



Research Paper: Investigating Hospital Preparedness in Ardabil Province Against Unexpected Accidents



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Citation: Saeid M, Hamidreza KH, Aghil H, Mohammadali M, Hamidkolg GH, Behrouz D. Investigating Hospital Preparedness in Ardabil Province Against Unexpected Accidents. Health in Emergencies and Disasters Quarterly. 2019; 4(3):127-134. <http://dx.doi.org/10.32598/hdq.4.3.127>

doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.32598/hdq.4.3.127>



Article info:

Received: 29 Nov 2018

Accepted: 20 Feb 2019

Available Online: 01 Apr 2019

Keywords:

Accidents and disasters,
Hospital, Preparedness

ABSTRACT

Background: The most crucial issue in the disaster and accidents is the health management of the affected community because accidents and disasters always have a significant impact on hygiene, general health, and the wellbeing of the stricken community. Considering the hospitals' function and their front line position in managing the victims of accidents and having to continue and even increase their activity at the time of accidents and disasters, they should have a program of coping with accidents. In this regard, the current study investigated the preparedness of hospitals in Ardabil Province, Iran, in response to unexpected events.

Materials and Methods: This was a descriptive, analytical, and cross-sectional study conducted in 15 hospitals in Ardabil Province in 2017. To collect study data, a two-part questionnaire was used. Its first part investigated the demographic data of the hospitals. The second part was the national tool to assess hospital preparedness in accidents and disasters with 91 questions in 9 areas of preparedness (command and control, communication, safety and security, triage, capacity increasing, continuity of essential services, workforce, resource management, and post-disaster recovery). The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results: The findings of this study revealed that out of the 15 studied hospitals, only 4 were well prepared, 3 were poorly prepared, and 8 hospitals were moderately prepared for crisis management. On average, out of the 9 investigated aspects, triage, human resource management, and recovery after disasters had the lowest status.

Conclusion: Considering the obtained results and the importance of preparing for unexpected events, it can be useful to plan and have an explicit instruction, and then implement and evaluate it to increase the preparedness to confront unexpected accidents in all hospitals.

1. Introduction

Natural (earthquakes, floods, storms, etc.) and human-made (war, nuclear explosions, etc.) disasters affect human life and environment

and because of their large scale disrupt the socioeconomic performance of the affected areas [1, 2]. The severity of disasters is rising in the world and resulted in many deaths, diseases, and economic losses [3, 4]. The Islamic Republic of Iran, as a developing country with a particular political

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and geographical situation, is always affected by natural and human-made disasters and is one of the most vulnerable countries in terms of accidents in the world [5]. Ardebil Province is no exception to this issue and is always exposed to unexpected events such as floods, earthquakes, snow, blizzards, droughts, frost, and so on. Based on the earthquake hazard zonation in Iran, Ardebil Province is located in a high to a medium risk area, where the vast earthquakes in the past years causes many deaths and injuries [6].

Vahedparast et al. reported that their study hospitals were not prepared for disasters [7]. While Amerion et al. stated that the surveyed hospitals' preparedness in response to the crisis was equal to 78.23% in the 11 studied dimensions. This result indicates that the level of readiness of hospitals was desirable in most dimensions [8]. Likewise, Lee et al. reported that 85% of the studied hospitals had emergency plans, 93% a command center and personnel for hospital preparation, and 53% a drug storage control program. Physicians in 80% of hospitals had up-to-date information about their hospital preparedness program, and 94.5% had a regular training program for personnel and maneuvering. However, the overall research data from this study indicate that hospital preparedness plans for disasters in China are at an early stage of development [9].

The most critical issue in disaster management is the health management of the affected-community since disasters always have a significant impact on hygiene, general health, and wellbeing of the stricken community. Hospitals play the most important role in the health system, as they are the basic units to provide healthcare services [10]. Hospitals should have a crisis response program because of their function and front line position in managing the victims of accidents. They have to continue and even increase their activities and perform strong teamwork at the time of accidents [5, 11, 12].

