

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF COUNTERACTION THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN UKRAINE



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Abstract. The development of epidemics in Ukraine shows that preventive work is not enough and requires careful study. The importance of the problem of preventing the spread of socially dangerous diseases is also noted in the documents of the United Nations. At present, the challenges of socially dangerous diseases are a major problem not only for national health systems but also for the world community, which requires a consolidated, large-scale and effective global response.

Over the past 20 years, despite the decline in morbidity in a number of nosologies, the epidemic situation of infectious diseases in the country remains unstable, a record number of outbreaks of acute intestinal infections, of which 73,5% were associated with violations of basic sanitation-hygienic norms and rules against the background of lack of supervision and control.

In accordance with the National Security Strategy of Ukraine, in terms of forecast and current threats to national security and national interests of Ukraine, taking into account foreign policy and domestic conditions, the threat of emergence and spread of both known and new infectious diseases is determined. The reason for this is the low level of health of the population and the high level of its morbidity is closely related to the low level of social protection of certain segments of the population, the presence of unemployment and uncontrolled migration.

At the present stage, there has been a significant deterioration in the epidemiological situation with regard to particularly dangerous infections both in Ukraine and around the world. This is due to political and economic instability, mass migration, military conflicts and redeployment of troops, new economic conditions with a violation of the stability of previous epidemiological surveillance systems, the weakening of preventive measures. Due to the expansion of international relations and the global redistribution of labor resources, migration processes, growing urbanization, military conflicts, the rapid development of the tourism industry, these diseases can pose an epidemiological threat to other regions, including the European continent. In the territories affected by the consequences of emergencies, a sharp deterioration of the sanitary-epidemic situation is possible, which causes the need for sanitary and anti-epidemic measures to ensure the sanitary and epidemic well-being of the affected population.

Based on the analysis of the administration of anti-epidemic measures in the context of reforming the health care system of Ukraine, unfortunately, are forced to state the existing legal imbalance associated with the inconsistency of regulations with higher-level documents. This state of affairs is caused by the need to make changes and additions, as well as the adoption of new regulations that should regulate the situation on a "here and now" basis, responding rapidly to new threats and challenges in the health care system.

The importance of management in the sphere of sanitary and epidemiological well-being is difficult to overestimate, because it is about ensuring the living conditions of the whole society, its security, and, consequently, the national security of the state of Ukraine. However, during the reorganization of the central executive bodies, the provision of sanitary and epidemiological was divided without a clear definition and delimitation of functions and powers between the two executive bodies: the issue of sanitary supervision and control is entrusted to the established body – the State Consumer Service, and control public health of the Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine.

It can be argued that the current institutional capacity to ensure the proper state of sanitary and epidemiological surveillance is due to the liquidation of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service and the lack of a clear definition of the central executive body to implement state policy to protect against infectious diseases.

Based on the above, there is an urgent need for the adoption in the second reading of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the bill № 4142 "On Public Health" to establish regional centers for disease control and prevention to create a modern system of response to health threats and anti-epidemic protection.

Prospects for further exploration in this direction will be to study the genesis of the anti-epidemic protection management system in emergency situations.

Keywords: *institutional capacity, counteraction, health care, anti-epidemic measures, emergency.*

Introduction

The population's health is a determining factor in the progressive development of society, its prospects in social, economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres of life. The health of the nation is a basic condition for the normal development of the country, its well-being, a guarantee of national security. For Ukraine, in the conditions of deteriorating living standards, the issues of spreading socially dangerous diseases among the population, which need to be addressed immediately at the state level, are becoming especially important. Although official statistics give an idea only of the tip of the "iceberg" of the problem of the spread of socially dangerous diseases, their epidemics are "shadow" in nature. At present, socially dangerous diseases - tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C - have become challenges for the modern health care system and public policy in general. These diseases, mutually reinforcing each other, destroy the human immune system. At the same time, these diseases can be prevented, according to research by Ukrainian and foreign scientists and the World Health Organization (WHO), such interventions should focus on behavior change and be based on modern ideas, based on successful experience of foreign government measures and programs.

