

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 provides resources to clinicians how on how to respond to threats in healthcare and how to prepare for emergencies. They serve physicians, nurses, physician assistants, pharmacists, paramedics, veterinarians, epidemiologists, public health practitioners, and health department officials. Some products and services provided by COCA include webinars, newsletters, training opportunities, clinical support via email, and continuing education opportunities. Examples of webinars include evaluating children with post-covid conditions, updates about covid-19 testing and treatment, Ebola prevention, and management of shigellosis.

CERC- Crisis emergency risk communication:

What is CERC?

CERC is a program created by the CDC that provides the tools and resources needed for healthcare and emergency responders to successfully communicate during emergencies.

What type of training is available through CERC?

Training provided by CERC includes webinars, in-person training, online training, and a course through Emory University. Education topics include COVID-19, Zika, psychology of a crisis, community engagement, and working with media and social media.

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

The media's role in an emergency is to release information to the people who need it most by letting them know what happened and informing them how to stay safe. They need to give updates as more information is released and in ways that will reach the most people such as television or 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: To prepare for bioterrorism the public should create an emergency supply kit, make a family emergency plan, ensure everyone's immunizations are up to date, and consider installing a HEPA filter in their furnace.

During: During a bioterrorism event the public should watch tv or check the internet to stay updated on news about signs and symptoms, areas in danger, any available medications or vaccines, and where to seek medical attention if you become ill. They should avoid crowds, wash their hands with soap and water, not share food or utensils, and possibly wear a mask. If they show signs and symptoms stated they should seek immediate medical attention.

After: The public should follow the CDC recommendations and instructions on how to proceed. Protocols for exposure to biological agents are the same for any disease.

Health Alert network (HAN):

What is the purpose?

Shares information about urgent health incidents with federal, state territorial, tribal, and local public health practitioners. They develop protocols on how to distribute information to the public. The HAN messaging system sends alerts and updates to more than 1 million recipients.

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?

Antiviral treatments for COVID-19 can prevent severe disease, hospitalization, and death. People with COVID-19 that are 50 years or older, have an underlying condition and have moderate to severe immunosuppression are eligible for treatment. These individuals should be tested right away after symptom onset and receive treatment within 5-7 days. Prevention measures should still take place, including wearing masks, practicing social distancing, improving ventilation, and developing a care plan with their physician. Physicians should stay up to date on treatments, review their patient's renal and hepatic function, educate on early testing, and prescribe antivirals for eligible patients. The public should get tested when symptoms arise, consider getting an influenza vaccine, start antivirals within 5-7 days of symptom onset, contact HCP right away with a positive home test, stay up to date with COVID-19 vaccinations, and follow preventative measures.