



CORE DISASTER LIFE SUPPORT®

COURSE PRESENTATION

3.0





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

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Lesson One

Overview of Disasters and Public Health Emergencies





UNIVERSITY OF
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SANFORD SCHOOL OF MEDICINE



SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY



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

Pierre/Ft. Pierre Flood 2011



Defining Disaster

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



FEMA News Photos

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

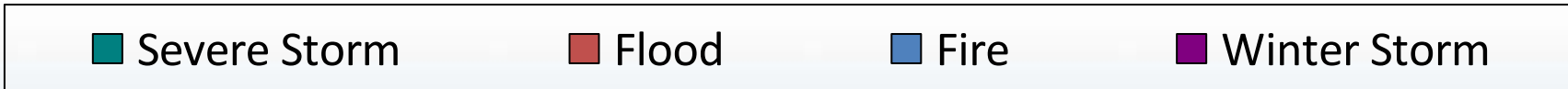
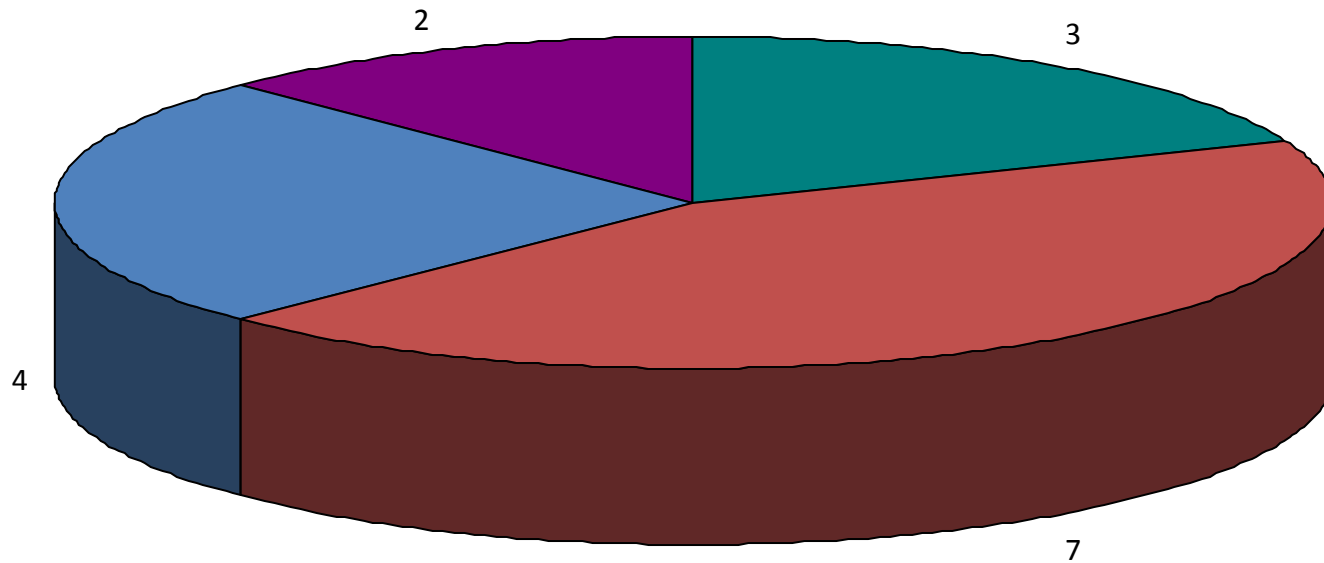
3. Conflict

