

All Hazards Public Health Nursing: Refocusing and Reimagining the PHN Role Across the Disaster Spectrum

Virginia Public Health Preparedness Summit





Things I would like you to know...

By the end of this discussion

- Differentiate the role of the federal government and its capabilities related to emergency response and recovery.
- Identify current challenges and opportunities for public health nursing.
- List three examples of innovative leadership and engagement for public health nurses before, during, and/or after a disaster or emergency.



U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE (PHS) COMMISSIONED CORPS

PROTECT, PROMOTE, AND ADVANCE THE HEALTH AND SAFETY OF OUR NATION

- ADM Levine provides oversight for the PHS.
- VADM Murthy provides operational command, with a focus on national health priorities, including
 - COVID-19
 - Mental Health
 - Clinician Wellbeing
 - Opioid Epidemic



Admiral Rachel Levine
Assistant Secretary for Health



Vice Admiral Vivek Murthy
U.S. Surgeon General





U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE COMMISSIONED CORPS

Who We Are

The USPHS Commissioned Corps is one of the eight uniformed services and is composed of over 6,000 full-time public health professionals.



What We Do



Provide essential healthcare services to underserved and vulnerable populations.



Serve at the forefront of public health emergencies including natural disasters and disease outbreaks.



Lead public health programs and policy development within the Department of Health and Human Services and throughout the federal government.



Advance innovation and science to address our nation's most challenging public health crises, such as COVID-19, Ebola, cancer, food safety, mental health and more.

