

## **Postgraduate Disaster Health Education in Australia:** Incorporation of space-based technologies?

## Prof. Peter A. Leggat

MD, PhD, DrPH, FAFPHM, FACTM, FFTM ACTM, FFTM RCPSG, FSIA, FRGS Head, School of Public Health, Tropical Medicine and Rehabilitation Sciences James Cook University, Townsville, Queensland, Australia

Third United Nations International UN-SPIDER Bonn Workshop: "Disaster Management and Space Technology-From Concepts to Application"



## **Exhibition: James Cook and the Exploration of the Pacific**



- Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany, Bonn
- 28 August 2009 –
   28 February 2010



## Acknowledgements



- UN-SPIDER
  - Office for Outer Space Affairs - Organising Committee
  - Joerg Szarzynski, UNOOSA
- WSO Collaborating Centre for Disaster Health and **Emergency Response**

UNITED NATIONS

- Lawrence Brown (WSO CC Dir.)
- Prof. Peter Leggat (WSO CC Co-Dir./Head of School)
- Assoc. Prof. Peter Aitken
- Assoc. Prof. (Lt.Col.) Jon Hodge (Australian Army)
- Prof. Rick Speare (Head of Dept)
- Assoc. Prof. (Surg. Capt.) Andy Robertson (WA Health)
- Dr Stefan Mazur (Careflight Medical Services, Qld)



## **Greetings from Australia!**





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Overview of this session



- Brief background
- What we are doing in disaster health education in Australia
- Examples of how space technology can be applied to disaster health
- How we might be able to merge these into our programs

## Disasters are increasing in frequency















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## **DISAPPEARING ISLAND**





## UNCCD: Number of drought disasters 1974-2004 $\underset{\text{UNIVERSITY}}{\clubsuit}$



### **Need for disaster health education**



#### "Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe."

HG Wells. The Outline of History, Ch 15



"Five minutes before the party is no time to learn how to dance." *Snoopy* 



Need for disaster health education



 World Association for Disaster and Emergency Medicine Education Committee

"We need more and better education"



#### A General Complete Framework for Disaster Education





Sundnes et al. Prehosp Disast Med 2003; 7(3)1-14

**Disaster Health Education in Australia now informed by a consensus Framework** 



 Fitzgerald GJ, Aitken P, Arbon P, Archer F, Cooper D, Leggat PA, Myers C, Robertson A, Tarrant M, David E. <u>National</u> <u>Framework for Disaster Health Education</u> <u>in Australia</u>. *Pre-Hosp Disast Med.* 2010; 25(1) (in press) Disaster Health **Education in Australia now informed by a consensus Framework** 



- The framework identifies seven educational levels along with educational outcomes for each level.
  - Aligns with WADEM Levels and links with qualifications framework in Australasia
- The framework also identifies the recommended contents at each level and assigns a rating of depth for each component.
  - The framework is not intended as a detailed curriculum but rather a guide for educationalists to develop specific programs at each level.

# What Disaster Health education providers are there in Australia?



- Government
  - Federal: Emergency Management Australia
  - State programs
- Universities
  - Charles Sturt University
  - James Cook University
  - Queensland University of Technology
  - University of Queensland



 Postgraduate Certificate in Disaster and Refugee Health (PGCDisastRefugHlth) - 2004

**James Cook University, Australia** 

- Refugee Health (existing subject) 1995
- Disaster Health Management 2004
- 2 relevant electives
- Master of Public Health (Biosecurity and Disaster Preparedness) -2004
  - Above subjects plus communicable disease control; Public Health and **Bioterrorism**







## James Cook University, Australia



- Postgraduate Certificate of Aeromedical Retrieval -2006
  - Aeromedical Retrieval (Introduction
  - Clinical Care Skills in Aeromedical Retrieval
  - Flight Crew Skills in Aeromedical Retrieval
  - Plus elective (could be Clinical Audit/Logbook in Aeromedical Retrieval)
- Master of Public Health (Aeromedical Retrieval)



James Cook University, Australia



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#### **Overall Aim of Disaster Health Management Program**



"To provide students with an overview of the knowledge, skills and attitudes required for the successful management of disasters on the Australian and the global context with a special focus on problems with high likelihood and risk in the tropics."

