As a future healthcare provider
Your community will count on you.

A disaster can happen at anytime and anywhere.
Course Learning Objectives

• Describe the all-hazards approach to disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery

• Discuss essential components of federal, state, regional, and community disaster health systems, including the role of the public and private health sectors

• Describe elements of the PRE-DISASTER Paradigm™ and application to management of disasters and public health emergencies

Continued
Course Learning Objectives

• Describe actions that can be taken to enhance personal preparedness and resilience for disasters and public health emergencies

• Identify legal and ethical issues that impact disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery, including the basic legal framework for public health

• Describe elements of the DISASTER Paradigm™ and application for management of disasters and public health emergencies
Faculty

Dr. Matthew Owens, MD
Dr. Michael Person, MD
Major Anderson, RN
Travis Spier, RN
Andy Klitzke, MHSA
Aaron Leesch, MS
Chuck Kevghas
Lesson One

Overview of Disasters and Public Health Emergencies
Lesson Learning Objectives

• Given a list of disaster-related terms, match each to its correct definition

• Given a list of disaster events, explain whether the event is most likely a natural or a human-caused event

• Given the PRE-DISASTER Paradigm and the DISASTER Paradigm, describe each element of the paradigm in context of all-hazards framework for disaster prevention and management
Many definitions of disaster exist:

- Strategic definitions
- Operational definitions
Functional Disaster Definition

Event in which needs exceed resources immediately available

Needs > Resources = Disaster
Public Health Disasters

- Scarce medical and public health resources
- Shifts to a population-based approach
- Clinical care adapts to scarcity of resources
Disaster Classifications

1. **Natural**
   - Time-limited, causing direct deaths
   - May become public health emergency

2. **Human Systems Failure** (technological)
   - Time-limited, causing direct deaths
   - Environmental contamination

3. **Conflict**
   - Prolonged war and civil disorder
   - Terrorism
FEMA REGIONS
Disasters by Type: FEMA Region VIII*

- Severe Storm: 2
- Flood: 3
- Fire: 4
- Winter Storm: 7

*FEMA, 2011
Natural Disasters

Why an increase in disasters?

• Globalization
  – Increased commerce and travel

• Overpopulation
  – Urbanization
  – Movement to coastal area

• Climate change

EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concepts in Disaster Management</th>
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<td><strong>Mitigation</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Preparedness</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Response</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Recovery</strong></td>
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**CDLS® Course**

**BDLS® and ADLS® Courses**
Preparedness Cycle

- Taking Corrective Action
- Evaluating
- Planning
- Exercising
- Equipping
- Organizing
- Training

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CDLS® Course v.3.0
PRE-DISASTER Paradigm
Disaster Preparedness

Planning and practice
Resilience
Education and training
The DISASTER Paradigm

Detection
Incident management
Safety and Security
Assess hazards
Support
Triage and Treatment
Evacuation
Recovery
DISASTER Paradigm

RESPONSE

Public Health
Clinical Care
Public Safety
Emergency Management
Lesson Summary

- Disasters are classified into three categories: natural, human system failure, or conflict based.
- The PRE-DISASTER Paradigm and DISASTER Paradigm can be utilized as devices to prepare for and respond to disasters.
Questions

White Draw Fire Edgemont, SD 2012
Photo courtesy of Wildfire Today