

The role of the Ministry of Health in providing safe drinking water and health services to the population of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Objectives at the current stage of development of public health

- o provision of sanitary - epidemiological welfare of the population;
- o prevention of infectious diseases;
- o prevention of non- transmissible diseases;
- o reducing the impact of risk factors on the human body.

Development Priorities

- ▶ Objectives at the current stage of development of public health
- ▶ Socio-economic changes in our country has steadily led to the reform of the health system, including the Sanitary Epidemiological Service. Currently, this reform is carried out intensively.
- ▶ This work includes such key priorities as:
 - ▶ - Solution of issues of public health,
 - ▶ - Solution of environmental issues for the people
 - ▶ - Promoting healthy lifestyles, environmental and sanitary knowledge, prevention of diseases of infectious and non-infectious character.

Hygienic supervision of water

- ▶ **Objective:** Provision of people with safe drinking water, with good quality and in sufficient quantities remains a crucial component of the sanitary inspectors of environmental hygiene.
- ▶ **Goals:**
- ▶ organization and surveillance of the systems of domestic water supply all over its supply system;
- ▶ analysis of the status of sources of drinking-utility and drinking water supply in accordance with the regulations;
- ▶ development of recommendations for the prevention or elimination of the negative impact on public health identifying possible sources of contamination;
- ▶ information support on public health surveillance in the protection of sources and systems of domestic water supply

Hygienic supervision of water (cont.)

- System of water supply only meets hygiene requirements and ensures the preservation of public health, provided that it is not conducive to the development of diseases of infectious and noninfectious nature and supplies water to the population, which has such organoleptic properties that favor its use for drinking and domestic use.
- Centralized water supply can dramatically raise the level of health culture of the population, reducing the incidence only when there is a system of an uninterrupted supply of sufficient safe drinking water. Violation of certain sanitary rules as in the organization of water supply and the water supply system in operation entails health trouble, till disasters, associated with the occurrence of epidemic outbreaks.
- The most massive violations and violations with severe consequences of public health are associated with the ability to transfer water pathogens of intestinal infectious diseases.

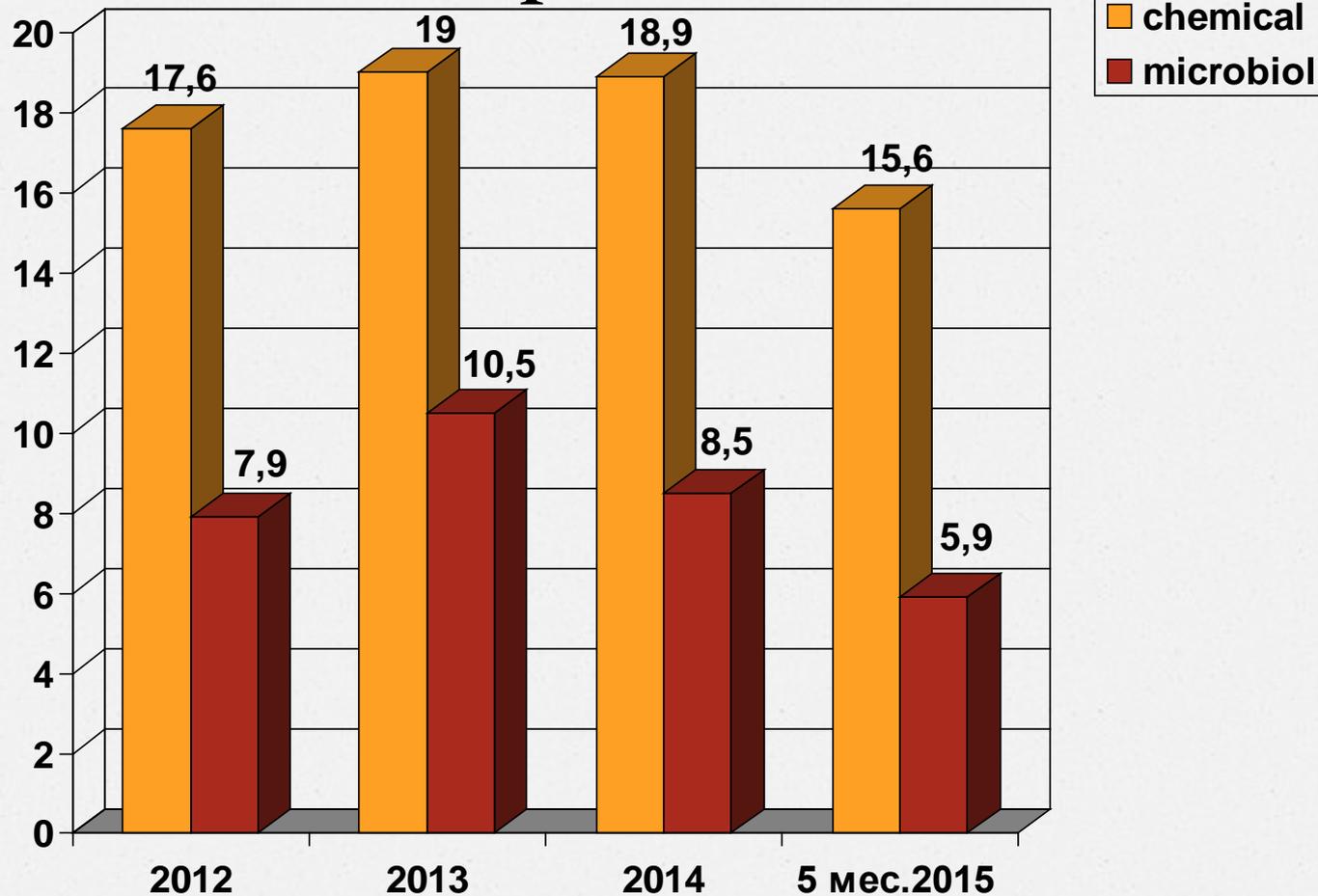
The development of drinking water supply in the Republic

