

Topic 2.1 Tasks and foundations of the organization of the RSChS. Tasks, organizational structure and fundamentals of the activities of the Higher Military Council of the Russian Federation

Electronic training manual for 6th year students in the discipline "Emergency Medicine"

Questions

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Introduction

One of the main problems of the state and society is the creation of guarantees for the safe living and activities of the population throughout its territory, both in peacetime and in wartime.

In case of major man-made accidents and catastrophes, as well as in various natural disasters, local executive authorities were engaged in the mobilization of local resources and the coordination of the efforts of all the forces and means involved in the elimination of the consequences. If necessary, forces and means from other regions were attracted, and temporary government commissions were created.

In parallel, the country's air defense system, created back in 1932, was developed, which in 1961 was transformed into the Civil Defense of the USSR.



Spitak 1988



Asha Ulu Telyak 1989

Chernobyl, Spitak, the 1988 explosions in Arzamas and Sverdlovsk, the 1989 disasters in Bashkiria, a number of other emergencies, as well as the development of new forms and methods of management accelerated the creation of a nationwide mechanism that provides advance preparation for actions to reduce the risk of emergencies and major accidents



As a result, permanent commissions for emergency situations (CoES) began to be created at all levels of executive power, and in the Russian Federation in 1991, on the basis of the State Emergency Management Agency and the republican headquarters of civil defense, the State Committee for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters was formed (in January 1994 it was transformed into a ministry). The Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia is a federal executive authority that carries out state management, coordination and control in the field of civil defense, prevention and elimination of emergencies caused by accidents, catastrophes, natural disasters and the use of weapons of mass destruction by the enemy.

The logical continuation of activities in this direction was the creation, in accordance with **Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of April 18, 1992 No. 261, of the “Russian System for Warning and Action in Emergency Situations” (RSChS)**. It should be noted that the RSChS, being essentially connected with the civil defense system, based on the same controls, forces and means (civil defense services), material resources, still cannot yet take on the full implementation of its tasks, because. there are significant differences in the legal framework for the functioning of the RSChS and civil defense, a number of other issues have not been fully resolved. The problem of creating a unified system for protecting the population and territories from threats and dangers, both in peacetime and in wartime (civil protection systems) is a working problem for the Russian Emergencies Ministry.



Federal Law No. 68 of December 21, 1994 “On the Protection of the Population and Territories from Natural and Technogenic Emergencies” defines organizational and legal norms common to the Russian Federation in the field of protecting citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens and stateless persons located on the territory of the Russian Federation, all land, water, air space within the Russian Federation or its part, industrial and social facilities, as well as the environment from natural and man-made emergencies.

The objectives of this Federal Law are:

- ✓ prevention of occurrence and development of emergency situations;
- ✓ reduction of damage and losses from emergencies;
- ✓ liquidation of emergency situations.

The law defines the main tasks of the RSChS, the principles of protecting the population and territories from emergencies, the powers of state authorities of the Russian Federation, constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments, as well as their responsibilities in this area. The duties of the federal executive authorities, organizations in the field of protecting the population and territories from emergencies, the rights and obligations of citizens of the Russian Federation and measures for the social protection of victims are determined.



Article 18 Citizens of the Russian Federation have the right:

- to protect life, health and personal property in the event of an emergency;
- in accordance with the plans for the liquidation of emergencies, use the means of collective and individual protection and other property intended to protect the population from emergencies;
- to be informed about the risk to which they may be exposed in certain places of stay in the territory of the country, and about the necessary security measures;
- apply personally, as well as send individual and collective appeals to state bodies and local governments on issues of protecting the population and territories from emergencies;
- participate in accordance with the established procedure in measures to prevent and eliminate emergencies;
- for compensation for damage caused to their health and property as a result of an emergency;
- for medical care, compensation and benefits for work in emergency zones;
- for free state social insurance, receiving compensations and benefits for damage caused to their health in the performance of duties during the liquidation of emergency situations;
- for pensions in case of disability due to an injury or illness received in the course of performing duties to protect the population and territories from emergencies, in the manner established for employees whose disability has occurred as a result of an industrial injury;
- for pensions in case of loss of a breadwinner who died or died from an injury or disease received in the course of performing duties to protect the population and territories from emergencies.

Article 19 "Obligations of citizens of the Russian Federation in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergencies"

Citizens of the Russian Federation are obliged:

- comply with the laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation, laws and other legal acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of protecting the population and territories from emergencies;
- observe safety measures in everyday life and daily work activities, prevent violations of production and technological discipline, environmental safety requirements that can lead to emergencies;
- study the main ways to protect the population and territories from emergencies, first aid techniques for victims, the rules for using collective and individual protective equipment, constantly improve their knowledge and practical skills in this area;
- follow the established rules of conduct in the event of a threat and the occurrence of emergencies;
- if necessary, provide assistance in carrying out emergency rescue and other urgent work.



Question 1. General characteristics of emergency situations

Emergencies - the situation in a certain territory (water area) or object that has developed as a result of an accident, catastrophe, natural hazard, natural or other disaster, the use of modern means of destruction that may or have caused loss of life, damage to health, people and (or) the environment, significant material losses and violation of the living conditions of people.

Prevention of emergencies is a set of measures taken in advance and aimed at minimizing the risk of emergencies, as well as preserving people's health, reducing damage to the environment and material losses in case of their occurrence

Elimination of emergencies - emergency rescue and other urgent work carried out in the event of an emergency and aimed at saving lives and preserving people's health, reducing damage to the environment and material losses, as well as localizing emergency zones, stopping the action of their characteristic hazardous factors.

An emergency zone is an area in which an emergency has occurred.

Health emergency - the situation that has developed at the facility, in the zone (district) as a result of an accident, disaster, natural hazard, epidemic, epizootic, epiphytotoy, military operations, characterized by the presence or possibility of a significant number of affected (sick), a sharp deterioration in living conditions of the population and requiring the involvement of forces and means of health care outside the object (zone, district) of the emergency, as well as a special organization of the work of medical institutions and units involved in the elimination of the health consequences of the emergency, for medical and sanitary support.

An accident is a dangerous man-made incident that creates a threat to human life and health at an object, a certain territory, leading to the destruction of buildings, structures, equipment, vehicles and disruption of the production or transport process, as well as causing damage to human health and (or) the environment.

A catastrophe is a sudden, fleeting event that entailed human casualties, damage to human health, destruction or destruction of objects and other material values, and also caused serious damage to the environment.

Natural disasters are dangerous natural phenomena or processes of geophysical, geological, hydrological, atmospheric, biospheric and other origin of such a scale that causes catastrophic situations characterized by a sudden disruption of the life of the population, destruction and destruction of material values, defeat or death of people.

In accordance with the order of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia dated July 5, 2021 No. 429, the following criteria for classifying an event as a natural or man-made emergency are established.

Transport accidents

In the accident, 1 or more people died, 5 or more people were harmed (road transport - 5 or more people died, 10 or more people were injured), living conditions of 50 or more people were violated, fuel was spilled: during a railway accident 5 t and more, on water - 1 t and more, traffic stopped or restricted for 5-6 hours or more

<p>Explosions</p>	<p>1 or more people were killed, 5 or more people were harmed, the living conditions of 50 or more people were violated. In case of explosions on transport infrastructures - cessation or restriction of traffic for 5 hours or more, collapse of transport infrastructure structures</p>
<p>Accidents on life support systems</p>	<p>Violated the living conditions of 50 or more people for a day or more. In case of accidents at treatment facilities One-time excess of the MPC of a pollutant in a water body receiving wastewater, in the air outside the sanitary protection zone by 50 times or more</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ or 30-49 times within 8 hours; ➤ or 20-29 times within 2 days.
<p>Accidents with the release (emission) of AHOV</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>By transport:</i></p> <p>One-time excess of soil pollution exceeding MPC by 5 times or more. One-time excess of MPC AHOV in a water body: 1-2 hazard classes by 5 times or more; 3-4 hazard class 50 times or more. One-time excess of the MPC of a pollutant in the atmospheric air by 50 times or more;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ or 30-49 times within 8 hours; ➤ or 20-29 times within 2 days

<p style="text-align: center;">Accidents with the release (emission) of AHOV</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">During production and storage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Destruction of structures and (or) technical devices used at a hazardous production facility, uncontrolled explosion and (or) release, discharge of AHOV, as a result of which 1 person or more died, 5 or more people were harmed, the living conditions of 50 or more people were violated . 2. There was a one-time increase in the MPC in the water of AHOV 1-2 hazard classes by 5 times or more, 3-4 hazard classes by 50 times or more. 3. There was a one-time excess of the MPC of hazardous chemicals in the atmospheric air by 50 times or more, or 30-49 times within 8 hours, or 20-29 times within 2 days
	<p style="text-align: center;">Warfare agents</p> <p>Any fact of the accident</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Accidents with bottling (ejection) of oil and oil products</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spill (release) of oil (oil products) on the land part of the territory in the amount of 5 tons or more. 2. Pollution of any water body in the economic zone of the Russian Federation, as well as surface and underground water bodies) with oil (oil products) in the amount of 1 ton or more. 3. Pollution of a water body of a source of drinking water supply within the boundaries of 1 and (or) 2 and (or) 3 belts of the sanitary protection zone

<p>Accidents at radiation hazardous facilities</p>	<p>1. The predicted levels (estimated dose) of public exposure in the event of an accident over a short period of time (2 days) exceed the levels by: whole body - 1 Gy; lungs - 6 Gy; skin - 3 Gy; thyroid gland - 5 Gy; lens of the eye - 2 Gy; gonads - 3 Gy; fruit - 0.1 Gr.</p> <p>2. In case of chronic exposure, if the annual absorbed doses exceed the values by: gonads - 0.2 Gy; eye lens - 0.1 Gy; red bone marrow - 0.4 Gy. exceeds 50 mGy for the whole body or 500 mGy for the thyroid gland, lungs, skin.</p> <p>3. Declaration of the state "Emergency" in accordance with the requirements of federal norms and rules in the field of the use of atomic energy.</p>
<p>Hydrodynamic accidents</p>	<p>1 person or more died, 5 or more people were harmed, buildings and structures were destroyed, the living conditions of 50 people or more were violated, there was a one-time excess of the MPC of hazardous chemicals beyond the boundaries of the sanitary protection zone of a water body by 50 times or more.</p>

