UDC: 005.334:614.4
351.77
COBISS.SR-ID 183318793
doi: https://doi.org/10.61837/mbuir030225039k

Review scientific paper

Received: 05. 11. 2025.
Accepted: 25. 11. 2025.

SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN EPIDEMIC CONDITIONS

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Abstract: *Amid global health crises, effective management of security during epidemic conditions has become a critical concern for governments, organizations, and communities. This article explores the multifaceted approach required to address security challenges that arise during epidemics, including public health threats, misinformation, and social unrest. It examines the role of coordinated response strategies, the importance of communication, and the integration of technology in monitoring and enforcing health regulations. Furthermore, the article discusses case studies from recent epidemics, highlighting best practices and lessons learned. By analyzing the interplay between health security and broader societal impacts, this study aims to provide a comprehensive framework for improving security management in future epidemic scenarios. The findings underscore the necessity for proactive planning, inter-agency collaboration, and community engagement to enhance resilience and ensure public safety during health emergencies.*

Keywords: *epidemic mmanagement, public health, security measures, risk, crisis response*

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the world has faced numerous epidemics that have significantly impacted public health, the economy, and everyday life. Security management during epidemics has become increasingly important to protect lives and maintain the functionality of social systems. This paper explores the key aspects of security management during epidemics, with a particular focus on strategies, challenges, and best practices. Security management in the context of epidemics represents a crucial aspect of crisis management, facing growing challenges in the modern world. Epidemics such as COVID-19, SARS, and MERS not only threaten public health but also destabilize economic and social structures. In such situations, effective security management becomes essential for protecting lives and health, as well as for preserving the functionality of organizations and communities. This paper explores key elements of security management, including how security measures are planned, implemented, and assessed in epidemic conditions. We will also consider the role of communication, education, and collaboration among various stakeholders, including governments, health institutions, and the private sector (Fiore, Hanrahan, & Anderson,

1990). Given globalization and interconnectivity, it is important to understand how security management can be adapted to different contexts and community needs. Through the analysis of previous epidemics and current strategies, our aim is to identify best practices and recommend guidelines for improving security management in future crisis situations. This paper will also encompass ethical aspects, as well as the challenges faced by managers when making decisions that affect the health and safety of the population. Finally, we will emphasize the importance of an interdisciplinary approach in developing effective security management strategies, which includes collaboration among different sectors and experts. In the modern world, security management is becoming an increasingly important aspect of organizational management, especially in the context of global epidemics. Epidemics such as COVID-19, SARS, and other infectious diseases present significant challenges for public health, the economy, and society as a whole. In such conditions, organizations are compelled to develop and implement strategies that will ensure not only the physical safety of their employees but also business continuity. The role of security management is expanding, encompassing aspects such as risk assessment, crisis management, communication, and employee training. Furthermore, effective security management during epidemics requires collaboration among various sectors, including health institutions, governments, and the private sector. This paper will explore the key principles of security management in the context of epidemics, analyze the challenges and opportunities that arise, and propose recommendations for enhancing security practices.

1. SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEMS

Security management in public health encompasses a range of activities and strategies aimed at protecting the health of the population from various threats, including infectious diseases, chemical and physical hazards, as well as natural disasters. This process requires collaboration among various sectors, including government entities, health organizations, non-governmental organizations, and communities. One of the key aspects of security management in public health is risk assessment, which involves identifying potential hazards and analyzing their impact on human health. Based on these assessments, prevention and response strategies are developed, which may include vaccination, public education, and emergency preparedness. Additionally, an important component of this management is communication with the public (Bush, Abrams, Beall, & Johnson, 2001). Transparent communication with citizens regarding risks and protective measures can significantly enhance community response during crisis situations. The role of the media is also crucial, as they can aid in disseminating information and raising awareness about the importance of public health. Furthermore, security management in public health must be flexible and adaptable, as threats can change rapidly. This requires continuous monitoring and evaluation of existing strategies, as well as a readiness for innovation and the application of new technologies. Ultimately, successful security management in public health can significantly contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality, as well as the improvement of quality of life within the community. Security management encompasses processes and strategies used to identify, assess, and control risks that may jeopardize the health and safety of individuals. In the context of epidemics, security management involves planning, implementing, and evaluating measures that are applied to reduce disease transmission and protect the most vulnerable populations.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITY

Public health surveillance activity is the continuous, systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of health data to aid in decision-making and actions in public health. Surveillance functions as a way to gauge the community's overall health and activity. The

objective of public health surveillance, sometimes referred to as "information for action," is to illustrate current patterns of disease occurrence and potential disease threats so that research, control, and preventive measures can be applied effectively and efficiently. This is achieved through systematic collection and evaluation of morbidity and mortality reports, as well as other relevant health information, and the dissemination of these data and their interpretations to those involved in disease control and decision-making in public health (Galil et al., 2002). Morbidity and mortality reports are common data sources for surveillance for local and state health agencies. These reports are typically submitted by healthcare providers, infection control practitioners, or laboratories that are mandated to notify health authorities of any patient with a reportable disease such as chickenpox, meningococcal meningitis, or AIDS. Other sources of health-related data used for surveillance include reports from investigations of individual cases and disease clusters. Public health surveillance plays a crucial role in preserving community health through the systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of health data.

