RAPID NEEDS FIELD ASSESSMENT USING MILITARY HEALTH APPRECIATION PROCESS FOR THE

DEPLOYMENT OF MALAYSIAN ARMED FORCES FIELD HOSPITAL DURING THE ACUTE PHASE OF

THE COVID-19 CRISIS IN TAWAU, SABAH

¹Faculty of Medicine and Defence Health, National Defence University of Malaysia ²Kota Kinabalu Armed Forces Regional Hospital Muhamad Azrul Zakaria¹, Badrul Hisham Abd Samad¹, Shamsul Bahary Muhamad²,
Hafizuddin Awang³, Ericson Netto⁴, M Arshil Moideen⁵

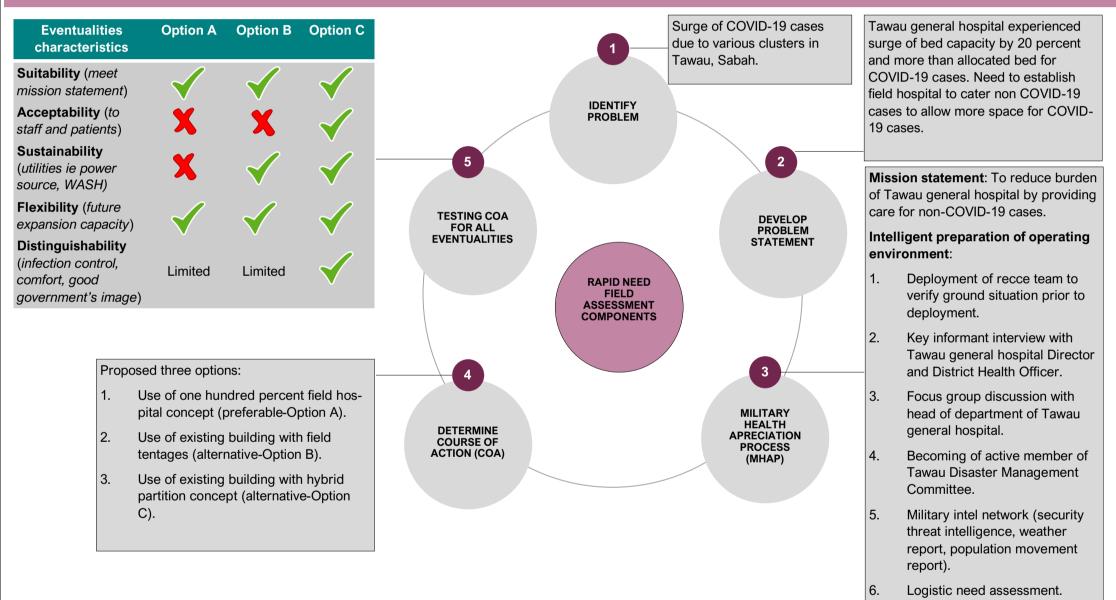
³Besut District Health Office, Ministry of Health Malaysia
 ⁴Health Division, Malaysian Armed Forces Health Services
 ⁵Malaysian Army Headquarters

INTRODUCTION METHOD

- The third wave of COVID-19 hit Malaysia from September until December 2020, and Tawau, an east coast district in Sabah was also severely affected.
- During the acute phase of COVID-19 crisis in Tawau, combined civil military response were activated. Malaysian Armed Forces played a significant role during the crisis via its military assistance for civilian agencies (MACA) and military operations other than war (MOOTW)².
- For healthcare services, Malaysian Armed Forces Health Services is responsible in providing primary, secondary and tertiary care including its unique deployment medicine capabilities. The deployment of field hospital is paramount in assisting civilian agencies for disaster relief effort³.
- A review of retrospective record was done to understand the planning, deployment, and operation of the Malaysian Armed Forces Field Hospital in Tawau.
- Data and information on crisis management were obtained from the official mission completion report and were analysed descriptively.

RESULTS

The use of the Military Health Appreciation Process (MHAP) during the planning phase has helped to ensure success and a high level of efficiency during the deployment and operation of the Malaysian Armed Forces Field Hospital in Tawau. The deployment has successfully met its objectives to aid local hospitals during the acute phase of the crisis.



Hybrid concept (Option C) was chosen after testing course of action for all eventualities due to its suitability, acceptability, sustainability, flexibility and distinguishability.

DISCUSSION CONCLUSION

- Rapid need field assessment tools generally can be divided into two levels; community-level rapid need and interagency-level rapid need assessment.
 - The community-level assessment for Public Health Emergency Response (CASPER) for instance is designed to provide public health leaders and emergency managers information about a community so they can make informed decisions⁴. Another community-level tools that might be useful is Multi-cluster Rapid Assessment Mechanism (McRAM)⁵. For interagency level rapid need assessment, Multi-cluster / sector Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (MIRA)⁶ is relevant to guide emergency responders on the joint strategic planning process.
- In conclusion, the military played a significant role as part of a multi-agency effort from federal and state governments to mitigate the COVID-19 crisis in Tawau with the deployment of a military field hospital. The use of a comprehensive Military Health Appreciation Process for rapid need field assessment was found to be useful in ensuring mission success.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author(s) would like to express special thanks to the Director General of Malaysian Armed Forces Health Services for guidance and full support throughout the mission. Highest gratitude and appreciation to multi-agencies from the Federal and Sabah State government as well as Tawau local authorities who tirelessly managing and coordinating COVID-19 relief effort at Tawau district level. Special thanks to all Malaysian Armed Forces Field Hospital personnel for great contribution throughout the deployment.

REFERENCES

1. Jayaraj, V. J., Rampal, S., Ng, C. W., & Chong, D. W. Q. (2021). The Epidemiology of COVID-19 in Malaysia. The Lancet Regional Health - Western Pacific, 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CASPER: Community Assessment for Public Health Emergency Response Toolkit, Third Edition.; 2019

17. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lanwpc.2021.100295.