

Healthcare Emergency Management: Learning from the Past, Informing the Future

Association of Administrators in Academic Pediatrics

New York, NY

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Overview

- Setting the Context
- Emergency Management Basics
- Case Study
- Future Considerations

What most people think of...





....what we often end up dealing with....



Setting the Context

- How did we get here?
 - -9/11
 - Katrina
 - H1N1
 - Joplin
 - Sandy
 - Ebola
- What's next? And why won't it be your hospital?

Then and Now – Part 1

- Pre September 11th
 - Emergency management efforts were handled by Emergency Departments across the country
 - Focus was on mass casualty incidents
- Post September 11th
 - Responsibility for emergency management shifted and senior administration got involved
 - Departments and careers were born
 - Grant funding
 - Focus is all-hazards

Then and Now - Part 2

- Pre Hurricane Katrina
 - Hospitals as responders

- Post Hurricane Katrina
 - Hospitals as responders
 - Hospitals as victims

H1N1 (2009)

- H1N1 as WHO level 6 pandemic?
- Not the pandemic planned for
- Changing guidance
 - CDC v. OSHA

Joplin Tornado (2011)

- Massive destruction can happen with little notice
- Patients and staff may be in equal danger
- We think of emergency evacuation one unit at a time – but what if it's not?

Superstorm Sandy (2012)

- "It's going to be like Irene..."
- Politics vs risk
- What if the assessments are wrong?
- What do you do when you lose everything?

Ebola (2014)

- Expectations vs reality
- Changing guidance on PPE
- Dramatic shift in preparedness efforts
- Impact on staff

Emergency Management Basics

Emergency Management Basics

- Emergency management as a profession
- Hospital Incident Command System
- 4 phases of emergency management
- Preparedness cycle

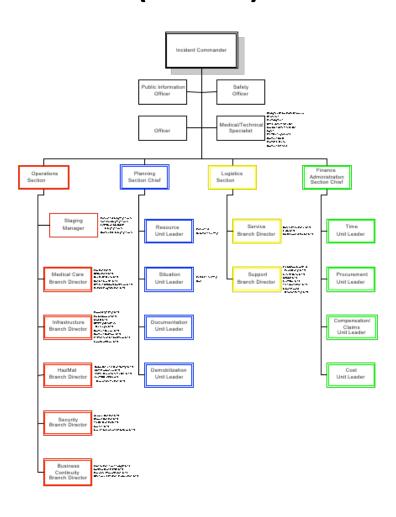
Emergency Management Profession

- History
- Current tensions
- Education vs experience
- Healthcare context

Hospital Incident Command System (HICS)

- Integrates best practices in emergency preparedness and response into a comprehensive framework for incident management
- Allows staff to effectively communicate and interface with other emergency responders
- Used for all hazards a hospital may face
- Flexible, scalable table of organization to fit the size and scope of an emergency

Hospital Incident Command System (HICS)



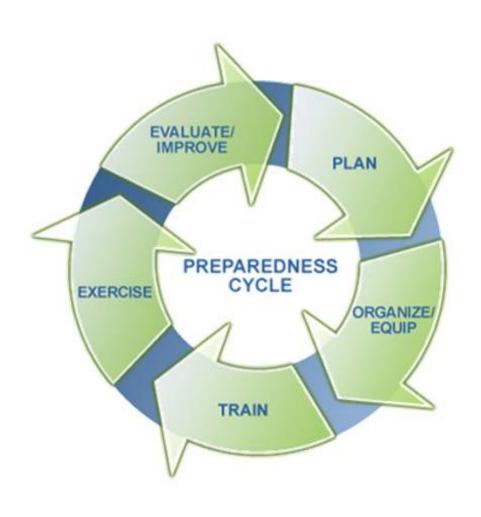
HICS Table of Organization

- HICS structure has two key components:
 - Command Staff
 - Incident Commander
 - Liaison Officer
 - Public Information Officer
 - Safety Officer
 - Medical/Technical Specialists
 - General Staff
 - Operations
 - Planning
 - Logistics
 - Finance

Four Phases

- Mitigation
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery

Preparedness Cycle



Special Challenges for Hospitals

- Responder/Victim
- Specialized Response Needs
- Evacuation
- Open Facilities
- 24/7 Functioning

Case Study

New York City

- Population: 8.30 million
- Manhattan is the most densely populated borough
 - Geographical area: 22.96 square miles
 - Population: 1.60 million
 - Daytime population: 2.87 million
- Manhattan is an island connected to 1 other island and the mainland by 8 bridges and 4 tunnels

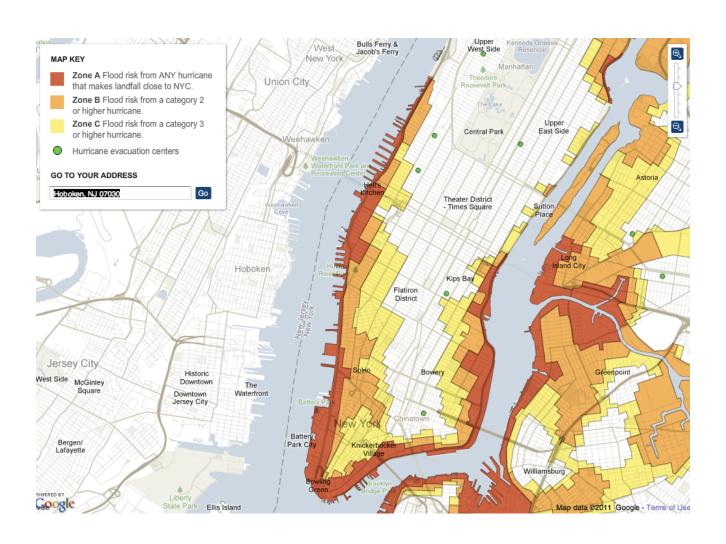
Map of NYC



NYC OEM Coastal Storm Plan

- First released to NYC agencies for review in 2006
- Hurricane Katrina brought coastal storm issue to forefront
 - Hospitals as victims
- Identification of SLOSH zones
- Citywide evacuation planning
 - Evacuating 3 million people
 - -Sheltering 600,000 people
- Multiple trainings and exercises

