


# FROM THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY



## NEW OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKERS OF THE INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

*The workers of the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, basing themselves on the decisions of the 8th Con-*

*gress of the Party, have laid down a program of concrete tasks for the protection and strengthening of the peo-*

ple's health through improving their work in the field of hygiene, epidemiology and the production of immunobiological preparates. The experience gained and the successes achieved to date are a good starting-point for carrying this work, especially in the field of scientific research and experimentation, further ahead.

In 1981 the working collective of this institute, relying on their own forces, started work on the drying of anti-TBC vaccine, of gama globulin and histo globulin. At the same time, studies connected with the establishment of data on contagious diseases and the related problems of hygiene have been further deepened, a number of new experiments, such as the study of the reaction for passive haemagglutination in the diagnostication of the virus B hepatitis, the chemical and technological methods connected with the problems of the protection of the environment from industrial, urban and other sources of pollution, have been carried out.

While analysing the directives of the 8th Congress of the Party, the working collective of the Institute have set themselves a series of objectives with the aim of further promoting their scientific studies.

In this manner, during 1982, besides fulfilling the plan of themes of studies in all details and the plan for the production of biological preparates, they will go over to the drying of the vaccine against measles, small-pox, typhoid

fever, whooping cough, and the production of curative serums for diphtheria, tetanous, rethritis, as well as the vaccine against cholera, so as to ensure a longer time of their utilization and facilitate their use in all the regions of the country. Part of these vaccines will be stored in ampoules, which is very economic, instead of small flasks, as they have been stored so far.

Studies in the field of hygiene for agricultural workers, especially those which have to do with the prevention of the pollution of the environment and surface waters and its protection against pesticides also, will be further deepened.

During 1981 the diagnosis laboratory of the Institute succeeded in recycling the agar used in its tests and in 1982 the workers of this Institute will extend this method to the bacteriological laboratories of the districts. This basic material for the work of bacteriological laboratories is imported at a high cost. Its recycling will reduce import.

During 1981, 180 kinds of serums for the diagnostication of contagious diseases were produced, while in 1982 some more kinds of serums will be produced for the diagnostication of salmonellosis. Likewise, the serum for the diagnostication of the virus B hepatitis was produced with very good quality, thus opening the road to ceasing imports of it.

In 1982 work will go on to ensure the rapid diagnostication of contagious diseases by the method of immunofluores-

cence for toxoplasmoses, as well as the diagnostication of aspergillosis through immunoelectrophoresis. Similarly, experiments will be carried out for the production of the anti-influenza vaccine which is not yet produced in our country, work will be done to increase productivity in the production of tetanic anatoxine on semi-synthetic breeding ground. At the same time, a new method will be applied for the treatment of diphtheria carriers through inhalation, which reduces the time of hospitalization from 21 days to 24 hours.

In collaboration with scientific workers in the districts, studies in the field of contagious diseases will be extended to the assessment of the level of immunity of the population to measles, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other viral and parasitic diseases, as well as in the field of preventive measures against contagious diseases of the intestines. In the field of hygiene, studies will be deepened in the metallurgical and chemical industries, in the oil extraction and processing industry, in construction, agriculture, etc. The objective set for 1982 is to publish a handbook of standard methods of analysis for all chemical and toxicological laboratories in the districts. These are important objectives in order to ensure a new qualitative rise of the studies carried out and to further deepen the technical-scientific revolution. Besides, this is of great economic advantages, too.