

Emergency Preparedness Symposium (EPS) Co-hosted with BEPC

NYC DOHMH OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE BUREAU OF HEALTHCARE SYSTEM READINESS

Thursday, November 7, 2019



Welcome!

Opening Remarks



NYC Health Care Coalition Update

NOVEMBER, 2019

Welcome to NYC Health Care Coalition Emergency Preparedness Symposium!

> This is the first of two Emergency Preparedness Symposia (EPS) of this budget period

The purpose of EPS meetings is to:

- Provide a forum for the NYC Healthcare Emergency Management community to network, share best practices, and learn from one another
- Create opportunities for stakeholders in the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) Healthcare Preparedness Program (HPP) to learn about current projects and provide valuable input to improve programs and enhance readiness
- Today's meeting is hosted by the Bronx Emergency Preparedness Coalition



NYC's Healthcare Preparedness Program

• Mission:

To support the New York City healthcare system to respond safely and effectively in emergencies.

Vision:

- Healthcare delivery and public health stakeholders collaboratively prioritize and address preparedness and response gaps.
- Healthcare facilities of all kinds have the tools and resources they need to care for their patients and NYC residents during an emergency.
- New York City's healthcare system will better endure emergency events, ensuring continuity of care and the system's ability to meet acute health and medical needs during and post-emergency.



National Hospital Preparedness Program

- DOHMH preparedness programming is supported by a cooperative agreement with the HHS Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR): the National Hospital Preparedness Program (HPP).
- HPP provides a framework through the 4 Healthcare Preparedness and Response Capabilities, and a robust set of requirements that must be met each year.
 - <u>https://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/planning/hpp/reports/Documents/2017-2022-healthcare-pr-capablities.pdf</u>
- A 5-year project period started on July 1, 2019; we are currently in Budget Period 1 (BP1), which will conclude on June 30, 2020.





- Move the NYCHCC toward a more functional, operational model that can better support members in preparedness and response
- All NYCHCC members are able to contribute to the development of annual workplan that supports our shared goal of a prepared and resilient healthcare system in New York City
- Working collaboratively, the NYCHCC identifies the highest impact projects to fund with increasingly limited federal funds
- What can we achieve if we are able to do this?
 - Fund joint projects that serve the collective: situational awareness function, improved medical coordination, joint purchasing, standardized training, etc.
 - Make meaningful progress toward a robust healthcare response to emergencies





- Transparency
- Inclusivity
- ► Consensus
- Impact
- Innovation
- Accountability



Overview of Proposed Process

- Discuss processes for engaging HCC members in development of activities, workplans, and budget with NYCHCC Governance Board (9/18)
- Involve Leadership Council and Governance Board in 2020 Goal-setting process (9/29)
 - Reflect on current state of NYCHCC and recent projects/activities
 - Beginning discussion around possible priority NYCHCC projects
- Engage HCC Members at Emergency Preparedness Symposium to generate feedback on current deliverables and propose BP2 activities (Today!!)
- Obtain consensus of Governance Board on overall BP2 workplan and budget (January 2020)
 - Final projects and budgets will be dependent upon the overall award amount



Previous Approaches to HCC Member Engagement

Broad stakeholder engagement at strategic level

- Healthcare Coalition development process (2012)
- Healthcare Readiness Project (2014)
- NYC HPP Program restructuring (2015-2016)
- Healthcare System Playbook (2017)
- Strategic Planning for Facilities and Medically Vulnerable Populations unit (2018-2019)
- DOHMH takes responsibility for ensuring that program activities meet Federal requirements and align with local priorities set through strategic planning processes
 - Building in flexibility for sub-recipients to address unique needs
 - Involving sub-recipients in annual planning

Why change approach now?

- Federal program requirements and local needs are becoming more focused on system-wide or Citywide solutions
- Evolving NYC HCC structures allow for improved member input while retaining focus on system-wide impact
- New 2019 2024 project period should allow for longer-term planning than has been possible during recent years



Recent Accomplishments

- Restructured the Governance Board to include permanent seats for agency representatives
- Eliminated "HMExec"
 - HMExec functions are now owned by the Governance Board
- Documented changes in the NYC HCC Charter, approved by Governance Board members
- **Completed the NYC HCC Response Plan, approved by Governance Board members**



Current NYC HCC Governance Board Members

Permanent Members

- **NYC DOHMH**
- NYC Health + Hospitals
- **GNYHA**
- FDNY
- NYS DOH (non-voting)
- **Agency Partner**
- NYC Emergency Management

Elected Members (2-year terms)

- Networks Walter Kowalczyk
- Independent Hospitals Pat Roblin
- Borough Coalitions Pia Daniel
- Long Term Care Gabe Oberfeld
- Pediatrics Mike Frogel
- Primary Care Alex Lipovstsev

