

Emergency and disaster preparedness for chronically ill patients: a review of recommendations

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Abstract: Recent disasters, especially those in developed countries, have highlighted the importance of disaster preparedness measures for chronic diseases. A number of surviving patients experienced the exacerbation of a chronic illness, such as hypertension, diabetes, cancer, and chronic respiratory diseases, due to disaster-related stress, interruption of care, or both; for some patients, these exacerbations resulted in death. Here, we review reports from recent disasters in developed countries and summarize the recommendations for disaster preparedness of chronically ill patients. A considerable number of recommendations based on the lessons learned from recent disasters have been developed, and they provide practical and essential steps to prevent treatment interruption during and after a disaster. To improve preparedness efforts, we suggest that health care providers should be aware of the following three suggestions: 1) recommendations should be evidence-based; 2) recommendations should contain consistent messages; and 3) recommendations should be feasible.

Keywords: disaster, chronic illness, preparedness

Introduction

Recent disasters, especially those in developed countries, have highlighted the importance of preparedness measures for chronic diseases.¹⁻³ After Hurricane Katrina, 58% of the visits to emergency treatment facilities in New Orleans were due to illness, and 24% of these visits were related to chronic diseases and their associated conditions.³ Furthermore, more than 70% of the Hurricane Katrina survivors had at least one chronic condition.⁴ In the affected area of the Great East Japan Earthquake (GEJE), a number of survivors experienced exacerbation of and death from chronic illnesses, including hypertension, diabetes, cancers, and chronic respiratory diseases, because of the direct stress of the disaster, the interruption of care, or both.⁵⁻¹⁰ In this context, disaster medicine and preparedness should be based on a more comprehensive approach rather than on the traditional, injury-oriented approach.²

Because of the rapidly aging population and progress in medical care, the number of patients with chronic diseases is increasing; therefore, health care providers need to prepare for future disasters to ensure the continuity of care for these patients.¹¹⁻¹³ Because of this, health care providers and related organizations have developed guidelines for the preparedness and treatment of chronically ill patients.¹³⁻¹⁶ Here, we review evidence from recent disasters and summarize the recommendations for the disaster preparedness of and the treatment of chronically ill patients.

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Methods

Because the management of patients with chronic diseases may differ on the basis of general health and the financial status of the affected country, we focused only on reports and guidelines from developed countries. The search was conducted in PubMed for academic articles by using the medical subject headings “disasters” and “chronic diseases” as the search terms. We limited the search to those published from January 1, 2001–June 30, 2014 to collect findings with similar background characteristics, including population aging, treatment standards, and social infrastructure, that can influence the impact of disaster on chronic illnesses. From the resulting 186 articles, we selected those articles that were written in English or Japanese and that reported on natural disasters and terrorism events in developed countries. We also reviewed the reference lists of the selected articles, regardless of the publication year. In addition, we searched Google with the following search terms: 1) “disaster*”; 2) “chronic”, “disease*”; and 3) “guidelines” (*indicates wildcard). We limited the search to English pages and to those updated between January 2001 and June 2014. We obtained 252 pages, including portal sites, academic articles, newsletters, newspaper articles, guidelines, reports, presentation files, and proceedings. From these, we retrieved the relevant guidelines published by governmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and academic societies.

Although the term “chronic illness” includes various types of conditions, we tried to provide the overview of the recommendations rather than to comprehensively cover all of the recommendations for every disease. Hence, our primary focus was placed on major illnesses, including four non-communicable diseases that the World Health Organization has listed – namely, cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes,¹⁷ as well as chronic kidney diseases requiring special preparedness for dialysis. Thus, we included all of the articles that described either chronic illnesses in general or at least one of the previously mentioned five illnesses, whereas we excluded the articles that provided disease-specific details of other illnesses or chronic conditions.

One of the authors, Jun Tomio, searched and reviewed the articles, and both of the authors (Jun Tomio and Hajime Sato) summarized the findings. The recommendations were summarized specifically for each major illness and for each type of stakeholder. They also included additional findings applicable to chronic illnesses in general.

