Key messages: supported by the WHO Regional Office for Europe. and infrastructures for health policy development' project examinations and screening for the early detection of TB cases. medical services, as well as to improve the system of preventive to epidemics and emergencies to ensure the availability of resistant tuberculosis. The working process should be adapted increase in cases of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis. There is a need to conduct an analysis of the reasons for the antibiotic-resistant (poly, multi, super) forms of tuberculosis. Conclusions: activities in 2020 were 2,854 cases compared to 4,288 cases in 2020. The number of registered patients identified during screening of cases through surveillance. Results: We analyzed national data on the reported tuberculosis cases and screening results of tuberculosis in Kazakhstan for 2019-2020. The primary data were collected from regular reporting services, including the provision of timely medical services in there have been adverse effects of disruptions in health such drastic measures were inevitable. In developing countries, the COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on economic development, lifestyles and health systems in all countries adopted restrictive measures to slow the spread of the virus and reduce the burden on the healthcare system. Background: The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on tuberculosis case reporting in Kazakhstan was a high economic burden of these diseases in the period 2018 averaged about 5% of total health expenditure or 0.4% of economic costs of six selected diagnoses in the period 2016-2018. The calculated burden of musculoskeletal and connective tissue diseases was based on the calculation of various direct and indirect costs cross-sectionally at the level of one year. The calculated burden of musculoskeletal and connective tissue diseases for the period Slovenia the costs of the six most common diseases of the patients with musculoskeletal and connective tissue diseases represents a great burden on health Musculoskeletal and connective tissue diseases represent a growing public health problem, a great burden on health systems. Reducing the burden of musculoskeletal and connective tissue diseases is absolutely necessary in view of the aging population and in the light of the sustainability of health systems. The preparation of strategic documents for the promotion and research. Surveillance and digital reporting, even retrospective, are pivotal tools for long-term monitoring, outbreaks investigation, and research. Further investigations are needed to explain the significant concern concerning S. Typhimurium var. monophasic frequency.
To achieve the goal of sustainable employment, considering the profile of the Portuguese working population (PWP), it is needed a range of strategies to ensure long, productive, and sustainable careers allied with a better quality of working life, health, and wellbeing, but also with public health policies grounded on scientifically validated and reliable data. This is possible through a comprehensive working system approach that ensures workers will be mentally and physically able to remain at work by the balance between work demands and individual resources allied with public health policies transfer into the workplaces by organizations’ leadership and policy makers. The Portuguese Observatory on Occupational Factors (Popsy@Work) aims at addressing this global challenge by: i) digitally collecting psychosocial data on the PWP; ii) implementing and strengthening of a psychosocial occupational health surveillance digital system; iii) providing reference values for the PWP concerning Psychosocial Health; iv) Transferring to society knowledge and best practices; v) Raising awareness on the importance of psychosocial management in occupational settings based on science. Popsy@work is a digital platform that collects and aggregates psychosocial data analytically and creates a visualization hub adding value to data on the PWP and giving science back to society in a usable way, empowering workers, strengthening organizations and grounding public policies. Pospy@Work considers the development of strategic intelligence on levels and inequalities of psychosocial health and well-being in occupational settings by robust metrics and reference data. Creating opportunities for national policy dialogue on inequalities, including the psychosocial health of the PWP through collaboration with diverse sectors identifying and mapping subgroups of populations whose unmet needs require specific outreach measures.

**Key messages:**
- Popsy@work allows psychosocial health monitoring, reporting and foresight, promoting the provision of robust metrics and reference values for the Portuguese working population.
- Popsy@work allows psychosocial health on occupational settings to be digitally monitored in a continuous way and sustain public health policies.