- o It characterized as follows: all cities, towns' settlements and district centers (268) and 9061 rural settlements out of 11844 are provided by a centralized drinking water supply.
- o Coverage of the population with centralized water supply is more than 82%, including the rural population - more than 75%. ? Specific water consumption per 1 inhabitant of the country makes 109 liters per day, including 150 liters in urban areas, while in rural areas it is 75 liters per day.
- o At the same time, **about 5 million** of people are not provided with centralized water supply networks and have to use drinking water from springs, rivers, canals, or use the brought water.

Monitoring of water reservoirs

- According to the Sanitary Epidemiological Service of the Republic, at the annual quality control of water reservoirs in the 18 - 19% of the samples one can observe non compliance of sanitary requirements on chemicals and 9 - 10% of the samples for bacteriological parameters. At the same time, the highest rates of contamination of public water bodies on the results of chemical research are observed in Surkhandarya - 33.7%, Bukhara - 37.9% regions, in the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 39.2% and in Tashkent city - 44.3%. Bacteriological contamination of the largest reservoirs of water was observed in Tashkent city - 51.6%, Navoi - 20.5% and the Republic of Karakalpakstan - 33.4%.

% of non compliance of the water quality of water bodies used by the public



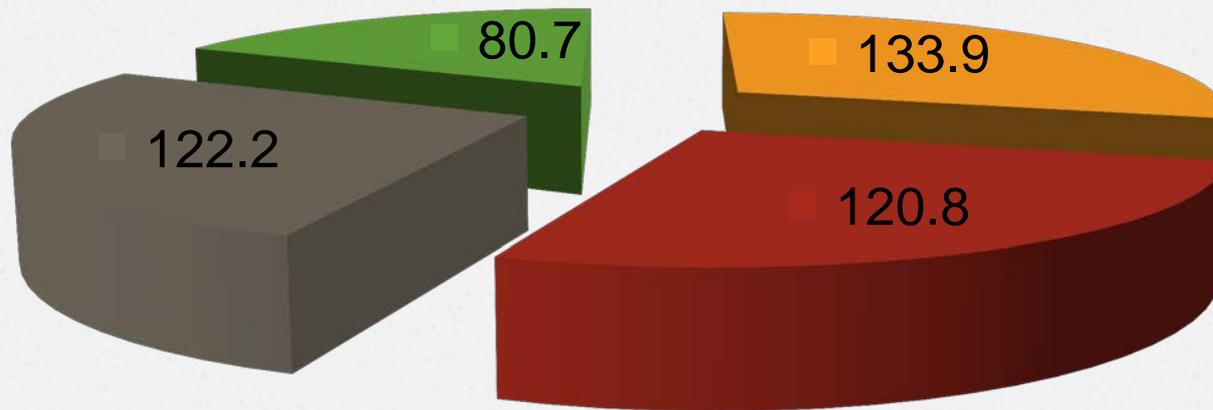
Preventive measures

- o In accordance with the directives, recording of infectious and parasitic diseases have been introduced in the Republic for the purpose of analyzing the epidemiological situation of infectious diseases.

