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Evaluating the readiness of emergency department of Yazd University hospitals in response to disasters and accidents based on WHO standards

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Introduction: For several years, due to the fact that our country is vulnerable to natural and man-made hazards, especially in the health field, managers have been urged to assess the extent of their management's readiness to respond to hazards. Fortunately, policy-making The widespread relevance of the health system in disasters and incidents is aligned with this; communicating validation standards and evaluating various health centers based on various standards, such as HSI, SARA, etc., is evidence of this. Most international standards examine the complexity of readiness in three functional, structural and non-functional areas, but this should not be overlooked: evaluations are of value when analyzed by specialized committees and measures Need to modify the deviation from the criteria; plan and operational. About emergency preparedness for accidents and disasters; WHO has prepared and provided a tool for assessing the readiness of emergency medical emergencies. In this study, we tried to use the existing checklist for the readiness of three general hospitals in the city of Yazd To be evaluated.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional descriptive study based on the results of the evaluation of the secretary's staff of the Risk Management and Disaster

Management Committee of the target hospitals. The data collection tool in this study is the Emergency Hospital Checklists according to the World Health Organization is.

Findings: The checklist contains 90 questions: Control and Command (7): 87.7 * Communications (9): 82.2 * Safety and security (11): 88.7 * Triage (10): 70.04 * Waveform capacity (13): 45.2 * Continued essential services (8): 32.2 * Human resources (15): 50.5 * Material and inventory management (10): 80.3 * After-accident recovery (7): 41.4.

Discussion and conclusion: As noted above, the evaluation will result in an operational plan for improving and improving the weaknesses written and operational by the specialized committee of hospitals. Fortunately, it can be stated that the emergencies studied in accordance with the Accreditation and Emergency Services Improvement With an average score of 64.28, the average score for responding to accidents and disasters is based on WHO criteria, and in order to increase the level of readiness, continuity of services, post-incident recovery, and human resources will require more activities on the agenda. To be placed.

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