<p>Geophysical phenomena (volcanic eruption, earthquake)</p>	<p>1 or more people died, 5 or more people were harmed, buildings and structures were destroyed, the living conditions of 50 people or more were violated, crops and (or) natural vegetation on an area of 100 hectares or more were destroyed.</p>
<p>Geological phenomena (landslides, landslides, screes, etc.)</p>	<p>Changes in the relief, soil cover and bearing capacity of soils in the territory of the settlement and (or) on the POO and (or) KVO, as a result of which: 1 person or more died, 5 or more people were harmed, there are destruction of buildings and structures, violations living conditions of 50 people or more, there was a death of crops and (or) natural vegetation on an area of 100 hectares or more.</p>
<p>Meteorological phenomena</p>	<p>Wind not less than 25 m/s and more. With a heavy downpour, the amount of precipitation is 30 mm in 1 hour. Hail - with a diameter of 20 mm or more. Snowstorm with an average speed of more than 15 m/s Severe heat and extreme cold - hotter from May to August or colder from November to March A complex of adverse events is two or more events at the same time. As a result of the above: 1 or more people died, 5 or more people were harmed, buildings and structures were destroyed, the living conditions of 50 or more people were violated, crops and (or) natural vegetation on an area of 100 and more died.</p>

<p>Marine phenomena (tsunami, strong hurricane, strong sea)</p>	<p>1 or more people died, 5 or more people were harmed, buildings and structures were destroyed, the living conditions of 50 people or more were violated, crops and (or) natural vegetation on an area of 100 hectares or more were destroyed.</p>
<p>Hydrological phenomena (flood, congestion, high water, mudflow)</p>	<p>1 or more people died, 5 or more people were harmed, buildings and structures were destroyed, the living conditions of 50 people or more were violated, crops and (or) natural vegetation on an area of 100 hectares or more were destroyed.</p>
<p>Forest fire</p>	<p>Large forest fires and other landscape fires (with an area of 25 hectares or more in the zone of ground protection of forests and 200 hectares or more in the zone of aviation protection of forests) that have been active for more than 3 days from the moment of detection, in respect of which no decision was made to stop or suspend were not localized fire extinguishing work for more than 5 days</p>
<p>Biological phenomena</p>	<p>Наличие внутренних и внешних опасных биологических факторов, способных привести к возникновению и (или) распространению заболеваний с развитием эпидемий, массовых отравлений, превышению допустимого уровня причинения вреда (с учетом его тяжести) здоровью человека, развитию эпизоотий с причинением вреда сельскохозяйственных животных, эпифитотий с причинением вреда растениям и окружающей среды</p>

Currently, the RSChS uses the basic classification of emergencies, built on the types and types of events initiating emergencies, as well as the scale and damage. This classification was approved by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of May 21, 2007 No. 304 "On the classification of natural and man-made emergencies"

According to the nature of occurrence, emergencies are divided into:

- **natural, associated with the manifestation of the elemental forces of nature;**
- **man-made, associated with technical objects;**
- **ecological, associated with abnormal changes in the biosphere and the natural environment**
- **biological, associated with the spread of infectious diseases of humans, animals and damage to agricultural plants;**
- **social, associated with social events;**
- **anthropogenic, are the result of erroneous actions of people;**
- **combined, include several causes of emergencies**

According to the degree of suddenness, emergencies are divided into

- **sudden (unpredictable);**
- **expected (projected)**

According to the speed of propagation, emergencies are divided into

- **explosive;**
- **swift;**
- **transient;**
- **smooth**

According to the duration of the action, emergencies are divided into

- **short-term;**
- **protracted**

As far as possible to prevent emergencies are divided into

- **inevitable;**
- **preventable**

Due to the occurrence of emergencies are divided into

- **intentional (deliberate);**
- **unintentional (unintentional)**

By departmental affiliation, emergencies are divided into

- **industrial;**
- **construction;**
- **transport;**
- **agricultural;**
- **housing and communal services;**
- **forestry;**
- **etc**

By scale, emergencies are divided into

Character	Emergency zone	The number of people who died and (or) received damage to health (persons), or material damage (rub.)	
Local	Does not go beyond the territory of the organization (object)	No more than 10	No more than 240 thousand
Municipal	Does not extend beyond the territory of one municipality	No more than 50	No more than 12 million
Note: this emergency cannot be classified as a local emergency			
Intermunicipal	Affects the territory of 2 or more municipal districts, municipal districts, urban districts located on the territory of one subject of the Russian Federation, or intra-city areas of the city	No more than 50	No more than 12 million
Regional	Does not go beyond the territory of one subject of the Russian Federation	Over 50 but not more than 500	12 million-1.2 billion
Interregionalny	Affects the territory of 2 or more subjects of the Russian Federation	Over 50 but not more than 500	12 million-1.2 billion
Federal		Over 500	Over 1.2 billion

Question 2. Health consequences of an emergen

Emergencies always have certain **medical consequences.**

They mean:

- **sanitary losses among the population,**
- **mental disorders in victims,**
- **complicated sanitary-hygienic and epidemic situation in the lesion,**
- **disorganization of the territorial healthcare management system and loss of medical forces and means,**
- **Violation of the life support of the population in the emergency zone and adjacent areas.**



The medico-tactical characteristic of an emergency focus is a complex characteristic of the situation that develops during a catastrophic event (process) and after it, and includes data on:

- **the size and structure of sanitary losses in the focus of the disaster;**
- **the need of the affected (sick) in various types of medical care;**
- **conditions for conducting LEM;**
- **the sanitary-hygienic and sanitary-epidemiological situation that has developed as a result of the disaster;**
- **failure or disruption of the activities of medical facilities located in the disaster zone, sanitary and hygienic, anti-epidemic institutions and institutions for supplying medical equipment.**



General human losses that occurred in emergency situations are divided into irretrievable and sanitary losses.

Irretrievable losses - people who died at the time of the emergency, died before entering the first stage of medical evacuation (to a medical facility) and missing.

Sanitary losses - affected (survivors) and sick in the event of an emergency or as a result of an emergency. The structure of sanitary losses is the distribution of the affected (patients): according to the severity of lesions (diseases): extremely severe, severe, moderate, light; by the nature and localization of lesions (types of diseases).

The magnitude of population losses in emergencies often increases significantly as a result of the wrong behavior of people (panic, inability to hide, falling from a height, etc.). So, during an earthquake, up to 55% of lesions arise from the wrong actions of people and panic. During the tornado in Ivanovo (1984), 48% of injuries were received from flying and falling objects.

It is obvious that the structure of sanitary losses not only in different emergencies, but also in each emergency can differ significantly.



Affecting factors of sources of emergencies - factors that are the causes of emergencies and lead to the defeat of people, animals, the environment, as well as objects of the national economy.

Dynamic (mechanical)	Factors as a result of the direct action of overpressure in the front of the shock wave, the throwing of a person by the velocity pressure and impacts against external objects, the action of secondary projectiles
Thermal	As a result of exposure to high temperatures, thermal burns occur, general overheating of the body At low temperatures, general hypothermia and frostbite are possible.
Radiation	In case of accidents at ROO and the use of nuclear weapons as a result of exposure to ionizing radiation on the body, ARS and radiation burns of the skin can develop, and if RW enters the body through the respiratory tract and gastrointestinal tract, damage to internal organs
Chemical	AOXV, BOV, industrial and other poisons, affecting people during chemical accidents, the use of chemical weapons, cause a variety of injuries
Biological (bacteriological)	Toxins, bacteria and other biological agents, the release and spread of which is possible in case of accidents at biologically hazardous facilities, and in military conditions when the enemy uses BO
Psychoemotional	In people in extreme conditions, it can manifest itself as a decrease in working capacity, a violation of mental activity, and in some cases more serious disorders.

A person injured in an emergency (when assessing the consequences of an emergency, the concept of “victim” is also used) is a person who, as a result of direct or indirect exposure to the damaging factors of an emergency source, has health problems.

Victims in emergencies - those affected and those who suffered material losses, moral damage during emergencies, as well as those who have mental and psychosomatic disorders of a non-psychotic nature (non-clinical level), characterized by structural (syndromal) unformedness, short duration and the ability to stop themselves.



Question 3. Definition, tasks and basic principles of construction and operation RSChS

The Unified System (RSChS) unites the governing bodies, forces and means of the federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local self-government and organizations whose powers include addressing issues of protecting the population and territories from emergencies, and carries out its activities in order to fulfill the tasks provided for by the Federal Law " On the protection of the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies.

The main tasks of RSChS:

- **development and implementation of legal and economic norms related to ensuring the protection of the population and territories from emergency situations;**
- **implementation of programs aimed at preventing emergencies and increasing the sustainability of the functioning of enterprises, institutions and organizations**
- **creating and ensuring readiness for action of forces and means intended and allocated for the prevention and elimination of emergencies;**
- **collection, processing, exchange and issuance of information in the field of protection of the population from emergencies;**
- **preparing the population for actions in emergency situations;**
- **forecasting and assessing the socio-economic consequences of emergencies;**
- **creation of reserves of financial and material resources for emergency response;**
- **implementation of state expertise, supervision and control in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergencies;**
- **elimination of emergencies;**
- **implementation of measures for the social protection of the population affected by emergencies, carrying out humanitarian actions;**
- **implementation of the rights and obligations of the population in the field of protection against emergencies, including persons directly involved in their liquidation;**
- **international cooperation in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergencies.**

The following principles underlie the construction and functioning of the RSChS

- **the entire population of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens and stateless persons located on the territory of the Russian Federation, as well as the territory, economic facilities, material and cultural values of the Russian Federation, are subject to protection from emergencies;**
- **organization and implementation of measures to prevent and eliminate emergencies is a mandatory function of the federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments, as well as enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of their departmental affiliation and form of ownership;**
- **implementation of measures to protect the population and territories from emergencies is carried out taking into account the division of jurisdiction, powers and responsibilities between the federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments;**
- **advance and differentiated planning of measures to protect the population and territories from emergencies and their continuous implementation, both in peacetime and in military, taking into account the reasonable sufficiency of their volumes and timing of implementation;**
- **consistency and complexity of the approach to carrying out measures to protect the population and territories from emergencies and civil defense (CD);**
- **compliance of the organizational structure of the RSChS with the state structure of the Russian Federation and the tasks being solved.**



**Question 4 Organization of the Unified
State System for the Prevention and
Elimination of Emergencies (RSChS)**

A single system, consisting of functional and territorial subsystems, operates at the federal, interregional, regional, municipal and facility levels.