Preparedness is one of the essential stages of the crisis management cycle in pre-disaster and includes all the measures, programs, and activities that enable every organization to respond quickly and effectively in critical situations [10]. Hospital preparedness program, like all other programs, requires an initial survey to determine the strong and weak points of the system. There are studies on the level of preparedness of hospitals in accidents and disasters in other provinces of the country [7, 8, 13]. However, these studies overlooked the level of preparedness of hospitals in Ardebil Province. Thus, the current study assessed the level of preparedness of hospitals in Ardebil Province, Iran, in response to accidents and disasters.

2. Materials and Methods

This research was a descriptive and cross-sectional study. The research setting consisted of all hospitals in Ardebil Province that were selected and studied by total enumeration method. To determine the preparedness of hospitals, the national tool for assessing hospital preparedness in disasters was used. This tool estimates the readiness of a hospital, based on the World Health Organization (WHO) standardized assessment checklist [14] (the customized version for Iran). It was designed to provide an adequate response to medical emergencies and incidents, with an all-hazards approach.

The tool has 91 three-option questions and developed based on 9 key components, as follows: 1. Command and control (6 questions); 2. Triage (10 questions); 3. Human resources (15 questions); 4. Communication (9 questions); 5. Capacity increase (13 questions); 6. Support/logistics management (10 questions); 7. Safety and security (11 questions); 8. Critical service continuation (8 questions); 9. Post-disaster recovery (9 questions). Score 1 is allocated for the option of under review, score 2 for the option of under performance, and score 3 for the option of completed. In addition to this tool, the general profile of the hospitals was obtained from the general information form of hospitals, which included the hospital name, type, and organizational affiliation, address, telephone, fax, and website, as well as the number of active beds, and hospital occupancy rate.

The applied tool evaluated hospital preparation in 9 key components, each containing a list of necessary measures to assist hospital managers and emergency planners. It includes the following components: 1. Command and control: a decision-making system, which is responsible for activating, coordinating, implementing, and terminating a predetermined program. The desirable performance of the command and control system is essential for the effective management of hospital accidents and emergencies; 2. Communications: clear, accurate, and timely communications are needed to ensure sound decision-making, effective collaboration, public awareness, and public confidence; 3. Safety and security: safety and advanced security mechanisms are essential for an effective response during medical emergencies and incidents; 4. Triage: running patients' triage operations is required based on the predetermined protocol for the desirable functioning of personnel in the face of high patients' admission, their management, and care; 5. Increasing capacity: the ability of healthcare facilities to raise their routine capacity to respond to increasing demand for clinical care, which is an essential factor in the planning process of a hospital; 6. Continuation of vital services: An incident should not disturb daily services for essential and surgical services (e.g. emergency care and maternal and child care) that are provided

in normal conditions; 7. Human resources: it is necessary to ensure sufficient staff capacity and continuity of efficiency in any incident that increases the need for human resources; 8. Support management: continuity of hospital supplies and supply chains is often underestimated as a challenge during a crisis which requires precise contingency planning and response; 9. Disaster recovery: post-incident recovery planning should be initiated at the same time as responding to the disaster. Quick implementation of the recovery program can help to reduce the long-term impact of a catastrophe on the hospital's function [15].

Tool scoring

Each of the tool questions has three options; under review, under performance, and completed. It is scored according to the opinions of experts as follows: the option under review: Score 1. The option in progress; Score 2. The option completed; Score 3. Calculating of the level of preparedness in each component is as follows: initially, the scores of options are separately summed up; then, by subtracting the sum of the score of the first option (under review) from the sum of the score of the third option (completed), the preparedness range for each component is obtained. Then, the mentioned range is divided into three sections to determine hospital readiness levels in each component (weak, moderate, and good levels). For example, for the first component (command and control) which has 6 questions, if the sum of the first option answers is 6, the sum of the second option answers is 12, and the sum of the third option answers is 18, then the range of the preparedness for this component is obtained by deducting number 6 (sum of the first options) from 18 (the sum of the third options) which is equal to 12. Next, we divide this range into three parts (equal to 4) to calculate the distance between levels. Therefore, the level of weak preparation of the first component is 6-10, the moderate level of preparation of the first component is 11-14, and the good preparation level of the first component is 18-14.

Also, the total obtainable score of the questionnaire is 273. To assess the overall hospital preparedness, the score ranges from poor preparedness (91-136) to moderate preparedness (137-182), then good preparedness (183-228), and finally to excellent preparedness (229-273). The validity and reliability of the National Assessment Tool for Hospital Preparedness in Accidents and Disasters have been approved in Karimian et al. research. Based on their study, the instrument validity was obtained by content validity method (0.86), and its reliability was calculated using the Cronbach α coefficient (0.83) [14].