- Prolonged war and civil disorder
- Terrorism

FEMA REGIONS



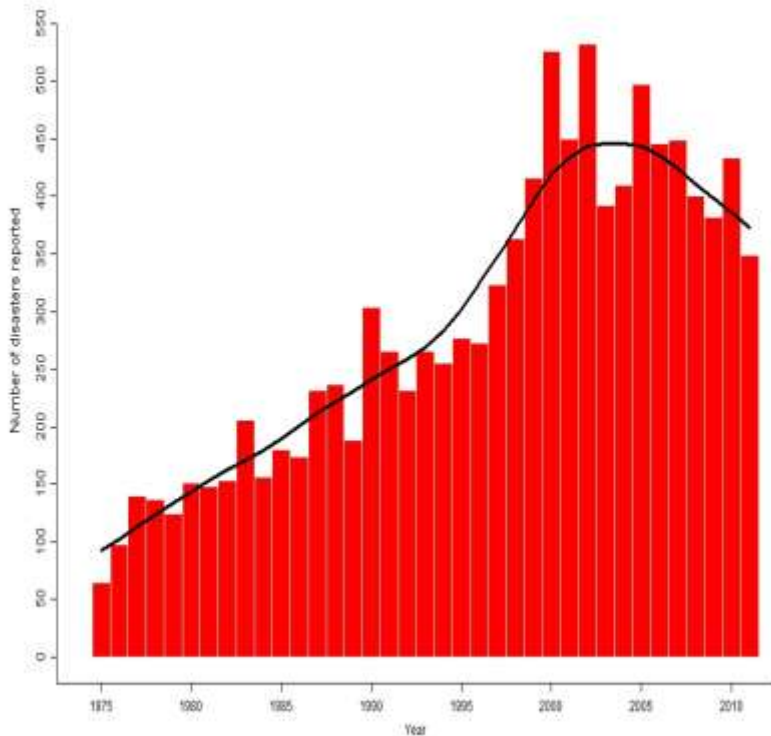
Disasters by Type: FEMA Region VIII*



*FEMA, 2011

Natural Disasters

Natural disasters reported 1975 - 2011



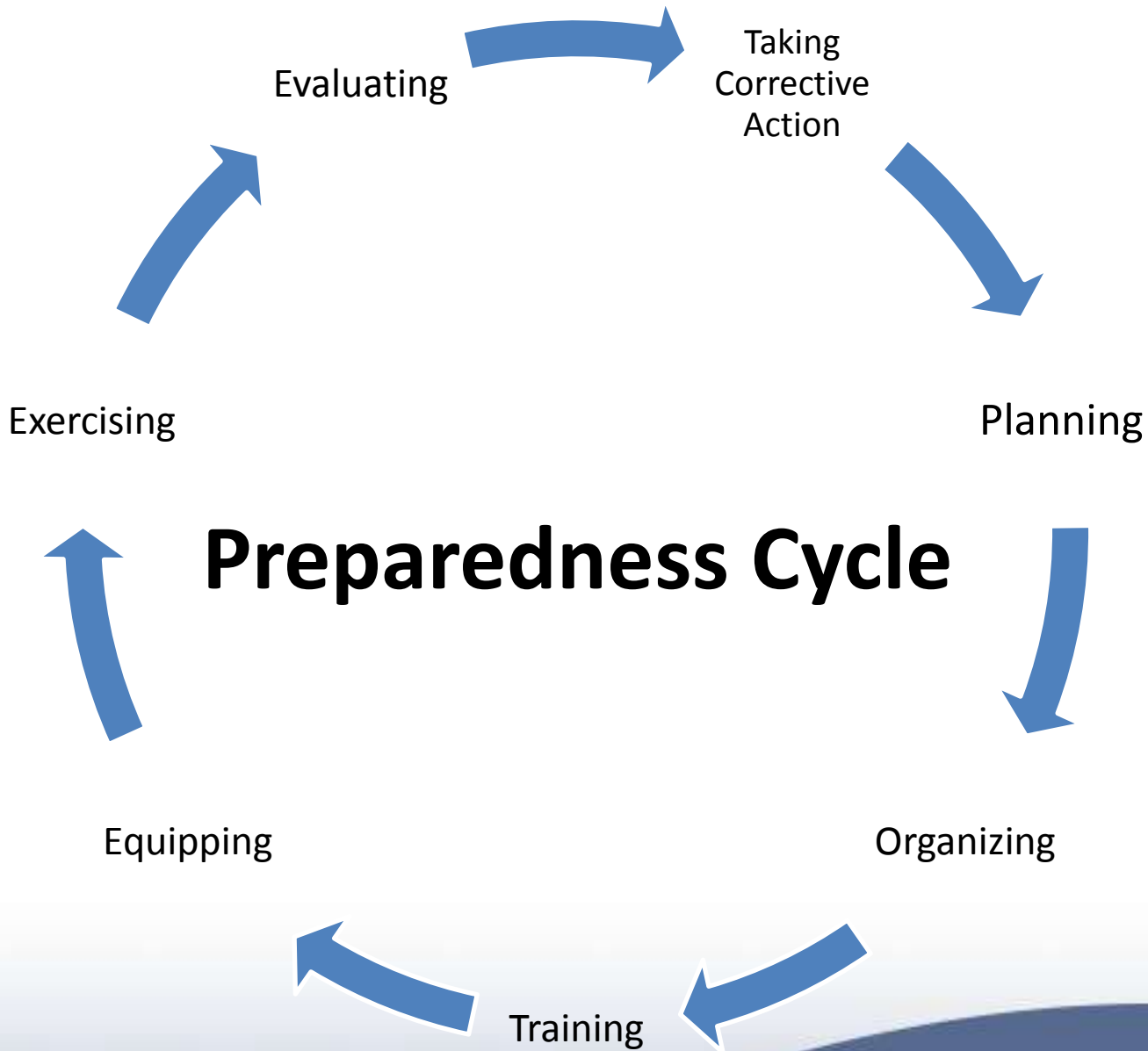
EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database - www.emdat.be - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium

Why an increase in disasters?

- Globalization
 - Increased commerce and travel
- Overpopulation
 - Urbanization
 - Movement to coastal area
- Climate change

Concepts in Disaster Management

Mitigation	Minimizing the likelihood of disaster occurrence	CDLS® Course
Preparedness	Planning how to respond	
Response	Efforts to protect public health, safety, and security	BDLS® and ADLS® Courses
Recovery	Returning the community to normal	



PRE-DISASTER Paradigm



DTD/2013

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



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