

Analysis of the prevention and emergency management mode of major public health emergencies from the perspective of risk awareness

Libing Yan*

School of Public Health and Management, Chongqing Three Gorges Medical College, Chongqing, China

**Corresponding author: 3081806098@qq.com*

Keywords: Risk awareness; Major public health emergencies; Guard against

Abstract: At present, the frequent occurrence of public health emergencies not only threatens the normal development of economy and society, but also endangers the life, health and safety of the people. The great risk of public health emergencies is the product of the extreme expansion of modern rationality, and it can be said that it is the by-product of the extreme expansion of modernity in the process of human beings moving towards a risk society. To a large extent, this means a lack or severe lack of risk awareness among humans themselves. In this case, only public health emergencies can be effectively improved. Prevention and emergency management can effectively improve the situation. This piece of paper is right here. From the Angle of risk awareness, the concept, prevention and assessment, prevention and emergency management of major public health emergencies are discussed in detail. This paper expounds the meaning of this concept and the specific emergency management mode, so as to better solve the major public health emergencies.

1. Introduction

Since the beginning of the new century, with the frequent occurrence of public health emergencies, China has paid more and more attention to the study of emergency management of public health emergencies. In order to solve the increasingly complex public health emergencies efficiently and scientifically, it has become an inevitable trend to improve the emergency management of public health emergencies from the level of national policy. Although the state has made effective instructions and opinions on the emergency management of public health emergencies in policy, in the specific development, due to different understandings of policy opinions in different places, loopholes in the emergency management of public health emergencies have also emerged. Based on the actual situation of public health emergencies, this paper puts forward a feasible emergency management path ^[1].

2. Risk awareness catch up major public health emergencies definition of concept

(1) Risk awareness

With the acceleration of the pace of social development, various social risks emerge in an endless stream, and the complexity of risks is more diversified. Similarly, there is a greater awareness of risks and a greater capacity to deal with them. People combine risk with their own practical activities and guide their lives by coping with risks, which gives risk a certain sense of responsibility. The concept of risk awareness can include two aspects: First, as a concept, risk awareness refers to the ideology that human beings realize social existence freely, consciously and actively; Secondly, the practice of risk awareness means that human beings actively plan themselves according to the social reality under the guidance of risk awareness^[2]. In essence, risk awareness is a kind of concept and attitude. Its ultimate purpose is to guide people to make correct predictions about risks and take reasonable measures to deal with risks on the basis of this judgment.

(2) Major public health emergencies

Public emergencies, also known as repeated emergencies, refer to social crisis events that are sudden, rapid, extensive and involving in a short period of time and may endanger public safety, including but not limited to causing casualties, endangering the natural environment, affecting social security, etc. The Regulations on Emergency Response to Public Health Emergencies promulgated in 2003 clearly define public health emergencies as follows: Public health emergencies refer to sudden major infectious diseases, a large number of diseases of unknown cause, major food poisoning or occupational poisoning, which may cause serious harm to public health. Public health emergencies refer to sudden major infectious diseases, mass diseases of unknown cause, major food poisoning, occupational poisoning and other events that cause or may cause serious damage to public health, as well as other events that seriously affect public health. And other events that seriously affect public health. Public health emergencies are divided into four categories according to the process and characteristics of the event, and according to risk factors such as the severity of the event, the coverage of the event, and the controllable content of the event, they are divided into four levels: particularly major (Category 1), major (Category 2), major (Category 1), and general (level 4), which are indicated in red, orange, yellow, and blue respectively^[3]. Therefore, combined with the above analysis, its importance is self-evident. Public health emergency refers to an event that, due to infectious diseases, food poisoning, environmental pollution or other unknown causes, spreads rapidly in a certain region and endangers people's life and health. It is an important threat to the stability of social order that brings strong impact and impact.

3. Prevention of major public health emergencies from the perspective of risk awareness and evaluation

(1) Prevention of major public health emergencies from the perspective of risk awareness

Public health emergencies should follow the policy of prevention and standing preparedness. Prevention is the basic policy of our country's health work, and it is also the basic policy of effectively and economically responding to public health emergencies. Prevention is the main body of China's health work, and the basic policy of dealing with public health emergencies is also effective and economical. This is a summary of the people's long-term experience in fighting diseases, and it is also a long-term mechanism that should be established in response to public health emergencies.

