

**On approval of the Rules for conducting sanitary-epidemiological monitoring**

***Invalidated***
***Unofficial translation***

Order of the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 19, 2016 № 326. Registered in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on August 19, 2016 № 14128. Abolished by Order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 13, 2020 No. KR DSM-193/2020.

      *Unofficial translation*

      Footnote. Abolished by Order of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 13, 2020 No. KR DSM-193/2020 (effective ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication).

      In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 147 of the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated September 18, 2009 "On Public Health and Healthcare System", I ORDER

      1. To approve the attached Rules for conducting sanitary-epidemiological monitoring.

      2. The Committee for protection the rights of consumers of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the manner established by the legislation shall ensure:

      1) state registration of this order in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

      2) sending a copy of this order in print and electronic form for official publication in periodicals and legal information system "Adilet" within ten calendar days after its state registration in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as to the Republican center for legal information within five working days from the date of receipt of the registered order for inclusion in the Standard control bank of regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

      3) placement of this order on the Internet resource of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and on the intranet portal of state bodies;

      4) submission of information on implementation of measures provided for in sub-paragraphs 1), 2) and 3) of this paragraph to the Legal department of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan within ten working days after the state registration of this order in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan,.

      3. Control over implementation of this order shall be assigned to the supervising Vice-Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

      4. This order shall be enforced upon expiration of ten calendar days after its first official publication.

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*Minister of National Economy*
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*of the Republic of Kazakhstan*
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 *K. Bishimbayev*
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|   | Approvedby the order of the Minister of National Economyof the Republic of Kazakhstandated July 19, 2016 № 326 |

 **Rules for conducting sanitary-epidemiological monitoring**

 **Chapter 1. General provisions**

      1. These Rules for conducting sanitary-epidemiological monitoring are developed in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 147 of the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated September 18, 2009 "On Public Health and Healthcare system" (hereinafter – the Code) and shall determine the procedure for conducting sanitary-epidemiological monitoring by territorial subdivisions, state institutions, state enterprises on the right of economic management, state enterprises of the Committee for protection the rights of consumers of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter – territorial subdivisions, subordinated organizations).

      2. Sanitary-epidemiological monitoring is a state system of monitoring the state of health of the population and life environment, through collection, processing, systematization, analysis, evaluation and prediction, as well as determining cause-and-effect relationships between the state of health of the population and life environment of the human.

      3. The purpose of conducting sanitary-epidemiological monitoring is to obtain reliable information about the impact of environmental factors (chemical, physical, biological, social) on human health, evaluate the effectiveness of taken measures on prevention the occurrence of poisoning and outbreaks of infectious diseases, occupational diseases, and the ability to predict their occurrence.

      4. Sanitary-epidemiological monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness of taken measures is carried out for compliance with the requirements of documents of the state system of sanitary- epidemiological regulation (sanitary rules, hygienic standards, technical regulations, guidelines and recommendations) in the manner, established by paragraph 3 of Article 144 of the Code.

      5. Management and coordination of organizational-methodological, regulatory-legal and software-hardware support for sanitary-epidemiological monitoring is carried out by the Committee for protection the rights of consumers of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter - the Committee).

      6. Sanitary-epidemiological monitoring is conducted in relation to objects and products subject to sanitary-epidemiological supeRWision, laboratory and instrumental researches, indicators of infectious, non-infectious and occupational diseases, sanitary-epidemiological and preventive measures.

      7. Conducting sanitary-epidemiological monitoring is carried out in stages and includes:

      1) collection, processing, systematization of data (digital, analytical) on the state of health of the population and life environment of the human, based on the results of conducted sanitary-epidemiological suRWeys of objects subject to state sanitary-epidemiological supeRWision, in accordance with the List of products and epidemiologically significant objects subject to state sanitary- epidemiological control and supeRWision, approved by the order of the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 30, 2015 № 414 (registered in the Register of state registration of regulatory legal acts № 11658) with the use of laboratory and instrumental research methods.

      2) analysis and identification of cause-and-effect relationships between the state of health and life environment of the human, causes and conditions of changes in the sanitary-epidemiological wellfare of the population, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental researches of products and objects of sanitary-epidemiological supeRWision and control;

      3) identification of environmental factors and selection of leading indicators of health disorders for optimization laboratory control in the system of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring;

      4) in case of detection of infectious and mass non-infectious diseases (poisoning), establishing the causes and conditions of their occurrence and spread;

      5) interdepartmental interaction on conducting sanitary-epidemiological monitoring, in order to ensure sanitary-epidemiological wellfare of the population;

      5) evaluation and forecast of changes in the state of health of the population due to changes in the life environment of the human;

      6) determination of urgent and long-term measures on prevention and elimination the impact of harmful factors on public health;

      7) creation of information and analytical systems, networks, software materials and databases of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the district, city, region and republic, and storage of data of sanitary and epidemiological monitoring.

 **Chapter 2. Scope**

      8. Data of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring are used in the work of territorial subdivisions and subordinate organizations of the Committee.

      9. According to the results of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring:

      1) summaries, reports, recommendations, scientific forecasts, charts, tables describing the dynamics, direction and intensity of changes shall be compiled.

      2) management decisions shall be made in order to eliminate violations of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of ensuring sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

      10. The results of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring shall be published on the official Internet resource of Committee on the results of six months, year, and heard at the meeting of the Committee based on the results of the year, in cases of exceeding morbidity indicators, deterioration of environmental indicators at the meetings of interested state bodies.

 **Chapter 3. Registration of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring data**

      11. Data on monitored parameters of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring shall be registered in the following reporting forms:

      monitoring of infectious diseases in the form according to Appendix 1 to these Rules (hereinafter-Appendix 1);

      monitoring of infectious diseases by age categories in the form according to Appendix 2 to these Rules (hereinafter- Appendix 2);

      monitoring of sanitary and hygienic supeRWision in the form according to Appendix 3 to these Rules (hereinafter- Appendix 3);

      monitoring of laboratory tests and instrumental measurements in the form according to Appendix 4 to these Rules (hereinafter- Appendix 4);

      monitoring of occupational diseases and poisonings in the form according to Appendix 5 to these Rules (hereinafter- Appendix 5);

      monitoring of researches on various infections in the form according to Appendix 6 to these Rules (hereinafter- Appendix 6).

      12. Forms of reporting for sanitary-epidemiological monitoring shall be filled out in Excel format that allows computer processing.

      13. Forms of reporting for sanitary-epidemiological monitoring shall be signed by the heads of territorial subdivisions and subordinate organizations of the Committee, providing the reports.

 **Chapter 4. Conducting sanitary-epidemiological monitoring**

      14. Sanitary-epidemiological monitoring shall be carried out at the republican, regional and district levels.

      15. Responsible persons for the work, related to carrying out sanitary-epidemiological monitoring shall be assigned in the territorial subdivisions and subordinate organizations of the Committee by the orders of the first heads.

      16. Regional departments of branches of republican state enterprise on the right of economic management "National center of expertise" (hereinafter – the NCE) of regions, branches of the NCE of regions, the cities of Astana and Almaty, state institutions of the Committee shall:

      1) carry out laboratory and instrumental researches in accordance with the requirements of technical regulations of the Customs Union, collect and process data on the conducted researches;

      2) transmit data to the territorial subdivisions of the Committee on the relevant territory at the district, regional levels, as well as the cities of Astana and Almaty, in terms of researches, conducted in accordance with Appendices 1-5 for 3 working days (except for subparagraph 1) before the terms, specified in paragraph 19 of these Rules.

      17. Territorial subdivisions of the Committee shall:

      1) carry out sanitary-epidemiological, preventive and anti-epidemic measures in the relevant territory in accordance with the current regulatory legal acts in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population, including inspections of objects of control and supeRWision in accordance with the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

      2) collect and systematize information provided by district departments and branches of regions, cities of Astana and Almaty, supplement the information in terms of measures taken within their competence based on the results of inspections;

      3) establish cause-and-effect relationships of the impact of environmental factors, by analyzing the information provided, in order to confirm the relationship of the occurrence (increase in indicators) of morbidity with the pollution of environmental objects (products, water, air, soil);

      4) carry out selection of the leading risk factors for public health disorders, in order to timely evaluate the risks for these factors and prevent the occurrence of threats to the life and health of the population;

      5) carry out prediction of the state of morbidity, health of the population and life environment of the human in the relevant territory, in order to timely preparation and effectiveness of the planned measures, aimed at preventing an increase in morbidity;

      6) determine urgent and long-term measures on prevention and elimination the impact of harmful factors on the health of the population, by issuing acts in the field of sanitary- epidemiological supeRWision on elimination of violations of legislation in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population, sending information to the interested state bodies and bodies of local selfgovernment (if necessary), conducting communicative work;

      7) at the district level send summary information to the territorial subdivisions of the Committee on the relevant territory at the regional level three working days (except for subparagraph 1) before the terms, specified in paragraph 19 of these Rules;

      8) at regional level send analysis and summary information on the conducted sanitary-epidemiological monitoring to the Republican state enterprise on right of economic management "Scientific-practical center of sanitary-epidemiological expertise and monitoring" (hereinafter – RSE on REM "SPCSEEM") three working days (except for subparagraph 1), before the terms, specified in paragraph 20;

      9) carry out formation of a database of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring in the relevant territory and storage of data.

