



Yogyakarta and Central Java Earthquake

Summary

- WHO is establishing a joint Health Information and Operational Centre in Dr. Surjito Hospital; computers and supplies have already arrived for this.
- Emergency supplies from WHO consisting of Emergency Health Kits, Diarrhoea Kits, and Surgical Kits have arrived in Sarjito hospital.
- WHO is establishing an office near Dr. Surjito Hospital.
- WHO has placed national and international logisticians at Yogyakarta and will place more at Bantul airport.
- WHO will investigate reported shortages of supplies and human resources for health in Klaten district.

Background

An earthquake of magnitude 6.2 on the Richter scale (according to the US Geological survey) struck the Indonesian provinces of Yogyakarta and Central Java on 27 May 2006 at 5.54 am. The epicentre was 15 - 20 km southwest of Yogyakarta (17.1 km/10.6 miles depth). The earthquake was felt for 57 seconds. More than 5500 people have died in the earthquake, an estimated 40 000 to 50 000 are injured, 45 000 houses are damaged and an estimated 100 000 to 200 000 are left homeless.

Current Situation

Number of Dead and Injured

Location	Death	Number of Injured	
		In Patient	Out Patient
Yogyakarta Province	4604	13622	7878
Central Java Province	1171	5332	18114
Patients in Jakarta	0	5	0
Total	5775	18959	25992

Internally Displaced People – Forty-three official evacuation sites have been established in Bantul. The Sri Handoyo Pundong site reports 33 204 people and 225 children under the age of five. Reports indicate that there are a total 200 000 to 600 000 displaced people. In Klaten district there are no official evacuation sites.

Health Facilities – As reported by the Ministry of Health, patients have received treatment from 31 hospitals, field hospitals, health centres, and mobile clinics. Five sub-districts in Klaten report that there is no electricity even for health facilities. There are about 9000 hospital beds serving 19 000 to 20 000 patients and up to 30 000 outpatients. The inpatients that cannot be housed in hospitals are camping outside the hospitals with their families; up to 100 000 people are camped near hospitals. Many do not have a home to return to. The camps present a health risk—there is little in the way of safe water and sanitation. Immediate attention is required.



Damage to Health Facilities

Location	Community Health Centre (Puskesmas)	Integrated Health Post (Pustu)	Government Residences for Health Staff
Yogyakarta City	18	11	-
Bantul District	25	31	24
Klaten District	1	-	-

Human Resources for Health– In Klaten district, one midwife died as a result of the earthquake.

Surveillance – A surveillance system in Bantul has not yet been developed, so data on potential disease outbreaks is not yet available. Pundong sub-district in Bantul reports two cases of measles and in children under five and 112 cases of diarrhoea. The high-risk population in Bantul consists of: 11 973 babies, 45 246 children under five, 864 underweight children under five, and 12 981 pregnant women.

Health Staff Assistance for Yogyakarta-Central Java Earthquake			
No.	Staff	Number	
Medical Staff		Indonesian	Foreign
	Specialist		
	Pathologist-Clinician	1	
	Forensics	4	
	Ophthalmologist	1	
	Paediatrician	7	
	Orthopaedist	28	
	Internist	9	
	Radiologist	1	
	Obstetric and Gynaecologist	3	
	General Surgeon	62	
	Neuro-surgeon	7	
	Digestive Surgeon	3	
	Plastic Surgeon	2	
	Urologist	1	
	Nutritionist-Clinician	1	
	Anesthesian	28	
	Studying Surgeon	8	
	Studying Midwife	3	
	Studying Anesthesian	1	
	General Practitioner	155	18
Paramedic Staff			
	Midwives	3	
	Paramedic	4	23



	Assistant Anesthesian	1	
	Nurse	614	15
Others		94	52
Total Number of Health Staff		1149	

Priority Needs & Challenges

- Lack of medicines and supplies reported in Klaten district. WHO will investigate reported shortages of supplies.
- Prof. DR. R. Soeharso Surakarta Hospital (in Klaten) lacks medical staff (general practitioners), paramedics, medical equipment, medicines, and supplies. Patients lack access to the hospital due to lack of transportation, and there are not enough hospital beds for the patients.
- More orthopaedic specialists are needed, along with orthopaedic instruments.
- Tents, latrines, clean water, minor surgical instruments are needed in Bantul.

WHO Action

Health Coordination – The Emergency Health Information and Operational Centre in Sarjito hospital was set up by Ministry of Health information technology technicians using notebooks on loan from WHO. It was operational on the afternoon of 31 May.

WHO set up an emergency office near Sarjito Hospital. The office needs flexi-phone lines, air conditioning, and Internet access.

Water and Sanitation – Field workers are checking the availability of emergency supplies.

Disease surveillance –Ministry of Health supported by WHO epidemiologists together with provincial health authorities has designed a disease surveillance system appropriate for the area, which will be implemented tomorrow.

Logistics – One truck shipment of equipment and office supplies from WHO Jakarta arrived in Yogyakarta. Three out of four laptop computers and two out of three printers were loaned to Sarjito Hospital for their Emergency Health Information and Operational Centre. One truck from Medan arrived with a cargo of two Emergency Health Kits, two Diarrhoea Kits, and two surgical kits, which were stored in Sarjito hospital. One surgical kit is on stand-by in Jakarta. WHO has placed national and international logisticians at Yogyakarta and will place more at Bantul airport to help authorities with receipt and dispatch of medical supplies. All supplies will be entered into a database as they are received.