

**MEETING OF THE STATES PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF
THE DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND
STOCKPILING OF BACTERIOLOGICAL
(BIOLOGICAL) AND TOXIN WEAPONS AND
ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

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**Prevention of occurrence of infectious diseases due to epizootic
and microbiological environmental monitoring**

Submitted by Ukraine

1. Epidemiological surveillance in Ukraine, which is carried out for prevention of occurrence of infectious diseases, includes epidemiological, epizootic and microbiological environmental monitoring.
2. State regulated system of environmental monitoring exists in Ukraine from 1993. According to “Regulations on the State System of Environmental Monitoring”, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine ? 391 as of 30.03.1998, the state system of environmental monitoring is aimed to improve the quality of education in the field of environmental science, to improve efficiency and quality of informational service at all levels, to improve the quality of argumentation of environmental protection measures and efficiency of their realization.
3. The main objectives of monitoring are:
 - (a) Long-term regular observations of environmental conditions;
 - (b) Analysis of environmental conditions and development of forecast concerning its changes;
 - (c) Informational and analytical background of solutions in the field of environmental protection;
 - (d) Informational service of state and local authorities and provision of population and international organizations with environmental information.

4. According to “Regulations on Especially Dangerous Diseases”, approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine in 1982, institutions of sanitary and epidemiological service organize and fulfill epidemiological and epizootic surveillance of especially dangerous and feral herd infections, detect and study natural focuses of tularemia, lyssa, leptospirosis and other feral herd infections, register the number of carriers of these diseases, develop epidemiologic and epizootic forecasts, develop systematic and extraordinary preventive and antiepidemic measures in natural focuses of the mentioned above diseases, make laboratory tests on detection of especially dangerous and other feral herd infections, which are of epidemic importance in regional pathology.

5. Monitoring of feral herd infections includes:

- (a) Determination of territories with high risk of tularemia, leptospirosis, Q fever, Marseille fever, Laim disease, hemorrhagic fever complicated with nephritic syndrome, vernal encephalitis and other arboviral infections, as well as multiinfectious natural focuses (the appropriate procedures are regulated by the following regulations: Decree of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine ? 342 as of 23.07.2003 “On Preventive Measures Concerning Rate of Tularemia Occurrence” and Methodological Instructions “Antiepidemic Measures and Laboratory Diagnostics of Leptospirosis”, approved by the Resolution of the Head State Sanitary Doctor of Ukraine ? 39 as of 11.12.2002);
- (b) Determination of territories with potentially high risk of cholera (the appropriate procedure is regulated by the Decree of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine ? 188 as of 17.05.2002 “On Changes of Scope of Cholera Research” and “Instructions for Organization and Fulfillment of Anticholera Measures, Clinics and Laboratory Diagnostics”, approved by the Decree of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine ? 167 as of 30.05.1997);
- (c) Determination of territories with potentially high risk of anthrax (the appropriate procedure is regulated by the Decree of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine ? 314 as of 09.07.2003 “On Preventive Measures Concerning Rate of Anthrax Occurrence”);
- (d) Detection of pathogens which cause feral herd infections performing all-inclusive laboratory tests;
- (e) Observation of pheno- and genotypic features of pathogens, which reflect interaction between populations of pathogens and their habitat and evaluation of qualitative and quantitative features of epidemic process;
- (f) Analysis and correction of methodological and organizational approaches of laboratory diagnostics;
- (g) Analysis of epidemic process, including examination of temporal, ecological and territorial spreading of microorganisms in objects of environment (there are implemented modern informational technologies, geoinformational systems);

- (h) Evaluation of epidemiological threat of natural focuses;
- (i) Development of epidemiological and epizootic forecasts on feral herd infection;
- (j) Development and implementation of a set of operative and perspective epidemiological measures aimed at prevention of cases of feral herd infection among people.

6. Every 5 years in Ukraine there has been composed a list of enzootic (adverse) territories regarding tularemia, leptospirosis and other especially dangerous feral herd infections. The list of territories of Ukraine regarding epidemic manifestation of cholera is also being revised.

7. Information as for spread of feral herd infectious diseases and circulation of their pathogens in the environment serve the basis for evaluation, reconsideration and adjustment of the existing list of the unfavourable territories regarding these infectious diseases and development of primary preventive measures aimed at ensuring epidemiological safety in the area.
