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MODULE 4

Emergency Preparedness: Prevention, Response and Recovery

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Public Health
Learning Modules

Using **Healthy People 2020**
to Improve Population Health



ASSOCIATION FOR PREVENTION TEACHING AND RESEARCH



College of Health Professions
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Part 2: Prevention



Objective

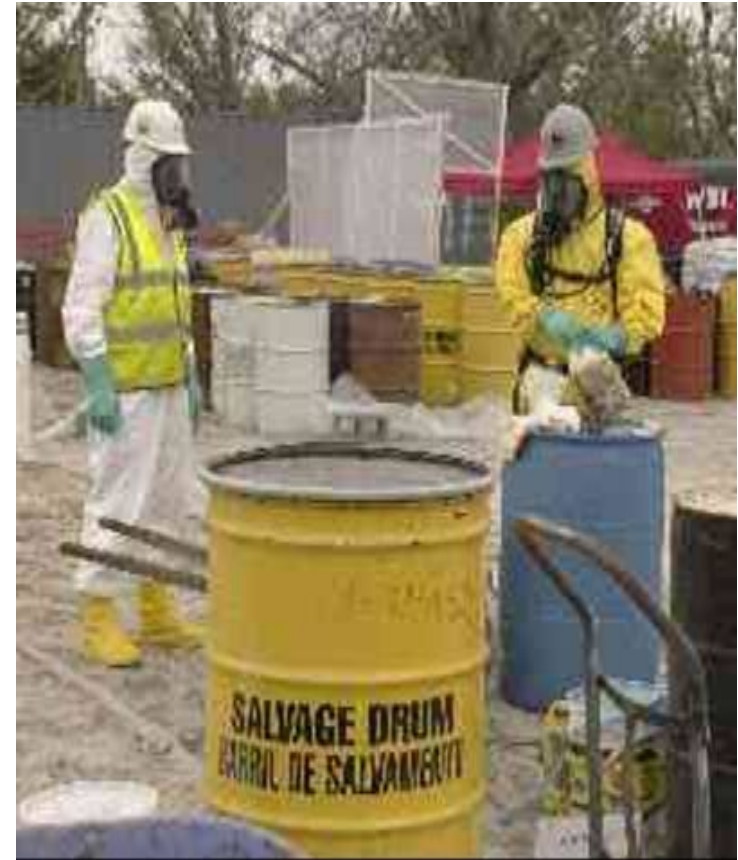
- Evaluate methods for preparing for emergencies at the individual, community, and governmental levels.

Outline

- Individual/Family Preparedness
- Organizational Preparedness
- Governmental Preparedness

Importance of Preparedness

- Family Responsibilities
- Assess the probability of dangers near your residence
- Plan for Evacuation & Shelter-in-Place



Personal Disaster Preparedness

1 Get a Kit



2 Make a Plan



3 Be Informed



A disaster supplies kit should include:

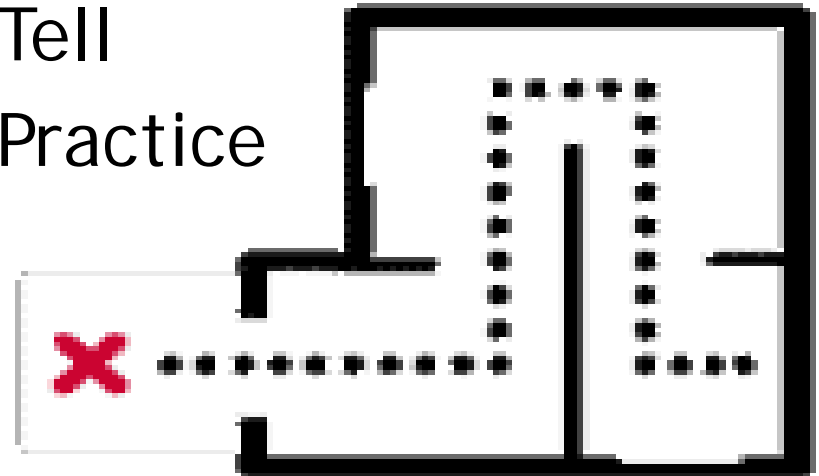


- Water
- Food and a manual can opener
- Flashlights and batteries
- First aid kit
- Battery-powered radio
- Tools
- Duct tape and plastic sheeting
- Clothing and bedding
- Prescription and non-prescription medications
- Pet supplies
- Cash and coins
- Sanitary supplies
- Important papers
- Contact information and a map