The development of epidemics in Ukraine shows that preventive work is not enough and requires careful study. The importance of the problem of preventing the spread of socially dangerous diseases is also noted in the documents of the United Nations. Already today, the challenges of socially dangerous diseases are considered as a global problem, and therefore the response to them as an individual state and the commonwealth must be global in scale and effective in results.

According to official data by State Emergency Service of Ukraine at the end of 2018, more than 6,80 million cases of infectious diseases were registered in Ukraine (16048,62 per 100000 people), of which more than 4,51 million cases (66,4%) among children (59311,46 per 100 thousand us) (Official website of The State Emergency Service of Ukraine).

According to the state statistical reporting, the incidence of infectious diseases in the population of Ukraine in 2018 decreased by 0,35% compared to 2017 - 6,807 million cases against 6,830), including among children under 17 by 1,05% (4,517 million cases in 2018 against 4,565 million in 2017). However, according to the estimated incidence rates (per 100 thousand population), there is, as in 2016, a small increase - up to 0,6%.

Of the 128 emergencies that occurred in 2018, almost half (61) were medical and biological emergencies, which affected 744 out of 839 and killed 47 out of 168.

Deterioration of the social, economic and environmental situation affected the level of medical care, the state of immunoprophylaxis, and, accordingly, the level of infectious diseases. The analysis showed its growth by more than 18% compared to 2015. This is a matter of concern, given that there has been a steady downward trend in the previous 14 years.

According to the SES of Ukraine during 2019, 146 emergencies were registered in Ukraine, which in accordance with the National Classifier "Classifier of Emergencies" NC 019:2010 were divided into: technogenic - 60; of natural character - 81; social nature - 5. There is an increase of 77,8% in the number of victims (mainly due to medical and biological emergencies), a total of 1492 people were injured. Most of the victims of the emergency were registered in Kyiv (495 people, all due to medical and biological emergencies related to human measles, salmonellosis and acute intestinal infections). A total of 1334 people were injured as a result of 57 medical and biological emergencies, of which 15 died (Official website of The State Emergency Service of Ukraine).

Accordingly, according to the SES of Ukraine during 2020, 116 emergencies were registered in Ukraine, which according to the National Classifier "Classifier of Emergencies" NC 019: 2010 were divided into: technogenic – 47; of natural character – 64; social nature – 5.

As a result of the emergency in 2020, 170 people died (including 26 children) and 305 people were injured (including 46 children) (Official website of The State Emergency Service of Ukraine).

According to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, as of 01.01.2021, 1064479 cases of human coronavirus COVID-19 were registered in Ukraine, of which 18680 cases were fatal (Official website of The Ministry of Health of Ukraine).

The most probable complication of the sanitary-epidemic situation is typical for the territories affected by natural disasters and, as a rule, long-term ones. This is due to a number of circumstances that can lead to a worsening of the epidemic situation (conditions of occurrence and spread of infectious diseases).

Circumstances that may affect the spread of infectious diseases in emergencies include: destruction of life support facilities (housing, water supply and sewerage sources, municipal heat facilities, municipal gas supply, energy supply); significant deterioration of the sanitary and hygienic condition of the territory; the possibility of the formation of secondary lesions due to the destruction of enterprises of various profiles; presence of unburied corpses of people, animals, decay of products of animal and plant origin; mass reproduction of rodents, the emergence of epizootics among them and the activation of natural cells; intensive migration of organized and unorganized masses of the population and its concentration; decrease in immunity to infectious diseases due to a significant deterioration of material living conditions, its level, the possibility of diseases and injuries of non-infectious origin, stress, hypothermia and other factors; possible delay in the detection, isolation and hospitalization of infectious patients and carriers (a person in whose body pathogens of infectious disease are detected in the absence of symptoms of this disease), which do not require immediate medical attention and are therefore constant sources of infection; decommissioning of existing or reduction of active activity of sanitary-anti-

epidemic and emergency medical aid in emergency zones.

