

Care CEUs

Identifying Vulnerable Older Adults - Legal Options for Increasing Protection During All-Hazard

Introduction

1. Older adults are at increased risk of disease and death during emergencies due to which of the following?

- A. A higher prevalence of chronic conditions, physical disability, cognitive impairment, and other functional limitations.
 - B. Dependence on support systems for medical care, medication, food, and other essential needs.
 - C. Potential limitations in their mobility, their access to transportation, or other aspects of functional autonomy.
 - D. All of the above.
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2. To be able to take action in an emergency, older adults need information they can understand. When creating health or emergency messages or instructions, nursing home administrators should keep which of the following in mind?

- A. Those who work in emergency planning must be aware of the needs and limitations of diverse populations, including older adults.
 - B. Age-related limitations such as cognitive, hearing, and vision impairments can make it hard for some older adults to get and understand health messages or emergency information.
 - C. A person's cultural background, language, and literacy level can also affect his or her ability to get, understand, and act on information in an emergency at any age.
 - D. All of the above.
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Overarching Considerations

3. Although many of the authorities address planning for special needs or at-risk populations, most do not use an all-hazards planning framework to address the specific planning and preparedness needs of vulnerable older adults, with the exception of which of the following, that does specifically reference older adults?

- A. The Homeland Security Act of 2002**
 - B. The Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act of 2006**
 - C. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988**
 - D. FEMA's National Response Framework of 2008**
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4. The purpose of the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act is to:

- A. Identify the Secretary of Health and Human Services as the lead federal official for public health emergency preparedness and response and create the position of Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.**
 - B. Improve the Nation's public health and medical preparedness and response capabilities for emergencies, whether deliberate, accidental, or natural.**
 - C. Provide new authorities for development of countermeasures and establish mechanisms and grants to continue strengthening the public health security infrastructure at state and local levels.**
 - D. Permit the Secretary of Health and Human Services to require that entities receiving cooperative agreement awards describe how they will include SUAs in their public health emergency preparedness plans.**
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5. Nursing home administrators should be aware that PAHPA permits the Secretary of Health and Human Services to require that entities receiving cooperative agreement awards describe how they will do which of the following?

- A. Include SUAs in their public health emergency preparedness plans.**
 - B. Permit AAAs to make recommendations to government officials in the planning and service area and the state on the needs of older individuals with regard to emergency preparedness.**
 - C. Require that each AAA shall, in order to be approved by the state agency, prepare and develop an area plan for a planning and service area for a 2-, 3-, or 4-year period, as determined by the state agency.**
 - D. All of the above.**
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6. Older adults should be considered a disabled group because of their age.

- A. True**
 - B. False**
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7. The core elements of public health legal preparedness for emergencies and other public health priorities include which of the following?

- A. The need to ensure the presence of effective legal authorities to carry out essential public health services.**
- B. The need to establish and sustain the competencies of public health professionals to apply the laws.**
- C. The need to provide for coordination of law-based efforts across jurisdictions and**

sectors.

D. All of the above.

8. An all-hazards approach to preparedness recognizes the full spectrum of hazards and potential events and includes planning for the more common problems that can occur during an emergency.

- A. True
 - B. False
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9. Which of the following may result from intentional actions or may be unplanned, and is the type of emergency that has the potential to overwhelm medical and emergency response personnel and resources?

- A. Pandemic
 - B. Natural disaster or severe weather
 - C. Mass casualty events
 - D. Bioterrorism
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10. It is imperative that nursing home administrators understand that competencies falls under which phase of emergency management related to protecting vulnerable older adults?

- A. Preparedness
 - B. Response and operations
 - C. Recovery and transition
 - D. All of the above
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