Elements of an Emergency Plan

Name

Institution

Elements of an Emergency Plan

**Introduction**

It is appropriate for all medical centers to have an emergency plan. An emergency plan contains all possible threats or consequences within a certain area. The plan also contains required actions that should be followed after the consequences. Written procedures regarding the threat and the resources available are also provided in the emergency plan. The contacts and other details of people who should be contacted in case of an emergency are also provided in the plan.

**Where the Emergency Response Plan should be posted**

The emergency response plan is very important in terms of access during times of danger. The emergency response plan should not be kept away from the people. For example, in a medical institution, there are many corridors that serve different departments and rooms (Andersen et al. 2002). The emergency should be posted in every corridor and hallway for easier access. In such a manner, it will be easy to respond to the emergency the right way.

**How often Training should be provided**

For the safety of the people, training should be offered regularly. In most cases, there are new innovations and methods of countering threats and emergencies. The personnel responsible to deal with the issues should be updated with the right skills to deal with the problem as quick as possible (Tierney, 1985). A quarterly basis can work for any institution.

**The Healthcare Professionals who should be part of the Response Team**

The healthcare professionals who should be part of the response team should include the critical care nurse, the nursing supervisor, and the respiratory therapist. The main reason why the professionals are important in the plan is because during the process of acting on an emergency, different things might happen (Adini et al. 2006). An example is that a person may chock due to fumes or may get injured in the process of rescue. The professionals will be important in rescuing the life of the individual as well as protecting them from more harm.

**Organizational Chart of Training Command Flow**

The command flow will be very simple. It will start with the branch manager/management followed by healthcare professionals, and lastly the support staff. Support staff includes junior nurses and those training to be medical practitioners.

**Branch Manager/Management**

**Support Staff**

References

Adini, B., Goldberg, A., Laor, D., Cohen, R., Zadok, R., & Bar-Dayan, Y. (2006). Assessing

levels of hospital emergency preparedness. *Prehospital and disaster medicine*, *21*(06), 451-457.

Andersen, J. C., Courson, R. W., Kleiner, D. M., & McLoda, T. A. (2002). National Athletic

Trainers' Association position statement: emergency planning in athletics. *Journal of Athletic Training*, *37*(1), 99.

Tierney, K. J. (1985). Emergency medical preparedness and response in disasters: The need for

interorganizational coordination. *Public Administration Review*, *45*, 77-84.