It should be borne in mind that the intensity of the process of occurrence and spread of infectious diseases is significantly influenced by the communal and household and sanitary and hygienic living conditions in emergency areas and locations of evacuees. In addition, infectious diseases can be brought by sick rescuers and builders.

The aim of the article is to study the institutional capacity to combat the spread of infectious diseases in Ukraine.

Literature review. Khozhylo I. I. during the study of the problem of socially dangerous infections (Khozhylo, 2006, p. 3) testifies to the importance of lifestyle and its certain categories, such as living standards; quality of life; lifestyle and lifestyle (national, socio-cultural, household customs, etc.), which significantly affect the prevalence of socially dangerous infections.

Rumyantsev Yu. V. in the textbook (Rumyantsev, 2015, p. 110-117) set out the theoretical and practical principles of military epidemiology, which is the basis for the formation of a new field - the epidemiology of emergencies.

Bezzub I. in the study (Bezzub, 2020, p. 8) analyzes the dynamics of the transformation of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service (SSES) of Ukraine, whose activities were aimed at preventing the negative impact on human life factors (biological, chemical, physical, social (nutrition, providing quality drinking water, household conditions, condition of educational, recreational and industrial facilities) throughout her life, all that can create favorable conditions for outbreaks of infectious and non-communicable diseases. neglecting the fact that prevention is more cost-effective than treatment. The author notes that throughout the operation of the Sanitary and Epidemiological station (SES) it has been periodically complained of corruption by its employees. requirements for the functioning of economic entities in the field of food and trade. In a way, this negative trail was one of the factors that accelerated the liquidation of the SSES of Ukraine.

According to the National Security Strategy of Ukraine in terms of forecast and current threats to national security and national interests of Ukraine, taking into account foreign policy and domestic conditions, the threat of emergence and spread of both

known and new infectious diseases is determined. The reason for this is the low level of health of the population and the high level of its morbidity is closely related to the low level of social protection of certain segments of the population, the presence of unemployment and uncontrolled migration.

Researcher Mezentseva N. I. in the study (Mezentseva et al., 2018 p. 98-101) notes that the occurrence of diseases and the peculiarities of their spread are determined by natural, environmental and socio-economic factors, the importance of the latter of which is becoming increasingly important due to lifestyle, income, housing, nutrition and a number of other factors

Further research on this issue (Nyemets et al. 2009, p. 37-68) allowed us to identify six groups of factors influencing the health of the population and the development of the medical system, namely: socio-geographical, historical (customs, traditions), economic (public funding, income and expenditure, level life, etc.), demographic (natural movement, migration), social (availability and level of social infrastructure, standard of living, working conditions, opportunities for recovery) and environmental.

At the present stage, there has been a significant deterioration in the epidemiological situation regarding particularly dangerous infections both in Ukraine and around the world. This is due to political and economic instability, mass migration, military conflicts and redeployment of troops, new economic conditions with a violation of the stability of previous epidemiological surveillance systems, the weakening of preventive measures. Due to the expansion of international relations and global redistribution of labor resources, migration processes, growing urbanization, military conflicts, the rapid development of the tourism industry, these diseases can pose an epidemiological threat to other regions, including the European continent. In the territories affected by the consequences of emergencies, a sharp deterioration of the sanitary-epidemic situation is possible, which causes the need for sanitary and anti-epidemic measures to ensure the sanitary and epidemic well-being of the affected population.

The selected aspect of our study is socially dangerous diseases – a group of infections that on the one hand can cause numerous negative social consequences, and on the

other - arise and spread under the influence of certain social factors, including living conditions, work, cultural and religious beliefs, sexual preferences, etc. They are characterized by mass, ie extremely high prevalence, rapid growth of new cases of infection, deterioration of the quality of life of the sick person and, accordingly, limitation of the patient's full functioning in society, danger to those around him, predominant defeat of young able-bodied sexually active age prevention and suspension of the disease at its initial stage.

