Dear Editor

Due to increase in natural and manmade disasters in the world [1], heard in the corners of developed and underdeveloped countries recently, it seems that the health field should do a fruitful and valuable measure for the special group for children and young people who are the future makers of any country. So, the field of health plays a key role in this way [2], particularly the nurses and health care providers of children and adolescents. Therefore, as a person specialized in the field of children in disasters, I would propose paying particular attention to the potential and capacity [3] of children and adolescents. Having children in hospital centers makes us responsible to keep them happy, especially when the cause of their admission is due to accidents and disasters which will be more suffer than their physical injuries [4]. The capability of children and adolescents admitted in the ward could be used. Health care providers just will play a facilitator’s roll to observe them. Their activity not only helps with the dynamics and improvement of the children treatment process, it can also be a useful leisure time for them. It also may give them very good experiences for their future purpose. In any events/occasions, we should provide bliss beside their pain and calamity. Therefore, the children who were facing difficulty due to the accident and disaster will experience a pleasure and will remain with memories of treatment period. They also will get well quickly from the treatment, reduces their recovery phase, and may be able to forget the bitter memory of disasters that lead to the post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) [5]. So the children and teenagers themselves seem to be the best helpers to each other. Therefore, the inclusion and consideration of this issue in crisis management protocols of health centers and in the organizational chart of crisis will be helpful for more attention to children and adolescents affected by the accident. It can also be an effective and appropriate way to improve their health, both in the short and long term that would reduce their future damage. With this strategy it is possible that the future generations’ health will not be harmed by today’s hazards and disasters.

References

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