



Urban public emergency response

—— “Nov.15” fire rescue



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SMHB
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OUTLINE



Definition and types of public emergency



Administration of public health emergency in Shanghai



Response to Shanghai 11-15 fire disaster



Thoughts and reflections



Definition and Types of Public Emergency

- Emergency which may pose a great threat to social security and public order, endanger citizens lives and property or cause significant ecological damage and environmental damage
 - Natural disaster
 - accidents
 - Public health emergency
 - Social security emergency



High Risk of Shanghai Encountering Public Emergency



- Intensive high-rise buildings
- Large population
- Heavy traffic
- Various types of pipes
- Special Industry



- Instantaneous occurrence
- Occasional occurrence
- trend to crisis
- Hazardous consequences to citizen and society



Review of Public Emergencies in Shanghai

- SARS (2003)
- highly pathogenic avian influenza epidemic (2007)
- hand-foot-mouth disease epidemic (2008)
- H1N1 influenza epidemic (2009)
- “11.15” fire disaster (2010)
- Metro collision(2011)



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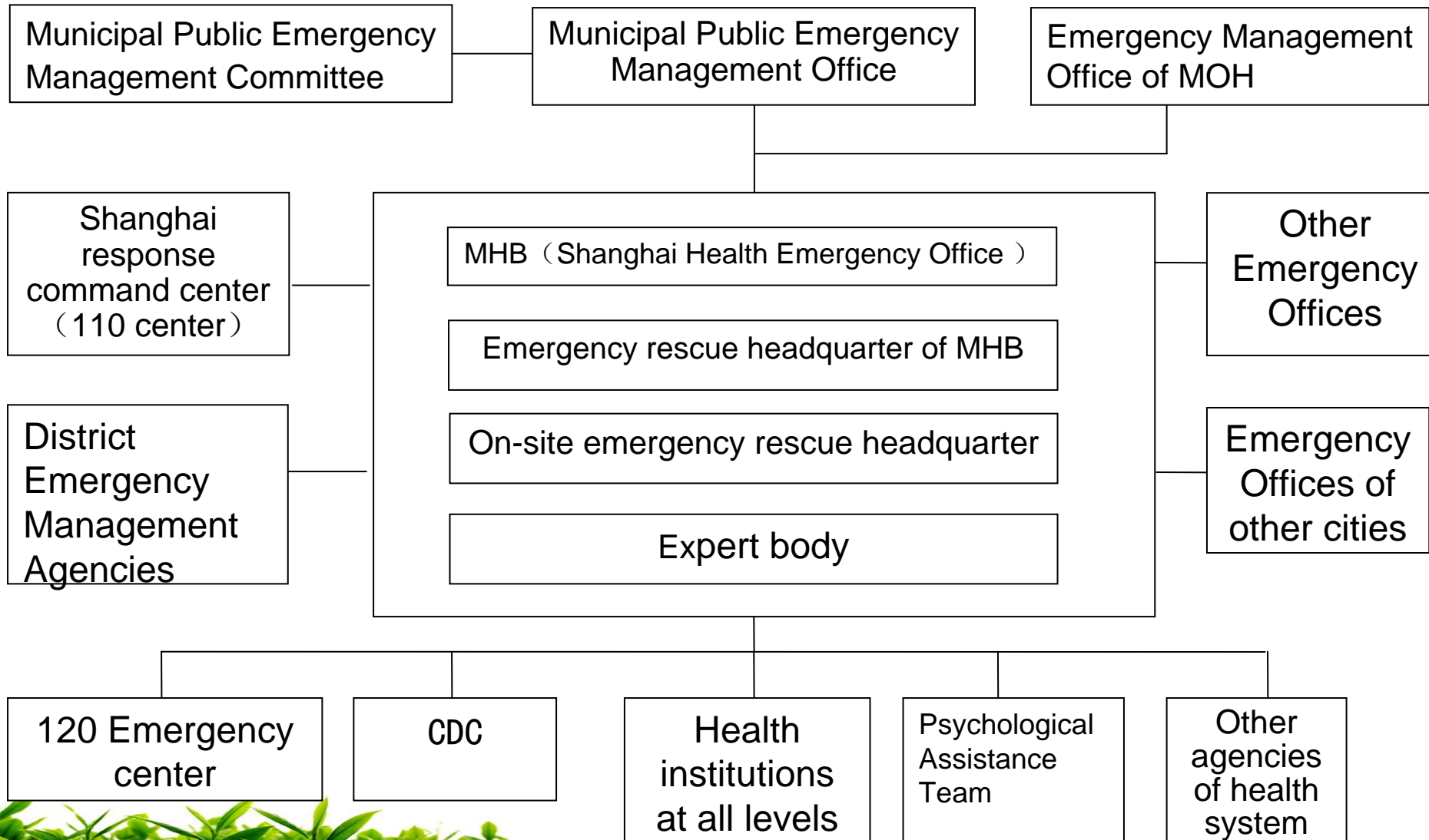
Administration and Guidelines

