

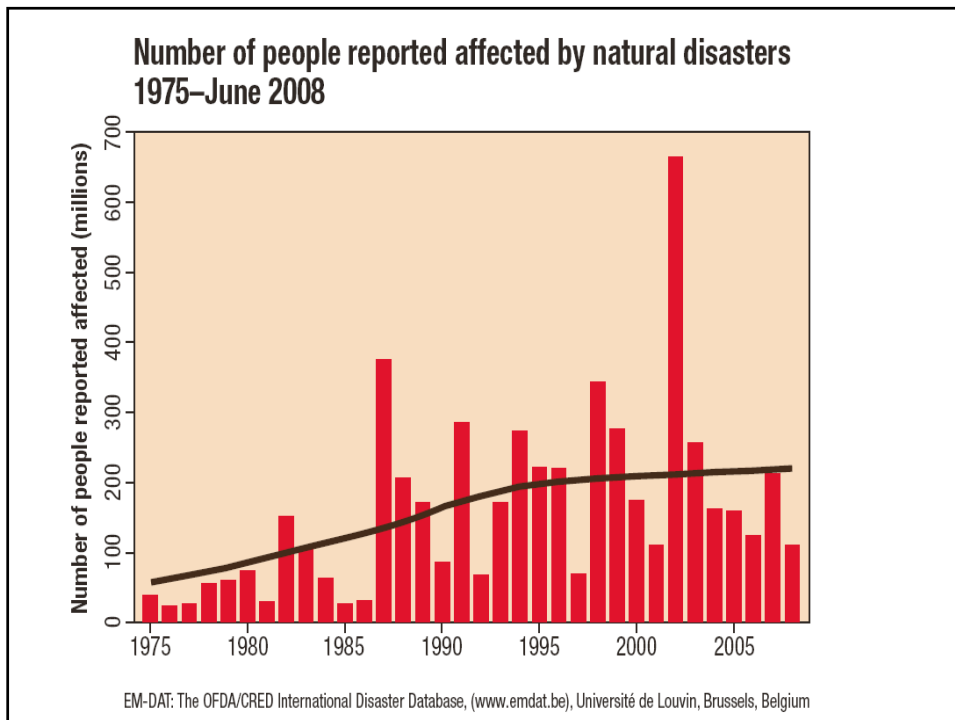
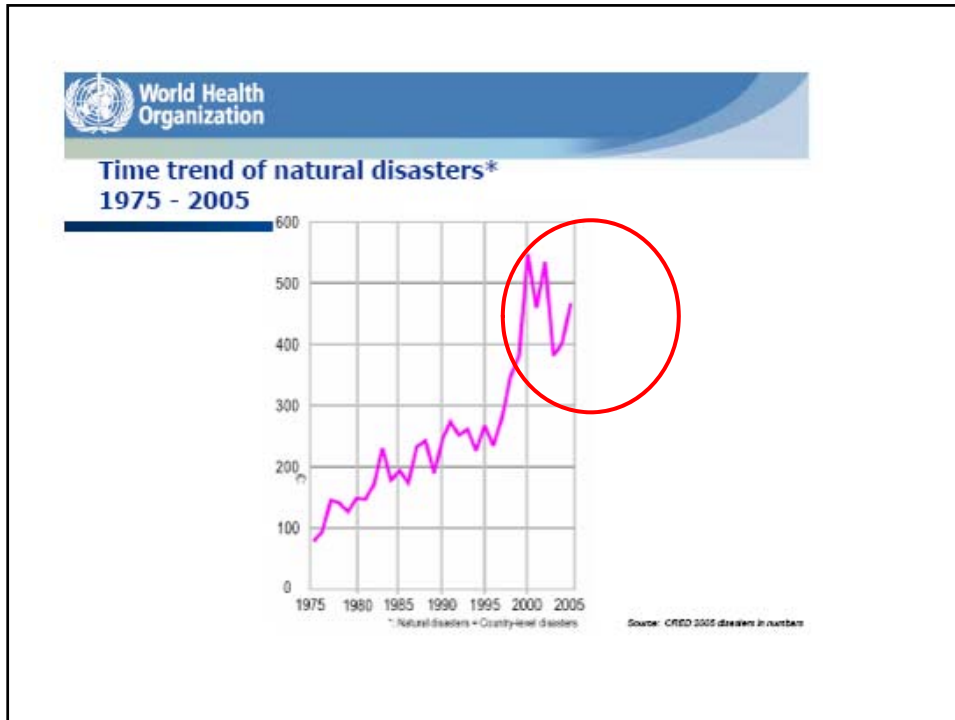
# Disaster Management Module for Nurses

