Monitoring of contaminated areas: Environmental Health Surveillance actions in Diadema/SP Brazil

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Contaminated areas are a challenge for public health, since the most diverse chemicals can interfere with human health, making it necessary to adopt health promotion measures, prevention and control of diseases and diseases. That way this work aims to disseminate the actions carried out by the Environmental Health Surveillance of the city of Diadema to monitor the contaminated areas, aiming at reducing the risk to the population's health.

For this purpose, it was carried out the characterization of the environment of the contaminated areas using Mapinfo software and tools free of georeferencing, recording of information from research in information and dissemination systems for institutions, services and municipal authorities. As a result, it can be highlighted that 100% of the areas were characterized with definitive radius of surroundings based on the affected environmental compartment; 88,63% were registered in the Health Surveillance Information System for Populations exposed to contaminated soil (SISSOLO). In 27.3% of the areas deep wells were found and out of these, 83.30% they made the buffering/deactivation and 16.7% use the water for industrial purposes. Of the identified wells around 54,5% were buffered/deactivated and 18,2% are under monitoring.

It is concluded that it is essential to continuously monitor the territory through different strategies, seeking technical support, invest in intra- and intersectoral articulation and define work processes in order to detect changes in the determinants and constraints of the environment that interfere with human health and thus be able to act in the best possible way. Additionally, it was found that mapping prior to field work is essential to qualify the information and that including the investigation of the water compartment is important to identify and interrupt exposure routes so present in daily life.

Key messages:

- It is concluded that it is essential to continuously monitor the territory through different strategies, seeking technical support, invest in intra- and intersectoral articulation.
- It was found that mapping prior to field work is essential to qualify the information and that including the investigation of the water compartment is important to interrupt exposure routes.