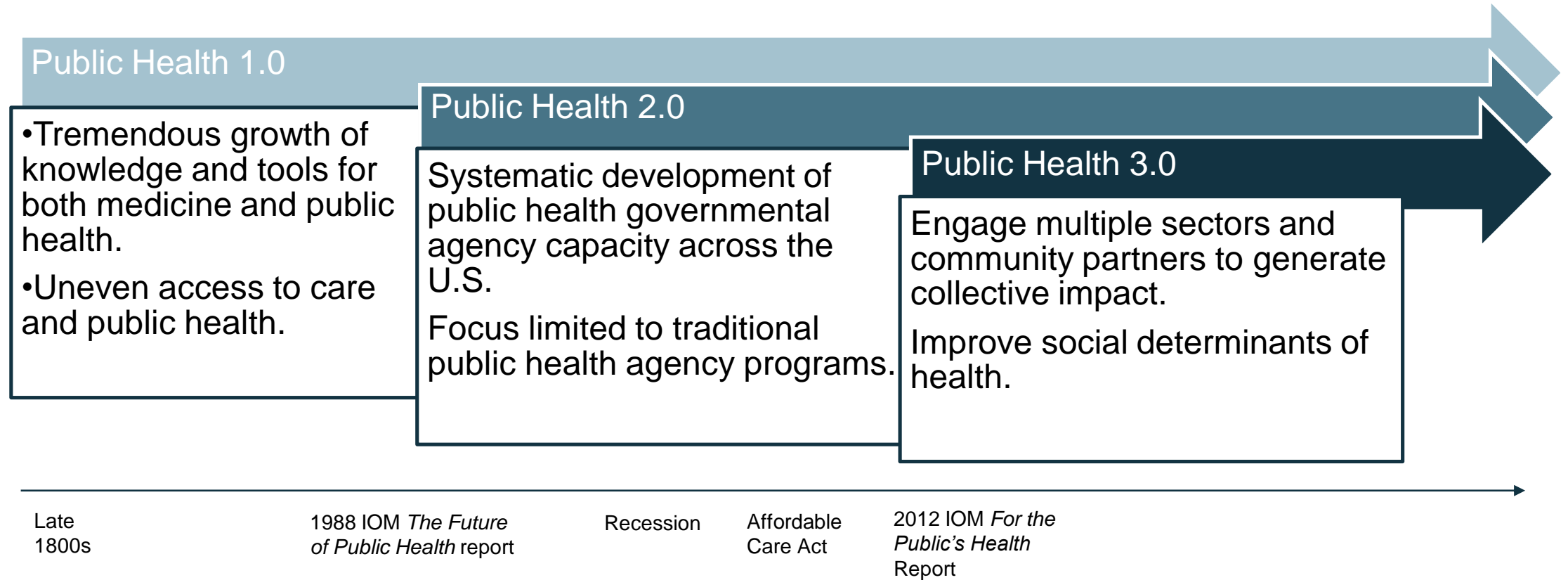


COMMISSIONED CORPS
OF THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

PROFESSIONAL CATEGORIES



EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICES



DeSalvo KB, Wang YC, Harris A, Auerbach J, Koo D, O'Carroll P. (2017). Public Health 3.0: A call to action for public health to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5888/pcd14.170017>



