KHS Libereckého kraje

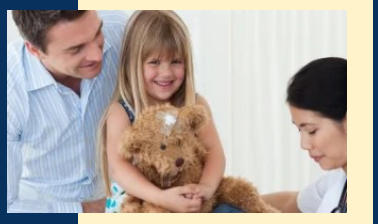






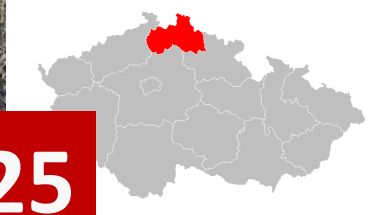
Annual Report

Regional Public Health Authority of Liberec region









2025

Introduction

Public health protection is defined within the legislation of the Czech Republic in Act No. 258/2000 Coll., about the public health protection.

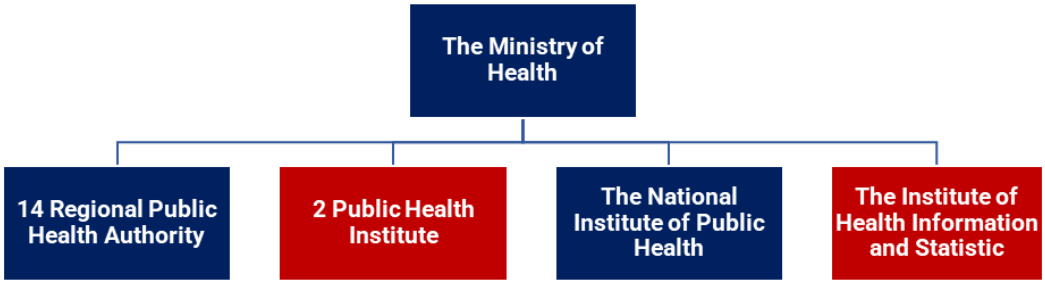
„Health protection is the totality of activities and measures to create and protect healthy living and working conditions and to prevent the spread of infectious and mass-occurring diseases, work-related health hazards, work-related diseases and other significant health disorders, and to supervise their maintenance.“



System of Public Health Protection in the Czech Republic

In the Czech Republic, public health protection authorities form a network of institutions whose roles differ within the Ministry of Health and its subordinate bodies, regional public health authorities for the public, the Ministry of Defense for the Army of the Czech Republic, and the Ministry of the Interior for the Police of the Czech Republic.

The Ministry of Health is the highest governing body in public health protection and issues legislation, methodologies, and strategies in this field. Regional public health authorities operate in the 14 regions of the Czech Republic, with one station located in the capital city of Prague. Under the Ministry of Health, there is the National Institute of Public Health, which is a specialized institution that conducts research, laboratory analyses, prevention, and supports the regional public health authorities. Public Health institutions such as the Public Health Institute Ostrava and the Public Health Institute Ústí nad Labem are primarily focused on laboratory services and provide laboratory support to regional public health authorities. Additionally, the Institute of Health Information and Statistics of the Czech Republic falls under this category and is responsible for collecting and analyzing public health data.



Regional Public Health Authority of the Liberec region

Regional Public Health Authority of the Liberec region, headquartered in Liberec, is located in the regional city of Liberec. Its legally designated 3 territorial offices, or "branches," are situated in the former district seats.

The Liberec Region has approximately 440,000 inhabitants. It is a mountainous region with many protected areas. In terms of economy, it has a strong glassmaking and textile tradition, tourism, and the dominant industries are engineering, automotive, and optics. The region is home to one university – the Technical University of Liberec.



The role of the Regional Public Health Authority

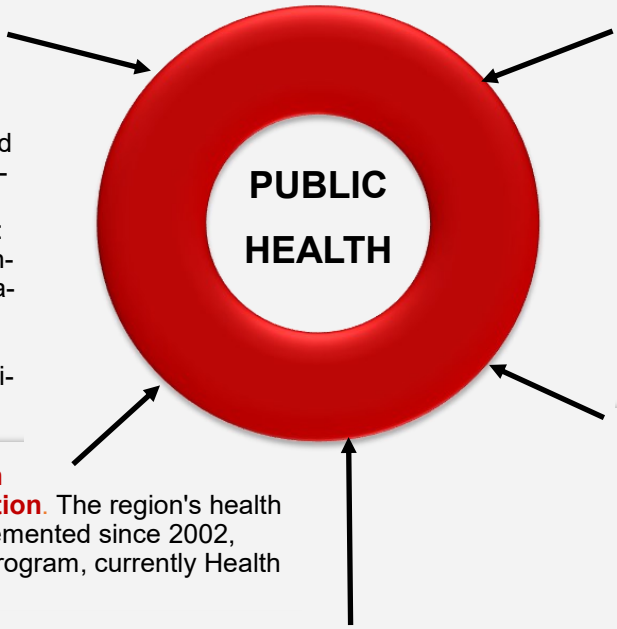
The role of the Regional Public Health Authority (PHA)

