



SCENARIOS

SCENARIO 1: FLU VIRUS IN A DOCTOR'S CLINIC

A person is sick with the flu and goes to see the doctor. Whilst sitting in the waiting room of the clinic, the person coughs a lot but does not cover their mouth or nose. Three other patients are sitting in the waiting room. One patient is sitting in the chair next to them. Two doctors, a nurse, and a receptionist work at the clinic.

a) What is the hazard, and what are the potential adverse health outcomes from this hazard?

b) Identify the possible sources, pathways, and receptors. Draw a diagram to help with this..

c) List a minimum of two actions that can be taken to the break the link using the SPR model.

SCENARIO 2: HAY FEVER DURING GRASS POLLEN SEASON

Aadesh walks through a grassy field on his way to school with his friends every morning. It is June, and the grass in the field is releasing pollen. The pollen count for the next week is high. Aadesh suffers from hay fever and has asthma. Grass pollen will cause symptoms such as itchy eyes, runny nose, and wheezing.

a) What is the hazard, and what are the potential adverse health outcomes from this hazard?

b) Identify the possible sources, pathways, and receptors. Draw a diagram to help with this.

c) List a minimum of two actions that can be taken to break the link using the SPR model.



SCENARIO 3: FUNGAL SPORES IN A DAMP HOUSE

There has been a record amount of rain over autumn with some minor flooding. The Smith family live in a house that has had some flooding in the hall and downstairs toilet. The water has gone, but the floor and walls are damp. Due to the warm and moist environment, brown and black mould has started to grow on the walls and release spores. There are five people living in the house: two parents and three children. One of the children has asthma.

a) What is the hazard, and what are the potential adverse health outcomes from this hazard?

b) Identify the possible sources, pathways, and receptors. Draw a diagram to help with this.

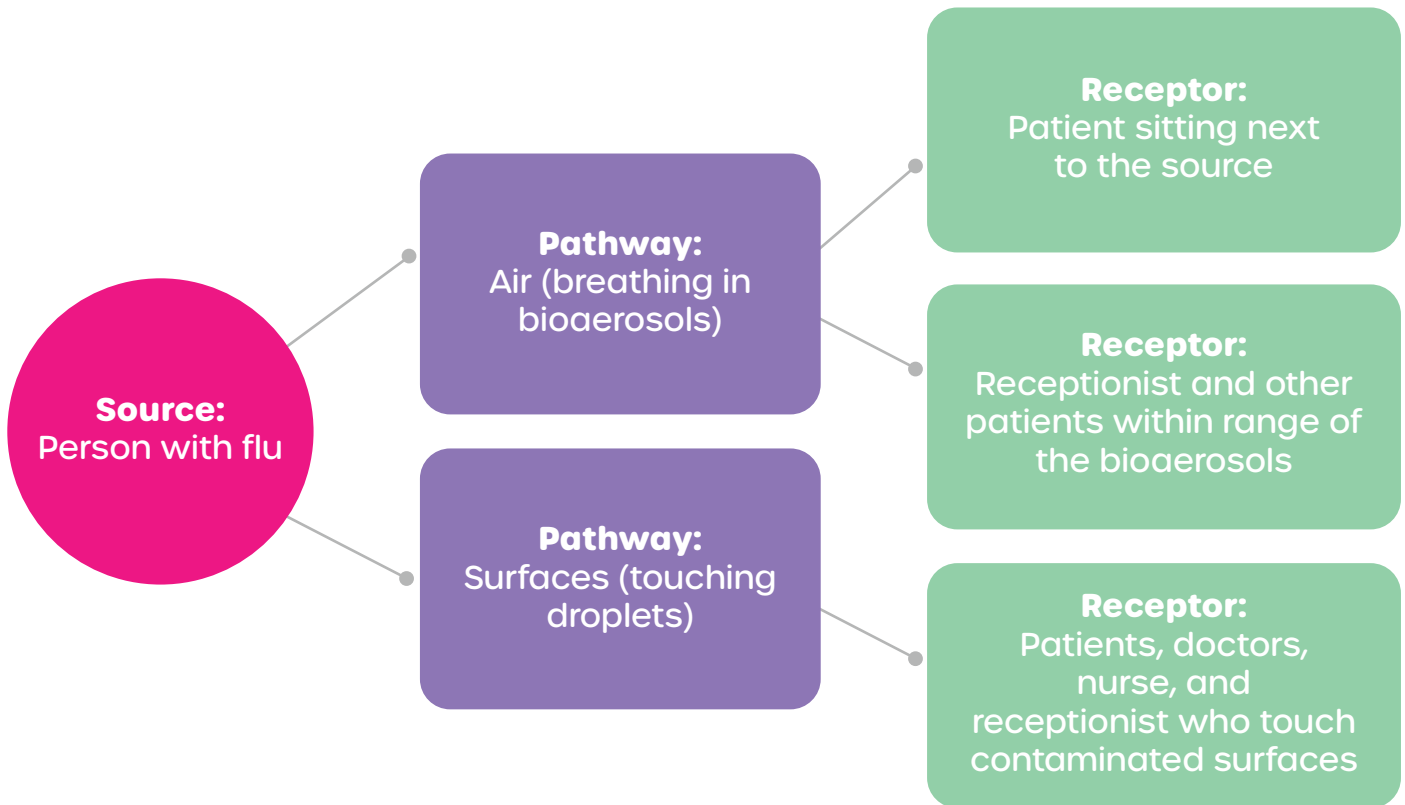
c) List a minimum of two actions that can be taken to break the link using the SPR model.