FEDERAL RESPONSE AND RECOVERY



National Response Framework

*Fourth Edition
October 28, 2019*

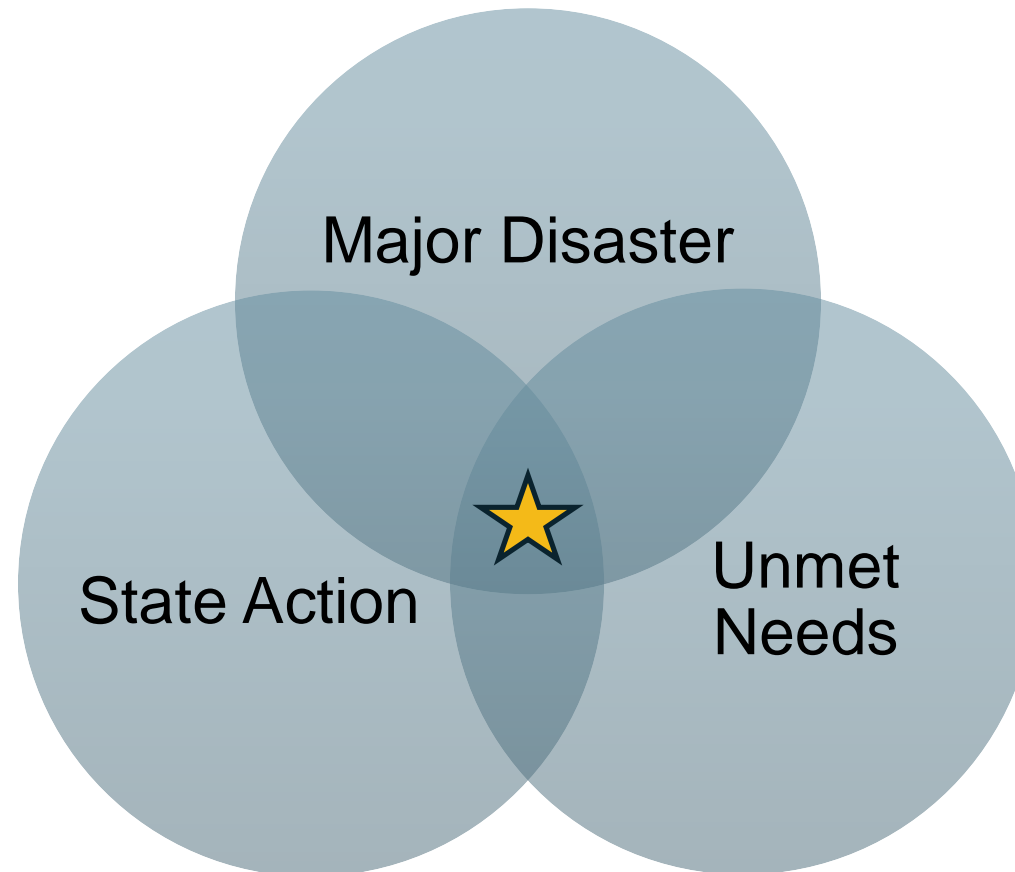


National Disaster Recovery Framework

*Second Edition
June 2016*



WHEN WE GO: MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATION



RESPONSE: Emergency Support Functions

ESF #1 Transportation

ESF #2 Communications

ESF #3 Public Works & Engineering

ESF #4 Firefighting

ESF #5 Information & Planning

*ESF #6 Mass Care, Emergency Assistance,
Temporary Housing, & Human Assistance*

ESF #7 Logistics

ESF #8 Public Health & Medical Services

ESF #9 Search & Rescue

ESF #10 Oil & Hazardous Materials
Response

ESF #11 Agriculture & Natural Resources

ESF #12 Energy

ESF #13 Public Safety & Security

ESF #14 Cross-Sector Business and
Infrastructure

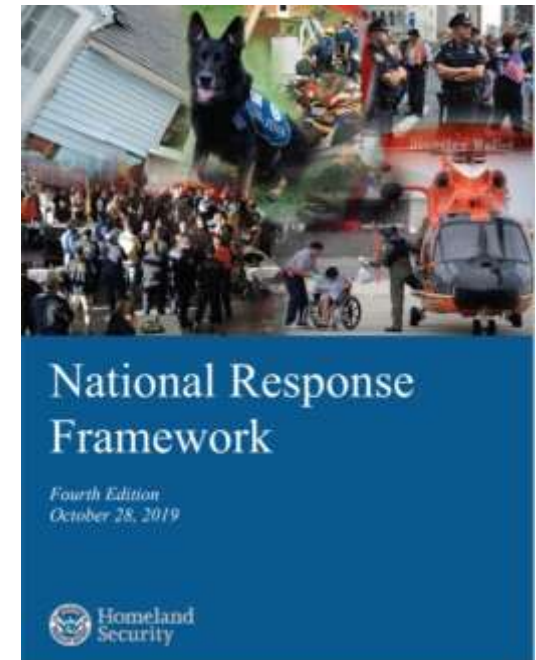
ESF #15 External Affairs

ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services

ESF Coordinator: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Coordinates the mechanisms for assistance in response to an actual or potential public health and medical disaster or incident. Functions include:

- Public health;
- Medical surge support, including patient movement;
- Behavioral health services;
- Mass fatality management; and
- Veterinary, medical, and public health services.



RECOVERY: Recovery Support Functions

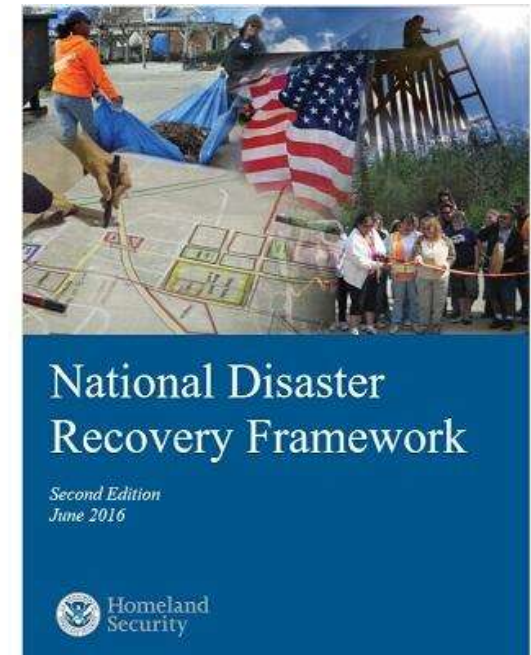
- Economic
- Community Planning & Capacity Building
- Housing Recovery
- Health and Social Services
- Infrastructure Systems
- Natural & Cultural Resources

Health and Social Services RSF

RSF Coordinator: Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Coordinates the mechanisms for assistance in response to an actual or potential public health and medical disaster or incident. Functions include:

- Assess community health and social service needs.
- Restore health care, public health, and social services functions
- Restore and improve the resilience and sustainability of the health care system, social service capabilities.
- Promote independence and well-being of community members.





PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICES

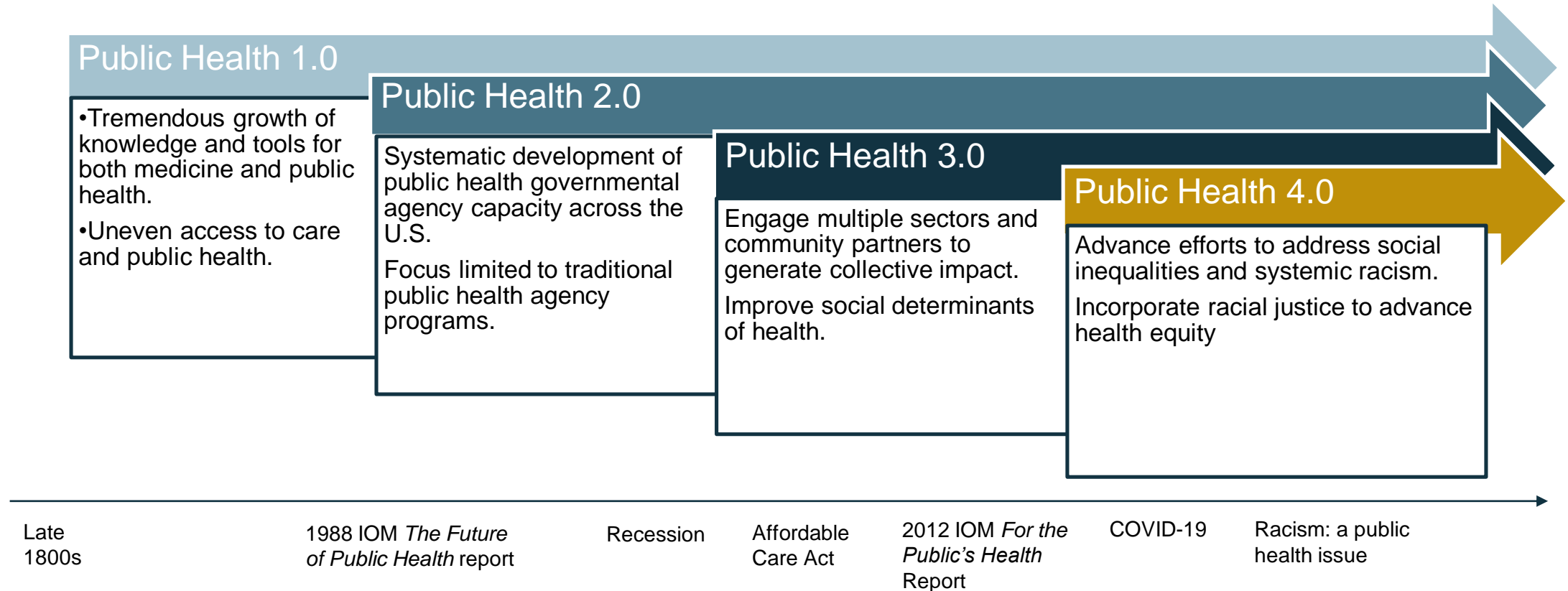


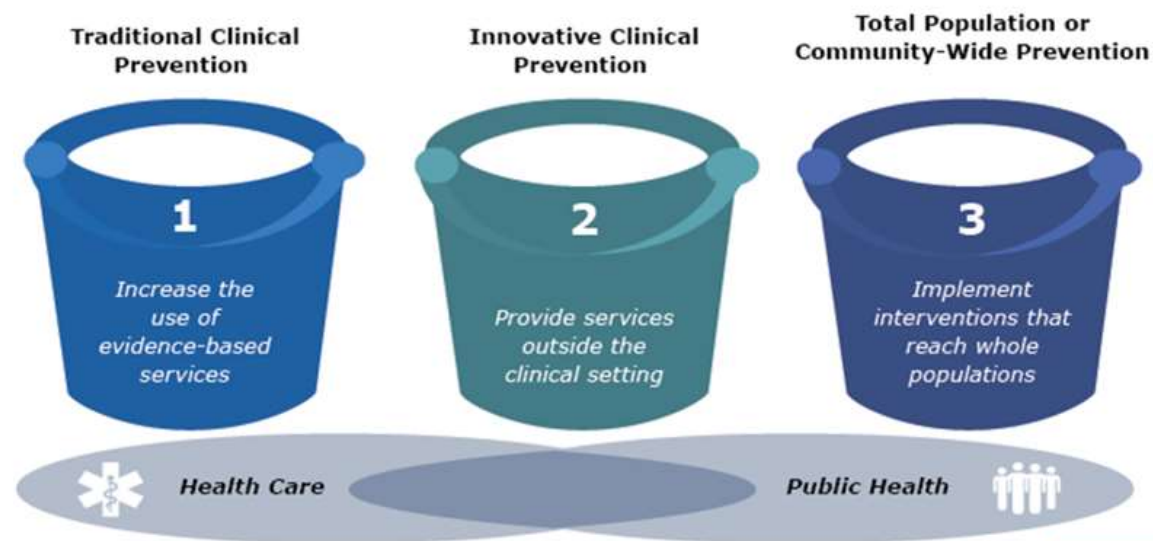
Figure adapted from DeSalvo KB, Wang YC, Harris A, Auerbach J, Koo D, O'Carroll P. (2017). Public Health 3.0: A call to action for public health to meet the challenges of the 21st Century. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5888/pcd14.170017>