      18. RSE on REM "SPCSEEM" shall:

      1) carry out collection, processing and systematization of data submitted by territorial subdivisions and subordinate organizations of the Committee;

      2) carry out analysis of the received data, makes a prediction of sanitary-epidemiological situation on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

      3) develop recommendations on the effectiveness of conducted measures for reducing and elimination the consequences of negative impact of activities of the subjects on the territory of the Republic;

      4) carry out methodological support with the data of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of organizations subordinated to the Committee and other organizations;

      5) send the analysis and summary information on the conducted sanitary-epidemiological monitoring to the Committee within the terms accrding to paragraph 20 of these Rules;

      6) carry out formation and maintaining the database of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring in the Republic;

      7) compile information bulletins on the dynamics and changes in the state of health of the population, environmental pollution and risk to the health of the population as a whole throughout the republic by regions.

 **Chapter 5. Terms of providing information on sanitary-epidemiological monitoring**

      19. Territorial subdivisions of the Committee at the regional level shall send summary information on sanitary-epidemiological monitoring to the RSE on REM "SPCSEEM":

      1) weekly until 17.00 on Fridays, according to Appendix 1;

      2) monthly by the 1st day of the month following the reporting month, according to Appendices 1-2;

      3) quarterly by the 5th day of the month following the reporting quarter, according to Appendices 1-3;

      4) once a half-year by the 5th day of the month following the reporting half-year, according to Appendices 1-4;

      5) once a year by the 5th day of the month following the reporting year increasingly, according to Appendices 1-5.

      20. the RSE on REM "SPCSEEM" shall send information on sanitary-epidemiological monitoring to the Committee:

      1) weekly until 10.00 on Mondays, according to Appendix 1;

      2) monthly by the 1st day of the month following the reporting one, according to Appendices 1-2;

      3) quarterly by the 1st day of the month following the reporting quarter, according to Appendices 1-3;

      4) once a half-year by the 1st day of the month following the reporting half-year, according to Appendices 1-4;

      5) once a year by the 10th day of the month following the reporting year, increasingly, according to Appendices 1-5.

      21. If the last day of the term for submitting reporting forms on sanitary-epidemiological monitoring falls on a non-working day, the term for submission shall be the next working day.

      22. If necessary, the Committee within a year requests a decoding (confirming documents) on the submitted forms of reporting for sanitary-epidemiological monitoring from the RSE on REM "SPCSEEM", which are submitted to the Committee within three working days from the date of receipt of the request.

      23. Summing up and submitting information to the Committee for the current year shall be completed by January 10 of the year following the reporting calendar year.

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|   | Appendix 1to the Rules for conductingsanitary-epidemiological monitoring |

 **Monitoring of infectious diseases**

 **1. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the viral hepatitis "A" incidence among schoolchildren for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ year (weekly, with increase)**

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|
name of the territory |
total cases of HAV (viral hepatitis "A") in the population |
number of schools |
number of students in schools |
number of boarding schools |
number of students in schools |
number of schools, boarding schools where HAV is registered |
number of sick students in them |
specific weight of students from the total number of patients |
schools, boarding schools with the number of cases 1-2 |
3-10 cases |
11-20 cases |
21 or more cases |
specific weight of schools and boarding schools with HAV |
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      2. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the acute flaccid paralysis incidence in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_year

      (weekly, with increase)

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
name of the territory |
number of children under 15 years old |
registered |
collected 2 adequate samples (from the total number of cases) |
index
  |
re-examined after 60 days |
non-poliomyelitic enteroviruses (NPEVS) were isolated)
(in children under 15 years oild) |
registered in the first 7 days |
investigated in the first 48 hours |
|
abs |
per 100 thousand |
abs |
% |
abs |
% of the number to be examined |
abs |
% |
abs |
% |
abs |
% |
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      Continuation of the table

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|
not classified after 90 days or more |
total classified for the reporting period |
|
abs |
% |
abs |
% |
per 100 thousand. |
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      3. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of rubella incidence in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_year (weekly, with increase)

      table 1

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
name of the territory |
number of registered cases for the reporting week |
total cumulative cases |
of them were hospitalized |
Age range of patients |
the vaccinated against rubella became ill |
samples examined in the NCE of the region |
number of confirmed cases in the NCE |
|
up to 1 year
old |
1-4 years old |
5-9 years old |
10-14 years old |
15-19 years old |
20-29 years old |
over 30 years old |
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      Continuation of the table

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|
received samples in the NRL SPCSEEM |
number of confirmed in NRL SPCSEEM from among the negative in the NCE |
% laboratory-confirmed (NCE+from the number of negative in the NCE, but the "pos" in the NRL KR SPCSEEM) |
number of epid cases associated with a confirmed case |
|
15 |
16 |
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18 |

      table 2

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|
name of the territory |
cases in the vaccinated person during the reporting week |
total cases in the vaccinated with cumulative total from\_\_\_\_\_\_ year. |
% of vaccinated from the total number of cases |
age range of rubella cases in vaccinated patients |
|
up to 1 year old |
1-4 years old |
5-9 years old |
10-14 years oid |
15-19 years old |
20-29 years old |
over 30 years old |
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      4. Form of sanitary- epidemiological monitoring of the measles incidence in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ year

      (weekly, with increase)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
name of the territory |
number of registered cases for the current week |
number of cases for the entire period in total |
|
total cumulative cases |
of them hospitalized |
age range of patients |
the vaccinated against measles became ill |
samples examined in the NCE of the region/city |
number of confirmed cases in CSEE |
received samples in the NRL SPCSEEM |
|
up to 1 year
old |
1-4 years old |
5-9 years old |
10-14 years old |
15-19 years old |
20-29 years old |
over 30 years old |
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      Continuation of the table

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|
number of cases for the entire period in total |
|
number of confirmed in NRL SPCSEEM |
number of cases of the epidemic. associated with confirm. measles case |
mortality |
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      5. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the whooping cough incidence in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ year

      (weekly, with increase)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
name of the territory |
by primary diagnoses |
final diagnosis of whooping cough (number of cases from \_\_\_\_ year.) |
|
number of primary registered cases per week |
registered cases since \_\_\_\_\_ year.
with a cumulative total |
including by vaccination |
including by age |
including by organization |
|
not vaccinated |
with an incomplete course of vaccination |
with a full course |
of vaccination status is unknown |
up to 1 year old |
1-14 years old |
older than 14 years old |
unorganized |
organized |
others |
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      6. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the AII incidence in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_year (weekly, with increase)

      table 1

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| --- | --- | --- |
|
name of the territory |
AII (acute intestinal infections) |
microbial landscape in AII foci (from patients and contact) |
|
total cases per week |
indicator per 100 thousand |
including among children under 14 years old |
specific weight of children under 14 years old, % |
including among children under 1 year old, cases |
specific weight of children under 1 year old,
% |
number of food poisoning outbreaks |
including among children under 14 years old |
number of victims |
salmonella |
shigella |
rotaviruses |
opportunistic bacteria, if present, indicate the type |
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      Continuation of the table

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|
microbial landscape in AII foci (external environment) |
|
salmonella |
shigella |
rotaviruses |
opportunistic bacteria, if present, indicate the type |
|
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18 |

      table 2

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|
name of the territory |
AII anti-epidemic measures in the foci |
|
total cases per week |
total number of foci |
contact persons were examined |
carriers were identified |
food products were selected |
including positive ones |
water samples taken in the foci |
including positive ones |
swabs
selected for coliforms bacteria |
including positive ones |
swabs selected for pathogenic flora
  |
including positive ones |
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      Continuation of the table

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organizational and methodological work |
sanitary and educational work |
|
information on health advice |
information in the akimats |
health bulletins |
lectures |
appearances on the TV and radio |
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      7. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the salmonellosis incidence in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ year (weekly, with increase)

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| --- | --- |
|
name of the territory |
salmonella infection |
|
total cases per week |
indicator per 100 thousand. |
including among children under 14 years old, cases |
specific weight of children under 14 years old, % |
including among children under 1 year old, cases |
specific weight of children under 1 year old, % |
number of outbreaks and food poisonings |
including |
|
in organized groups |
in populations of the population |
|
number of people involved in the epidemic process |
number of victims |
number of victims |
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      8. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the of meningococcal infection incidence in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_year (weekly, with increase)

      table 1

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|
name of the territory |
incidence of meningococcal infection and mortality |
|
number of cases of MM of unspecified etiology by primary diagnoses |
number of MM cases with confirmed diagnosis (clinically/laboratory) |
by nosological forms |
including by ages |
|
meningitis |
meningococcemia |
meningoencephalitis |
mixed forms |
nasopharyngitis |
Total |
up to 1 year old |
including those who have been vaccinated against Hib |
including those who have been vaccinated against pneumonia |
including those who have been vaccinated against Hib |
including those who have been vaccinated against pneumonia |
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      Continuation of the table

