

Disaster Nursing Preparedness in Local Wisdom A Systematic Review

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Keywords: Disaster Nursing Preparedness, Disaster Nursing response, Local wisdom.

Abstract: Disaster is a serious dysfunction that occurs in a community with widespread losses. In the field are still often encountered in the situation the victim was referred to definitive care in unstable condition. The key word, namely: "disaster nursing preparedness, disaster nursing response and local wisdom in disaster". Search Journal articles done electronically using by ProQuest, Sage, Google Scholar, EBSCO, and Science Direct. Limitation has been use for 10 years (2007-2017). From a numbers of article have been reviewed that nurses are not confident with their abilities and not ready when dealing with disaster victims, a number of nurses feels they need to receive training related to disaster management. Every nurses requires a disaster management training because it can be happened anytime. The training should be standardized across countries, so every nurses who working in disaster areas can work with nurses from other countries. In addition to focusing on disaster, nurses need to pay attention with local wisdom in order to work with communities to rebuild a better life.

1 BACKGROUND

Disaster is a serious dysfunction that occurs in a community with widespread losses. It caused by natural or non-natural factors and human factors resulting in the occurrence of human casualties, environmental damage, property loss and psychological impact. A disaster occurs when there are hazard (natural or manmade) strikes with a vulnerable society. Increasing number frequency of disasters globally has make WHO (World Health Organization) make plan to increasing for disaster preparedness and management in the world. China, Japan, Indonesia are examples of the countries with experience disaster every years.

In China at the beginning of 2016, it was reported 1074 people died from the disaster and 270 people were missing. In Indonesia Based on the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) note that during 2016 there were 2,342 disasters in Indonesia, up to 35% than 2015. Recorded 766 floods, 612 landslides, 669 tornadoes, 74 flood and landslide combinations, 178 forest and land fires, 13 earthquakes, 7 volcanoes and 23 tidal waves and abrasion. The impact of the disaster has caused 522 people to die and disappear, 3.05 million people

displaced. Various efforts continues to be done to develop human resources in the face of disaster, but the number of high disaster victims can't be avoided. In the disaster field is still often encountered that the victim was referred to definitive care in unstable condition.

Nurses as part of first responder in disaster must have some knowledge and skills on disaster management. Nursing health care in disaster area will be effective and efficient to deliver if the nurse have the fundamental disaster competencies like the International Council of Nurses suggest in 2009. Such as emergency response, triage, critical assessment, critical thinking for problem solving and others.

It's important for nurse and health care volunteer to help maintain the stability of communities during disaster relief. Disaster nursing roles include respond if there are an emergency, detecting threats, giving nursing care, managing health care and the facilities, reducing or minimalized injuries and morbidity. Even in situation to developing disaster healthcare policies and collaboration with other organizations (Baack and Alfred, 2013), or even working together with local communities.

According to Hammad et al (2012) In nurse response disaster situations dealing with various life dynamics, the characteristics of each individual, positive or negative experiences that nurses have in the face of disasters, emotional feelings including pride or fear, affect how nursing actions are given to disaster victims. And disaster nurses must also be able to adapt when faced on the life of different cultural characters in the face of disaster victims.

2 METHODS

The method used in this study begins with the selection of topics using the PICO framework, and then determined keywords to search Journal articles electronically using by ProQuest, Sage, Google Scholar, EBSCO, and Science Direct. Limitation has been use for 10 years (2007-2017). The key word used to search the journals “disaster nursing preparedness, disaster nursing response and local wisdom in disaster”

Journals were selected for review based on studies appropriate to the inclusion criteria. Search using the above keywords found 20 journals. Of all the journals obtained that fit the theme is 8 articles.

3 RESULTS

From several journals that had been reviewed generally found that the nurses in the phase of disaster preparedness feel unconfident with their ability possessed (Baack and Alfred, 2013) it cause the they has never helped deal with the disaster victims, some are feeling that they are carried away with the emotional atmosphere of sadness experienced in the event of disaster.

There are nurses who feel they are not ready to help in the event of a disaster because they are not familiar with the existing protocols in the disaster management (Loke and Fung, 2014). There are 58% of Jordanian nurses were not familiar with the disaster protocol in their workplace. The most of them who were aware in disaster planning reported that they having no confidence applying the disaster management plan (Al Khalaileh, Bond and Alasad, 2012). In this study, more than half of the participant were not aware with disaster management protocols in their workplace, although they agreed that disaster management protocols and disaster management courses should be implemented, developed and practiced.

Some nurses feel that they are not ready to handle disasters because they have never received special training on disaster nursing (Yan et al., 2015) they feel that they need special or more specific training in disaster management.

From several nursing journals that have been reviewed there's none get the discussion on the role of nurses in dealing with local cultural or local wisdom. While the occurrence of disasters that occur in various countries must have different cultural backgrounds.

4 DISCUSSION

Nurse as part of the first responder in a disaster response situation is inseparable that they are part of a community group. So that nurses are also expected to be able to play its role in social life. According to Martinsen in Alligood, (2014), a nurse has the responsibility to use his knowledge and ability to help others as fellow human beings in a variety of conditions whether in professional or nonprofessional duties, including in disaster situations.

As part of the first responder, disaster nurses are required to continue to develop and provide their skills in disaster management to provide assistance to every need in any circumstances, including in disaster response situations (Baack and Alfred, 2013). So when in the handling of disaster, nurses need to be better prepared in treating mass casualties (Wenji et al., 2014) start when finding the victim, stabilize the victims to do refers to definitive care.

