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世界保健機構・タイ国厚生省・タイ国厚生省-アメリカ疾病管理予防（CDC）共同センター
共同声明

タイの洪水の大部分はおさまった。一部地域には流れずに残った水があるものの、水位は大幅に低下し、洪水被害を受けた地域も水が引き元の状態に戻っている。厚生省は洪水による病気の発生とその他健康被害は懸念していた広がりが見られなかった。タイは現在復興に向かっており、厚生省は被災地の健康回復のための体制整備に取り組んでいる。

洪水の間厚生省は、緊急事態に対応するため疾病の監視及び管理体制を含む診察や公共医療サービスを以下の通り整備した。

- 医療機器、医療チームを避難所へ動員し、身体的・精神的ケア
- 避難所や被災地での健康診断による患者へ急速な手当
- 調査団を派遣し、報告された疾病発生の調査、予防、管理対策の実行、伝染病のリスク、公衆衛生および（疾病の）媒介生物管理の向上、食と飲料水の安全性確保

厚生省は世界保健機構やタイ国厚生省-アメリカ疾病管理予防（CDC）共同センターの全面的な支援を受けながら上記を実行してきた。さらにその他の国際機関や多くの国が医療機器や支援物資を支援してくれた。

タイの疾病監視データによるともっとも多い疾患は水虫、呼吸器の感染症、結膜炎、食中毒である。これらは避難所で多く見られたが素早く治療された。総合的に見るとこれらは季節性の疾患である。洪水による死亡者の多くは溺死や感電死など事故によるもので、洪水により生命にかかわる病気は発見されていない。

以下ウェブサイトの詳細を公表している。

- <http://www.moph.go.th> （タイ語）
- <http://www.boe.moph.go.th/> （タイ語）
- <http://www.ddc.moph.go.th/> （英語）

厚生省は洪水被災地の中でも特に社会的弱者の身体的精神的ケアに力を注ぎ、健康維持の設備やサービスを充実させていく。復興のために具体的なリスク削減を目標に進む。厚生省は今後も疾病監視や予防、管理体制を維持し、食や水の安全性、市場の衛生、水道水の質、環境衛生、下水設備、廃棄物処理を向上させる。住民の健康が一日も早く保たれるよう、各市町村のボランティア職員と密接な協力体制のもと遂行する。

今回の洪水により関連諸機関及び医療体制との強固な連携を取ることができ、今後の急速な復興のためにもより良い最新の方法を導入することができた。



2 December 2011



Joint Statement

The flood situation in Thailand is largely abating. Although stagnant water remains in some areas, the water level has significantly receded, and in most flood-affected provinces the situation is returning to normal. The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) has found that disease outbreaks and other health threats related to the flood were not as high as anticipated. Hence, Thailand is now entering into the restoration phase. The Ministry is in the process of restoring the health system, particularly in the affected areas, to full normal function.

During the flood crisis, the MOPH adjusted its medical and public health services including disease surveillance and control systems to cope with the emergency situation as follows:

- Mobilised medical teams, nurses and medical equipment from unaffected provinces to assist health facilities of affected provinces. Set up mobile medical units to provide care both physically and mentally for flood victims in temporary shelters and for victims that remained at home. This is to ensure the continuity of necessary medical care.
- Initiated supplemental disease surveillance to quickly find patients who might need care in the shelters and in the community, and to monitor the health situation in affected populations.
- Dispatched rapid response teams to investigate reported outbreaks, implement prevention and control measures, communicate risks and methods of self-protection, and improve sanitation and vector control, as well as to ensure food safety and safe drinking water at shelters and in the community.

In all of these activities, the MOPH has been receiving full support from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Thailand MOPH-US CDC Collaboration Centre, both of which have been working in long-standing partnership with the Ministry. Furthermore, other international organizations and many countries have also provided medical equipment and supplies as well as invaluable technical support.

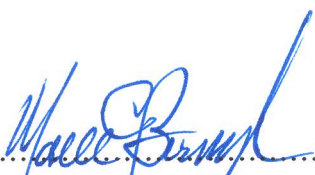
Thailand's disease surveillance data showed that the most common illnesses in affected populations were athlete's foot, upper respiratory tract infection, conjunctivitis and food poisoning. These illnesses were mostly found in the shelters and were quickly managed. Overall rates for these conditions were not much different from seasonal occurrence in previous years. Most deaths

associated with the flood were due to accidents, especially drowning and electrocutions. Importantly, no major disease outbreaks were detected during the flood.

The MOPH has summarised the health situation and key activities during the flood crisis and posted them on its Thai-language website <http://www.moph.go.th> and <http://www.boe.moph.go.th> along with an English version, written in collaboration with the WHO and the Thailand MOPH-US CDC Collaboration at <http://www.ddc.moph.go.th>.

The MOPH is now working to restore Thailand's health infrastructure and services in the flood-hit provinces with special emphasis on full recovery of health facilities to provide physical and mental care especially to vulnerable populations. The restoration process will aim to "build back better" by incorporating disaster risk reduction measures to build resiliency for the future. The Ministry will also maintain disease surveillance, disease prevention and control systems; and improve the quality of food and drinking water, cleanliness of markets, quality of tap water, environmental hygiene, sanitation and waste management. This will be accomplished through close collaboration between health officials, village health volunteers and local administrative bodies, to restore the community's health back to normal as soon as possible.

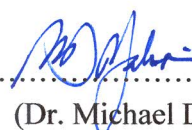
Despite its impacts on health, the flood crisis has presented the MOPH with an opportunity to strengthen its collaboration with all related agencies and its health system while also innovating new and better approaches which could be used as the basis for disaster preparedness, response and quick recovery in future events.



(Dr. Maureen Birmingham)
WHO Representative
to Thailand



(Dr. Paijit Warachit)
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Public Health
of Thailand



(Dr. Michael D. Malison)
Director of Thailand
MOPH - U.S.
CDC Collaboration