The laboratory plays a crucial role in the development socio economic of the country. He/it intervenes to 4 main levels:

- Confirmation of diagnosis
- Confirmation of reasons:
  - Confirm the beginning and the end of an epidemic.
  - Detection of the new agents.
- Support to the measurements of public health
- Specific Studies
  - Studies of séroprévalence
  - Typage of the contagious agents.

INH: the laboratories of the national institute of hygiene (INH) which is a reference centre in the control of several diseases, it is also a research, training center. It is a service related to DELM.
The surveillance of the Poliomyelitis

- Problem of public health in spite of efforts of the WHO for there this illness.
- Endemic Countries: Pakistan, Afghanistan, Egypt and India
- Problem of importation of the wild viruses in exempt country of poliomyelitis: Yemen and Sudan

**Activities of the Laboratory**
- Analysis of the cases of PFA:
- Isolation and the identification of sérotypes polio Looks for entérovirus not poliomyélitic.
- Quality assurance:
- Annual tries(essays) of capacity Sending of samples in the LRR

Importance of the surveillance and the support of the laboratory.

The surveillance of the Measles

- Disease raises problem of public health.
- Mortality raised(brought up) especially in developing countries (750,000 / year).
- Morocco, endemic disease with epidemic cycles of 4-5 years.

**Activities of the Laboratory**
- Confirmation of the epidemics
  - Test measles sérologique: search(research) for IgM
- Differential diagnosis:
  - look for the IgM anti-German measles
- Quality control.

The surveillance of the Flu

- Epidemic Disease with great potential, raises problem of public health.
- High mortality especially for the subjects at risk (old man, tares).

**Activities of the Laboratory**
- Confirmation of the epidemics of flu current
- Determination of origins(stumps).
- Quality control

Surveillance of Gastroenteritis to Rotavirus
(surveillance sentinelle 4 provinces)

Disease frequents at the child’s of less than 5 years

**Objectives:**
- estimate(estem) the load(responsibility) of morbidity of the GE at Rotavirus.
- Determine the current origin(stump) in Morocco.

**Activities of the Laboratory**
- Search(Research) for viral particles.
Regional and provincial laboratories

- Implanted within the hospitals or within the regional or provincial medical delegations
- Confirmation of the cases of meningitises,
- Diagnosis of the IST / AIDS
- Of the parasitic illnesses under surveillance (Malaria, Leishmanioses and Bilharzioses):
- The regional laboratories play a role of supervision, of control of quality of the provincial laboratories.

The laboratory plays an important role in the surveillance of the illnesses and constitute a support therefore to the system of the epidemiological surveillance but its role remained limited (meningitises).

Insufficiency of the biologic diagnosis:

- Weak confirmation; Negative repercussions on:
  - The classification of the cases,
  - The quality of intervention.
- The surveillance sentry by networks of laboratories instituted in 1995 didn’t know the discounted success.

Thank you very much