The functional subsystems of the unified system are created by federal executive authorities in accordance with the application for organizing work in the field of protecting the population and territories from emergencies in the field of activity of these bodies. The organization, composition of the forces and means of functional subsystems, as well as the procedure for their activities, are determined by the provisions on them, approved by the heads of federal executive bodies in agreement with the Ministry of Emergency Situations.

Territorial subsystems of a unified system are created in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation to prevent and eliminate emergencies within their territories and consist of links corresponding to the administrative-territorial division of these territories. The organization, composition of the forces and means of the territorial subsystems, as well as the procedure for their activities are determined by the provisions on them, approved in the prescribed manner by the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

At each level of a unified system are created:

- coordinating bodies;
- permanent governing bodies;
- daily management bodies;
- forces and means;
- reserves of financial and material resources;
- communication, warning and information support systems.

The coordinating bodies of the unified system are:

- ***At the federal level*** - the Government Commission for the Prevention and Elimination of Emergencies and Ensuring Fire Safety, the Commission for the Prevention and Elimination of Emergencies and Ensuring Fire Safety of the Federal Executive Office;
- ***Within the relevant federal district*** (interregional level), the functions and tasks to ensure the coordination of the activities of the federal executive authorities and the organization of interaction between the federal executive authorities and the federal authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments and public associations in the field of protecting the population and territories from emergencies are carried out in the prescribed manner by the authorized representative of the President RF in the federal district.
- ***At the regional level*** (within the territory of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation) - a commission for the prevention and elimination of emergencies and ensuring fire safety of the executive authority of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation;
- ***At the municipal level*** (within the territory of the municipality) - the commission for the prevention and elimination of emergencies and ensuring the fire safety of the local government;
- ***At the facility level*** - a commission for the prevention and elimination of emergencies and ensuring the organization's fire safety.



The permanent governing bodies of the unified system are:

- ***At the federal level*** - the Ministry of Emergency Situations, divisions of the federal executive authorities to solve problems in the field of protecting the population and territories from emergencies and (or) civil defense;
- ***At the interregional level*** - the territorial bodies of the Ministry of Emergency Situations - regional centers for civil defense, emergency situations and the elimination of consequences of natural disasters (regional centers). In total, the EMERCOM of Russia has 9 regional centers: -
 - Central - Moscow;
 - North-West - St. Petersburg;
 - North Caucasian - Rostov-on-Don;
 - Privolzhsky - Samara;
 - Ural - Yekaterinburg;
 - West Siberian - Novosibirsk;
 - East Siberian - Krasnoyarsk;
 - Zabaikalsky - Chita;
 - Far East - Khabarovsk;
- ***At the regional level*** - territorial bodies of the Ministry of Emergency Situations - bodies specially authorized to solve civil defense tasks and tasks for the prevention and elimination of emergencies in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation (main departments of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation for the constituent entities of the Russian Federation);
- ***At the municipal level*** - bodies specially authorized to solve problems in the field of protecting the population and territories from emergencies and (or) civil defense under local governments;
- ***At the facility level*** - structural subdivisions of organizations authorized to solve problems in the field of protecting the population and territories from emergencies and (or) civil defense.

The day-to-day management bodies are

- crisis management centers, information centers, dispatch services of federal executive bodies;
- crisis management centers of regional centers;
- crisis management centers of the main departments of the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Disaster Relief in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, information centers, duty and dispatch services of the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and territorial bodies of federal executive authorities;
- unified duty and dispatching services of municipalities;
- duty-dispatching services of organizations (objects).



Modes of operation of RSChS

Mode of daily activities. (in the absence of a threat of an emergency)	High alert mode (in case of emergency)	Emergency mode (in case of occurrence and liquidation of emergency situations)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • study of the environment and emergency forecasting; • collection, processing and exchange of information in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergencies; • development of measures to prevent emergencies; • planning; • preparation of the population; • creation and storage of material resources; • expertise, supervision and control in the field of protection of the population from emergencies insurance; • preparation for the evacuation of the population; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthening control over the state of the environment; • introduction of round-the-clock duty of heads and officials; • continuous collection and transmission of emergency data; • informing the population about ways to protect against emergencies; • taking operational measures to prevent the development of emergencies; • clarification of action plans for the prevention of emergencies; • bringing forces and means to respond to emergencies; • evacuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forecasting the development of emergencies and their consequences; • alert; • carrying out measures to protect the population from emergencies; • organization of work to eliminate emergency situations; • continuous collection, analysis and exchange of information; • organization of continuous interaction of all authorities; • carrying out measures for the life support of the population in emergency situations

Liquidation of emergency situations is carried out:

- **local** - by the forces and means of the organization;
- **municipal** - by the forces and means of local governments;
- **intermunicipal and regional** - by the forces and means of local governments, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation that find themselves in the emergency zone;
- **interregional and federal** - by the forces and means of the executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation that find themselves in the emergency zone.

In case of insufficiency of the indicated forces and means, the forces and means of the federal executive authorities are involved in the prescribed manner.



Question 5 Federal services for the prevention and liquidation of emergencies

Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia

Functional subsystem of public order protection

Russian Emergency Situations Ministry

Functional subsystems: -monitoring, laboratory control and forecasting of emergencies;

- **prevention and extinguishing of fires;**
- **prevention and liquidation of emergencies in the internal waters and territorial sea of the Russian Federation;**
- **coordination of search and rescue activities;**

Ministry of Defense of Russia

Functional subsystem for the prevention and elimination of emergencies of the RF Armed Forces

***Spetsstroy of Russia* Functional subsystems: - restoration of special facilities in the**

emergency zone;

Ministry of Health of Russia

Functional subsystems:

- All-Russian Service for Disaster Medicine;**
- reserves of medical resources;**
- supervision of the sanitary and epidemiological situation;**
- **social protection of the population affected by emergencies**

Ministry of Education and Science of

Russia Functional subsystems: p-revention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies in the activities of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Rosnauka, Rosobrazovanie, Rospatent;

Ministry of Natural Resources of Russia

Functional subsystems:

- **anti-flood measures and safety of hydraulic structures;**
- **protection of forests from fires and their protection from pests and diseases of the forest (Rosleskhoz);**
- **monitoring of the state of the subsoil (Rosnedra)**

Ministry of Industry and Energy of Russia

Functional subsystems:

- prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies in organizations (at facilities) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry and Energy of Russia, Rosenergo, Rosprom and Rostekhnregulirovanie;**
- prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies in organizations (at facilities) of the fuel and energy complex, the military-industrial complex, chemical weapons destruction facilities;**

Ministry of Transport of Russia

Functional subsystems:

- **transport support for liquidation of emergencies;**
- **organizing and coordinating the activities of search and rescue services in the search and rescue of people and ships in distress at the sea of the Russian Federation (Rosmorrechflot);**
- **organization of work to prevent and eliminate spills of oil and oil products into the sea from ships and facilities, regardless of their departmental and national affiliation (Rosmorrechflot);**
- **search and rescue support for civil aviation flights;**
- **prevention and elimination of emergencies in railway transport**

Ministry of Information and Communications of Russia

Functional subsystems:

- **information and technological infrastructure;**
- **telecommunications and postal services**

Ministry of Agriculture of Russia

Functional subsystems:

- **protection of agricultural animals and plants, agro-industrial complex;**
- **protection of agricultural plants;**

Ministry of Economic Development of Russia

Functional subsystem of the state material reserve

Ministry of Regional Development of Russia

Functional subsystems:

- **protection of cities, settlements from accidents, catastrophes and natural disasters;**

Rosatom

Functional subsystem for the prevention and elimination of emergencies in organizations (at facilities) under the jurisdiction and included in the scope of activities of Rosatom

Roshydromet

Functional subsystems:

- **observation, assessment and forecast of dangerous hydrometeorological and heliogeophysical phenomena and environmental pollution;**
- **tsunami warnings**

Rostekhnadzor

Functional subsystems:

- **control over nuclear and radiation hazardous facilities;**
- **control over chemically dangerous and explosive objects.**

The forces and means of various ministries and departments, designed to solve similar problems, can be combined into a single service. An example is VSMK. The overall management of the functioning of the RSChS is carried out by the Government of the Russian Federation. The direct management of the functioning of the RSChS is entrusted to the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Russian Federation.

The tasks of the forces and means of the RSChS are

- **monitoring, observation and laboratory control of the state of the natural environment, potentially dangerous objects in order to predict natural and man-made emergencies, timely delivery of monitoring, forecasting and other information to the management bodies of the RSChS;**
- **liquidation of emergency situations, carrying out emergency rescue and other urgent work in emergency situations;**
- **carrying out evacuation measures from emergency zones to safe areas;**
- **carrying out work on the priority life support of the population affected by emergencies, including medical care, including first aid, the provision of temporary housing and the adoption of other urgent measures in the field of protecting the population and territories in emergencies;**
- **restoration and maintenance of public order in emergency zones;**
- **maintaining formations in constant readiness for action in emergency situations, training and professional development of personnel;**
- **development of proposals for improving actions in emergency situations.**

Forces and means of the RSChS

forces and means of observation and control

- **services (institutions) and organizations of federal executive authorities that monitor and control the state of the natural environment, the situation at potentially hazardous facilities and adjacent territories and analyze the impact of harmful factors on public health;**
- **formations of the State Committee for Sanitary and Epidemiological Supervision of the Russian Federation;**
- **services (institutions) for monitoring and laboratory control over the quality of food raw materials and food products;**
- **Geophysical Service of the Russian Academy of Sciences;**
- **operational groups of constant readiness of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring;**
- **divisions for atomic energy;**
- **space surveillance equipment;**
- **institutions of the network of observation and laboratory control of civil defense.**

forces and means of emergency response

- **fire-fighting, search, rescue, emergency recovery, recovery and emergency technical formations of the federal executive authority;**
- **formations and institutions of the VSMK;**
- **formations of the veterinary service of the Russian Federation;**
- **services for active influence on hydrometeorological processes of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology;**
- **civil defense formations of all levels;**
- **forces and means and military formations intended for the liquidation of emergency situations;**
- **emergency technical centers of Rosatom;**
- **services of search and rescue support for flights of aviation, railway transport, river and sea fleet of the Russian Federation**

Forces and means of constant readiness of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia

1. Crisis Management Center (Moscow);
2. the State Central Airmobile Rescue Squad (Zhukovsky), search and rescue services (PSS), the list of which is approved by the relevant federal executive body;
3. Special Purpose Center (Moscow);
4. Aviation EMERCOM of Russia;
5. Consolidated mobile detachments of the formations of the Civil Defense of the Russian Federation



**Crisis Management
Center**



Centrospas



**Special Purpose
Center "Leader"**



Aviation Ministry of Emergency Situations

The Search and Rescue Service (SRS) unites several dozen regional SRS and search and rescue teams with a total strength of about 2,000 people. In the event of large-scale emergencies, about 2,000 public rescuers can join them.