- In Oct. 2004, Shanghai Municipal Health Bureau established the health emergency management office , responsible for daily management, coordination and preparedness of public health emergencies
- In 2006, implementation of “Emergency plan of Shanghai emergency medical rescue” and “ Special emergency plan of Shanghai public health emergencies ”, guide emergency medical rescue and management

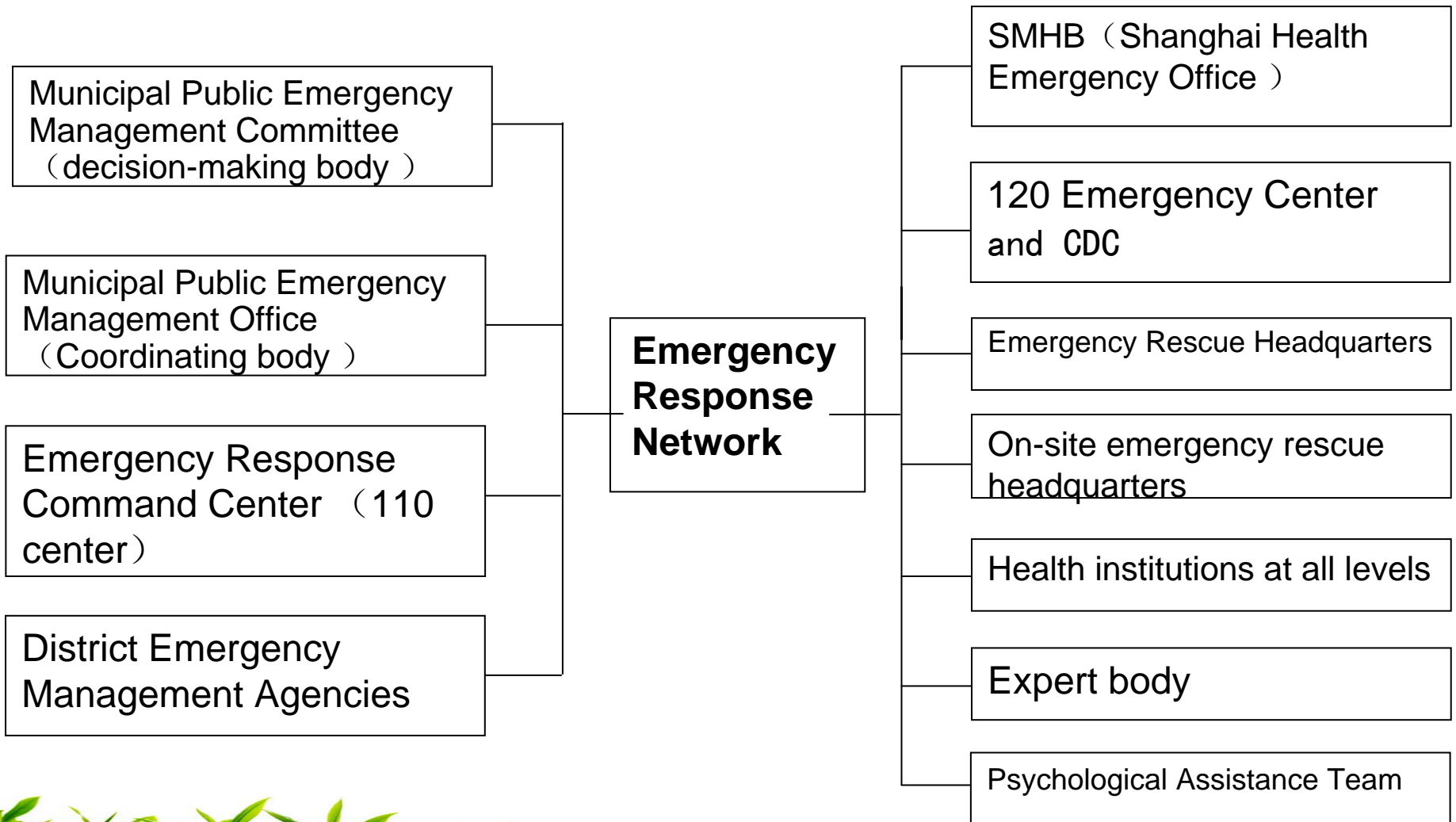


Administration of public health emergency in Shanghai





Emergency response network



Emergency Response Network



Health Emergency Management and Preparation

- Expert Database**  Involving 38 disciplines, including clinical treatment, laboratory testing, chemical poisoning and radiation injury treatment, disease prevention and control, health surveillance, etc.
- Health Emergency Team**  96 emergency rescue medical teams, 2 national Disaster relief and disease prevention medical teams, and 1 municipal comprehensive health emergency teams
- Practical exercise**  Testing plans, clear division of labor, increasing real health emergency response capacity
- Emergency Command System**  Shanghai Public Health Emergency Command Center and "Shanghai public health emergency response information system"



Emergency Medical Rescue

- Pre-hospital care system
 - 111 medical emergency rescue sub-stations, 500 ambulances
 - City Medical Emergency Center equipped with on-site medical emergency response command vehicle, material reserves vehicle, communications security command vehicle, and other comprehensive medical specialty vehicles
 - Huashan Hospital, Ruijin Hospital built a helipad, cooperating with "120" emergency ambulance system, composing of a three-dimensional system



Emergency Medical Rescue

- Hospital medical rescue network :
 - 296 secondary and tertiary hospitals, 640 community health service centers (stations) , 99700 beds, 13.9 million medical technicians
 - emergency forecasting system for critically ill patients in secondary and tertiary comprehensive hospitals, open up green first aid channel
 - Issued "guideline of in-hospital medical rescue plan for major emergencies", guiding hospital to deal with mass casualty emergency rescue work