After approval of the research project by the Research Council of Ardabil University of Medical Sciences, the researchers referred to the health centers and collected the

required information. After providing explanations and obtaining the approval of hospital managers, hospital preparedness was measured using the tools mentioned above. The questionnaire was completed by a crisis management expert of each hospital in the presence of the researcher, and the required supervision was carried out. Eventually, the data collected from the questionnaires were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

3. Results

Of 15 hospitals studied, there were two private hospitals, three hospitals affiliated with nongovernmental organizations, and 10 government hospitals affiliated with Ardabil University of Medical Sciences. The latest evaluation grade of the surveyed hospitals was as follows: 4 hospitals were ranked as second-grade, and 11 hospitals were ranked as first-grade. The hospitals were 28.47 years old on average, and Fatemi Hospital, with 94 years old had the most former constructed building. The total number of beds in the surveyed hospitals was 1844, with an average occupancy rate of 67.13% per year.

Over the past two years, only 6 crises have been reported in all of the studied hospitals. They were food poisoning, water supply disconnection, hospital fuse box fire, and electrical wiring fire at the hospital pharmacy, which occurred in 4 of the investigated hospitals. The training courses and drills held included crisis management, fire extinction, table top drill, hazard management, triage, bioterrorism, aircraft crash, the emergency landing of helicopter.

The average records of Head of hospitals, hospital directors, metrons, and crisis experts were 62.77, 85, 62, and 43.37 months, respectively, in this study. Tables 1 and 2 present other information and findings of the present study. It should be noted that numbers 1 to 15 are used instead of hospital names.

According to Table 2, the mean scores of preparedness of hospitals are as follows: good command and control (15 out of 18), moderate communication (17.5 out of 27), moderate security and safety (21.4 out of 33), weak triage (17 out of 30), moderate capacity increase (23.9 out of 39), moderate critical service continuation (14.6 out of 24), weak human resources (24.7 out of 45), moderate support and logistics (17.7 out of 30), and weak recovery after an event (14.4 out of 27). In general, of 15 hospitals examined, by considering the total score of hospital preparedness assessment in 9 studied aspects, 3 hospitals were rated as weak (127, 135, 136 out of 273), 8 as moderate (153, 151, 178, 156, 179, 164, 175, 160 out of 273) and 4 as good (205, 198, 202, 185 out of 273).

4. Discussion

Currently, the crisis response plan is vital for every organization with any activity. Many studies emphasize the importance of having disaster preparedness plans for every individual, society, organization, health center, and in particular for every hospital. Moreover, response programs are more vital for hospitals because of their function and priority in the admission of victims of accidents.

In the present study, according to the obtained mean score in the command and control aspect, the preparedness of studied hospitals was good. The existence of a hospital-based command headquarters, the appointment of a person responsible for each of the 9 components of the hospital's preparation, registration and keeping all documentation, familiarity with job descriptions for managers and staff, and adequate training in this field were among the reasons for obtaining a high score in this field. This finding of the present study is inconsistent with the results of Ojaghi et al. who rated the preparedness of hospitals in Kermanshah City as weak; the absence of an incident command center may be the reason for their result [16]. Furthermore, Hojjat et al. and Karimian et al. evaluated their studied hospitals moderate with regard to this component that could be due to specific attention to command and control elements [14, 17].

The second most crucial aspect was communication. In the current research, the studied hospitals scored at a moderate level. In this regard, the lack of a person as an interlocutor and spokesperson, lack of drafting of incidents for patients and the public, and inappropriate methods for collecting and analyzing data were among the weak points in communication component. The findings are consistent with the study findings of Daneshmand et al. as well as Karimian et al. [14, 18].

In our research, the investigated hospitals were scored moderate in the area of safety and security. The strong points were the existence of a hospital safety team and the identification of potential hospital vulnerabilities. However the weak points were the lack of required rules for the presence of people at hospital during disasters and accidents; an unreliable method for identifying personnel, patients and visitors; inappropriate methods for coordinating hospital and military rules; and the lack of suitable location for the sterilization of radioactive, biological, and chemical substances and their isolation. This finding is consistent with the research finding by Karimian et al. but is inconsistent with Amrillon et al. [8, 14] findings.