The PSS formations are capable of moving to the disaster area with the necessary tools and equipment within 15 minutes to 2 hours after receiving an emergency signal, and upon arrival there, immediately begin work.

**Search and rescue squad of the Ivanovo region (calls within area)
 Head of PSO
 Deputy chief,
 4 shifts of 6 people Shift composition**

Shift supervisor	Shift supervisor	Shift supervisor	Shift supervisor
Driver	Driver	Driver	Driver
Medical specialist	-	Medical specialist	-
explosives technician	Cynologist with a dog	-	-
Ordinary rescuers (2)	Ordinary rescuers (3)	Ordinary rescuers (3)	Ordinary rescuers (4)



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МИЛУШКИН
 Алексей Владимирович
 начальник областного ПСО

Special Purpose Center

Created and designed to work in special conditions, when emergencies are particularly specific, and their elimination is associated with work in hard-to-reach areas, in conditions associated with an increased risk to the lives of rescuers, the need to perform pyrotechnic work, etc.

The Center has the following tasks:

- Carrying out priority ASR and other urgent works of particular complexity in hard-to-reach areas, with the landing of rescuers and cargo;**
- conducting priority rescue operations on and under water;**
- provision of medical assistance to the injured;**
- performance of demolition and pyrotechnic works;**
- implementation of measures to protect people, material and cultural values;**
- ensuring the safety of goods transported as humanitarian aid, the safety of citizens, material and cultural values during their evacuation from emergency areas;**
- Ensuring the safety of employees of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia, other ministries and departments involved in work in emergency areas.**

The Center includes divisions: mining and rescue operations; rescue diving operations; special works (subversive and pyrotechnic); rescue paratroopers; medical rescue; rescue and evacuation of the population; cargo escort; radiation, chemical and biological intelligence.

**Question 6 Main measures for the prevention
and elimination of the consequences of
emergencies of the RSChS**

The complex of measures for the prevention and elimination of the consequences of emergencies has three distinct stages:

The first stage is carrying out preventive work, the main purpose of which is to prevent the possibility of an emergency, if possible, or to reduce its consequences. Such measures aimed at preventing emergencies, as well as at the maximum possible reduction in the amount of damage and losses in case of their occurrence, are carried out in advance and cover a very long period of time.

The second stage is the work on localization, and in some cases, on the elimination of emergency situations. The purpose of these works is to minimize the area of the most severe consequences, to minimize them.

The third stage is the liquidation of the consequences of emergency situations.

At this stage, an extensive complex of restoration work is being carried out. The duration of the stage depends on the amount of damage that has occurred, and in most cases, it lasts a considerable time, sometimes several years.

There is a certain dependence between the stages. The more correctly the possible situation and the development of events were predicted, the more complete, wider and more purposefully the work was carried out at the first stage, the less the consequences of the emergency, and therefore the less the amount of work at the second and, especially, at the third stage.

The liquidation of emergency situations is considered completed upon completion of emergency rescue and other urgent work (**Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1094 of September 13, 1996**).

Prevention of emergencies is ensured by the early implementation of a set of organizational, engineering, technical and special measures aimed at minimizing the risk of emergencies, as well as preserving human health, reducing damage to the environment and material losses in case of their occurrence.

This complex includes:

- **organization of monitoring, observation and laboratory control;**
- **emergency forecasting;**
- **risk assessment of emergencies;**
- **organization of state expertise in the field of protection of the population from emergencies;**
- **organization and implementation of state supervision and control in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergencies;**
- **participation in the licensing of types of activities in the field of industrial safety and declaring the safety of industrial facilities;**
- **planning and implementation of a set of preventive measures aimed at preventing emergencies;**
- **creation and improvement of the regulatory legal framework in the field of protection of the population and territories from emergencies;**
- **economic regulation of activities to reduce the risk of emergencies;**
- **Creation and use of reserves of financial and material resources for the prevention and elimination of emergencies.**

In the event of emergencies, depending on their nature and scale, the protection of the population can be carried out in the following main areas:

1. localization of emergencies in order to reduce the impact of damaging factors of its source;
2. restriction (prohibition) of access to the emergency zone;
3. dispersal and (or) evacuation from the emergency zone; shelter in protective structures;
4. provision of personal protective equipment;
5. medical (including medical protection measures) and other types of priority life support.

Measures to eliminate the consequences of emergencies are carried out in stages.

At the first stage, the tasks of emergency protection of the population and reduction of the impact of damaging factors are solved.

The main activities of the **first stage**:

- danger alert; use of means of protection (collective, individual, medical);
- compliance with behavioral regimes (protection regimes);
- evacuation from dangerous areas;
- providing first aid to the injured.



At the second stage, the main task is to perform rescue and other urgent work (ASiDNR).

Rescue work includes:

- ✓ **search for victims; extracting them from the rubble;**
- ✓ **evacuation from the emergency zone;**
- ✓ **provision of first aid and other types of assistance**

Other urgent work includes:

- ✓ **localization of the focus of the emergency;**
- ✓ **dismantling of rubble in the hearth;**
- ✓ **strengthening structures that threaten destruction;**
- ✓ **restoration of utility networks, communication lines, roads, bridges, etc.;**
- ✓ **carrying out, if necessary, degassing, decontamination, disinfection and sanitization of people.**





At the third stage, the tasks of ensuring the vital activity of the population in the affected areas are solved.

For this purpose, the following activities are carried out:

- **restoration of housing and the construction of temporary residential buildings;**
- **restoration of public services;**
- **provision of food and basic necessities;**
- **return of the temporarily evacuated population;**
- **restoration of the functioning of industrial facilities.**

These works are carried out by construction, installation and other organizations.

The main tasks of the Ministry of Health of Russia are:

- **ensuring the functioning and development of the QMS of the Ministry of Health of Russia and maintaining them in a state of readiness;**
- **organizing the interaction of the SCM with other forces and means, as well as the training, improvement and certification of specialists of the VSMK;**
- **development, implementation and improvement of methods and means of providing medical care and treatment of the affected (patients), taking into account the nature of the emergency;**
- **organization of medical care for the injured (sick) in emergency zones;**
- **coordination of work on the evacuation of the affected (sick) from emergency zones;**
- **ensuring emergency supplies of medicines for the elimination of emergencies;**
- **participation in the organization and implementation of operational control of measurements of radioactive and chemical contamination in emergency zones;**
- **observation, assessment and forecasting of the sanitary and epidemiological situation on the territory of the Russian Federation;**
- **prevention, detection and suppression of violations of the requirements of sanitary and epidemiological safety and public health protection;**
- **participation in the organization and implementation of sanitary-hygienic and anti-epidemic measures in emergency zones by departmental units of constant readiness;**
- **creation of reserves of medical property, medicinal, sanitary-hygienic and anti-epidemic agents and maintenance in readiness;**
- **development of methodological foundations for teaching and preparing the population for first aid in emergencies.**

Tasks of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Russian Federation

- **observation, assessment and forecasting of the epidemiological situation on the territory of the Russian Federation;**
- **implementation of prevention, detection and suppression of violations of the requirements of sanitary and epidemiological safety and protection of public health;**
- **organization and coordination of work on the implementation of sanitary and hygienic and anti-epidemic measures in emergency zones by departmental units of constant readiness;**
- **organization and participation in the implementation of sanitary-hygienic and anti-epidemic measures to eliminate the unsanitary consequences of emergencies, the formation of reserves of sanitary-hygienic and anti-epidemic agents;**
- **organization and implementation of operational control and measurements of radioactive and chemical contamination in emergency zones;**
- **management of the creation and activities of the functional subsystem of the RSChS for supervision of the sanitary and epidemiological situation.**

**Question 7 The history of the creation
of the All-Russian Service for Disaster
Medicine in Russia**

In our country, in October 1932, in order to protect the population in case of war, a local air defense was created, which included the medical and sanitary service. In July 1961, the MPVO was reorganized into civil defense (GO), and the medical and sanitary service into the medical service of civil defense (MSGO).

MSHO, as a special organization in the healthcare system, is primarily focused on working in wartime conditions. By the end of the last century, the experience of eliminating the consequences of major emergencies showed that the health care system and MSHO were not able to timely and efficiently cope with the implementation of the necessary set of measures for medical and sanitary support.

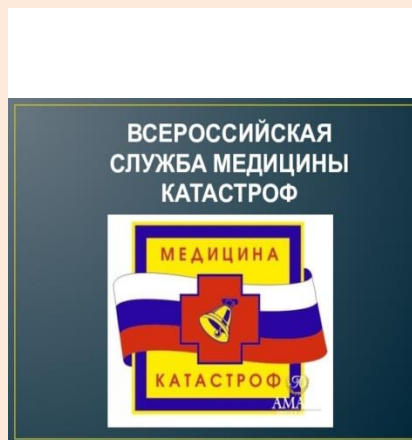
The Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of April 7, 1990 No. 339 “On the establishment of an emergency medical service in the country in emergencies” laid the foundation for the creation of the QMS. In the development of this Decree, **Order of the Ministry of Health of the USSR No. 193 of May 14, 1990** defined the principles for creating an emergency medical service on the basis of existing and newly organized healthcare institutions, summed up the material and personnel basis for the readiness of the service for work and the necessary mobility of its forces and means when moving to areas Emergency.