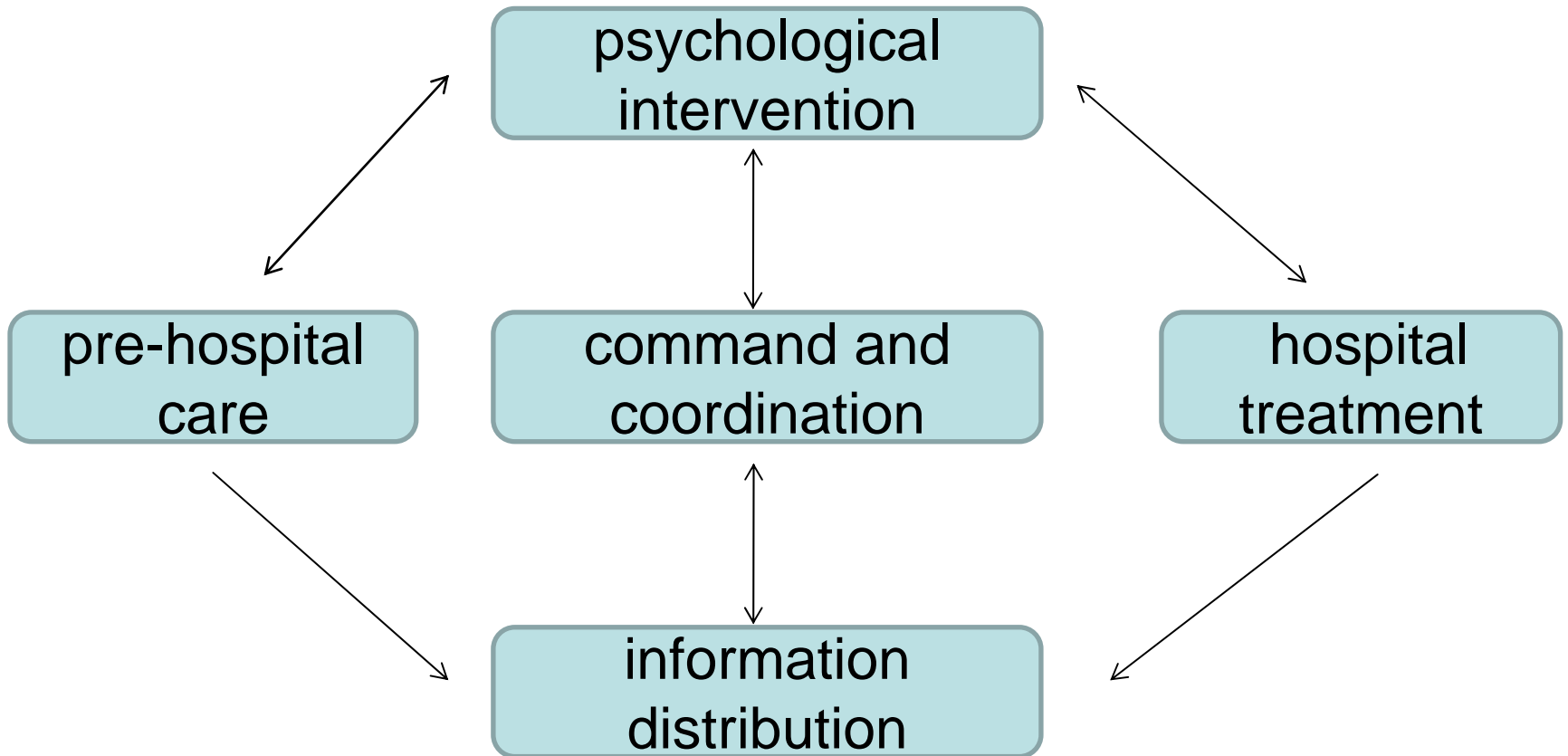


Emergency Medical Rescue

- medical treatment network for infectious disease :
 - Standardization of 136 fever clinics after SARS , construction and renovation of six district-level infectious disease hospitals and six departments of infectious diseases in municipal hospitals
 - In 2004, Shanghai Public Health Clinical Center established, with first-class equipment ,technology and management



Medical Rescue Response Process



OUTLINE



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Response to Shanghai 11.15 fire disaster

Rapid Emergency Response, First Aid in Full Swing

- Emergency response plan immediately launched
- Overall rescue principles: rapid treatment, scientific treatment, joint treatment
- First ambulance arrived in 6 minutes
- 30 ambulances deployed, 147 injured people treated on-site, 47 people transported in time
- Hospitals opened green rescue channel , medical staff and equipments mobilized



Effective Command and Coordination

- Set up a leading group for medical treatment, arrange treatment strategy urgently
 - Diagnosis, determine treatment protocols
 - Focusing on patients in serious condition
 - Transfer severe patients to Burn Center of Ruijin and Changhai Hospital
 - Experts team mobilized, supporting related hospitals in time
 - Emergency reserve mechanism, allocating equipments in urgent need
 - Establish counterpart treatment mechanism, improving the scientificity, effectiveness and pertinence of rescue procedure
 - Organizing leading experts for consultation and guidance



Great Efforts and Significant Achievement

- 126 wounded rescued in total
- 70 in hospitalization treatment recovering , among them 33 male,37 female, aging 3 to 85, 64.3% above 50 years old