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|
incidence of meningococcal infection and mortality |
|
including by ages |
including by organization |
|
5-7 years old inclusive |
including those who have been vaccinated against Hib |
including those who have been vaccinated against pneumonia |
8-14 years old |
15-19 years old |
20 years old and older |
total |
inorganized |
organized PSO (pre-school organizations) |
school children |
students |
medical workers |
teachers |
others |
|
15 |
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      table 2

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|  |
laboratory confirmation of samples from patients, abs. |
|
additional epidemiological data on cases of MM (meningococcal meningitis) |
mortality (among the cases recorded during this period) |
group morbidity in organized groups |
number of cases examined laboratory |
confirmed total cases |
including by bacteriological method |
|
visitors from the total number of registered cases of MM
(meningococcal meningitis) |
if there is data, indicate how many patients and where they came from |
did the patient leave the country during the incubation period, if so where? |
did the person/s come to the focus from other regions/countries |
total cases with a fatal outcome |
specific weight |
number of group diseases |
from 2-3 cases |
from 3 cases or more |
number of organizations where restrictive measures have been introduced |
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      Continuation of the table

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|
laboratory confirmation of samples from patients, abs. |
|
characteristics of isolated/established pathogens in samples (serotyping) |
|
A |
B |
C |
Others |
untypable |
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      9. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the serous meningitis incidence in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_year

      (weekly, with increase)

      table 1

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|
name of the territory |
incidence of serous meningitis |
|
number of cases of SM of unspecified etiology by primary diagnoses |
number of cases of SM based on confirmed diagnosis (clinically/laboratory) |
including by ages |
|
total |
up to 1 year old |
including those who have been vaccinated against Hib |
including those who have been vaccinated against pneumonia |
1-4 years old |
including those who have been vaccinated against Hib |
including those who have been vaccinated against pneumonia |
5-7 years old |
including those who have been vaccinated against Hib |
|
total |
laboratory |
clinically |
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      Continuation of the table

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|
incidence of serous meningitis |
|
including by ages |
including by organization |
|
including those who have been vaccinated against pneumonia |
8-14 years old |
15-19 years old |
20 years old and older |
total |
inorganized |
organized by the PSO |
school children
  |
students |
medical workers |
teachers |
others |
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      table 2

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
additional epidemiological data on cases of SM |
mortality (among the cases recorded during this period) |
group morbidity in organized groups |
laboratory confirmation in samples from patients (fecal matters, liquor, smear from the pharynx and nose), abs. |
|
visitors from the total number of registered cases of SM (serous meningitis) |
if there is data, indicate how many patients and where they came from |
did the patient leave the country during the incubation period, if so where? |
did the person/s come to the focus from other regions/countries |
total cases with a fatal outcome |
specific weight |
number of group diseases |
from 2-3 cases |
from 3 cases or more |
number of organizations where restrictive measures have been introduced |
number of cases examined laboratory |
confirmed total cases |
including PCR (polymerase chain reaction) |
including by virological method |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      10. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the serous meningitis incidence in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_year

      (weekly, with increase)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
organization of preventive measures in foci |
epidemiological factors of transmission |
|
total number of contacts was established |
laboratory contacts were examined |
number of carriers were identified |
уд вес носителей
specific weight of carriers |
was subject to sanitation |
scanned |
name of the used antibiotics for sanitation of the contacts |
swimming in open reservoirs |
swimming in pools |
swimming in the fountains |
use of water from open reservoirs for drinking and washing vegetables and fruits |
contact with the patient |
contact with the carrier |
use of raw water |
other (specify) |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
laboratory monitoring |
organizational-methodological work |
|
waste water samples |
result (research method) |
samples from open reservoirs |
result (research method) |
samples from swimming pools, fountains |
result (research method) |
seminars for medical professionals |
seminars/meetings for employees of other departments |
round tables |
medical advice |
information in the akimats |
|
16 |
17 |
18 |
19 |
20 |
21 |
22 |
23 |
24 |
25 |
26 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
sanitary and educational work |  |
|
distributed visual materials (pieces) |
dictations |
performances on the TV, radio, |
information placed on official websites |
articles in newspaper |
conversations with teachers |
conversations with parents |
hotline |
|
27 |
28 |
29 |
30 |
31 |
32 |
33 |
34 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Appendix 2to the Rules for conductingsanitary-epidemiologicalmonitoring |

 **Monitoring of infectious morbidity by age categories 1. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of infectious morbidity in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_year (monthly, with increase)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
name of the territory |
name of the disease |
|
\_\_\_\_\_year |
\_\_\_\_\_\_year |
\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_
(+,-) |
|
absolute |
indicator
  |
absolute |
indicator |
|
total |
children under 14 years old |
teenagers 15 - 17 years old |
total |
children under 14 years old |
teenagers 15 - 17 years old |
total |
children under 14 years old |
teenagers 15 - 17 years old |
total |
children under 14 years old |
teenagers 15 - 17 years old |
total |
children under 14 years old |
teenagers 15 - 17 years old |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |
16 |

      2. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the measles incidence in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_year (monthly, with increase)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
1 |
identification data
  |  |
reporting
  |  |
monthly |  |
|
2 |
name of the region
  |  |
year of report submission
  |  |  |  |
|
3 |
S.N.P. of the responsible person
  |  |
month of report submission |  |  |  |  |
|
4 |
e-mail address |  |
number of registered suspicious cases during the reporting period |  |  |  |  |
|
5 |
number of registered suspicious cases of measles with samples collected for laboratory testing for measles (including in the regions) |  |  |
|
6 |
phone number
  |
number of districts providing reports |  |  |
|
7 |
date |  |  |
|
8 |
final classification of measles cases |  |  |
|
9 |  |
age groups |  |  |
|
10 |  |
<1 year old |
1-4 years old |
5-9 years old |
10-14 years old |
15-19 years old |
20-29 years old |
30+ |
age unknown |
total |
|
11 |
0 doses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
12 |
1 dose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
13 |
2 doses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
14 |
unknown number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
15 |
total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
16 |
number of laboratory confirmed cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
17 |
number of epidemic. related cases with a laboratory confirmed case |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
18 |
number of hospitalized |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
19 |
number of dead |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

      3. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the rubella incidence in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_year (monthly, with increase)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
1 |
identification data
  |  |
reporting
  |  |
monthly |  |
|
2 |
name of the region
  |  |
year of report submission
  |  |  |  |
|
3 |
S.N.P. of the responsible person
  |  |
month of report submission |  |  |  |
|
4 |
e-mail address |  |
number of registered suspicious cases during the reporting period |  |  |
|
5 |
number of registered suspicious cases of rubella with samples collected for laboratory testing for rubella (including in the regions) |  |
|
6 |
phone number
  |  |
number of districts providing reports |  |  |
|
7 |
date |  |  |  |
|
8 |
final classification of rubella cases |  |  |
|
9 |  |
age groups |
age unknown |
total |
|
10 |  |
<1 year old |
1-4 years old |
5-9 years old |
10-14 years old |
15-19 years old |
20-29 years old |
30+ |
|
11 |
0 doses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
12 |
1 dose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
13 |
2 doses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
14 |
unknown number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
15 |
total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
16 |
number of laboratory confirmed cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
17 |
number of epidemic. related cases with a laboratory confirmed case |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
18 |
number of hospitalized |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
19 |
number of dead |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

      4. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the incidence of epidparotitis in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_year (monthly, with increase)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
identification data
  |  |
reporting
  |  |
Monthly |  |
|
name of the region
  |  |
year of report submission
  |  |  |  |
|
S.N.P. of the responsible person
  |  |
month of report submission |  |  |  |
|
e-mail address |  |
number of registered suspicious cases during the reporting period |  |  |
|
number of registered suspicious cases of parotitis with samples collected for laboratory testing for parotitis (including in the regions) |  |  |
|
phone number
  |
number of districts providing reports |
|
date |
|
final classification of cases of epidparotitis |  |  |
|  |
age groups |
age unknown |
total |
|  |
<1 year old |
1-4 years old |
5-9 years old |
10-14 years old |
15-19 years old |
20-29 years old |
30+ |
|
0 doses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
1 dose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
2 doses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
unknown number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
number of laboratory confirmed cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
number of epidemic. related cases with a laboratory confirmed case |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
number of hospitalized |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
number of dead |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |

      5. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of immunization against HBV of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ year (monthly, with increase)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
name of the territory |
allocated funds from the local budget for the HBV vaccine |
purchased vaccines, doses |
total subject to immunization |
total vaccinated |
number of children of 2 years old |
vaccinated children of 2 years old |
school children subject to immunization |
school children vaccinated |
contact subject to immunization in foci |
contact vaccinated in foci |
subject to immunization children under 14 years old, patients with CVHB and CHBC (chronic hepatitis "B" and "C". |
vaccinated children under 14 years old, patients with CVHB and CHBC |
vaccinated, others
  |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      6. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of immunization against HBV (viral hepatitis "B") of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_year (monthly, with increase)

      table 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
HBV-1 |
HBV-2 |
HBV- 3 |
|
total vaccinated |
including |
from vaccinated children |
total vaccinated |
including |
from vaccinated children |
total vaccinated |
including |
from vaccinated children |
|
adults |
children |
up to 1 year old |
from children under one year old |
older than 1 year old |
adults |
children |
up to 1 year old |
older than 1 year old |
adults |
children |
up to 1 year old |
older than 1 year old |
|
in the maternity hospital |
in the polyclinic site |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |
16 |
17 |

      table 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
HBV-1 |
HBV-2 |
|
adults |
including |
adults |
including |
|
medical workers |
recipients |
students medical profile |
Контактные
contact |
HIV-infected people |
subject to hemodialysis and transplantation |
oncohematological patients |
medical workers |
recipients |
students medical profile |
Контактные
contact |
HIV-infected people |
subject to hemodialysis and transplantation |
oncohematological patients |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |
16 |

      table 3

|  |
| --- |
|
HBV- 3 |
|
adults |
including |
|
medical workers |
recipients |
students medical profile |
Контактные
contact |
HIV-infected people |
subject to hemodialysis and transplantation |
oncohematological patients |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Appendix 2to the Rules for conductingsanitary-epidemiologicalmonitoring |

 **Monitoring of sanitary-hygienic supeRWision 1. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the state of water bodies for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_year (quarterly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
open reservoirs (1 category) |  |
open reservoirs (2 category) |
|
Total |
does not meet sanitary and epidemiological requirements |
laboratory control |
total |
does not meet sanitary and epidemiological requirements |
laboratory control |
|
microbiological indicators |
sanitary-chemical indicators |
microbiological indicators |
sanitary-chemical indicators |
|
tested samples |
do not meet the standards |
tested samples |
do not meet the standards |
tested samples |
do not meet the standards |
tested samples |
do not meet the standards |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |

      2. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the state of atmospheric air for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_year (quarterly, with increase)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
name of the territory |
number of objects having organized emissions to the atmosphere, units |
number of objects having sanitary protection zones of standard sizes, units |
number of sampling control points |
number of ingredients contained in the emissions, units |
of them the CSEE determines, units |
tested samples for sanitary-chemical indicators |
|
total samples, units |
of them exceeding the MPC (maximum permissible concentration) |
name of ingredients in excess of the MPC |
for each ingredient |
including those with excess of the MPC |
|
total units |
including class I-II |
total units |
including class I-II |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |

      3. Form sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the soil state for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_year (quarterly, with increase)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
name of the territory |
soil samples tested at: |
|
sanitary-chemical indicators, units |
bacteriological indicators, units |
eggs of helminth, units |
|
tested samples |
do not meet the standards |
tested samples |
do not meet the standards |
tested samples |
helminth eggs found |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |

      4. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of secondary schools, including boarding schools for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_year (quarterly, with increase)

      table 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
s/n |
name of the region |
number of secondary schools, including boarding schools |
|
total |
of urban type |
of rural type |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |

      table 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
food samples were tested for microbiological indicators, units |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
tested dishes on calorific value, units |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
water samples were tested for microbiological indicators, units |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
washouts were tested, units |
of them positive, units |
measurements of the microclimate made, units |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
number of measurements for lighting |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
school furniture measurements |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
of them do not meet the standards, units |
number of measurements for EMF (electromagnetic fields) |
with excess of MPL (maximum permissible level) |
|
14 |
15 |
16 |

      5. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of boarding schools for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_year (quarterly, with increase)

      table 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
s/n |
name of the region |
number of boarding schools |
|
total |
of urban type |
of rural type |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |

      table 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
food samples were tested for microbiological indicators, units |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
tested dishes on calorific value, units |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
water samples were tested for microbiological indicators, units |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
washouts were tested, units |
of them positive, units |
measurements of the microclimate made, units |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
number of measurements for lighting |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
school furniture measurements |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
of them do not meet the standards, units |
number of measurements for EMF (electromagnetic fields) |
with excess of MPL (maximum permissible level) |
|
14 |
15 |
16 |

      6. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of objects of preschool education and training of children for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_year (quarterly, with increase)

      table 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
s/n |
name of the region |
number of objects of preschool education and training of children |
|
total |  |  |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |

      table 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
food samples were tested for microbiological indicators, units |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
tested dishes on calorific value, units |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
water samples were tested for microbiological indicators, units |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
washouts were tested, units |
of them positive, units |
measurements of the microclimate made, units |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
number of measurements for lighting |
of them do not meet the standards, units |
school furniture measurements |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
of them do not meet the standards, units |
number of measurements for EMF (electromagnetic fields) |
with excess of MPL (maximum permissible level) |
|
14 |
15 |
16 |

      7. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of food products for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_years (quarterly, with increase)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
№ |
types of objects |
for microbiological analysis. indicators |
of them do not meet |
including pathlore |
of them do not meet |
for san. chemical indicators |
of them do not meet |
washouts total |
of them are positive. |
|
1 |
milk processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
2 |
meat processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
3 |
poultry processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
4 |
fish processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
5 |
bakeries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
6 |
fruit processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
7 |
on production of fat and oil products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
8 |
on production of alcoholic beverages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
9 |
on non-alcoholic drinks, drinking water |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
10 |
cream confectionery objects |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
11 |
children's dairy kitchens |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
12 |
catering facilities with more than 50 seats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
13 |
flour milling objects |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
14 |
salt production objects |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
15 |
sugar production objects |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
16 |
on production and sale of specialized food products and other groups of food products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
17 |
food trading objects with a trading area of more than 50 square meters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
18 |
food markets; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
19 |
wholesale food storage objects |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
20 |
public catering objects on the transport |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
21 |
on-board catering facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
22 |
others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
23 |
total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Appendix 4to the Rules for conducting sanitary-epidemiologicalmonitoring |

 **Monitoring of laboratory tests and instrumental measurements**

      1. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the state of water supply for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_year (semi-annual, with increase)

      table 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
name of the territory |
number of settlements, provided with centralized water supply |
number of people living in them |
% |
number of settlements with decentralized water supply (from wells, drillholes, springs) |
number of people living in them |
% |
number of settlements, using water from open reservoirs for drinking (without water treatment) |
number of people living in them |
% |
number of settlements on imported water |
number of people living in them |
% |
total number of population |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table 2

|  |
| --- |
|
centralized water supply |
|
water pipelines |
including rural ones |
|
of them does not work |
covered by the suRWey |
does not meet sanitary-epidemiological requirements from the number of working |
total |
of them does not work |
covered by the suRWey |
does not meet sanitary-epidemiological requirements from the number of working |
|
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |

      table 3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
Total |
including rural ones |
|
according to sanitary-chemical indicators |
according to microbiological indicators |
according to sanitary-chemical indicators |
according to microbiological indicators |
|
tested samples |
of them does not meet |
% |
tested samples |
of them does not meet |
% |
tested samples |
of them does not meet |
% |
tested samples |
of them does not meet |
% |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |

      table 4

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
accidents at centralized water supply objects |
disinfection of drinking-household water supply objects |
number of water supply objects, covered by disinfection |
number of motor vehicles for the transport of drinking water |
|
total registered |
number of timely eliminated cases (in the first day) |
subsequent disinfection |
reagents used (list) |
need (q-ty) |
provision (quantity) |
water pipelines |
decentralized water supply |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
total |
including at the initiative of territorial bodies |
total |
including at the initiative of territorial bodies |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |

      table 5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
decentralized water supply (wells, springs, artesian wells without a distribution network) |
specific weight of non-centralized water samples that do not meet sanitary-epidemiological requirements |
|
total objects under control |
of them do not work |
total examined |
do not meet sanitary- epidemiological requirements from the number of working |
total |
including rural ones |
|
according to sanitary-chemical indicators |
according to sanitary-microbiological indicators |
according to sanitary-chemical indicators |
according to sanitary-microbiological indicators |
|
tested samples |
of them not meeting |
% |
tested samples |
of them not meeting |
% |
tested samples |
of them not meeting |
% |
tested samples |
of them not meeting |
% |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
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12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |
16 |

      2. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the air state of the working area for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_ year (semi-annual, with increase)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |
name of enterprises by industries |
total objects, units |
of them examined |
including with the use of laboratory methods of research |
number of examinations, units |
number of objects with excess of MPC MPL |
issued prescriptions, units |
of them completed on time, units |
tested samples, units:
  |
|
vapors and gases |
|
total |
of them with excess of MPC |
including substances of hazard class 1-2 |
|
total |
of them with excess of MPC |
|  |
А |
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
|
1 |
industrial and other enterprises total, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |
including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
2 |
non-ferrous metallurgy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
3 |
ferrous metallurgy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
4 |
chemical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
5 |
mechanical engineering and metalworking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
6 |
coal industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
7 |
electric power industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
8 |
oil and gas production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
9 |
oil refining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
10 |
production of
building materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
11 |
glass and porcelain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
12 |
light industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
13 |
woodworking industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
14 |
polygraphic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
15 |
medical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
16 |
food industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
17 |
agriculture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
18 |
chemical objects |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
19 |
transport |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
20 |
communication |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
21 |
gas station, seRWice station, car wash |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
22 |
building |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
23 |
others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

