

**On approval of the Rules for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance**

***Unofficial translation***

Order of the Minister of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. KR DSM-193/2020 dated November 13, 2020. Registered with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan on November 16, 2020 under No. 21640

*Unofficial translation*

      In obedience to Article 114, paragraph 5 of the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan of July 7, 2020 “On Public Health and the Healthcare System”, **I HEREBY ORDER:**

      1. That the attached Rules for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance shall be approved.

      2. That Order of the Minister of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 326 dated July 19, 2016 “On Approval of the Rules for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance**”** shall be deemed invalid (registered with the Register of State Registration of Regulatory Legal Acts under No. 14128, published on September 5, 2016 in Adilet, the information and legal system).

      2. That in compliance with the statutory procedure of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Committee for Sanitary and Epidemiological Control of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall ensure:

      1) state registration hereof with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

      2) placement hereof on the website of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

      3) within ten working days after the state registration hereof with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, submission to the Legal Department of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the information on the implementation of the measures stipulated in subparagraphs 1) and 2) of this paragraph.

      3. That the supervising Vice-Minister of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be charged with the control of execution of this order.

      4. That this order shall be put into effect ten calendar days after the date of its first official publication.

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| *Minister of Healthcare* *of the Republic of Kazakhstan* | *A. Tsoy* |

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|  | Approved by order of the Minister of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan  No. KR DSM-193/2020  dated November 13, 2020 |

**Rules for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance**

**Chapter 1. General provisions**

      1. These Rules for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance (hereinafter referred to as Rules) have been developed pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article 114 of the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan of July 7, 2020 “On Public Health and Healthcare System” (hereinafter referred to as the Code) and determine the procedure for public health surveillance by territorial divisions, state organisations of state body in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population (hereinafter referred to as territorial divisions, subordinated organisations).

      2. The following terms and definitions are used in these Rules:

      1) state body in the sphere of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population - a state body implementing the state policy in the sphere of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population, control and supervision over observance of requirements, established by regulatory legal acts in the sphere of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population and other legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

      2) state organization in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of the population – the National Centre for Expertise Republican State Enterprise on the Right of Economic Management;

      3. Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance shall be the state system of observation of the state of population's health and habitat, through collection, processing, systematization, analysis, assessment and forecast, as well as determination of causal relationships between the state of population's health and the state of human habitat.

      4. The objective of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance shall be to obtain reliable information on the impact of environmental factors (chemical, physical, biological, social) on human health, assess the effectiveness of measures to prevent the occurrence of poisonings and outbreaks of infectious diseases, occupational diseases, the ability to predict their occurrence.

      5. Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance and assessment of effectiveness of measures carried out shall be conducted for compliance with the requirements of documents of the state system of sanitary and epidemiological standardization (sanitary rules, hygienic standards, technical regulations, methodological guidelines and recommendations) in the manner provided by Article 95 of the Code.

      6. Management and coordination of organizational-methodological, normative-legal and software and hardware support of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance shall be performed by the state body in the sphere of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population (hereinafter referred to as state body).

      7. Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance shall be conducted in relation to objects and products, subject to sanitary-and-epidemiologic supervision, laboratory and instrumental researches, indicators of infectious, non-infectious and occupational morbidity, sanitary-and-epidemiologic and preventive measures.

      8. Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance shall be carried out in stages and shall include:

      1) gathering, processing, systematisation of data (digital, analytical one) on the state of public health and human environment, based on the results of sanitary and epidemiological inspections of facilities subject to state sanitary and epidemiological supervision, pursuant to the list of products and epidemically significant facilities subject to state sanitary and epidemiological control and supervision approved under Article 36, paragraph 3 of the Code.

      2) analysis and identification of cause-and-effect relations between health and human environment, causes and conditions of changes in sanitary and epidemiological well-being of population, based on results of laboratory and instrumental examination of products and objects of sanitary and epidemiological supervision and control;

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

      4) in the case of infectious and mass non-infectious diseases (poisonings) determination of causes and conditions of their emergence and spread;

      5) inter-agency cooperation on sanitary and epidemiological surveillance to ensure the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population;

      6) assessment and prognosis of changes in the health of the population due to changes in the human environment;

      7) determination of urgent and long-term measures to prevent and eliminate the impact of harmful factors on public health;

      8) creation of information-analytical systems, networks, program materials and databases of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance of district, city, region and republic and storage of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance data.

**Chapter 2: Area of application**

      9. Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance data shall be used in the activities of territorial subdivisions, subordinated organizations of the state body.

      10. Based on the results of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance:

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

      2) managerial decisions shall be made to eliminate violations of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

      11. The outcomes of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance shall be posted on the official web-site of the state body following the results of six months, a year and shall be heard at the meeting of the state body following the results of the year, in cases of exceeding the indicators of morbidity, deteriorating indicators of environmental objects at the meetings of the authorized body in the field of environmental protection.

**Chapter 3: Documenting sanitary and epidemiological surveillance data**

      12. Data on monitored parameters of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance shall be documented in the following reporting forms:

      1) surveillance of infectious disease incidence pursuant to the form in conformity with Annex 1 to these Rules (hereinafter referred to as Annex 1);

      2) monitoring of infectious diseases by age categories according to the form in Annex 2 to these Rules (hereinafter referred to as Annex 2);

      3) sanitary and epidemiological surveillance according to the form in compliance with Annex 3 to these Rules (hereinafter - Annex 3);

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

      5) surveillance of occupational diseases and poisonings according to the form in conformity with Annex 5 to these Rules (hereinafter - Annex 5);

      6) monitoring of investigations on various infections according to the form in compliance with Annex 6 to these Rules (hereinafter - Annex 6).

      13. Forms of reporting on sanitary and epidemiological surveillance shall be completed in the Excel format that allows computer processing.

      14. Forms of reporting on sanitary and epidemiological surveillance shall be signed by heads of territorial subdivisions and subordinated organizations of the state body providing reports.

**Chapter 4. Conducting sanitary and epidemiological surveillance**

      15. Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance shall be carried out at the republican, regional and district levels.

      16. In territorial subdivisions, subordinated organizations of the state body by the decisions of the first heads responsible persons shall be assigned for the work, connected with sanitary and epidemiological surveillance implementation.

      17. District sub-branches of branches of regions, cities of Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Shymkent of state organization in the sphere of sanitary-epidemiologic well-being shall:

      1) carry out laboratory and instrumental studies, collect, primary processing of data on conducted studies in accordance with the requirements of technical regulations of the Eurasian Economic Union;

      2) forward the data to the territorial subdivisions of the state authority in the respective territory at district, regional level, as well as the cities of Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Shymkent in terms of the conducted research pursuant to Annexes 1-5 3 working days before the deadline specified in paragraph 19 of these Rules (except for sub-paragraph 1) of these Rules.

      18. Territorial subdivisions of the state body shall:

      1) carry out sanitary-epidemiological, preventive and anti-epidemic measures in the respective territory in obedience to existing regulatory legal acts in the field of sanitary-epidemiological welfare of population, including inspections of facilities subject to control and supervision in compliance with the Entrepreneurial Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

      2) carry out collection and systematization of information submitted by district sub-branches and branches of regions, Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Shymkent cities, supplement information in terms of activities carried out within their competence on the results of inspections;

      3) determine cause-and-effect relations of the impact of environmental factors, by analyzing the information provided to confirm the connection between the occurrence (increase of indicators) of morbidity and contamination of environmental objects (products, water, air, soil);

      4) carry out selection of leading risk factors of disturbance of public health with the purpose of timely assessment of risks on these factors and prevention of threat to life and health of population;

      5) carry out forecasting of the state of morbidity, public health and human environment in the respective territory to prepare timely and effective planned measures aimed at preventing the increase of morbidity;

      6) determine urgent and long-term measures to prevent and eliminate the impact of harmful factors on public health, by issuing acts in the sphere of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance to eliminate violations of legislation in the sphere of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population, forwarding information to the interested state bodies and local executive bodies of regions, cities of national importance and the capital: (if necessary), conducting communication work;

      7) at the district level send the summary information to the territorial subdivisions of state authority in the respective territory at regional level three working days prior to the deadlines specified in paragraph 19 (except for sub-item 1) of these Rules;

      8) on regional level direct the analysis and summary data on sanitary-epidemiological surveillance to the branch of the Research and Practical Centre for Sanitary and Epidemiological Expertise and Surveillance of the National Centre for Public Health Republican State Enterprise on the Right of Economic Management of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter - branch of RPCSEES of NCPH RSEREM) three working days prior to the deadlines stipulated in paragraph 20 (with the exception of sub-paragraph 1);

      9) perform formation of database of sanitary-epidemiological surveillance on respective territory and storage of data.