The structure of the service was planned to have centers for emergency medical care, specialized medical teams of constant readiness, stations (departments) of the ambulance service and stations (departments) of emergency and planned advisory medical care (air ambulance). Reserves of medicines, medical equipment, transport, means of communication were to be created at the centers

In Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of May 3, 1994 No. 420 "On the protection of life and health of the population of the Russian Federation in the event of the occurrence and elimination of the consequences of emergencies caused by natural disasters, accidents and catastrophes" the preservation of life and federal executive authorities, executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local self-government. This resolution regulates the creation of a unified **All-Russian Disaster Medicine Service (VSMK)**, which functionally unites the QMS of the Ministry of Health of Russia, the Russian Ministry of Defense, as well as the medical forces and means of the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, and other ministries and departments involved in the elimination of the medical and sanitary consequences of emergencies. **In the development of this resolution, the Regulations on the VSMK were developed, which was approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of February 28, 1996 No. 195. By order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of 27.10. 2000 No. 380 approved the Regulations on the QMS of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.**

VSMK is a functional subsystem of the RSMC, functionally uniting the QMS of the Ministry of Health of Russia, the Ministry of Defense of Russia, as well as the forces and means of the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia and other federal executive authorities, intended to eliminate the medical and sanitary consequences of emergencies. The basis of the VSMK is the QMS of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation



The QMS of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation is a branch of the healthcare system of the Russian Federation, designed to organize and implement medical support during the liquidation of emergency situations in peacetime. It is an integral part of all health care performing tasks in special conditions - in an emergency.

Question 8 Tasks and principles of work of the VSMMK of Russia

The main tasks of the disaster medicine service are:

- **organization and implementation of medical and sanitary provision of the population;**
- **coordination and management of forces and means;**
- **ensuring the readiness of management bodies, communication and warning systems of formations and institutions of the QMS for actions in emergency situations;**
- **identification of sources of emergencies that may be accompanied by adverse health consequences, the organization of constant monitoring of them;**
- **forecasting and assessment of health consequences of emergencies;**
- **ensuring the constant readiness and efficient operation of units of emergency and advisory medical care to the population (air ambulance);**
- **preparation and ensuring the readiness of institutions of the Ministry of Health of Russia to work in emergency situations;**
- **collection, processing, exchange and provision of health information;**
- **development, implementation of means of providing medical care, treatment of those affected in emergencies and the provision of emergency and advisory medical care to the population;**
- **development of methodological foundations and participation in the preparation of the population and rescuers to provide first aid in emergencies;**
- **implementation of training, advanced training of QMS specialists;**
- **development, implementation of the methodological foundations of medical expertise and rehabilitation of participants in the liquidation of emergencies;**
- **creation and rational use of reserves of medical, sanitary and special property;**
- **participation in the implementation of state expertise, supervision and control in the field of protection of the population and territories in emergency situations;**
- **participation in the development and implementation of measures for the social protection of the population, carrying out humanitarian actions in the field of protection from emergencies**

Basic principles of the organization of the VSMK

- 1. State and priority character**
- 2. Organization of the disaster medicine service according to the territorial production principle**
- 3. Centralization and decentralization**
- 4. planned character**
- 5. The principle of universalism**
- 6. The principle of the main functional purpose of the forces and means of the VSMK**
- 7. The principle of the system of staged treatment of the injured with their evacuation according to their destination.**
- 8. The principle of material interest and responsibility.**
- 9. Mobility, efficiency and constant readiness of formations and institutions to work in emergency situations**
- 10. The legal and social protection of QMS specialists is implemented in accordance with the **Federal Law “On Emergency Rescue Services and the Status of Rescuers” dated July 14, 1995.****
- 11. General training of the population, including persons with high-risk professions, for actions, first aid for the injured and the rules of adequate behavior in various emergencies.**

**Question 9 VSMK events depending on
the mode of operation**

In daily activity mode

- **current planning and organization of work in daily activities; participation in the organization and implementation of monitoring of the habitat of the population and the situation at potentially hazardous facilities;**
- **creation of formations of the QMS, ensuring their constant readiness for work in emergency situations;**
- **planning measures to reduce the health consequences of emergencies, planning health care for the population in the event of an emergency;**
- **ensuring the effective functioning of the on-duty dispatch service;**
- **organization and provision of emergency and advisory medical care; organization and implementation of sanitary-hygienic and anti-epidemic measures;**
- **maintaining the readiness of the governing bodies, formations and institutions of the QMS, improving the training of its personnel;**
- **checking the readiness of the QMS of lower levels; maintaining interaction between the governing bodies, formations and institutions included in the QMS of this level;**
- **creation, accumulation, refreshment, control over the reserve of medical property;**
- **development and implementation of a set of measures for the timely logistics of the QMS;**
- **creation, maintenance, control over the use of financial and other resources of the QMS;**
- **participation in the medical training of personnel of the rescue teams of the RSChS;**

On high alert

- alert;
- strengthening the duty and dispatch service;
- analysis of the reasons for the introduction of the high alert regime;
- forecasting the possible development of the situation; clarification of plans for medical and sanitary provision of the population in emergency situations;
- implementation by the institutions of the QMS of the activities of the high alert regime, the plan for the medical and sanitary provision of the population in emergencies;
- creation and direction, if necessary, of operational groups of the disaster medicine center of the RSChS to the place of a possible emergency;
- participation in carrying out activities to protect the population from emergencies;
- verification of readiness for the use of financial, material and technical resources and reserves of medical property and their replenishment;
- clarification of plans for interaction with management bodies, institutions and organizations of other ministries and departments involved in the elimination of emergencies;
- strengthening monitoring of the sanitary and epidemiological situation, forecasting the possibility of epidemics.



In emergency mode

- **alert;**
- **active collection of information about the situation in the emergency zone, its assessment;**
- **putting into effect a plan for medical and sanitary support during the liquidation of emergencies;**
- **advancing to the emergency zone of the operational groups of the All-Russian Center for the Migration of Moscow, formations and institutions of the JMC;**
- **creation of a QMS communication system, its coordination with the RSChS communication system;**
- **organization and implementation of the LEO of the population affected by emergencies; participation (together with emergency rescue and other formations of the RSChS) in providing first aid to the injured and their evacuation from the zone (center) of the emergency;**
- **organization and implementation of the LEO of the population affected by emergencies; organization of medical support for personnel involved in the elimination of emergencies;**
- **organization of medical support for the population evacuated from the zone (district) of emergency situations; organizing and conducting a forensic medical examination of the dead and a forensic medical examination of the injured;**
- **implementation of sanitary and epidemiological support of the population in the emergency zone; organization of sanitary and hygienic measures to protect the population, personnel of emergency facilities and participants in the liquidation of emergency situations;**
- **medical control over the state of health of the personnel of formations and institutions participating in the liquidation of emergencies, providing them with special clothing, protective equipment and their correct use; provision of financial, logistical support and supply of medical equipment**

Question 10 Organization of the All-Russian Disaster Medicine Service

At the federal level

- 1. VTsMK "Protection". This is a state multidisciplinary head institution of the QMS of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.**
- 2. 2. Department for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Federal Center for Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance;**
- 3. 3. Federal Departments of Medical and Biological Problems of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Federal Security Service, the FPS, the FSO, the Ministry of Railways of the Russian Federation, and other federal executive authorities;**
- 4. 4. non-standard formations of the VSMK and clinical bases**

At the interregional level

- 1. branches of the VTsMK "Protection" with their staff units and institutions in the federal districts (North-Western, North Caucasian, Central, Volga, Ural, Siberian, Far Eastern);**
- 2. interregional emergency centers of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service in Moscow and Novosibirsk and centers of state sanitary and epidemiological supervision of the interregional level;**
- 3. formation of the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Railways of the Russian Federation and other federal executive authorities (interregional level);**
- 4. clinical and scientific bases.**

At the regional level

- **TTsMK (with formations included in them);**
- **Centers of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance in the regions;**
- **Non-standard formations of the VSMK;**
- **Formations of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Railways of Russia, other federal executive authorities located in this territory;**
- **Clinical bases designed to eliminate the medical and sanitary consequences of emergencies and provide emergency and advisory assistance to the population.**

At the municipal level

1. **Disaster medicine centers at the municipal level (where they are created) or ambulance stations (substations);**
2. **Centers for State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance of cities and regions, forming sanitary and epidemiological teams and epidemiological intelligence groups;**
3. **Medical and preventive institutions designed to eliminate the health consequences of emergencies.**
4. **Medical contingencies**

At the object level

1. **Officials for medical and sanitary support of an object in an emergency;**
2. **Medical non-staff formations;**
3. **Medical institutions;**
4. **Structural subdivisions of the facility's sanitary and epidemiological supervision.**

Organizational structure of QMS of Ivanovo region

- 1. TTsMK, having the status of a legal entity, performing the functions of the management body of the QMS of the territorial level. The TTsMK is directly subordinate to the UZO of the Ivanovo Region, and functionally - to the All-Russian Center for Metallurgy "Protection".
The operations and dispatch department of the TTsMK, together with the operations and dispatch department of the emergency medical station in Ivanovo, forms the basis of the integrated operational and dispatch QMS of the Ivanovo region.
TTsMK performs the functions of the headquarters of the VSMSK at the territorial level. On operational and tactical issues, within the limits of the tasks performed, the TTsMK is guided by the documents of the territorial authority for civil defense and emergency situations.**
- 2. Federal State Institution "Center for State Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance in the Ivanovo Region".**
- 3. Clinical bases designed to eliminate the medical and sanitary consequences of emergencies and provide emergency and advisory medical care to the population.**
- 4. Departmental institutions and non-staff formations.**
- 5. Medical contingencies.**
- 6. Regional blood transfusion station and its branches.**
- 7. Regional state unitary enterprises "Pharmacy" and "Medtekhnika".**
- 8. Regional Bureau of Forensic Medical Examination.**
- 9. Medical center "Reserve"**



**Director of the TTsMK on
Ivanovskaya region S.V. Bazanov**

**Question 11 Organizational structure
VTsMK "Protection"**

All-Russian Center for Disaster Medicine (VTsMK) "Protection". This is a state multidisciplinary head institution of the disaster medicine service of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of a special type, performing the functions of the governing body of the VSMC and the disaster medicine service of the Ministry of Health of Russia at the federal and interregional levels, an educational, research and medical institution.

