

IMPORTANCE OF THE INTERINSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE IN THE PREVENTION AND THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE OF DISEASES RELATED TO ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE DIVISION OF DISEASES OCCASIONED BY THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE CENTER OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MONITORING - SES/SP – BRAZIL

Telma Nery, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Rogério Christensen, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Abilio Lopes, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Mirta Silva, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Roseane Souza, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Clarice Freitas, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Andre Leite, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Graziela Silva, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Zaira Mancilha, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Sonia Zanotti Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Introduction: The degradation of the environment around the planet is closely tied to increased demand for natural resources by human society. The increasing and rapid process of urbanization in developing countries especially in Brazil has helped the impacts of the processes associated with industrialization. Since ancient times were found specific sites of environmental contamination, but currently these areas occupy almost the entire planet.

The main risks to human health generated by these degradations relate to exposure to substances present in the effluents of large urban areas from organic matter and those caused by pollutants from industry, motor vehicles, mining, etc. These changes are now factors changes in various environments including soil, air, water, strengthening the need for new forms of considerations in prevention and health promotion.

Discussion : Established in 80 years, the Division of Disease Caused by Environmental - DOMA has among its tasks to coordinate epidemiological surveillance activities in environmental health at the SP state, involving population exposure to environmental contaminants and chemical and physical properties in water, air and solo. Has an multidisciplinary team of Doctors Health experts, labor, sanitary engineer, architect.

The coordination and conduct of epidemiological studies, preparation of protocols, guiding activities of several municipalities are the focus of activity in this Division which has as its main strategy the dialogue of epidemiological surveillance in environmental health numerous other institutions (environment, transportation, water, etc.) and areas of health.

Conclusion: This research initiatives developed by the Division focused on health impacts of population, highlighting the actions institutions facing the recent situations such as mercury metallic poisoning 100 people living in the municipality; accident with chemical spill after accident on highway and biomass burning by approximately 32 consecutive days after accident, reveal the importance of inter-institutional dialogue to action in environmental health.