

Cheap Nursing CEUs

Healthcare Preparedness

Introduction

1. It is imperative that plans for healthcare system emergency operation not be done in isolation from the community but are done in collaboration with the lead planning agency in coordination with the ESF #8 lead agency of the jurisdiction.

- A. True
 - B. False
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2. Applying each of the following principles to the planning process is key to developing an all-hazards plan for protecting lives, property, and the environment, except for:

- A. Planning must clearly identify the mission and support goals.
 - B. Planning should always start from scratch.
 - C. Effective plans tell those with operational responsibilities what to do and why to do it, and they instruct those outside the jurisdiction in how to provide support and what to expect.
 - D. Planning should be flexible enough to address both traditional and catastrophic incidents.
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3. Which planning approach answers the nursing home administrator's question, 'Do I have the right mix of training, organizations, plans, people, leadership and management, equipment, and facilities to perform a required emergency function'?

- A. Scenario-based planning
 - B. Function-based planning
 - C. Capabilities-based planning
 - D. All of the above
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4. The Healthcare Preparedness Capabilities planning model is based on a planning process that healthcare systems, healthcare coalitions and healthcare organization may wish to utilize to help determine their preparedness priorities and plan their preparedness activities.

- A. True
 - B. False
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5. Which of the following are common planning pitfalls that administrators should be aware of and avoid?

- A. Development of lengthy, overly detailed plans that those responsible for their execution do not read.
 - B. Failing to account for the community's needs, concerns, capabilities, and desire to help.
 - C. Planning is only as good as the information on which it is based.
 - D. All of the above.
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6. Post-incident health recovery should be incorporated into planning and begins with response; the aim should be to leave individuals and communities at least as well off after an incident as they were before it.

- A. True
 - B. False
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Capability 1: Healthcare System Preparedness

7. Administrators should identify and prioritize critical healthcare assets and essential services that are vital for healthcare delivery. These assessments should identify which of the following as critical services and key resources?

- A. Critical medical services
 - B. Critical medical support services
 - C. Critical facility management services
 - D. All of the above
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8. Which of the following is one of the tasks administrators should do to determine gaps in the healthcare preparedness and identify resources for mitigation of these gaps?

- A. Perform a resource assessment by analyzing healthcare organization needs and evaluating exercises, training, and actual incidents or events to determine gaps and corrective action.
 - B. Identify and prioritize the essential healthcare assets and services of the community.
 - C. Coordinate planning and preventative measures to assist with the protection of prioritized healthcare assets and essential services.
 - D. All of the above.
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9. In order to provide the required knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to prepare and respond to a disaster, which of the following should administrators consider for training?

- A. Training curriculums should be based on assessments, strategies, improvement plans, and ongoing evaluation efforts.
 - B. Training should be coordinated with ongoing training initiatives from healthcare and response partners.
 - C. Training should include appropriate National Incident Management System (NIMS) or equivalent training.
 - D. All of the above.
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10. Which of the following tasks does NOT help implement corrective actions to mitigate damages from future incidents?

- A. Utilize a coordinated evaluation method to evaluate exercises and actual incident responses
 - B. Ensure communication and data interoperability for healthcare and response partners
 - C. Coordinate and implement capability based exercises that test disaster planning efforts
 - D. Address findings from gap analysis and subsequent corrective actions to revise planning, training, and exercises to minimize response gaps
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11. Corrective actions provide the means to improve operational preparedness to perform critical healthcare response tasks and also contribute to the continuous preparedness cycle by ensuring updated strategies and plans are incorporated into new preparedness-building activities.

- A. True
 - B. False
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Capability 2: Healthcare System Recovery

12. All of the following are important tasks for healthcare organizations to implement Continuity of Operations (COOP), except for:

- A. Identify the healthcare essential services that must be continued to maintain healthcare delivery following a disaster.
 - B. Determine the process for healthcare organization representation with local and state emergency operations during an incident response.
 - C. Identify the components of a fully functional COOP and develop corresponding plans for implementation.
 - D. Develop coordinated healthcare strategies to transition from COOP operations to normalcy or the new norm for healthcare operations.
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13. Guidance to assist healthcare organizations with the process for reimbursement, reconstitution, or resupply is a COOP recovery plans?

- A. True
 - B. False
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Capability 3: Emergency Operations Coordination

14. The State and Healthcare Coalitions, in coordination with healthcare organizations, emergency management, ESF #8, relevant response partners, and stakeholders, develop, refine, and sustain a plan for communication that provides a unified message about the status of healthcare delivery through a Joint Information System (JIS) for dissemination to the community and overrides a

healthcare organization's ability to provide a message to the community.

- A. True
 - B. False
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15. The State and Healthcare Coalitions, in coordination with healthcare organizations, have or have access to a process and/or system with the ability to track and record resources that are available and shared among the healthcare community

- A. True
 - B. False
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Capability 5: Fatality Management

16. The healthcare organization's human remain surge plan should include which of the following elements?

- A. Protocols that coordinate the need for human remain storage with fatality management operations ongoing in the community.
 - B. Processes to request state and Federal resources (e.g., State/Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams).
 - C. Protocols that ensure culturally sensitive and legal storage for human remains.
 - D. All of the above.
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17. Coordinate with the lead jurisdictional authority and jurisdictional and regional mental/behavioral health partners to assist with the processes to:

- A. Assist with the mental/behavioral needs of their staff including psychological first aid
 - B. Ensure culturally sensitive and legal storage for human remains
 - C. Solicit support for the provision of non-intrusive, culturally sensitive mental/behavioral health support services
 - D. All of the above.
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18. What is an ESF #8 - Emergency Support Function #8?

- A. An app used to report issues
 - B. A service used to combat homelessness
 - C. It is a component of the National Response Framework (NRF) in the United States
 - D. A and B
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Capability 6: Information Sharing

19. Healthcare incident information validation is completed by a process or system as a redundant situational awareness mechanism to confirm the status of the healthcare organization's needs.

- A. True
 - B. False
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Capability 10: Medical Surge

20. Coordinated CBRNE training should focus on developing a common understanding of critical operations between the healthcare organization and EMS.

- A. True
 - B. False
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21. Maximum facility surge capacity is the provision of the highest level that can be provided to patients in the available beds that can be staffed and also have the required resources for care. This is guided by risk assessments and gap analysis regarding the estimated surge.

- A. True
 - B. False
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22. Crisis standards of care processes and/or plans should include which elements?

- A. Clinical care in disasters
 - B. Disaster mental/behavioral health
 - C. Palliative care planning
 - D. All of the above
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