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Name of the University, Hospital, Research Institute, Academy or Ministry

Research Institute of Nursing Care for People and Community

Name of the Division, Department, Unit, Section or Area

University of Hyogo

City Akashi Reference Number JPN-77

Title WHO Collaborating Centre for Nursing in Disasters and Health Emergency  
Management

Report Year 06-2012 to 06-2013

1. Please briefly describe the progress made in the implementation of your agreed workplan as WHO collaborating centre during the past 12 months (or the reporting period listed above). Please report on how each workplan activity was implemented, if any outputs have been delivered, if any results have been achieved and if any difficulties have been encountered during this time. If an activity has previously been completed, has not started yet, or been placed on hold, please indicate this.

#### Activity 1

**Title:** To identify the conditions of daily living and health among survivors including vulnerable people.  
**Description:** Research activities with longitudinal study will be conducted with teachers/faculties in Japan or other countries. The survivors of the Earthquake in Japan and China will be added to participate for the research.

A longitudinal research for survivors experiencing Great Sichuan Earthquake had been conducted since 2008. Research object is to clarify the survivors' daily lives and health conditions longitudinally. The results of the longitudinal research for 5 years were below. As Daily lives, Peoples' houses change temporary to permanent with each passing year. Approximately 20% of the participants lived in evacuation centers and approximately 80% in temporary housing in first year. The second-year survey showed that approximately 65% of the participants lived in temporary housing and approximately 30% in permanent housing. According to the third-year survey, almost half of the participants lived in each of temporary housing and permanent housing. The fourth-year survey showed that almost 100% of the participants lived in permanent housing and the ratio of the participants living in permanent housing reached 100% in the fifth-year survey.

As health conditions, Number of peoples who feel healthy increased with each passing year. Approximately 45% of people feel their health condition is healthy in first year and 64.3% of people said their health is healthy in second year. In third year, about 70% of people feel healthy. In the fourth-year and fifth-year survey, approximately 90% of people answered that they were healthy.

From results of Daily lives and health conditions, almost 100% of participants lived in permanent housing, approximately 90% of them answered that they were healthy in the fourth-year survey. This suggests that survivors' stability might be one of the factors in maintaining good health conditions. To examine this suggest, other longitudinal research for survivors who experienced disaster will need to conduct.

#### Activity 2

**Title:** To validate existing guidelines for vulnerable people and nurses who care for them.

**Description:** The existing guidelines including for elderly, ordinary people, family with children, pregnant & postpartum wome, client with chronic illness, nurses taking care of survivors, and others will be validated in Japan and Asian countries.

To examine the usefulness of the developed guideline which is based on the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake, an interview survey was conducted for 11 nurses who were engaged in care for pregnant women and child-rearing mothers at medical facilities in areas affected by the earthquake.

The interviews with the nurses revealed following results. Firstly, the medical facilities that prepare for the earthquake during normal times, such as, preparing to prevent various things from being scattered, falling and toppling, storing the items necessary in times of disaster, providing evacuation routes and formulating substitutions during power and water failure, could to reduce or prevent from the damage of the earthquake, to provide foods for the people, to prepare evacuation immediately and to transport patients fast.

In addition, it was confirmed to provide a sense of security, to adjust hospitalization periods according to the patient's need and to modify the way of sanitation under the earthquake in those medical facilities. These results are the same as the existing guideline. Finally, there are some opinions that it is essential and beneficial for them to refer the contents about "symptoms of physical and mental health when a disaster happens", "nursing care for mental health" and "the health of nurses who are suffered from a disaster".

Therefore, it is considered that the existing guideline is useful in order to prepare before a disaster strikes.

#### Activity 3

**Title:** To validate the core competencies for disaster nursing developed by WHO and ICN.

**Description:** The core competencies developed by WHO and ICN will be validated through interviewing nurses providing care in disaster period in Japan and other countries.

A study for Nursing Professionals Providing Care who did nursing support activity will be planning. To verify the validity of the disaster nursing competencies, based on the experiences of the Great East Japan Earthquake, an interview survey will be conducted. "ICN Framework of Disaster Nursing Competencies" was translated in Japanese and would be making the questionnaire from "ICN Framework of Disaster Nursing Competencies" for research.

#### Activity 4

**Title:** To develop effective network-systems among organization related to nursing, such as professional organizations, Ministry of Health, University, Academic organizations, and other inter-professional organizations, such as Medical organizations, as well

**Description:** The works will be done in collaboration with WHO WPRO through exploring successful cases, processes and lessons learned which further cooperation and collaboration.