With regard to the triage component, the average score obtained indicated the weakness of studied hospitals in this area. In 4 hospitals, the triage unit was not active at all. Other reasons for weakness in this aspect were the absence

of alternative sites for massive triage, no guidelines for admitted injuries, and the lack of a simple mechanism that can trigger an emergency response from an emergency or triage disaster unit, as well as the failure to determine a specific waiting room for patients who are able to walk. This finding is inconsistent with the results of Karimian et al. and Hasanpour et al. studies [14, 19].

In the aspect of increasing the capacity of the hospital during a crisis, the obtained mean score was indicative of the moderate preparedness of the studied hospitals. In this study, the weak points in this area comprised the failure to calculate the required capacity surge and the increase in demand for hospital services in critical situations based on essential resources and manpower and the lack of identification of methods to increase the capacity of hospitalization and no program contracts with other institutions to provide post-mortality care as well as the absence of a contract with places like stadiums and nearby hotels. The existence of a plan to prioritize interventions and the cancellation of non-essential services were the strengths of studied hospitals in this research. These findings are consistent with investigations by Karimian et al. and Kaji and Gravandi [14, 20, 21].

In this research, the studied hospitals achieved a moderate score in the continuation of vital services. The lack of a regular plan for the continuation of essential services, especially for vulnerable groups (children, elderly and disabled individuals); failure to study the impact of accidents on hospital facilities, like water and food; overlooking the availability of essential items; and no coordination with the neighbor hospitals and private physicians to ensure the continuity of essential services were the weak points of this component. Listing and prioritizing the services of the hospital and compiling the essential services were of the strong points of this preparedness component, which is inconsistent with the research findings of Karimian et al. but agree with the findings of Hoseinin Shokooh and Amiri [14, 10, 22].

In addition, in the efficient human resources management, the studied hospitals obtained a weak score. Ignoring the needs of employees and their families during the crisis and inappropriate programs to recruit volunteers and their training and the lack of a multi-task team for the psychological support of the family of staff and patients were the weaknesses of studied hospitals. Possessing a complete list of staff and their information, continuous monitoring of attendance and absenteeism of employees, providing training to staff in the most demanding wards, and considering the vaccination of employees were their strong points. This finding is consistent with the research findings by Karimian and Salari [14, 23].

Table 1. The demographic information of the studied hospitals

Hospital Demographic Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Establishment year	2005	2007	1955	2005	1923	1974	2011	1996	1983	1996	20000	1975	1993	2006	1999
Number of active beds	50	96	139	340	199	25	50	128	135	157	46	170	63	129	117
Bed occupancy rate (%)	50	60	70	71	90	1	30	96	95	78	80	77	50	60	99
Evaluation grade	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Total safety score	65	65.12	66.45	71.29	74.51	34.62	54.50	71.41	47.68	75.79	90.85	72.57	-	86.99	47.18
Construct safety score	75	79.7	63.33	91.67	85	34.17	35.83	66.67	41.67	86.67	97.50	69.17	-	83.33	36.67
Non-construct safety score	73.53	58.4	73.69	49.81	74.15	34.04	58.96	72.91	60.11	62.72	84.27	70.44	-	86.83	59.10
Performance safety score	27.24	40.64	63.39	52.59	48.80	36.67	95.25	81.01	44.05	68.23	84.08	75.76	-	86.09	55.60
Frequency of incidents in the past 2 years	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Frequency of training courses held in hospital	0	1	5	4	3	1	3	3	5	2	3	1	0	2	5
Frequency of training courses for the hospital head	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Frequency of training courses for the director	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Frequency of training courses for the metron	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Frequency of training courses for the crisis expert	0	0	3	4	3	1	0	3	5	1	3	1	0	0	2
Frequency of training courses for the emergency room manager	1	1	3	4	1	1	3	3	5	1	3	1	0	2	2
Frequency of conducted drills	2	1	2	1	2	0	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	-
The work experience of hospital Head (month)	0	2	6	12	10	0	72	36	12	36	60	6	300	12	252
The work experience of hospital director(month)	72	36	5	120	36	36	60	36	108	96	60	124	240	8	228
The work experience of hospital metron (month)	12	24	10	12	12	6	72	36	12	60	48	2	240	48	336
The work experience of hospital crisis expert (month)	0	0	24	12	48	5	0	24	48	84	60	4	0	24	144

