

Nursing Practice 2018- Evaluating the readiness of emergency department of Yazd university hospitals in response to disasters and accidents based on W.H.O standards

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Introduction: Hospitals have a really important role in responding to disasters. Since nurses are one among the most important group of the health team and play multi-roles in patient treatment, improvement of their knowledge and skills helps them to act better in disasters. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of a disaster management training program on the level of knowledge, attitude, and practice of nursing staffs.

Educational planning and managing critical situations of accidents and disasters are among the foremost important issues. Triage, which suggests the classification of patients and injuries supported specific situations and wishes, is one among the important tasks of hospitals sometimes of disasters. In this study, triage knowledge and practice of nurses working in hospitals affiliated to Ilam University of Medical Sciences are evaluated.

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 got 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 prevailing checklist for the readiness of three general hospitals within 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 main tool of collecting data was a researcher-made questionnaire supported Canadian triage scale.

The program was conducted in the form of a one-day workshop for eight hours. One month after the education program, the nurses' level of readiness, including their knowledge, attitude, and practice was re-evaluated using an equivalent questionnaire

Participants were ensured about the confidentiality of information and about the right to withdraw freely from the study. After receiving the consent forms, the questionnaire was distributed among the applicants.

Statistical analysis The collected data were analyzed using the SPSS version 22. Since the results of the KolmogorovSmirnov test showed the natural distribution of the data, the paired t-test was used to analyze the information.

Discussion: At the heart of any health-care program, hospitals have a special place. The design, organization, and management of a hospital should be such that it does not damage its structures during an earthquake, and it can deliver timely, effective, and efficient services to the disaster.

Today, with the preparation of organizations for deal-

ing with accidents, hospitals must also be able to deal with any crisis and emergency.

The existence of knowledgeable personnel and efficient performance management are required in this regard, and they must have a precise and timely plan to deal with unexpected and emergency situations. The lack of planning and organization, the lack of hospital preparation, and the lack of staff training for crisis management can create irreparable damage to the health system of the country and the people. Therefore, health centers before disasters need to be prepared to be able to respond quickly in disaster situations, since in the event of any disasters and incidents large and small for the community and the people, the hospitals of each region are the first centers referral for the treatment and delivery of services. Given the increasing frequency and consequences of disasters and the special role of health services before, during, and after such incidents, proper preparation of health care providers is essential, so all hospitals and health centers in the cities need active crisis management and have the readiness to deal with emerging crises.

Research in the management of unexpected accidents improves the ability to respond correctly in the event of accidents.

The findings of this study showed the positive effect of education on knowledge, attitude, and practice of nurses. Changes in knowledge and attitude levels will lead to change in performance. Despite the importance of training in improving the level of knowledge and ability of employees in crisis, the education structure of hospitals with regard to disaster man-

agement is still unclear. In examining the effect of demographic characteristics on triage knowledge and practice of nurses, results of our study showed that age, gender, and work experience of nurses had no association with triage knowledge and practice, but their educational level has significant relationship with their triage knowledge and practice. In Haghhigh et al. study, gender and work experience had association with nurses' triage knowledge, while in Aghababaeian et al. study, emergency medical services staffs' education had correlation with their knowledge and performance regarding prehospital triage which is according to our results.

conclusion: According to the results of the study, the educational program increased the nurses' preparedness containing their knowledge, attitude, and practice in responding to disasters. Consequently, continuous education courses on crisis and disaster management are necessary. As noted above, the evaluation will end in an operational plan for improving and improving the weaknesses written and operational by the specialized committee of hospitals. Fortunately, it are often stated that the emergencies studied in accordance with the Accreditation and Emergency Services Improvement With a mean score of 64.28, the typical score for responding to accidents and disasters is predicated on WHO criteria, and so as to extend the extent of readiness, continuity of services, post-incident recovery, and human resources would require more activities on the agenda. To be placed.

Key word: evaluation, preparation, emergency department, disaster, emergency promotion