It is important to understand that in the regulatory framework for the administration of anti-epidemic measures in the context of reforming the health care system of Ukraine there are currently some regulatory conflicts related to the completion of administrative reform and changes in the division of powers of central executive bodies without amending the laws of Ukraine, which regulate the provision of sanitary and epidemic well-being of the population and the territory.

According to the Regulation on SSES of Ukraine, which was abolished in 2017, the responsibility for sanitary measures rests with the executive authorities, local governments, bodies, institutions and establishments of SSES of Ukraine, health care institutions, enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of forms of ownership, as well as citizens.

Research methodology. To achieve this goal, general scientific and special methods were used, in particular: abstraction, idealization, generalization, grouping, synthesis (determination of preconditions for deterioration of anti-epidemic measures. To determine the state of research of anti-epidemic measures administration, state of occurrence of emergencies during the last three years, attention is focused on emergencies of medical and biological nature.

Research results. Despite the decline in morbidity in a number of nosologies, the epidemic situation of infectious diseases in the country remains unstable, a record number of outbreaks of acute intestinal infections over the past 20 years, 73,5% of which were associated with violations of basic sanitary-hygienic norms and rules against the background of lack of supervision and control.

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national interests of Ukraine, taking into account foreign policy and domestic conditions, the threat of emergence and spread of both known and new infectious diseases is determined. The reason for this is the low level of health of the population and the high level of its morbidity is closely related to the low level of social protection of certain segments of the population, the presence of unemployment and uncontrolled migration.

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The problem of especially dangerous infections in Ukraine remains relevant as well as around the world. Persistent epidemic potential of leptospirosis, anthrax, tularemia, cholera, Ku fever, Marseille, tick-borne viral encephalitis, hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome and other particularly dangerous infections due to the presence of favorable natural landscapes and diseases of the region, biocenoses in new regions for our territory, the growing danger of using pathogens of especially dangerous infections as biological weapons determine the urgency of this problem.

Unfavorable epidemic situation in Asia, Africa, Latin America due to quarantine diseases (plague, cholera, yellow fever) and highly contagious viral fevers (Ebola, Lassa, Marburg), the growth of international passenger and freight traffic, create conditions for entry into Ukraine especially dangerous diseases.

Sanitary protection of the territory of the country from the introduction of particularly dangerous infections is a priority in the anti-epidemic provision of the population and the preservation of the health of the nation.

According to Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On protection of the population from infectious diseases" sanitary protection of the territory of Ukraine is defined as a system of organizational, medical, sanitary, medical and preventive and anti-epidemic measures aimed at preventing the introduction and spread of particularly dangerous infectious diseases, and in case of their occurrence – to prevent the spread of these diseases outside Ukraine, as well as to prevent the importation into Ukraine of goods, chemical, biological and radioactive substances, waste and other goods dangerous to human life and health.

The mechanism (procedure) for sanitary protection of the territory of Ukraine is carried out in accordance with the Rules of sanitary protection of the territory of Ukraine (Rules), approved by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 22.08.2011 № 893.

Thus, the Rules of Sanitary Protection of the Territory of Ukraine stated that the Ministry of Health and the SSES of Ukraine cooperate with other central and local executive bodies, as well as local governments in preventing the introduction and spread of dangerous infectious diseases of international importance, according to the Rules.

According to the Procedure for keeping records, reporting and epidemiological surveillance (surveillance) of infectious diseases the main tasks of epidemiological surveillance (observation) are: monitoring and assessment of the epidemic situation, forecasting the development of the epidemic process, monitoring and evaluation of preventive and anti-epidemic program measures in order to rationally adjust them; identification of risk groups and the need for targeted preventive measures; assessment of the burden of infectious diseases in the structure of general morbidity and mortality and the health care system.

In accordance with the Rules of sanitary protection of the territory of Ukraine (Rules) accounting, reporting and epidemiological surveillance (surveillance) is carried out for:

- study, assessment and forecast of the sanitary-epidemic situation;

- identification of causal links between the state of health of the population and the impact on it of environmental factors;
- development of scientifically sound recommendations for making effective management decisions in the sphere of public health.