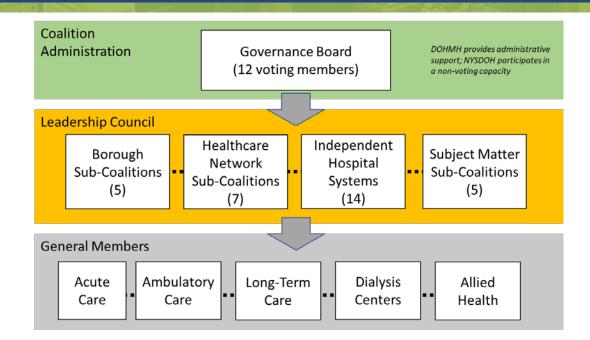


NYC HCC Leadership Council

- Network Leads
- Borough Leads
- Independent Hospital EPCs
- Pediatric Disaster Coalition
- North HELP
- **Community Health Care Association of NY State**
- Nursing Home Associations



NYCHCC Functional Organization Charts







NYC HCC Standing Meetings

Governance Board meetings

• Bi-monthly; focused on high-level priorities, strategic planning, and decision making.

Leadership Council meetings

• 4/year; hosted by Borough Coalitions; focused on engagement with sub-coalition leadership as well as networking and cohesion of the NYC HCC.

Emergency Preparedness Symposia (EPS)

• 2/year; hosted by Borough Coalitions; broadest level of engagement with healthcare emergency management community and greatest opportunity for networking.



NYC HCC Governance Board 2019 Priorities

Improve situational awareness

- Describe a situational awareness function that would more fully support healthcare delivery system operations
- Identify opportunities to improve the use of existing situational awareness systems

Coordinate clinical expertise in support of the NYC HCC

- Identify clinical leadership for each Borough Coalition
- Organize clinical advisory groups for subject matter expertise coalitions

Investigate models of medical coordination that could work within NYC context

• Utilize ASPR resources and conversations with other jurisdictions to understand possible models of medical coordination



Annual HPP Requirements for New Project Period

- Update and maintain Hazard Vulnerability Analysis
- Update and maintain resource inventory assessment
- Engage health care delivery system clinical leaders; engage community leaders
- Update and maintain Preparedness Plan and Charter, and membership roster
- Submit list of planned training activities
- **Update and maintain Coalition Response Plan**
- Define procedures for sharing Essential Elements of Information (*Note that this refers to specific EEIs that we will get from ASPR by the end of September, 2019)

- HCC member organizations must have access to information sharing platforms used by the HCC
- Provide a communication and coordination role within jurisdiction; intended to interface with the ESF-8 lead agency
- For any purchases of supplies, document inventory management protocols, policies, etc.
- Incorporate surge staffing into HCC and member response plans
- Submit each HCC's full Scope of Work (including all HCC requirements) with the application for the subsequent budget period – early February each year!
- Coalition Surge Test

BP1 HPP Requirements

- Address planning for a Pediatric surge in the HCC Response Plan (or annex)
- Validate Pediatric Care Surge Annex in a standardized tabletop/discussion exercise format and submit results and data sheet to ASPR
- Complete HCC Surge Estimator Tool by January 1, 2020 (and every 2 years after that)



HPP Requirements for BP2-5

- Joint HPP/PHEP exercise (once per project period)
- Develop procedures to rapidly acquire and share clinical knowledge between health care providers and organizations during response (BP2)
- Crisis Standards of Care Concept of Operations (BP2; recipient requirement)
- Integrate jurisdictional Crisis Standards of Care elements into HCC plans (BP3)
- Test Crisis Standards of Care plan in coalition-level exercise (BP3)
- Provide PIO training to HCC members (BP3)
- HCC Continuity of Operation (COOP) plan (BP3)

- Complete a supply chain integrity assessment (BP3)
- Healthcare System Recovery Plan (BP4; recipient requirement)
- Additional Medical Surge Annexes (or incorporate into medical surge response plan), validated by standardized tabletop/discussion exercise:
 - Burn annex (BP2)
 - Infectious Disease annex (BP3)
 - Radiation Annex (BP4)
 - Chemical Annex (BP5)



BP1 Activities: Networks and Hospitals

- Participate in Leadership Council Meetings and Emergency Preparedness Symposia
- Participate in Borough Coalitions
- Participate in a workgroup
- Update contact information
- Complete or update charter and strategic plan (including HVA results)

- Training plan and reporting
- Coalition Surge Test participation
- Mystery Patient Drill
- "Design Your Own"
- Mass Casualty Project



BP1 Activities: Borough Coalitions

- Participate in Leadership Council Meetings and Emergency Preparedness Symposia
- Increase membership
- Update foundational and strategic documents
- Implement Borough Disaster Resource Tool
- Conduct Call-down drill
- "Design Your Own"

BP1 Activities: Pediatric Disaster Coalition (PDC)