The mission of the regional PHA is to support and protect health within the region, aiming to set and maintain conditions that not only preserve the health population status but also contribute to improving the quality of life.

The WHO has defined 10 essential public health operations (EPHOs) necessary for ensuring effective public health services:

PHA fulfills these activities in various forms. For this report, these services are grouped into the following five areas:

I. **Health protection and other public governance in health:** All activities are defined by the law and are handled in specialized fields within public health authorities: epidemiology, environmental health, occupational hygiene, nutrition and consumer goods hygiene, and hygiene of children and



II. **Monitoring the population health, health risks, and responses to them.** This includes surveillance, environmental monitoring, and active identification of health risks in various fields, their assessment, and management. It also includes crisis management related to emergencies that occur in the region. Regular reports on the population health in the region are produced in cooperation with the regional government.

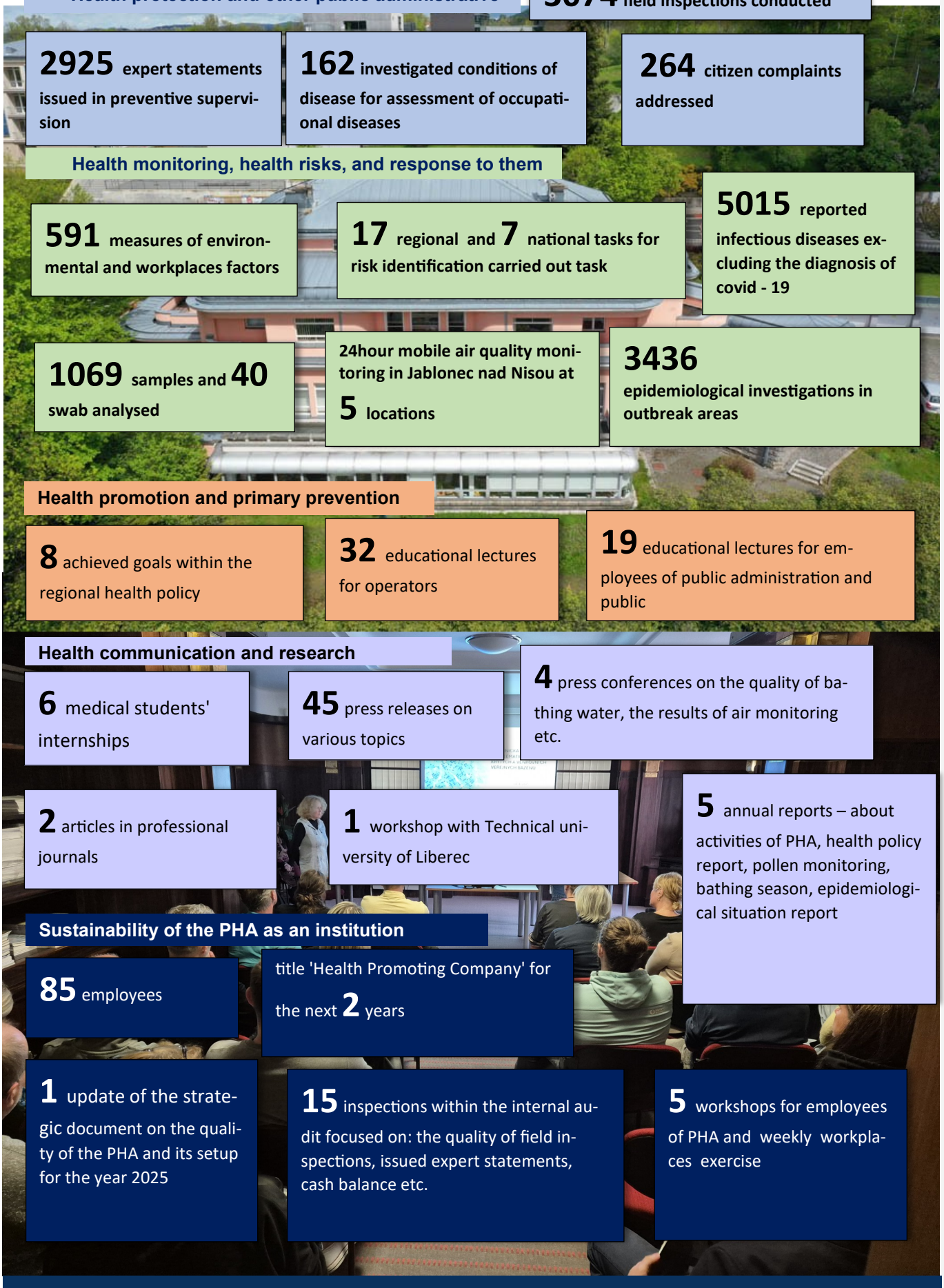
III. Health promotion and primary prevention. The region's health policy has been implemented since 2002, based on the WHO program, currently Health

