

Medicine			
Bachelor	TR-NQF-HE: Level 7	QF-EHEA: Second Cycle	EQF-LLL: Level 7

## Course Introduction and Application Information

Course Code:	UNI359		
Course Name:	Disaster and Emergency Management		
Semester:	Spring Fall		
Course Credits:	<div>ECTS</div> <div>5</div>		
Language of instruction:	English		
Course Condition:			
Does the Course Require Work Experience?:	No		
Type of course:	University Elective		
Course Level:	<div>Bachelor</div> <div>TR-NQF-HE:7. Master`s Degree</div> <div>QF-EHEA:Second Cycle</div> <div>EQF-LLL:7. Master`s Degree</div>		
Mode of Delivery:	E-Learning		
Course Coordinator:	Prof. Dr. OYA ÇAKIN		
Course Lecturer(s):	Prof. Dr. Oya Çakin		
Course Assistants:			

## Course Objective and Content

Course Objectives:	<p>Disaster and emergency management is a kind of multi-disciplinary subject which includes engineering, social and health sciences and has great importance in Turkey where natural disasters, earthquakes in particular, are the major threats.</p> <p>That's why, it is aimed to teach the phases of disaster managements, concepts of emergency and risk managements, the responsibility and jurisdictions of the stakeholders, legislations for the</p>
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	disaster managements, implications of risk, hazard and SWOT analysis to the students of all disciplines.
Course Content:	<p>What are the Disasters? How can they classified? What are their properties? Vision, Mission and Principles of Integrated Disaster Management. Phases of Disaster Management – Introduction to Preparedness, Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases, Risk and Emergency Management Concepts, their advantages and disadvantages. Preparedness Phase – Rapid Response and Early Warning Systems, Disaster Scenarios, Emergency Action Plans. Response Phase – Search and Rescue, First Aid, Fire Safety, Security Systems. Incident Command System. Recovery Phase – Temporary Residences, Housing, Repairment or replacement of roads, public buildings and bridges, Implementation of Mitigation Measures. Mitigation Phase – Economical Aspects of Disasters, Risk Transfer Systems: Disaster Funds and Insurance, DASK as an example. SWOT /Risk Analysis – Information, Methods and Examples.</p> <p>Stakeholders in Disaster Management Systems (Central and Local Governments, Private Sector, NGOs and Citizens) – Their responsibilities and duties. Legislation of Disaster Management System in Turkey, evaluation of the situation after 1999 and 2023 Earthquakes. Evaluation, Comparison and Examples of Disaster Management Systems from different Countries over the World and Turkey.</p>

## Learning Outcomes

The students who have succeeded in this course;

- 1) Knows the phases of Disaster Management System, Emergency and Risk Management concepts,
- 2) Recognizes Stakeholders in disaster management system, their jurisdiction and responsibilities,
- 3) Learns risk transfer methods
- 4) Knows Legislation of disaster management system in Turkey,
- 5) Understands the Incident Command System and its applications.
- 6) Defines Risk, hazard and SWOT Analysis and applications.

## Course Flow Plan

Week	Subject	Related Preparation
1)	What are the Disasters? How can they classified? What are their properties?	www. preventionweb.net www.emdat.be
2)	Vision, Mission and Principles of Integrated Disaster Management	FEMA, Principles of Emergency Management, September 11, 2007.
3)	Phases of Disaster Management – Introduction to Preparedness,	-Fundamentals of Emergency Management, Independent Study, May 25, 2011, FEMA -Introduction to Disaster Management , Virtual University for Small States of the Commonwealth (VUSSC), Disaster Management, Version 1.0 -Nilgün Okay, Online Natural Disaster Risk Management

