**Student 1 post:**

The legal, medical and ethical issues that may arise from not providing for persons with special needs in shelters include the transmission of disease, end of the life problems, lack of relationships between the individuals with special needs and the community members and also lack of patient privacy and confidentiality, the protection of private information about the patients helps them to get the healthcare in a peacefully way since it is one of the most important ethical and legal issues in the field of healthcare (Resnik, 2009). When an individual that require special needs are not taken care of, they might end up spreading the diseases to others. Hence, the best way is to separate the individuals according to the condition they are suffering from to make it easy to treat the diseases (Collste, n.d). These legal and ethical issues are standards that are based on human principals to protect the rights of healthcare patients. Individuals with special needs also require so much attention and have the same rights as normal people and should be protected in the community.

The inexpensive expedient fixes which can be employed in a shelter to increase accessibility are like tools required in the healthcare facilities, and these are the most essential things in the facility for it to be successful during the emergency, conducting accessibility investigations, these investigations help to know whether the place is suitable for the location of the shelters, getting started to ensure that the place where the emergency shelters are located is also one of the inexpensive expedient fixes that help to ensure that the shelters are accessible (Challah, 1987). The other fixes are completing the survey; this helps to ensure that the place where the shelter is located can be accessed at any time with the government or the healthcare staff members. The last one is taking measurements, and this is one of the essential inexpensive fixes that helps to locate a place suitable for the shelters. It ensures that the shelters are located in an area where all the people can fit in and also provide space for the parking of the vehicles used to provide the equipment used in the shelters.

**References**

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**Student 2 post:**

Legally the shelter owners are compelled to make adjustments in their buildings as a way of allowing people with disabilities to use the building appropriately. According to the Federal Emergency Management Association (2012), the shelter may undergo closure until it complies with the law about how disabled people should receive required structures that allow them to access the shelter. Medically, people with disabilities may experience injuries or strain when seeking to access a shelter. It would mean there are medical first aid kits that cater to their needs. For instance, a story building without a lift would mean a person with a disability cannot access the upper floors of the building. As a result, they may experience straining and fatigue in access floors through the stairs. One of the ethical issues that may arise is not respecting the condition a disabled person is experiencing. Hence, it would be considered discrimination where a person who is not experiencing the same issues disregards a disabled person based on their condition. Another ethical issue is where the harm comes to a disabled person based on a lack of providing relevant shelter requirements that cater to disabled people.

The five inexpensive expedient “fixes” that increase accessibility in a shelter include having a slanting ramp at the entry of the building, having a disabled people’s parking space, access aisle, temporary slanting ramps, and doors that are easy to push in either direction (Federal Emergency Management Association, 2012). Firstly, the ramp will ensure people with wheelchairs are wheeled in at ease. Secondly, a disabled people’s parking space would allow people with disabilities to access a shelter near the entrance in a faster and easier way.  The parking space must also have a badge indicating it is for disabled people. Thirdly, having an access aisle that is five feet depth and twenty feet long ensures people on wheelchairs do not struggle to enter the shelter. Fourthly, a temporary slanting ramp is removable and it is put to use when a person with a disability seeks to access the shelter. Lastly, having doors that are easy to push in either direction ensures that a disabled person will nudge the door to gain entry. The handle of the door should be a push to open handle, hence no need of twisting or grabbing it to open.

**Reference**

Federal Emergency Management Association. (2012). Guidance on planning for integration of functional needs support services in general population shelters.