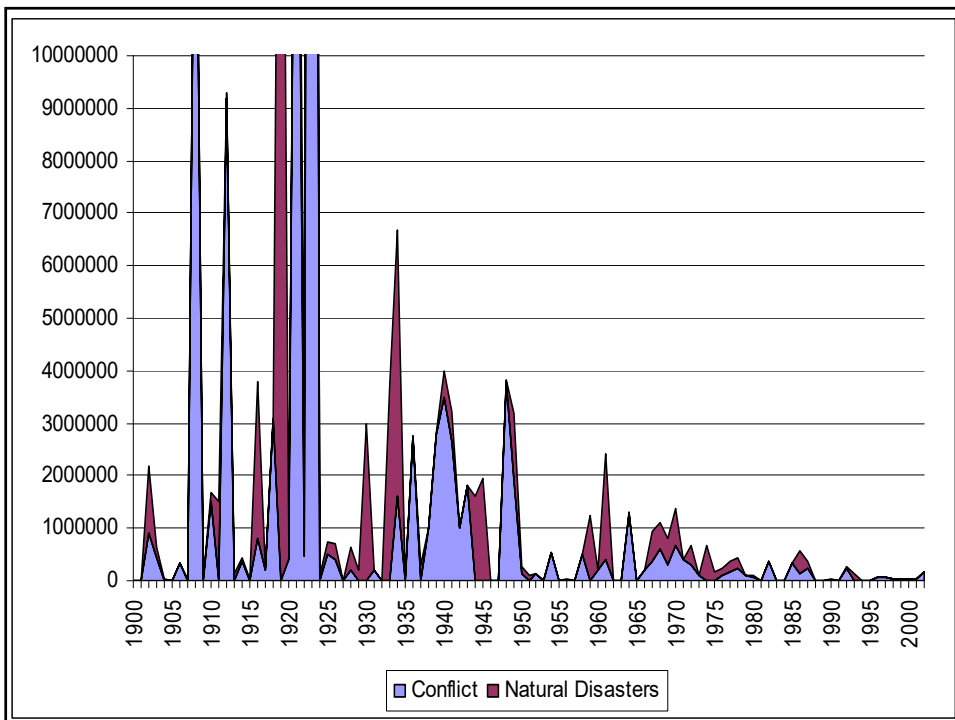
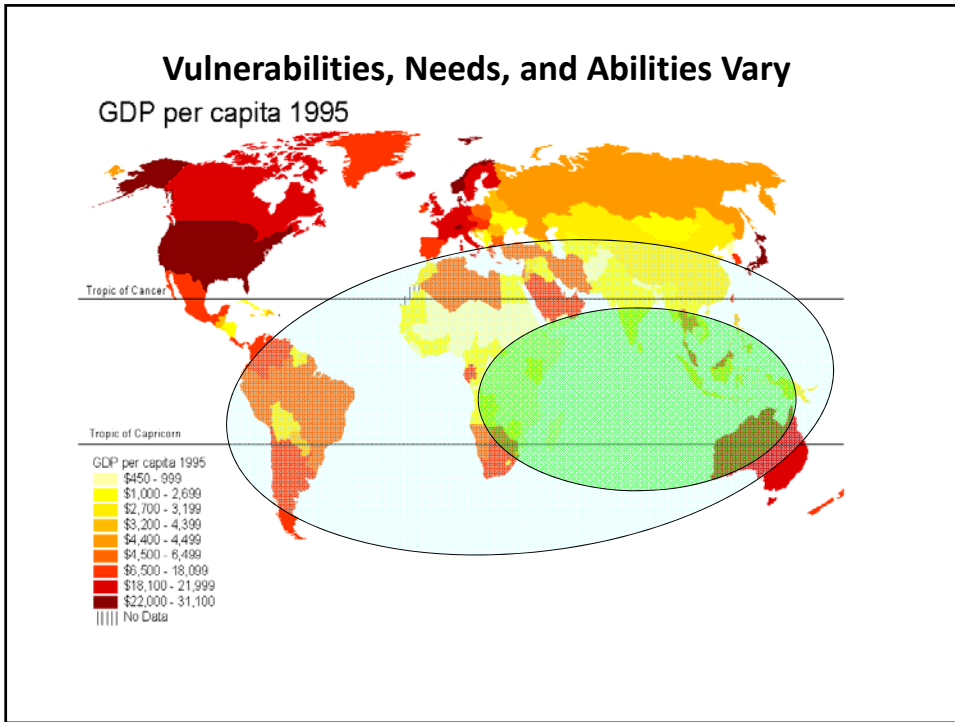
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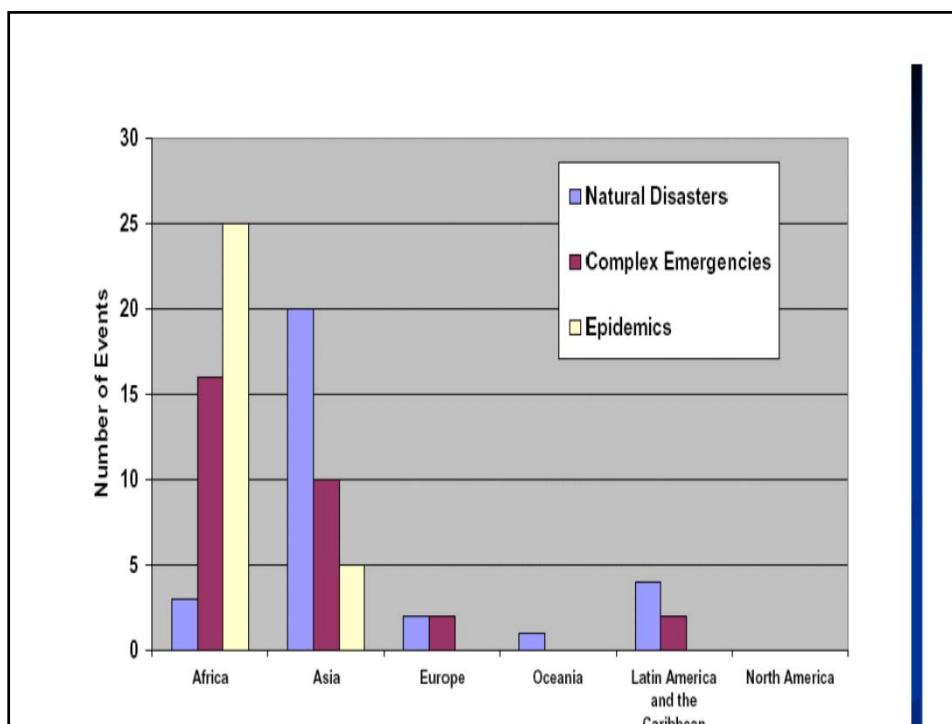
*Mohd Said Nurumal RN PhD  
Kulliyah of Nursing  
International Islamic University Malaysia*

