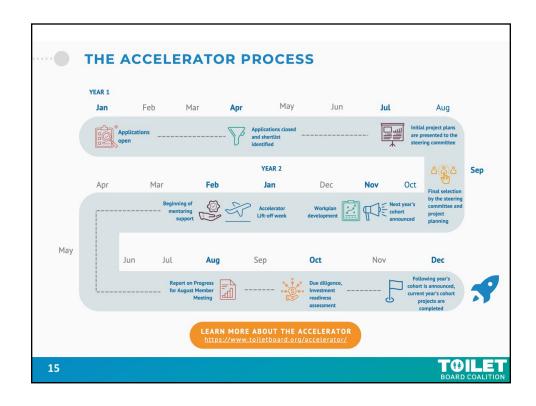


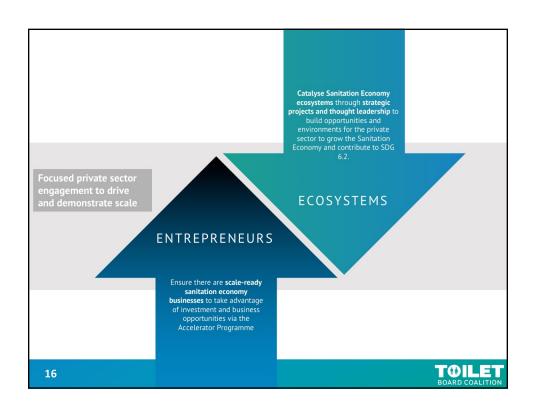
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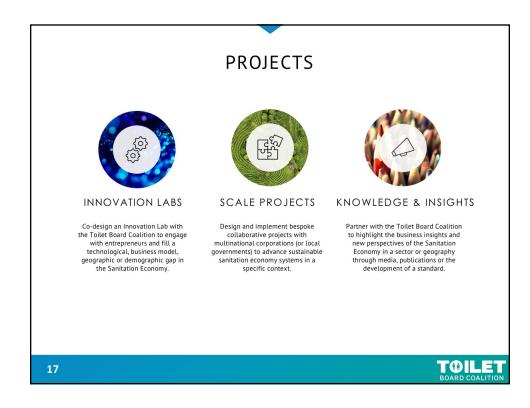


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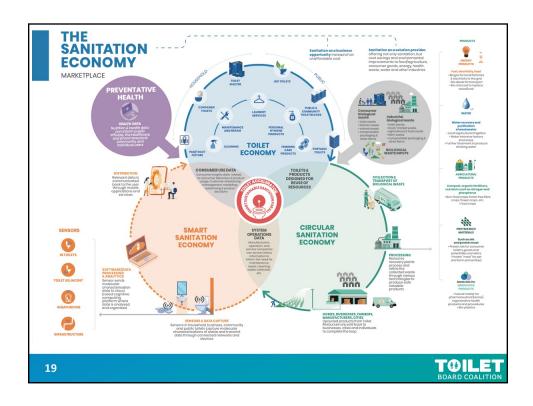




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SMART SANITATION & PUBLIC HEALTH ROUNDTABLE

The TBC is primarily focused on understanding the potential of these use cases to shift the economics of sustainable sanitation provision to those without.

Related 2025 Learning Goals

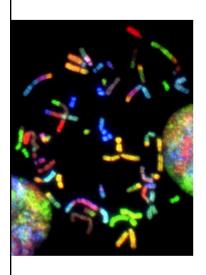
- Identify how sanitation systems can safely generate data which can inform individual and community-scale preventative health interventions.
- Through development of a clear business case, stimulate increased innovation and adoption of digital applications for preventative health via sanitation.
- Stimulate new industries / service providers to enable digital health applications via sanitation



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TOILET

SMART SANITATION & PUBLIC HEALTH CRASH COURSE



Health Data + Smart Sanitation: The Big Picture:

Humans produce an abundant, diverse and consistently available health data resource every single day through their feces and urine. Toilets and the systems they are connected to have the opportunity to transform this data into a highly valuable resource.

Big Data Opportunity

To put this into perspective, if all 7 billion people on earth contributed just one health data point per day per year that would yield a database with two trillion five hundred fifty-five billion data points.

3 Components to the Big Picture

- Hardware (sensors and other detection/sampling)
- Software (data processing & analytics)
- Distribution (physical & mobile connections)

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HOW MIGHT THE PIECES FIT TOGETHER?

COLLECTIVE POPULATION MONITORING

Data source: public restrooms, sewage systems, wastewater treatment plants Technological dependency: smart sensors placed into sewage systems that can provide rapid data collection and analysis of a predetermined set of indicators

Potential use case: The seasonal flu vaccine is developed each year based on research conducted in collaboration with the WHO about which strains of the influenza virus are likely to be most common that year. Monitoring several sources of public sewage data for virus strains would provide a strong source of this data to inform development of more effective vaccines.



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HOW MIGHT THE PIECES FIT TOGETHER?

DE-IDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL & POPULATION MONITORING

Data source: residential or public toilets or sensors

Technological dependency: smart toilets or smart sensors placed into toilets that can provide rapid data collection and analysis of a predetermined set of indicators, but do not identify individual users.

Potential use case 1: Thousands of smart toilets are installed in a community in a developing country suffering from a vitamin C deficiency. A public health organization implements measures to combat this deficiency, and progress is efficiently tracked via vitamin C measurements collected from the toilets—instead of frequent individual checkups which can be costly and culturally difficult.

Potential use case 2: A pharmaceutical company is seeking to develop a new drug. They are seeking to expand the number of individuals participating in their research and to expand the number of data points they collect. They now can dramatically scale up and remotely collect the data through a network of smart toilets that contain a customized sensor that screens for specific information that they designate.

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HOW MIGHT THE PIECES FIT TOGETHER?

IDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL MONITORING

Data source: residential toilets or sensors

Technological dependency: smart toilets or sensors placed into toilets that can provide rapid data collection and analysis of a predetermined set of indicators, that can combine with external information about each individual user

Potential use case 1: Doctor prescribes a smart sensor that a diabetic patient is to place in his/her toilet. Sensor measures glucose levels in urine each time patient uses the bathroom. Sensor is connected to mobile devices: can send alerts to patient's phone, can send individual data points back to doctor so doctor can monitor patient's progress in real time and identify trends.

Potential use case 2: Doctor prescribes a smart sensor that a patient is to place in his/her toilet that screens for biomarkers for genetically predispositions. Sensor is connected to mobile devices: and can send alerts to patient's phone, can send individual data points back to doctor so doctor can monitor patient's progress in real time and identify trends.

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