ADVANCING PUBLIC HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH 3.0 and Beyond, Centering Community

- Transition from a focus on clinical prevention.
- Identification of alternative settings to achieve and maintain health.
- Targeting inequities to remove disparities.



To read more: <http://journal.lww.com/jphmp/toc/publishahead>

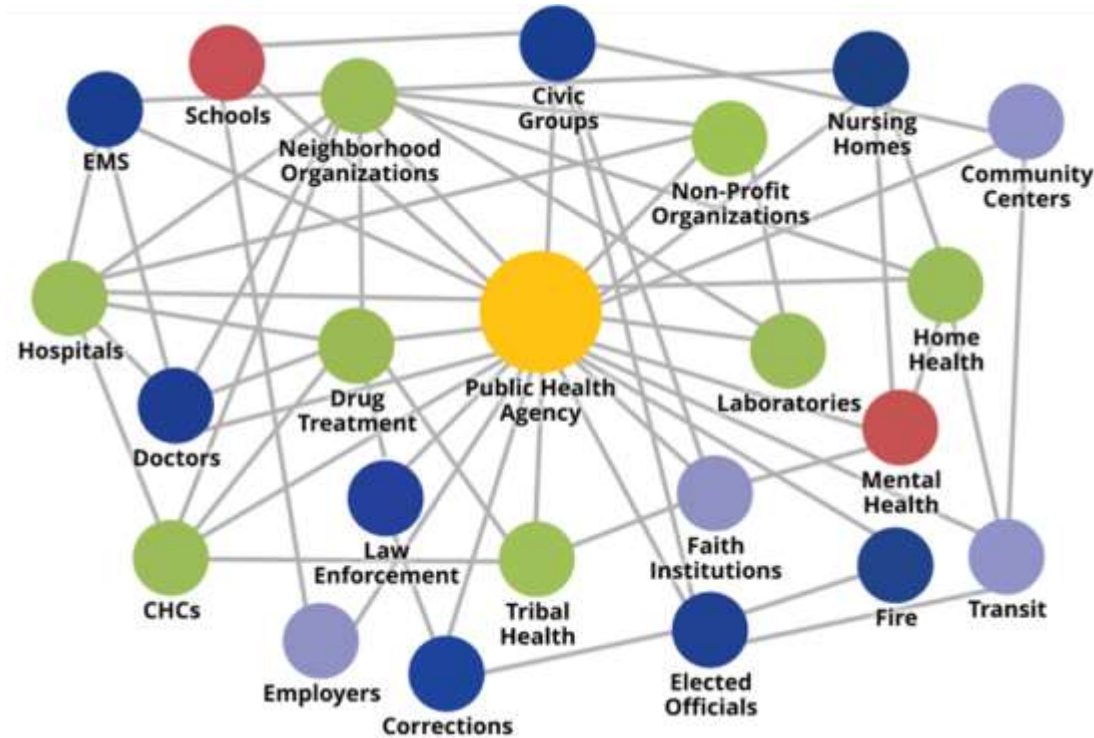


ENGAGING ACROSS the CONTINUUM of HEALTH

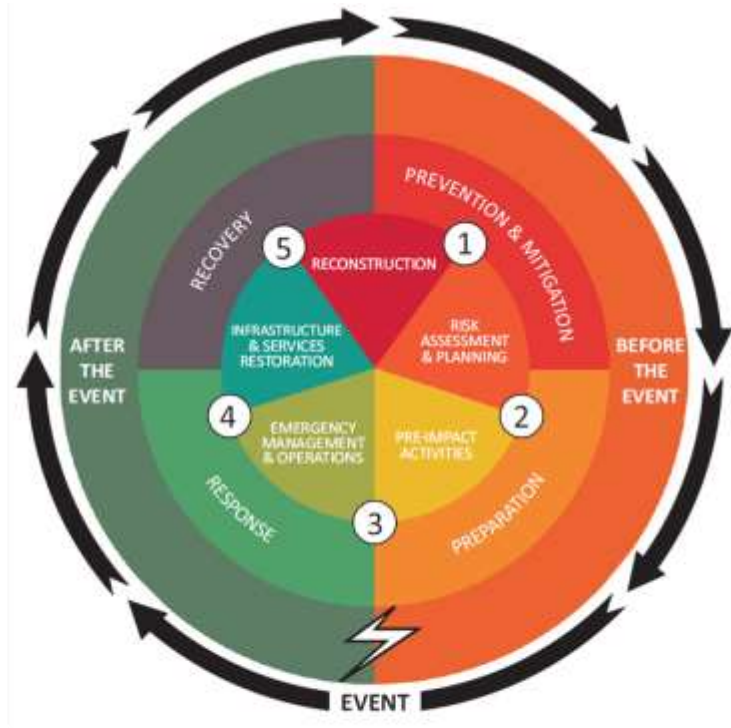
Whole Community Approach

Public Health Agencies

- World Health Organization
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- State
- Tribal
- Territorial
- Local



NURSES in DISASTERS and PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES



*"Nurses – the backbone of our nation's disaster response."
-Future of Nursing – Campaign for Action*



Recommendation #8:

Preparing Nurses to Respond to Disasters
and Public Health Emergencies



ICN/WHO CORE COMPETENCIES in DISASTER NURSING



INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF NURSES

**CORE COMPETENCIES
IN DISASTER NURSING**
VERSION 2.0

Domain 1

- Preparation and Planning

Domain 2

- Communication

Domain 3

- Incident Management Systems

Domain 4

- Safety and Security

Domain 5

- Assessment

Domain 6

- Intervention

Domain 7

- Recovery

Domain 8

- Law and Ethics



COMMISSIONED CORPS
OF THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

ROLES and FUNCTIONS of PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES



Emergency Preparedness & Disaster Recovery

