

Study	Author(s) & Year	Research Objectives	Methodology	Key Findings	Limitations	Gaps/Future Research
Impact of climate change on disaster events in metropolitan cities: Trend of disasters reported by Taiwan's national medical response and preparedness system	Chung-Hsun Lee, Shih-Hao Lin, Chia-Lung Kao, Ming-Yuan Hong, Po-Chang Huang, Chung-Liang Shih, Chia-Chang Chuang (2020)	Analyze the trends and characteristics of reported disaster events in Taiwan's metropolitan areas for policy reference by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW).	Quantitative analysis; data collected from emergency medical reporting systems and local hospitals; GIS analysis	The study found that technology-related disasters (DTs) were the most frequent (64.5%), followed by natural disasters (24.5%) and security/violence-related disasters (11.0%). Extreme weather events, particularly heatwaves and cold spells, showed an upward trend, especially in Taipei, indicating the need for upgraded response capabilities in high-risk regions.	Limited to data from six regional emergency centers; data timeframe limited to 2014-2018.	Future studies could expand the scope to include more years and integrate environmental and socio-economic data to provide a broader understanding of climate change impacts on urban resilience.

The impact of educational and training programs on disaster awareness and preparedness among health sciences students: A quasi-experimental study	Aziz Aslanoğlu, Nurcan Bilgiç, Amal A. Murad, Rami A. Elshatarat, Dana Anwer Abujaber, Eman Al Qasim, Najlaa A. Siddiq, Dena Eltabey Sobeh, Mudathir M. Eltayeb, Ziad T. Saleh (2024)	Examine the effectiveness of an educational intervention on enhancing disaster preparedness and awareness among health sciences students.	Quasi-experimental, single-group pretest-posttest design; 599 students assessed at baseline and three months post-intervention.	The intervention significantly improved disaster preparedness levels across various dimensions, particularly among students with initially low preparedness. Findings emphasize the need for integrating disaster preparedness education into health sciences curricula.	Limited to a single group; may not account for external factors affecting preparedness; specific to health sciences students only.	Future research could explore the long-term impact of such educational interventions and assess their effectiveness across different educational contexts and disciplines.
Disaster preparedness in Australian hospitals: A cross-sectional survey	Faran Shoaib Naru, Kate Churruca, Janet C. Long, Mitchell Sarkies, Jeffrey Braithwaite (2024)	Investigate the extent of disaster preparedness in Australian hospitals and identify opportunities for improvement	Cross-sectional survey distributed to Local-Hospital Networks across Australia; targeted disaster managers and	The study found that while many risk reduction measures were adopted, 43.6% of measures were underutilized, particularly in areas like	Limited response rate from Local-Hospital Networks (40.8%); may not represent all hospitals.	Future research could focus on identifying specific barriers to implementing underutilized measures and exploring strategies to enhance disaster preparedness across diverse hospital settings.

		nt to enhance resilience in post-disaster scenarios.	emergency preparedness professionals .	post-disaster triage and evacuation. The variability in preparedness suggests that some hospital networks, especially those with fewer facilities, may not be adequately prepared for disasters.		
Critical communication of disaster preparedness areas for informational strategies in disaster management in Indonesia	Andjar Prasetyo, Setyo Sumarno, Achmadi Jayaputra, Mujiyadi Benedictus, Ruaida Murni, Togiaratua Nainggolan, Dian Purwasantana, Mohamad Miftah, Wahab, Mulyani Mudis	Explore the implementation of Disaster Preparedness Areas in Indonesia, focusing on the role of critical communication elements in enhancing disaster response and community engagement	Qualitative approach; analysis of secondary data from Pangandaran Regency using qualitative software to identify communication elements.	The study identifies twelve critical communication elements essential for effective disaster management. It highlights the need for comprehensive communication strategies and community participation, visualized through radar charts to	Limited to one region (Pangandaran); reliance on secondary data may affect depth and context.	Future research could investigate the implementation of recommended communication strategies across diverse Indonesian regions and evaluate their impact on disaster preparedness and response.

	Taruna, A.M. Wibowo (2024)	t.		showcase element scores. Recommendations for stakeholders are provided to improve disaster response communication in Indonesia.		
Development of a disaster preparedness training program for community leaders: Evidence from Taiwan	Jing-Shia Tang et al., 2024	To develop a theory-based disaster preparedness training program for community leaders in Taiwan that addresses gaps in current training.	Mixed-methods approach involving literature reviews and qualitative interviews with community leaders.	Developed the R3_SAF3E training program; strong content validity and integration of protection motivation theory to meet community leaders' needs.	Limited generalizability due to focus on a specific community; further validation needed.	Future research should examine the long-term effectiveness of the training program in various community settings.