Ministry of Health & Medical Education
Response
to
Bam Earthquake Disaster

Citadel of Bam surviving more than 2000 years before the Earthquake

Citadel after the earthquake

The Bam

Earthquake, one of the most devastating natural disaster in the world

Disaster and Population affected

- **Disaster Struck on Friday, December 25, 2003, at 05:27 O Clock A.M With the strength of 6.8 on the Richter scale**
- **Population of affected areas:**

Total:	240,000
Urban:	97,000
Rural:	143,000

HEALTH FACILITIES

- Health Houses 95
- Health Centers 23 (10 Urban & 13 Rural)
- Hospitals 3 (250 beds total)

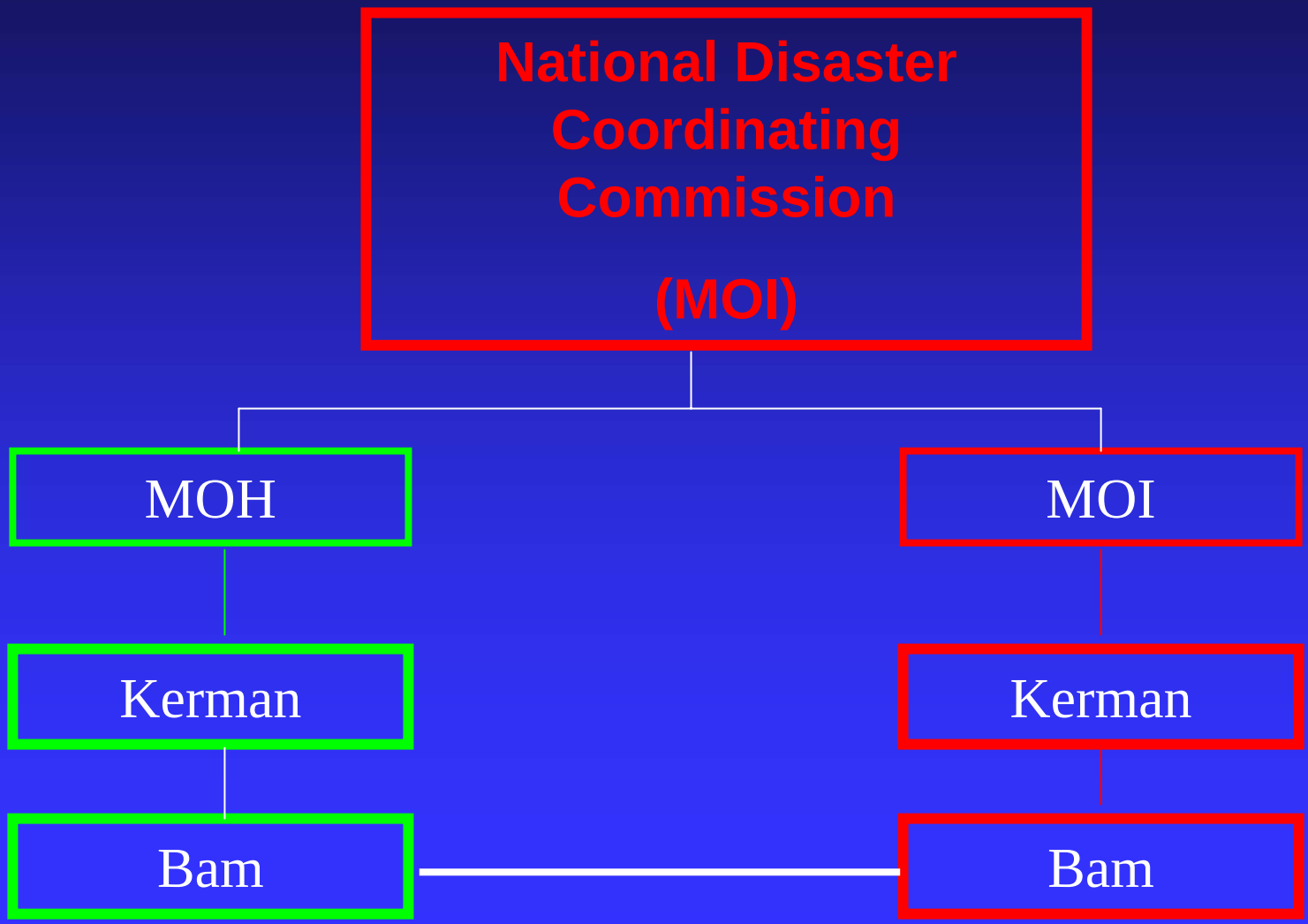
Damages caused in the health sector

- 50% of health personnel dead
- All health facilities destroyed

Causalities

- Dead 27000
- Injured Persons 22000
  - Hospitalized 7400
  - Outpatient care 9600
  - Home care 5000

Coordination 0f national and local Disaster organizations



Rescue and relief

- Recovery of injured and dead
- Air lifting of injured
- Overall operation coordination.
- National, provincial and district response committees.
- International teams.


Caspian
Sea
AZARBAYJON
Tabriz
Ardabil
Urumiyeh
Rasht
Zanjan
GILAN
Qazvin
Gorgan
Sari
Shahrud
MAZANDARAN
TEHRAN
SEMNAN
Semnan
Samandaj
KORDESTAN
HAMADAN
Hamadan
Dam
BAKHTARAN
Bakhtaran
Arak
Kashan
Khorramabad
ESFAHAN
LORESTAN
ILAM
Esfahan
Dezful
Shahr-e Kord
CHAHAR MAHALL
VA BAKHTIARI
KHUZESTAN
Ahvaz
Yasuj
KOHGILUYEH VA
BUYER AHMADI
Bandar-e
Khomeyni
Abadan
SHEHR
Khorasan
Yazd
Zarand
Kerman
KERMAN
Sirjan
Fars
Sistan &
Baluchestan
Hormozgan
Persian Gulf

Medical care for injured

- More than 10,000 injured air lifted to other cities,
- Urgent care in affected areas
- Severely injured treated in medical universities hospitals.
- Active tent to tent search for injured and traumatized

Disease surveillance

- Active case finding for communicable and non-communicable diseases tent by tent
- Registration
- Follow up

Environmental Health

- Water supply
- Sanitation
- Bathing facilities
- Food safety
- Solid wastes
- Environmental disinfection/decontamination

Reactivation/and management of health services

- Reactivation of of the health network
- Dividing the affected areas into 14 health zones
- Sub dividing each health zone into 7-9 blocks.
- Each health zone is managed by medical university of the supporting provinces.

Documentation and Evaluation

- **Preparedness, Mobilization and Coordination**
- **Timeliness and efficacy of assessment and response**
- **Evacuation and caring of injured**
- **Reactivation/rehabilitation of health services**
- **Skills and training of staff**
- **Information/communication, Media and public relation**
- **Supplies and logistic support**
- **Need for guidelines for all stages and aspects**

Lessons Learnt

- **Strong health system and experienced national staff invaluable**
- **In spite of experience early shock and rush of volunteers and people created problems.**
- **Army proved a critical resource**
- **People play crucial role.**
- **International support coordination improvement.**
- **Many donors pledged but did not deliver**
- **WHO support judged extremely effective.**