IV. Health communication and research. Communication with the public is regular through press releases, press conferences, media participation, and educational activities. Research involvement is connected with the Technical University of Liberec.

V. Sustainability of the PHA as an institution. PHA is a state organizational unit, fully funded from the state budget. The goal of the PHA is to create a work environment that is friendly to employees and to maintain education, expertise, and preparedness for emergencies. The aim is also to maintain the high office quality, which is evidenced by internal and external audits.

1. Surveillance of population health and well-being
2. Monitoring and response to health hazards and emergencies
3. Health protection including environmental, occupational, food safety and others
4. Health promotion including action to address social determinants and health inequity
5. Disease prevention, including early detection of illness
6. Assuring governance for health and well-being
7. Assuring a sufficient and competent public health workforce
8. Assuring sustainable organizational structures and financing
9. Advocacy, communication, and social mobilization for health
10. Advancing public health research to inform policy and practice

2025 at a glance



Health protection and other public administrative

3074 field inspections conducted

2925 expert statements issued in preventive supervision

162 investigated conditions of disease for assessment of occupational diseases

264 citizen complaints addressed

Health monitoring, health risks, and response to them

591 measures of environmental and workplaces factors

17 regional and **7** national tasks for risk identification carried out task

5015 reported infectious diseases excluding the diagnosis of covid - 19

1069 samples and **40** swab analysed

24hour mobile air quality monitoring in Jablonec nad Nisou at **5** locations

3436 epidemiological investigations in outbreak areas

Health promotion and primary prevention

8 achieved goals within the regional health policy

32 educational lectures for operators

19 educational lectures for employees of public administration and public

Health communication and research

6 medical students' internships

45 press releases on various topics

4 press conferences on the quality of bathing water, the results of air monitoring etc.

2 articles in professional journals

1 workshop with Technical university of Liberec

5 annual reports – about activities of PHA, health policy report, pollen monitoring, bathing season, epidemiological situation report

Sustainability of the PHA as an institution

85 employees

title 'Health Promoting Company' for the next **2** years

1 update of the strategic document on the quality of the PHA and its setup for the year 2025

15 inspections within the internal audit focused on: the quality of field inspections, issued expert statements, cash balance etc.

5 workshops for employees of PHA and weekly workplaces exercise

The Regional Public Health Authorithy conducts so-called preventive and routine hygiene supervision in the area.

Preventive Hygiene Supervision

The Regional Public Health Authority carries out preventive supervision aimed at assessing potential health impacts of planned activities and strategic decisions.

The authority applies:

- **Health Impact Assessment (HIA)** for strategic documents
- **Health Risk Assessment (HRA)** for specific activities (quantitative and qualitative), followed by risk management

Process of Preventive Supervision

Strategic assessment → Spatial planning → Environmental assessment (EIA) → Building permit process → Public health conditions

Routine Hygiene Supervision

Routine supervision focuses on monitoring operating facilities and ensuring compliance with public health requirements.

Inspection Process

- Inspection planning (including citizens' complaints)
- Inspection (sampling, monitoring)
- Evaluation of results
- Identification of non-compliance
- Measures and penalties



The frequency of inspections is based on the level of health risk associated with the type of activity. All inspections are recorded and evaluated in a central registry. Facilities are prioritized according to risk level, complaints from citizens, and previous inspection findings. Where deficiencies are identified, inspection frequency is increased.

