

# PROBLEMS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITS INVOLVED IN THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE AND WAYS TO OVERCOME THEM

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## Abstract

The article analyzes issues of interaction among structures involved in providing medical assistance to the population during emergency situations occurring in peacetime. Existing problems in the management and coordination system are identified, and organizational and managerial mechanisms aimed at addressing these issues are proposed. The results of the study contribute to improving the effectiveness of medical assistance in emergency situations.

**Keywords:** Emergency situation, medical assistance, civil protection, structures, interaction, management.

## Introduction

The increasing number of natural (earthquakes, floods, droughts), man-made emergencies (industrial accidents, explosions, fires, transport accidents) and social emergencies (mass riots, terrorist acts, epidemiological risks) have made the issue of ensuring the security of the population on a global and national scale more urgent. Climate change, accelerated urbanization processes, increased use of industrial and infrastructure facilities expand risk factors, complicating the scale and consequences of emergencies. In these conditions, protection of human life and health is becoming one of the priority areas of state policy.

As a result of emergencies, a lot of people are injured, chronic diseases are severe, psychological traumas occur, and the sanitary-epidemiological situation may worsen. Therefore, provision of prompt, continuous and high-quality medical care to the population is one of the most important factors to mitigate the consequences of emergency situations. It has been proven in scientific studies that the provision of medical care in the first hours (the so-called "golden hour" principle) significantly reduces the mortality rate. This means that the time factor is crucial in an emergency.

The process of providing emergency medical care involves a complex and multi-stage system. It depends not only on a single health care system, but also on the interaction of the activities of the emergency services, ambulance brigades, local authorities, law enforcement agencies,



sanitary and epidemiological services, as well as non-governmental and voluntary organizations. Each of these structures has a different function, but it is their coordinated cooperation that results in the end - providing effective assistance to the victims.

Practice shows that the processes of information exchange in an emergency, rapid mobilization of resources, deployment of medical teams, triage of the injured, evacuation and referral to specialized medical institutions are inextricably linked. If one of these processes fails, the efficiency of the entire system is reduced. In this regard, it is important to clearly define competencies between the structures, the presence of a unified management mechanism and the use of modern information and communication technologies.

Psychological support, social support and rehabilitation measures also play an important role in the emergency medical care process. This requires cooperation of specialists in other fields along with medical services. This means that effective emergency management requires an integrated, multidisciplinary and systematic approach.

Based on the foregoing, it is possible that the improvement of mechanisms of interaction between the units involved in emergency medical care is not only practical, but also of important scientific value. In-depth study of this issue serves to increase the effectiveness of management, reduce human waste and ensure the stability of society.

#### Structures involved in the provision of emergency medical care

No	Structure Name	Main functions	The role of the Partner
1	Territorial authorities for emergency situations	Assessment of the situation, organization of rescue work, general coordination	As a management center, it directs the activities of all structures
2	Healthcare institutions	Emergency and specialized medical care, resuscitation, surgery	Provides reception and treatment for victims
3	Ambulance services	Primary care, triage (sorting), evacuation	A continuous connection from the emergency area to medical institutions
4	Local Authorities	Logistics, transportation, temporary settlement, logistics	Provides organizational and material support
5	Volunteers and non-governmental organizations	Psychological assistance, humanitarian assistance, support services	Extra resource and social support source

The effectiveness of the activities of these units is directly related to the level of their interaction, information exchange and coordination of management decisions.

#### The main problems of cooperation between structures

The analysis shows that there are the following problems in emergency care:

- ✓ the lack of clear definition of the powers of the structures;
- ✓ delays in making management decisions;
- ✓ inadequate information exchange system;
- ✓ ineffective use of medical resources and means of force.



These problems lead to delays in the process of providing medical care to the population in emergency situations and a decrease in efficiency.

### Ways to improve the cooperation system:

The effectiveness of emergency medical care largely depends on the centralization of management, the integration of information systems and the level of interaction between structures.

No	Proposed action	Expectation
1	Establishment of the Joint Operational Headquarters	Decision making speeds up
2	Introduction of a digital information system	Real-time information sharing
3	Plan in advance	Efficient use of resources
4	Joint trainings	Practical skills increase
5	Improving the regulatory framework	Authority and responsibility are clearly defined

These measures will serve to organize the emergency medical response process more effectively.

### Conclusion

The results of the study show that the level of cooperation between the departments involved in providing medical care to the population in emergency situations is the main factor determining the effectiveness of the system. Inconsistent management, disruptions in information sharing, and inefficient utilization of resources can lead to exacerbation of the aftermath of the emergency. Introduction of the proposed organizational and management mechanisms:

- increase the speed of medical assistance;
- reduces human prowess;
- provides rational use of resources;
- simplifies the management process;
- strengthens the stability of the system.

In this context, improving the system of emergency medical care is of not only scientific, but also strategic value. In the future, the implementation of comprehensive reforms in this direction will serve to ensure the security of the population, strengthen the stability of society and protect human capital.

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