Methods The analysis is based upon structured interviews conducted on a multi-district sample of 240 retailers/service providers and around 1500 households across UP. The data collected is then triangulated with other sources of data available for UP, collected within the reference period of 2008–2010. The location of retailers and service providers were then mapped to analyse the geographic spread and thus accessibility. This data are also supplemented with qualitative assessment of existing practices related to management of childhood diarrhoea.

Results and Conclusion Triangulation of data suggests that the following bottlenecks contribute to low ORS/Zinc use:
- Low awareness and perceived efficacy of ORS and Zinc for management of childhood diarrhoea both among service providers and end-users
- Erratic availability of ORS and Zinc in public-health facilities
- Geographic clustering of retailers/sources of ORS and Zinc
- Financial constraints of beneficiaries

Results
- Geographic regions with climates that are favourable to dengue transmission could expand to include large population centres in a number of currently dengue-free regions in Australia and reduce blood supply across several states.

Conclusion
- Without significant global greenhouse gas reduction, there could be an eightfold increase in the number of people living in dengue prone regions in Australia by the end of the century. Similar impacts will be experienced elsewhere and for other vector-borne diseases, with regions currently on the margins of transmission zones most affected. Globally, climate change is likely to compound existing problems of blood safety and supply in already endemic areas and cause future shortages in fresh blood products through its impact on transmission of vector-borne disease.