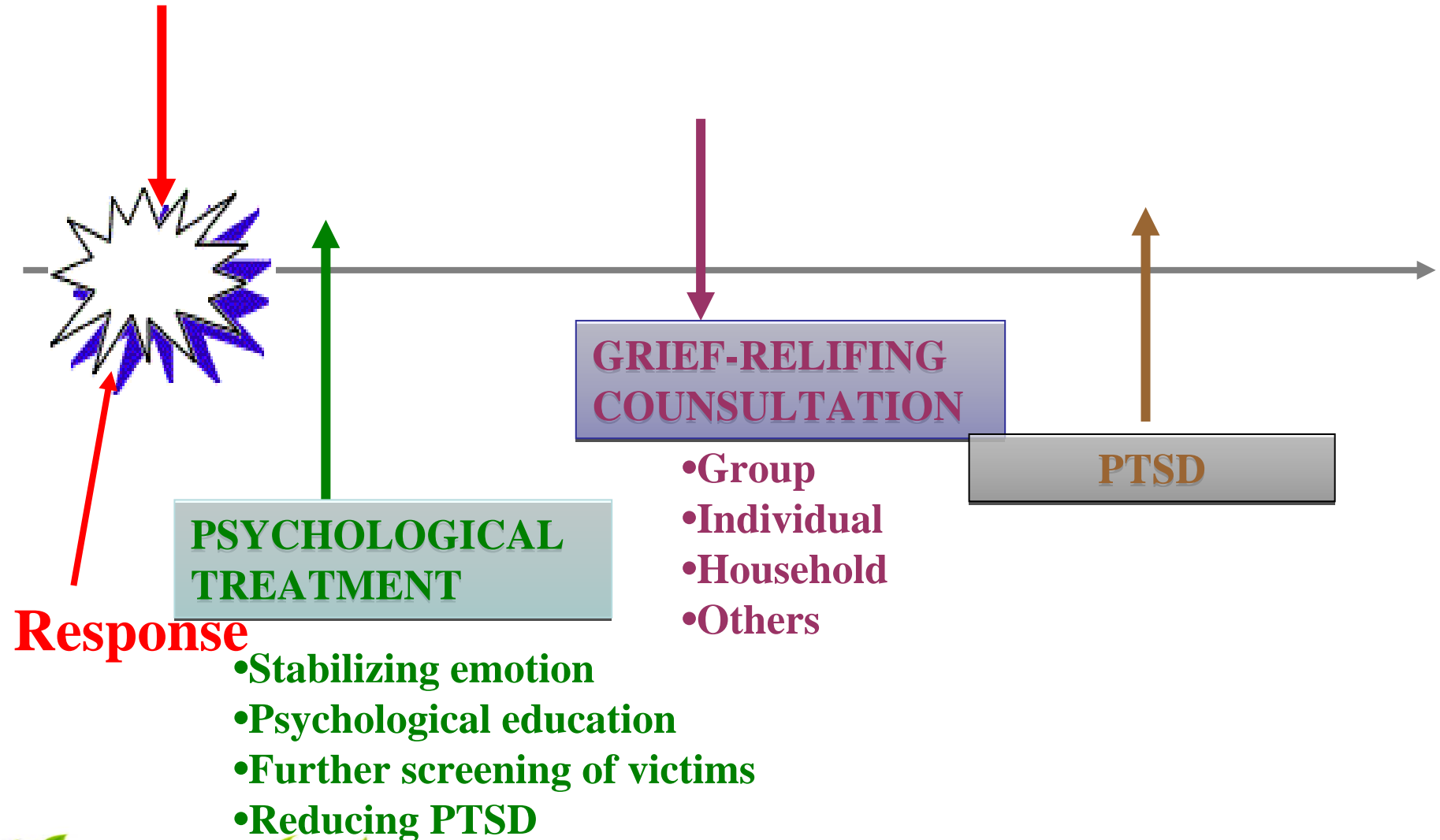
Psychological Intervention

- Key intervention groups
 - People with severe psychological trauma, children, and bereavement
 - Doctors and nurses involved in the disaster rescue
 - Leading cadres, related government officials and management staff



Response to Shanghai 11.15 fire disaster

Public emergency



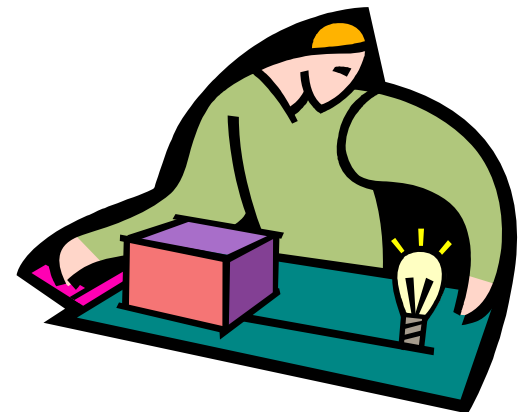
Promptness

- 12 psychiatrists arrived at temporary refuge 2 hours later, psychological intervention for more than 50 people
- “Shanghai 11.15 fire expert group for psychological intervention” established, developing emergency plans for psychological treatment
- On-site headquarters set up, mobilizing professionals from SMHC and district MHC for psychological intervention on spot