The purpose of this study is to develop an effective network system of nursing during the Great East Japan Earthquake (GEJE). A comprehensive analysis was conducted based on a thorough review of literatures including research papers concerning GEJE, reports edited by Japanese Nursing Association Publishing Company and organizations at the sites of the disaster, two years of materials from Japan Society of Disaster Nursing. Until the time 30th Oct., 4614 titles of keyword "GEJE", 1354 titles of keyword "GEJE" and "network", 706 titles of keyword "GEJE" and "Nursing" were hit. The focus of this analysis is to abstract the real network that had happened during the GEJE and construct the scheme of a necessary network system during the chaotic situation. Through reviewing those papers, the continuity of disaster nursing support, the mechanisms of effects of the existing supportive network system, and how the supportive nursing network system adjusted itself to the needs of nursing at the disaster sites, is being analyzed.

#### Activity 5

**Title:** To develop methods of effective provision of information/knowledge to disaster-affected countries through APEDNN in collaboration with WHO-WPRO

**Description:** In collaboration with WHO-WPRO, the effective ways for information/knowledge provision at the time of disaster will be developed among APEDNN members. Further, the ways will be expanded to other area in the world.

Secondary source medical information available in a fortnight after the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake was analyzed and its influence and issues remained was described in this study. This research design was historical research. The article that accumulated was 260. The first three days of the disaster, 14 % of articles were about lack of the information. Therefore, residents had to obtain these by their walks.

This study is showing how the affected countries obtain information/knowledge amid the disaster. And from findings, what kind of needs to the affected countries and what are actual effective supports will be suggested through APEDNN.

#### Activity 6

**Title:** To conduct and disseminate training/educational programs for mitigation of the impact of disasters on community members, particularly those most vulnerable, including: elderly, children, childbearing and rearing women, and disabled.

**Description:** The educational program of disaster preparedness for school students will be provided and evaluated the utilization of it. In relation with WHO WPRO, the program will be expanded to other Asian countries.

As the local level, disaster mitigation education for junior high school students was conducted since 2007 with cooperation Akashi City in Japan. Homework which related to the evacuation strategies that they discussed about how to evacuate with their parents and neighbors was provided to students. These activities are expected to affect their parents and residents in their community.

In addition a theme of participants need more interesting regarding the emergency illness care than the disaster preparedness. The contents of the teaching are AED, BLS and how to call an ambulance. Furthermore, teaching is discussing how to evacuate with the support of residents with the welfare commissioner and care managers when next disaster will occur.

One more project was conducted as Post-Traumatic Stress Syndrome (PTSD) manual developed. The feature of the manual was emphasized Japanese culture and it more focus on explained it to the stricken area's healthcare professionals. This manual was developed through literature review and used in a two-hour workshop for healthcare professionals recruited from the stricken area's healthcare professionals through the local key contact person. The participants were evaluated for their PTSD knowledge and confidence/comfort level pre- and post-training on a 5-point Likert-type scale. They were also asked to comment on cultural issues and to suggest additions to the manual. A total of 21 healthcare providers participated, mostly female nurses with no prior PTSD training. The total score improved after a lecture and the PTSD manual will help the participants to raise their level of PTSD knowledge and confidence in caring for psychological trauma survivors.

#### Activity 7

**Title:** To develop and conduct training/educational programs including formal and continuing programs for fostering of trainers in health emergency management.

**Description:** Based on the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake, the existing training/educational programs including graduate programs and continuing programs will be changed, provided, and evaluated.

A survey will be conducted for nursing providing care who did nursing support activity after the Great East Japan Earthquake. In this survey, experience and contents of disaster nursing education in basic nursing education and continuing education, required knowledge during nursing support activity after the Great East Japan Earthquake will be asked in survey. Information was gathering some training/educational programs were conducted in other countries.

#### Activity 8

**Title:** To clarify roles and functions of nurses by disaster cycle

**Description:** The roles and functions of nurses at each of disaster cycle will be explored through interview to nurses providing care at the Great East Japan Earthquake.

From 2010, the relief nurse educational training on disaster preparedness that provided with the Hyogo Nursing Association. The purpose of the effective nursing training is to reinforce the national and regional network. Three hundred nurses are already registered as the response nurses. They will go to the stricken areas when a disaster occurred as a disaster nurse. The disaster nurses who finished this training will be able to take responsible about not only nursing care but also coordinator of evacuation center.