	Response, Recovery and Mitigation Phases, Risk and Emergency Management Concepts, their advantages and disadvantages.	Program, World Bank Institute.
4)	Mitigation Phase – Economical Aspects of Disasters, Risk Transfer Systems: Disaster Funds and Insurance, DASK as an example.	-Fundamentals of Emergency Management, Independent Study, May 25, 2011, FEMA -Introduction to Disaster Management , Virtual University for Small States of the Commonwealth (VUSSC), Disaster Management, Version 1.0 -F. Bendimerad and Louise Comfort, Reducing Vulnerability and Improving Sustainability of the World's Megacities, The EMI Experience, A Presentation to the US Agency for International Development, Washington DC, 5 December 2002 -www.gndr.org- 2018 Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction.
5)	Preparedness Phase – Rapid Response and Early Warning Systems, Disaster Scenarios, Emergency Action Plans	-Fundamentals of Emergency Management, Independent Study, May 25, 2011, FEMA -ABC Temel Afet Bilinci, Boğaziçi Üniversitesi, Kandilli Rasathanesi ve Deprem Araştırma Enstitüsü, Afete Hazırlık Eğitim Birimi, www.aheb.org
6)	Response Phase – Search and Rescue, First Aid, Sire Safety, Security Systems	-Fundamentals of Emergency Management, Independent Study, May 25, 2011, FEMA -M. Kadioğlu, Afet Yönetimi, Beklenilmeyeni Beklemek, En Kötüsünü Yönetmek, T.C. Marmara Belediyeler Birliği Yayını, 2011. - Community Volunteers Training Program, Boğaziçi University, Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute, Disaster Preparedness Education Unit, www.aheb.org
7)	Incident Command System and its applications.	-Community Volunteers Training Program, Boğaziçi University, Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute, Disaster Preparedness Education Unit, www.aheb.org
8)	Midterm Exam	7 weeks lecture material
9)	Recovery Phase – Temporary Residences, Housing, Repairment or replacement of roads,public buildings and bridges, Implementation of Mitigation Measures.	-Fundamentals of Emergency Management, Independent Study, May 25, 2011, FEMA -M. Kadioğlu, Afet Yönetimi, Beklenilmeyeni Beklemek, En Kötüsünü Yönetmek, T.C. Marmara Belediyeler Birliği Yayını, 2011.
10)	Disasters and Development Gender	www.preventionweb.net

	Mainstraeming in Disaster Management United Nations Hyogo and Sendai Framework for Action.	
11)	SWOT /Risk Analysis – Information, Methods and Examples	
12)	Legislation of Disaster Management System in Turkey, Stakeholders in DM (Central and Local Governments, Private Sector, NGOs and individuals), Evaluation of the situation after 1999 and 2023 Earthquakes.	<a href="http://www.afad.gov.tr">www.afad.gov.tr</a> <a href="http://www.akom.ibb.istanbul">www.akom.ibb.istanbul</a>
13)	Evaluation, Comparison and Examples of Disaster Management Systems from different Countries over the World and Turkey	<a href="http://www.bousai.go.jp">www.bousai.go.jp</a> <a href="http://www.fema.gov">www.fema.gov</a>
14)	Evaluation and Discussion on the concepts and gains of the lecture	

## Sources

Course Notes / Textbooks:	• Derste sunulan slaytlar / Presentations of lecture
References:	<p>-FEMA Independent Study, “Principles of Emergency Management”, February 2006.</p> <p>-“Natural Disaster Risk Management Program”, World Bank Institute, On-Line Course Material, 2004.</p> <p>-DEMETER, K., A. GÜNER and N. EKİN ERKAN, “The Role of Local Governments in Reducing the Risk of Disasters, The World Bank, USA, 2006.</p> <p>-“Perspectives in Disaster Management”, METU Disaster Management Implementation and Research Center, METU Press, Ankara, Turkey, 2009.</p> <p>-Prof. Dr. Mikdat Kadioğlu, “Afet Yönetimi; Beklenilmeyeni Beklemek En Kötüsünü Yönetmek; Marmara Belediyeler Birliği Yayını, İstanbul, 2011.</p>

## Course - Program Learning Outcome Relationship

Course Learning Outcomes	1	2	3	4	5	6
Program Outcomes						
1) When Istinye University Faculty of Medicine student is graduated who knows the historical development of medicine, medical practices, and the medical profession and their importance for society.						
2) knows the normal structure and function of the human body at the level of molecules, cells, tissues, organs and systems.						
3) is capable of systematically taking an accurate and effective social and medical history from their patients and make a comprehensive physical examination.						
4) knows the laboratory procedures related to diseases; In primary care, the necessary material (blood, urine, etc.) can be obtained from the patient with appropriate methods and can perform the necessary laboratory procedures for diagnosis and follow-up or request laboratory tests.						
5) can distinguish pathological changes in structure and functions during diseases from physiological changes and can Interpret the patient's history, physical examination, laboratory and imaging findings, and arrive at a pre-diagnosis and diagnosis of the patient's problem.						
6) knows, plans and applies primary care and emergency medical treatment practices, rehabilitation stages.						
7) can keep patient records accurately and efficiently, know the importance of confidentiality of patient information and records, and protects this privacy.						
8) knows the clinical decision-making process, evidence-based medicine practices and current approaches.						
9) knows and applies the basic principles of preventive health measures and the protection of individuals from diseases and improving health, and recognizes the individual and/or society at risk, undertakes the responsibility of the physician in public health problems such as epidemics and pandemics.						
10) knows the biopsychosocial approach, evaluates the causes of diseases by considering the individual and his / her environment.						
11) is capable of having effective oral and/or written communication with patients and their relatives, society and colleagues.						