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"To provide students with an overview of the knowledge, skills and attitudes required for the successful management of disasters on the Australian and the global context with a special focus on problems with high likelihood and risk in the tropics." **Overview of subject Disaster Health Management** 



- 2 Weeks F/T Block Mode Course On campus
- 30-40 participants (25% international)
- Assessment is 3 hour written examination (70%) and a group presentation (30%)

#### **Topics List: Disaster Health Management**



- Overview
- Damage
- Risk & Planning
- Public Health
- Communicable Disease
- Roles of NGO, Gov, Military
- Prehospital and Hospital
- Command, Control & Communication
- Logistics
- Media
- Security
- Forensics
- Psychological Aspects of Disasters
- Recovery
- Education and Training
- Ethics and Law

- Tabletop/Emergo Exercise
- Natural Disasters
- Cyclones
- Transport Disasters
- Terrorism
- Mass Gatherings
- Industrial Disasters
- Complex Humanitarian Emergencies (CHE) covered in Refugee Health
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological (CBR) as part of number sessions/also covered in new subjects (e.g. public health and bioterrorism)





- Lectures in morning
- Case Material and Syndicate Exercises in afternoon
- Video effectively used to help experience events
- Plus





- Townsville Hospital
  - Major tertiary referral hospital
  - Close by!
  - Casualty simulation exercise



TOPICS
Aitape Tsunami
Hillsborough
Ash Wednesday Fires
Bhopal
Hurricane Andrew
Anthrax and US Post

roup Presentations

FRAME WORK FOR PRESENTATION **Mechanism of the Disaster** Scope of the Impact and Damage Response **Epidemiology and risk Public Health Measures** • **Command, Communications** and Control **Psychological Impact** • **Media Aspect** Recovery • **Preparedness** Lessons Learnt

#### **Electronic Networking**









#### The students

- 2/3 Elective MPH / MPH&TM
- 1/3 PGCDisaster & Refugee Health
- 1/3 Disaster Experience
- 1/2 Overseas Aid experience
- 2/3 indicated highly likely to be involved in disasters in the future
- Mix mid-career health professionals

## **Examples of Instructors Backgrounds**



- Faculty, Emergency Management Australia (Federal agency)
- State Emergency Health Services/Disaster Coordinator
- Senior Medical Officer, & Chief Military Police Major Military Base
- Chief, TV News desk/Media Advisor
- NGO Staff

- Logistician
- Senior Meteorologist
- Clinical Psychologist
- Forensic Police
- Public Health Physicians
- Environmental health
   officer
- Emergency Physicians
- Aeromedical Retrieval staff

Head of School




Incorporation of space-based technologies?  $\Rightarrow$  IAMES COOK UNIVERSITY

- How can we incorporate space-based technologies in our education programs?
- What do we cover/include?

**Role of communication and Earth observation satellites** 



- Jayaraman et al, Acta Astronautica 1997; 40(2-8):291-325.
  - "While communication satellites help in disaster warning, relief mobilisation and telemedicinal support, Earth observation satellites provide the basic support in predisaster preparedness programmes, in disaster response and monitoring activities, and post-disaster reconstruction." (p291)

Role for Telecommunication systems in disasters



# Garshnek and Burkle Ann Emerg Med 1999; 34: 213-218.

• "For relief teams in remote or severely devastated areas, satellites have played a significant role in providing mobility and land-line independence for telemedicine."



- Kasturirangan, Space Policy 2007; 23: 159-166.
  - "Warning of an impending disaster and getting to the right people are the crux of disaster management strategies.
  - Often the time available is so little, and.....the gap between information generation and final delivery needs to be very short to be effective."

#### Review of space application support for disaster and emergency medicine



UN - SPIDER Woori Moon August 2008



Which space technologies can be adapted in disaster health and epidemic control?



## UN - SPIDER (Woori Moon, 2008)

- Geographic Information Systems
- Global Positioning Systems
- Telecommunication, including telemedicine
- Epidemic control/improved epidemiology (CRED)/information (Knowledge Portal)







- The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a satellite-based navigation system which provides exact position on the Earth anytime, anywhere, in any weather.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) is analysis that combines relational databases with spatial interpretation and outputs often in form of maps.



