

2. Vancouver General Hospital, Vancouver, Canada
3. College of Pharmacy, Nova Southeastern University, Fort Lauderdale, USA
4. Department of Pharmacology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada

Introduction: Pharmacists have been recognized as essential healthcare professionals during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, evidence of the challenges that were faced by the profession and the way pharmacists adapted their roles throughout the pandemic are largely unknown. This study aimed to describe the impact of COVID-19 on pharmacy practice around the world.

Method: A cross-sectional online questionnaire with pharmacists who provided direct patient care during the pandemic. Pharmacists were recruited through social media with assistance from national/international pharmacy organizations. The questionnaire was divided into three sections; 1) demographics, 2) pharmacists' roles/services during the pandemic, and 3) practice challenges. The questionnaire was adapted from the established, piloted, and published INSPIRE Canadian Survey. The data were analyzed using SPSS 28. Descriptive statistics were used to report frequencies and percentages.

Results: A total of 505 pharmacists practicing in 25 countries consented and completed the questionnaire. Only 26.4% (132/500) of participants were engaged with local disaster and public health agencies during the pandemic to coordinate pandemic response. The most common role that pharmacists undertook was responding to drug information requests (89.4%, 448/501), followed by allaying patients' fears/anxieties about COVID-19 (82.7%, 413/499), educating the public on reducing the spread of COVID-19 (81.3%, 409/503), and addressing misinformation on COVID-19 treatments/vaccinations (79.1%, 397/502). The most common services provided by pharmacists were performing medication reviews (78.5%, 391/498) and managing and/or monitoring patients' chronic diseases (72.3%, 362/501). Almost half of the participants reported administering COVID-19 vaccines (44.9%, 225/501). The most common challenge that pharmacists encountered was increased stress level (82.2%, 415/505), followed by medication shortages (72.3%, 360/505).

Conclusion: Despite the unprecedented nature of the COVID-19 pandemic and the various challenges associated with it, pharmacists around the world adapted their roles and services to continue to meet the needs of their patients and be their safe-haven for ongoing care.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2023;38(Suppl. S1):s110–s111
doi:10.1017/S1049023X2300300X

Societal Disruption as a Disaster

Joe Cuthbertson PhD

Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

Introduction: This research aims to review the impact of drug addiction, domestic violence and suicide in Australia through the lens of disaster risk reduction. This study explores whether drug addiction, domestic violence and suicide can be considered as disasters according to established thresholds and definitions;

and whether contemporary health emergency and disaster risk management (HEDRM) practice can be adapted to support action to reduce the impact of these events and inform disaster risk reduction.

Method: A literature review was conducted to explore drug addiction, domestic violence and suicide as societal disruptions causing disasters. Key Australian government reports describing deaths associated with suicide, domestic violence and drug addiction were identified, following which a constrained snowball sampling was applied to the bibliography of each document to gather further key articles and inform the evolution of the impact of these themes in Australia over the period 2000–2018. The search strategy included both peer reviewed and grey literature. We used the search terms 'social disruption', 'non-traditional', 'drug addiction', 'domestic violence', 'suicide' and 'societal disruption' as key words and included articles if they demonstrated an analysis of the theme related to health impact related to disaster settings.

Results: Utilizing the Australian Disaster Resilience Knowledge Hub and the international CRED criteria for a disaster, the impact on human health of drug addiction, domestic violence, and suicide upon the Australian population each meet the criteria of a disaster.

Conclusion: Public health practice through the lens of the determinants of social disruption combined with activities that consider hazards, vulnerability, and exposure, can institute prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery programs to reduce the impact of drug addiction, domestic violence, and suicide.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2023;38(Suppl. S1):s111
doi:10.1017/S1049023X23003011

Which Ethical Principles Guided the Ethical Decision During the COVID-19 Pandemic in the UK, Ireland, and the US? Findings from a Qualitative Systematic Reviews

Ghaiath Hussein PhD¹, Kesidha Raajakesary¹, Lucy Galvin¹, Joseph Peters², Kate Prendiville¹, Sarah Newport¹, Calum MacAnulty¹

1. Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
2. University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland

Introduction: With the Covid-19 pandemic impacting the world at such a quick rate and with many unknown variables and dangers, there was an immediate need for ethical guidance to ensure those in many different healthcare settings such as researchers and other professionals could perform ethically in this new and complex situation. This study aims to take existing research on those ethical guidance documents in the UK/Ireland and compare them with those from the United States. **Method:** This study used a qualitative systematic review methodology with thematic synthesis to analyze the included ethics-related guidance documents, as defined in this review, published in the UK and Ireland between March 2020 and March 2022. The search included a general search in Google Scholar and a targeted search on the websites of the relevant professional bodies and public health authorities in the three countries. The ethical principles in these documents were analyzed using the constant comparative method (CCM).