- Community preparedness focused on primary prevention, planning for disruptive events, and mitigation of risk and exposure.
- Alleviate immediate needs following disaster or emergency incident.
- Collaborate with disaster relief agencies and environmental health colleagues.
- Identify most vulnerable people, including those with access and functional needs.
- Inform and allocate resources where they are most needed.



BUILDING BLOCKS for a RESILIENT CITY



RESILIENCE is the ability of communities to withstand and recover from disasters as well as to learn from past disasters to strengthen future response and recovery efforts.

A RESILIENT COMMUNITY CAN

- ① determine what it needs to reduce damage and to use its assets or resources wisely. The community is resourceful with what it has, no matter its condition or whether it has a lot of resources.
- ② not only bounce back quickly, but take the opportunity to strengthen health, environmental, social and economic systems.
- ③ learn from past emergencies so that it can be better prepared for the next response.



PARTNERSHIPS

- ✓ Interdisciplinary vs Multidisciplinary
- ✓ Coordinated Engagement
- ✓ Community-Centered
- ✓ Life-Saving vs Life-Sustaining Focus

Chandra, Anita. (2014). *Building blocks for a resilient city*. Retrieved from www.rand.org/resilience-in-action.html



**START WHERE
YOU ARE. USE
WHAT YOU HAVE.
DO WHAT YOU
CAN.**

- Arthur Ashe



Thank You,

Aisha K. Mix, DNP, MPH, RN, FAAN
Captain, U.S. Public Health Service



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