- GIS data from satellites can help workers clarify the contaminated region and separate it immediately.
- Early warning systems using satellite communication, GIS & GPS technology provide a fast & resilient way to distribute over geographical areas alarms & information to the population/workers to facilitate adequate protective measures for safeguarding health/safety in catastrophic events, such as a tsunami.
- GIS are increasingly being utilised for hazard and vulnerability mapping and analysis, as well as for the application of disaster risk management measures.

### Space supports for medical care in disaster



	Earth Observation & Navigation	Satellite communication
Improve Surge capacity	Find the location of isolated patient in hidden area Provide map and navigation tools for vehicle tracking system for transport urgent patient <u>European Geostationary Navigation</u>	Field based patient registration and transportation between health care facilities
Medical resource Management	Overlay Service (EGNOS) Monitor real time status of critical medical resources availabity by map data provided by satellite	Communication with health center to estimates of resource availability, including personnel, vehicles, hospital beds and/or specialized equipment for search and rescue or decontamination
Manage infection and Contamination	Mapping the area exposed to infection source or Toxic materials by GIS mapping	Just-in-time distance education—HEPA filters, PPE suits, sanitation rule, decontamination
Provide real time medical care	Global Positioning System (GPS) for navigating rescue helicopter, ambulance for any time medical rescue	Real time co-operated surgery by real-time communication tools Rapid patient data transmission for telediagnosis, teleconsualation, telemanagement
Provide situational awareness	Mapping the dangerous neighborhood area for warning and prevention	Direct feedback form field to remote disaster management center



- Telemedicine is the use of medical information exchanged from one site to another via electronic communications to improve patients' health status.
- Currently extensively used ground based technology.
- In a disaster, may predominantly use satellite-based technology

### Various forms of telecommunication in disaster health



Use of telecommunication in	Description
disaster medicine	
Telemedicine	The practice of medicine over distance with the use of
	telecommunications equipments
Telemanagement	The range of telecommunication activities designed to
_	maintain control over disaster and emergency situation and to
	provide a frame work for helping at risk persons to avoid or
	recover from the impact of the disaster
Teleconsulation	A medical team or expert in a hospital gives assistance in
	diagnosis and treatment to a doctor or rescuers with victims
	using telecommunication facilities
Telediagnosis	Telediagnosis is involves the doctor making an assessment
	without physical exam, but rather based on data transmitted
	from a remote location using telecommunications.
Information for transportation	The use of telecommunications to request helicopters,
-	ambulances and other mans of transportations, to assign
	patients to the proper treatment area and to establish
	maintain communication with medical facilities

### Satellite technology can be used in communicable disease/epidemic control



	Earth observation and Navigation	Satellite communication
Epidemic	Provide geographic information	communications tools for data
surveillance and	required to monitor the risks of epidemic	transmission with field-level
prevention	outbreaks and create prediction models	epidemic surveillance teams in
	Support maps to monitor the risk of	remote areas
	epidemic outbreak in ordinary times	En SAFE/Set -Wite for
	cplacific calorear in crainary arrest	<u>Ex. SAFE(Satellite for</u> Epidemiology)
	Ex. WHO public health & GIS	<u>Epidemiology</u>
	Earth observation technology for predicting	
	malaria risk in Africa	
Early warning	Provide the essential geographic	Urgent mobilization of Health
	information to evaluate the risk of the	security system in the levels of
	reigion round primary disease area	region, nation and world.
	dangerous contaminated area from safe	
	region in epidemic crisis	
	Traning the imprisonation points of constant	
	Tracing the immigration route of vector animal	
	animai	
	Ex. HEWS - Health Early Warning	
	Systemas a source of infection (ESA)	
Response	Infection population and medical	Fast access to medical
-	resource assessments	information to limit spread
		disease
	Fast arrangements of medicine,	
	human, decontamination facility to high	Rapid Communication between
	risk area	health center and high risk
		outbreak region







So, what are the possible directions for our Disaster Health Education in Australia?



- Train the trainer
- New Module/integration into subject activities simply providing an additional dimension for consideration
  - Role of International Agencies
    - UNOOSA / UN-SPIDER / International Charter
  - Applications of Space-based technologies
    - Space support for medical care in disasters
      - Satellite communication/telemedicine
      - GIS in medical management of disasters
      - GPS in safety of deployed staff
    - Epidemic control/improved epidemiology