- Participate in NYCHCC meetings and workgroups
- Develop Pediatric Clinical Advisory Group and PDC Charter
- Participate in NYCHCC Medical Surge Planning
- Define Essential Elements of Information for coordination of secondary transport of pediatric medical surge
- Conduct a Table Top Exercise
- Complete 3 NICU and 3 Ob/Newborn surge and evacuation plans
- Develop implementation guidance for use of the Pediatric Outpatient Disaster Planning Selfuse Toolkit



BP1 Activities: North HELP Coalition

- Participate in Leadership Council Meetings and Emergency Preparedness Symposia
- **Convene a clinical advisory group and develop a North HELP Charter**
- Conduct Personal Preparedness outreach training program at Dialysis Centers
- Conduct an Emergency Preparedness Conference for Dialysis Center administrators and staff
- **Conduct a Table Top Exercise**



BP1 Activities: CHCANYS

- Participate in Leadership Council Meetings and Emergency Preparedness Symposia
- Convene a Federally Qualified Health Center Leadership Advisory Council
- Assess preparedness capabilities of NYC-based FQHC networks
- Conduct two notification drills with NYC-based FQHC networks
- Conduct a functional exercise for NYC-based FQHC networks
- **Conduct an Emergency Preparedness conference for NYC-based FQHCs**
- Contribute to the development of the PDC disaster planning outpatient toolkit

BP1 Activities: Long Term Care Associations

- Participate in Leadership Council Meetings and Emergency Preparedness Symposia
- Plan and coordinate a series of 4 Long Term Care Disaster Preparedness Council meetings
- Conduct a series of webinars for LTC facilities on emergency management topics
- Conduct an Emergency Preparedness Conference for Nursing Homes and Adult Care facilities
- Participate in Coalition Surge Test planning



BP1 Activities: Training, Technical Assistance, Exercises, and other Projects

- Long Term Care Exercise Program
- Hazard-Specific Training Program
- Conduct and evaluation of Coalition Surge Test
- Meetings and site support
- SitStat 2.0 upgrade (red phones)
- Guidance materials, supplies, salesforce licenses, etc.



Today's Meeting

Morning (hosted by BEPC)

- Impact of recent BEPC projects and programs
- Facilitated discussion: role and potential of Borough-based Healthcare Coalitions

Afternoon

- Preparing for Coalition Surge Test
- Soliciting input for BP2 (July 1 2020 June 30 2021) activities for all sub-coalitions





Agenda - AM

AM	
8:30 - 9:00	Registration
9:00 - 9:10	Welcome
9:10 - 9:40	Opening Remarks
9:40 - 10:00	The Homecare Experience in a Borough Coalition
10:00 - 10:30	BEPC Presentation: Stop the Bleed
10:30 - 10:45	Networking Break
10:45 - 11:45	Breakout Sessions " Maximizing BEPC's Role in Bronx Emergency Preparedness"
11:45 - 12:00	Report Outs





Agenda - PM

PM	
12:00 - 12:30	Networking Lunch
12:30 - 1:15	Facilitated Strategies for SurgeEx Preparation (TTXs)
1:15 - 1:45	SurgeEx Objective – Rapid Patient Discharge
1:45 - 2:00	Overview & Instructions: BP2 Workgroups
2:00 - 2:30	BP2 Workgroups Part 1: Brainstorming
2:30 - 2:45	Networking Break
2:45 - 3:15	BP2 Workgroups Part 2: Synthesizing
3:15 - 3:30	Report Out and Summary
3:30 - 3:40	Announcements, Final Remarks and Adjournment
3:40 - 4:25	Optional; Stop The Bleed - Certification

Health

The Homecare Experience in a Borough Coalition



Emergency Preparedness Home Care Perspective AccentCare

November 7, 2019



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- Annual clinical and sales awards
- DISTINCTIONS
- CMS
- April 2019: End-of-care OASIS assessment dates 17/1/17 6/10/18 and Madicare her-for-service dains data dates (1/1/17 - 12/31/17) for legacy home health agencies.

funding sources guidestar.org/profile/26-0871391



NEW YORK

Home Health & Personal Care Service Areas

Grooming

Transportation

SERVICES WE PROVIDE:

- Health procedures

HOME HEALTH SERVICES:

PERSONAL CARE SERVICES:

- Skilled Nursing - Assessment and observation Transferring - Teaching and training
- Assistance with incontinence Bathing Meal preparation · Dressing

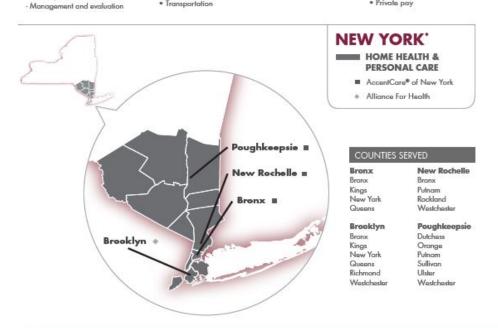
Light housekeeping

Medication reminders

- Employer group health plans
 Government-funded programs · Private insurance plans
 - · Workers' compensation

