

Disaster Public Health in Megacities

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Concept of Disaster Medicine

Emergency Medicine

Resource > Needs

Disaster Medicine

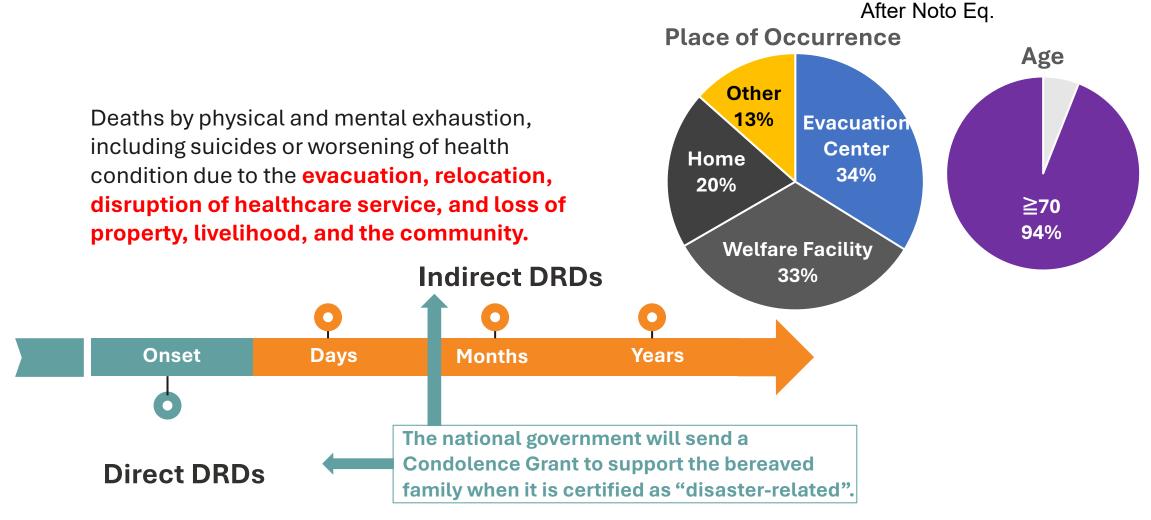
Resource << Needs

Disaster Medicine in Megacities





Indirect Disaster-Related Deaths (DRDs)