Make a Plan



- Talk
- Plan
- Learn
- Check Supplies
- Tell
- Practice



Example: H1N1 Pandemic

- Tracking flu-like symptoms
- Understanding priority groups at risk
- School closures
- Vaccination

Outline

- Individual/Family Preparedness
- **Organizational Preparedness**
- Governmental Preparedness

Objectives of Continuity Planning

1. Ensure continuous performance of essential function
2. Ensure the safety of employees (and consumers)
3. Protect essential equipment, records, and other assets
4. Reduce disruptions to operations
5. Minimize damage and losses
6. Achieve orderly recovery
7. Identify functioning relocation sites

Continuity Plan Components

- Essential Functions
- Delegations of Authority
- Orders of Succession
- Alternate Facilities
- Interoperable Communications
- Vital Records
- Human Capital Management
- Tests, Training & Exercises
- Devolution/
Reconstitution

Example: H1N1 Pandemic

- School Closures
- Business Closures
- Social Services Disruption
- Hospital Disruption



Outline

- Individual/Family Preparedness
- Organizational Preparedness
- **Governmental Preparedness**

Governmental Public Health Preparedness

Public health emergency preparedness (PHEP)

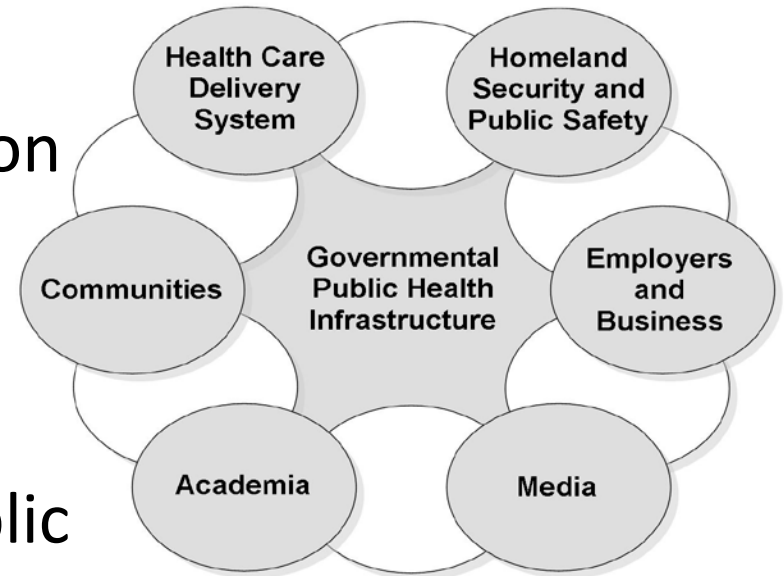
- “the capability of the public health and health care systems, communities, and individuals, to prevent, protect against, quickly respond to, and recover from health emergencies, particularly those whose scale, timing, or unpredictability threatens to overwhelm routine capabilities.” (Nelson et al., AJPH, 2007)

Goal: Mitigate mortality, morbidity, psychological, and social consequences of public health emergency

- effective actions can greatly reduce consequence

PHEP system capabilities

- Surveillance and epidemiology
- Disease control and prevention
- Mass care
- Communication with the public
- Information sharing within the “public health system”
- Leadership and management



The Public Health Preparedness System
from the IOM Letter Report 2008

Disaster Planning Considerations

- Community demographic characteristics
- Cultural Groups/ Special needs populations
- Socioeconomic Factors
- Mental Health resources
- Government roles & responsibilities
- Nongovernmental orgs' roles & responsibilities
- Community Partnerships

Example: H1N1 Pandemic

- Outbreak Detection
- Syndromic Surveillance
- Threat Characterization
- Communication Infrastructure
- Inter-organizational Cooperation

Summary

- Emergencies are challenging, but planning can help with the response.
- Emergency preparedness occurs at the individual, community, and governmental levels.
- There are various capabilities, considerations, and strategies that must be considered when preparing for an emergency.