**Discussion Board Question:**

* Review Ennis’s EMP model. How would you improve it? Is there any crossover with other hospital department responsibilities?
* Provide a table of contents for your hypothetical emergency management plan.

**Reading:**

Attached Files:

* [ Blanchard](https://bblearn.philau.edu/bbcswebdav/pid-275360-dt-content-rid-9808899_1/xid-9808899_1) (129.5 KB)

Reilly, M., &Markenson, D. S. (2010). Health Care Emergency Management: Principles and Practice

* Chapter 5: Developing the Hospital Emergency Management Plan

Ennis, S.(2001). Model Emergency Management Program Hospitals and Community Emergency Response -What You Need to Know Emergency Response Safety Series, U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration OSHA 3152 (1997)

* <http://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3152/osha3152.html>

**Student 1 post:**

Health facilities should have an Emergency Response Plan (EOP), which explains which hospitals are responding to any emergencies. A typical EOP should include six main points, as defined in the Safety Standards Management Principles. Such standards include communications, goods and services, safety and security, labor commitments, clinical support services and general services. The emergency application should focus on “all accidents”, an emergency response method according to measurement, cause and duration. Therefore, the EOP must respond to any response procedures and opportunities to deal such procedures due to the lack of community-level strategies and the intensification of other disaster risk management sections. The emergency call should be clear to all interested parties. In this regard, it is important to develop a policy for policy-related information and to obtain clear information for all, rapid response and risk recovery over time. It is important to note that the EOP is an accountability and conservation organization for EMP.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) came up with OSA 3152 to help hospitals cope with emergencies. The preparatory stage includes such issues as recommendations for responding to emergency situations in a hospital, personnel training, emergency actions for evaluating personnel adjustments, driving time. This section includes lines of communication and authority, the designation of a liquidation team, the definition of a hospital system, the designation of other hospitals that can provide treatment for emergency contamination in a hospital, termination procedures, and the use of PPE and the prevention of contaminated waste.

The focus of EMP at the hospital is hospitals that are open to a wide range of emergencies. Inter-agency interventions are important and are reflected in the OSHA program, as in case of emergency, employees from other departments may be required.

Ennis, S. (2001). Model Emergency Management Program Hospitals and Community Emergency Response -What You Need to Know Emergency Response Safety Series, U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration OSHA 3152 (1997)

**Student 2 post:**

Ennis’s EMP model can be improved by defining the roles and responsibilities of personnel. The description can include the identification of the individuals that are responsible for training and directing the response. Effective communication should be included in the model (Reilly &Markenson, 2010). The plan should identify alternative facilities that could provide treatment in situations where patients need to be rerouted to contamination of the emergency department. The model can also be improved by decontaminating patients before reaching the hospital at the site of the incident. The unit should be set aside while taking the necessary precautions of preventing the spread of the contamination to other units in the hospital (Ennis, 2001). This process should implement in areas that reduce the exposure of the rest of employees, patients, and the medical equipment. The site should, therefore, be outside or designed as a portable decontamination facility, and can include wading pools or outdoor showers.

**Crossover with other Hospital Department**

Crossover with other hospital departments responsibilities exists in the model. The different departments in the hospital collaborate to monitor emergencies such as the possibility of contaminations (United States Department of Labor, 1997). An example is an emergency and public health departments that collaborate to examine the prevalence of outbreaks and possible administration of vaccines. The departments also share their responsibilities in disseminating public health information and supporting the evacuation of people from environments that possess risks.

**Table of Content**

1. Purpose, Scope, Situation, and Assumptions 1

 1.1 Purpose 1

 1.2 Scope 1

 1.3 Situation Overview 2

 1.3.1 Hazard Analysis Summary 4

 1.3.2 Capability Assessment 9

 1.3.3 Mitigation Overview 10

 1.4 Planning Assumptions 11

2. The conception of Operations 12

 2.1 Plan Activation 13

 2.2 Disaster and Emergency Declarations 14

 2.3 Emergency Operations Center 15

 2.4 Local Assistance 16

 2.5 State Assistance 17

3. Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities 18

**References**

Ennis, S. (2001). Model Emergency Management Program Hospitals and Community Emergency Response -What You Need to Know Emergency Response Safety Series

Reilly, M., &Markenson, D. S. (2010). Health care emergency management: Principles and practice

United States Department of Labor. (1997). OSHA 3152 hospitals and community emergency response - what you need to know. Retrieved from <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3152/osha3152.html>