Source: Author's analysis

Figure 1. Public Health Monitoring System

Reports on morbidity and mortality represent a crucial source of data for local and national health authorities. These reports typically originate from healthcare professionals, infection control practitioners, or laboratories that are mandated to inform health authorities about patients with reportable diseases, such as pertussis, meningococcal meningitis, or AIDS (Olsen, MacKinon, Goulding, Bean, & Slutsker, 2000). In addition to reports on individual cases and disease clusters, other data sources include information from public health programs, such as community immunization coverage, disease registries, and health surveys. Although not all cases of disease are reported, health officials regularly review the reports they receive and search for patterns among them, which has proven invaluable in identifying issues, evaluating programs, and guiding public health initiatives. While public health surveillance has traditionally focused on infectious diseases, contemporary systems also address injuries, chronic diseases, genetic and congenital disorders, occupationally related illnesses, and potential environmental diseases, as well as health behaviors. Following September 11, 2001, various systems relying on electronic reporting have been developed, including those that report daily visits to emergency services, over-the-counter medication sales, and worker absenteeism. Given the expectation that epidemiologists will be called upon to design and utilize these and other new surveillance systems, the fundamental competencies of epidemiologists should encompass the design of data collection instruments, data management, descriptive methods and graphical representation, data interpretation, as well as scientific writing and presentation.

3. KEY CHALLENGES IN SECURITY MANAGEMENT DURING EPIDEMICS

Public health security management represents a complex process that involves the identification, assessment, and management of risks that may threaten the health of the population. This process encompasses various strategies and measures aimed at the prevention, control, and response to health threats, including epidemics and pandemics (Goodman, Buehler, & Koplan, 1990). The key challenges in security management during epidemics encompass several aspects. Firstly, the lack of timely information and data can significantly hinder decision-making and the implementation of appropriate measures. Secondly, coordination among various sectors

and organizations, including health institutions, governments, and non-governmental organizations, is often necessary but can also be highly challenging. Thirdly, public perception and trust in health authorities play a crucial role in the success of prevention and control strategies, and managing these factors requires a careful approach to communication and education of the population. Additionally, resources such as human capacity and financial means are often limited, further complicating effective management during crises. Finally, the development and implementation of innovative technologies and tools for monitoring and analyzing epidemics pose a challenge that requires continuous research and adaptation of existing strategies. In the light of these challenges, it is essential to develop a comprehensive approach to public health security management that enables effective responses to health threats and the preservation of population health. Key aspects regarding the emergence of epidemics are the following (Keene et al., 1997):

- Speed of disease spread: epidemics often spread at a rate that exceeds the system's ability to respond, leading to an overload of health resources.
- Information and communication: accurate and timely information is critical for crisis management. Misinformation can incite panic and hinder the implementation of measures.
- Psychological factors: fear and uncertainty among the population can impact compliance with safety measures.
- Economic impacts: Many measures undertaken to control epidemics may have negative consequences for the economy, complicating the implementation of necessary strategies.

4. STRATEGIES FOR SECURITY MANAGEMENT IN RESPONSE TO EPIDEMIC

Security management during epidemics faces a range of key challenges that require careful planning and effective response (Bender, Williams, Johnson, & Jagger, 1990). To begin with, one of the most significant challenges is the rapid and accurate collection and analysis of data regarding the spread of the disease. In this context, it is essential to establish an efficient system for the transmission of information between health institutions, governments, and the public to enable timely decision-making. Secondly, ensuring adequate resources, including medical equipment and personnel, poses a challenge, which is crucial for implementing preventive measures and treating the sick (Washington State Department of Health, 2001). In situations where resources are quickly depleted, management must develop strategies for optimizing existing resources and identifying additional sources. Thirdly, communication with the public plays a key role in security management during epidemics. Reassuring citizens about the measures being taken, as well as educating them about behaviors that can reduce the risk of infection, is of crucial importance. Effective communication can help mitigate panic and misinformation. In addition, security management must also address the legal and ethical issues that arise during epidemics. This includes making decisions regarding quarantines, vaccinations, and other measures that may impact human rights and freedoms. Finally, it is important to emphasize that security management strategies must be continuously adapted in accordance with the evolving situation and new insights about the disease. This flexibility is crucial for successful crisis management and minimizing negative consequences for health and society as a whole. The following measures and actions are particularly significant (Marx, 2003):

- Prevention and preparedness: Developing emergency plans, training staff, and conducting simulations can facilitate a quicker response to epidemics.
- Monitoring and risk assessment: Continuous monitoring of the situation and risk assessment allow for timely adjustments to strategies.
- Collaboration and coordination: Involving various sectors (public health, economy, education) in the decision-making process can enhance the efficiency of the response.

