

BIOTERRORISM AND HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPREDNESS PROGRAM

Bioterrorism Emergency Preparedness and Response Assessment of Tarrant County Physicians

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Objectives

- Construct a system to evaluate level of physician knowledge regarding emergency their level of preparedness to respond to a crisis in the community.
- Develop a mechanism for identifying deficiencies in physician knowledge regarding potential intentional pathogens and other emerging diseases.
- Assess level of physician willingness to participate in various (CBRNE) emergencies.
- Discuss the most effective techniques for integrating physicians into an overall community emergency response system.
- Articulate how to improve local physician capability to recognize anomalous events and become a critical component of local surveillance system.
- In other words, how to use scientific methods to determine status and level of preparedness of your local clinical community

Methods

- A cross-sectional survey of practicing and retired physicians throughout Tarrant County, Texas was conducted in Spring 2006.
- Survey developed by using multi-disciplinary group of local stakeholders (epidemiologists, BT team, health authority, etc.).
- Support by the Fort Worth / Tarrant County Health Authority and the Tarrant County Medical Society was critical.
- Mail-out survey included self-addressed stamped envelope
- Sent to 3,202 active and retired physicians

Goal: Two-fold

1) Assess the level of knowledge and preparedness of physicians in Tarrant County, and

2) Identify specific areas of training deficiencies and preferred educational modalities.

Bioterrorism Emergency Preparedness and Response Assessment

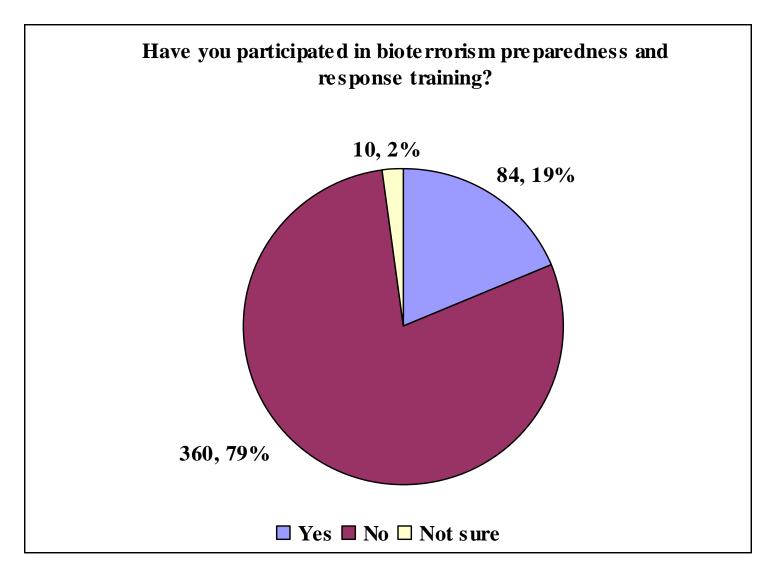
As a physician in Tarrant County, your participation in this assessment of physician readiness and training needs regarding emergency preparedness and response to natural disasters and/or intentional biological events is greatly appreciated. These data gathered from this assessment will help us to better provide you with the most relevant, efficient, and effective training possible.

1) Have you participated in bioterrorism preparedness and response training?	
YesNoNot sure	
2) Have you completed Core Disaster Life Support (CDLS) training?	
YesNoNot sure	
3) Have you completed Basic Disaster Life Support (BDLS) training?	
YesNoNot sure	
4) How would you rate your current knowledge regarding the recognition and	
management of bioterrorism-related illness?	
ExcellentGoodFairPoor	
5) Would you be willing to serve as a consultant in one of the following events?	
Infectious outbreak Trauma care Radiologic	
attack	
6) Would you like to receive additional bioterrorism information and/or materia	ds?
YesNo	
7) Would you like to be informed of future training opportunities in bioterrorism	n
preparedness and response?	
YesNo	
8) If Yes, what type of training would you prefer?	
Self-paced Training	
Au dio-vi sual	
In terne t-base d	
CD-ROM	
Curriculum-based reading materials	
Professional/scientific journals and publications	
Instructor-led Training	
Small-group workshop	
Large-group presentations	
Both	
9) Would you like more information on joining the Medical Reserve Corps?*	
Yes No	

Thank you for your time and cooperation!!!

