

# Emergency preparedness and response

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Bioterrorism on Water Safety a). The local, and federal work under undefined solidarity, with clinical, private laboratories The laboratories have safety stringent levels, rule out, technical proficiency, rule in and containment to perform functional referrals used in identifying critical biological agent, laboratory initially processing samples from cases of suspicion, and a Bio-net sponsored laboratory with a Pulse-Net model system. Assessment and development of new rapid diagnostics before dissemination into a network of laboratories, genetic sequenced critical agent's assessment to establish clonality, monitoring of genotypic markers of antibiotic pathogenicity and susceptibility (Koyuneu, 2011).

b). Established forensic for microbial

A national forensics system for microbial to analyze the evidence from bioterrorism, inadvertent microorganism and bio-crime for attribution purposes, protective equipment against biological agents also fielded. It composes over boots (MULO) and protective gloves, joint services lightweight integrated suit technology (JSLIST), the M40 protective mask, (Koyuneu, 2011). In avoiding lethal and contagious infections, USAMRIID team maintains aeromedical isolation. It is a rapid response to manage and evacuate high-level containment. Use of decontamination methods such as chemical, which affects the viability of biological agents, the disinfectant is in the form of aerosol, gas or liquid. Mechanical method removes the agent; it includes using high proficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtering aerosol of organisms, decontaminating skin surfaces by diligent washing with water and soap and filtering drinking water to remove pathogens. Physical decontamination uses radiation and heat to inactivate the biological agents.

Solar ultra violet has disinfectant effect with natural inactivation of the agents in an outdoor environment, autoclaving at a steam of 121 C and dry heat at 160 C for 2 hours (Koyuneu, 2011).

c) Journalists communicate risks, as key participants in the study

The groups involved puts trust and demand information from the locals.

Media creates training by public affairs officers and information management communicators. ((Kirch, 1999)

Strategies recommended are emergency preparedness epidemiology resources and dual use of terrorism, which creates capacity to prepare and respond to contagious disease outbreaks, terrorism and public health threats (Kirch, 1999).

d) Yes, it has Homeland Security (NOHSEP) mandated with the disaster, recovery and response for “ All Hazards” planning. Through co-ordination with local and federal agencies, NOHSEP responds to emergencies and citywide disasters (Kirch, 1999).

New Orleans has presentations and outreach programmes. For example, CERT trains on preparedness during a disaster to help out neighbors during emergency, Twitter and Facebook are innovative social media used to create alerts during emergencies, and NOLAReady, a connection to real time instructions of directions, which updates who to contact, where to go, and what to do, during voluntary citywide hurricane evacuation (Kirch, 1999).

NOHSEP also has a branch of mitigation, which lessens disaster impact on property and people. Effective mitigations reduce the victims befallen by natural disasters. Preparedness is a procedure or plan designed to minimize emergency and rescue lives. Managers provide a response to disaster strikes

and emergencies through actions and personal plans. Response is the action to prevent more damage and save lives once a disaster hits. Recovery is the immediate action to stabilize a community following a disaster, for example, restoring critical services and supplies of disaster to the victims.

## References

Kirch W. (1999). Motor-vehicle safety: a 20th century public health achievement. Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 473-476.

Koyuneu A. (2011). The Legal Basis of Public Health. An Individual and Group Study Course in Ten Modules, 30-45.