Epidemiology department

The main goal of the epidemiology department´s activities is to prevent disease outbreaks and stop diseases from spreading in the area, as well as to control the application of anti-epidemic measures by healthcare and social service providers.

Activities carried out in the department

Infection surveillance	Epidemiological investigation and application of mea-	Supervision of healthcare facilities and social services	Activities in disinfection, deratization, disinfection field

A total of 374 inspections were carried out; as part of preventing the spread of infectious diseases, 204 samples were taken. Eight fines were imposed in the total amount of CZK 45,000. Bathing was prohibited 7 times, the use of water for bathing in rehabilitation tubs was prohibited 3 times, and drinking water was prohibited once.

Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A – in 2025, 48 cases were reported, one of which was imported from Slovakia. By sex, 21 men and 27 women were affected, aged 2–69 years; by district, 18 cases were recorded in the Liberec district, 17 in the Jablonec nad Nisou district, 8 in the Česká Lípa district, and 5 in the Semily district. From April onwards, only sporadic cases and family clusters were reported. A higher number of cases (9) was recorded in September, when the disease also occurred in two cases in kindergarten groups in Liberec and Česká Lípa.

Injuries Involving Biological Exposure – Overview for 2025

In 2025, 239 injuries involving exposure to biological material were reported to the PHA Among these, 225 healthcare workers were injured in healthcare facilities or social service institutions, 13 members of the public were injured in the field, and 1 member of the public was injured in a healthcare facility. None of the monitored individuals developed viral hepatitis or HIV. A total of 35 persons were referred for medical follow-up in connection with these injuries.

Bedbug Incidence and Public Health





Each year, the PHA receives dozens of reports on bedbug infestations, with numbers fluctuating between 4 and 36 reports per year in 2011–2025. The lowest number was recorded in 2011 (4 cases), while the peak occurred in 2018 (36 cases). After a decline between 2019 and 2022 (24–19 cases), reports increased again in 2024 (32 cases) and reached 19 cases in 2025.

Their elimination is complex and requires professional pest control, as bedbugs hide in hard to reach places such as hollow structures (e.g. drywall or wooden paneling). Amateur treatment is ineffective, and bedbugs spread easily via furniture, luggage, and clothing; cases from schools are not uncommon.

The Authority can order mandatory disinfestation if needed. Bedbugs remain a persistent problem, especially in hostels, where owners often fail to act. In cooperation with social inclusion agencies, local initiatives in Liberec and Jablonec nad Nisou coordinate authorities to address these issues, enforce standards, and promote responsible practices among both operators and residents.

Environmental health department

The main goal of this department is to protect residents from the negative impacts of the communal environment and environmental influences.

Activities carried out in the department

Supervision of epidemiologically significant activities, accommodation facilities, funeral services.	Regulation of noise, vibrations, non-ionizing radiation.	Assessment of land-use plans, EIA, SEA, IPPC, and constructions not reserved by others.	Health risks related to water, and products in contact with water.

In the area of community environment, a total of 876 inspections were carried out, during which 688 samples were taken and subsequently analysed in laboratories. A total of 9 measurements of environmental factors (noise) were conducted. For identified deficiencies, 27 fines were imposed in the total amount of CZK 973,500.

Drinking water area



Monitoring of operators' obligations to ensure the quality of drinking water supplied by public water distribution systems and public wells, with emphasis on compliance with operational regulations, the scope and frequency of water quality checks, and the reporting of analytical results.

According to the data, 296 inspections were carried out in water supply systems and 7 inspections in public wells. A total of 139 samples were taken from water supply systems and 7 samples from public wells. Non-compliant results were identified in 21 cases for water supply systems and 1 case for public wells.

Three drinking water bans were issued due to exceeding hygienic limits for microbiological indicators.

Sampling of drinking water from public water supply systems focused on pharmaceuticals was carried out. A total of 14 commonly used medicines and 4 antibiotics were selected. In total, 15 water supply systems potentially influenced by surface water and human activity and 5 systems supplied from deep boreholes were examined.

Out of 20 drinking water samples, the pharmaceutical oxypurinol was detected in 9 cases. In these public water supply systems, the analysis targeting the identified substance will be repeated.

