

Surveillance and reducing of Water related Diseases in the Republic of Moldova

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Water and Health



Target area – reducing of water related diseases



- Established 3 targets:
- To have a functional Integrated information System of non-communicable Diseases, including WRD (fluorosis, anaemia, etc.) by 2015.
- To maintain a zero level of incidence of primary WR infectious diseases (cholera and typhoid) by 2020,
- To reduce by 20% the incidence of viral hepatitis A and shigelloses by 2020.
- In additional, to strength surveillance system on secondary WRD – legionelosis, giardiasis, criptosporidiasis

Target area – reducing of water related diseases



- A functional information System of infectious diseases in place, each with medical institution has on-line access using a special password,
- At NCPH established a division on monitoring of alerts and PH emergencies, which is functional 24/7, and produced daily and weekly reports on country situation, according to IHR implementation Plan,
- An information System on NCD it's under development, is piloting in 4 territories, next step – introducing of patient electronic form.

Target area – reducing of water related diseases



- Achieved by 2012, compared with 2005:
 - no outbreaks of WRD,
 - 4 times reduction of shigelloses,
 - 140 times reduction of viral hepatitis A,
 - In 2012 MDA introduced vaccination against rotaviral infection, after introduction decreased by 80% incidence in age group <5 years.
 - Improved monitoring system on water quality of surface, underground and drinking waters on microbial parameters

Target area – reducing of water related diseases - tools



- National policy documents: Law 10/2009 on public health surveillance, Sanitary norms on DWQ, GD 934/2007:
- WHO Guiding documents:
 - Guidelines on DWQ, 2011,
 - Technical guidance on WRD surveillance,
 - Policy guidance on WRD surveillance,
 - IHR, 2005

Incidence of primary Water related diseases



	Incidence per 100 thousand			Number of outbreaks		
	Baseline (2005)	Intermediate value (2009)	Current value (2012)	Baseline (2005)	Intermediate value (2009)	Current value (2012)
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery/shigellosis	54.19	16.13	13	0	0	0
EHEC ^a	0	0		0	0	
VH A	30.7	1	0.22	0	0	0
Typh. fever	0.06	0	0	0	0	0

the incidence of EHEC are not registered separately, together with all acute intestinal infections of known etiology, the incidence of which was in 2005 127.7 cases per 100 thousand, in 2009 - 201.44 cases, in 2012 - 153 cases.

Establishing of Clearing House – Information Centre for the Protocol



- The Protocol stipulate, that Each Party shall ensure that public authorities, in response to a request for other information relevant to the implementation of this Protocol, make such information available within a reasonable time to the public, within the framework of national legislation,
- The relevant target (target group 20) in the Order No. 91/704 suggests that this Clearing House should be established under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health (or it's subordinated authority).
- Cooperation will be assured with other project on-going in the Republic of Moldova, including Aarhus Centre

Clearing House - topics



- **Motto: water and health – information and participation**
- Implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health,
- Drinking water quality and water related diseases,
- Access to improved water supply and sanitation,
- Water supply, sanitation and hygienic practices in schools and kindergartens,
- Right to water and tackling inequities in water supply and sanitation, gender issues,
- Water Safety Plans – designing and implementation,

Clearing House - topics



- Training on drinking and bathing waters surveillance of public health authorities,
- Training on water protection issues and best practices of relevant NGOs
- Training on relevant issues and best practices of water operators,
- Training of media on water and health related issues,
- Legislation and institutional framework
- Strengthening monitoring capacities,
- Education and communication,



Clearing House – target audience

- General public,
- authorities responsible for water management, drinking water quality monitoring and surveillance, safe drinking water supply and adequate sanitation (ministries, central and local agencies, institutions, local authorities);
- Environmental and public health specialists, education sector,
- Water utilities' and sanitation facilities' operators and Water Associations;
- Women and children,
- Local communities and consumers of WS services;
- Environmental and health NGOs.