- Education and communication: Informing the public about prevention measures and the importance of adhering to them can significantly reduce the risk of disease spread.

5. CONCLUSION

Security management in the context of epidemics requires a comprehensive approach that encompasses prevention, preparedness, rapid response, and continuous learning. In a world facing increasingly significant health challenges, effective security management strategies are crucial for safeguarding the health and safety of the population (Swaminathan, Barrett, Hunter, & Tauxe, 2001). Collaboration among various sectors and ongoing education are essential for successful crisis management. The phrase "security management in epidemic conditions" highlights the critical role of effective governance in crisis situations arising from epidemic occurrences. In the light of growing global health threats, it is imperative to develop and implement comprehensive strategies that integrate various aspects of public health, including surveillance, prevention, and response to epidemics (Preston, 1999). This paper emphasizes the importance of mutual cooperation among health institutions, governments, and communities, as well as the need for continuous education and training of professionals in the fields of epidemiology and crisis management. Only through the synergy of these elements can a faster and more effective response to health crises be ensured, thereby minimizing the negative consequences for public health and society as a whole. In conclusion, security management in epidemic conditions requires a proactive approach, relying on data analysis, technological innovations, and community engagement to build a more resilient health infrastructure. Managing security during epidemics is crucial for protecting public health and minimizing risks. Below are several recommended practices:

1. Monitoring and Notification System: In countries such as South Korea and Taiwan, efficient systems for contact tracing and notifying citizens about potential exposure to the virus have been established. The use of mobile applications and technology has enabled rapid identification and isolation of infected individuals.
2. Clear Communication Strategies: During the COVID-19 pandemic, many countries established clear communication channels to inform the public about protective measures, symptoms, and prevention methods. Transparency in communication has fostered trust among citizens.
3. Adaptation of Health Resources: In Italy and Spain, during the first wave of COVID-19, hospitals quickly adapted their resources to cope with the increased number of patients. This included reallocating staff, expanding capacities, and establishing temporary hospitals.
4. Coordination Between Sectors: In Australia, the government coordinated efforts between the health, economic, and educational sectors to ensure a comprehensive response to the epidemic, including support for small businesses and educational institutions.
5. Psychological Support: During the pandemic, many countries recognized the importance of mental health and established support programs for citizens facing stress and anxiety due to the epidemic.

These examples demonstrate how effective management of safety can help mitigate the impact of epidemics on society.

- Application of Technology: The use of digital tools for contact tracing and information dissemination can enhance the speed and efficiency of responses.
- Focus on Vulnerable Groups: Special attention should be given to protecting the most vulnerable members of society, such as the elderly and individuals with chronic illnesses.
- Evaluation and Learning from Experiences: Following every epidemic, it is essential to evaluate what was effective and what was not, so future crisis strategies can be improved.

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УПРАВЉАЊЕ БЕЗБЕДНОСТИ У ЕПИДЕМСКИМ УСЛОВИМА

Резиме: *Суочени са глобалним здравственим кризама, ефикасно управљање безбедношћу током епидемијских услова постало је критична брига за владе, организације и заједнице. Овај чланак истражује вишеслојни приступ потребан за решавање безбедносних изазова који настају током епидемија, укључујући претње по јавно здравље, дезинформације и друштвене немире. Испитује улогу координисаних стратегија реаговања, значај комуникације и интеграцију технологије у праћењу и спровођењу здравствених прописа. Поред тога, чланак разматра студије случаја из недавних епидемија, истичући најбоље праксе и научене лекције. Анализирајући међусобни утицај између здравствене безбедности и ширих друштвених утицаја, ова студија има за циљ да пружи свеобухватан оквир за побољшање управљања безбедношћу у будућим епидемијским сценаријима. Резултати наглашавају неопходност проактивног планирања, међуагенцијске сарадње и ангажовања заједнице како би се побољшала отпорност и осигурала јавна безбедност током здравствених ванредних ситуација.*

Кључне речи: *управљање епидемијама, јавно здравље, безбедносне мере, ризик, одговор на кризу*