Results

Documented issues for patients with chronic diseases

For chronically ill patients, interruptions in medication regimens and needed medical technologies can exacerbate underlying conditions and increase the risk of morbidity or mortality.² A study of Hurricane Katrina showed that the evacuees with chronic diseases who required medications were nearly twice as likely to present with acute symptoms on arrival to shelters; of those evacuees, individuals with comorbidities were also three times more likely to be acutely ill on arrival than those with no other conditions.¹⁸ Interruption of routine treatments and subsequent exacerbations of blood pressure, blood glucose control, or both were also common among the survivors of GEJE.^{5,8,19–22}

In addition to the interruption of treatment, conditions such as stress, the lack of food or water, extreme temperatures, and exposure to infection can contribute to the rapid worsening of a chronic illness that was well controlled before the event.² In some studies, individuals with chronic conditions are more likely than those without chronic conditions to exhibit negative psychological consequences of disasters,²³ although there are conflicting findings regarding this effect.²⁴

Recommendations for chronically ill patients

Recommendations and guidelines have been provided by researchers, academic societies, and various organizations for disaster preparedness not only for chronically ill patients, but also for health care providers and policymakers who are involved in patient treatment.^{13–16} We summarized the disease-specific recommendations for patients and for health care providers and policymakers (Table 1). In addition, we also provided a summary of general recommendations that can be commonly applicable to different types of diseases.

Disease-specific recommendations

Cancer

Cancer is one of the leading causes of death in developed countries, and administration of oncology care has shifted primarily from hospitals to outpatient departments.²⁵ Therefore, an increasing number of cancer patients are either in communities in the affected areas of disasters or in shelters in those areas. Although the direct effects of disasters on cancer patients have not been reported, cancer patients, especially those in active treatment, can have weakened immune systems and may be at higher risk for infections, bleeding,

Table 1 Summary of disaster preparedness recommendations for major chronic illnesses

Stakeholder	Cancer	Cardiovascular diseases	Diabetes	Chronic respiratory diseases	Chronic kidney diseases
Patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk with health care provider about what to do and how to communicate in disaster situation • Make a plan with family, friends, and neighbors • Know exact diagnosis, cancer stage, medications • Ensure health care provider's contact information • Carry insurance card • Prepare emergency kit • Keep logs of medication • Avoid clean-up in the disaster area if patients have received systemic therapy • Consider stopping anticancer therapy if patients have lost access to cancer specialists • Leave the disaster area if patients are receiving intravenous systemic therapy • Drink plenty of fluids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that blood pressure medications are available during a disaster • Use medications that were prescribed prior to the disaster • Restrict salt intake • Keep adequate behavioral circadian rhythm with high-quality sleep 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain self-management skills and stress management • Be up-to-date with all immunizations, including tetanus • Keep waterproof and insulated disaster kit ready; keep extra insulin and injection kits in multiple places • Learn the carbohydrate counting approach • Evacuate early 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep medications at hand • Be educated about their disease and treatment • Arrange for spare oxygen cylinders in case of electricity blackouts • Make a plan for evacuation to a health care facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a preparedness plan for emergency situations that include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How to react during disasters when on dialysis ○ What to do if dialysis is postponed ○ Where to go if the hemodialysis unit is destroyed • Verify the location, capacity, and willingness to manage the extra patient load of a potential back-up dialysis center • For peritoneal dialysis patients, ensure a place to change bags and an uninterrupted supply of peritoneal dialysis fluids
Health care providers and policymakers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education • Educate patients regarding the names of their diseases, the intent of treatment (curative or palliative), the treatment regimen, previous surgery, pathology reports, and health insurance information • Communication • Provide a list of frequently asked questions and available hospitals • Information • Utilize surveillance system to estimate the number of cases • Coordination • Create partnerships to provide comprehensive cancer control throughout a wider area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient management • Control blood pressure level (systolic blood pressure <140 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure <90 mmHg) • Monitor blood pressure and reconsider the dose of antihypertensive medication every 2 weeks • Use a long-acting calcium channel blocker for patients with newly developed hypertension or whose drug history has been lost • Consider using melatonin or mild sedatives for patients with disaster-related hypertension experiencing sleep disturbance or disrupted circadian rhythm • Coordination • Develop Web-based patient monitoring system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education • Include diabetes educators on primary care teams to help with insulin adjustment and general diabetes education • (Critical step) disseminate information on how diabetes patients could obtain insulin injections • Patient management • Try to prevent acute complications, rather than to aggressively control blood glucose levels • For type 2 diabetes using insulin, provide individualized care, including mental health care • For type 2 diabetes using oral hypoglycemic drugs, continue typical treatment regimens • Provide individualized recommendations if the patients have difficulties with access to medication and/or food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient management • Use simple patient assessment tools for efficient patient management through early detection and treatment of symptoms • Evacuate older patients from disaster areas quickly • Information • Develop emergency operation measures, including a real-time patient locating system • Develop a storage system that contains regional prescription and personal medication data • Coordination • Make a community-based plan for patients receiving home oxygen therapy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient management • Consider changing the routine treatment schedule for management of surge capacity • Coordination • Prepare management plan for surge capacity • Transfer dialysis patients within or outside the disaster area