PAYERS MAY INCLUDE:

Private pay



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ALICE Training

June 2018 at Jacobi Medical Center



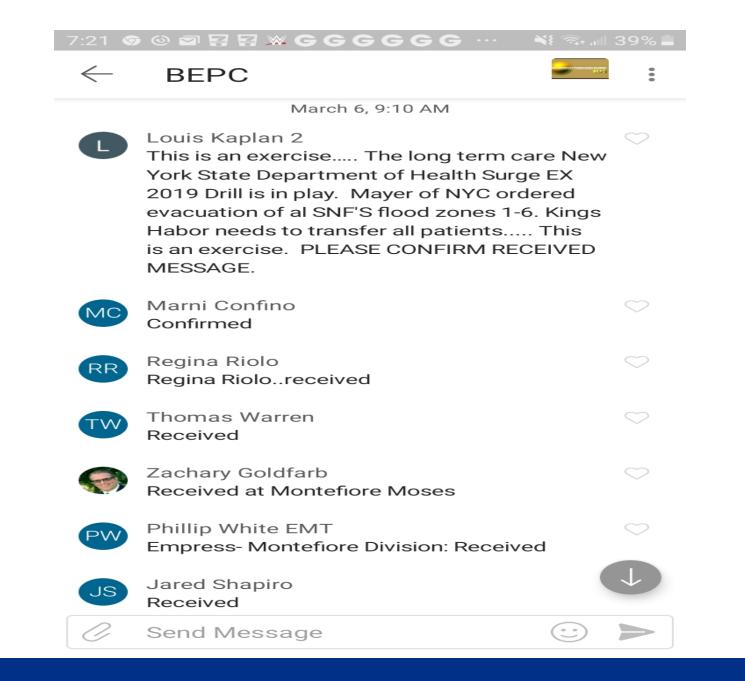




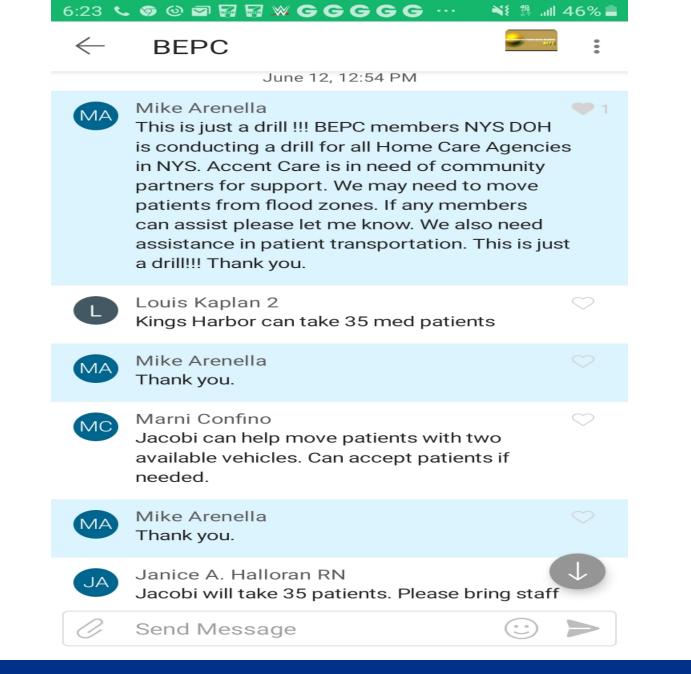














BEPC Call Down Drill

April 11, 2019



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April 11, 10:07 AM Mike Arenella (MA) This is just an exercise!!! This is just an exercise!!! Major explosion at Jacobi Hospital, resources are needed ASAP!!! Full evacuation is possible!!! This is just an exercise!!! Marni Confino (MC) Liked "Mike Arenella: This is just an exercise!!! This is just an exercise!!! Major explosion at Jacobi Hospital, resources are needed ASAP!!! Full evacuation is (1/2)''Michael J. Moculski (MJ) Copy Marni Confino (MC) Awaiting further instructions Louis Kaplan 2 KINGS HARBOR ON STANDBY FOR SURGE INCOMING Carl Tramontana Calvary Hospital is monitoring the situation