At the same time, the collected samples were also analysed for disinfection by-products (chlorates, trihalomethanes, and haloacetic acids). No concentrations exceeding the established limits were found.

Inspection of Personal Care

Personal care establishments – barbershops and hair salons, manicure and pedicure services, cosmetic studios, massage, regeneration and rehabilitation facilities, tattoo and similar establishments involving skin penetration, and solariums – a total of 209 inspections were carried out.

In 88 establishments where tattoo inks or permanent make-up pigments may be used, checks were conducted to verify that products listed as dangerous under the EU rapid alert system for non-food products (Safety Gate) were not being used. No hazardous products were found.

In manicure establishments, inspections also focused on cosmetic products containing Trimethylbenzoyl Diphenylphosphine Oxide (TPO), a substance banned as of 1 September 2025. A total of 14 nail polishes were examined, and 2 products containing TPO were identified in one establishment.

Department of Occupational Hygiene

The main goal of this department is to protect the health of employees from harmful effects of the work environment.

Activities carried out in the department

Supervision at workplaces considering risk factors at the workplace.	Regulation of workplace risk through measures including health monitoring.	Inspection of handling chemical substances and biocides.	Investigation of occupational disease.

In 2025, state health supervision focused on nationwide priorities, ongoing tasks, and regional priorities. A total of 663 inspections were carried out. For the identified deficiencies, 32 fines were imposed in the total amount of CZK 218,800.

Inspections of manufacturers, importers, distributors, and downstream users of chemical substances and mixtures – 48 inspections. Inspections at end users of chemical substances and mixtures monitored compliance with employers' obligations to ensure workers have access to information on the hazards of chemical substances/mixtures provided in safety data sheets, as well as risk assessments and minimum measures for the protection of health at work. An inspection of a manufacturer of chemical preparations in the Liberec Region focused on fulfilling the obligation to provide, prior to the first placing of the mixture on the market, the Ministry of Health (via a portal managed by the European Chemicals Agency) with information on its effects on health, as well as on the classification, packaging, and labeling of substances and mixtures.

Inspections of welding workplaces – 23 inspections.
From the perspective of occupational safety and health, welding involves increased risks, as this activity is associated with a number of hazardous workplace factors (non-ionizing radiation, working posture, physical strain, vibrations, chemical substances, welding fumes, and visual strain), which may adversely affect the health not only of welders but also of other persons present in the workplace.
Therefore, inspections were focused on the proper classification of work into categories and on the provision of occupational medical examinations for employees performing welding.

Workplaces with jobs in categories 2, 2R, 3, and 4 – Over the past 10 years, there has been a significant increase in hazardous work, particularly for the factor of working posture. The reason is a change in legislation in 2020, since when employers have been required to assess working posture only on the basis of evaluation/measurement by an authorized occupational physiology laboratory, rather than solely on the basis of the employer's subjective assessment.

Category	Explanation
1	No health risk
2	Low risk; limits are not exceeded, but some exposure is present.
2R	Increased risk; limits may be exceeded, control measures required.
3	High risk; limits exceeded, strict protective measures needed.
4	Very high risk; serious health threat, exposure strictly limited.

The most widespread risk factor remains noise, with 1,428 cases recorded in 2025 (compared to 1,450 in 2015). A marked increase has been observed in working posture (from 42 cases in 2015 to 234 in 2025), visual strain (from 109 to 218 cases), and non-ionizing radiation and electromagnetic fields (from 135 to 253 cases). Moderate increases were also recorded in physical load (324 vs. 312 cases) and vibration (239 vs. 234 cases). In contrast, a slight decrease was noted for dust exposure (247 vs. 257 cases) and heat load (109 vs. 120 cases).

In 2025, a total of 17,617 workers were exposed to risk factors in categories 2R, 3, and 4, including 5,847 women. In category 2R alone, there were 16,795 exposed workers, of whom 5,734 were women.
These data confirm a growing emphasis on more precise assessment and classification of occupational risks, particularly for factors that were previously underestimated or insufficiently monitored.

Department of Hygiene for Children and Juveniles

This is a specialized department for the protection and promotion of the healthy development of children and youth.

Activities carried out in the department

Supervision of schools, educational institutions, kindergartens, and children's groups.	Supervision of recovery events and nature schools and other similar activities .	Supervision of catering services, nutrition, drinking regime, and daily routine for children and juveniles.	Programs for the protection and promotion of public health for children and juveniles.