fatigue, and injury.¹⁵ In addition, disrupted treatment can affect treatment outcomes.²⁶ According to a survey of cancer patients who were undergoing chemotherapy after the GEJE in 2011, 62% of the patients experienced interruptions in treatment, and only 40% could complete their regimens per the original treatment plan.²⁵

Recommendations for patients

The National Cancer Institute provides seven tips for cancer patients to prepare themselves for disasters:¹⁵ 1) patients should talk with their health care providers about what to do and how they will stay in contact in the event of a disaster; 2) patients should make a plan with their family, friends, and neighbors; 3) each patient should know his or her exact diagnosis, cancer stage, medications, and treatment cycle; 4) if a patient is on a clinical trial, that patient should know its details; 5) each patient should make sure to have his or her health care provider's contact information available, even in emergencies; 6) if patients have insurance, they should make sure to carry their insurance cards; and 7) each patient should make a kit with the items that he or she may need.¹⁵ Although the tips are written for cancer patients, they are comprehensive and generally in line with the recommendations for other chronic conditions.

In addition, after their experience with the recent earthquake in Japan, Imamura and Ueno summarized the following recommendations for cancer patients during disasters:²⁷

1) patients should keep logs of their medications, including names and doses; 2) if patients have received systemic therapy that could possibly impair their immune systems, they should avoid clean-up in the disaster area; 3) if patients are taking anticancer therapy, they may want to stop taking these drugs if they have lost access to cancer specialists; 4) if patients are receiving intravenous systemic therapy, they should leave the disaster area; 5) patients should drink plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration; and 6) patients should prevent thrombosis.

Recommendations for health care providers and policymakers

Because cancer treatments are often complex, individualized, and multidisciplinary, health care providers should make a special effort to educate each patient regarding the name of his or her disease, the intent of his or her treatment (curative or palliative), his or her treatment regimen, his or her previous surgery, his or her pathology reports, and his or her health insurance information.^{26–30} Education regarding disaster preparedness specifically can be accomplished by

providing a list of frequently asked questions and available hospitals.²⁷

An important preparedness activity is creating partnerships to provide comprehensive cancer control throughout a wider area.³⁰ After Hurricane Katrina, Louisiana's Comprehensive Cancer Control Program remained functional because of a decentralized management structure and strong partnerships.³⁰ Hurricane Katrina directly affected only one of the nine regions in Louisiana, and regional coalitions continued local comprehensive cancer control activities in the unaffected eight regions; this process resulted in minimal disruption to comprehensive cancer control activities in most of the state.³⁰ The utilization of a surveillance system to estimate the number of cases in the affected area can also be effective because cancer registries are common in developed countries.³¹

Cardiovascular diseases

Cardiovascular diseases, including hypertension and heart disease, are the most prevalent chronic diseases in the majority of the world.¹⁷ As a result, the effects of disasters have been well documented.^{16,32–35} These effects include increases in fatal and nonfatal cardiovascular events. Also included is the exacerbation of problems with blood pressure control;^{16,32–36} increases in systolic blood pressure of 5–25 mmHg have been reported.¹⁶ Disasters can trigger cardiovascular events predominantly through sympathetic nervous system activation and potentiation of acute risk factors, including disaster-related hypertension, increased heart rate, endothelial cell dysfunction, increased blood viscosity, and platelet and hemostatic activation.

