

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.
- COCA provides timely, accurate, and credible information to clinicians related to emergency preparedness and response and emerging public health threats.
- COCA serves a wide range of clinical professionals, including physicians, nurses, physician's assistants, pharmacists, paramedics, veterinarians, epidemiologist, public health practitioners and state and local health departments officials.
- COCA supports the varied information needs of clinicians by providing a variety of products and services: conference calls/webinars, COCA newsletters, conference and training opportunities, clinical support via direct email, and continuing education opportunities.

CERC- Crisis emergency risk communication:

What is CERC?

- The CERC draws from lessons learned during past public health emergencies and research in the fields of public health, psychology, and emergency risk communication. CDC's CERC program provides trainings, tools, and resources to help health communicators, emergency responders, and leaders of organizations communicate effectively during emergencies.
- CERC is the application of the evidence based principles to effectively communicate during emergencies.

What type of training is available through CERC?

- The CERC program offers training in webinar and in-person formats.

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

- Social media can support message sharing in the public health emergencies that are like technology quick and constantly evolving. Using social media channels with more traditional communication channels can help your organization spread urgent public health messages farther and faster.

- Disasters are major media events. Public health emergencies will engage the media, especially if an emergency is exotic, catastrophic, or the first of its kind. The media are a constant presence in our lives and play a critical role in informing the public during any crisis or disaster.

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 a bioterrorism attack you want to build an emergency supply kit, make a family emergency plan, check with your doctor to make sure everyone in your family has to be up to date in immunizations, also consider installing a high-efficiency air filter in your furnace return duct, which filter out most biological agents that may enter your house. The first sign of a biohazard exposure may be when people notice symptoms of disease caused by exposure to the bacteria, virus or toxin. Watch TV, listen to the radio or check the internet for official news and information including: sign and symptoms of the disease, areas in danger, if medications or vaccinations are being distributed, where to seek medical attention if you become ill. Quickly get away from the area if you notice a suspicious substance, cover your mouth and nose with layers of fabric that can filter the air but still allow you to breathe. Wear a face mask. If exposed to a biological agent, remove and bag your clothes and personal items, wash yourself with soap and water and put on clean clothes. Contact authorities and seek medical assistance. If your symptoms match those described and you are in the group considered at risk. Follow the instructions of doctors and other public health officials, avoid crowds, wash your hands with soap and water frequently, do not share or utensils. After a biohazard exposure, pay close attention to all official warnings and instructions on how to proceed. Medical services for biohazard exposure may be handled differently due to increased demand. The basic procedures and medical protocols for handling exposure to biological agents are the same as for any infectious disease.

Health Alert network (HAN):

What is the purpose?

- 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.

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?

- The CDC is issuing this Health Alert Network Health Update to supplement the CDC Health advisories issued on April 25, 2022 and May 24, 2022 to emphasize to

healthcare providers, public health departments and the public that the majority of Omicron sublineages circulating in the U.S have reduced susceptibility to the monoclonal antibody, bebtelovimab and monoclonal antibody combination, cilgavimab and tixagevimab. Recommendations for Healthcare providers is to stay up to date on the appropriate use and authorization of clinically-indicated therapeutics, drug interactions, and the circulating SARs- CoV-2 through. As healthcare providers consider a treatment plan for each of their eligible patients, they should review the patients renal and hepatic function and all the patient's other medications. Educated patients about the importance of early testing if Covid- 19 symptoms develop, particularly if they have moderate or severe immunosuppression. Monitor Omicron variants and sublineages in your jurisdictions using the best available data communicate with local partner and providers. Recommendations for the public is if you have mild or moderate symptoms of covid-19 and you are the age of 50 years or older, or have a condition placing you at increased risk of getting very sick for covid -19, get tested as soon as possible. If you are 65 years or older or have a condition placing you at risk for severe influenza, also considered getting a influenza test. Start antivirals within 5 to 7 days of symptom onset. If you have a positive Covid-19 test at home contact healthcare provider. Stay up to date with Covid-19 vaccination and getting influenza including severe disease, hospitalization, and death. Protect yourself, family, and friends particularly if you have moderate to severe immunosuppression.