The main subdivisions of the VTsMK "Protection" are:

- **VSMK headquarters;**
- **branches of the VTsMK "Protection" (in seven federal districts and in special cases, by decision of the Ministry of Health of Russia, they can temporarily be created in certain subjects of the Russian Federation);**
- **a clinic for disaster medicine with a field multidisciplinary hospital (PMH);**
- **Institute of Problems of Disaster Medicine and Additional Professional Education for Specialists of the Disaster Medicine Service;**
- **center of medical expertise and rehabilitation;**
- **Research Department of Medical and Technical Problems of Extreme Medicine;**
- **department of organization of medical care in case of radiation accidents;**
- **department of medical supply (reserve warehouse of the Ministry of Health of Russia for emergencies).**



- 1. The headquarters within the VTsMK "Protection"** is the working body of the federal interdepartmental coordination commission of the VSMK. It performs the functions of operational management of the activities of the QMS of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, as well as the forces and means of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Railways and other federal executive authorities intended to eliminate the medical and sanitary consequences of emergencies.
- 2. Branches of VTsMK "Protection"** ensure the fulfillment of the tasks of VTsMK at the regional and territorial levels, activities in the aftermath of emergencies. Within the limits of the assigned tasks, the branches of the VTsMK "Zashchita" are guided by the documents of the representative of the Minister of Health of the Russian Federation in the federal districts, the regional centers of the EMERCOM of Russia and the regional interdepartmental coordination commission of the VSMK and other regulatory legal acts, as well as the Regulations on the branches of the VTsMK "Protection". Branches do not have the status of a legal entity.
- 3. The disaster medicine clinic includes** a field multidisciplinary hospital, profiled (specialized) clinical departments, dispatching units and support units. The clinic is designed to provide specialized medical care and treatment of the sick and wounded with pathology typical for emergency situations.
- 4. The Institute of Problems of Disaster Medicine and Additional Professional Education** includes the departments of disaster medicine, emergency conditions and expert medical care, sanitary and anti-epidemic support in emergencies, restorative medicine with relevant specialized scientific laboratories; department of scientific and technical information with a library. The Institute is intended mainly for the improvement of the management staff of the Service, the development of proposals for state policy in the field of MC, for the prevention and elimination of the medical and sanitary consequences of emergencies.

5. The Center for Medical Expertise and Rehabilitation is designed to develop and implement medical expertise and rehabilitation of participants in the liquidation of the consequences of emergencies and the regulatory framework that ensures the implementation of the system at all levels. In addition, on the basis of the center, medical rehabilitation of professional contingents involved in the elimination of the consequences of emergencies is carried out, development, testing and implementation of promising means and methods of medical examination and rehabilitation are carried out.

6. Scientific - research department of medical - technical problems of extreme medicine is designed to study the effects of human exposure to adverse factors of various nature; determination of functional reserves, limiting capabilities of the organism, performance and reliability of human activity in extreme conditions; development of work and rest regimes for special contingents in adverse and extreme conditions, as well as for the creation and improvement of medical products, rescue equipment and personal protection.

7. The department for organizing medical care in case of radiation accidents is designed to develop organizational and methodological foundations for organizing medical care for the population located outside the sanitary protection zone of stationary ROOs, as well as to perform practical tasks for: conducting radiation reconnaissance and monitoring the radiation situation in the specified disaster zone; assessment of the radiation situation and exposure doses to the population.

8. The Medical Supply Department creates and operates reserves of medical property at all levels, ensures the fulfillment of tasks for the accumulation, maintenance, renewal and release of medical property from the reserve of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation for emergencies. The department organizes the purchase, receipt, storage and issuance of medical supplies



**Director of VTsMK
"Protection" S.F.
Goncharov**



Federal Center for Disaster Medicine (FTsMK) "Protection"

In 2020, by Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated October 12, 2020 No. 1671 "On Amendments to Certain Acts of Pr. of the Russian Federation and repealing the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation dated May 3, 1994 No. 420 "the functions of the day-to-day management of the VSMC at the federal level and the head institution of the QMS of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation were entrusted to the federal state budgetary institution" National Medical and Surgical Center. N.I. Pirogov"

Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation In accordance with the order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation dated October 20, 2020 No. 1133 "On approval of the charter of the federal state budgetary institution "National Medical and Surgical Center named after N.N. N.I. Pirogov "Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation", a separate structural unit (branch) was created - the Federal Center for Disaster Medicine "N.M. N.I. Pirogov" Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.

The FCMC, on the basis of the Pirogov Center, coordinates the interaction of governing bodies, as well as the use of forces and means of the Service, the development of scientific and methodological principles for the activities of the QMS, the training, advanced training and certification of QMS specialists, the development of proposals for preparing the population for first aid in emergencies



Director of FTsMK "Protection" Chief Anesthesiologist-Resuscitator of the Federal State Budgetary Institution NMCC named after N.N. N. I. Pirogova of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Head of the Department of Anesthesiology and Resuscitation, IUUV

Structure of FTsMK "Protection"

Crisis Management Center (CMC) As part of the Crisis Management Center (CMC), the main divisions have been formed and are operating:

- 1. Department of operational duty VSMK;**
- 2. Department of organization of medical care in emergencies;**
- 3. Department for organizing the activities of the QMS.**

Department of operational duty VSMK

The round-the-clock operational and dispatching service of the employees of the department of operational duty officers of the Higher Military Medical Commission provides, in constant mode, in cooperation with the TCMC, regional centers for the ambulance and medical centers of the subjects of the Russian Federation and the operational services of the federal executive authorities, medical response in case of emergencies, submission and analysis of reports on emergencies and the progress of eliminating their medical and sanitary consequences with participation of the forces and means of the QMS.

Department of organization of medical care in emergencies performs the tasks of monitoring the organization and provision of emergency medical care to victims in emergency situations and their medical evacuation to medical organizations; the formation of algorithms for organizing the provision of medical care in various emergencies; providing organizational, methodological and practical assistance to QMS at the regional level in the aftermath of emergencies.

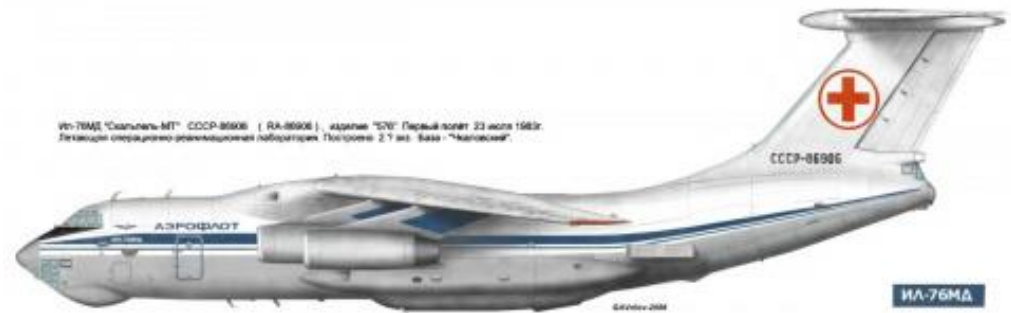
Department for organizing the activities of the QMS Solves the tasks of organizational and methodological support for the work of the TsMK and regional centers of the SMP and MK in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation; preparation and implementation of measures for the development of VSMK and QMS of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation; conducting verification activities to assess the readiness of the QMS at the regional level to respond to emergencies, command-staff, tactical-special exercises, staff training with management bodies, organizations and formations of the QMS; implementation of inter-level and interdepartmental interaction within the VSMC and RSChS.

In addition, the employees of the Center for Management of the Russian Federation provide and take part in the development of scientific and methodological principles for the activities of the QMS, in international cooperation on disaster medicine and emergency medical care, develop and implement measures to digitalize the activities of the QMS of the Ministry of Health of Russia and the Federal Center for Microbial Medicine of the Federal State Budgetary Institution “N.M. N.I. Pirogov” of the Ministry of Health of Russia.

Air Ambulance Center Operational dispatching department Provides round-the-clock reception of applications (applications) from citizens of the Russian Federation, medical organizations and (or) public authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of health protection and organizes the provision of emergency, including emergency specialized, medical care and medical evacuation; carries out operational management and control over the work of specialized mobile ambulance teams during the medical evacuation of persons, including those injured in emergencies, on the territory of the Russian Federation and from foreign countries.

Department of emergency advisory ambulance

Provides emergency, including emergency specialized, medical care with medical evacuation of persons, including those injured in emergencies, on the territory of the Russian Federation and from foreign countries by specialized field ambulance teams (including aeromedical, emergency advisory); specialist doctors of the department take part in telemedicine consultations in order to determine indications (contraindications) for medical evacuation and ensure the continuity of medical care



Plane "Scalpel"



Helicopter - resuscitation

**Question 12 Disaster Medicine Service of
the Ministry of Health of the Russian
Federation**

Formations of the QMS of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation are represented by mobile hospitals, detachments, brigades, groups. They are created in accordance with the approved states and are provided with special equipment and equipment according to the time sheets. Formations are intended for work in zones (regions) of emergency situations. They can work autonomously or as part of other formations and institutions involved in the elimination of the medical and sanitary consequences of emergencies. QMS formations are organized at all levels and can be full-time and non-staff.

Regular formations are permanently financed from the funds allocated by the QMC of this level.

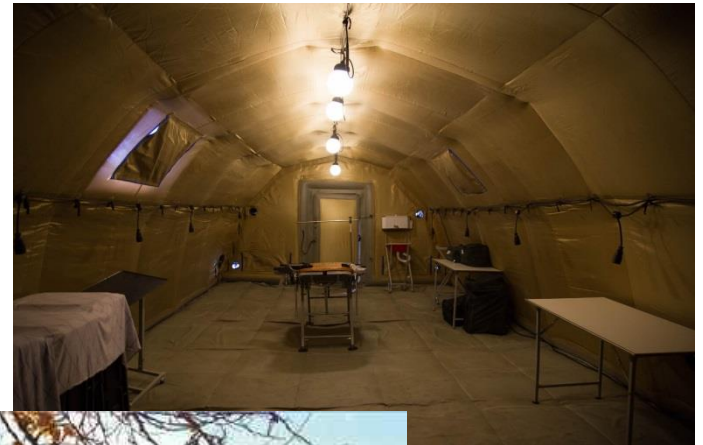
On the basis of medical educational, research, medical and preventive and sanitary institutions, at the expense of their personnel, non-staff formations (detachments, brigades, groups) are created at all levels of the QMS. Ensuring their readiness for work is entrusted to the heads of the relevant institutions. In the event of an emergency, these formations come under the operational subordination of the control bodies of the QMS of the appropriate level.