Send Message



BRONX EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

COALITION CALL-DOWN DRILL

APRIL 11, 2019

AFTER ACTION REPORT/IMPROVEMENT PLAN

APRIL 18, 2019



Participating Organizations

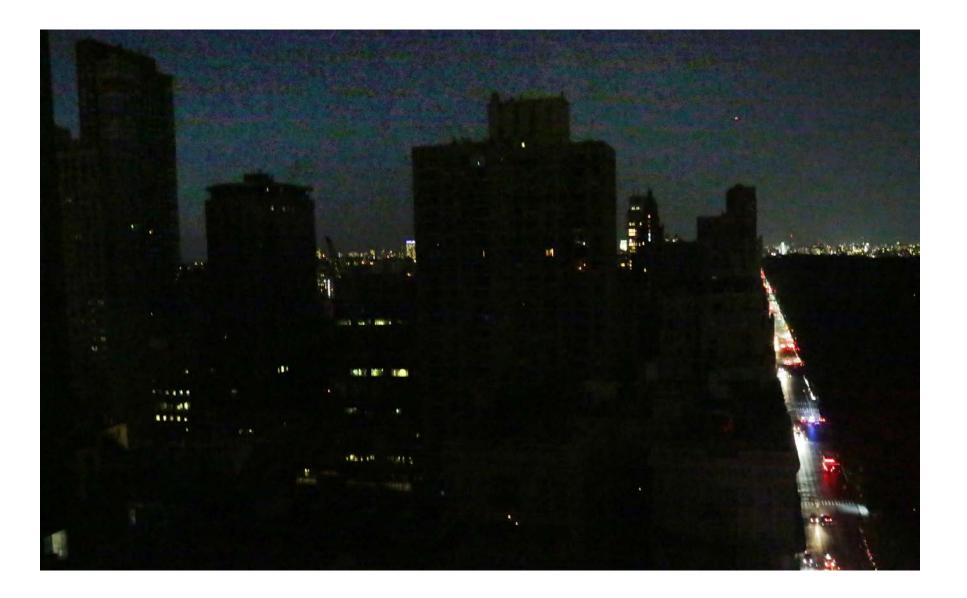
- AccentCare of New York
- Ambulatory Surgery Center of Greater New York, LLC
- AMSC, LLC Downtown Bronx ASC
- BronxWorks
- BronxCare Health System
- Calvary Hospital
- DOHMH
- Express Ambulance Services
- Jacobi Medical Center
- James J. Peters VAMC
- Kings Harbor
- Lincoln
- Montefiore All Campuses and Sites
- North Central Bronx Hospital
- Saint Barnabas
- NY Disaster Interfaith Services
- NYS Office of Victim Services



NYC Blackout-Upper West Side

July 13, 2019



















Health + Hospitals/Jacobi FDNY/EMS/US ARMY Multi – Casualty Decontamination Exercise

September 29, 2019



MASS CASUALTY DECONTAMINATION EXERCISE





BEPC Presentation: Stop The Bleed



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SAVE A LIFE

STOP THE BLEED® Course American College of Surgeons

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Version 2



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American College of Surgeons

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QUALITY PROGRAMS of the AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS





The National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians

The Hartford Consensus The American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma

The Committee on Tactical Combat Casualty Care

BLEEDINGCONTROL.ORG

Why Do I Need This Training?

The #1 cause of preventable death after injury is bleeding.

Introduction | A-Alert | B-Bleeding | C-Compression |

Where Can I Use This Training?





WARNING! Some of the images shown during this presentation are graphic and may be disturbing to some people.



1. Identify

Recognize life-threatening bleeding

2. Stop the Bleed

Take steps to STOP THE BLEEDING ✓ Pressure ✓ Packing ✓ Tourniquets

Personal Safety

YOUR safety is **YOUR** first priority

- If you are injured, you cannot help others
- Help others only when it's safe to do so
- If the situation changes or becomes unsafe:
 - √ Stop
 - \checkmark Move to safety
 - \checkmark If you can, take the victim with you

Personal Safety

YOUR safety is **YOUR** first priority

- Wear gloves if you can
- If you get blood on you, be sure to clean any part of your body that the blood has touched
- Tell a health care provider that you got blood on you, and follow his or her direction



A Alert 911

B Bleeding

C Compress

Stop the Bleed Course v. 2.0

Introduction | A-Alert | B-Bleeding | C-Compression

A Alert 911

- Call 911
- Know your location
- Follow instructions provided by 911 operator

B Bleeding

- Find source of bleeding
- Look for:
 - ✓ Continuous bleeding
 - ✓ Large-volume bleeding
 - $\checkmark\,$ Pooling of blood

Primary Principles: ABCs of Bleeding



B • Bleeding

Find where the victim is bleeding from

• Open or remove the clothing so you can see the wound

Look for and identify "life-threatening" bleeding

- Blood that is spurting out of the wound
- Blood that won't stop coming out of the wound
- Blood that is pooling on the ground
- Clothing that is soaked with blood
- Bandages that are soaked with blood
- Loss of all or part of an arm or leg
- Bleeding in a victim who is now confused or unconscious

Primary Principles: ABCs of Bleeding



B • **Bleeding** (continued)

What is "life-threatening" bleeding?



Blood spurting out of a wound



Blood soaking the sheet or clothing Photo courtesy of Norman McSwain, MD, FACS, NREMT-P.