In most patients, the increases in clinic- and self-measured blood pressure are transient, and blood pressure levels return to the predisaster baseline levels within 4 weeks.¹⁶ However, disaster-related increases in blood pressure are greater and sustained longer (several months) in those with salt sensitivity, like the elderly and patients with chronic kidney disease, obesity, or metabolic syndrome.¹⁶ Disrupted lifestyle rhythms and patterns, sleep difficulties, and disruption of normal dietary habits can also exacerbate blood pressure control, leading to unfavorable outcomes.⁸

Recommendations for patients

Patients with hypertension, in particular, should plan to have blood pressure medications available for a disaster and to use those that were prescribed prior to the disaster.⁸ Strict salt restriction and maintenance of adequate

behavioral circadian rhythms with high-quality sleep are also recommended.¹⁶

Recommendations for health care providers and policymakers

It is recommended that blood pressure levels should be monitored and that the dose of antihypertensive medication should be reconsidered every 2 weeks during the disaster situation.^{8,16} Health care providers should be aware that persistent and intense antihypertensive treatment for subjects with high blood pressure at the time of a disaster could result in excessive blood pressure reduction because blood pressure could decrease at some point after the disaster.¹⁶ There are currently no data regarding target blood pressure levels for disaster-related hypertension, but a tentative recommendation indicates a systolic blood pressure <140 mmHg and a diastolic blood pressure <90 mmHg.¹⁶

Regarding the use of antihypertensive agents, a long-acting calcium channel blocker is recommended, particularly for victims with newly developed disaster-related hypertension or whose drug history has been lost. This class of antihypertensive agent is effective and safe for all patients and has no major side effects.⁸ Depending on body fluid volume, the effectiveness of angiotensin receptor blockers markedly varies in lowering blood pressure, whereas renin-angiotensin system inhibitors carry the risk of even greater variability in lowering blood pressure.⁸ In patients with persistently elevated blood pressure with renin-angiotensin system inhibitors, these drugs should be used in conjunction with a small dose of an appropriate diuretic.⁸ Evening administration of melatonin, a melatonin receptor agonist, or a mild sedative may be effective to lower blood pressure in patients with drug-resistant disaster-related hypertension who are experiencing sleep disturbances or disrupted circadian rhythms.¹⁶

In addition to traditional monitoring approaches, a patient monitoring system that uses Web-based technology was developed recently.^{37,38} The Disaster Cardiovascular Prevention score was developed as an assessment and prevention score system for disaster-related cardiovascular events to enable individualized care.^{8,37,39} After the GEJE, this scoring system was introduced as a network approach with an Internet-based blood pressure monitoring system in some areas, and anecdotal evidence indicates that it was effective.⁸ A remote monitoring system that uses implantable devices for patients with congestive heart failure was also found to effectively improve the detection time and therapy for patients in devastated areas with heart failure.³⁸

Diabetes

The abrupt change in dietary intake or composition, a lack of diabetes medication, and emotional stress, such as stress-related somatic symptoms, sleep disturbances or anxiety, and social dysfunction, can lead to significant disruption in glycemic control in patients with diabetes; therefore, patients might be put at risk of both severe hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia.^{14,40} In addition to poorer glycemic control, increases in cardiovascular risk from elevated blood pressure have been reported in past disasters.^{20,41} Among Hurricane Katrina victims, the rate of recovery to predisaster levels of clinical and biochemical parameters related to diabetes and its comorbidities varied.⁴² Therefore, the management of patients with diabetes during and after a disaster should aim to prevent acute complications of diabetes, such as hyperosmolar states, severe hypoglycemia, and cardiovascular events, rather than to aggressively control blood glucose levels.^{14,41} In this regard, primary care disaster relief teams should include diabetes educators to help with insulin adjustment and general diabetes education.¹⁴

Recommendations for patients

By using the lessons learned from Hurricane Katrina, the American Diabetes Association (ADA) developed a comprehensive preparedness statement for health care providers as well as diabetes patients¹⁴ that included four points for diabetes patients: 1) patients should obtain good diabetes education that emphasizes self-management skills and stress management; 2) patients should be up-to-date with all immunizations, including tetanus; 3) patients should keep a waterproof and insulated disaster kit ready with a list of items to pack during an evacuation, such as glucose testing strips, medications, glucose tabs, a list of contacts for national organizations such as ADA (either their help lines or their internet addresses), photocopies of relevant medical information (particularly recent lab tests and procedures, if available), and up-to-date information regarding formulation and dosing for all oral medications and insulin; and 4) patients should evacuate early, if possible, and take with them the items that were previously listed.¹⁴ In addition to these general recommendations, the United States Food and Drug Administration provides some useful technical information regarding insulin storage and changing insulin products; this resource should be referenced when the patients or health care provider have difficulties using insulin in emergency situations.⁴³

Recommendations for health care providers and policymakers

Although the ADA statement encourages the teaching of self-management skills,¹⁴ Kishimoto and Noda⁶ emphasized the importance of educating patients as well as local medical staff who do not specialize in diabetes, as it is not easy for patients to adjust their medications without assistance.