In particular, Rules of sanitary protection of the territory of Ukraine stipulates that epidemiological surveillance (surveillance) and accounting should cover lists of communicable diseases to be registered and biological pathogens.

The Rules of sanitary protection of the territory of Ukraine stipulate that primary care providers, emergency medicine units, medical workers of educational, social protection and health care institutions take part in epidemiological surveys of isolated cases of infectious diseases and in the investigation of outbreaks.

It is also provided in Rules of sanitary protection of the territory of Ukraine that providers of secondary (specialized) and tertiary (highly specialized) medical care – participate in epidemiological surveys of infectious diseases and in the investigation of outbreaks on the proposals provided by public health institutions.

Mandatory for health care institutions, public health institutions, natural persons-entrepreneurs engaged in medical practice or other institutions and establishments that receive information about the state of health in the course of their activities, well-being of the population and indicators of the living environment.

It is determined that in the case of health care institutions receiving information on the facts of detection of sick persons and / or persons in respect of whom there is a suspicion of an infectious disease of international importance, such information is submitted to the National Coordinator for International Health Regulations Ministry of Health.

According to Art. 36 of the Law of Ukraine "On protection of the population from infectious diseases" the all epidemics and outbreaks of infectious diseases are subject to epidemiological examination (investigation) to determine the causes, transmission factors, determine the boundaries of foci of infectious diseases and the extent of the epidemic or outbreak of infectious diseases, take measures to localize and eliminate them, and

also identifying those responsible for an epidemic or outbreak of an infectious disease. The procedure for conducting epidemiological surveys (investigations) of epidemics and outbreaks of infectious diseases shall be established by a specially authorized central executive body for health care.

Local executive bodies, local governments, enterprises, institutions, organizations in accordance with Art. 37 of the Law of Ukraine "On protection of the population from infectious diseases" regardless of the form of ownership are obliged to comprehensively facilitate the work in the centers of infectious diseases, promptly provide employees who perform them, reliable information about the epidemic situation, and if necessary provide them with transport, communications, premises for work and recreation, food, special clothing, footwear, protective equipment and means for sanitation, etc.

Officials of health care institutions, regardless of ownership, and medical staff in case of detection of a patient with an infectious disease in accordance with the International Health Regulations are obliged to take measures for his temporary isolation, provide emergency medical care, if necessary to organize current disinfection measures, urgently notify the relevant health care facilities and organize the hospitalization of the patient to the appropriate health care facility.

Executive authorities, local governments, enterprises, institutions and organizations are obliged to ensure the timely implementation of mass emergency preventive vaccinations, disinfection, disinsection, rodent control, and other necessary sanitary and anti-epidemic measures in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On protection of the population from infectious diseases" The direct implementation of sanitary and anti-epidemic measures is entrusted to the bodies and institutions of the State Consumer Service and the National Health Service of Ukraine, as well as other institutions and services designated by the coordination commissions of the disaster medicine service.

According to the WHO, all over the world, the health care system is fighting only natural infections to the best of its ability, and the additional threat of bioterrorism could lead to the disorganization of this system. The main reasons for this conclusion are two: the first – most countries do not have a laboratory base

in the health care system for rapid indication of bioagents, the second – there are no effective programs to protect the population from bioterrorist attacks and its consequences.

According to the WHO recommendations, in the first stage, in order to increase society's readiness to counter the manifestations of bioterrorism, the main efforts should be focused on planning organizational anti-terrorist measures, and then training and training relevant personnel for the right group of biological agents.

There are no officially registered manifestations of bioterrorism in Ukraine, but given the presence of bioterrorist organizations in other, including southern neighboring countries (Turkey, Iran, Iraq), which have armed stocks of bioagents, the possibility of their use, development of biotechnology in food, pharmaceutical and agriculture, as well as the existence in the world of the problem of bioterrorism in general (Andreychyn, 2005, p. 137).