      Continuation of the table

|  |
| --- |
|
tested samples, units: |
|
dust and aerosols |
|
total |
of them with excess MPC |
including for substances of hazard class 1-2 |
|
total |
of them with excess MPC |
|
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
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      3. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of physical factors in the workplaces for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_year (semi-annual, with increase)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
name of enterprises by industries |
microclimate |
illumination |
noise |
vibration |
electromagnetic fields |
|
number of examined workplaces |
of them does not meet the hygienic requirements |
number of examined workplaces |
of them does not meet the hygienic requirements |
number of examined workplaces |
of them does not meet the hygienic requirements |
number of examined workplaces |
of them does not meet the hygienic requirements |
number of examined workplaces |
of them does not meet the hygienic requirements |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
industrial and other enterprises total, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
non-ferrous metallurgy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
ferrous metallurgy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
chemical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
mechanical engineering and metalworking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
coal industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
electric power industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
oil and gas production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
oil refining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
Production of building materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
glass and porcelain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
light industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
woodworking industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
polygraphic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
medical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
food industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
agriculture |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
chemical objects |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
transport |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
communication |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
gas station, seRWice station, car wash |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
building |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
1 |
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4 |
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      4. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of the objects of nuclear energy use for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_year (semi-annual, with increase)

      table 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
name of the territory |
number of objects using SIR |
number of radioactive sources (RW) |
|
total pieces |
including RW in closed form |
|
total activity, GBq |
total |
of them used in |
|
number of pieces |
total activity, GBq |
gamma-flaw detectors |
powerful gamma installations |
|
number of pieces |
total activity, GBq |
Медицинские medical |
промышленные industrial |
|
number of pieces |
total activity, GBq |
number of pieces |
total activity, GBq |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |
| --- |
|
number of radioactive sources (RW) |
|
including RW in closed form |
including RW in open form |
|
of them used in |
number of pieces |
total activity, GBq |
|
RID-x (radioisotope device) |
smoke detectors |
other RS (radiation source) |
|
number of pieces |
total activity, GBq |
number of pieces |
total activity, GBq |
number of pieces |
total activity, GBq |
|
13 |
14 |
15 |
16 |
17 |
18 |
19 |
20 |

      table 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
x-ray installations, total |
radioactive wastes (sources of ionizing radiation) |
|
industrial |
medical |
number of sources subject to burial of the reporting year |
number of sources buried in the past year |
number of sources to be buried in the past year |
|
r/ of spectral structural analysis, pieces |
r/flaw detectors, pieces |
total, pieces |
total, pieces |
total activity, GBq |
including smoke detectors |
total activity, GBq |
total, pieces |
total activity, GBq |
including smoke detectors |
total activity, GBq |
total, pieces |
total activity, GBq |
including smoke detectors |
total activity, GBq |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |

      table 3

|  |
| --- |
|
radioactive waste (solid (SRW), liquid (LRW) |
|
the amount of radioactive waste (SRW) was to be disposed as of 01.01. of the reporting year (quarter) |
the amount of radioactive waste (LRW) was to be disposed as of 01.01. of the reporting year (quarter) |
the amount of radioactive waste (SRW) buried in the past year (quarter) |
the amount of radioactive waste (LRW) buried in the past year (quarter) |
the amount of radioactive waste (SRW) buried in the past year (quarter) |
the amount of radioactive waste (LRW) buried in the past year (quarter) |
the amount of radioactive waste (SRW) to be disposed as of 31.12. of the past year (quarter) |
|
total (t) |
total activity, GBq |
total liters (m3) |
total activity,
GBq |
total (t) |
total activity, GBq |
total liters (m3) |
total activity, GBq |
total (t) |
total activity, GBq |
total liters (m3) |
total activity, GBq |
total (pieces) |
total activity, GBq |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |
| --- |
|
radioactive waste (solid (SRW), liquid (LRW) |
|
the amount of radioactive waste (LRW) to be disposed as of 31.12. of the past year (quarter) |
|
total liters (m3) |
total activity, GBq |
|
15 |
16 |

      table 4

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
number of personnel of category "A" |
the number of objects, not meeting the requirements of the regulatory legal acts |
administrative measures |
|
the resolution on imposition of a fine |
resolution on suspension of operation of an object |
|
total |
industrial enterprises |
medical organization |
mines, quarries, landfills |
scientific-research organizations |
secondary and higher education organizations |
railway, air, sea (river) transport |
other objects |
total |
including in medical organizations |
наложено |
withheld |
issued |
executed |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
number of radiation accidents, including in medical organizations |
number of persons (people) affected by radiation accidents |
|
15 |
16 |

      table 5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
dust-radiation factor |
concentration of radon, thoron and SPR in the air of the working area |
|
total number of objects |
total number of dimensions |
specific activity of industrial dust (range of contents) |
number of measurements with excess of the PL |
total number of objects |
total number of dimensions |
EEVA (equivalent equilibrium volume activity) of radon isotopes in the air, Bq/m cubic (range of values) |
number of measurements with excess of PL (permissible level) |
|
max |
min |
max |
min |

      table- 6

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
concentration of radon, thoron and SPR (a subsidiary product of radon) from the ground during allocation of land plots for construction of industrial facilities (ND - 250 mBq / (sq.m. xs)) |
concentration of radon, thoron and SPR in the grounf during allocation of land plots for construction of residential buildings and buildings for social purposes (ND- 80 mBq / (sq.m. xs)) |
|
total number of objects |
total number of dimensions |
radon flux density, mBq / (m.sq.hs) range of values |
number of measurements with excess of PL |
total number of objects |
total number of dimensions |
radon flux density, mBq / (sq.m. xs) (range of values) |
number of measurements with excess of PL |
|
max |
min |
max |
min |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |

      table-7

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
concentration of radon, thoron and SPR in residential and public buildings upon acceptance of the object into operation (100Bq / m3) |
concentration of radon, thoron and SPR in existing residential and public buildings (200Bq / m3) |
|
total number of objects |
total number of dimensions |
equivalent equilibrium volumetric activity, Bq / m cube (range of values) |
number of measurements with excess of PL |
total number of objects |
total number of dimensions |
equivalent equilibrium volumetric activity, Bq / m cube (range of values) |
number of measurements with excess of PL |
|
max |
min |
max |
min |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |

      table 8

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
EDR on the territory of land plots during allocation for construction, reconstruction, on the territory of residential areas (settlements) |
EDR (equivalent dose rate) in residential, public, |
|
industrial, reconstructed buildings |
|
total number of objects |
total number of dimensions |
EDR of gamma radiation, mSv/h (range of values) |
number of measurements with excess of PL |
total number of objects |
total number of dimensions |
EDR of gamma radiation, mSv/h (range of values) |
number of measurements with excess of PL |
|
max |
min |
max |
min |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |

      table 9

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
radiation monitoring of scrap metal |
number of measurements with excess of PL |
|
total number of objects |
total number of dimensions |
range of values |
|
alpha-particles flow, cm2/min |
beta-particles flow, cm2/min |
gamma-radiation mSv/h |
|
max |
min |
max |
min |
max |
min |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |
16 |

      table 10

|  |
| --- |
|
industrial facilities using IRS |
|
total number of objects |
total number of dimensions |
gamma-radiation mSv/h |
beta radiation, cm2/min
  |
alpha radiation, cm2/min |
neutron radiation |
number of measurements with excess of PL |
|
max |
min |
max |
min |
max |
min |
max |
min |
max |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |

      table 11

|  |
| --- |
|
rooms for radiation diagnostics and therapy |
|
total number of objects |
total number of x-ray measurements |
total number of workplaces |
x-ray radiation, mR/hour |
number of measurements with excess of PL |
completeness of workplaces, PPE |
|
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |

      table 12

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
others (core rock, tableware, waste, sludge, etc.) |
oil and refined products |
|
total samples |
specific effective activity, Bq/kg |
number of samples with excess of PL |
total samples |
specific total activity of natural radionuclides, Bq/kg |
number of samples with excess of PL |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average
  |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |

      table 13

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
mineral fertilizers |  |
fertile material |
|
total samples |
specific activity, Bq/kg |
number of samples with excess of PL |
total samples |
of them 1 class of radiation hazard |
of them 2 class of radiation hazard |
of them 3 class of radiation hazard |
|
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |

      table 14

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
building materials |  |
wood raw materials |
|
total samples |
of them 1 class of radiation hazard |
of them 2 class of radiation hazard |
of them 3 class of radiation hazard |
total samples |
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
number of samples with excess of PL |
specific weight of samples with excess of PL |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |

      table 15

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
vegetation |
number of samples with excess of PL |
|
thorium-232 |
radium-226 |
strontium-90 |
caesium-137 |
|
total samples |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table 16

|  |
| --- |
|
soil, ground, bottom sediments |
|
total samples |
thorium-232 |
radium-226 |
potassium 40 |
caesium-137 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |

      table 17

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
tobacco and tobacco products |
number of samples with excess of PL |
|
total samples |
total betta activity (Bq / kg) |
strontium-90 (Bq/kg) |
cesium-137 (Bq / kg) |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |

      table 18

|  |
| --- |
|
food products tested by the express method - medicinal plants (plant-based dietary supplements, dry teas and liquid balms, tinctures) |
|
total samples |
express method (Bq/kg) |
number of samples with excess of PL |
|
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |

      table 19

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
food products studied by radiochemical method-Tea |
number of samples with excess of HC |
|
total samples |
radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) |
|
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
lead-210 |
radium-226 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table 20