      19. The branch of RPCSEES of NCPH RSEREM shall:

      1) conduct collection, processing and systematization of data submitted by territorial subdivisions, subordinate organizations of the state body;

      2) carry out the analysis of the received data, make forecast of a sanitary-and-epidemiologic situation in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

      3) develop recommendations on efficiency of measures being carried out for reduction and liquidation of consequences of negative impact of entities' activity on the territory of the Republic;

      4) provide methodological support to sanitary-epidemiological surveillance data of subordinate state body;

      5) send the analysis and summary information on conducted sanitary-epidemiological surveillance to the state body in time according to paragraph 20 of these Rules;

      6) form and maintain the database of sanitary-epidemiological surveillance on the Republic;

      7) comply information bulletins of dynamics and changes in the state of public health, environmental pollution and health risks for the population in the republic as a whole, by regions.

**Chapter 5. Deadlines for providing information on sanitary and epidemiological surveillance**

      20. At the regional level, territorial subdivisions of the state body shall send summary information on sanitary and epidemiological surveillance to the branch of RPCSEES of NCPH RSEREM:

      1) weekly by 5:00 p.m. on Fridays, as per Annex 1;

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

      3) quarterly by the 5th day of the month following the reporting quarter as per annexes 1-2;

      4) quarterly by the 20th of the last month of the quarter, according to Annexes 3-4;

      5) once every six months by the 5th day of the month following the reporting period pursuant to Annexes 1-2;

      6) once a half-year by the 20th day of the last month of half-year, in accordance with Annexes 3-5;

      7) once a year by the 5th day of the month following the reporting year on an accrual basis as per Annexes 1-2;

      8) once a year by the 20th of the last month of the year on an accrual basis in compliance with annexes 3-5.

      21. The branch of RPCSEES of NCPH RSEREM shall send information on sanitary and epidemiological surveillance to the state body:

      1) weekly by 10.00 a.m. on Mondays as per Annex 1;

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

      3) quarterly by the 1st of the month following the reporting quarter as per annexes 1-2;

      4) quarterly by the 1st of the month following the reporting quarter as per annexes 1-2;

      5) quarterly by the 25th of the last month of the quarter pursuant to Annexes 3-4;

      6) semiannually by the 1st day of the month following the reporting period as per Annexes 1-2;

      7) once a half-year by the 25th day of the last month of a half-year according to Annexes 3-5;

      8) once a year by the 10th day of the month following the reporting year on accrual basis in conformity with Annexes 1-5;

      9) once a year by the 25th day of the last month of the year in compliance with Annexes 3-5.

      22. If the last day of the deadline for submission of the sanitary and epidemiological surveillance reporting forms falls on a non-working day, the deadline for submission shall be the next working day.

      23. If necessary, the state body shall request a transcript (supporting documents) on the submitted sanitary and epidemiological surveillance reporting forms to be submitted to the state body within three working days of receipt of the request from the branch of the RPCSEES of NCPH RSEREM during the year.

      24. The summing up and submission of information to the state body for the current year shall be completed by January 10 of the year following the reporting calendar year.

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|  | Annex 1 to the Rules for Sanitary and Epidemiological  Surveillance |

**Monitoring of infectious diseases**  
**1. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for the incidence of viral hepatitis "A"**   
**among schoolchildren for the period since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ (weekly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | Total cases of HAV (viral hepatitis A) in the population | Number of schools | Number of enrolled school students | Number of boarding schools | Number of enrolled school students | Number of schools, boarding schools where HAV is registered |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of infected schoolchildren therein | Proportion of schoolchildren out of the total number of patients | schools, boarding schools with 1-2 cases | 3-10 cases | 11-20 cases | 21 or more cases | The proportion of schools and boarding schools with HAV |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

**2. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for the incidence of acute flaccid paralysis in the population**  
**of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ (weekly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | Number of children under 15 years of age | Registered | | 2 adequate samples collected (of the total number of cases) | | Index | re-examined after 60 days | | Non-polio enteroviruses (NPEVs) (in children under 15 years of age) have been determined | | registered in the first 7 days | | Revealed in the first 48 hours | |
| Abs | Per 100 thousand | Abs | % | Abs | % of the number of people to be examined | Abs | % | Abs | % | Abs | % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| unclassified after 90 days or more | | total classified during the reporting period | | |
| Abs | % | Abs | % | Per 100 thousand |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |

**3. Form of sanitary and epidemiological monitoring of rubella morbidity in the population**   
**of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ (weekly, with increase)**

      Table 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | number of cases registered during the reporting week | total cases with cumulative total | of whom were hospitalised | Age range of people affected | | | | | | | Number of affetced among vaccinated against rubella | samples examined at the regional National Centre of Expertise (NCE) | Number of confirmed cases in the NCE |
| Up to 1 year | 1-4 years old | 5-9 years old | 10-14 years old | 15-19 years old | 20-29 years old | Over 30 years of age |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Samples received by the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) of the branch of RPCSEES of NCPH RSEREM | Number of confirmed cases by the NRL of the NCPH out of the number of those nonconfirmed by the NCE | % of laboratory-confirmed cases (NCE+ out of the number of those nonconfirmed by the NCE but confirmed by the NRL of the branch of RPCSEES of NCPH RSEREM | Number of epidemic cases related to confirmed cases |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |

      Table 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | cases in the vaccinated person during the reporting week | total number of cases in vaccinated persons cumulatively since \_\_\_\_ | % of vaccinated persons as a proportion of the total number of cases | age range of rubella cases in vaccinated people | | | | | | |
| Up to 1 year | 1-4 years old | 5-9 years old | 10-14 years old | 15-19 years old | 20-29 years old | Over 30 years of age |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

**4. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for the incidence of measles in the population**   
**of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ (weekly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | the number of recorded cases in the current week | number of cases for the whole period cumulatively | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| total cumulative cases | Number of hospitalised persons | age range of people affected | | | | | | | Measles cases among those vaccinated against measles | samples examined at the NCE of the region or city | Number of cases confirmed by the NCE | samples received by the NRL of the branch of RPCSEES of NCPH RSEREM |
| Up to 1 year | 1-4 years old | 5-9 years old | 10-14 years old | 15-19 years old | 20-29 years old | Over 30 years of age |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| number of cases for the whole period cumulatively | | |
| Number of cases confirmed by the NRL of the branch of RPCSEES of NCPH RSEREM | Number of epidemic cases related to confirmed cases | Mortality |
| 16 | 17 | 18 |

**5. Form of sanitary-epidemiological monitoring of pertussis morbidity in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ (weekly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | by primary diagnoses | | | | | | | | | | | | final diagnosis of pertussis (number of cases since \_\_\_ year). |
| the number of primary cases recorded per week | Total cases recorded with \_\_\_\_ cumulative total | Including by vaccination status | | | | including by age | | | including in terms of organisation | | |
| unvaccinated | with an incomplete vaccination course | with a full course | Vaccination status unknown | Up to 1 year | 1-14 years old | Over 14 years of age | Those outside community organisations. | Those registered with community organisations | Others |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

**6. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for the incidence of acute enteric infection in the population**   
**of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ (weekly, with increase)**

      Table 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | AEI (acute enteric infection) | | | | | | | | |
| Total cases per week | rate per 100,000. | including among children under 14 years of age, cases | Proportion of children under 14 years of age,% | including cases among children under 1 year of age | Proportion of children under 1 year of age, % | number of food poisoning outbreaks | including children under 14 years of age | number of people affected |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Microbial landscape in foci of AEI (from patients and exposed persons) | | | |
| Salmonella | Shigella | Rotavirus | opportunistic bacteria, specify species if present |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Microbial landscape in foci of AEI (ambient environment) | | | |
| Salmonella | Shigella | Rotavirus | opportunistic bacteria, specify species if present |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Table 2 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | AEI control measures in outbreaks | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for the week, cases | number of foci | Number of exposed persons examined | carriers identified | foodstuffs sampled | including positive ones | Water samples taken in foci | including positive ones | Swabs were taken for E. coli bacteria (E. coli) | including positive ones | swabs taken for pathogenic flora | including positive ones |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |  | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| organizational and methodological work | | awareness-raising work of sanitation issues | | |
| information on medical advice | information to the akimats | health bulletins | lectures | TV and radio appearances |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |

**7. Form of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance of salmonellosis morbidity in the population**   
**of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ (weekly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| location | salmonella infection | | | | | | | | | |
| total cases per week | indicator per 100 thousand | including among children under 14 years old, cases | Proportion of children under 14 years old,% | including among children under 1 year old, cases | proportion of children under 1 year old,% | number of outbreaks and food poisoning | including | | |
| in organized teams | | in population |
| number of people involved in the epidemiological process | number of victims | number of victims |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