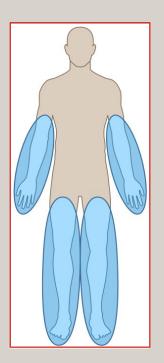
Primary Principles:

ABCs of Bleeding



B • **Bleeding** (continued)

Wounds That Can Lead to Death from Bleeding (1 of 3)



Arm and Leg Wounds

- Most frequent cause of preventable death from injury
- Bleeding from these wounds can be controlled by direct pressure or a tourniquet



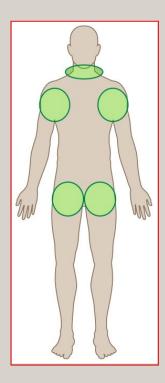
Photo courtesy of Peter T. Pons, MD, FACEP.

Primary Principles: ABCs of Bleeding



B • **Bleeding** (continued)

Wounds That Can Lead to Death from Bleeding (2 of 3)



Torso Junctional Wounds

- Neck, shoulder, and groin
- Bleeding can be controlled by direct pressure and wound packing

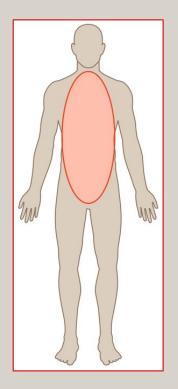


Primary Principles: ABCs of Bleeding



B • **Bleeding** (continued)

Wounds That Can Lead to Death from Bleeding (3 of 3)



Chest and Abdominal Injuries

- Front, back, or side
- Usually cause internal bleeding
 - This bleeding CANNOT be stopped outside the hospital
 - These victims need rapid transport to a trauma center
 - Identify these patients to EMS providers when they arrive



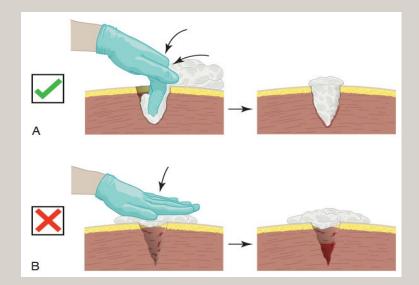
Multiple gunshot wounds Photo courtesy of Peter T. Pons, MD, FACEP.

C Compress - Pressure

- Apply direct pressure to wound
- Focus on the location of the bleeding
- Use just enough gauze or cloth to cover injury
- If pressure stops the bleeding, keep pressure on wound until help arrives

C Compress - Packing

- For large wounds, superficial pressure is not effective
- If bleeding is from a deep wound, pack gauze tightly into the wound until it stops the bleeding; hold pressure until help arrives



C Compress - Tourniquet

- Apply 2 to 3 inches above wound
- Do not place over the elbow or knee
- Tighten tourniquet until bleeding stops
- Do NOT remove the tourniquet

ABCs of Bleeding Control

C Compress - Tourniquet

- Can apply to others or on yourself
- Can be applied over clothes
- Tourniquets HURT
- A second tourniquet may be required to stop the bleeding

Primary Principles: ABCs of Bleeding



C • **Compression:** Stop the Bleeding (continued)

Tourniquet Application

- Apply immediately if life-threatening bleeding is seen from an arm or a leg
- The tourniquet can be placed right on top of clothing, if necessary
- Place 2 to 3 inches above the bleeding wound (higher on the arm or leg)
 - BUT...
 - DO NOT apply directly over the knee or elbow joints
 - The bones of the joint will prevent the tourniquet from compressing the artery, so you won't stop the bleeding
 - DO NOT apply directly over a pocket that contains bulky items
 - Anything in a pocket that is underneath a tourniquet will interfere with the function of the tourniquet
- Tighten the tourniquet until bleeding stops

ABCs of Bleeding Control



Bleeding control in children

- In all but the extremely young child, the same tourniquet used for adults can be used in children.
- For the infant or very small child (tourniquet too big), direct pressure on the wound as described previously will work in virtually all cases.
- For large, deep wounds, wound packing can be performed in children just as in adults using the same technique as described previously.

FAQs

- Impaled objects?
- Improvised tourniquets?
- Loss of arm or leg?
- Pain?
- Other questions?

Summary

- Personal safety
- A Alert 911
- **B** Find bleeding
- C Compress with pressure and/or packing
- C Compress with a tourniquet
- ✓ Wait for help to arrive









For more information:

BLEEDINGCONTROL.ORG

STOPTHEBLEED.ORG

Stop the Bleed Course v. 2.0



The only thing more tragic than a death... is a death that could have been prevented.