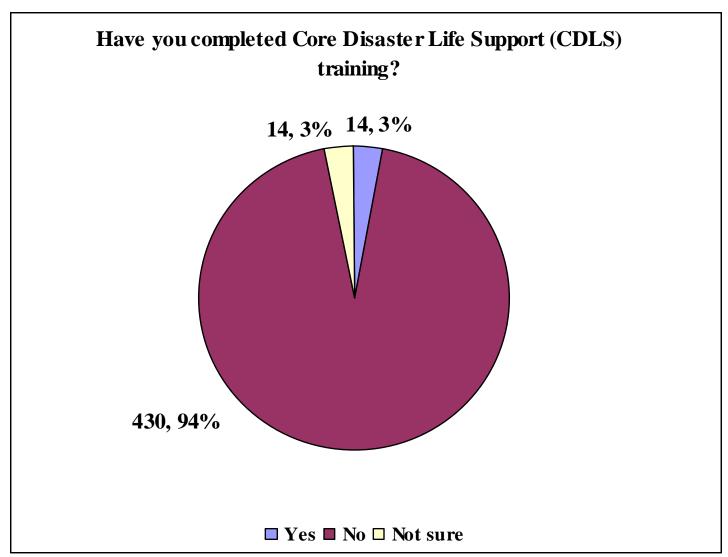






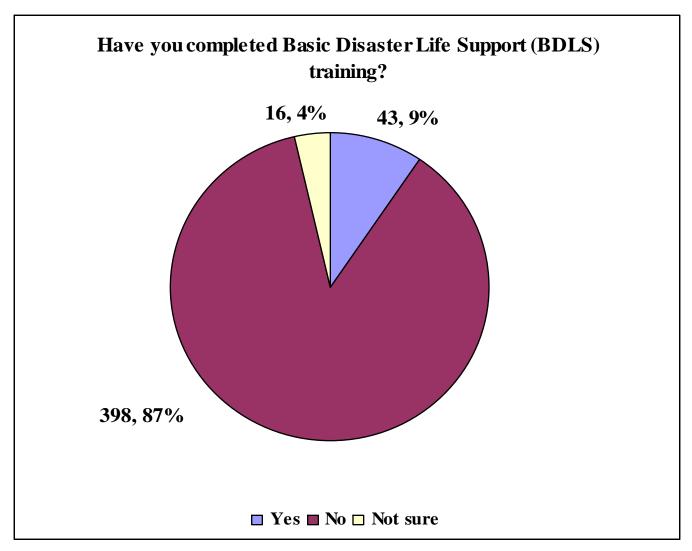






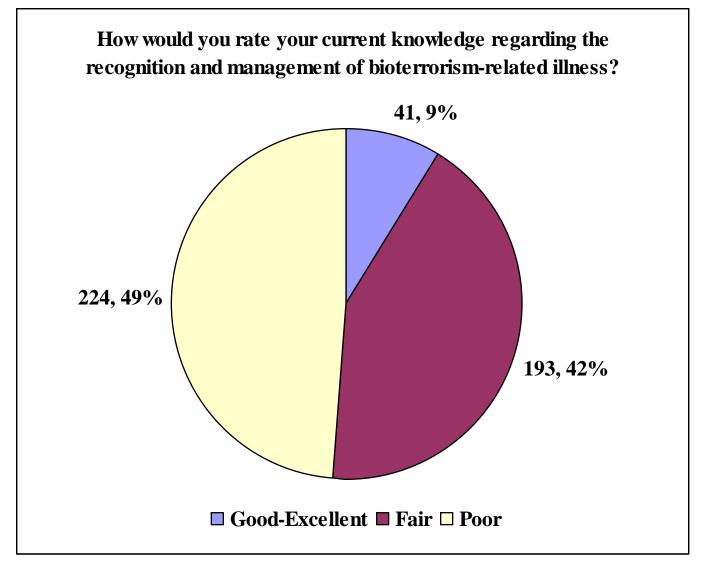






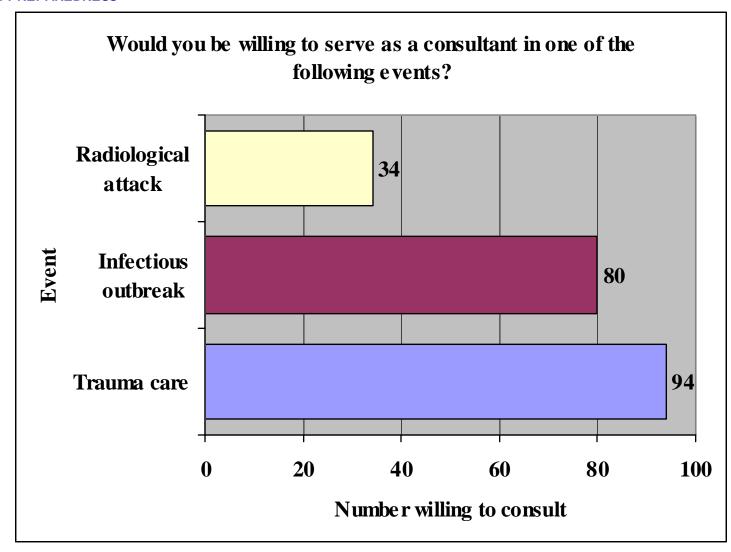






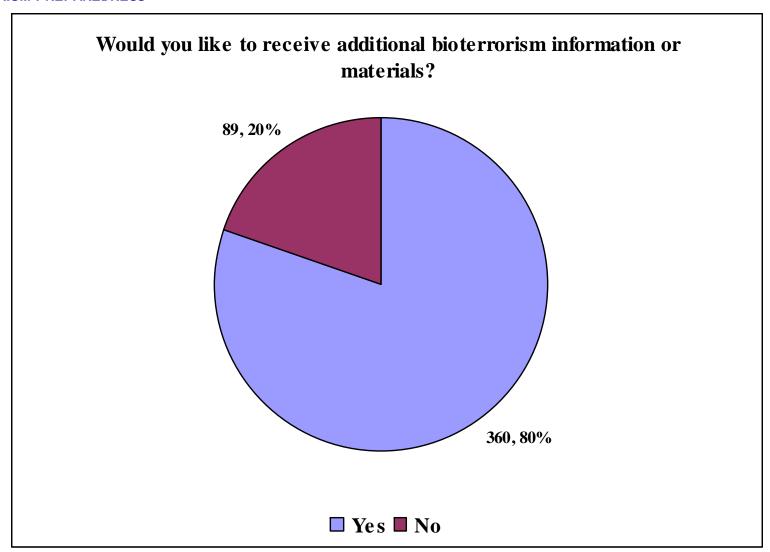






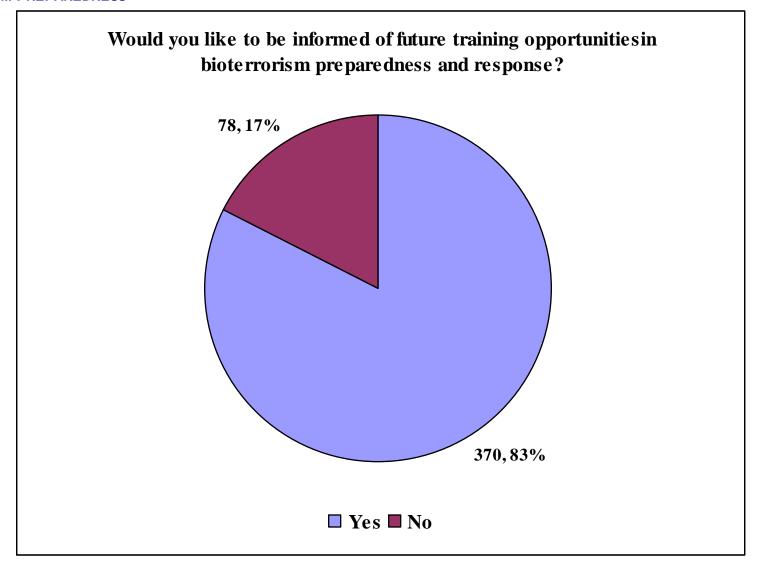






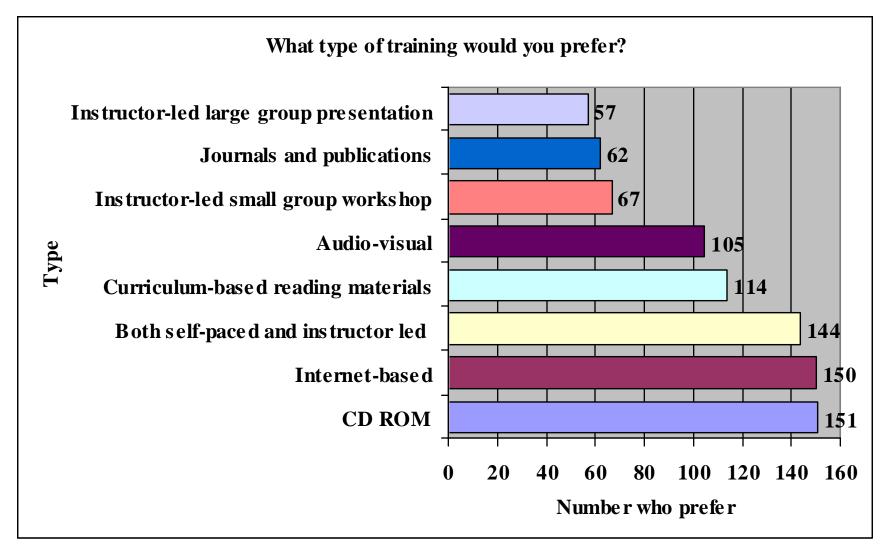






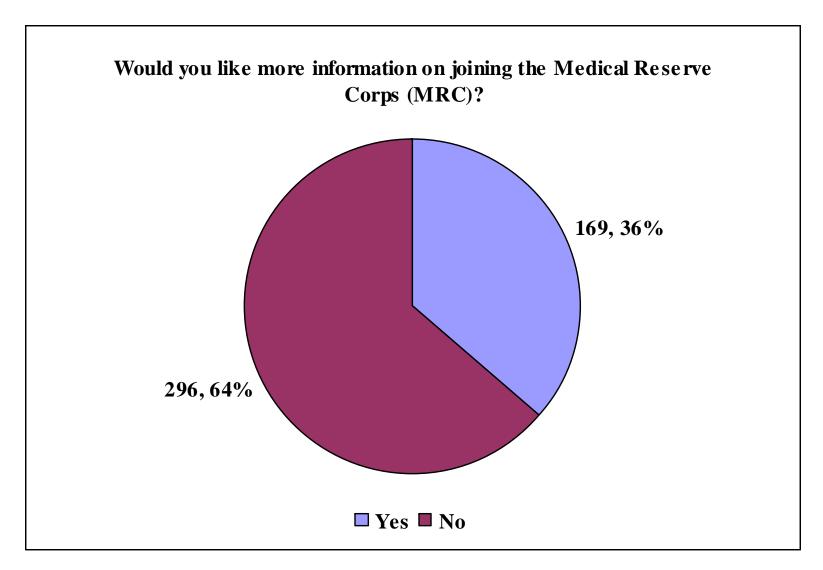












Conclusions

- Of the 3,202 surveys mailed, 465 were competed and returned.
- The results indicated that 91% of local physicians reported knowledge regarding their recognition and management of bioterrorism-related events as "fair-poor"
- 80% desired more information and 83% favored more training opportunities.
- 80.2% expressed desire for more information / training (which is in contrast with previous studies)
- Those physicians who have reported prior training were more confident in their skill in both the recognition and response to a biological event and were also more likely to serve as volunteers in the event of an emergency.
- These findings suggest that local clinical preparedness efforts need to improve access and training to area physicians through increased and improved educational modalities.
- Ultimately, these survey and evaluation efforts can help cultivate educational interventions that will enhance the participation, integration, and mobilization of clinicians in the event of a community emergency.

Questions?

Thank You!!

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