**8. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for the incidence of meningococcal disease**  
**in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ (weekly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | Table 1 | | |
| location | meningococcal disease incidence and mortality | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| number of cases of MM of unspecified etiology by primary diagnoses | number of MM cases by confirmed diagnoses (clinically or laboratory) | by nosological forms | | | | | including by age | | | | | |
| meningitis | meningococcemia | meningoencephalitis | mixed forms | nasopharyngitis | Total | up to 1 year | including those vaccinated against Haemophilus influenzae (Hib) | including those vaccinated against pneumo | including those vaccinated against Hib | including those vaccinated against pneumo |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| meningococcal disease incidence and mortality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| including by age | | | | | | including organization | | | | | | | |
| 5-7 years inclusive | including those vaccinated against Hib | including those vaccinated against pneumo | 8-14 years old | 15-19 years old | 20 years and older | Total | unorganized. | organized by preschool organizations | school students | students | paramedics | educators | others |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |

      table 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | laboratory confirmation of samples from patients, abs. | | |
| additional epidemiological data on MM cases (meningococcal meningitis) | | | | mortality (among the cases recorded for this period) | | group morbidity in organized groups | | | | number of cases examined by laboratory | all cases confirmed | incl. bacteriological method |
| immigrants from the total number of reported 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 incubus period, and if so, where? | whether the person (s) came to the outbreak from other regions, countries | all fatal cases | proportion | number of group diseases | from 2-3 cases | from 3 cases or more | number of organizations where restrictive measures have been introduced |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Laboratory confirmation of samples from patients, abs. | | | | |
| Characteristics of isolated/identified pathogens in samples (serotyping) | | | | |
| A | B | C | other | non-typeable |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |

**9. Sanitary-epidemiological surveillance form for serous meningitis morbidity in the population**

**of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ (weekly, with increase)**

      table 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| location | incidence of serous meningitis | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| number of cases of SM of unspecified etiology by primary diagnoses | the number of cases of SM by confirmed diagnoses (clinical / laboratory) | | | incl. by age | | | | | | | | |
| Total | up to 1 year | including those vaccinated against Hib | including those vaccinated against pneumo | 1-4 years | including those vaccinated against Hib | including those vaccinated against pneumo | 5-7 years inclusive | including those vaccinated against Hib |
| Total | laboratory | clinically |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| incidence of serous meningitis | | | | | | | | | | | |
| incl. by age | | | | incl. by organization | | | | | | | |
| including have vaccination against pneumo | 8-14 years old | 15-19 years old | 20 years and older | Total | unorganized | organized by preschool organisations | School students | students | paramedics | educators | others |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |

      table 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| additional epidemiological data on cases of SM | | | | mortality (among the cases recorded for this period) | |
| visitors from the total number of reported cases of SM | if there is data, indicate how many patients and where they came from | Did the patient leave the country during the incubus period, and if so where? | whether the person / s came to the outbreak from other regions / countries | all fatal cases | proportion |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| group morbidity in organized teams | | | | laboratory confirmation in samples from patients (feces, cerebrospinal fluid, swabs from the throat and nose), abs. | | | |
| number of group diseases | from 2-3 cases | from 3 or more cases | number of organizations where restrictive measures have been introduced | the number of cases examined by laboratory | all cases confirmed | including PCR (polymerase chain reaction) | including virological method |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

**10. Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance form for serous meningitis morbidity in the population**   
**of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ (weekly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| organization of preventive measures in the outbreaks | | | | | | |
| Total number of exposed persons revealed | Number of exposed persons examined by laboratory-based method | Number of carriers identified | Proportion of carriers | Persons subject to rehabilitation | Number of persons rehabilitated | the name of the antibiotics used for the rehabilitation of exposed persons |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

      table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Epidemiological factors of disease transmission | | | | | | | |
| swimming in open water | swimming in pools | swimming in fountains | using water from open reservoirs for drinking and washing vegetables and fruits | contact with the sick | contact with the wearer | drinking raw water | other (specify) |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

      Table continued

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

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| awareness-raising work of sanitation issues | | | | | | |  |
| visual aids distributed (pieces) | dictations | appearances on television, radio | information is posted on the official sites | newspaper articles | conversations with teachers | conversations with parents | hotline |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Annex 2 to the Rules for  for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance |

**Monitoring of infectious diseases by age group**

**1. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for infectious disease incidence in the population**  
 **of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_ (monthly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| location | 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. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for the incidence of measles in the population**  
 **of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ (monthly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | identification data |  | | | reporting | |  | | | | monthly |  |
| 2 | region name |  | | | reporting year | |  | | | |  |  |
| 3 | Name, surname, patronymic of the (if any) responsible person |  | | | month of submission of the report | |  | |  | |  |  |
| 4 | E-mail address |  | | | the number of registered suspicious cases during the reporting period | |  | |  | |  |  |
| 5 | the number of registered suspected cases of measles with the collection of samples for laboratory tests for measles (including in the regions) | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 6 | telephone | number of reporting districts | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 7 | date |  |  |
| 8 | final classification of measles cases | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 9 |  | age groups | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 10 |  | <1 year | 1 - 4 years | 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 epidemics. related cases laboratory confirmed case |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| 18 | number of hospitalized |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| 19 | number of deaths |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |

**3. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for rubella morbidity in the population**   
**of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ (monthly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | identification data |  | | | reporting | |  | | | | monthly |  |
| 2 | region name |  | | | reporting year | |  | | | |  |  |
| 3 | Name, surname, patronymic of the (if any) responsible person |  | | | month of submission of the report | |  | |  | |  |  |
| 4 | E-mail address |  | | | the number of registered suspicious cases during the reporting period | |  | |  | |  |  |
| 5 | the number of registered suspected cases of measles with the collection of samples for laboratory tests for rubella (including in the regions) | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 6 | telephone | number of reporting districts | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 7 | date |  |  |
| 8 | final classification of rubella cases | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 9 |  | age groups | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 10 |  | <1 year | 1 - 4 years | 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 epidemics related cases laboratory confirmed case |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| 18 | number of hospitalized |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| 19 | number of deaths |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |

**4. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for the incidence of epidemic parotitis**   
**in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ (monthly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | identification data |  | | | reporting | |  | | | | monthly |  |
| 2 | region name |  | | | reporting year | |  | | | |  |  |
| 3 | Name, surname, patronymic of the (if any) responsible person |  | | | month of submission of the report | |  | |  | |  |  |
| 4 | E-mail address |  | | | the number of registered suspicious cases during the reporting period | |  | |  | |  |  |
| 5 | the number of registered suspected cases of measles with the collection of samples for laboratory tests for epidemic parotitis (including in the regions) | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 6 | telephone | number of reporting districts | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 7 | date |  |  |
| 8 | final classification of epidemic parotitis cases | | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 9 |  | age groups | | | | | | | | |  |  |
| 10 |  | <1 year | 1 - 4 years | 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 epidemics related cases laboratory confirmed case |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| 18 | number of hospitalized |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |
| 19 | number of deaths |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  |  |  |

**5. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for immunization against viral hepatitis A**  
 **(VHA) of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ (monthly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| location | allocated funds from the local budget for VHA vaccine | vaccine purchased, doses | total number of persons subject to immunisation | Total number of persons vaccinated | number of children aged 2 years | vaccinated children aged 2 years |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Schoolchildren subjected to immunisation | Vaccinated schoolchildren | Number of those exposed in foci subjected to immunisation | Vaccinated persons exposed in foci | Children under 14 years of age with chronic hepatitis B and C (HBV and HCV) | Vaccinated children up to 14 years of age, with CV-HB and CV-HCV | Other vaccinated ones |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

**6. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for immunisation against viral hepatitis B (HBV)**   
**in the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ (monthly, with increase)**

      table 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HBV - 1 | | | | | | |
| Total number of vaccinated ones | Including | | Of children vaccinated | | | |
| adults | children | Up to 1 year | Of children under one year of age | | Over 1 year old |
| In obstetrics organisations | At the precinct |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HBV - 2 | | | | | HBV - 3 | | | | |
| Total number of vaccinated ones | Including | | Of children vaccinated | | Total number of vaccinated ones | Including | | Of children vaccinated | |
| adults | children | Up to 1 year | Over 1 year old | adults | children | Up to 1 year | Over 1 year old |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |

      table 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HBV - 1 | | | | | | | |
| adults | Including | | | | | | |
| health professionals | recipients | medical students | exposed persons | people living with HIV | Those subject to haemodialysis and transplantation | oncohematological patients |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HBV - 2 | | | | | | | |
| adults | Including | | | | | | |
| health professionals | recipients | medical students | exposed persons | people living with HIV | Those subject to haemodialysis and transplantation | oncohematological patients |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |

      table 3

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| HBV - 3 | | | | | | | |
| adults | Including | | | | | | |
| health professionals | recipients | medical students | exposed persons | people living with HIV | Those subject to haemodialysis and transplantation | oncohematological patients |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Annex 3 to the Rules for  for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance |

