All-Hazards Information Management (AIM) Toolkit

World Health Organization

World Health Organization, Health Emergencies, EMRO

AI boosted decion making in health outbreaks

Benefits:

- **Save Time,** reduce reponse time from days to hours
- **Data to Text**, simplify knowledge maintenance
- **Global to Local**, adapt to local needs and conditions

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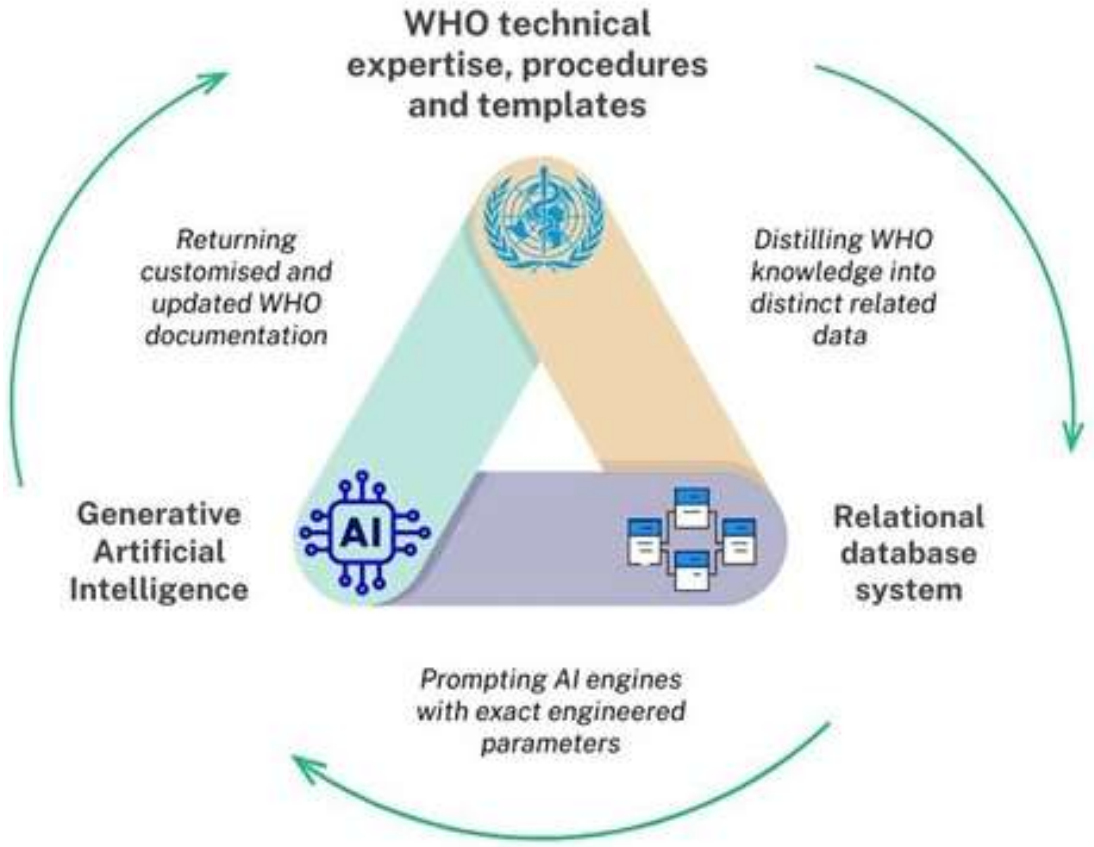
WHO AIM Toolkit, - AI Approach