Stop the Bleed Course v. 2.0

Networking Break

Breakout Sessions "Maximizing BEPC's Role in Bronx Emergency Preparedness"

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Report Outs



Networking Lunch

Facility Strategies for SurgeEx Preparation (TTXs)

Les Welsh, Emergency Response Coordinator, OEPR, Bureau of Healthcare System Readiness, NYC DOHMH



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SurgeEx 2020 Pre-Exercise Checklist

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS SYMPOSIUM

NOVEMBER 7, 2019

Agenda

- ASPR Coalition Surge Test (CST) ("SurgeEx") Requirements
- SurgeEx 2018 / 2019 Lessons Learned
- SurgeEx 2020 Background Information
- Checklist Pyramid
- SurgeEx 2020 Pre-Exercise checklist
- Questions

ASPR CST Requirements

- <u>Simulate</u> an evacuation of at least 20% of NYCHCC acute care beds
- NYCHCC considered one single coalition
- Exercise is a low / no-notice functional exercise
- Exercise designed to be challenging
- Exercise will test / improve NYCHCC response readiness
- Conduct hot wash after exercise leading to AAR

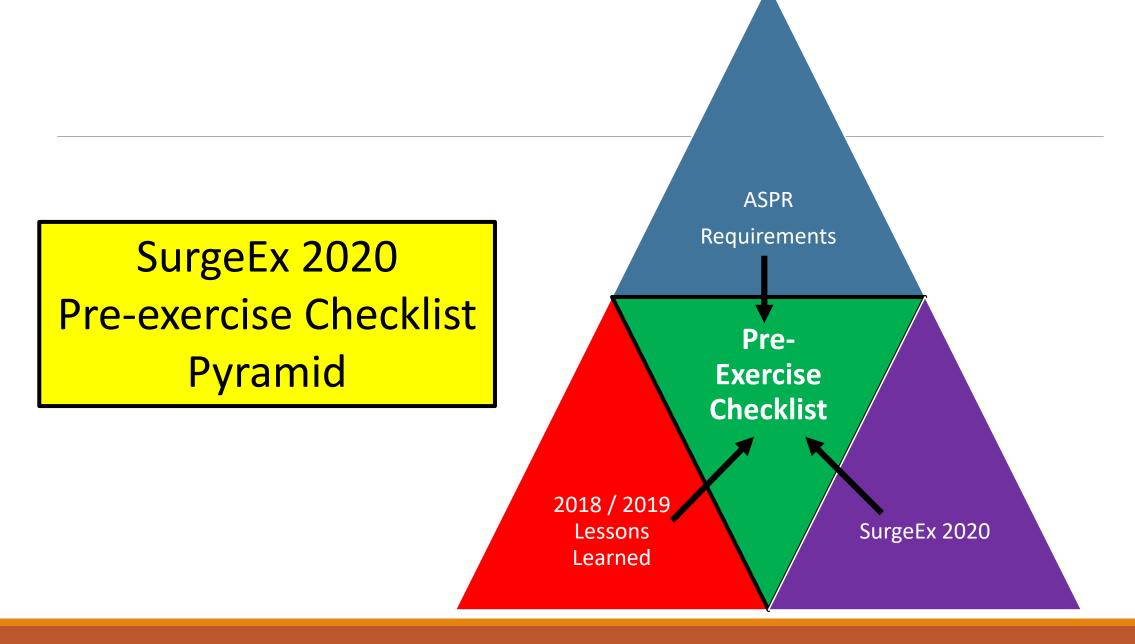
Key SurgeEx Lessons Learned20182019

- Standardized coalition level policies & plans
- Assign / update patients' TAL level during admission and as needed
- Educate staff on TAL levels
- Standardize bed categories for NYCHCC
- Hospitals should document number of beds they can receive
- Coordinate with NYS OMH for behavioral health surge beds

- Review / exercise Rapid Patient Discharge (RPD) process
- Leverage electronic tools to support surge & evacuation plans
- Review / update facility & network level surge & evacuation plans
- Educate clinicians, especially physicians on TAL levels
- Better patient bed-matching coordination / understanding amongst facilities

SurgeEx 2020

- Functional exercise scheduled for February 2020
- Exercise builds on lessons learned from SurgeEx 2018 & 2019
- Includes response by NYCEM Health & Medical ESF-8 cell, NYCHCC Governance Board
- Scenario is realistic, changes up send-receive arrangements
- Requires healthcare facilities to conduct pre-exercise checklist, table top exercise, and post-exercise hot wash



Pre-Exercise Hospital Checklist

Actions to be completed in October – December 2019

1. Review corrective actions from SurgeEx 2019

2. Identify what evacuation tools you will use (reference Patient Evacuation Toolkit). At a minimum, ensure your staff understand and are trained on

- o bed category definitions
- o required medical & demographic information needed to transport patients to another facility
- o Patient Evacuation TAL 1 worksheet

3. Ensure staff are trained on eFINDS (scanners, mobile apps, etc.) and any other equipment needed to evacuate patients

4. Train applicable staff on Transportation Assistance Levels (TAL) using TAL tool

5. Review and identify who you will contact to transport patients during rapid patient discharge (RPD), regularly scheduled discharges, evacuations.

6. Review information in the GNYHA emergency contact directory and provide any updates directly to GNYHA. Also review information in the Sit Stat 2.0 Resource Detail View for your facility.