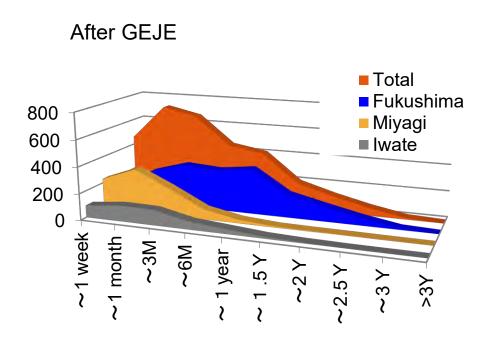


Physical exposure to the hazards





Indirect Disaster-Related Deaths



n=3,089 (as of Mar. 31, 2014 Ministry of Reconstruction

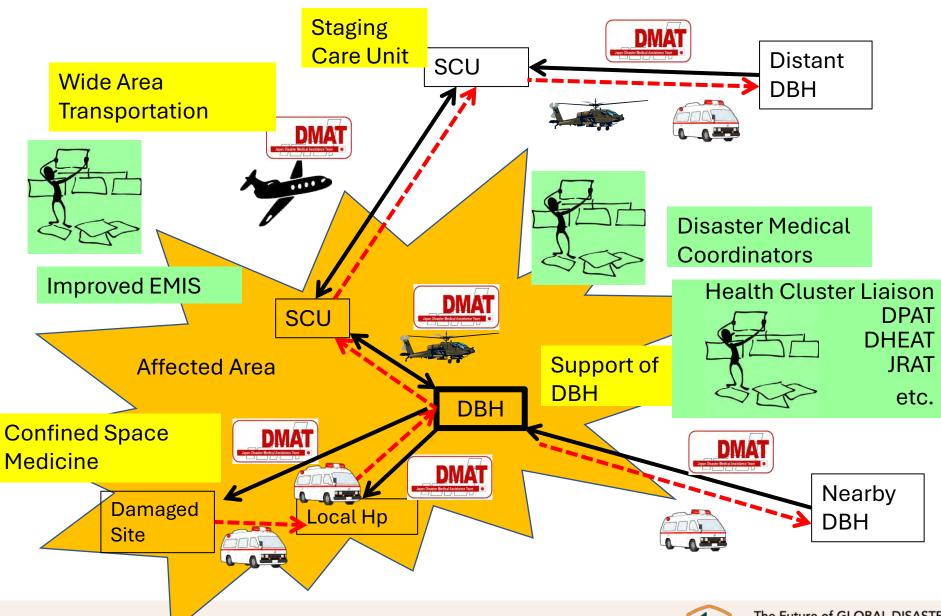
Year	Disaster	Disaster-Related		
		Direct Deaths	Indirect Death	Total
1995	GHAE	5,520	912	6,432
2004	Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake	16	52	68
2011	GEJE	18,425	3,789	22,214
2016	Kumamoto Earthquake	55	218	273
2018	Western Japan Heavy Rain Disaster	221	83	304
2018	Hokkaido Iburi Eastern Earthquake	41	3	44
2019	Typhoon Hagibis Disaster	97	7	104
2024	Noto Peninsula Earthquake (As of May 30, 2025(229	372	601

These deaths were officially certified for the Condolence Grant and do not cover all indirect deaths.





Improved National Disaster Medical System in Japan





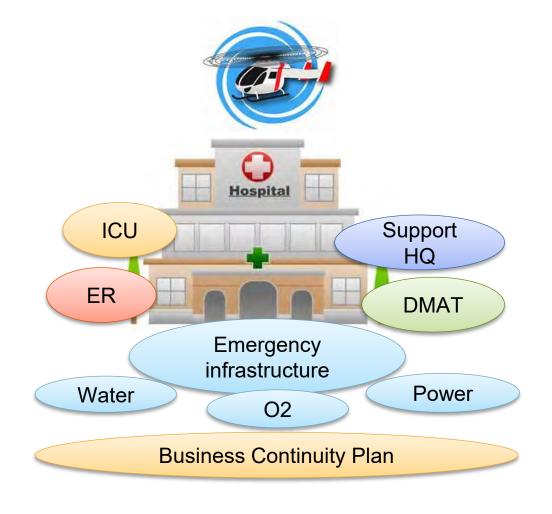


Disaster Base Hospital

- 783 DBHs in Japan
 - 1 National Disaster Medical Center
 - 63 Central DBHs in Prefectures
 - 271 Emergency Center
 - 54 Radiological DBH

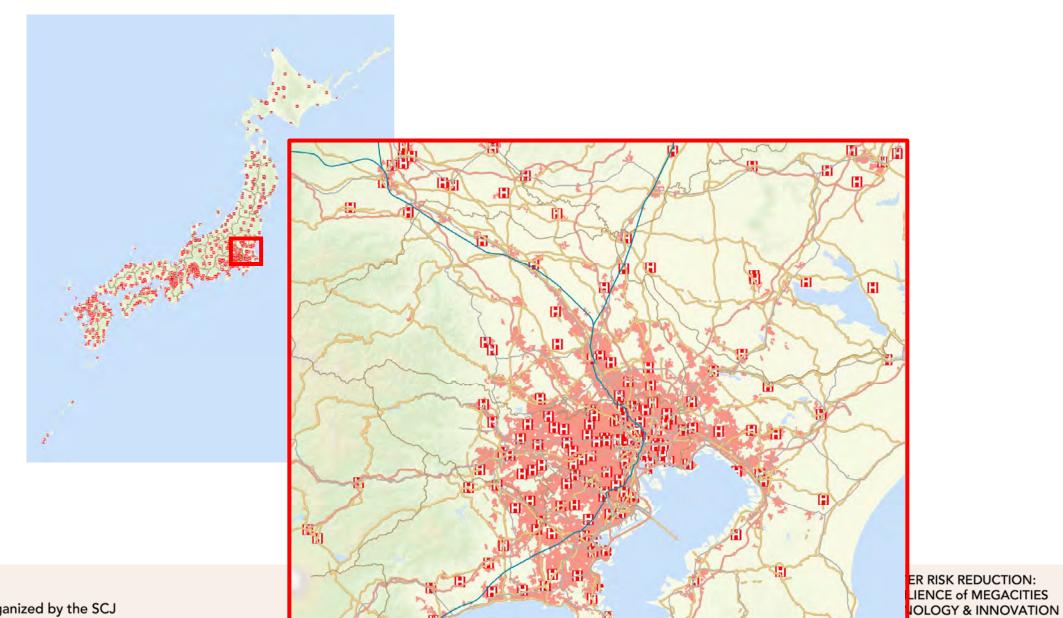
DBH serves as the tertiary hospital in the area regardless of public or private ownership.