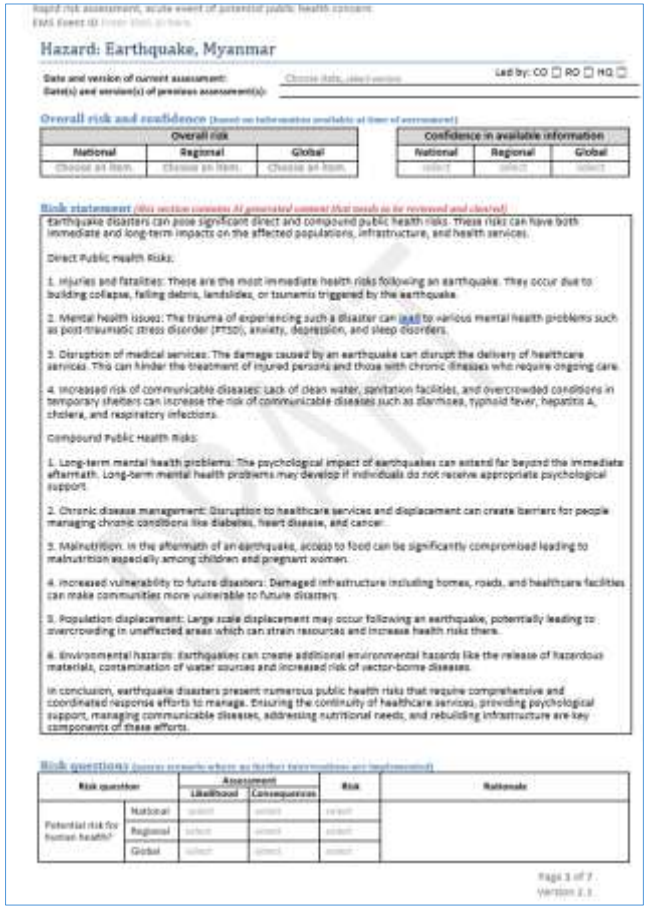


WHO Health Emergencies responds to health hazards

Auto-generated Prompt: Immediate actions

Generate a 400 words bulleted summary of immediate measures to implement in Myanmar for responding to a cholera epidemic considering medical services, laboratory services, infection prevention and control, surveillance and early warning, risk communication and public information, water, sanitation and hygiene, vaccination, food safety and nutrition, safe dead body management and burial practices, coordination, logistics, decontamination

WHO Press Release


Hazard: Earthquake, Myanmar

Overall risk and confidence

Risk statement

Earthquake disasters can pose significant direct and compound public health risks. These risks can have both immediate and long-term impacts on the affected populations, infrastructure, and health services.

Direct Public Health Risks:

1. Injuries and fatalities: These are the most immediate health risks following an earthquake. They occur due to building collapse, falling debris, landslides, or tsunamis triggered by the earthquake.

2. Mental health issues: The trauma of experiencing such a disaster can lead to various mental health problems such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, depression, and sleep disorders.

3. Disruption of medical services: The damage caused by an earthquake can disrupt the delivery of healthcare services. This can hinder the treatment of injured persons and those with chronic diseases who require ongoing care.

4. Increased risk of communicable diseases: Lack of clean water, sanitation facilities, and overcrowded conditions in temporary shelters can increase the risk of communicable diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid fever, hepatitis A, cholera, and respiratory infections.

Compound Public Health Risks:

1. Long-term mental health problems: The psychological impact of earthquakes can extend far beyond the immediate aftermath. Long-term mental health problems may develop if individuals do not receive appropriate psychological support.

2. Chronic disease management: Disruption to healthcare services and displacement can create barriers for people managing chronic conditions like diabetes, heart disease, and cancer.

3. Malnutrition: In the aftermath of an earthquake, access to food can be significantly compromised leading to malnutrition especially among children and pregnant women.

4. Increased vulnerability to future disasters: Damaged infrastructure including homes, roads, and healthcare facilities can make communities more vulnerable to future disasters.

5. Population displacement: Large scale displacement may occur following an earthquake, potentially leading to overcrowding in unaffected areas which can strain resources and increase health risks there.

6. Environmental hazards: Earthquakes can create additional environmental hazards like the release of hazardous materials, contamination of water sources and increased risk of vector-borne diseases.

In conclusion, earthquake disasters present numerous public health risks that require comprehensive and coordinated response efforts to manage. Ensuring the continuity of healthcare services, providing psychological support, managing communicable diseases, addressing nutritional needs, and rebuilding infrastructure are key components of these efforts.

Risk questions