In the process of preventing major public health emergencies, the formulation of emergency plans for major public health emergencies and the construction of emergency plans for major public health emergencies shall follow the principle of "combining prevention and control, giving priority to prevention, combining peace and war, focusing on emergencies, combining blocks and blocks, and combining teams and experts as the main body." The severity, harm degree, spread scope and social reaction of public health emergencies may be significantly different, and different control

measures and disposal methods should be adopted. In peacetime, we should give priority to prevention, and do a targeted job in monitoring and early warning of major public health emergencies. In wartime, we should focus on handling public health emergencies and do a good job in on-site handling, control and dissemination. Do a good job. Scientific monitoring is carried out through various monitoring networks to collect public health emergencies. Information related to major public health emergencies will be analyzed and handled in a timely and scientific manner. The dynamics of large-scale public health emergencies provide a scientific basis for the prevention and emergency treatment of large-scale public health emergencies. Early warning is based on the information provided by the monitoring network, the use of scientific forecasting methods and technologies to speculate and judge the development trend of public health emergencies. To improve the prevention and emergency capacity of the whole society and minimize the occurrence of public health emergencies is of great significance for ensuring the safety of people's lives and the normal operation of social and economic life. While public health emergencies are sudden, there are always signs before they occur. As long as we continue to accumulate experience, pay attention to timely capture information, scientific analysis of information, we can make timely and accurate scientific early warning reports^[4].

(2)Major public health emergencies from the perspective of risk awareness evaluate

Risk assessment generally includes risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation. In every way.

1) Risk identification. Risk identification refers to the discovery, identification and record of public health security risk factors to provide a basis for risk analysis and public health management. Through real-time observation and analysis of public health emergencies, possible dangers can be accurately identified, health protection measures can be provided to the public in a timely and accurate manner, and the best protection role of the public can be fully played.

2) Risk analysis. Risk analysis is the intermediate link of risk assessment. Qualitative or quantitative methods are often used to determine the risk attributes and risk levels of identified risk factors. A combination of modeling and algorithms is often required to determine the likelihood of hazards, exposures, and vulnerabilities regarding resources.

Table 1: Risk Level Determination and Disposal Recommendations

Risk score	Risk level	Suggestions for disposal
90-100	Extremely high	Start the emergency response immediately according to the plan and plan.
70-89	Tall	Take corresponding prevention and control measures, which has aroused great concern.
50-69	Medium	Strengthen monitoring and carry out special investigations
30-49	Low	Start the regular work procedure
0-29	Extremely low	No need to take control measures

3) Risk Assessment. Risk assessment is the last step of risk assessment. It combines the results of risk identification and analysis to quantify potential crises based on the nature of the predicted hazards and likely losses, as well as the current security situation, to provide reference for emergency response. However, due to the lack of uniform standards, it is often impossible to accurately identify the severity of the crisis, so it is necessary to establish a sound risk assessment and management mechanism. In addition, according to the predetermined analysis process, all relevant information is collected, collated and analyzed as comprehensively as possible, and the risk levels of various public health emergencies are determined according to the criteria for determining security risk levels and the literature studies on relevant control measures. Specific risk levels are

shown in Table 1^[5].

4. The significance of strengthening the emergency management of major public health emergencies

The emergency management of major public health emergencies is a decisive factor to ensure the good operation of the government and the performance of organizational management. As we all know, the occurrence of major public health emergencies will inevitably lead to the chaos and systemic imbalance within the government management system, thus affecting the government's management performance. It can also enable government organizations to achieve progressive management changes and promote social prosperity. Secondly, the emergency management of major public health emergencies is the need to improve the level of government organization management. Both history and reality have proved that the lack of crisis consciousness inevitably leads to low management level. At present, Chinese government agencies and enterprises lack internal mechanisms for crisis prevention, crisis detection and crisis resolution. The emergency management of major public health emergencies includes the management content of government organizations in the good times, the bad times and the various stages of development. This is a micro, highly operational management concept^[6]. Therefore, it is a more suitable management mode at present. Finally, and most importantly, the emergency management of major public health emergencies is the key to prevent the aging of the government's public health incident handling system and iteratively update the government's public health incident response efficiency. In economics, since the establishment of the government organization, there has been a "Parkinson's law", that is, the government's public health emergency system is constantly developing and improving, but there is also the possibility of aging. With the development of social economy, the number of all kinds of public health emergencies is increasing, and the testing ability of the public governance and management system of health emergencies is getting stronger and stronger. Therefore, to prevent this from happening, it is necessary to implement and strengthen the emergency management of major public health emergencies.

5. Emergency management of major public health emergencies from the perspective of risk awareness strategic analysis

(1) Strengthening item crisis prevention awareness

First of all, government departments should strengthen publicity and education to deal with public health emergencies. The publicity departments of government agencies at all levels, the health and family planning Commission and the medical and health departments may play a professional role in carrying out publicity and education on the culture of public health emergencies. Social forces, including third-party organizations, can also become the main body of publicity and education, enhance the public's awareness of crisis and self-protection ability, and enable the public to spontaneously enhance emergency awareness, acquire emergency knowledge and exercise emergency capacity.... Secondly, streets and communities should be built into the main bases of crisis prevention publicity and education, and prevention work should be infiltrated into the family life of the public and an atmosphere of publicity should be created in the community. At the same time, we can also organize training and exercises for detection and registration in communities and streets. Unconsciously, it can build a solid basic defense line for safeguarding people's life and health, property safety, and social stability, and it is also a test of the soundness of the emergency preparedness system^[7].

