



Lesson Two

Personal Preparedness



Lesson Learning Objectives

Given a disaster or public health emergency:

- Demonstrate knowledge of key components of a personal/family disaster plan
- Identify strategies to protect valuable personal, family, and business documents
- Identify informational resources regarding preparedness, response, and recovery
- List potential hazards to be considered before entering a scene
- List actions and precautions that are essential for preservation of safety using the all-hazards approach to disaster management

Students as Healthcare Responders (?)

 Recognize and <u>protect self</u> from potential dangers and hazards

Be willing and able to help without interfering with

organized response efforts

 Know when and who to call for help

 Should know how to provide basic life support (CPR/First Aid)



Disaster Preparedness

Preparedness is critical for effective disaster response

Planning and practice

Resilience

Education and training



Personal/Family Disaster Plan

Preparation is critical

- You/Family must know how to react during a disaster:
 - Identify likely disasters and how to prepare
 - Practice disaster plan twice each year
- Inquire about disaster plans in workplace, schools, day care centers, and elder care facilities.
- For more information, visit:
 - BReady SD: <u>www.breadysd.com</u>
 - FEMA: <u>www.ready.gov</u>
 - American Red Cross: <u>www.redcross.org</u>

Example: Active Shooter Plan



Warning: Video contains simulated violence in a stressful situation...

Key Components of Disaster Plan

- Escape and evacuation routes
- Emergency alert systems
- Utility shut-off and safety
- Family communication
- School emergency plans
- Care for pets and livestock
- First aid and safety skills



George Armstrong/FEMA

- Know local shelters
- Places to meet

Disaster Supply Kit

- Water and food
- Clothing and bedding
- Personal items
- Medications or other special items (for 1 week)
- Contact information
- Family documents
- Additional supplies



Win Henderson/FEMA

Every household should have adequate supplies to last for 3+ days

Additional Supplies

- Batteries
- Cash
- Compass
- Flashlight
- Keys
- Matches
- Radio
- Whistle



Red Cross Image

Protection of Personal Assets

- Insurance
 - Property, health, and life
- Home inventory
 - Photos of belongings
- Make copies of important documents
- Fire safe or off site storage
- Emergency savings



Michael Raphael/FEMA

Resilience

Prevention – Preparedness – Wellness

- Process of successfully adapting to difficult or challenging life experiences
- Resilient individuals:
 - Ability to overcome adversity
 - Bounce back from setbacks
 - Possess excellent coping mechanisms

Prevention – Preparedness – Wellness

- Eat a healthy diet
- Exercise regularly
- Avoid tobacco
- Adequate rest
- Maintain vaccinations
- Prevent infections



CDC/Judy Schmidt

Education and Training

- Recognize life-threatening situations and protect personal health and safety
- Know how to contact and work with local emergency medical and public health systems
- Make decisions with limited resources and information
- Know and access reliable disaster health information, including medical, social, and mental health resources

Personal Protective Equipment

- Simple everyday items
 - Boots
 - Work gloves
 - Long pants
 - Long sleeve shirt
 - Glasses
 - Hat
- Healthcare worker
 - Gloves
 - Respirators
 - Goggles
 - Mask
- Complex equipment
 - Level A suit



Andrea Booher/FEMA



Structural Instability

- Washed-out soil around foundation
- Large cracks or gaps in foundation
- Sagging roofs or ceilings
- Floors that bounce or give when walked on



Ben Brennan/FEMA

Doors or window frames appear out of alignment

Electrical and Gas Hazards

- Do not touch downed power lines;
 beware of overhead and underground power lines
- Treat all power lines as energized;
 de-energized power lines may become energized
- Do not touch electrical equipment if ground is wet; any electrical equipment used in wet environments must be marked
- Use ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) in all wet locations
- Be alert for gas smell or leaking sound

Physical Dangers

- Watch for sharp objects hidden in water or mud
- Be aware of slippery surfaces
- Use caution when lifting heavy materials
- Be alert for unstable conditions



Leif Skoogfors/FEMA

Chemicals and Other Contaminants



FIMA News Photos



Follow guidance of public safety and public health officials when chemicals, mold, mildew, or other hazardous contaminants may pose a risk

Wildlife

Animals may be forced out of natural habitats and into unusual places, take precautions:

- Identify harmful wildlife
- Be aware of animals that may carry rabies
- Watch for snakes, spiders, and other animals around debris
- Avoid sudden movement

- Wear protective gear (eg, boots or gloves)
- Use sticks or shovels to move or remove debris
- Call professionals to remove animals

Emotional Impact of Disasters

- Fear
- Helplessness
- Worry and tension
- Anger
- Confusion
- Difficulty concentrating
- Fatigue
- Changes in sleep

- Loss of appetite
- Stress



Greg Henshall/FEMA

Coping Strategies



Jason Pack/ FEMA

Think positively

Control anxiety

Stay informed

Stay connected

Seek help if necessary

National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)

- Federally-coordinated response system that can supplements state and local emergency resources during disasters
- Often based out of hospitals
- Individuals with expertise and experience in wide range of professions:
 - Clinical/public health
 - Forensics
 - Mortuary services

SERV SD: Overview

- State program for registration and credentialing of volunteer health professionals & students
- Coordinates deployment of volunteer health professionals during public health emergencies
- Volunteers deployed by SERV SD have immunity to civil liability and are covered by State Worker's Compensation

For more information or to register, visit http://serv.sd.gov

