

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST-LINE LIFE SUPPORT OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION IN AREAS WHERE EMERGENCY SITUATIONS OCCUR

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Abstract

This article examines the organization and implementation of first-line life support for the affected population in emergency situations. It emphasizes the importance of timely and coordinated efforts in providing critical medical assistance, ensuring public safety, and restoring basic services in disaster-stricken areas. The study also evaluates different methods and strategies used in the field, highlighting their effectiveness and challenges. Practical recommendations for improving first-response systems are provided to better address emergencies in the future.

Keywords: First-line life support, emergency situations, disaster response, medical assistance, public safety, crisis management, emergency preparedness.

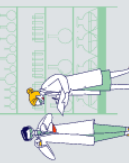
Introduction

Emergencies, whether natural disasters, industrial accidents, or human-made crises, present significant challenges to public health and safety. In such situations, the affected population often requires immediate medical attention, shelter, and basic services to survive. The first hours following an emergency are crucial, as they often determine the effectiveness of the response and the survival rate of those affected. Proper organization of first-line life support (FLLS) is essential for stabilizing the situation, minimizing fatalities, and restoring order.

This article aims to analyze the fundamental principles and strategies in organizing FLLS in areas struck by emergencies. It will review current practices, discuss the effectiveness of various approaches, and provide recommendations for improving response systems to better serve the affected population.

This study utilized a combination of literature review, case study analysis, and field observations. Emergency response operations from recent disasters, such as floods, earthquakes, and industrial accidents, were selected as case studies. Data was collected from government reports, academic journals, and firsthand accounts of emergency response workers.

Data collection: Review of disaster management frameworks and emergency response case studies.



Interviews: Conducted with first responders and emergency coordinators.
Analysis framework: Evaluated through key performance indicators (KPI) such as response time, casualty survival rates, and resource allocation efficiency.

Results

The organization of first-line life support for the affected population in areas of emergency situations involves a set of critical measures aimed at ensuring the immediate safety and survival of individuals impacted by disasters, such as natural catastrophes, industrial accidents, or conflicts. These measures include the following key components:

Medical Assistance

- Triage and First Aid: Quick assessment of injuries and illnesses to prioritize treatment based on severity.
- Field Hospitals: Temporary medical facilities set up to provide emergency medical care.
- Psychological Support: Counseling and mental health support for trauma victims.

Provision of Basic Necessities

- Water Supply: Ensuring access to clean drinking water, either through bottled water distribution or portable filtration systems.
- Food Distribution: Providing essential food supplies to prevent malnutrition.
- Shelter: Setting up temporary shelters like tents or utilizing community buildings to protect individuals from the elements.

Search and Rescue Operations

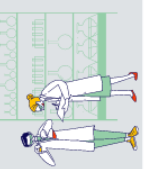
- Evacuation: Organizing safe transportation for those in immediate danger.
- Rescue Teams: Deploying trained professionals and volunteers to locate and rescue individuals trapped or endangered.

Security and Order

- Crowd Control: Managing large groups to prevent panic and ensure smooth delivery of aid.
- Law Enforcement: Protecting against looting or violence in affected areas.

Information Dissemination

- Emergency Communication: Providing clear and consistent information to the public through media and local authorities about where to seek help and the steps to ensure safety.
- Coordination with Relief Agencies: Ensuring efficient coordination between local governments, international organizations (like the Red Cross or UN), and non-governmental organizations to streamline aid efforts.



Logistics and Supply Chain

- Transportation of Supplies: Organizing the swift delivery of relief supplies to affected areas.
- Infrastructure Repair: Quick restoration of critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and power lines to facilitate aid distribution.

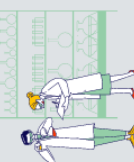
Hygiene and Sanitation

- Waste Disposal: Establishing temporary sanitation facilities to manage waste and prevent disease outbreaks.
- Health and Hygiene Education: Educating the affected population about hygiene practices to avoid contamination and illness.

The aim is to provide immediate relief to stabilize the situation, prevent further harm, and prepare for long-term recovery efforts.

Emergency life support includes various activities aimed at providing immediate assistance to individuals suffering from disasters, accidents or crises. Some of the main components of early life support for the affected population in emergency situations:

- Medical triage: this involves the rapid evaluation and classification of individuals based on the severity or medical condition of the injuries. This will help to prioritize treatment based on urgency.
- Primary care: providing immediate medical care for life-threatening conditions such as severe bleeding, airway obstruction, or cardiac arrest. This includes CPR control, bleeding control, and crack stabilization.
- Shelter and protection: ensuring the possibility of using a safe shelter to protect affected populations from the elements and potential hazards. This may include setting up temporary shelters or providing individuals with materials to create their own shelters.
- Food and water: providing food and clean water to avoid malnutrition and dehydration. In cases where infrastructure is disrupted, this may include the distribution of ready meals and the installation of water treatment systems.
- Psychological assistance: offering psychological first aid to help cope with the emotional impact of an emergency. This includes providing a safe environment for people to express their feelings, offering trust, and connecting them with support services if necessary.
- Communication and information: to provide the affected population with clear and timely information about the situation, available resources and safety rules. Clear communication can help reduce confusion and anxiety and give people the opportunity to make conscious decisions.
- Material and Technical Assistance: Coordination of distribution of transport, Logistics and assistance suppliers to ensure their effective access to the affected areas. This may include mobilizing volunteers, government agencies, and humanitarian organizations.
- Search and rescue: search and rescue to find and evacuate individuals trapped or injured in hard-to-reach places. This requires trained personnel, special equipment and coordination with local authorities.



- **Coordination and cooperation:** co-operation with local authorities, NGOs and international agencies to coordinate relief efforts and prevent resource duplication. Effective coordination ensures that assistance reaches the most needy and maximizes the impact of relief efforts.
- **Rehabilitation and Rehabilitation:** Planning long-term recovery and recovery of affected communities after the immediate crisis has passed. This may include lifestyle support to restore infrastructure, restore critical services, and help communities achieve sustainability and self-sufficiency.

The findings highlight the importance of preparedness and inter-agency cooperation in delivering first-line life support. While rapid response is critical, the preparedness of both governmental and non-governmental agencies plays a pivotal role in the success of such operations. Moreover, establishing a clear chain of command and communication channels between all stakeholders is essential to avoid confusion and delays in disaster zones.

Challenges remain in the area of resource allocation, particularly in remote regions where transportation infrastructure may be compromised. Additionally, ensuring that the affected population is informed about available services can significantly impact the success of first-line support efforts.

Conclusions

Effective organization of first-line life support in emergency situations requires a multi-tiered approach involving government agencies, medical services, and local communities. Speed, coordination, and resource availability are key to reducing casualties and stabilizing affected populations. The study suggests that investments in training, technology, and infrastructure, as well as fostering community-based disaster response capabilities, are vital for improving emergency preparedness.

Enhance Early Warning Systems: Strengthening early detection and warning systems to ensure timely evacuation and mobilization of resources.

Training and Drills: Regular emergency response training and drills for both professionals and communities to improve readiness.

Pre-positioning of Resources: Establish strategic stockpiles of essential resources in disaster-prone areas to ensure quick distribution.

Improving Communication Networks: Establish reliable communication networks between emergency services, local governments, and the public.

International Cooperation: Foster international partnerships to share expertise, resources, and best practices in disaster response.

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