**Sanitary and hygiene surveillance monitoring**  
**1. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for water bodies for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ (quarterly, with increase)**

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

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| location | Number of facilities with organised atmospheric emissions, units | Number of facilities with sanitary protection zones of standard dimensions, units | number of sampling inspection points | amount of ingredients contained in the emissions, units | | of which determined by the NCE, units | | Samples tested for sanitary and chemical indicators | | | | |
| total samples, units | of them with exceeding the maximum permissible concentration (MPC) | Name of ingredients with exceeded MPC | By each ingredient | Including those exceeding the MPC |
| total units | including classes I-II | total units | including classes I-II |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |

**3. The form of sanitary and epidemiological monitoring of the state of the soil for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_ (quarterly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| location | soil samples investigated for: | | | | | |
| sanitary and chemical indicators, units | | bacteriological indicators, units | | helminth eggs, units | |
| samples examined | of them does not meet the standards | samples examined | of them does not meet the standards | samples examined | helminth eggs found |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

**4. Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance form for general education schools,**   
**including boarding schools for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ (quarterly, with increase)**

      table 1

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| s/o | Name of the region | number of general education schools, including boarding schools | | |
| total | of urban type | of rural type |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

      table 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| investigated food samples for microbiological indicators, units | of them do not meet the standards, units | researched dishes for calorie content, units | of which does not meet the standards, units | investigated water samples for microbiological indicators, units | of which does not meet the standards, units | studied washings, units | of which positive ones, units | measurements of the microclimate, units | of them do not meet the standards, units | number of measurements for lighting | of them do not meet the standards, units | measurements of school furniture |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |

      Table continued

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

**5. Form of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance over boarding schools for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ (quarterly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | table 1 | |
|  | | | |  | |
| s/o | Name of the region | number of general education schools, including boarding schools | | | |
| total | of urban type | | of rural type |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 |

      table 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| investigated food samples for microbiological indicators, units | of them do not meet the standards, units | researched dishes for calorie content, units | of which does not meet the standards, units | investigated water samples for microbiological indicators, units | of which does not meet the standards, units | studied washings, units | of which positive ones, units | measurements of the microclimate, units | of them do not meet the standards, units | number of measurements for lighting | of them do not meet the standards, units | measurements of school furniture |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |

      Table continued

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

**6. Sanitary and epidemiological monitoring form for pre-school child care and education facilities for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ (quarterly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | | | table 1 | | | | | | |
| s/o | | | Name of the region | | | | Number of early pre-school child care and education facilities | | | | | | | | | |
| total | | | | of urban type | | | of rural type | | |
| 1 | | | 2 | | | | 3 | | | | 4 | | | 5 | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | table 2 | | | | | | |
| investigated food samples for microbiological indicators, units | of them do not meet the standards, units | researched dishes for calorie content, units | | of which does not meet the standards, units | investigated water samples for microbiological indicators, units | of which does not meet the standards, units | | studied washings, units | of which positive ones, units | measurements of the microclimate, units | | of them do not meet the standards, units | number of measurements for lighting | | of them do not meet the standards, units | measurements of school furniture |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | 7 | 8 | 9 | | 10 | 11 | | 12 | 13 |

      Table continued

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

**7. Form for sanitary and epidemiological surveillance of food products for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ (quarterly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Types of facilities | for microbiological indicators | of them does not match | including for patflora | of them does not match | for sanitary and chemical indicators | of them does not match | swabs in total | of them positive |
| 1 | milk processing plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | meat-processing factories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | poultry processing plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Fish canneries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Bakehouses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Fruit processing plants |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | for the production of fat and oil products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | for the production of alcoholic beverages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | for the production of alcoholic beverages |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | creamy confectionery factories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | infant-feeding centers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | public catering facilities with more than 50 seats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | flour-grinding facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | salt production facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | sugar production facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | on production and sale of specialised foodstuffs and other food product groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Food retail establishments with more than 50 sq.m. of selling space |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | food markets; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | food wholesale storage facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | Transport catering facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | in-flight catering facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | others |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Annex 4 to the Rules for  for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance |

**Monitoring of laboratory tests and instrumental measurements**  
**1. Sanitary and epidemiological water supply monitoring form for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ (quarterly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | Table 1 | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |  | | | | | |
| location | Number of settlements with a centralised water supply | the number of people living therein | % | Number of settlements with decentralised water supply (wells, boreholes, springs) | the number of people living therein | % | Number of settlements using water from open reservoirs for drinking (without water treatment) | the number of people living therein | % | number of settlements on imported water | the number of people living therein | % | total population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      table 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| centralised water supply | | | | | | |
| water pipelines | | | including rural ones | | | |
| of them not working | surveyed | From among operating ones the number of those which does not meet the health and epidemiological requirements | total | of them not operating | covered by the survey | From among operating ones the number of those which does not meet the health and epidemiological requirements |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

      table 3

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| total | | | | | | including rural ones | | | | | |
| for sanitary and chemical indicators | | | for microbiological indicators | | | for sanitary and chemical indicators | | | for microbiological indicators | | |
| Samples tested | of them those which fail to meet the requirements | % | Samples tested | of them those which fail to meet the requirements | % | Samples tested | of them those which fail to meet the requirements | % | Samples tested | of them those which fail to meet the requirements | % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

      table 4

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| accidents at centralised water supply facilities | | | Disinfection of domestic and drinking water supply facilities | | | Number of water supply facilities covered by disinfection | | | | Number of drinking water transport vehicles |
| total registered | the number of repairs eliminated on time (in the first 24 hours) | subsequent disinfection | Reagents used (please, specify) | need (in number) | supply (in number) | water pipelines | | decentralised water supply | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | in total | including upon the initiative of territorial authorities | in total | including upon the initiative of territorial authorities |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

      table 5

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Decentralised water supply (wells, springs, artesian wells without a distribution network) | | | |
| total facilities under control | of them those which are not operational | total surveyed | From among operating ones the number of those which does not meet the health and epidemiological requirements |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Specific weight of decentralised water supply samples that do not meet sanitary and epidemiological requirements | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In total | | | | | | Including rural ones | | | | | |
| for sanitary and chemical indicators | | | for sanitary and microbiological indicators | | | for sanitary and chemical indicators | | | for sanitary and microbiological indicators | | |
| Samples tested | of them those which fail to meet the requirements | % | Samples tested | of them those which fail to meet the requirements | % | Samples tested | of them those which fail to meet the requirements | % | Samples tested | of them those which fail to meet the requirements | % |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |

**2. Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance form for workplace air conditions for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ (quarterly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Name of enterprises by sector | total facilities, units | of which surveyed | including with the use of laboratory methods of investigation | number of surveys, in units | Number of facilities with exceeded MPС, MPL | issued prescriptions, in units | of which completed on time, in units | samples examined, in units: | | | |
| vapours and gases | | | |
| In total | of them with exceeding the MPC | Including substances of hazard class 1-2 | |
| In total | of them with exceeding the MPC |
|  | А | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1 | industrial and other enterprises in total, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | non-ferrous metal industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | iron and steel industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | chemical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | mechanical engineering and metalworking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | coal industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | power industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | oil and gas extraction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | oil refinery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | building material industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | glass and porcelain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | light manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | woodworking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | printing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | medical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | food |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | agricultural industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 | chemicalization facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | transport |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | communication |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 | petrol stations, service stations, car washes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| samples examined, units: | | | |
| dust and aerosols | | | |
| In total | of them with exceeding the MPC | Including substances of hazard class 1 to 2 | |
| In total | of them with exceeding the MPC |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|  |  |  |  |

**3. Form for sanitary and epidemiological surveillance of physical factors in the workplace for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ (quarterly, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of enterprises by sector | microclimate | | lighting | | noise | | vibration | | electromagnetic fields | |
| Number of workplaces surveyed | of them those that do not meet hygiene requirements | Number of workplaces surveyed | of them those that do not meet hygiene requirements | Number of workplaces surveyed | of them those that do not meet hygiene requirements | Number of workplaces surveyed | of them those that do not meet hygiene requirements | Number of workplaces surveyed | of them those that do not meet hygiene requirements |
| industrial and other enterprises in total, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| including: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| non-ferrous metal industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| iron and steel industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| chemical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| machine building and metal working |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| coal industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| power industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| oil and gas extraction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| refining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| building materials industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| glass and porcelain production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| light manufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| woodworking |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| printing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| medical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| food |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| agricultural industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| chemicalization facilities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| transport |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| communication |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| petrol stations, service stations, car washes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| construction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