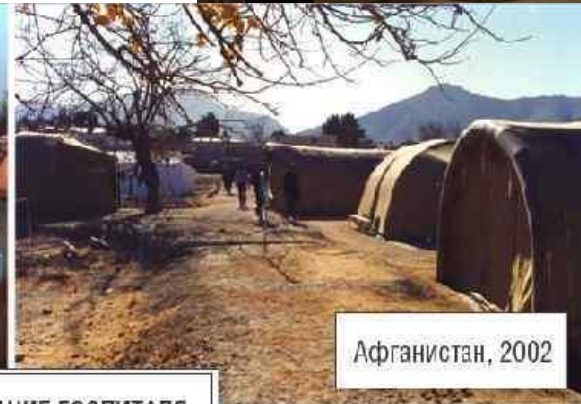
Field multidisciplinary hospital (PMH) VTsMK "Protection"

Полевой многопрофильный госпиталь ВЦМК
«Защита» + специалисты госпиталя ФСБ

Гальский район
Абхазии,
май-июнь 2009



Гудермес, 2001



Афганистан, 2002

РАЗВЕРТЫВАНИЕ ГОСПИТАЛЯ



Гаити, 2010



Чили, 2010

PMG is the main mobile medical and diagnostic formation of the QMS of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. Designed for moving to the emergency zone, receiving the injured, sorting them, providing specialized medical care to the injured, preparing them for evacuation, temporary hospitalization of non-transportables, as well as outpatient care for the population.

When fully deployed, the hospital can take up to 250 casualties per day. For the hospitalization of non-transportable affected, the hospital can deploy up to 150 beds.

The regular units of the hospital include: management, main departments (reception and diagnostic, surgical, resuscitation and anesthesia, hospital, evacuation), support units (pharmacy, engineering department, logistics department).

Non-staff units of the hospital are 17 brigades (sorting, diagnostic, emergency response duty, general surgery, surgical pediatric, traumatology, neurosurgery, burns, ophthalmology, resuscitation, extracorporeal detoxification, therapeutic, psychiatric, infectious, radiological, toxicological and evacuation). Teams are formed from highly qualified specialists of basic medical institutions.



The hospital can move to the emergency zone in whole or in part. Depending on the nature of the emergency, the hospital is equipped with teams of various profiles and is deployed as a surgical, toxicological, radiological, therapeutic, pediatric, tuberculosis or multidisciplinary hospital. Depending on the type of accident, catastrophe or natural disaster, the hospital may be entrusted with the functions of receiving and treating the following categories of affected (patients):

- **with mechanical injury;**
- **burned;**
- **with combined and combined trauma, which, along with mechanical trauma, have burns;**
- **affected by ionizing radiation, which can simultaneously have various mechanical damage and burns;**
- **affected by toxic chemicals, having various mechanical damage and burns;**
- **sick; lightly injured and lightly ill.**

Mechanical damage, as a rule, prevails over other pathology. Therefore, the main option for the work of the PMG is to work as a general surgical hospital.



Specialized Medical Teams

They may be regular or non-standard. They are mobile formations of the QMS and are designed to specialize or strengthen healthcare facilities involved in the elimination of the consequences of emergencies.

The main tasks of the BSMP are: medical triage of the injured in need of specialized medical care; provision of specialized, including high-tech, medical care to the injured and treatment of non-transportable injured; preparation of the injured for evacuation to specialized medical facilities; provision of advisory and methodological assistance to those affected in medical facilities.

Teams are formed by health authorities on the basis of republican, regional (territorial), city multidisciplinary and specialized hospitals, central district hospitals, emergency hospitals, clinics of medical universities, research institutes and specialized medical centers.

In the modes of daily activities and high alert, the BSMP are subordinate to the head of the forming institution and are operationally subordinate to the head of the corresponding CMC.

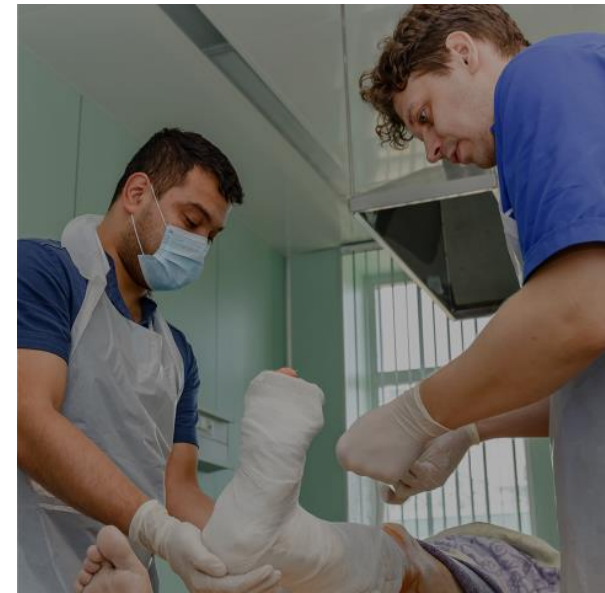
In the high-alert mode, specialists of full-time teams on holidays and weekends are on duty at home - according to a schedule approved by the head of the institution-former in agreement with the CMC. In emergency situations, the management of the brigade is assigned to the head of the CMC.

The timing of the departure (departure) of the ambulance with property to the emergency area is determined based on local conditions, but no later than 6 hours after receiving the order. The work schedule of the brigade in emergency situations is on average 12 hours a day.

Surgical emergency hospital is designed to provide primary specialized, including high-tech medical care to those affected by the surgical profile.

The composition of the team: the head (surgeon), 2 surgeons, an anesthesiologist-resuscitator, 2 operating nurses, an anesthetist nurse and a dressing nurse (plaster) - a total of 8 people.

For 12 hours of work, the team can perform up to 10 surgical interventions.



Traumatological emergency hospital is designed to provide primary specialized, including high-tech medical care to those affected with mechanical damage, mainly of the musculoskeletal system, and their treatment.

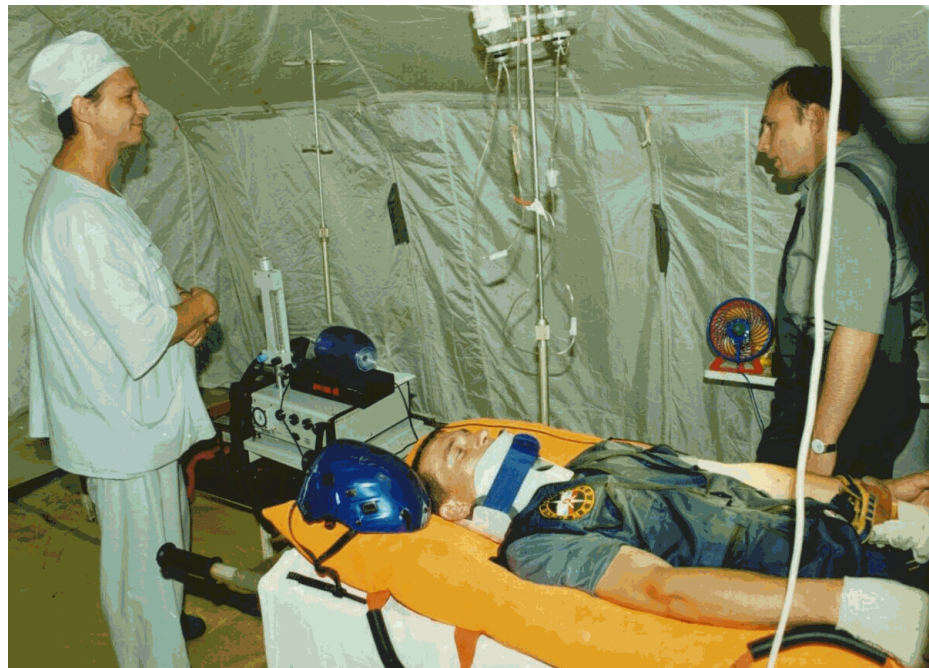
Composition of the team: head (traumatologist), traumatologist, anesthesiologist-resuscitator, 2 operating nurses, an anesthetist nurse and a dressing nurse (gypsum) - a total of 7 people.

For 12 hours of work, the team can perform up to 10 surgical interventions.

The neurosurgical emergency hospital is designed to provide primary specialized, including high-tech, medical care to those affected with skull injuries, brain and spinal contusions, who need surgical care.

Composition of the team: head (neurosurgeon), neurosurgeon, anesthesiologist-resuscitator, 2 operating nurses and a nurse anesthetist - a total of 6 people.

Within 12 hours of work, the team performs up to 6 surgical interventions.



The burn emergency hospital is designed to provide primary specialized, including high-tech, medical care to those affected with thermal injuries.

Composition of the team: team leader (surgeon-combustionist), surgeon-combustionist, anesthesiologist-resuscitator, 2 operating nurses and an anesthetist nurse - 6 people in total.

For 12 hours of work, the brigade can provide assistance to 30 injured

Children's surgical emergency hospital is designed to provide primary specialized, including high-tech medical care for children and their treatment. Among those affected in emergencies, on average, 25% are children.

Composition of the team: head (children's surgeon), pediatric orthopedic surgeon, anesthesiologist-resuscitator, 2 operating nurses, 2 anesthetist nurses and a dressing nurse (gypsum) - a total of 7 people.

For 12 hours of work, the team can carry out up to 10 surgical interventions.



Infectious emergency hospital is designed to provide primary specialized, including high-tech medical care and treatment of infectious patients. It is created on the basis of infectious diseases hospitals and healthcare facilities with infectious diseases departments,

Composition of the team: leader (infectionist), 2 doctors (infectionist and pediatrician), 3 nurses - a total of 6 people.

For 12 hours of work, the team can provide assistance to 50-100 patients.



Medical mobile ambulance teams are created on the basis of stations, substations, emergency departments.

The main tasks of the brigade are: medical triage of the injured, provision of primary medical and sanitary (medical) care in the prescribed volume and evacuation of the injured from the source (zone) of emergency situations.

Composition of the brigade: head - doctor, 2 paramedics (or paramedic and nurse anesthetist), orderly and driver - 4 (5) people in total. On equipment, the brigade has special stacks, completed according to the report card.