Surveillance of disease

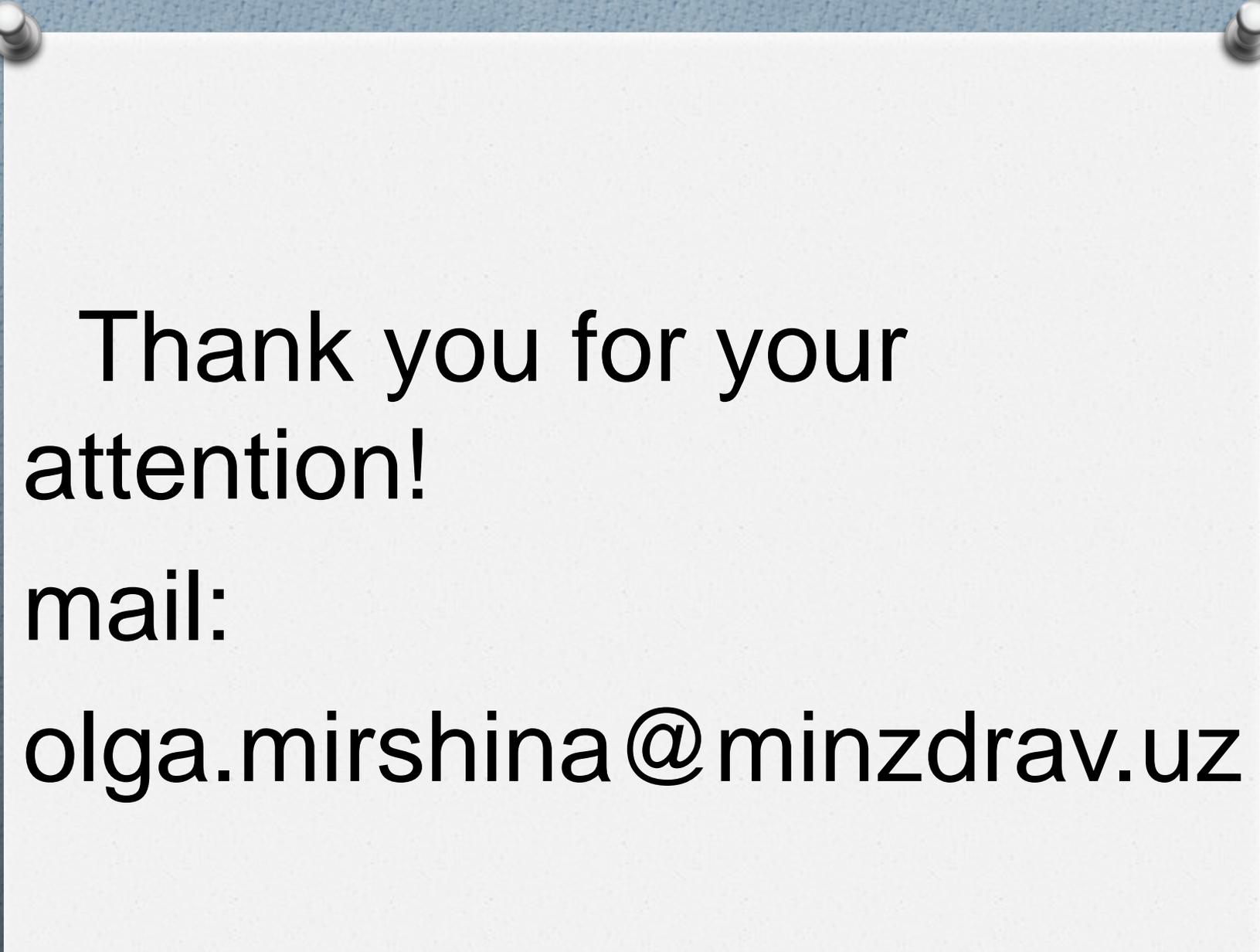
- Prevention of typhoid and paratyphoid diseases is one of the main directions of the health care system.
- Due to its geographic location and the predominance of hot climate in Uzbekistan the problem of intestinal infections has always been one of the most actual issues: typhoid, paratyphoid diseases (TPD), Salmonella infections and diarrheal diseases (DD).
- Seasonality under these infections has a distinct character, with the highest registration of cases during the summer season.
- The leading factor in the transmission of the TPD is water, which accounts for more than 60.0%, food factor - 9.3%, the contact-household - 5.6%.
- Major prospective and established factors of disease transmission with paratyphoids: Food - 60%, water - 18%.
- In the summer months, the incidence of infections salmonella reaches its maximum. The incidence of dysentery varies between 10,3-26,1 100 thousand people. At the same time acute intestinal infection range from 129.1 to 263.7 per 100 thousand people.

The dynamics of the incidence of acute intestinal infections in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period from 2007 to 2010 (100 thousand. Population)



o Conclusion:

Addressing the monitoring issues, including standardization and definition of quality criteria for drinking water still remains actual due to the growing scarcity of water resources, deterioration of their quality, degradation of water sources and difficult ecological situation in the republic.



Thank you for your
attention!

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