National Health Insurance system make this possible.

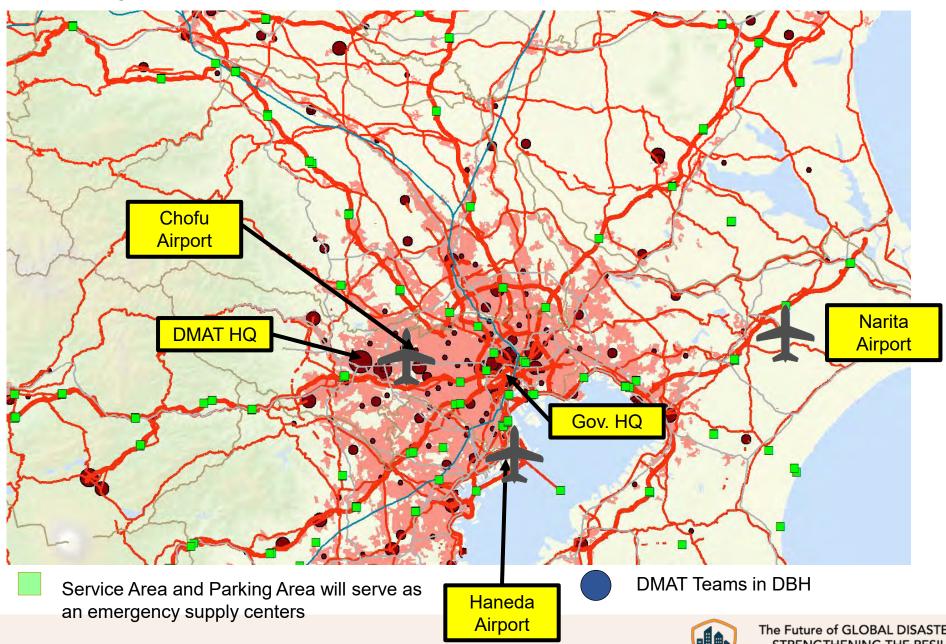




Disaster Base Hospitals in Japan

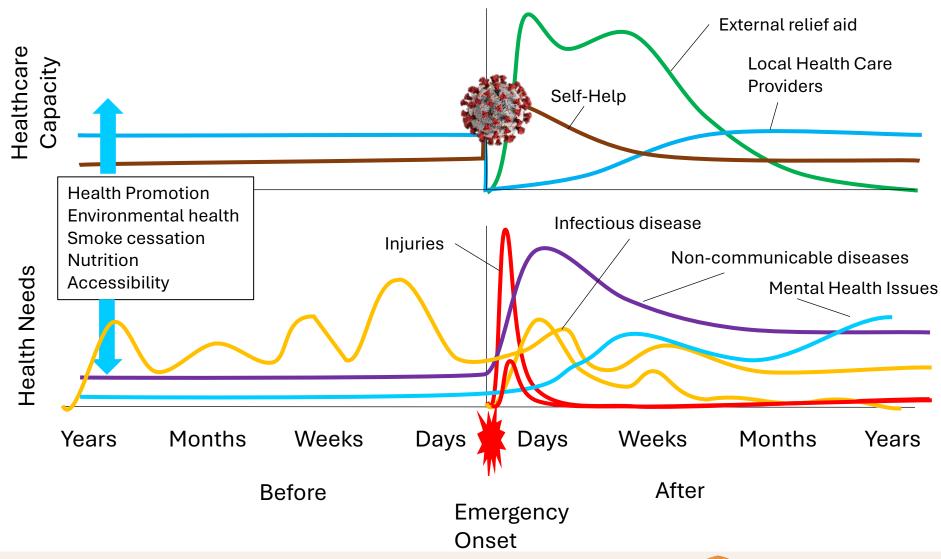


Preplanned utilization





Medical and public health needs and capacity







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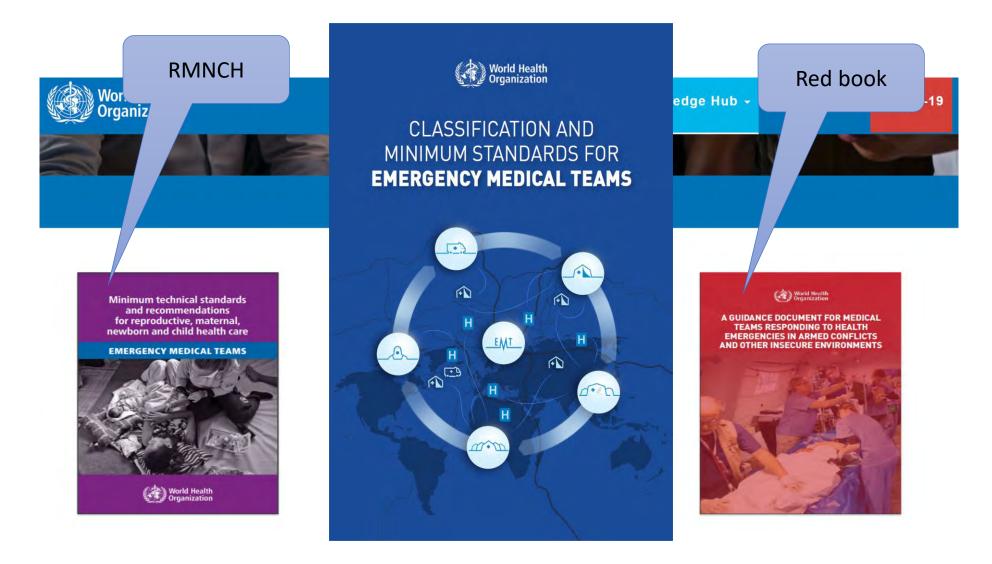
Resource << Needs

Disaster Medicine in Megacities





We are not alone: Mutual assistance with global health initiatives.







ARCH Project

Project for Strengthening the ASEAN Regional Capacity on Disaster Health Management

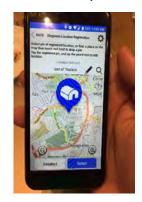


Standardized disaster health management with Japanese experts for regional and individual county EMTs and their coordination.

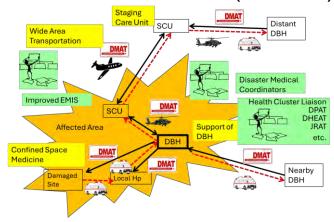


Shared features with the disaster medical systems of Japan. They are ready to help us respecting the language and culture of affected people.

WHO Minimum Data Set (MDS)



EMT Coordination Center (EMTCC)



We have to gain the international support-receiving capacity





Chapter 4 Disaster Public Health in Megacities

Recommendation 3: Minimize the health damage

Prevent rapid environmental deterioration to protect the health of affected people. Proactive preparation and advocacy to induce behavioral change for the people to prepare water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), masks, food, and medicine stockpiles, and personal health information so that health HQ in local governments can coordinate medical and public health operations more efficiently.

Recommendation 4: Prevent the indirect disaster-related deaths

Indirect disaster-related deaths are preventable with appropriate policy and preparedness. Proactive individual evacuation plan and disaster case management strategies are strongly recommended, especially for people who need specific assistance.

Recommendation 5: Continue medical, public health, and welfare service provision

During and after a disaster, the healthcare provision is disrupted when needed. To avoid this, the business continuity plan (BCP) is critical and should be continually evaluated for its validity, trained, and improved through business continuity management (BCM). In megacities, proactive implementation of BCP and the development of supporting and support-receiving capacities can maintain the service provision during and after disasters.

Let's increase the resilience of our megacities and ourselves!