For 6 hours of work in emergency situations, the brigade can provide assistance to 50 injured.

Medical and nursing teams are non-staff mobile formations of the QMS, designed to provide primary health care (medical) care, organize and conduct medical triage and prepare for the evacuation of the affected from the outbreak.

They are created on the basis of city, central district, inter-district, district hospitals, as well as polyclinic institutions and health centers.

Composition of the brigade: head - doctor, senior nurse, 2 nurses, orderly, driver-orderly - 6 people in total.

For 6 hours of work, the brigade provides primary health care (medical) care to 50 injured. The main formations intended for the provision of primary medical and sanitary (pre-hospital) care are the first aid brigades and paramedical ambulance line brigades.

First aid teams are mobile medical healthcare units designed to triage the injured, provide them with primary medical and sanitary (first aid) care and prepare for evacuation.

At the facilities, teams can be created by decision of the head of the facility at the expense of the personnel of the medical and sanitary unit (health center).

Composition of the brigade: head - paramedic (nurse), 1-2 nurses, driver-medical orderly - only 3-4 people.

For 6 hours of work in emergency situations, the brigade can provide assistance to 50 injured.

Feldsher mobile ambulance teams are created on the basis of an ambulance station (substations, departments).

Composition of the brigade: 2 paramedics (one of them is the leader), an orderly and a driver - a total of 4 people.

On equipment, the brigade has special stacks, completed according to the report card. For 6 hours of work in emergency situations, the brigade can provide assistance to 50 injured.



**Вопрос 13 Формирования и
учреждения Минобороны, МВД и МЧС
России, входящих в ВСМК**

QMS of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation at the federal level includes:

- **medical unit of special purpose of central subordination (MOSN);**
- **non-staff teams of specialized medical care;**
- **medical and nursing teams, mobile groups of specialists from medical and preventive institutions of central subordination, military educational institutions and research organizations of the medical service;**
- **reserve beds of clinics of the Military Medical Academy, the Main and Central Military Clinical Hospitals;**
- **stocks of current medical property of central medical warehouses; air (operational resuscitation aircraft and helicopters), ground ambulances of medical military units and institutions of central subordination, evacuation facilities used in the interests of the service.**

At the interregional and regional levels

- **(at the level of the district, branch of the Armed Forces, fleet), the service is represented by: MOSN districts (fleets), separate automobile sanitary platoons;**
- **emergency emergency hospitals, medical and nursing teams, mobile groups of specialists from medical and preventive, sanitary and preventive institutions of districts (types of the Armed Forces, fleets), medical military educational institutions;**
- **reserve beds of military hospitals of districts (types of the Armed Forces, fleets);**
- **stocks of current medical equipment in the medical warehouses of the districts (types of the Armed Forces. Fleets);**

At the municipal level (garrison level), the service is represented by:

- **duty forces and means of the medical service;**
- **emergency emergency hospitals, medical and nursing teams, mobile groups of specialists from medical and preventive, sanitary and preventive institutions of garrisons, military educational institutions of the medical service;**
- **stocks of current medical property of medical warehouses;**
- **medical evacuation vehicles (regular sanitary vehicles of medical military units and institutions, vehicles allocated by the head of the garrison).**



MOSN QMS MO RF

The main formation of the QMS of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, which ensures the provision of primary specialized and specialized high-tech medical care in emergencies, is the Special Purpose Medical Detachment (MOSN). At its core, MOSN is a multidisciplinary, mobile field hospital.

The main divisions of the detachment are:

reception and sorting, surgical (operational and resuscitation), hospital (for 100 beds), laboratory departments;

x-ray room and 6 medical groups (general surgery, traumatology, burns, neuropsychiatric, toxic-radiological, infectious diseases).

The detachment is able to accept and provide medical assistance to 500 injured per day, within 16 hours of work, from 80 to 100 complex surgical interventions can be performed, to conduct complex anti-shock therapy for 120 affected to bring them into a transportable state, to conduct 20 plasmapheresis, 8 hemosorption operations in the office detoxification (field version of an artificial kidney), 20 sessions of oxygen barotherapy, 100 general clinical and 60 biochemical tests, prepare and transfuse up to 25 liters of blood. With an autonomous mode of operation for 5 days, the detachment provides emergency medical care to 1200 injured.



Medical and nursing teams are designed to provide primary health care (medical) care; are created in military hospitals, sanatoriums on the basis of: with an institution capacity of up to 200 beds - one brigade, from 200 to 400 beds - two; more than 400 - two and for every 100 regular beds over 400 - one more brigade. The brigade consists of 5-7 medical workers (2 doctors, 3-5 nurses). An ambulance is allocated to provide the brigade.

Specialized medical care brigades are intended to strengthen the MOSN and military medical institutions that carry out mass admission of the injured, and are created in military hospitals with a capacity of 500 or more beds, as well as in clinics of medical military educational institutions. Each team consists of 3-5 medical workers (1-2 doctors, 2-3 nurses).

In the medical service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, a MOSN was created on the basis of the main military clinical hospital of the Russian Guard.

An emergency department has been set up at the clinical hospital of the Main Department of Internal Affairs of Moscow.

In medical institutions of the healthcare system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in 15 constituent entities of the Russian Federation, emergency medical care units have been deployed, which, if necessary, can be involved and included in the general system of medical and sanitary support for the population in emergencies in a particular territory; on the basis of 4 district hospitals of the Russian Guard, emergency medical departments have been organized and are functioning.

In years. In Moscow, St. Petersburg and the administrative centers of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, mobile medical and nursing teams of a surgical, therapeutic, pediatric profile are provided for providing medical care to the affected, capable of providing primary health care (pre-medical) and medical care.

Providing specialized medical care is carried out in hospitals and polyclinics and hospitals at the medical departments of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, the Main Department of Internal Affairs, the Department of Internal Affairs.

In the **system of the Ministry of Railways of Russia, in solving the problems of preventing and eliminating the consequences of emergencies, an important role is assigned to the sectoral (railway) healthcare, the forces and means of which are an integral part of the railway transport system for preventing and eliminating emergencies.**

For the medical service of the Ministry of Railways of Russia, the priority is the organization of timely medical care for the injured at the scene. The implementation of this important task has significant difficulties, which are associated with a variety of specific conditions and factors affecting the scale of the consequences of railway accidents and catastrophes, as well as the nature and volume of medical care provided.

On each railway, under special conditions, the deployment and work in the centers of sanitary losses of the corresponding formations, completed on the basis of central, road and departmental medical and preventive institutions, are provided.

Mobile medical teams of constant readiness (medical emergency, surgical, resuscitation) are formed on the basis of medical and preventive institutions of the railways. The profile of the brigades is determined by the nature and characteristics of the railway injury.

BSMP (surgical, traumatological, resuscitation, neurosurgical, toxic-therapeutic, therapeutic, obstetric-gynecological, urological) are staffed from among the leading specialists of central and road clinical hospitals. The profile of teams and their number are determined by the capacity and capabilities of medical institutions.

About 90 mobile units have been created and are operating on the railway network (ambulatory car, dressing car, sanitary car, ambulance unit, radiological laboratory car, etc.).

In addition to the listed formations that are part of the VSMK, a number of ministries and departments have numerous special units that are designed to carry out rescue operations in special conditions. These units have medical personnel who, in close cooperation with the QMS, solve the tasks of providing emergency medical care.



Questions for self-control of knowledge acquisition

1. What document introduced the provision on the "Russian system of warning and emergency response" (RSChS).
2. Number of the law on the protection of the population and territories from natural and man-made emergencies. The purpose of this law. The main tasks of RSChS defined by this law.
3. Rights of citizens of the Russian Federation in the event of an emergency
4. Obligations of citizens of the Russian Federation in the event of an emergency
5. Define: "emergency", "prevention of emergencies", "emergency for healthcare", "liquidation of emergency situations", "accident", "catastrophe", "natural disaster"
6. Describe the criteria for classifying an event as a natural or man-made emergency
7. Classification of emergencies by nature, degree, speed of spread, cause of occurrence, duration, departmental affiliation.
8. Classification of emergencies by scale
9. Characteristics of medical consequences of emergencies
10. Structure and classification of sanitary losses
11. Affecting factors of emergency sources

- 12. Define "RSChS". The main tasks of the RSChS**
- 13. Principles of building RSChS**
- 14. Territorial and functional subsystems of the RSChS. Their brief description**
- 15. Coordinating bodies of the RSChS. Their brief description**
- 16. Standing governing bodies of the RSChS. Their brief description**
- 17. Bodies of daily management of the RSChS. Their brief description**
- 18. Modes of operation of the RSChS. Activities in each mode**
- 19. Federal services for the prevention and liquidation of emergencies. Their brief description**
- 20. Forces and means of the RSChS. Their brief description**
- 21. Forces and means of constant readiness of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of Russia**
- 22. Search and rescue squad of the Ivanovo region**
- 23. Stages of prevention and liquidation of emergencies. The content of these stages**
- 24. The main tasks of the Ministry of Health of Russia to eliminate the consequences of emergencies**
- 25. Tasks of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service of the Russian Federation in the liquidation of emergencies**
- 26. History of the creation of the VSMK**
- 27. Main tasks of the disaster medicine service**
- 28. Basic principles of the organization of the disaster medicine service**
- 29. VSMK activities depending on the mode of activity**
- 30. Organizational structure of the VSMK**
- 31. Organizational structure of the QMS of the Ivanovo region**
- 32. Organizational structure of VTsMK "Protection«**
- 33. The main divisions of the VTsMK "Protection". Their brief description**
- 34. Federal Center for Disaster Medicine (FTsMK) "Protection". Its structure and tasks**
- 35. Formation of the QMS of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. Their brief description**

- 36. Field multidisciplinary hospital "Protection". Its structure, tasks and opportunities**
- 37. Teams of specialized medical care. Their tasks, staffing, ability to provide assistance**
- 38. Medical mobile ambulance teams. Medical and nursing teams. First Aid Teams. Paramedic mobile ambulance teams. Their tasks, staffing, ability to provide assistance**
- 39. QMS MO RF. Its composition, capabilities**
- 40. MOSN QMS MO RF. Its structure, tasks and opportunities**
- 41. QMS of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Railways. Its structure and capabilities**