For the management of patients with diabetes during and after a disaster, Kishimoto and Noda^{6,19} provided practical recommendations for different types of diabetes from their experience during the GEJE. As insulin injections are indispensable for the survival of patients with type 1 diabetes and some patients with type 2 or other types of diabetes, dissemination of information about how such patients could obtain insulin injections is critical.⁶ The discontinuation of insulin injections can lead to serious consequences in patients with type 1 diabetes; therefore, such patients should keep extra insulin and injection kits in multiple places, such as at home, at the office, and at school, in preparation for a sudden-onset disaster.⁶ For patients with type 2 diabetes who are using insulin, the pathophysiological conditions of the patients can be diverse and require individualized care, including mental health care.⁶

With oral hypoglycemic agent therapy for type 2 diabetes, the typical treatment regimens should be continued.⁶ However, individualized recommendations should be provided if the patients do not have access to their medications or are no longer able to consume a fixed amount of food.⁶ The discontinuation of glucosidase inhibitors, biguanides, and thiazolidinediones has a relatively low risk of rapid deterioration in diabetic control. However, interruption in sulfonylureas or glinides can cause a hypoglycemic attack if enough food is not consumed; therefore, the dosage should be adjusted accordingly.⁶ Incretin-related drugs, such as dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors, glucagon-like peptide-1 analogs, and glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists, are associated with a low risk of hypoglycemia when they are used as a monotherapy, and a patient can take his or her usual dose as long as he or she has a meal.⁶

In addition to medical management, an appropriate diet is also important,⁴⁴ and some experts recommend that patients with type 1 diabetes should learn the carbohydrate counting approach to become aware of the importance of the carbohydrate-to-insulin ratio.⁴⁵

Chronic respiratory diseases

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is among the most common chronic respiratory diseases, especially

in the elderly.⁴⁶ Several reports have documented exacerbations in COPD symptoms after disasters; this pattern is presumably caused by interruptions in medication schedules and by infections related to poor hygiene and to overcrowding in shelters.^{7,9,46,47} According to a report from a regional core hospital in the affected area of the GEJE, a significant number of COPD patients who had been receiving long-term oxygen therapy at home presented at the hospital after power failure or equipment damage caused the loss of their stable oxygen supplies.⁷ Although none of the patients presented with exacerbated symptoms, an increase in hospital admissions continued for up to 5 weeks after the disaster because of COPD exacerbations.⁷

Patients with asthma, another common chronic respiratory illness, can also experience deterioration in their condition after disasters;^{9,48,49} this deterioration can be minimized or prevented if patients are appropriately treated with inhaled corticosteroids.⁵⁰ Adequate treatment and education can play an important role in the prevention of asthma exacerbation after severe disasters such as earthquakes.⁵⁰

Recommendations for patients

Because long periods in shelters (>3 weeks) can result in deterioration in activities of daily living status and hospitalization for respiratory diseases, some experts recommend that older patients should be evacuated from disaster areas as quickly as possible.⁴⁶ Patients with chronic respiratory diseases should keep their medications at hand and be educated about their diseases and treatments.^{46,50} For patients undergoing oxygen therapy, it is recommended that they arrange for spare oxygen cylinders in case of electricity blackouts and that they plan for evacuation to a health care facility.⁵¹

Recommendations for health care providers and policymakers

In Japan, after the Great Hanshin Earthquake of 1995, medical personnel and home oxygen service providers established emergency operation measures for a disaster,⁵¹ including a real-time patient locating system that was developed by oxygen service providers and was effective during emergency evacuations in the aftermath of the GEJE.⁹ Community-based plans for patients receiving home oxygen therapy are also required.⁵¹

A stable supply of essential drugs, in addition to a psychological support system, can also be important to maintain disease control during disaster conditions⁵⁰ by

preventing treatment interruptions. This necessitates a storage system that contains regional prescription and personal medication data.