#### Activity 9

**Title:** To identify activities among support nurses coming from outside the disaster site

**Description:** The activities of support nurses coming from outside the disaster will be identify with interview to nuses experiencing care provision at the Great East Japan Earthquake. After obtaining results, it will be vali

Activities of support nurses from areas outside disaster sites were identified by analysis of the records of public health nurses sent from the Hyogo Prefecture to sites affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake in the Miyagi Prefecture. The activities were provided from 10 days after the disaster to 7 months after the disaster. The analyzed records included those kept during their time at the disaster sites and those written after leaving the disaster sites.

The Great East Japan Earthquake was characterized by catastrophic tsunami damage, wide-ranging damage that numerous municipalities and the loss of municipal government functions in the afflicted areas.

One of the main issues that were analyzed was the restoration of healthcare service systems at disaster sites. Each municipality's healthcare service system had unique aspects, and the health needs of individuals living in disaster shelters considerably differed even within disaster sites. This was due to the fact that not all areas were affected by the tsunami and essential public services were quickly restored in some area, while others required more time. This meant that public health nurses who were sent to disaster sites had to be adaptable to meet various needs. They also worked toward establishing cooperative relationships with nurses from other areas of Japan as well as professionals from fields other than healthcare while working within the local primary healthcare systems at disaster sites. We plan to continue with our analysis in 2013.

2. Please briefly describe your collaboration with WHO in regards to the activities of the WHO collaborating centre during the past 12 months (e.g. means of communication, frequency of contact, visits to or from WHO). Please feel free to mention any difficulties encountered (if any) and to provide suggestions for increased or improved communication (if applicable).

The 9th International Conference of the Global Network of WHO Collaborating Centres (WHOCC) for Nursing and Midwifery was hosted by University of Hyogo, Japan. This conference was planning with members of Global Network of WHOCC for Nursing and Midwifery Development. Moreover, we got a advice from Regional Adviser for Nursing and Midwifery such as Ms.Kathleen Fritsch (WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific), Dr.Prakin Suchaxsaya(WHO Regional Office for the South-East Asia) , Dr. Silvina Malvarez (Pan American Health Organization) and others.

3. Please briefly describe any interactions or collaborations with other WHO collaborating centres in the context of the implementation of the above activities (if any). If you are part of a network of WHO collaborating centres, please also mention the name of the network, and describe any involvement in the network during the last 12 months.

The Executive Meeting of Global Network of WHO Collaborating Centres for Nursing and Midwifery was convened on 27th June and the 16th General meeting of Global Network of WHO Collaborating Centres for Nursing and Midwifery was held on 28th and 29th, June in Kobe, Japan. These meetings were taken initiative by University of Sao Paulo, Brazil which is Secretary of Global Network of WHOCC for Nursing and Midwifery Development and University of Hyogo supported for holding meetings. The 9th International Conference of the Global Network of WHO Collaborating Centres (WHOCC) for Nursing and Midwifery was hosted by University of Hyogo, Japan on 30th June, 1st July in Kobe, Japan. This conference was planned with members of Global Network of WHOCC for Nursing and Midwifery Development. such as St.Luke's College of Nursing, Japan, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, Yonsei University, Korea and University of Sao Paulo at Ribeirao Preto College of Nursing, Brazil. Moreover, we got a advice from Regional Adviser for Nursing and Midwifery such as Ms.Kathleen Fritsch (WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific), Dr.Prakin Suchaxsaya(WHO Regional Office for the South-East Asia) , Dr. Silvina Malvarez (Pan American Health Organization) and others. Theme of the 9th International Conference was " Even with Basic Health Care, Prepare for the Unexpected". About 500 peoples participated in this conference and these participants came from 18 countries. Ms.Margareta Wahlstrom who was UN secretary-General's Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reduction made a speech about "Global Efforts on Disaster Risk Reduction through ISDR". One more keynote speaker - Dr.Patricia E. Benner who was Professor Emerita in the School of Nursing, University of California, San Francisco, USA presented a lecture about "Transforming Nursing Education: Implications of the Carnegie National Nursing Education Study". There were sessions which were presentation with poster in second day. Two hundred fifty seven presentations were done. Participants discussed actively in front of poster.

Asia Pacific Emergency and Disaster Nursing Network(APEDNN) were made for safer and resilient communities in the Asia Pacific Region. Every year this network meeting was held and we took part in the meeting and sometimes made a presentation and joined a discussion. Last year, one of members of our WHOCC took part in APEDNN meeting and joined working group and made suggestions for international collaboration research.