In 2025, the Department of Hygiene of Children and Adolescents in the Liberec Region registered 2,058 supervised facilities and establishments. Across all types of facilities and establishments for the education and upbringing of children and adolescents, as well as outdoor schools, recreational events, and catering establishments for children and adolescents, a total of 575 inspections were carried out.

State health supervision in schools and educational facilities includes checking compliance with hygiene requirements for spatial conditions, equipment, operation, lighting, heating, indoor climate, drinking water supply, and cleaning.

Lighting
Increased attention has been paid to factors significantly affecting visual demands on children and pupils in classrooms. The focus has been particularly on permanently closed blinds, unsuitable window coverings, and other decorations that reduce daylight. In some cases, measurements of artificial lighting were carried out. A common risk is the simple replacement of fluorescent lamps with LED luminaires without proper design planning and calculations, meaning that compliance with requirements for uniformity, intensity, and overall visual comfort is not verified.

Ventilation
Within ventilation practices, attention has been given to educating staff about proper ventilation regimes. A frequent issue is excessive use of window sills for children’s products, plants, or teaching aids, which makes it difficult to open windows and thus limits effective ventilation.

Ergonomics
In the area of ergonomics, inspections also monitored furniture arrangement and seating organization. Problems included long-term unsuitable layouts of desks and chairs or the absence of rotation in seating arrangements. These factors may negatively affect posture and the overall comfort of pupils during the educational process.

Reverberation time
Acoustic comfort of pupils and students is characterized by reverberation time. Reduced speech intelligibility makes teaching more difficult for educators and understanding harder for pupils, which may lead to increased fatigue among teachers and reduced attention among students. The risk is particularly high in larger classrooms with a predominance of hard and smooth surfaces (such as plasterboard structures, bare walls without decoration, large glazed areas, and a lack of sound-absorbing elements), where sound is strongly reflected and reverberation is prolonged. Measurements carried out in two secondary school classrooms showed unsatisfactory results. Improvements can be achieved by installing sound-absorbing elements and modifying surface materials in classrooms.

Department of Food Hygiene and Common Use Items

Department of Food Hygiene focused on public catering, including institutional catering. It investigates foodborne illnesses, monitors compliance with regulations on the sale of alcohol and tobacco products, including electronic cigarettes and nicotine pouches, and inspects materials that come into contact with food. Additionally, it oversees manufacturers, importers, and distributors, as well as the market network of common use items.

Activities carried out in the department

Supervision of catering establishments.	Investigation of foodborne illnesses.	Inspection of the way of the sale of alcohol, tobacco, elect. cigarettes, and materials in contact with food.	Supervision of cosmetics, products for children under 3 years, and hazardous products.

Food Hygiene

In collective catering facilities, 340 inspections were carried out, during which 23 samples were taken and laboratory-tested. From the perspective of microbiological indicators, 10 samples of drinking water were evaluated as unsatisfactory. A total of 60 on-the-spot fines were imposed, amounting to CZK 186,500.
Measures adopted to eliminate deficiencies included: 10 bans on substandard drinking water, 4 orders for the disposal of food/meals past their expiration date or of raw materials and semi-finished products showing sensory deterioration, and 2 sanitation measures in establishments. As part of ensuring anti-epidemic measures, in connection with suspected infectious diseases (campylobacteriosis, salmonellosis), 12 persons were ordered to be excluded from activities related to food service operations, food production, or placing food on the market.

Catering operations in social service facilities and healthcare institutions – 59 inspections. In social service facilities, part of the inspections included determining the salt content in soups prepared for clients aged 60+. In cases of non-compliant results, it was recommended to use low-sodium salts and to review the recipes used, with regard to the quantity of salt, liquid seasonings, and instant mixes used in meal preparation.



Catering establishments organizing outdoor schools, ski training courses, and other recreational or similar events for children – 43 inspections focused primarily on compliance with personal hygiene principles of employees, operational hygiene, storage, handling, and serving of meals, ensuring the supply of drinking running water, as well as other commonly monitored indicators. Due to the unpredictable nature of such events and irregular reporting, it is difficult to determine the volume of inspections that can be planned in advance.

Common Use Items

In 2025, a total of 246 inspections were carried out in the field of Common Use Items among manufacturers, distributors/importers, and within the distribution network, including online sales. A total of 63 fines were imposed in the area of consumer products, amounting to CZK 216,000. A total of 16 samples were taken. Chemical analysis revealed that 4 toy samples exceeded the limit for phthalates, and 1 cosmetic product contained a prohibited chemical substance.