In most hospitals, it is difficult to conduct routine patient examinations because of infrastructure damage and a lack of staff; therefore, simple assessment tools, such as the Asthma Control Test, can contribute to efficient patient management through early detection of and treatment of symptoms.⁴⁷

Chronic kidney diseases

Patients with chronic kidney disease, especially those with end-stage renal disease and those that depend on routine dialysis, are highly vulnerable in disaster situations. Patients with chronic kidney disease are reportedly more likely to experience elevated blood pressure and to be at a higher risk for cardiovascular diseases, presumably because disaster-related stress activates the sympathetic nervous system.^{10,22}

Recommendations for patients

Because effective treatment depends on a number of factors, it is strongly recommended that patients make preparedness plans for emergency situations⁵² that include the following considerations: 1) how to react during disasters when on dialysis; 2) what to do if dialysis is postponed; and 3) where to go if the hemodialysis unit is destroyed.^{53,54} When a potential back-up dialysis center is identified, patients should verify the location, capacity, and willingness to manage the extra patient load.⁵⁴ In contrast to hemodialysis patients, peritoneal dialysis patients are less likely to experience issues in the continuity of treatment, but they should ensure a place to change bags and an uninterrupted supply of peritoneal dialysis fluids.⁵⁵

Recommendations for health care providers and policymakers

The treatment and management of end-stage renal disease are highly dependent upon infrastructure and resources, such as water distribution systems, ground deliveries, access, light, heat, water delivery systems, transportation infrastructure, and the existence and function of dialysis centers with adequate supplies. Therefore, one of the primary roles of health care providers is the restoration of dialysis facilities and the transfer of dialysis patients within or outside the disaster area.⁵⁶ The dialysis facilities should also be available for patients with injuries relating to being crushed under a heavy load, especially after a strong earthquake. Effective coordination of patient distribution and resource allocations by relevant organizations is essential.^{52,55} A management

plan for surge capacity is also important. In the aftermath of the GEJE, a facility was forced to provide shorter periods of hemodialysis (by 0.5–1 hour) for 1 month because of a shortage of resources, and no adverse effects were detected for the patients.⁵⁷ This type of change in routine treatment can be a possible solution for the management of surge capacity after a disaster.

General recommendations

In addition to the disease-specific recommendations, previous researches provided common considerations for health care providers and policymakers to achieve continuity of care during a disaster. We summarized the findings according to the five topics provided by Arrieta et al:¹³ 1) advance prescriptions; 2) patient knowledge of medications; 3) medical records; 4) medication and medical supplies; and 5) coordination of aid. Although these items do not cover all of the key issues in the care of chronic disease patients during disasters, most of the existing recommendations can be categorized into these five subgroups.

Advance prescriptions

Previous incidents have demonstrated that postdisaster continuity of care, especially continuation of daily medication for persons with chronic illnesses, is vital.¹² Therefore, in the event of an imminent storm, health care providers or policymakers should relax public and private insurance stipulations on the periodicity of medication refills.¹³ Although health insurance systems vary among countries, a flexible prescription policy was implemented for the affected people in Japan after the earthquake in 2011 and was found to be effective.⁵⁰ It is also important for patients to reserve their essential medications, especially in case of sudden-onset disasters. Some guidelines provide suggested amounts of medication. However, the recommended amounts are inconsistent;⁵⁸ they vary from doses for 3 days⁵⁹ to doses for 1 month,¹² and they depend on the medication type and volume, as well as on whether the prescription regulations are controlled at the country or state level.⁵⁸ However, it is probably safe to have a supply for 1–2 weeks after a large-scale disaster that severely affects the health care access and supply chain, such as Hurricane Katrina and the GEJE did.^{19,60,61} To be prepared for sudden-onset disasters like earthquakes and flash floods, it is also recommended to keep essential medications on hand at all times rather than to store them at home.^{19,62,63} In addition, it may be useful to keep supplies of medications in different places.¹⁹

Patient knowledge of medications

Written summaries of health and medication information should be provided to patients in paper or electronic format, and each patient should be educated regarding his or her diagnosis and specific treatment regimens.¹³ However, health care providers must take extra care when providing messages to vulnerable patients, including those with severe conditions and those with insufficient preparedness, as they require more intensive and individualized advice.^{19,27,58} Furthermore, to ensure that patients receive emergency preparedness knowledge for their chronic conditions as standard of care, it is necessary to mobilize educational materials to health care providers, including physicians and pharmacists.⁵⁸