Table 2. Hospitals' preparedness of Ardebil Province in response to unexpected accidents

Hospital Component	Min/Max scores	Hospital general assessment														Overall assessment		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	Mean
Command and control	6-18	10	11	15	17	17	14	17	17	18	17	18	16	16	12	10	15	Each aspect
Communications	9-27	9	10	25	21	23	13	16	24	20	18	19	15	16	23	11	17.5	Good
Safety & security	11-33	16	25	20	20	20	18	20	24	29	24	22	22	20	24	17	21.4	Moderate
Triage	10-30	18	21	18	19	26	10	10	10	24	21	10	22	14	23	18	17.6	Moderate
Capacity increasing	13-39	17	26	18	21	31	20	20	33	30	26	23	24	20	25	25	23.9	Poor
Continuation of critical services	8-24	11	13	9	17	21	10	16	16	18	16	17	13	9	17	16	14.6	Moderate
Human resources	15-45	18	22	21	24	26	23	27	34	27	28	23	26	19	29	24	24.7	Moderate
Supplies & support	10-30	16	15	13	21	25	16	15	22	21	13	16	20	13	19	21	17.7	Poor
Recovery	9-27	12	10	12	18	16	11	15	18	15	16	16	17	9	13	18	14.4	Moderate
Total score		127	153	151	178	205	135	156	198	202	179	164	175	136	185	160		

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Moreover, in the research by Amerion the investigated hospitals were influential in terms of human resources [8]. Considering that human resources always play an essential role in the management of hospital services, using skilled and trained staff should be considered as a fundamental principle in each department of the hospital.

The mean obtained score of the studied hospitals in terms of the continuation of procurement and provision of hospital supplies was moderate. In the present study, the hospitals had an appropriate list of their equipment; however, they were weak in assessing the consumption of essential and medicinal resources, coordinating with the authorities to ensure the continuous provision of medicines and essential hospital supplies, as well as signing cooperation agreements with retailers to ensure the supply and immediate delivery of equipment in times of shortages and disasters. This finding is not consistent with Karimian, Hosseini Shokouh and Arab et al. findings [10, 14, 24].

In the post-disaster recovery aspect, according to the obtained average score, the hospitals were evaluated as weak. Failure to appoint a responsible person to monitor post-disaster recovery operations, and the lack of setting the necessary criteria for retrieving the team, and absence of a team to check the hospital's post-accident inventory, the lack of personnel appointment to help post-disaster recovery, no staff's job description, and overlooking volunteers and other staff in crisis were the main weak points of the studied hospitals. This finding is consistent with Karimian as well as Hasanpour et al. results [14, 19].

Eventually, according to the overall evaluation of all studied hospitals and based on the data presented in Table 2, three hospitals scored below 136, which is considered as a weak overall assessment. Eight hospitals scored less than 182 and more than 136, which indicates a moderate level in their overall assessment. Finally, only 4 hospitals scored above 183, which indicates their good preparedness to cope with unexpected accidents. This finding is also consistent with some studies but inconsistent with some others [8, 10, 14, 20, 21, 24]. The reason for this discrepancies is that this study evaluated all hospitals in the province of Ardabil, but most of the mentioned studies evaluated only a few hospitals.

5. Conclusion

In this study, the preparedness of Ardabil hospitals in disaster response was assessed using a national and standardized tool. The obtained results indicated that the preparedness level of the hospitals in Ardebil in response to unexpected events is moderate. Considering these findings, the high odds of incidents in this province, and the vital

role of hospitals in controlling and managing accidents, it seems necessary to take measures like organizing a plan for disaster preparedness, holding regular training courses for crisis management for employees, hiring specialized forces, and other similar actions.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

This article was result of a research project approved by Ardabil University of Medical Sciences and Health Services (Ethical Code: IR.ARUMS.REC.1395.130).

Funding

This article was approved by Ardabil University of Medical Sciences and Health Services.

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed in preparing this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgments

The authors thank all the officials of the Hospitals in Ardebil Province who contributed to the implementation of this project.

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