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Designing of Disaster Risk Management Accreditation Standards in Iranians Hospitals

M. Abbasabadi², H. Khankeh¹, A. M. Mosadegh Rad³

¹Quality Improvement Department, Vice- Chancellor for Treatment, Tehran University of medical sciences, Tehran, Iran

²Research Center of Health in Disasters & Emergencies, university of social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences,

³Management and Economics School of Public Health, Tehran university of medical sciences, Tehran, Iran

Objectives: Hospital Accreditation is an effective tool for improving the quality of health care services that is currently used to evaluate medical centers in the country. According to the country's climate conditions and the need for hospitals to prepare for disasters, studies have shown that hospital readiness is low and inadequate attention is given to existing standards. Based on international assemblies' emphasis on promoting risk awareness and safety of hospitals, the need to revise these standards was emphasized, with approach on hospital risk management.

Methods: The method of the study was Mixed Method in several stages. The first phase of the comparative overview study was conducted on the most recent accreditation standards of the world's leading hospital for disasters, including national and international standards for the United States, Canada, Australia, Malaysia, India, Thailand, Egypt, Lebanon, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and the Denmark. The region countries and developed countries that have received the certificate of (ISQua) was selected. In the second phase, the semi-structured interview was conducted with 18 experts on the criteria for disaster preparedness hospitals and content analysis for the formulation of standards. The third step is to adopt the views of the interviewees to international standards and finalize the national accreditation standards. The last Stage Pilot Standardization Surveillance in 21 hospitals of different countries.

Results: There was a huge difference in the quality and quantity of accident and disaster management standards in different countries. The national accreditation standards of the United States with the highest number of standards and coverage of all aspects of the disaster management cycle have achieved the highest rank. Australian and Canadian standards ranked second and third, respectively. 29 Standards and 194 Measurable Element Was Extracted from selected countries. The results of interviews with experts from this category indicated that ready-made hospitals' indicators include appropriate managerial structure, risk assessment, program development, manuals, training and staff training. With a risk management approach, 38 standards and sub-standards have designed. Polling results from hospitals showed that the overall satisfaction rate of disaster standards was 91%.

Conclusion: Considering international emphasis and changing the approach of disaster management (response) to disaster risk management (prevention and mitigation), national standards should focus on prevention of Disasters and hospital preparedness against disasters. Be Applying these policies to hospital standards will be an effective step to increase the perception of risk for top hospital managers.

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