Official recognition of biosafety issues in Ukraine is enshrined in the Decree of the President of Ukraine dated 06.04.2009 № 220/2009 "On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine dated February 27, 2009" On biosafety of Ukraine", which stated that currently no programs on biosafety and prevention of biological terrorism, a national system of counteraction to possible biothreats has not been created, in particular, automated and integrated data banks on possible threats of biological and chemical origin have not been established. Funding and logistics of laboratories working with pathogens of especially dangerous infectious diseases and storing collections of such pathogens also remain unsatisfactory. The level of professional training of personnel is reduced, violations of the requirements of the anti-epidemic regime of work and sanitary norms during the production, storage, circulation and utilization of biological agents are allowed.

in March 2017, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine decided to liquidate the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service. Its functions have already been performed by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the State Labor Service and the State Food and Consumer Service. Currently, these functions are also partially performed by the newly established Center for Public Health of Ukraine.

Now there is no need to create a new organization or reincarnate SSES. After all, there is already an institution that performs almost the same functions as, for example, the CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States). Now Center for Public Health (CPH) of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine is a sanitary and preventive health care institution. The main tasks of the Center are in fact the same as in the CDC. These tasks are mainly in the field of public health – the implementation of epidemiological surveillance, the implementation of powers to protect the population from infectious and non-communicable diseases, laboratory activities, biosafety and blood safety.

In addition, the CPH is creating a network of regional centers across the country, now 13 oblasts have already legally created them.

At the same time, the CPH is already working with colleagues from the United States in the field of public health. They are currently implementing three joint projects with the CDC (responding to the measles epidemic, optimizing the laboratory network and improving HIV treatment outcomes). CPH is also a member of the International Association of Public Health Institutions.

The order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 27.11.2019 № 1416-r approved the Strategy for Biosafety and Biological Protection on the principle of "single health" for the period up to 2025 and approved a plan of measures for its implementation. According to the Strategy, solving the problem of ensuring the appropriate level of biosafety and biological protection in Ukraine requires intersectoral cooperation and the gradual creation of a single system of biosafety and biological protection on the principle of "single health" and is impossible without significant intellectual and financial resources. management decisions and support from the state, local communities and the international community.

In accordance with the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, on the other hand, Ukraine has undertaken to protect human and animal life and health, to prevent spread to the territory of the state of dangerous infectious diseases, timely response to outbreaks of dangerous infectious diseases.

The emergence of new, return of old nosological forms of dangerous infectious diseases, in addition to natural processes, can be caused by targeted influence and illegal use of dangerous biological agents and products of synthetic biology, lack of clear rules when working with dangerous biological agents.

The Action Plan for the implementation of this Strategy provided that during 2019-2020 the joint efforts of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, SES of Ukraine and other interested central executive bodies will develop and approve the procedure of interaction, coordination and prompt response of interested central and local executive bodies. emergencies involving biological pathogens, as well as to implement biosecurity and biological protection measures in the sphere of health care. Tasks were also set to ensure the strengthening of human resources and increase the professional level of specialists by conducting specialized training on biological safety and biological protection of specialists of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Service, National Guard, State Border Guard Service, State Migration Service, State Emergency Service (SES) of Ukraine. Also in the period 2020-2025 it is planned to develop and approve the procedure for conducting exercises on biosafety and biological protection with the participation of the Ministry of Health, SES, other interested central executive bodies, local state administrations.

On February 4, 2021, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted in the first reading the draft law № 4142 "On the Public Health System", which defines the legal, organizational, economic and social principles of the public health system in Ukraine, in particular basic principles of operational function:

- epidemiological surveillance, including the formation of a public health information fund as a state information resource that contains data on the state of health, welfare of the population and indicators of the living environment;
- monitoring, preparedness and response to hazards and public health emergencies, including provisions for compliance with the International Health Regulations and timeliness of response to localize and address such threats.

The document aims to create a full-fledged national epidemiological service. In fact, the Center for Public Health will be strengthened by a network of regional Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Center for Public Health, as the main expert institution, will coordinate the activities of this network in the framework of epidemiological surveillance and response to hazards.

