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Autoreferát dizertační práce

**Krizová připravenost nemocnic v ČR – analýza
stávajícího stavu a vývoj metodického
doporučení**

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Abstract

The dissertation thesis is focused on the analysis of the current state of emergency preparedness among providers of acute inpatient care in the Czech Republic. Measures in the area of preparation for unexpected scenarios that can negatively affect the operation of healthcare facilities should form an integral part of the operational and organizational structure of healthcare facilities. Despite its significance, this subject hasn't received sufficient attention in the Czech Republic. The primary objective of the research was to survey the existing legislative framework pertaining to crisis preparedness in hospitals offering acute inpatient care, implement universally-applicable risk management strategies within the healthcare sector, gather additional insights from international literature and specialized publications, and consolidate the findings into a methodological guide. In the theoretical part, the work is focused on fundamental principles of crisis preparedness and crisis management system in the Czech Republic, describing the obligations and roles that arise from the defining legislative standards (Crisis Act, ...) for providers of acute inpatient care. Additionally, it situates the Czech Republic's crisis preparedness initiatives within a global context, highlighting international comparisons and best practices in topics of emergency preparedness. The practical section of the thesis outlines the data from the author's articles and other resources, supplementing it with domestic examples and international comparisons to pinpoint the deficiencies in the current emergency preparedness system. The thesis scrutinizes key aspects of emergency preparedness such as crisis planning, organizational structure, resource allocation (both human and material), and other associated components. For critical areas, the study generates specific proposals to enhance effectiveness of the current system. These recommendations are presented in a systematic manner, charting a course for refining crisis management protocols within acute care settings in the Czech Republic. The findings confirm the necessity for substantial changes within Czech hospitals to strengthen their crisis preparedness. The suggested improvements are intended to reinforce the resilience of the current crisis preparedness system, equipping healthcare facilities with the tool to effectively overcome unexpected scenarios. By incorporating these recommendations, hospitals can enhance their ability to respond promptly and efficiently in times of crisis.