ANSWERS

SCENARIO 1

- a) Identify the possible adverse health outcome(s): Infection
b) Identify the possible sources, pathways, and receptors.



- c) List a minimum of two actions that can be taken to the break the link using the SPR model

Remove source:

- Ask patients with flu **not to visit the surgery** unless absolutely necessary.
- Ask patients to **wear a face mask/covering**.
- Put up signs asking people to cover their mouth and nose when coughing/sneezing (i.e., 'Catch It, Kill It, Bin It').

Remove pathway:

- Ask patients to **wear a face mask/covering**.
- Position chairs so **patients do not sit too closely** to one another.
- **Clean surfaces** frequently.
- Ask everyone to **wash/sanitise their hands** frequently or provide hand sanitiser.

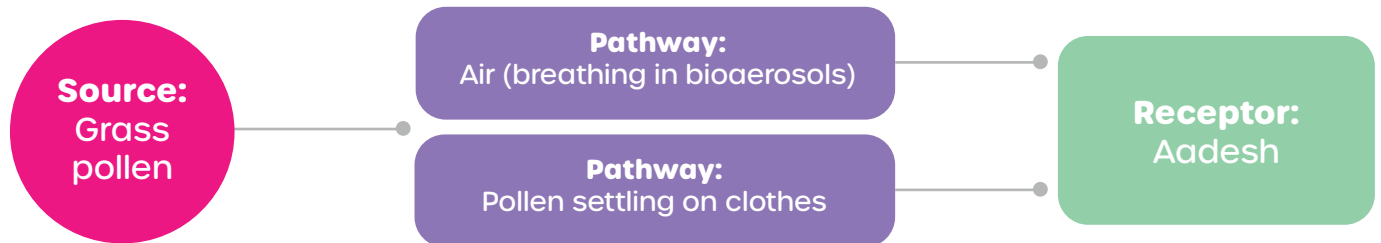
Remove receptor:

- **Positions chairs** so patients are more than 2 m away from one another.

ANSWERS

SCENARIO 2

- a) Identify the possible adverse health outcome(s): **Allergy**
b) Identify the possible sources, pathways, and receptors.



- c) List a minimum of two actions that can be taken to break the link using the SPR model

Remove source:

- Choose a different route to school
- Take public transport to school instead of walking

Remove receptor:

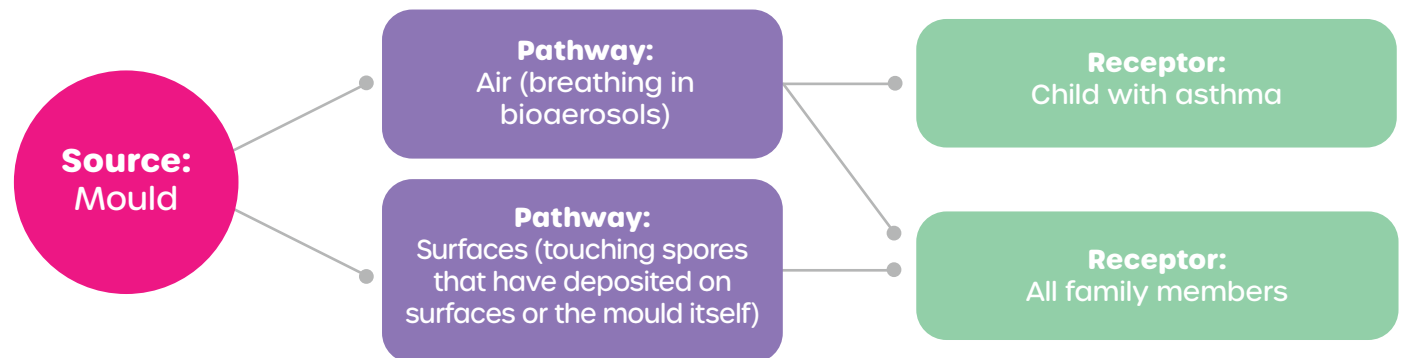
- Choose a different route to school

Remove pathway:

- Close windows at school/home/place of work if pollen count is high
- Change clothes, if possible
- Wear a mask

SCENARIO 3

- a) Identify the possible adverse health outcome(s): **Infection, allergy, sensitisation**
b) Identify the possible sources, pathways, and receptors.



- c) List a minimum of two actions that can be taken to break the link using the SPR model

Remove source:

- Remove/clean up mould
- Prevent flooding

Remove receptor:

- Leave house/stay somewhere else whilst the mould is being removed

Remove pathway:

- Open windows to increase ventilation
- Clean surfaces