

Sent: Friday, June 29, 2001 1:19 PM
Subject: 2,000,000 CHILDREN DIE PER YEAR--HERE!

Dear Aquathin Dealer On-Line;

It is very sad to read the statistics below. I urge you to reprint this article for each of your staff to include in the materials they share with prospective clients. What truly makes this industry enjoyable to work in today is the honest and forthright information that is coming available. Authorities regrettably adopted ostrich approaches 20 years ago when confronted with questions relating to water concerns.

Warmest regards to all,

FOR THE BEST TASTE IN LIFE
Think Aquathin..AquathinK !!
Celebrating our 21th birthday in 2001 !!!
(visit the allnew <http://www.aquathin.com>)

"Alfie"
Alfred J. Lipshultz, President

P.S. When responding please continue 'REPLY' to include all previous correspondences on this subject.

Technology - 6/29/2001 10:50:53 AM

Hike in water-linked health risks predicted

WASHINGTON — Researchers from the American Academy of Microbiology say water-associated health risks will increase unless capture-and-count microbial water test methods are replaced with new technologies.

In a report on research sponsored by the EPA, the Food and Drug Administration and other entities, Joan B. Rose and D. Jay Grimes outline new tools and strategies: gene probes, genotyping, antibody and polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

They point out that current "indicator" bacteria testing cannot detect viruses such as Hepatitis A or E, Coxsackie, Adenoviruses, Norwalk viruses, indigenous pathogenic bacteria like *Helicobacter* and parasites like *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*.

According to the authors, enteric waterborne diseases not identifiable by standard testing practices kill as many as 2 million children annually.

"There are as-yet-unidentified microbes that have been suspected to cause human disease, but for which culturing methods have not yet been developed," researchers wrote.

They recommend that professional associations and scientific societies train policy-makers on the new technologies; that communication between scientists and decision-makers be improved; that international collaboration be encouraged; a "Gold" standard be established; and data-gathering and reporting methods be developed.

They also identify targets for educational initiatives.

The report includes a thumbnail evaluation of the tools, including promising but not-yet-available gene chip and solid-state biochip techniques.

The report is available at asmua.org/acasrc/aca1.htm.