Safety Gate – the European rapid alert system for dangerous products – a total of 1,574 notifications were investigated within 115 inspections in the market network: 60 inspections of cosmetic products, 22 inspections of toys, 16 inspections of electronic cigarettes and their refills, and 11 inspections of food contact materials. No pre-notified product was found. Based on findings made during the performance of state public health supervision, the Regional Public Health Authority of the Liberec Region submitted 49 products to the system.

An additional 30 inspections were carried out in the market network to verify the occurrence of 187 products reported by the Ministry of Health in 2025 as dangerous. PHA declared 3 products as dangerous.

The Regional PHA has primary data (from inspections, tasks of the chief hygienist, regional tasks – these are campaigns aimed at identifying risks, conducted nationwide or regionally according to set needs, or from monitoring, e.g., the environment – pollen, bathing water, air quality) and secondary data (reports of infections from healthcare providers, reports of water sample results, reports of recovery events, establishments, etc.).

Infection surveillance

In 2025, a total of 5,015 cases of infectious diseases were reported in the region, along with 2,010 confirmed cases of COVID-19.

Epidemiological investigations were conducted for 50 diagnoses of infectious diseases. In total, 3,436 investigations of infectious diseases, excluding COVID-19, were carried out. The highest number (1,209 cases) was conducted in the Liberec district, and the lowest (658 cases) in the Semily district.

Out of the total of 5,015 reported infectious diseases excluding COVID-19, six diagnoses were recorded with a frequency exceeding 200 cases per year: chickenpox (1,212 cases), for which epidemiological investigations are not routinely carried out; scabies (685 cases); Lyme disease (818 cases); viral intestinal infections (caused by rotaviruses and noroviruses 492 cases); shingles (367 cases); and campylobacteriosis (270 cases).

Risk identification

From 20 to 23 October 2025, area-wide measurements of ambient air pollution were carried out in Jablonec nad Nisou. Within the cities of the Liberec Region, this was already the sixth measurement of its kind. The aim was to refine existing estimates of population exposure levels and to update knowledge on the impact of existing air pollution sources. The event was organized by the National Institute of Public Health in cooperation with the Regional Authority of the Liberec Region, the City of Jablonec nad Nisou, and the Regional Public Health Authority of the Liberec Region.

The study was based on 24-hour air quality measurements at five locations within the city. These locations were selected so that the results could also be applied to other similar areas in the city, enabling an estimate of air pollution levels over a wider urban area.

Measurements were carried out at the following locations:

- **Primary School Pod Vodárnou** – at the edge of housing estates and family houses, near an industrial zone (hazardous waste incinerator, automotive industry)
- **Kindergarten Palackého** – access area to the Mšeno dam recreational zone, influenced by local heating sources and traffic
- **Pasecké Square** – air quality affected by local heating sources and transit traffic
- **Parking area, Tržní Street** – city center near the bus station, air quality influenced by traffic
- **Primary School Pasířská** – residential area with villas and family houses using local heating sources











Health promotion and primary prevention

Health promotion involves enhancing, consolidating, supporting, protecting, and developing health through the active participation of individuals, groups, organizations, and society as a whole.

Primary prevention focuses on preventing the onset of diseases, aiming to reduce their incidence.

Health Policy of the Liberec Region

The area of health policy has been a priority for the Liberec Region since 2002. There is a working group for impementing Health Policy, whose main task is to create the Health Policy of the Liberec Region document and subsequently implement the projects contained therein. This is a developmental document based on the basic regional policy document, the Development Strategy of the Liberec Region for the period 2021+, and it is also prepared by the approval of the document 'Strategic Framework for the Development of Health Care in the Czech Republic until 2030' dated July 13, 2020.

