



Yogyakarta and Central Java Earthquake

Summary

- WHO will set up an office within the SatKorLak office (Disaster Management Board).
- WHO is assisting in testing water quality, training field staff in water and sanitation issues, and in developing and implementing hygiene awareness programmes.
- WHO has procured dust masks and plastic sheeting for shelters which will arrive in Yogyakarta on Monday. Tetanus vaccinations are also being prepared.

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 58790 are injured, over 67 000 houses have been completely destroyed and over 72000 seriously damaged. An estimated 200 000 to 600 000 are left homeless.

Current Situation

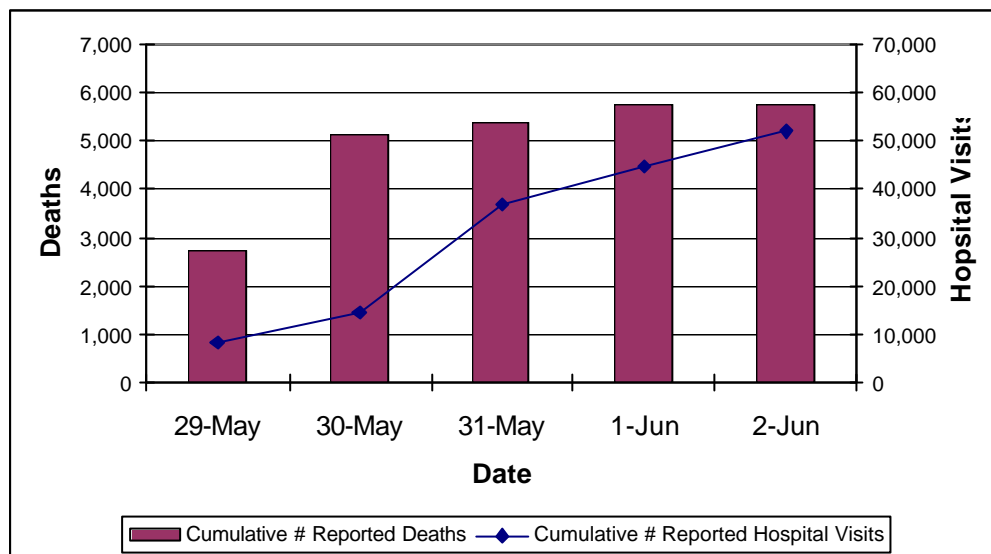
Number of Dead and Injured

Location	Death	Number of Injured	
		Inpatient	Outpatient
Yogyakarta Province	4587	13622	7878
Central Java Province	1191	4326	26288
Patients in Jakarta	-	7	3
Total	5778	17955	34166

Initial data indicates hospitals and field hospitals have performed over 1527 surgeries. There is still a waiting list for surgery. Seventy-five percent of the serious patients in Sardjito Hospital (Yogyakarta) have orthopedic wounds. Many of the injured are reported to be elderly. However, wounds do not appear severe; therefore there appears to be no need for neurosurgeons. There have been no reported cases of crush syndrome. Hip replacement however may be needed, as well as second line antibiotic drugs, and nursing care after patients leave the hospital.



Casualty Summary to Date



Source: DepKes (Ministry of Health) Indonesia Daily Reports

Internally Displaced People – Reports indicate that there are a total 200 000 to 600 000 displaced people. Forty-three official evacuation sites have been established in Yogyakarta province, with medical staff already on location at each site.

In Klaten the problem of displaced persons is more severe than Bantul since the earthquake damaged many homes, leaving a large number of people homeless. IDP camp management remains a challenge, with sanitation cited as a problem. There is also a shortage of relief supplies. Food aid (packaged rice), distributed by unknown parties, in some areas of Klaten was spoiled, resulting in 160 to 300 cases of food poisoning (according to media reports).

Some areas are reporting that they have not received any aid, including Tirtonimolo, Sabdodadi, and Bangunharjo villages in Bantul, and Srowot, Juwiring and Tambakan villages in Klaten.

Health Facilities – As reported by the Ministry of Health, patients have received treatment from 48 hospitals, plus field hospitals, health centres, and mobile clinics. The Ministry of Health has opened another 20 mobile clinics. The Minister of Health has instructed all hospitals to provide free medical treatment for the quake victims. The Ministry of Health will distribute IDR 26 billion to hospitals to cover the costs.

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	-	-

Logistics –PMI (Indonesian Red Cross) sent body bags, baby kits, hygiene kits, 2500 units of blood, 15 ambulances equipped with health personnel, water and sanitation facilities, medicine,



generators, family tents and food packages. PMI also reports that there appears to be sufficient blood supplies.

Health Staff Assistance for Yoyakarta-Central Java Earthquake		
Staff	Number	
Medical Staff	Indonesian	Foreign
Specialist		
Orthopaedic surgeons	28	
Other surgeons	91	
Anesthetists	29	
Other Specialists	31	1
General Practitioners	156	20
Paramedic Staff		
Total	1129	
Others	115	21
Total Number of Health Staff	1600	

Surveillance – Pundong district had reported two measles cases. However investigations confirmed only one measles case. The high-risk population in Bantul consists of 11973 babies, 45246 children under five, 864 underweight children under five, and 12981 pregnant women. One case of bacterial diarrhoea (unconfirmed) has been reported in a 17-year old in Jetis village in Bantul.

A mental hospital in Pakem, Sleman District, reports 12 admittances for stress-related disorders following the earthquake. Grhacia hospital is planning to send a team to assess the mental health of survivors.

Water and Sanitation – Many water treatment plants are not working following the earthquake. One-fifth of the shallow wells in the area, the traditional sources of water supply in the area, are also damaged. Eighty percent of wells in Bantul district are not providing safe water. Water contamination from ruptured pipes, septic tanks and cross-connections is also feared.

Priority Needs & Challenges

- Orthopaedic supplies and devices are still not equal to the demand.
- Shortages of staff and supplies still reported in Klaten.
- Medicines sent by Central Java Provincial health office are still not sufficient to meet needs in affected areas.
- Start planning for nursing care after the acute care in hospitals have been addressed; also for control of infections from wounds.
- Need to ensure there is good distribution of response/relief to all areas and not just concentrating in Yogyakarta.
- Information is needed as to adequacy of health equipment (eg, anesthesia machines, sterilizers) for medical procedures.



WHO Action

Health Coordination – On 2 June 2006, WHO will set up an office within the SatKorLak office (unit of coordination for implementation). The schedule and location for the health cluster coordination meeting will be at Sardjito Hospital; scheduling will be coordinated with MoH. Health cluster coordination meetings will also be held in Jakarta on a regular basis. Another Health cluster teleconference was held on 1 June and a Health Cluster face-to-face meeting will take place in Geneva 6-7 June.

Water and Sanitation – WHO is assisting in testing water quality, training field staff in water and sanitation issues, and in developing and implementing hygiene awareness programmes. WHO will also provide chlorine tablets to disinfect water, water quality field kits and chlorine testing meters (chloroscopes), which are used to check water quality.

Logistics – One surgical kit has been prepared in Jakarta and is ready to be deployed at any time. Masks and plastic sheeting will arrive in Yogyakarta on Monday. Tetanus vaccinations are being prepared.

Mental Health–WHO has dispatched staff to assess the psycho-social service needs.

Recommended Action Points

1. Confirm food poisoning cases. Food safety campaign needed.
2. Investigate areas reporting lack of relief supplies.