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
food products studied by radiochemical method-aromatic greens |
number of samples with excess of HC |
|
total samples |
radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) |
|
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
lead-210 |
radium-226 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table 21

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
food products studied by radiochemical method-legumes |
number of samples with excess of HC |
|
total samples |
radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) |
|
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
lead-210 |
radium-226 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table 22

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
food products studied by radiochemical method-vegetables, melons |
number of samples with excess of HC |
|
total samples |
radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) |
|
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
lead-210 |
radium-226 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table 23

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
food products studied by radiochemical method-fish |
number of samples with excess of HC |
|
total samples |
radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) |
|
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
lead-210 |
radium-226 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table 24

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
food products studied by radiochemical method-grain and cereals |
number of samples with excess of HC |
|  |
radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) |
|
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
lead-210 |
radium-226 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table 25

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
food products studied by radiochemical method-bread |
number of samples with excess of HC |
|
total samples |
radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) |
|
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
lead-210 |
radium-226 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table 26

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
food products studied by radiochemical method-milk |
number of samples with excess of HC |
|
total samples |
radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) |
|
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
lead-210 |
radium-226 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table 27

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
food products studied by radiochemical method-meat |
number of samples with excess of HC |
|
total samples |
radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) |
|
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
lead-210 |
radium-226 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table 28

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
food products by entrance control (express method) |
number of samples with excess of PL |
|
total samples |
strontium-90 (Bq/kg) |
caesium-137 (Bq/kg) |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |

      table 29

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
total samples |
technical water, household water (irrigation, swimming pools, etc. not suitable for drinking) |
|
radiochemical and spectrometric studies (BC / l) |
|
uranium-238 |
thorium-232 |
radium-226 |
radium-228 |
strontium-90 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
m a x |
m i n |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |
16 |

      table 30

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
technical water, household water (irrigation, swimming pools, etc. not suitable for drinking) |
number of samples with excess HC by radionuclide composition |
specific weight of samples with excess |
|
caesium-137 |
lead -210 |
polonium -210 |
radon-222 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table 31

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
total samples |
total samples studied for total alpha-beta activity |
industrial spill water |
number of samples with an excess of PL in total alpha-beta activity |
total samples for radiochemical studies |
|
radiometric studies (total alpha and beta activity (Bq/l) |
|
beta-activity |
alpha-activity |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |

      table 32

|  |
| --- |
|
water for industrial spill, radiochemical studies (Bq/l) |
|
uranium-238 |
uranium-234 |
thorium-232 |
radium-226 |
radium-228 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |

      table 33

|  |
| --- |
|
industrial spill water |
|
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
lead-210 |
radon-222 |
polonium-210 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |
| --- |
|
number of samples with excess HC by radionuclide composition |
|
min |
average |
|
16 |
17 |

      table 34

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
total samples |
total samples tested for total alpha beta activity |
drinking water underground sources (wells, bottled) |
number of samples with an excess of PL in total alpha beta activity |
total samples for radiochemical studies |
|
radiometric studies total alpha and beta activity (Bq/l) |
|
beta-activity |
alpha-activity |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |

      table 35

|  |
| --- |
|
drinking water underground sources (wells, bottled) |
|
radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) |
|
uranium-238 |
uranium-234 |
thorium-232 |
radium-226 |
radium-228 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |

      table-36

|  |
| --- |
|
drinking water underground sources (wells, bottled) |
|
radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) |
|
strontium-90 |
cesium-137 |
lead-210 |
radon-222 |
polonium-210 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |

      table-37

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
total samples |
total samples tested for total alpha-beta activity |
open sources water (reservoirs) |
number of samples with an excess of PL in total alpha-beta activity |
total samples for radiochemical studies |
|
radiometric studies total alpha and beta activity (Bq/l) |
|
beta-activity |
alpha-activity |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |

      table-38

|  |
| --- |
|
open sources water (reservoirs) |
|
radiochemical, spectrometric studies (Bq/l) |
|
uranium-238 |
thorium-234 |
thorium-232 |
radium-226 |
strontium-90 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |
16 |

      table-39

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
technical water, household water (irrigation, swimming pools, etc. not suitable for drinking) |
number of samples with excess of HC by radionuclide composition |
specific weight of samples with excess |
|
cesium-137 |
lead-210 |
polonium-210 |
radon-222 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |
14 |

      table-40

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
Total samples |
rainfall |
|
radiometric studies (total alpha and beta activity) (Bq/l) |
radiochemical studies |
|
beta-activity |
alpha-activity |
strontium-90 (Bq/kg) |
cesium-137 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |
| --- |
|
rainfall |
|
radiochemical studies |
|
lead -210 (Bq/kg) |
Radium |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
14 |
15 |
16 |
17 |
18 |
19 |

      table-41

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
Total samples |
air |
|
radiometric studies (total alpha and beta activity) (Bq/l) |
radiochemical studies |
|
beta-activity |
alpha-activity |
strontium-90 (Bq/kg) |
cesium-137 |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |
13 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |
| --- |
|
air |
|
radiochemical studies |
|
lead -210 (Bq/kg) |
radium |
|
max |
min |
average |
max |
min |
average |
|
14 |
15 |
16 |
17 |
18 |
19 |

      table 42

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |
radiation monitoring equipment |
|
spectrometers |
gamma-spectro-radiometer |
small background radiometer |
|
Beta activity |
“Progress-Alpha” |
"RUG" satellite |
"UMF-2000" |
|
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
radiation monitoring equipment
  |
dosimeters of x-ray radiation |
|
search dosimeters |  |
|
"RRP-01" |
"DKS-96" |
"DRG-01T1" |
"DRK-01" |
|
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
|
13 |
14 |
15 |
16 |
17 |
18 |
19 |
20 |
21 |
22 |
23 |
24 |

      table 43

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|
radiation monitoring equipment
  |  |
|
radon measurement radiometers |  |
|
ramon-01 |
ramon-radon-01 |
ramon-radon-02 |
RRA-01 |
|
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
|
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
12 |

      Continuation of the table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |
auxiliary equipment
  |
|  |
quantity |
|
aspiration sampling device |
photocolometer |  |  |  |
|
quantity available |
reason for non-use |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
quantity available |
of them unused |
reason for non-use |
|
13 |
14 |
15 |
16 |
17 |
18 |
19 |

      Note \*\*\*: Lack of research objects - 1; Lack of load on equipment - 2; Lack of specialists - 3; Lack of methodology - 4; Lack of consumables - 5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Appendix 5to the Rulesfor conducting sanitary-epidemiologicalmonitoring |

 **Monitoring of occupational diseases and poisonings**

      1. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of occupational morbidity and poisonings in the Republic of Kazakhstan for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_year (annual report)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
№ |
name of the territory |
total cases |
including (abs. number) |
|
by type |
by action |
|
occupational diseases |
occupational poisonings |
acute |
chronic |
|
reporting period of the current year |
the same period of last year |
reporting period of the current year |
the same period of last year |
reporting period of the current year |
the same period of last year |
reporting period of the current year |
the same period of last year |
reporting period of the current year |
the same period of last year |
|  |
1 |
2 |
3 |
4 |
5 |
6 |
7 |
8 |
9 |
10 |
11 |
|  |
Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

      Continuation of the table

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|
including (abs. number) |
occupational morbidity rate per 10 thousand employees (%) |
note |
|
according to severity |
|

without disability |
with disability |
|
reporting period of the current year |
the same period of last year |
reporting period of the current year |
the same period of last year |
reporting period of the current year |
the same period of last year |
|
12 |
13 |
14 |
15 |
16 |
17 |
18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

      Note:

      1) at the district and city levels - in the context of settlements, by name and object;

      2) at the regional level - in the context of districts and cities of regional significance, Almaty and Astana;

      3) at the republican level - in the context of oblasts, cities of Almaty and Astana, central transport;

      4) additionally, in the text part after the table, information on nosological forms is presented.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|   | Appendix 6to the Rules for conducting sanitary-epidemiologicalmonitoring |