**4. Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance form for nuclear facilities for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_year (quarterly, with increase)**

      table 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | Number of facilities using an ionising radiation source (IRS) | number of radioactive sources (RS) | | | | | | | | | | |
| total units | including RS sealed | | | | | | | | | |
| total activity, giga Becquerel (GBq) | In total | | of them those used in | | | | | | |
| number of pieces | total activity, GBq | Gamma detectors | | powerful gamma units | | | | |
| number of pieces | total activity, GBq | Medical ones | | Industrial ones | | |
| number of pieces | total activity, GBq | number of pieces | total activity, GBq | |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| number of radioactive sources (RS) | | | | | | | |
| including RS sealed | | | | | | Including open RS | |
| of them those 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 units, total | | | Radioactive waste (sources of ionising radiation) | | | |
| Industrial ones | | Medical ones | the number of sources to be disposed in the reference year | | | |
| X-ray structural analysis pieces | X-ray defectoscopes pieces | total, pieces | total, pieces | total activity, GBq | including smoke detectors | total activity, mega Becquerel (MBq) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Radioactive waste (sources of ionising radiation) | | | | | | | |
| number of sources disposed in the past year | | | | Number of sources to be disposed of in the past year | | | |
| total, pieces | total activity, GBq | including smoke detectors | total activity, mega Becquerel (MBq) | total, pieces | total activity, GBq | including smoke detectors | total activity, mega Becquerel (MBq) |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

      table 3

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Radioactive waste (solid (SRW), liquid (LRW) | | | | | | | |
| the amount of radioactive waste (SRW) to be disposed as of 01.01. of the reporting year (quarter) | | the amount of radioactive waste (LRW) to be disposed as of 01.01. of the reporting year (quarter) | | the amount of radioactive waste (SRW) disposed in the past year (quarter) | | the amount of radioactive waste (LRW) disposed in the past year (quarter) | |
| total (t) | total activity, GBq | total litres (m3) | total activity, GBq | total (t) | total activity, GBq | total litres (m3) | total activity, GBq |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Radioactive waste (solid (SRW), liquid (LRW) | | | | | |
| the amount of radioactive waste (SRW) disposed in the past year (quarter) | | the amount of radioactive waste (LRW) disposed in the past year (quarter) | | The amount of radioactive waste (SRW) to be disposed as of 31.12 of the previous year (quarter) | |
| total (t) | total activity, GBq | total litres (m3) | total activity, GBq | total, pieces | total activity, GBq |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      Table continued

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Radioactive waste (solid (SRW), liquid (LRW) | |
| The amount of radioactive waste (SRW) to be disposed as of 31.12 of the previous year (quarter) | |
| total litres (m3) | total activity, GBq |
| 15 | 16 |

      table 4

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number of category "A" personnel | | | | | | | | Number of facilities that do not meet requirements of statutory and regulatory enactments | | administrative measures | | | |
| Order on imposition of a fine | | order to suspend the operation of the facility | |
| in total | industrial enterprises | medical organizations | mines, quarries, landfills | research organizations | secondary and higher education institutions | Rail, air, sea (river) transport | other facilities | In total | Including in health care providers | imposed | detained | resolved | implemented |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      Table continued

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The number of radiation accidents, including in medical organisations | Number of persons affected by radiation accidents |
| 15 | 16 |

      table 5

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| dust-emitting factor | | | | | Radon, thoron and rhodon daughter product concentrations in workplace air | | | | |
| total number of facilities | total number of measurements | Specific activity of production dust (content range) | | number of measurements from exceeding the PL | total number of facilities | total number of measurements | EEVA (equivalent equilibrium volumetric activity) of radon isotopes in air, Bq/m3 (range of values) | | number of measurements exceeding the PL (permissible level) |
| max | min | max | min |

      table 6

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| concentrations of radon, thoron and DPR (a daughter product of radon) from soil in land allocation for the construction of industrial facilities (ND - 250 mBq/(m.s.xs)) | | | | | Radon, thoron and DPR concentrations in the ground in the allocation of land for the construction of residential and social buildings (ND - 80 mBq/(m.sq.xs)) | | | | |
| total number of facilities | total number of measurements | Radon flux density, mBq/(m.s.xs) value range | | number of measurements exceeding the PL | total number of facilities | total number of measurements | Radon flux density, mBq/(m.s.xs) (value range) | | number of measurements exceeding the PL |
| max | min | max | min |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

      table 7

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Radon, thoron and DPR concentrations in residential and public buildings at occupancy (100Bq/m3) | | | | | Radon, thoron and DPR concentrations in active residential and public buildings (200Bq/m3) | | | | |
| total number of facilities | total number of measurements | equivalent equilibrium volumetric activity, Bq/m3 (range of values) | | number of measurements exceeding the PL | total number of facilities | total number of measurements | equivalent equilibrium volumetric activity, Bq/m3 (range of values) | | number of measurements exceeding the PL |
| max | min | max | min |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | table 8 | | | |
| EDR in the territory of land plots during allocation for construction, reconstruction, in the territory of residential areas (settlements) | | | | | EDR (equivalent dose rate) in residential, public, industrial areas, | | | | | |
| renovated buildings | | | | | |
| total number of facilities | total number of measurements | EDR Gamma radiation, µSv/h (value range) | | number of measurements exceeding the PL | total number of facilities | total number of measurements | | EDR Gamma radiation, µSv/h (value range) | | number of measurements exceeding the PL |
| max | min | max | min |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 |

      table 9

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Scrap metal radiation monitoring | | | | | | | | number of measurements exceeding the PL | | | | | | | |
| total number of facilities | total number of measurements | range of values | | | | | |
| alpha particle flux, cm/sq.min | | Beta particle flux, cm/sq.min | | Gamma radiation mSv/hour | |
| 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 facilities | total number of measurements | Gamma radiation mSv/hour | | Beta particle flux, cm/sq.min | | alpha particle flux, cm/sq.min | | neutron radiation | | number of measurements exceeding the IL |
| max | min | max | min | max | min | max | min | max |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

      table 11

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Radiology and therapy rooms | | | | | | | |
| total number of facilities | total number of x-ray measurements | Total number of work places | X-ray radiation, mR/hour | | | number of measurements exceeding the PL | the staffing of workplaces with IPD |
| max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

      table 12

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

      table 13

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| mineral fertilisers | | | | |  | fuel oil | | |
| total samples | specific activity, Bq/kg | | | number of samples with exceeded PL | total samples | of them radiation hazard class 1 | of them radiation hazard class 2 | of them radiation hazard class 3 |
| max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

      table 14

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| construction materials | | | |  | wood raw material | | | | | | | |
| total samples | of them radiation hazard class 1 | of them radiation hazard class 2 | of them radiation hazard class 3 | total samples | strontium-90 | | | cesium-137 | | | number of samples with exceeded PL | Specific weight of samples with exceeded PL |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |

      table 15

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| greenery | | | | | | | | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded PL |
| thorium-232 | | | | radium-226 | | | strontium-90 | | | cesium-137 | | |
| total samples | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      table 16

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| soil, bottom sediments | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| total samples | thorium-232 | | | radium-226 | | | kalium-40 | | | cesium-137 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |

      table 17

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tobacco and tobacco products | | | | | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded PL |
| total samples | total beta activity (Bq/kg) | | | Strontium-90 ( Bq/kg) | | | Cesium-137 (Bq/kg) | | |  |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |

      table 18

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Foodstuffs examined by the express method - medicinal plants (herbal supplements, dried teas and liquid balms, tinctures) | | | | | | | |
| total samples | express method (Bq/kg) | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded PL |
| Strontium-90 | | | Cesium-137 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

      table 19

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Foodstuffs tested by radiochemical method - Tea | | | | | | | | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded IL |
| total samples | Radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strontium-90 | | | Cesium-137 | | | lead-210 | | | radium-226 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      table 20

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| foodstuffs examined by radiochemical method - aromatic herbs | | | | | | | | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded IL |
| total samples | Radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strontium-90 | | | Cesium-137 | | | lead-210 | | | radium-226 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      table 21

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| foodstuffs examined by radiochemical method - legumes | | | | | | | | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded IL |
| total samples | Radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strontium-90 | | | Cesium-137 | | | lead-210 | | | radium-226 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      table 22

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Foodstuffs examined by radiochemical method - vegetables, gourds | | | | | | | | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded IL |
| total samples | Radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strontium-90 | | | Cesium-137 | | | lead-210 | | | radium-226 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      table 23

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| foodstuffs examined by radiochemical method - fish | | | | | | | | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded IL |
| total samples | Radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strontium-90 | | | Cesium-137 | | | lead-210 | | | radium-226 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      table 24

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Foodstuffs examined by radiochemical method - grains and cereals | | | | | | | | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded IL |
| total samples | Radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strontium-90 | | | Cesium-137 | | | lead-210 | | | radium-226 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      table 25