(2) Optimize the risk early warning management mechanism

Firstly, establish specialized early warning and monitoring teams. We will improve the efficiency

and quality of investigations into public health emergencies, and strengthen our ability to make decisions on emergency management. The second is to realize data and information connectivity, give full play to the role of the online direct epidemic reporting system, and improve the surveillance system for public health emergencies. At the same time, it can also build and improve monitoring posts in public places, and promote the interconnection of information systems of big data centers, public security, communications and other departments. Second, raise the level of early warning.

(3) Give full play to the leading role of the government

Firstly, establish a centralized, unified and efficient emergency command system. After public health emergencies, the government should firmly establish a people-centered management concept, and Party organizations at all levels should quickly form a policy implementation mechanism. Scientifically determine the level of the incident, implement hierarchical management, take strict prevention and control measures in accordance with the law, and organize medical treatment, health screening and treatment, psychological assistance and other health emergency work. The second is the dynamic adjustment of medical security policy. When public health emergencies occur, the public is most concerned about the rising medical costs, the proportion of medical insurance reimbursement and other issues. "For general public health emergencies, the condition is relatively clear and can be recovered with conventional drug treatment. Drugs will be included in the coverage of medical insurance reimbursement, and a sound medical insurance reimbursement system for public health emergencies will be established. Medical security emergency plan to solve the worries of the masses.

(4) Establish an accountability mechanism

After the emergency subsides, the government shall, in accordance with laws and regulations, reward individuals or collectives who have made outstanding contributions, and investigate the responsibility for ineffective emergency management according to law. Discipline inspection and supervision departments shall conduct detailed investigation and follow-up of public health emergencies according to the list of responsibilities in the documents of the public health emergency management system, determine the accountability, and investigate the relevant direct and indirect responsible personnel according to the system whether the relevant departments and individuals have failed to act or have misbehaved before or during the incident; Causing the negative impact of the incident to expand. Units or individuals whose circumstances are serious or whose acts are egregious shall be promptly transferred to judicial organs for handling, and the punishment results shall be announced to the public in a timely manner. They are also made public and actively subject to public scrutiny.

6. Conclusion

In general, through the prevention and emergency response to major public health emergencies, the occurrence of major public health emergencies can be effectively contained. The harm caused by major public health emergencies must be prevented in a timely manner to safeguard people's health and life safety, maintain normal social order, and promote social and economic development. In public health emergencies, large numbers of members of the public are often at risk. These affected citizens need to be rescued and accommodated in a timely manner, and quick relief can minimize injuries and losses. From this point of view, saving lives is prevention, and emergency management under such conditions is the basic purpose and element of public health emergencies, which can effectively eliminate social property losses and casualties caused by public health emergencies, so as to achieve the purpose of maintaining social stability.

References

- [1] Qi Yunfei, Li Qidong, Zhao Yuxiang, Zhu Qinghua. *Study on the Impact of Risk Awareness on Public Health Protection Willingness in Public Health Emergencies* [J]. *Library and Information Work*, 2020, 64 (15): 12.
- [2] Zhou Xiaobing, Yan Xiaofeng. *Improve the risk awareness and emergency response ability of leading cadres to respond to public health emergencies* [J]. *Journal of Tianjin University: Social Science Edition*, 2021, 23(1):7.
- [3] Yang Lijing, Tang Qiushi, Xu Shuang, etc. *Research status and trend analysis of public health emergencies based on CiteSpace* [J]. *China Medical Management Science*, 2023, 13(4):104-110.
- [4] Tan Zhuolin, Lu Ming. *Early Warning, Response and Recovery - Research on Planning Strategies for Responding to Public Health Emergencies from the Perspective of Resilient Cities* [J]. *Western Journal of Habitat Environment*, 2021, 36(4):7. DOI:10.13791/j.cnki.hsfwest.20210408.
- [5] Huang Jing, Wang Feihu. *Risk Community in Public Health Emergencies - Take a community in Beijing as an example* [J]. *Journal of Nanjing Medical University (Social Science Edition)*, 2023, 23(6):560-565.
- [6] Lu Yue. *Thoughts on strengthening the emergency management of prevention and control assets and accounting supervision in public hospitals under major public health emergencies* [J]. *Accountant*, 2020(20):2. DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1672-6723.2020.20.031.
- [7] Huang Xiaoyan, Xu Yili, Xiang Nijuan, et al. *Concern analysis and related countermeasures for emergency public health risk assessment* [J]. *Chinese Health Resources*, 2019. DOI:10.13688/j.cnki.chr.2019.19111.