

## **ON DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROGRAM OF SOCIO-HYGIENIC MONITORING IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

O.T. Kasymov

*Scientific and Production Centre for Preventive Medicine of the Ministry of Health, 34 Baitik Baatyr Str., Bishkek 720005, Kyrgyz Republic, e-mail: kasymov\_ot@mail.ru*

Socio-hygienic monitoring (SHM) is a system for observation, analysis, assessment and prognostication of population health and human environment as well as identification of cause and effect relationships between population health and exposure to environmental factors. The main goal of SHM is to obtain reliable and objective information, analysis and assessment of data obtained and to develop proposals on providing sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population.

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has confirmed "The provisions of socio-hygienic monitoring in the Kyrgyz Republic" by its Decree # 705 of 21 September 2004. The aim of this decree is the establishment of a system and program for socio-hygienic monitoring intended to be one of the main mechanisms for providing sanitary-and-hygienic well-being of the population of Kyrgyzstan.

The development and implementation of the SHM Program in the republic will be realized by stages.

Stage 1 is organizational covering the period 2005-2006. At this stage, the experiences of other countries will be studied, intra-agency and inter-agency working groups composed of representatives of interested ministries and departments will be set up. Activities at development of SHM documents, selection and agreement on indicators and data exchange procedures and strengthening of material support have been started. The creation of the Republican Information Fund on Socio-Hygienic Monitoring has been begun.

Stage 2 (2005-2007) will be concerned with the development of a pilot program on SHM and its testing in the city of Bishkek. The experience of SHM embodiment will be analyzed and evaluated and, if necessary, refinement and improvements will be made to the SHM system.

Stage 3 will implementation of SHM at oblast and rayon level in the Kyrgyz Republic.

In developing the system and programme for socio-hygienic monitoring three blocs of indicators will be considered: medico-demographic; environmental and socio-economic indicators. It often proves difficult to monitor the whole range of potential hazardous factors and we consider that that SHM will help determine a system priorities for management of the environment and health of the population, with inclusion of socio-economic factors as an essential element of monitoring.

In sum, creation of socio-hygienic monitoring will enable finding real facts and making scientifically valid prognostications which will make it possible to assess relationships between the health and environment of the population of the Kyrgyz Republic and to determine the strength of these relationships among other factors involved.