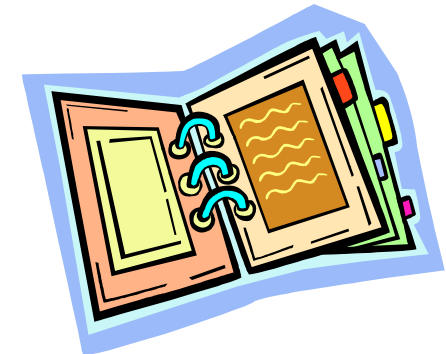
Scientificity

- Scientific screening and diagnosing for psychological conditions using PTSD-SS, HAMD, HAMA, and MINI
- Rescue by stages: general psychological support, priority intervention, drug treatment, referral to special hospitals



Systematicness

- psychological intervention by stage, in wide coverage and continuation
- Including:
 - Emergency psychological intervention
 - Priority psychological intervention
 - Continuous psychological intervention and periodic assessment



Response to Shanghai 11.15 fire disaster

Efficiency

- Relief from various channels
 - Crisis intervention Guideline *How Should we Face the Disaster*, 3000 copies distributed
 - Psychological intervention in 11 temporary refuge around-the-clock
 - 12320-5 psychological assistance hotline and other consulting channels
- Regular group supervision and discussion among the professionals



Quantity of Psychological Intervention

NO. of Intervention staff	NO. of Screening psychological problems	NO. of intervention	NO. of important intervention	NO. of General psychological support	NO. of reports
1786	20018	5315	948	4965	130



Response to Shanghai 11.15 fire disaster

Effect



Rapid response to psychological demands of the residents; No significant negative events happen



The affected residents keep stable through crisis stage (such as collectively memorial meeting, the first seven day) and traditional festivals (such as Spring Festival, Qingming Festival)



No significant psychological adverse events occurred among the staff



Reflection in time, learning experiences and lessons



Accountability, Compensation and Aftermath

- State Council investigation, identifying the cause and responsibilities of the accident
- serious punishment for 54 person responsible for the accident, 26 of whom for criminal prosecution, 28 of whom punished by the Party and government discipline
- Face to face communication, seeking understanding and trust of the affected residents
- Safeguarding legitimate interests of the affected residents, issued compensation and assistance policies for aftermath of fire



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Thoughts and reflections



Emergency Response System

- Strengthening and implementing laws and regulations of disaster medical rescue
 - Preplan construction
 - Training and development of rescue organization
 - Reserving of technology, equipment and medicinal materials
- Regarding the diversity and complexity of disaster in modern city and preparing for the severe and special disaster



Effective Command and Organization

- Training and construction of rescue command and control on scene
 - Knowledge of organization management
 - Experience of clinic and medical rescue
 - Layout of city medical resource
 - Familiarity of medical rescue organization system and relevant operation mechanism



Comprehensive Model in Pre-hospital Care

- “Sending hospital to the wounded”
- “Bringing the wounded to the hospital”
- Establishing various transferring system
- Combining the rescue forces of sea, land and air for full dimensional rescue



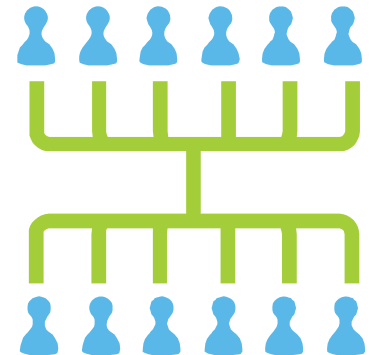
Psychological Intervention

- Tradition idea of “saving people first”, “all for the wounded” transferring to the idea of “security to all affected” and “welfare for all people”
- Carrying out effective psychological intervention, paying attention to the health of all affected, including the social and mental sector



Combining Various Forces and Joint Mechanism

- Setting up the concept as a whole and integrating different recourses
 - ▣ Strengthening cooperation with all related government departments
 - ▣ Integrating all rescue resources and making medical rescue more comprehensive



Training Including Self-rescue and Professional treatment

- Developing capacity for disaster prevention and self rescue
 - Setting courses of medical rescue in institutions at all levels
 - Education and training for all citizens
- Organizing social rescue forces and construction of community rescue volunteer system
- Training of comprehensive rescue skills for professionals besides medical treatment skills
 - Routinizing and institutionalizing training of professionals
 - Drawing the merits of reserve duty on management model





Thank You!