## Disaster: Health System

- Trend of natural disaster
- People that affected by natural disaster
- Basic needs for the affected
- Conflict and natural disaster
- Natural disaster versus epidemics







## Myths associated with disasters

- Any kind of assistance needed in disasters
  - A response not based on impartial evaluation contributes to chaos
- Epidemics and plagues are inevitable after every disaster
  - Epidemics rarely ever occur after a disaster
  - Dead bodies will not lead to catastrophic outbreaks of exotic disease
  - Proper resumption of public health services will ensure the public's safety (sanitation, waste disposal, water quality, and food safety)
- Disasters bring out the worst in human behavior
  - The majority responses spontaneous and generous
- The community is too shocked and helpless
  - Cross-cultural dedication to common good is most common response to natural disasters

## Patterns of mortality and injury

- Disaster events that involve water are the most significant in terms of mortality
- Floods, storm surges, and tsunamis all have a higher proportion of deaths relative to injuries
- Earthquakes and events associated with high winds tend to exhibit more injuries than deaths
- The risk of injury and death is much higher in developing countries – at least 10 times higher because of little preparedness, poorer infrastructure

## Displacement of disaster victims

- Mass Shelters
- Shelter management:
  - Organized team (chain)
  - Sleeping area and necessities
  - Water and food handling
  - Sanitation (toilets, showers,..)
  - Special care to children and elderly
  - Health services (physical, mental)
- Cultural issues?