12) knows the techniques, methods and rules of researching. It contributes to the creation, sharing, implementation and development of new professional knowledge and practices by using science and scientific method within the framework of ethical rules.	1	2	3	4	5	6
13) can collect health data, analyze them, present them in summary, and prepare forensic reports.						
14) knows the place of physicians as an educator, administrator and researcher in delivery of health care. It takes responsibility for the professional and personal development of own and colleagues in all interdisciplinary teams established to increase the health level of the society.						
15) knows employee health, environment and occupational safety issues and takes responsibility when necessary.						
16) knows health policies and is able to evaluate their effects in the field of application.						
17) keeps medical knowledge up-to-date within the framework of lifelong learning responsibility.						
18) applies own profession by knowing about ethical obligations and legal responsibilities, prioritizing human values and with self-sacrifice throughout own medical life.						

### Course - Learning Outcome Relationship

No Effect	1 Lowest	2 Average	3 Highest

	Program Outcomes	Level of Contribution
1)	When Istinye University Faculty of Medicine student is graduated who knows the historical development of medicine, medical practices, and the medical profession and their importance for society.	
2)	knows the normal structure and function of the human body at the level of molecules, cells, tissues, organs and systems.	
3)	is capable of systematically taking an accurate and effective social and medical history from their patients and make a comprehensive physical examination.	
4)	knows the laboratory procedures related to diseases; In primary care, the necessary material (blood, urine, etc.) can be obtained from the patient with appropriate methods and	

	can perform the necessary laboratory procedures for diagnosis and follow-up or request laboratory tests.	
5)	can distinguish pathological changes in structure and functions during diseases from physiological changes and can Interpret the patient's history, physical examination, laboratory and imaging findings, and arrive at a pre-diagnosis and diagnosis of the patient's problem.	
6)	knows, plans and applies primary care and emergency medical treatment practices, rehabilitation stages.	
7)	can keep patient records accurately and efficiently, know the importance of confidentiality of patient information and records, and protects this privacy.	
8)	knows the clinical decision-making process, evidence-based medicine practices and current approaches.	
9)	knows and applies the basic principles of preventive health measures and the protection of individuals from diseases and improving health, and recognizes the individual and/or society at risk, undertakes the responsibility of the physician in public health problems such as epidemics and pandemics.	
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11)	is capable of having effective oral and/or written communication with patients and their relatives, society and colleagues.	
12)	knows the techniques, methods and rules of researching. It contributes to the creation, sharing, implementation and development of new professional knowledge and practices by using science and scientific method within the framework of ethical rules.	
13)	can collect health data, analyze them, present them in summary, and prepare forensic reports.	
14)	knows the place of physicians as an educator, administrator and researcher in delivery of health care. It takes responsibility for the professional and personal development of own and colleagues in all interdisciplinary teams established to increase the health level of the society.	
15)	knows employee health, environment and occupational safety issues and takes responsibility when necessary.	
16)	knows health policies and is able to evaluate their effects in the field of application.	
17)	keeps medical knowledge up-to-date within the framework of lifelong learning responsibility.	

18)	applies own profession by knowing about ethical obligations and legal responsibilities, prioritizing human values and with self-sacrifice throughout own medical life.	
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### Assessment & Grading

Semester Requirements	Number of Activities	Level of Contribution
Midterms	1	% 40
Final	1	% 60
<b>total</b>		<b>% 100</b>
PERCENTAGE OF SEMESTER WORK		% 40
PERCENTAGE OF FINAL WORK		% 60
<b>total</b>		<b>% 100</b>