In 2022, the document Health Policy of the Liberec Region 2022 was issued, which contains action plans for the period 2023-2025. An evaluation of these plans is issued annually for the previous year. This document aims at highlighting the importance of health not only in the context of population's well-being but also in the development and prosperity of the region. The health policy addresses the following 8 areas, which have been defined as goals:

- **Health Promotion Throughout Life**
- **Reduction Health Risks from Environmental and Occupational Settings**
- **Healthier Lifestyle**
- **Managing Infectious Diseases**
- **Mental Health**
- **Reduction of the incidence non-comunicable diseases**
- **Reduction of Health Risk Behaviors**
- **Health, an important aspect in the activities of all sectors**

Selected activities of health policy in Liberec region:







press | public | public administration | municipalities | operators

Workshop for employers

The workshops are intended for safety, health, and environmental managers, persons competent in occupational safety and health, HR directors, and HR personnel. Representatives of companies from the Liberec region also have the opportunity to present their experiences.

Workshop topics in 2025:

- Assessment of microclimatic conditions in the workplace; job categorization in relation to risk factors of heat and cold stress
- Health issues related to prolonged standing and sitting in the workplace

Cooperation with the Technical University of Liberec

Children's University – The director of PHA also prepares lectures for year-round courses focused on natural sciences. In 2025, the topics included public health protection, biological Contamination, epidemiological investigations.

Modern Strategies and Tools in Public Health Communication

In 2025, the second seminar in the lecture series *Modern Strategies and Tools in Public Health Communication* for employees of the Regional Public Health Authority of the Liberec Region took place under the title *Geographical Tools and Infodemic*.

The purpose of communication by professionals towards the public is to increase awareness, promote behavioral changes aimed at reducing health risks, and prevent panic and the spread of disinformation. The strategic goal of this communication is to build trust.



Educational and Lecture Activities

Presented Communications at Professional Events - 32 communications. The topics covered included the results of salt content measurements in soups in school canteens, knowledge necessary for the protection of public health in school catering facilities, the regulation on school meals, and the obligations of organizers of recreational events. Further topics addressed hygiene issues related to the operation of indoor and outdoor public swimming pools, chlorites and chlorates in pool water, and the assessment of microclimatic conditions in the workplace, including job categorization with respect to heat and cold stress risk factors. Attention was also given to health issues associated with prolonged standing and sitting in the workplace, as well as a pilot study on sedentary behaviour among employees of the Regional Public Health Authority performing different types of work. Additional subjects included health hazards and risks associated with handling plant protection products, measures to minimize these risks, and first aid principles and procedures when working with such products.

Lectures for State Administration – 3 lectures. The topics further included waste management in social service facilities, the project of 24-hour accredited measurement of immission concentrations in Jablonec nad Nisou, and the occurrence of pertussis in the Liberec Region in 2024 etc.

Sustainability of the PHA as an institution

Personnel Information

- The personnel limit as of December 31, 2025, was 96.
- The actual recorded number as of December 31, 20245 was 85.
- The average age of employees in 2024 was 48.8 years.

Finance

Administrative Fees and Fines The organization imposes fines and collects administrative fees for certificates issued after passing competency exams in the areas of disinfection, disinsection, and deratization, knowledge of fungi, and competency in handling highly toxic chemical substances and preparations.

- In 2025, 16,000 CZK was collected through exams
- The organization imposed 211 fines, totaling 1,692,300 CZK.
- The financial resources spent on conducting the laboratory part of the state health supervision amounted to 2,760 435 CZK.

Institution Sustainability

- Adjustment of shading for glazed offices in the building with the aim of reducing overheating during the summer period and lowering air -conditioning costs
- Replacement of roof windows at the workplace in Semily – technological improvement of the building's energy efficiency, prevention of inefficient heat loss, and reduction of interior overheating in summer
- Installation of heating control systems in offices within PHA buildings, enabling individual temperature settings aimed at reducing energy costs

Health-Promoting Enterprise

The award "Health-Promoting Enterprise" received in 2024 can be used by PHA for the next 3 years. The main evaluation area is the Criteria for Quality of Health Promotion in the Workplace. The evaluation focuses on the level of employee health care in the organization, both as a mandatory part of this care required by Czech legislation and as an additional part, which includes measures to promote health in the workplace.

PODNIK PODPORUJÍCÍ ZDRAVÍ







Activities in 2025

- employee satisfaction survey
- health exercise sessions
- lecture by a cardiologist: How can cardiovascular diseases be related to sedentary work if it is not compensated by physical activity?
- lecture: Vaccination for Adults
- lecture: Plastic packaging – risks and proper use
- lecture: How to safely store cooked meals
- Health Day (measurement of total cholesterol levels from capillary blood, measurement of anthropometric indicators using the InBody device, hand grip strength measurement, blood pressure measurement and consultation of the measured results