## Disaster and health

- Injuries from the event
- Environmental exposure after the event (no shelter)
- Malnutrition after the event (feeding the population affected)
- Excess NCD mortality following a disaster
- Mental health (disaster syndrome)



## Mental wellness

- Little attention is paid to the children
- Listen attentively to children without denying their feelings
- Give easy-to-understand answers to their questions
- In the shelter, create an environment in which children can feel safe and secure (e.g. play area)

## Mental wellness

- In any major disaster, people want to know where their loved ones are, nurses can assist in making links.
- In case of loss, people need to mourn:
  - Give them space
  - Find family friends or local healers to encourage and support them
  - Most are back to normal within 2 weeks
  - About 1% to 3%, may need additional help

## The most vulnerable



## Any question?

If yes;  
Please introduce your name &  
Workplace  
Follow by question

## The Phases of Disaster

- Mitigation:
  - Lessen the impact of a disaster before it strikes
- Preparedness:
  - Activities undertaken to handle a disaster when it strikes
- Response:
  - Search and rescue, clearing debris, and feeding and sheltering victims (and responders if necessary).
- Recovery:
  - Getting a community back to its pre-disaster status



## Mitigation

- Activities that reduce or eliminate a hazard
  - Prevention
  - Risk reduction
- Examples
  - Immunization programs
  - Public education

## Preparedness

- Activities that are taken to build capacity and identify resources that may be used
  - Know evacuation shelters
  - Emergency communication plan
  - Preventive measures to prevent spread of disease
  - Public Education

## Response

- Activities in a hospital, healthcare system, or public health agency take immediately before, during, and after a disaster or emergency occurs



## Recovery

- Activities undertaken by a community and its components after an emergency or disaster to restore minimum services and move towards long-term restoration.
  - Debris Removal
  - Care and Shelter
  - Damage Assessments
  - Funding Assistance







## Disaster Module

- ? Imbued with RN's curriculum
- ? Stand alone module
- ? Meant for all RN or only Emergency Nurse
- ? Can we have the concepts of BLS in Disaster Module
- ? Hand on issues – simulation / ? Drill
- ? Single profession versus multi profession issues

## Role of nursing in disasters

Disaster preparedness, including risk assessment and multi-disciplinary management strategies at all system levels, is critical to the delivery of effective responses to the short, medium, and long-term health needs of a disaster-stricken population.

*International Council of Nurses (2006)*

## The Need for disaster Nursing training

- 11 million nurses world wide:
  - Form the backbone of the health care system
  - Are the frontline health care workers who are in direct contact with the public
  - Contribute to health of individuals, families, communities, and the globe
- Schools of nursing offer little or no information on disaster nursing (WHO, 2008)
- Shortage of trained instructors/faculty (WHO, 2008)

## Core competencies in disaster nursing training

- Ethical and legal issues, and decision making;
- Care principles;
- Nursing care;
- Needs assessment and planning;
- Safety and security;
- Communication and interpersonal relationships;
- Public health; and
- Health care systems and policies in emergency situations

(WHO, 2008)

## Topics that must be covered by disaster nursing training

- Basic life support
- System and planning for settings where nurses work
- Communications (what to report and to whom)
- Working in the damaged facilities and with damaged equipment
- Safety of clients and practitioners
- Working within a team (understand each member's role and responsibility)
- Infection control
- Mental and psychosocial support

*(WHO, 2006)*

## Outcome Based Education

1. Describe the health roles in emergency response in a range of emergencies that might arise.
2. Describe the chain of command in emergency response.
3. Identify and locate the agency emergency response plan.
4. Describe functional roles in emergency response and demonstrate roles in regular drills.
5. Demonstrate correct use of all communication equipment used for emergency communication

## Con't

6. Describe communication roles in emergency response:
  - Within the agency
  - Within the media
  - Within the general public
  - Personal (family, friends etc)
7. Identify limits to own knowledge / skill / authority and identify key system resources for referring matters that exceed these limits.
8. Recognize unusual events that might indicate an emergency and describe appropriate action.
9. Apply creative problem solving and flexible thinking to unusual challenges within his or her functional responsibilities and evaluate effectiveness of all action taken.

*Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, 2002*

THANK YOU