CCPs will be set up around regional facilities - laboratory centers, regional public health centers, statistics and monitoring and evaluation units. These centers will be fully responsible for their own region, from routine monitoring of indicators to forecasting, detecting emergencies, outbreaks and responding to them.

The tasks of the CCP are to analyze the information and provide proposals to the Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine on planning actions to neutralize risks in the field of public health. Therefore, the main areas of coordination of the CCP are: development of programs for prevention of socially dangerous diseases, infections related to medical care, non-communicable diseases; development of treatment programs (HIV, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis); information fund (information collection, statistics, data analysis, research); conducting laboratory tests (reference and verification, international cooperation); training of qualified personnel; biosecurity and biosafety (rapid response to outbreaks of infections).

Such centers will have an operational-dispatching unit and an emergency response team, and their heads will have the status of chief state sanitary doctors of the regions.

CCPs will not have the authority to issue permits, approvals, inspections or impose fines.

That is, the proposed concept of the epidemiological service corresponds to the best world practices. Similar structures work in this way in the leading countries of the world. We hope that Ukraine will have a modern system for responding to health threats and anti-epidemic protection.

Discussion of research results. It should be borne in mind that the intensity of the process of occurrence and spread of infectious diseases is significantly influenced by the communal and household and sanitary and hygienic living conditions in emergency areas and locations of evacuees. In addition,

infectious diseases can be brought by sick rescuers and builders.

In order to organize and carry out sanitary measures to identify and eliminate or mitigate the effects of environmental factors that threaten human health, life or ability to work or the health of future generations and the environment, it is necessary in the first hours after the emergency to organize and ensure sanitation. epidemiological intelligence. It should be noted that on the basis of the received intelligence data the operative analysis of the sanitary-epidemic situation is carried out, forecasts of development of the epidemic situation are developed and measures concerning sanitary and anti-epidemic maintenance of the population are defined.

Thus, according to the results of sanitary-epidemiological investigation and guided by the norms of Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On protection of the population from infectious diseases" the epidemic situation can be defined as: prosperous epidemic situation – infectious diseases are not registered or their isolated cases are registered, there are no favorable conditions for the spread of these diseases; unstable epidemic situation – the

level of human disease for infectious diseases does not exceed the long-term average, but there are favorable conditions for the spread of these diseases; unfavorable epidemic situation – the level of human disease for infectious diseases exceeds the long-term average, outbreaks of infectious diseases are registered.

To draw a conclusion about the state of the sanitary-epidemic situation of the emergency zone and adjacent territories is facilitated by the information constantly received from the heads of health care facilities located in the emergency zone, headquarters of infectious disease centers, intelligence groups and other services. The assessment of the sanitary and epidemiological situation is a continuous process and is being refined taking into account new data. The result of the assessment is a sanitary and epidemiological forecast, which is based on management decisions on sanitary and anti-epidemic protection of the affected population.

It should be borne in mind that in the event of an emergency, a significant number of victims may seek medical treatment on their own.

Conclusions

According to the analysis of the current state of administration of anti-epidemic measures in the context of reforming the health care system of Ukraine, unfortunately, we are forced to state the existing legal imbalance associated with the inconsistency of regulations with higher level documents, ie laws. This state of affairs is caused by the need to make changes and additions, as well as the adoption of new regulations that should regulate the situation on a "here and now" basis, responding rapidly to new threats and challenges in the health care system.

It is established that at present it is also possible to speak about incomplete institutional capacity to ensure proper sanitary and epidemiological supervision in connection with the liquidation of SSES of Ukraine and the lack of unambiguous definition of the central executive body to implement state policy in the field of protection against infectious diseases.

It is stated that in view of the above, there is an urgent need for the adoption in the second reading of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine for bill № 4142 "On Public Health" to establish regional centers for disease control and prevention to build a modern system of response to health threats and anti-epidemic protection.

Prospects for further research in this area will be to study the world practices of managing anti-epidemic protection in emergencies and ways to implement them in Ukraine.

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