Medical records

Ensuring that health care personnel have access to prior medical records is important for continuing prior treatment regimens;⁴ therefore, the capacity to allow remote access of electronic medical records in community health centers needs to be established across institutional boundaries.¹³ Electronic personal health records managed by the patients, rather than by the health care provider, may also be a good option.⁶⁴ If the medical records are not available because of severe infrastructure damage, as seen in the aftermath of the GEJE, health insurance claims data that contain diagnosis and prescription information can be alternatively used because they are usually stored in a remote place, although the volume and contents are limited.⁶⁵

Medication and medical supplies

To achieve the effective and efficient distribution of medications and medical supplies, a centralized structure for the coordination of receipt and distribution of health care resources is recommended.¹³ However, at the same time, a decentralized structure is preferable to facilitate patient access to distribution sites.¹³ Establishing a network or partnership among health care institutions, pharmaceutical companies, and community-based aid organizations before the event can be effective to determine the required critical supplies and streamline postdisaster distribution.^{13,58}

Coordination of aid

Policymakers should support a structure that facilitates the coordination of external aid with indigenous institutions to promote the long-term effects on the health of the community.¹³ Ko et al⁵⁸ suggested that partnerships should be established between preparedness organizations and

chronic disease organizations, such as advocacy groups and providers, to address the needs of these populations for improved community resiliency and recovery. The National Standards for State and Local Planning provided by the Centers for Disease Control in the US also encourage these types of partnerships when building public health preparedness capabilities.^{58,66}

In addition to these five issues, Mokdad et al² suggested a preparedness approach based on an epidemiological needs assessment that utilizes the public health surveillance system. Such a surveillance tool should have at least three components: 1) the ability to establish a baseline of the size, the functional status, and the needs of the vulnerable populations in areas susceptible to predictable disasters; 2) the ability to assess the needs and levels of actual response during the disasters; and 3) the ability to monitor the long-term effects of the emergency. The Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System in the US can provide useful baseline information about the numbers of people with chronic diseases and the treatment that they receive; this information can support health care providers to assess the needs of people with chronic diseases after disasters and while planning relief efforts.¹ A surveillance system supported by the geographical information system can be more informative and can achieve efficient and timely relief activity.⁶⁷ Monitoring pharmaceutical use among evacuees can be combined with traditional disease surveillance to help determine public health priorities after disasters.⁶⁸

Discussion

A considerable number of recommendations for the disaster preparedness of chronically ill patients have been developed on the basis of the lessons learned from recent disasters. Each recommendation emphasizes the practical and essential message of preventing an interruption in treatment during and after a disaster. However, we would like to introduce three suggestions for the future improvement of disaster preparedness.

First, the recommendations need to be more evidence-based. Although some of the recommendations are based on epidemiological findings from past disasters, a large number are based on anecdotal evidence or expert opinions. Moreover, most of the recommendations have not been validated scientifically. It is, of course, very difficult or almost impossible to test the effects of disaster preparedness by using a sound epidemiological study design because of the unpredictable and sudden-onset nature of disasters, and some experts have suggested that the availability of recommendations should

help organize the advance planning and the promotion of correct therapeutic approaches, even if the recommendations lack an evidence base.⁵⁴ However, such recommendations should be validated by the best available methods and revised or updated accordingly. Events that happen more periodically, such as hurricanes and typhoons, could be viewed as opportunities for validation.

Second, the information provided in the recommendations should be made consistent, at least at the regional level, through a collaboration of relevant organizations including those for patient representatives. Inconsistent messages, such as the recommended extra medication doses and the timing of insulin injections, may cause some confusion for patients and health care providers.

Third, the recommendations should be feasible for the patients. Some recommendations, such as keeping extra medication doses, understanding the details of diagnosis and treatment, and seeking care outside the affected area, are theoretically effective, but may not be feasible for all patients. Chronically ill patients are generally vulnerable and more likely to be of lower socioeconomic status. Therefore, some recommendations may not be achievable for a specific subgroup of the patients. Disparities in preparedness status have been found in a variety of situations, presumably because of patient characteristics, including educational level, financial status, the presence of caregivers, and the awareness of disaster risk.^{61,69–74} Thus, effective and culturally relevant communications regarding health risks with disasters are crucial to improving preparedness levels, especially among these vulnerable populations.^{58,70} To provide more feasible preparedness recommendations, a balanced combination of patient and health care provider preparedness is required in the presence of collaboration efforts by governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

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