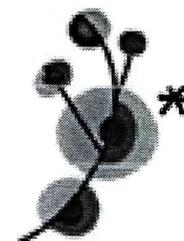


35TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
**EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR
PAEDIATRIC INFECTIOUS
DISEASES**

Organised jointly by ESPID and the ESPID Foundation



MADRID
SPAIN
23-27 MAY
2017

22A. SCIENCE: OTHER

ESP17-1339

REDUCING THE RISK OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN POST-DISASTER SITUATIONS

M. Timovska¹, V. Angelovska², I. Timovski², D. Rajcanovska³

¹Protection and rescue directorate, Aepartment for analytic and research, Skopje, FYR Macedonia

²PHI D-r Angelovska and D-r Timovski, Paediatrician, Skopje, FYR Macedonia

³HMS, Paedtratician, Bitola, FYR Macedonia

Background

In post-disaster situations contaminated drinking water is a common cause of infectious diseases with the children.

Methods

The study involves 4 populated from Skopje region in the Republic of Macedonia affected by flash flood on August 6, 2016. Affected were villages: Stajkovci, Aracinovo, Smilkovci and Cento with 39784 residents. In the resulting floods 22 humans including 3 children died and more than 1000 people were evacuated from their homes. One 16 month child still missing. Died children were from the age of 2, 8 and 12 year old. Analytic and descriptive methods have been used for data processing.

Results

In the summer of 2016 large flash flood occurred in Skopje region with a total of 39 784 inhabitants, of which 32% are children. Floods killed 22 people including 4 children (18,18 %). Frequent fall out of floods, especially when they occur in the heat of the summer, are water-borne diseases. Immediately after the natural disaster preventive measures were taken to reduce the occurrence of an infectious disease. Prohibit the use of drinking water, the population was divided bottled water and water tanks. The inhabitants were trained about some hygienic and epidemiological measures. Flooded houses were cleaned and disinfected. Dead livestock was remove and terrain was clean. Due to the timely take measures from the competent authorities' diarrhea and vomiting symptoms appeared only 39 people- 0.1 %, and hepatitis A later appeared only 3 people.

Conclusions

Risk assessment is essential in post-disaster situations and the rapid implementation of control measures. All governmental bodies or public entities are strongly encouraged to address the health risks and hazards in national, regional and community flood management plans and to make appropriate effort to raise public awareness of such risks.

Systematic Review Registration (Please input N/A if not registered)