Coastal Storm Threat in NYC



SLOSH Zones



Hospital Coastal Storm Preparedness

- 2009
 - Voluntary assessment of shelter-in-place capability by independent consultant for hospitals in SLOSH zones through NYC DOHMH
- 2010
 - NYS DOH led major initiative to develop, review, and standardize hospital evacuation plans
- 2011
 - Hurricane Irene
- 2012
 - Coastal storm and shelter-in-place plans developed and updated
 - Voluntary re-assessment of shelter-in-place capability by independent consultant through NYC DOHMH

Timeline: Friday, October 26, 2012

- Storm preparation begins
- Some hospitals begin lowering census
 - Preparation uneven across city
- Governor Cuomo declares a state of emergency based on potential path of Superstorm Sandy
- Zone A expected to bear brunt of impact
- Some Emergency Departments in SLOSH Zone A request diversion

Timeline: Saturday, October 27, 2012

- Mayor Bloomberg orders evacuation of residents in Zone A in New York City boroughs
- Hospitals exempt from automatic order
 - -Manhattan VA voluntarily evacuates
 - Other Zone A hospitals prepare and request to shelter-in-place
- Hospital preparation in other zones varies by facility

Timeline: Sunday, October 28, 2012

- Hospital departments mobilize staff to be onsite before public transportation closes at 7pm.
 - -Staff to 150% of projected need
 - Hospitals sheltering hundreds of staff
- Multiple hospitals cancel elective procedures for Monday and Tuesday
- NYS and NYC DOH approve requests to shelter-inplace and close Emergency Rooms.
 - No hospitals ordered to evacuate
 - One hospital (not in SLOSH zone) elects to evacuate because of a planned loss of steam

Timeline: Monday, October 29, 2012 - Day

- Final storm preparations in place
 - -Staff, supplies
 - Patient discharge
 - -Patient movement
 - -Pre-storm checklist
 - -ED closures
 - -Visitor restrictions
- ~5:30 pm Con Edison states it may preemptively cut off electricity and steam in parts of Manhattan to avoid damaging equipment in the event of flooding

Superstorm Sandy at Landfall

At a glance

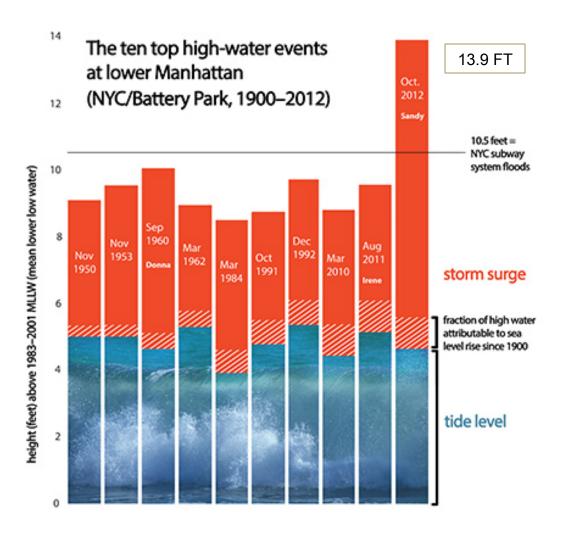
– Cat 1 Hurricane: 74-95 mph

– Massive Size: 1,000 miles across

– Storm Surge: ~14 feet



Historic Perspective



Timeline: Monday, October 29, 2012 - Evening

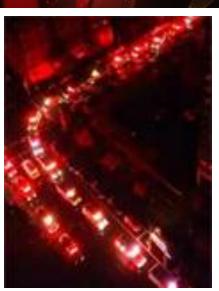
- Water reported in multiple hospitals as storm hits.
 - Impacted hospitals include Zone B
 - Up to 15M gallons of water; basements completely flooded
- Hospital systems rapidly fail including:
 - Power
 - Telephones
 - Steam/HVAC
 - Water
 - Network/Internet/Email
 - Radio repeaters
- Different hospitals make different decisions re: evacuation
 - Urgent evacuation vs. waiting

Urgent Evacuation Concepts

- Priorities
- Strategy
- Bed identification
- Staff deployment
- Patient preparation
- Patient movement
- Patient transport













Successes

- Everyone evacuated safely
- Decision-making re: evacuation
- Applied lessons learned from Hurricane Irene
- Shelter-in-Place planning
- Annual evacuation exercises
- Support from NYC and NYC hospitals
- Labor Pool highly effective
- Med Sled/evacuation equipment usage
- Dual checkpoints before exiting building

Lessons Learned

- Develop incident-specific evacuation plan
- Census
 - ED
 - -OB
- Escalate exercises to the improbable level
- Resources on units
- Communicate the communications plan
- Need greater understanding of community partners' capabilities
- Need greater integration of physicians into response

Major Ongoing Challenges

- Is this a flood zone hospital issue or is it a regional issue?
 - Everybody plays
- Ownership of coordination of bed identification and patient transfer
 - Too many hospitals are competing for the same resources
- Lack of common terminology for beds from institution to institution

Future Considerations

Trends

- Coalitions
- Resilience
- Higher stakes
- Business continuity

Final Thoughts

- What else do we know to be true?
- What if we are wrong?
- Why isn't your hospital the next headline?

Questions?