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| foodstuffs examined by radiochemical method - bread | | | | | | | | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded IL |
| total samples | Radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strontium-90 | | | Cesium-137 | | | lead-210 | | | radium-226 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      table 26

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| пищевые продукты исследованные радиохимическим методом - молоко | | | | | | | | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded IL |
| total samples | Radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strontium-90 | | | Cesium-137 | | | lead-210 | | | radium-226 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      table 27

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| foodstuffs examined by radiochemical method - meat | | | | | | | | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded IL |
| total samples | Radiochemical studies (Bq/kg) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strontium-90 | | | Cesium-137 | | | lead-210 | | | radium-226 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      table 28

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| foodstuffs by incoming inspection (express method) | | | | | | | number of samples with exceeded IL |
| total samples | Strontium-90 (Bq/kg) | | | Cesium-137 (Bq/kg) | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

      table 29

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| total samples | Technical, domestic water (irrigation, swimming pools, etc. not suitable for drinking water) | | | | | |
| Radiochemical, spectrometric studies (Bq/L) | | | | | |
| uranium-238 | | | thorium-232 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technical, domestic water (irrigation, swimming pools, etc. not suitable for drinking water) | | | | | | | | |
| Radiochemical, spectrometric studies (Bq/L) | | | | | | | | |
| radium-226 | | | radium-228 | | | strontium-90 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | m a x | m i n | middle value |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |

      table 30

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technical, domestic water (irrigation, swimming pools, etc. not suitable for drinking water) | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of samples with exceedance of IL in radionuclide composition | Specific weight of samples with exceedance |
| cesium - 137 | | | lead -210 | | | polonium -210 | | | radon-222 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |

      table 31

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| total samples | total samples tested for total alpha-beta activity | industrial spill water | | | | | | | Number of samples with exceeded PL for total alpha-beta activity | | total samples for radiochemical testing |
| Radiometric studies (total alpha and beta activity (Bq/L) | | | | | | |
| beta activity | | | alpha activity | | | |
|  |  | max | min | middle value | | max | min | middle value | |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | | 9 | 10 |

      table 32

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Industrial spill water, radiochemical tests (Bq/l) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| uranium-238 | | | uranium-238 | | | thorium-232 | | | radium-226 | | | radium-228 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 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 | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

      Table continued

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of samples with exceedance of IL in radionuclide composition | |
| min | middle value |
| 16 | 17 |

      table 34

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| total samples | total samples tested for total alpha-beta activity | Drinking water from underground sources (wells, bottled water) | | | | | | Number of samples with exceeded PL for total alpha-beta activity | total samples for radiochemical testing |
| Radiometric studies total alpha and beta activity (Bq/l) | | | | | |
| beta activity | | | alpha activity | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

      table 35

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Drinking water from underground sources (wells, bottled water) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Radiochemical studies (Bq/l) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| uranium-238 | | | uranium-234 | | | thorium-232 | | | radium-226 | | | radium-228 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

      table 36

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Drinking water from underground sources (wells, bottled water) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Radiochemical studies (Bq/l) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Strontium-90 | | | Cesium-137 | | | lead-210 | | | radon-222 | | | polonium-210 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 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 | water from open sources (bodies of water) | | | | | | Number of samples with exceeded PL for total alpha-beta activity | total samples for radiochemical testing |
| Radiometric studies total alpha and beta activity (Bq/l) | | | | | |
| beta activity | | | alpha activity | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

      table 38

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| water from open sources (bodies of water) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Radiochemical, spectrometric studies (Bq/L) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| uranium-238 | | | thorium-234 | | | thorium-232 | | | radium-226 | | | strontium-90 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |

      table 39

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Technical, domestic water (irrigation, swimming pools, etc. not suitable for drinking water) | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of samples with exceedance of IL in radionuclide composition | Specific weight of samples with exceedance |
| cesium - 137 | | | lead -210 | | | polonium -210 | | | radon-222 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 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 | | | | | | radiochemical research | | | | | | |
| beta activity | | | alpha activity | | | | Strontium-90 (Bq/kg) | | | cesium -137 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |

      Table continued

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | table 41 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| total samples | Air | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Radiometric studies (total alpha and beta) activity | | | | | | radiochemical research | | | | | |
| beta activity | | | alpha activity | | | Strontium-90 (Bq/kg) | | | cesium -137 | | |
| max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value | max | min | middle value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |

      Table continued

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

      table 42

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | | | | | radiation monitoring equipment | | | |
| spectrometers | | | | | | Gamma-ray spectro-radiometers | | | low background radiometer | | |
| Beta activity | | | "Progress-Alpha" | | | RUG satellite | | | "UMF-2000" | | |
| quantity available | of them those unused | reason for not using | quantity available | of them those unused | reason for not using | quantity available | of them those unused | reason for not using | quantity available | of them those unused | reason for not using |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| radiation monitoring equipment | | | | | | | | | X-ray dosimeters | | |
| survey dosimeters | | | | | | | | |  | | |
| "RKS-01" | | | "DCS-96" | | | "DRG-01T1" | | | "DRC-01" | | |
| quantity available | of them those unused | reason for not using | quantity available | of them those unused | reason for not using | quantity available | of them those unused | reason for not using | quantity available | of them those unused | reason for not using |
| 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 those unused | reason for not using | quantity available | of them those unused | reason for not using | quantity available | of them those unused | reason for not using | quantity available | of them those unused | reason for not using |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | | | auxiliary equipment | | |
|  | | | | Quantity | | |
| Aspiration sampling device | | photocolometer | |  |  |  |
| quantity available | reason for not using | of them those unused | reason for not using | quantity available | of them those unused | reason for not using |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Annex 5 to the Rules for  for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance |

**Monitoring of occupational diseases and intoxication**

**1. Sanitary and epidemiological surveillance form for occupational morbidity and intoxication oisoning**  
 **in the Republic of Kazakhstan for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_ (semi-annual, with increase)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № | location | Cases in total | | Including (abs. number) | | | | | | | |
| By type | | | | By action | | | |
| occupational diseases | | occupational intoxication | | acute | | chronic | |
| reporting period of the current year | the same period of the past year | reporting period of the current year | the same period of the past year | reporting period of the current year | the same period of the past year | reporting period of the current year | the same period of the past year | reporting period of the current year | the same period of the past year |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|  | In total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

      Table continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Including (abs. number) | | | | occupational disease rate per 10,000 workers (%) | | Note |
| By severity | | | |
| Without full loss of ability to work | | With full loss of ability to work | |
| reporting period of the current year | the same period of the past year | reporting period of the current year | the same period of the past year | reporting period of the current year | the same period of the past year |
| 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

      Note:

      1) at the district and city level - in breakdown by settlements, by name and by facility;

      2) at the regional level - in breakdown by districts and cities of regional and republican status;

      3) at the republican level - in breakdown by regions, cities of republican status, CDs on transport

      4) the information on nosological forms shall be presented additionally in the textual part after the table.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Annex 6 to the Rules for  for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance |

**Monitoring of studies on different infections**

**1. Testing procedures for bacterial infections**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| nosology | subject of investigation | testing material | types of tests | testing method | Material sampling (indication, time, frequency) |
| typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever | a patient, exposed person in a nidus of infection | blood | Bacterial, antibody isolation | Bacteriological, serological (Vidal reaction, direct haemagglutination reaction) | On indication, on case report |
| bile | isolation of bacteries | Bacteriological, gene-molecular, automated | Under the indication, upon case registration |
| urine | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated | Under the indication, upon case registration |
| sectional material | isolation of bacteries | Bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated | Medically indicated, lethal case reported |
| objects in the environment (outbreak of infection, water supply, food, trade, etc.) | water, flushes | isolation of bacteries | Bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported |
| Salmonellosis | a patient, an exposed person in an outbreak of infection | blood | Bacterial, antibody isolation | Bacteriological, serological (Vidal reaction, direct haemagglutination reaction) | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported (a patient with a suspected illness for the purpose of etiological interpretation of group illnesses/infections) |
| bile | isolation of bacteries | Bacteriological, gene-molecular |
| urine | isolation of bacteries | Bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated |
| sectional material | isolation of bacteries | Bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported |
| objects in the environment (outbreak of infection, water supply, food, trade, etc.) | (water, food residues, flushes) | isolation of bacteries | Bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported |
| dysentery and other intestinal infections | a patient, an exposed person in an outbreak of infection | blood, paired sera | isolation of bacteria, antibodies | Bacteriological, serological (Vidal reaction, direct haemagglutination reaction) | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported (a patient with a suspected illness for the purpose of etiological interpretation of group illnesses/infections) |
| rinse water | isolation of bacteries | Bacteriological, gene-molecular, automated |
| vomit | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. |
| faeces | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. |
| sectional material | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. | Upon epidemiological indications, upon registration of a lethal case |
| Persons admitted to state medical and social institutions and non-state medical and social organisations | faeces | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated | In the case of admission to state medical and social institutions and non-state medical and social organizations |
| objects of the external environment (outbreak of infection, water supply, food, trade, etc.) | water, food residues, washouts | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported |
| Other bacterial food poisoning (including botulism) | a patient, an exposed person in an outbreak of infection | vomit | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported (a patient with a suspected illness for the purpose of etiological interpretation of group illnesses/infections) |
| Rinse waters | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. |
| urine | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. |
| faeces | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. |
| blood, paired sera | isolation of bacteries, antibodies | bacteriological |
| sectional material | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. |
| objects of the external environment (catering, trade, etc.) | swabs | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported |
| food residues | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported |
| meningococcal infection, purulent meningitis | a patient | nasopharyngeal swab, cerebrospinal fluid | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported (a patient with a suspected illness for the purpose of etiological interpretation of group illnesses/infections) |
| an exposed person in an outbreak of infection | nasopharyngeal swab | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported |
| diphtheria | a patient | nasal and pharyngeal swabs, affected skin areas | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported |
| an exposed person in an outbreak of infection | nasal and pharyngeal swabs, affected skin areas | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. | Upon epidemiological indications, when a case is reported |
| Persons placed in children's homes (orphanages) | nasal and pharyngeal swabs | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. | When placed in children's homes (orphanages) |
| pertussis | an exposed person in an outbreak of infection, who have or have had a history of coughing | mucus from the upper respiratory tract | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. | Upon epidemiological indications, 2 times in 1-day intervals |
| cough slides | isolation of bacteries | bacteriological, gene and molecular, automated. |
| blood, paired sera | isolation of antibodies | serological |

**2. Procedures for investigations on hospital-acquired infections (HAI)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| nosology | object of study | testing material | types of research | testing method | material sampling (indications, times, multiplicity) |
| HAI | objects of the environment in a health care organisation | environmental wipes | bacterial isolation | bacteriological | when carrying out scheduled inspections, for epidemiological indications |
| environmental wipes | helminth isolation | parasitological | upon epidemiological indication, during routine inspections |
| sterile suture, dressing and other material | bacterial isolation | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, during routine inspections |
| sterile medical instruments | bacterial isolation | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, during routine inspections |
| sterile linen | bacterial isolation | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, during routine inspections |
| sterile cloths for drying the hands of medical staff | bacterial isolation | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, during routine inspections |
| medicinal products | bacterial isolation | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, during routine inspections |
| baby care items | bacterial isolation | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, during routine inspections |
| breast milk, fluid for drinking by the newborn | bacterial isolation | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, during routine inspections |
| disinfection and sterilisation equipment - baktests and biotests | bacterial isolation | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, during routine inspections |
| room air | bacterial isolation, total microbial contamination | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, during routine inspections |
| patient(s) with a wound infection | wound discharge | bacterial isolation | bacteriological, gene-molecular, automated | upon epidemiological indication |
| nasal swabs, pharyngeal swabs | bacterial isolation, viral isolation | bacteriological, virological | upon epidemiological indication |
| the infectious agent (micro-organism) | antibiotic sensitivity testing | bacteriological, automated | upon epidemiological indication |
| healthcare personnel | nasal swabs, pharyngeal swabs | bacterial isolation | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication |
| hands after treatment | bacterial isolation | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication |
| bodily fluids and secretions (blood, sputum, urine, faeces, etc.) | isolation of bacteria, viruses | bacteriological, virological | upon epidemiological indication |
| patient in a health care organisation | nasal swabs, pharyngeal swabs | bacterial isolation | bacteriological, gene-molecular, automated | upon epidemiological indication |
| bodily fluids and discharges (blood, sputum, urine, faeces, etc.) | isolation of bacteria, viruses | bacteriological, genetic-molecular, automated | upon epidemiological indication |
| surgical field of the patient after treatment | bacterial isolation | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, during routine inspections |
| infectious agent (micro-organism) | antibiotic susceptibility testing | bacteriological, automated | upon epidemiological indication |