 **Monitoring of researches on various infections 1. The procedure for researches on bacterial infections**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|
nosology |
object of research |
material for research |
types of researches |
method of research |
material sampling (indications, time, multiplicity) |
|
typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever |
patient, contact in the focus of infection |
blood
  |
isolation of bacteria, antibodies |
bacteriological, serological (Vidal reaction, direct hemagglutination reaction) |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case |
|
bile
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case |
|
urine |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case |
|
sectional material
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case followed by death |
|
environmental objects (focus of infection, water supply, food, trade, etc.) |
water, flushings |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case |
|
salmonellosis |
patient, contact in the focus of infection |
blood |
isolation of bacteria, antibodies |
bacteriological, serological (Vidal reaction, direct hemagglutination reaction) |
(a patient with a suspected disease with the aim of etiological decoding of group diseases/poisonings) |
|
bile |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular |
|
urine |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
|
sectional material |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case followed by death |
|
environmental objects (focus of infection, water supply, food, trade, etc.) |
(water, food remains, flushings) |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case |
|
dysentery and other intestinal infections |
patient, contact in the focus of infection |
blood, paired sera |
isolation of bacteria, antibodies |
bacteriological, serological (Vidal reaction, direct hemagglutination reaction) |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case (a patient with a suspected disease with the aim of etiological decoding of group diseases) |
|
wash water
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
|
vomit
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
|
fecal matters |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
|
sectional material |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case followed by death |
|
persons entering boarding schools, orphanages and children's homes, as well as boarding houses for the elderly and disabled |
fecal matters |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
when applying for boarding schools, children's homes and orphanages, boarding houses for the elderly and disabled |
|
environmental objects (focus of infection, water supply, food, trade, etc.) |
water, food remains, flushings |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case |
|
other bacterial food poisoning (including botulism) |
patient, contact in the focus of infection |
vomit |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case (a patient with a suspected disease with the aim of etiological decoding of group diseases) |
|
wash water |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
|
urine |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
|
fecal matters |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
|
blood, paired sera |
isolation of bacteria, antibodies |
бактериологический |
|
sectional material |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
|
environmental objects (food, trade, etc.) |
flushings |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case |
|
food remains |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case |
|
meningococcal infection, purulent meningitis |
patient |
a swab from the nasopharynx, cerebrospinal fluid |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case (a patient with a suspected disease with the aim of etiological decoding of diseases) |
|
contact in the focus of infection |
a swab from the nasopharynx |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case |
|
дифтерия diphtheria |
patient |
swabs from the nose and pharynx, affected parts of the skin |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case |
|
contact in the focus of infection |
swabs from the nose and pharynx, affected parts of the skin |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular,
automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case |
|
persons entering children's homes (orphanages) |
swabs from the nose and pharynx |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
upon admission to children's homes (orphanages) |
|
pertussis |
contact in the focus of infection who had a history of coughing or has a cough |
mucus from the upper respiratory tract
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case, 2 times with an inteRWal of 1 day |
|
cough plates |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
|
blood, paired sera |
isolation of antibodies |
serological |

 **2. The procedure for researches on HAI**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
nosology |
object of research |
material for research |
types of researches |
method of research |
material sampling (indications, time, multiplicity) |
|
HAI |
environmental objects in a healthcare organization |
flushings from environmental objects |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
flushings from environmental objects |
isolation of helminths |
Parasite
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
sterile suture, dressing and other materials
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
sterile medical instruments |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
sterile underwear
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
sterile wipes for drying the hands of medical personnel
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
medicinal products |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
newborn care items
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
breast milk, liquid for drinking a newborn |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
disinfection and sterilization equipment - bactests and biotests
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
indoor air |
isolation of bacteria,
total microbial contamination |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
a sick/ a patient with wound infection
  |
wound discharge
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
according to epidemiological indications |
|
swabs from the nose, pharynx
  |
isolation of bacteria, вирусов viruses |
bacteriological, virological |
according to epidemiological indications |
|
infectious agent (microorganism) |
setting the sensitivity to antibiotics |
bacteriological,
automated |
according to epidemiological indications |
|
staff of a healthcare organization
  |
swabs from the nose, pharynx
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications |
|
hands after treatment |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications |
|
biological fluids and excretions (blood,
sputum, urine, fecal matters, etc.) |
isolation of bacteria, вирусов |
bacteriological, virological |
according to epidemiological indications |
|
a sick/a patient in a healthcare organization |
swabs from the nose, pharynx |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
according to epidemiological indications |
|
biological fluids and excretions (blood,
sputum, urine, fecal matters, etc.) |
isolation of bacteria, вирусов |
bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated |
according to epidemiological indications |
|
operating field of the patient after treatment
  |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
infectious agent (microorganism) |
setting the sensitivity to antibiotics |
bacteriological,
automated |
according to epidemiological indications |

 **3. Procedure for researches on viral infections**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
nosology |
object of research |
material for research |
types of researches |
method of research |
material sampling (indications, time, multiplicity) |
|
flu and other acute respiratory viral infections |
patient |
swabs from the pharynx and nose, sectional material |
isolation of the flu virus |
virological |
when when registering the disease in at least 10 patients with ARWI, flu from October 1 to May 1 annually |
|
detection of antigens |
fluorescence microscopy |
|
detection of RNA and DNA virus |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
|
poliomyelitis |
patient |
fecal matter, liquor\*, sectional material |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
when registering the disease 2 times with an inteRWal of 24-48 hours |
|
blood serum |
detection of antigens |
serological |
when registering the disease 2 times with an inteRWal of 3-5 days |
|
contact from the focus of infection |
fecal matters |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
when registering the disease 2 times with an inteRWal of 24-48 hours |
|
AFP (acute flaccid paralysis) |
patient |
fecal matters |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
when registering the disease 2 times with an inteRWal of 24-48 hours |
|
contact from the focus of infection |
fecal matters |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
when registering the disease 1 time |
|
enteroviruses |
patient |
fecal matters, liquor |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
when registering cases |
|
detection of RNA virus |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
when registering cases |
|
drains, sewage system |
sewage water
  |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
according to epid indications, once a month during the epidemic season |
|
detection of RNA virus |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
according to epid indications, once a month during the epidemic season |
|
water supply system |
drinking water |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
according to epid indications, once a month during the epidemic season |
|
detection of RNA virus |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
according to epid indications, once a month during the epidemic season |
|
open reservoirs (designated water use areas, including bathing), swimming pools |
water of open reservoirs, swimming pools |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
according to epid indications, once a month during the epidemic season |
|
detection of RNA virus |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
according to epid indications, once a month during the epidemic season |
|
viral hepatitis A |
water supply system |
drinking water |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
according to epid indications, when registering cases |
|
detection of RNA virus |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
according to epid indications, when registering cases |
|
open reservoirs (recreation area, designated water use areas, including bathing) |
water of open reservoirs |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
according to epidemiological indications, planned once a month from June to September |
|
detection of RNA virus |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
according to epidemiological indications, planned once a month from June to September |
|
swimming pools |
water of swimming pools |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|  |
detection of RNA virus |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
viral hepatitis B, D, C |
contact from the focus of infection |
blood components (blood serum, plasma) |
detection of antigen/ antibodies to hepatitis virus B, C, D |
serological (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
according to epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
detection of DNA of hepatitis virus B, C, D (qualitative analysis) |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
according to epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
identification and differentiation of hepatitis B and C virus genotypes |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
according to epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
object-focus when the disease is associated with the object |
medical, cosmetology tools |
presence of blood residues
  |
chemical - asupernova sample |
according to epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
sterility |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
viral hepatitis E |
contact from the focus of infection |
blood components (blood serum, plasma) |
IgM class immunoglobulins for hepatitis E virus |
serological (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
according to epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
Rota, Noro, astroviruses |
patient |
fecal matters |
detection of rotavirus antigen |
antigenic method (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
according to epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
detection of RNA of rotavirus, noravirus, astrovirus (qualitative analysis) |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
according to epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
drains, sewage system |
wastewater
  |
detection of rotavirus antigen |
antigenic method (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
once a month during the epidemic season |
|
detection of RNA of rotavirus, noravirus, astrovirus (qualitative analysis) |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
once a month during the epidemic season |
|
water supply system |
drinking water
  |
detection of rotavirus antigen |
antigenic method (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
according to epidemiological indications, planned – once a month during the epidemic season |
|
detection of RNA of rotavirus, noravirus, astrovirus (qualitative analysis) |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
according to epidemiological indications, planned – once a month during the epidemic season |
|
open reseRWoir |
water of open reservoirs
  |
detection of rotavirus antigen |
antigenic method (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
according to epidemiological indications, planned – once a month during the epidemic season |
|
detection of RNA of rotavirus, noravirus, astrovirus (qualitative analysis) |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
according to epidemiological indications, planned – once a month during the epidemic season |
|
swimming pool |
water of swimming pools |
detection of rotavirus antigen |
antigenic method (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
detection of RNA of rotavirus, noravirus, astrovirus (qualitative analysis) |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
according to epidemiological indications, during scheduled inspections |
|
measles |
patient |
blood components (blood serum, plasma) |
IgM class immunoglobulin antibodies |
serological (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
when registering a case |
|
IgG class immunoglobulin antibodies |
|
urine |
isolation of measles virus |
virological,
sequencing |
when registering a case |
|
rubella |
patient |
blood components (blood serum, plasma) |
IgM class immunoglobulin antibodies |
serological (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
when registering a case |
|
IgG class immunoglobulin antibodies |
|
antibodies of immunoglobulin class IgG-avidity |
|
urine |
isolation of rubella virus |
virological,
sequencing |
when registering a case |

