

HEALTH OF POPULATIONS EXPOSED TO CONTAMINATED AREAS, AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE PROPOSAL FOR STANDARDIZED PERFORMANCE IN AREAS WITH CONTAMINATED SOIL AND WATER IN BRAZIL

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Introduction: The world changes geographic characteristics of populations, associated with industrial actions, triggering an intense urbanization in this process, areas of environmental degradation and consequent contamination of the environment is increasing. In Brazil, several areas were identified. The state of Sao Paulo, more than 2.900 areas has been identified as contaminated soil. The Center for Epidemiological Surveillance of São Paulo State, structured practical handbook of Health Surveillance of Populations Exposed to Contaminated Soil with participation of various sectors, completed in a workshop that describes guidelines.

The manual was prepared by technical staff of the Division of Disease caused by environment, with employees and consultants.

This paper describes all the process and the present the Manual.

Objectives: The main objectives are:

1. Develop guidelines on epidemiological surveillance for action in promoting the health of populations exposed to areas contaminated
2. Promote surveillance actives to the population exposed to contaminated areas.

Methodology: The manual was prepared with discussion involving: Pan American Health Organization, Ministry of Health, institutions of the Department of Health of Brazil, Department of the Environment (CETESB) and especially regional and local health activities in the area with environmental health at the SP state. Discusses: Definitions used in the area; Legal Grounds - Epidemiological Surveillance of people exposed to soil contaminated; Structure Footsteps - Epidemiological Surveillance of people exposed to soil contaminated:

Step 1: Creation of the Technical Group

Step 2: Removal of contaminated areas

Step 3: Register of contaminated areas

Step 4: Initial investigation of population exposed to contaminated soil

Step 5: Epidemiological investigation

Step 6: Protocols for monitoring of population exposed to soil contaminated

Conclusion: Front vast number of people exposed to contaminated areas, it is necessary foundations for health promotion, which can be initiated through the use of tools for epidemiological surveillance.