Nurses can be place in the all phases of disaster management. They can play an important role in all phase from disaster, but they needed to be competent. Nurse must be equipped with the all about disaster skills to provide comprehensive and holistic care to the victim who affected by or at risk of disasters (Al, Plummer and Williams, 2016). Therefore, emergency education and training for nurses is needed to improve nurses' ability in disaster management.

Based on studies wrote by Ahayalimudin and Osman (2016) says that the association between disaster education or training is significant and beneficial to improve the knowledge, attitude and practice of emergency medical personnel, specifically for the nurses. Especially for education, they suggest that the authorities should include the syllabus of disaster management into the existing curriculum, specifically for the advanced disaster management programme.

This is suitable with the study who submitted by Al, Plummer and Williams (2016) they wrote that knowledge was the core of competencies, such as understanding the content and location of the disaster plan, communication during disaster and ethical issues was happened in disaster is fundamental knowledge for disaster nurses. Including for these domains in the planning and provision of training for disaster nurses, such as disaster drills, will developing their preparedness to respond competently to disaster cases.

What has been mentioned above has actually been addressed by the WHO (World Health Organization) in 2009 in ICN (The International Counselling of Nursing) contained in the Framework Of Disaster Nursing Competencies. According to WHO the role of a disaster nurse must be able to work internationally, in various forms of situations with nurses and healthcare providers from all over the world. These situations can be emergency services (pre hospital, evacuation and intra-hospital) to disaster recovery situations. This framework helped the disaster nurse to explain the importance of disaster management and identified the knowledge, skills and abilities which must have in disaster nurses in all phase of a disaster.

But until now, there's no unified standards for competencies have been validated to global disaster management. Willing to explore disaster nursing core competencies in various health care systems and cultures will contribute to the body of knowledge of nursing. The exploration indicate that many domains in the area can be found by the provider especially nurses, because nurses not only life with their job but also exist with social and cultural life of society.

The absence of global competency standards for disaster nursing is responded differently by Yamamoto (2004). She argues that the absence of uniform standardization of disaster response nurse competence is based on the nature of the disaster that cannot be predicted, and how the impact will be caused by the disaster itself in a region. So in developing education and disaster training need an outline that can be made as a reference in creating the curriculum of education and emergency training in addition to the introduction of a particular culture.

In the development of nursing science there is a transcultural theory developed by Leininger (2002). This theory is based on the understanding of the difference of cultural values in the life of society. Leininger assumes that it is important that a nurse pays attention to cultural diversity and values in applying nursing care to clients including in disaster

management. The side effect of a disaster on a society is closely associated to disaster preparedness, how people to prepare, response, and capability to recover from a disaster in the context of their own culture. (Varghese, 2010). In fact this cultural groups cannot recover from disaster impact, because the less of technology and communication, minimally heed warnings about impending disasters. Finally, these groups are not survive to prepare on disaster situations.

Based on transcultural nursing theory, the action and decision have been made by nurses should be influence from the value and belief component on cultural of society. Because every cultural society has unique support system and different from the other to make a deal with crisis situations.

When disaster happened, the social system in society will be down may cause chaos even it would be effect to decision maker in community no longer exist anymore while at the same time there are many requires some command or mechanisms associated with the disaster response until recovery

When local resources are not enough, outside assistance has been needed to support local resource. There are some organizations and volunteers from the outside local culture and society try to helped to rebuild the mental and physic from the disaster victim. But their presence may a problem if they don't know about local habit or a community's cultural beliefs. So they need to know how the local habit for adaptation and work together with them.

Therefore it is necessary for a disaster nurse and disaster volunteers to recognize a little about the local cultural character and local wisdom in the disaster area in both the disaster preparation phase and the resilience

This is like a result of research from Kusumasari and Alam, (2012). They wrote that Bantul (small district in the province of Yogyakarta, Indonesia) has known as a very urban area, poor and underfunded, they have limited ability to manage a disaster. But, just need two years after earthquake to recovery and has resulted in a friendly atmosphere and "Re-imagining" to be district as a planned area with a targeted development strategy.

The recovery result are quite enough to satisfactory because the high of quality of local culture, local wisdom and inter-community cooperation and the volunteers. The local government only give assistance an earthquake resistant house for victims and basic housing needs

5 CONCLUSIONS

From some of the results of research journals that have been reviewed can be concluded if disaster education or disaster training is very important and useful to improve knowledge, attitude and practice of emergency medical personnel, especially for disaster nurse or emergency nurse. This training is expected to improve nurse preparedness in disaster response at early stage of preparedness. With the improvement of skill nurse ability in expecting at the time of disaster management nurse able to think more critical, recognize emergency that happened to patient through triage, able to do critical assessment in effort to stabilize victim condition. Until able to refer victims to definitive care in stable condition.

With the optimal ability possessed by the disaster nurses, they are expected to be able to cooperate with other health workers and even health workers from abroad in an effort to help deal with disaster victims. If the skill possessed by the nurse is in accordance with the guidelines set by the WHO (World Health Organization), it is expected that the nurse will recognize and learn how the cultural aspects and local wisdom that exist in a region. It aims to enable a nurse to adapt to local communities and cultures so that nurses and other health workers can work together to rebuild post disaster lives for the better.

In relation to disaster education and disaster education materials, some journals recommend that authorities may incorporate the syllabus of disaster management into the existing curriculum, especially for further educational programs and add an introduction to local cultural wisdom

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