 **4. External quality assessment of researches on bacterial infections**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
nosology |
material for confirmation |
types of researches |
research method for confirmation |
transportation of cultures from CSEE of regions, Astana, Almaty to the reference laboratory |
|
typhoid fever, paratyphoids
  |
salmonella typhi, Salmonella paratyphi A,B |  |
bacteriological, molecular genetic, serological |
all cultures from the sick, and the environment |
|
salmonellosis |
salmonella spp. |
bacteriological |
bacteriological, molecular genetic, serological |
5 cultures from the environment, and patients |
|
dysentery and other intestinal infections |
shigella spp. |  |
bacteriological, molecular genetic, serological |
5 cultures from the environment, and patients |
|
listeria monocytogenes |
bacteriological |
bacteriological, molecular genetic |
all cultures from the sick, and the environment |
|
campylobacter spp. |  |
bacteriological, molecular genetic |
all cultures from the sick, and the environment |
|
yersinia sрр. |
bacteriological |
bacteriological, molecular genetic |
all cultures from the sick, and the environment |
|
vibriosрр. |  |
bacteriological, molecular genetic |
all cultures from the sick, and the environment |
|
airborne infections |
clinical sample, environmental samples positive for neisseria meningitidis |
bacteriological |
molecular genetic |
5 samples from the environment, and patients |
|
bordetella spp., (clinical sample) |  |
bacteriological, molecular genetic |
5 samples from patients |
|
corynebacterium diphtheriae |
bacteriological |
bacteriological, molecular genetic |
5 samples from patients |
|
haemophilus influenza |  |
bacteriological, molecular genetic |
5 samples from patients |
|
streptococcus pneumoniae |
bacteriological |
bacteriological, molecular genetic |
5 samples from patients |
|
causative agents of nosocomial infections (nosocomial infection)
  |
antibiotic-resistant strain of the microorganism isolated from the patient (s) with suspected nosocomial infections |  |
bacteriological, disco-diffusion, semi-quantitative, automated |
all cultures from the sick |
|
causative agents of various localization |
antibiotic-resistant strain of the microorganism |
bacteriological |
bacteriological, disco-diffusion, semi-quantitative, automated |
5 samples from patients |

 **5. External quality assessment of researches on viral infections**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
nosology |
material for confirmation |
types of researches |
research method for confirmation |
transportation of cultures from CSEE (center of sanitary and epidemiological expertise) of regions, Astana, Almaty to the reference laboratory |
|
flu and other ARWI |
swabs from pharynx and nose |
isolation of the flu virus |
virological |
all samples with positive results/isolates from patients during the year |
|
detection of RNA virus |
molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
all samples with positive and 5 samples with negative results for influenza from patients during the year |
|
professional testing is conducted once a year |
|
enteroviruses |
fecal matters, liquor |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
all samples with positive poliovirus results from patients during the year |
|
2 samples with positive results/isolates for viruses: Coxsackie, adenoviruses and Echo from patients, once a year |
|
sewage water |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
all samples with positive poliovirus results during the year |
|
2 samples with positive results/isolates for viruses: Coxsackie and Echo from patients, once a year |
|
suspensions |
isolation of the virus |
virological |
professional testing is conducted once a year |
|
viral hepatitis B and C |
blood serum |
detection of antigen/antibodies to hepatitis B, C virus |
serological (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
5 samples with positive results and 5 samples with negative results for HBsAg antigen from patients during the year |
|
5 samples with positive results and 5 samples with negative results for anti - HCV total from patients during the year |
|
measles
  |
blood serum |
immunoglobulin antibodies of IgM class |
serological (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
all samples with positive results and 10% of samples with negative results for measles IgM IgM, monthly |
|
professional testing is conducted once a year |
|
rubella |
blood serum |
immunoglobulin antibodies of IgM class |
serological (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
5 samples with positive results and 10 samples with negative results for rubella virus IgM during the year |
|
professional testing is conducted once a year |
|
rotavirus infection |
fecal matters |
detection of antigens |
serological (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) |
5 samples of native material from patients and environmental objects positive for Rota-antigen, 5 samples of native material from patients and environmental objects negative for Rota-antigen, during the year |
|
environmental samples |

 **6. Procedure for researches on EDI**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
nosology |
object of research |
material for research |
types of researches |
method of research |
material sampling (indications, time, multiplicity) |
|
cholera |
patient, contact in the focus of infection |
fecal matters |
isolation of bacteria, antibodies |
bacteriological |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
sectional material |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case followed by death |
|
patients with severe forms of acute intestinal infections |
fecal matters |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
depending on the classification of territories\* during the epidemiological season (three times), during the rest of the year by epidemiological indications (once) (PES, branches of the NCE) |
|
patients with mild and moderate acute intestinal infections |
fecal matters |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
depending on the classification of territories\* during the epidemiological season (once), during the rest of the year according to epidemiological indications (PSP, branches of the NCE) |
|
died from acute intestinal infections of unknown etiology |
cadaveric material |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
During the year (PSP, branches of NCE) |
|
persons entering institutions of special treatment, social rehabilitation, psychoneurological dispensaries, and persons without a specific place of residence and work |
fecal matters |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
upon admission, according to epidemiological indications (once) depending on the classification of territories\* (medical organizations, branches of NCE) |
|
open water reseRWoir (sanitary protection zone of water intake for centralized drinking water supply, places of water use for drinking), recreation area (places of mass recreational water use) |
water |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
at a water temperature of at least 16 ° C once every 10 days (PES, branches of NCE) |
|
swimming pools, fountains
  |
water |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
according to epidemiological indications |
|
drains |
waste water |
isolation of bacteria |
bacteriological |
depending on the classification of territories\* May - October once in 10 days, according to epidemiological indications (PES, affiliates of NCE |
|
anthrax
  |
material from the foci of anthrax
  |
farm animal feed, bedding, water |
farm animal feed, bedding, water |
bacteriological, serological, genetic, bioassay |
by epidemiological evidence, when registering a case |
|
samples from environmental objects (from SPS)
  |
soil, water |
bacteriological, serological, genetic, bioassay |
bacteriological, serological, genetic, bioassay |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
material from people suspected of anthrax |
blood, detachable ulcers, pathological material |
bacteriological, serological, genetic, bioassay |
bacteriological, serological, genetic, bioassay |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
brucellosis |
contact persons with sick cattle
  |
blood |
serological reactions |
serological |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
material from brucellosis foci (animal products, samples from places where livestock are kept) |
livestock products, livestock feed, litter, water, manure |
bacteriological, serological, genetic, ring test |
bacteriological, serological, genetic, ring test |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
pasteurellosis
  |
material from foci of pasteurellosis
  |
livestock products, vegetables |
serological, bacteriological, bioassay |
serological, bacteriological, bioassay |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
material from people
  |
blood, detachable wounds, pathological material |
serological, bacteriological, bioassay |
serological, bacteriological, bioassay |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
rodents |
rodents |
serological, bacteriological, bioassay |
serological, bacteriological, bioassay |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
tularemia |
territory of natural foci (environmental objects)
  |
excrements, pellets, mites, rodents, water, other objects of external environment |
serological, bacteriological, bioassay |
serological, bacteriological, bioassay |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
material from the epidemic foci of tularemia
  |
excrements, pellets, mites, rodents, water, other objects of external environment |
serological, bacteriological, bioassay |
serological, bacteriological, bioassay |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
material from people |
blood, pathological material |
serological, bacteriological, bioassay |
serological, bacteriological, bioassay |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
listeriosis
  |
material from the epidemic foci of listeriosis (environmental objects)
  |
meat and dairy products, vegetables |
serological, bacteriological |
serological, bacteriological |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
material from people, including for preventive purposes |
blood, urine, pathological material |
serological, bacteriological |
serological, bacteriological |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
yersiniosis
  |
material from foci of yersiniosis (environmental objects)
  |
vegetables, flushings |
serological, bacteriological |
serological, bacteriological |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
leptospirosis |
territory of natural foci (environmental objects)
  |
ticks, water, and other environmental objects |
serological |
serological |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
material from the epidemic foci of leptospirosis (environmental objects)
  |
ticks, water, and other environmental objects |
serological |
serological |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
rickettsioses (Q fever, tick-borne typhus, rat typhus, Brill's disease) |
territory of natural foci (source of infection, carriers)
  |
rodents, ticks, lice |
serological |
serological |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
material from epidemic foci of rickettsiosis (source of infection, carriers) |
rodents, ticks, lice |
serological |
serological |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
viral hemorrhagic fevers (CCHF), tick-borne encephalitis |
material from people
  |
blood, pathological material, excreta |
serological, genetic |
serological, genetic |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
material from the epidemic focus of CVHL (carriers)
  |
ticks |
serological, genetic |
serological, genetic |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |
|
material from the epidemic focus of legionellosis (environmental objects) |
water for swimming pools, cooling systems |
genetic |
genetic |
by epidemiological indication, when registering a case |

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