

Emergency Preparedness: Z CH 26

On-line content (1 H)

Review the information provided on the CDC website: <https://emergency.cdc.gov/health-professionals.asp> and place your answers to the following questions in the Z-CH # 26 drop box by 0800 on April 3, 2023.

COCA- clinical outreach and community activity:

Address what COCA does, who they serve, products and services.

COCA prepares clinicians to respond to emerging health threats and public health emergencies by communicating relevant, timely information related to disease outbreaks, disasters, terrorism events, and other health alerts. They serve a wide variety of healthcare professionals like: physicians, nurses, physical assistants, pharmacists, veterinarians, first responders, and public health practitioners.

CERC- Crisis emergency risk communication:

What is CERC? CDC's Crisis and Emergency Risk Communication (CERC) draws from lessons learned during past public health emergencies and research in the fields of public health, psychology, and emergency risk communication.

What type of training is available through CERC? CDC's CERC program provides trainings, tools, and resources to help health communicators, emergency responders, and leaders of organizations communicate effectively during emergencies.

What is the media's role in a crisis, disaster, or emergency? (CERC Corner)

While social media is important before a crisis occurs, the immediacy of social media is a particularly important feature during a crisis. Public health emergency managers and communicators are challenged with the demand for delivering accurate information rapidly. It must be done in a manner that can be altered and shared through diverse social media channels. They provide information that is critical for situational awareness, distribute information, create content and visuals, and assist in connecting people and information via social media.

Laboratory Information:

Open Biological Agent Emergencies and read over Ready.gov Bioterrorism under the info for the General Public section. Provide a summary of Bioterrorism including before, during, and after a Biological threat.

Before: You will be alerted through emergency radio or by TV broadcast. They can also make a telephone call. In most cases, health care workers will report a wave of serious illness to prepare others. Prepare by building an emergency supply kit, make a family plan, check with your doctor to make sure everyone has their vaccinations. And consider installing a HEPA filter in your duct system.

During: Watch TV to check the local news stations for new information. They will show signs, symptoms, and areas in danger for this disease. Quickly get away from the area if you notice a suspicious substance. Cover your mouth and nose with layers of fabric to filter the air. Wear a face mask to reduce inhaling or spreading germs. Avoid crowds, wash your hands with soap and water, and do not share anything.

After: Pay close attention to all official warnings and instructions on how to proceed. Make sure to visit the CDC website for new information. Also, keep up with all that is going on.

Health Alert network (HAN):

What is the purpose?

CDC's Health Alert Network (HAN) is CDC's primary method of sharing cleared information about urgent public health incidents with public information officers; federal, state, territorial, tribal, and local public health practitioners; clinicians; and public health laboratories. CDC's HAN is a strong national program that provides vital health information and the infrastructure to support dissemination at state and local levels.

Report on HAN No. 483-Important Updates on COVID-19 Therapeutics for Treatment and Prevention: Provide a summary of the information from this update including recommendations for clinicians and the public?

Covid-19 has reached 76% nationally and is above 50% in each HHS region. The use of bebtelovimab has been authorized for patients with COVID-19. The treatments of mild-to - moderate would be Paxlovid, Veklury, or molnupiravir. These have decreased death and hospitalization. They recommend that healthcare providers stay up to date on the appropriate use and authorization of drug interactions and variants. They want healthcare providers to consider treatment plans for each eligible patient. Educate patients on the importance of early testing as well as signs and symptoms. Recommendations for the public include: Get tested asap if you are over 50 and/or have an increased risk for infection. Get treatment and take treatment for 5 days. Contact a healthcare provider right away after a positive home COVID-19 test to discuss treatment options. Stay up to date with all vaccinations, including the influenza one. Also protect family and friends and wear masks when in large crowds.