**3. Testing procedures for viral infections**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| nosology | object of study | test material | types of investigations | testing method | material sampling (indication, time, frequency) |
| Influenza, etc. ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS | patient | pharyngeal and nasal swabs, sectional material | influenza virus isolation | virology | when the disease is registered by at least 10 patients with ARVI, influenza from October 1 till May 1 annually  material sampling (indication, time, frequency) |
| antigen detection | fluorescent microscopy |
| RNA and DNA virus detection | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) |
| poliomyelitis | patient | faeces, cerebrospinal fluid\*, sectional material | virus isolation | virological | material sampling (indication, time, frequency) |
| blood serum | antigen detection | serological | upon registration of the disease, 2 times at intervals of 3-5 days |
| an exposed person from an outbreak of infection | faeces | virus isolation | virological | upon registration of the disease, 2 times at intervals of 24-48 hours |
| AFP (acute flaccid paralysis) | patient | faeces | virus isolation | virological | upon registration of the disease, 2 times at intervals of 24-48 hours |
| an exposed person from an outbreak of infection | faeces | virus isolation | virological | at the time of registration 1 time |
| enteroviruses | patient | faeces, liquor | virus isolation | virological | as cases are reported |
| RNA virus detection | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) | as cases are reported |
| wastewater, sewage system | sewage water | virus isolation | virological | upon epidemiological indications, once a month during the epidemic season |
| RNA virus detection | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) | upon epidemiological indications, once a month during the epidemic season |
| water supply system | drinking water | virus isolation | virological | upon epidemiological indications, once a month during the epidemic season |
| RNA virus detection | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) | upon epidemiological indications, scheduled once a month during the epidemiological season |
| open water bodies (designated places of water use, including bathing), swimming pools | water from open reservoirs, swimming pools | virus isolation | virological | upon epidemiological indications, scheduled once a month during the epidemiological season |
| RNA virus detection | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) | upon epidemiological indications, scheduled once a month during the epidemiological season |
| viral hepatitis A | water supply system | drinking water | virus isolation | virological | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| RNA virus detection | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| open water bodies (recreational area, designated water use areas, including bathing) | water from open reservoirs | virus isolation | virological | upon epidemiological indication,  scheduled once a month from June to September |
| RNA virus detection | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) | upon epidemiological indication,  scheduled once a month from June to September |
| swimming pools | swimming pool water | virus isolation | virological | upon epidemiological indications, when carrying out planned inspections |
|  | RNA virus detection | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) | upon epidemiological indications, when carrying out planned inspections |
| viral hepatitis B, D, C | an exposed person from an outbreak of infection | blood components (serum, plasma) | hepatitis B, C, D virus antigen/antibody detection | serological (Enzyme Immunoassay) | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| detection of hepatitis B, C, D virus DNA (qualitative analysis) | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| detection and differentiation of hepatitis B, C virus genotypes | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| facility-focal point for the link between the disease and the facility | medical, cosmetological instruments | presence of blood residues | chemical - azopyramine test | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| sterility | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| viral hepatitis E | an exposed person from an outbreak of infection | blood components (serum, plasma) | IgM class immunoglobulins to hepatitis E virus | serological - enzyme immunoassay | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| rota, nora, astroviruses | patient | faeces | rotavirus antigen detection | antigenic method (enzyme immunoassay) | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| detection of RNK rotavirus, norovirus, astrovirus (qualitative analysis) | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| wastewater, sewerage system | waste water | rotavirus antigen detection | antigenic method (enzyme immunoassay) | once a month during the epizootic season |
| detection of RNA rotavirus, norovirus, astrovirus (qualitative test) | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) | once a month during the epidemiological season |
| water supply system | drinking water | rotavirus antigen detection | antigenic method (enzyme immunoassay) | upon epidemiological indications, scheduled - once a month during the epizootic season |
| detection of RNA from rotavirus, norovirus, astrovirus (qualitative test) | molecular genetic method (polymerase chain reaction) | upon epidemiological indications, scheduled - once a month during the epizootic season |
| open reservoir | open water | rotavirus antigen detection | antigenic method (enzyme immunoassay) | upon epidemiological indications, scheduled - once a month during the epizootic season |
| detection of RNA from rotavirus, noravirus, astrovirus (qualitative test) | molecular genetic method (polymerase chain reaction) | upon epidemiological indications, scheduled - once a month during the epizootic season |
| swimming pool | swimming pool water | rotavirus antigen detection | antigenic method (enzyme immunoassay) | upon epidemiological indications, when carrying out planned inspections |
| detection of RNA rotavirus, norovirus, astrovirus (qualitative analysis) | molecular genetic method (polymerase chain reaction) | upon epidemiological indications, when carrying out planned inspections |
| measles | patient | blood components (serum, plasma) | IgM class immunoglobulin antibodies | serological (enzyme Immunoassay) | when a case is registered |
| IgG class immunoglobulin antibodies |
| urine | measles virus isolation | virological, sequencing | when a case is registered |
| rubella | patient | blood components (serum, plasma) | IgM immunoglobulin class antibodies | serological (enzyme Immunoassay) | when a case is registered |
| IgG immunoglobulin class antibodies |
| Immunoglobulin class IgG-avidity antibodies |
| urine | rubella virus isolation | virological, sequencing | when a case is registered |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| nosology | material for confirmation | type of research | method of investigation in case of confirmation | transportation of cultures from NCE oblasts, Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Shymkent to the reference laboratory |
| typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever | salmonella typhi, Salmonella paratyphi A,B | bacteriological | bacteriological, molecular-genetic, serological | all cultures from sick people, and the environment |
| salmonellosis | salmonella spp. | bacteriological | bacteriological, molecular genetic, serological | 5 cultures each from the environment, and sick |
| dysentery and other intestinal infections | shigella spp. | bacteriological | bacteriological, molecular genetic, serological | 5 cultures from the environment, and sick ones |
| listeria monocytogenes | bacteriological | bacteriological, molecular genetic | all cultures from sick people and the environment |
| campylobacter spp. | bacteriological | 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 | bacteriological, molecular genetic | all cultures from sick people and the environment |
| airborne infections | clinical specimen, environmental samples positive for neisseria meningitidis | bacteriological | molecular genetic | 5 samples each from the environment, and sick |
| bordetella spp., (clinical specimen) | bacteriological | bacteriological, molecular genetic | 5 samples from sick people |
| corynebacterium diphtheriae | bacteriological | bacteriological, molecular genetic | 5 samples from sick people |
| haemophilus influenza | bacteriological | bacteriological, molecular genetic | 5 samples from sick people |
| streptococcus pneumoniae | bacteriological | bacteriological, molecular genetic | 5 samples from sick people |
| HAI (hospital-acquired infection) pathogens | an antibiotic-resistant strain of a micro-organism isolated from a patient(s) with suspected HAI | bacteriological | bacteriological, disc-diffusion, semi-quantitative, automated | all cultures from sick people |
| infectious agents of various localisations | antibiotic-resistant strain of micro-organism | bacteriological | bacteriological, disco-diffusion, semi-quantitative, automated | 5 samples from sick people |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| nosology | confirmation material | types of investigations | method of investigation in case of confirmation | transport of cultures from NCE oblasts, Almaty and Shymkent. Nur-Sultan, Almaty and Shymkent to a reference laboratory |
| influenza etc. ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS | pharyngeal and nasal swabs | influenza virus isolation | virological | all samples with positive results or isolates from patients within a year |
| RNA virus detection | molecular genetic (polymerase chain reaction) | all samples with positive and 5 samples with negative results for influenza from patients within a year |
| professional testing is performed once a year |
| enteroviruses | faeces, liquor | virus isolation | virological | all samples positive for polioviruses from patients within a year |
| 2 specimens or isolates for viruses: coxsackievirus, adenovirus and Echo from patients, once a year |
| sewage water | virus isolation | virological | all samples positive for polioviruses within a year |
| 2 samples with positive results or isolates for viruses: Coxsackie and Echo from patients, once a year |
| suspensions | virus isolation | virological | professional testing is done once a year |
| viral hepatitis B and C | blood serum | detection of hepatitis B, C virus antigen or antibodies | serological (enzyme immunoassay) | 5 HBsAg-positive and 5 HBsAg-negative samples from patients per year |
| 5 HBsAg-positive and 5 HBsAg-negative specimens from patients within a year |
| measles | blood serum | Immunoglobulin class IgM antibodies | serological (enzyme immunoassay) | all samples positive and 10% of samples negative for IgM for measles virus, monthly |
| professional testing once a year |
| rubella | blood serum | Immunoglobulin class IgM antibodies | serological (enzyme immunoassay) | 5 specimens positive and 10 specimens negative for rubella virus IgM within a year |
| professional testing shall be carried out once a year |
| rotavirus | faeces | antigen detection | serological (enzyme immunoassay) | 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. Research procedures for highly dangerous infections (HIDs)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| nosology | object of research | research material | types of research | research method | material sampling (readings, times, multiplicity) |
| cholera | Patient, an exposed person from an outbreak of infection | faecal material | isolation of bacteria, antibodies | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| sectional material | isolation of bacteria, | bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases, followed by death |
| Patients with severe acute intestinal infections | faecal material | isolation of bacteria, | bacteriological | Depending on the classification of the area\* during the epizootic season (three times), during the rest of the year according to epidemiological indications (once) (Plague Control Stations (PCS), branches of NCE) |
| Patients with mild to moderate acute intestinal infections | faecal material | isolation of bacteria, | bacteriological | Depending on the classification of the area\* during the epizootic season (once), during the rest of the year according to epidemiological indications (PCS, NCE branches) |
| Deaths from acute intestinal infections of unknown etiology | corpse material | isolation of bacteria, | bacteriological | During the year (PCS, NCE branches) |
| Persons admitted to special-regime, social rehabilitation, psychoneurological dispensaries and persons of no fixed abode or work | faecal material | isolation of bacteria, | bacteriological | On admission, for epidemiological indications (one time), depending on the classification of the area\* (health centres, branches of the NCE) |
| Open water body (sanitary protection zone of water intake for centralised domestic and drinking water supply, places of water use for drinking), recreation zone (places of mass recreational water use) | water | isolation of bacteria, | bacteriological | At a water temperature of at least 16 °C once every 10 days (PSC, NCE branches) |
| swimming pools, fountains | water | isolation of bacteria, | bacteriological | According to epidemiological indications |
| drains | discharged water | isolation of bacteria, | bacteriological | Depending on area classification\* May-October once every 10 days, on the basis of epidemiological indications (PSC, NCE branches) |
| anthrax | material from anthrax outbreaks | farm animal feed, litter, water | farm animal feed, litter, water | Bacteriological, serological, genetic, bioassay | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| environmental samples (from permanently anthrax- contaminate on zone) | soil, water | bacteriological, serological, genetic, bioassay | Bacteriological, serological, genetic, bioassay | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| material from humans in cases of suspected anthrax | blood, ulcerous secretions, pathogenic material | bacteriological, serological, genetic, bioassay | Bacteriological, serological, genetic, bioassay | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| brucellosis | persons in contact with sick livestock | Blood | serological reactions | serological | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| sampling from brucellosis foci (animal products, samples from livestock housing) | livestock products, animal feed, litter, water, manure | bacteriological, serological, genetic, ring test | bacteriological, serological, genetic, ring test | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| pasteurellosis | sampling | livestock products, vegetables | serological, bacteriological, bioassay | serological, bacteriological, bioassay | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| sampling from humans | blood, wound samples, pathogenic material | serological, bacteriological, bioassay | serological, bacteriological, bioassay | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| rodents | rodents | serological, bacteriological, bioassay | serological, bacteriological, bioassay | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| tularemia | territory of natural foci (environmental objects) | Excrement, faeces, mites, rodents, water, etc. | serological, bacteriological, bioassay | serological, bacteriological, bioassay | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| material from tularaemia epidemic foci | Excrement, faeces, mites, rodents, water, etc. | serological, bacteriological, bioassay | serological, bacteriological, bioassay | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| material from people | blood, biomaterial | serological, bacteriological, bioassay | serological, bacteriological, bioassay | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| Listeriosis | material from listeriosis epidemic foci (external objects) | meat and dairy products, vegetables | serological, bacteriological | serological, bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| material from humans, including for prophylactic purposes | Blood, urine, pathogenic material | serological, bacteriological | serological, bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| yersinioses | Material from foci of yersinosis (environmental media) | Vegetables, rinses | serological, bacteriological | serological, bacteriological | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| leptospirosis | Material from natural foci (environmental media) | ticks, water and other environmental objects | serological | serological | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| Material from epidemic foci of leptospirosis (environmental media) | ticks, water and other environmental objects | serological | serological | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| Rikettsioses (Q fever, tick-borne typhus, rat typhus, Brill's disease) | natural foci area (source of infection, vectors) | rodents, mites, lice | serological | serological | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| Material from epidemic foci of rickettsiosis (source of infection, vectors) | Rodents, mites, lice | serological | serological | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| viral haemorrhagic fevers (Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever), viral tick-borne encephalitis | material from humans | blood, samples, secretions | serological, genetic | serological, genetic | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| Material from a CCHF outbreak (vectors) | mites | serological, genetic | serological, genetic | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |
| Material from a legionella outbreak (environmental media) | swimming pool water, cooling system water | genetic | genetic | upon epidemiological indication, on registration of cases |

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