• Gather contact information on healthcare facilities with whom you have send/receive relationships

7. Train applicable staff on how to log into Sit Stat 2.0, access the Resource Detail View and other views, and update event information as requested. Link: <u>https://emresource.juvare.com/gnyha/login</u>

8. Review your plans on who you are you sending patients to and who you are accepting patients from; identify long term care LTC) facilities, nursing homes, shelters, home, etc.

9. Review and update surge plans

10. Review and update evacuation plans

Pre-Exercise Hospital Checklist

Actions to be completed within January 31, 2020

11. Review and update send-receive arrangements "for all-hazards" in the Healthcare Commerce System (HCS) Facility Evacuation Planning Application

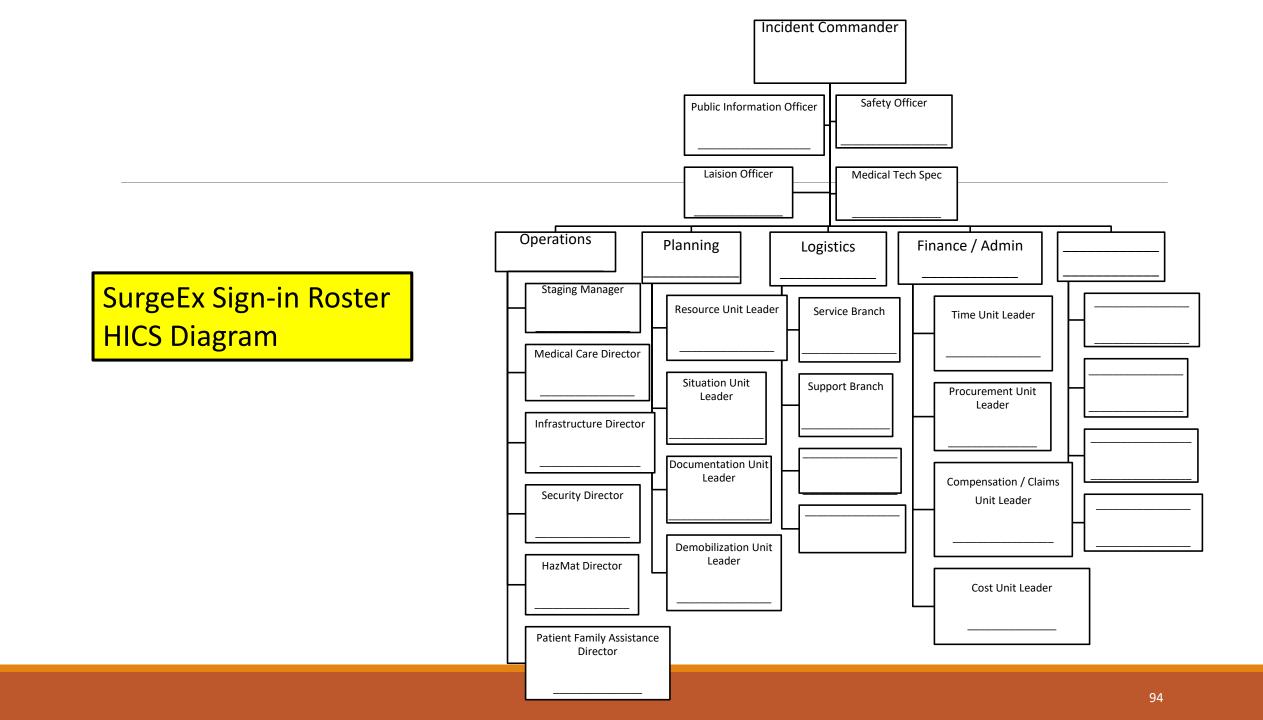
12. Conduct pre-SurgeEx Tabletop Exercise using DOHMH provided exercise guidance document (To be distributed in November after MPM), at minimum the TTX must include:

- For independent hospitals (facility level TTX)
- For hospitals in networks (network level TTX)
- An alert call-down notification must precede the TTX
- An RPD component, refer to DOHMH RPD toolkit and assessment documents for guidance
 https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/emergency-prep/hospitals.page
- How information will be gathered at unit and hospital level and then communicated to hospital and network command center, respectively. Include the interactions and management between clinicians during bed matching.

Note: It is expected that each network hospital will conduct its own TTX prior to the network level TTX

Documents and Tools

- DOHMH provided TTX exercise guidance document (to be distributed in November 2019)
- Transportation Assistance Level tool Patient Evacuation Toolkit
- Sit Stat 2.0 application and tool Link: <u>https://emresource.juvare.com/gnyha/login</u>
- DOHMH Rapid Patient Discharge toolkit & assessment guidance documents
 <u>https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/emergency-prep/hospitals.page</u>
- GNYHA Patient Evacuation Toolkit



Questions

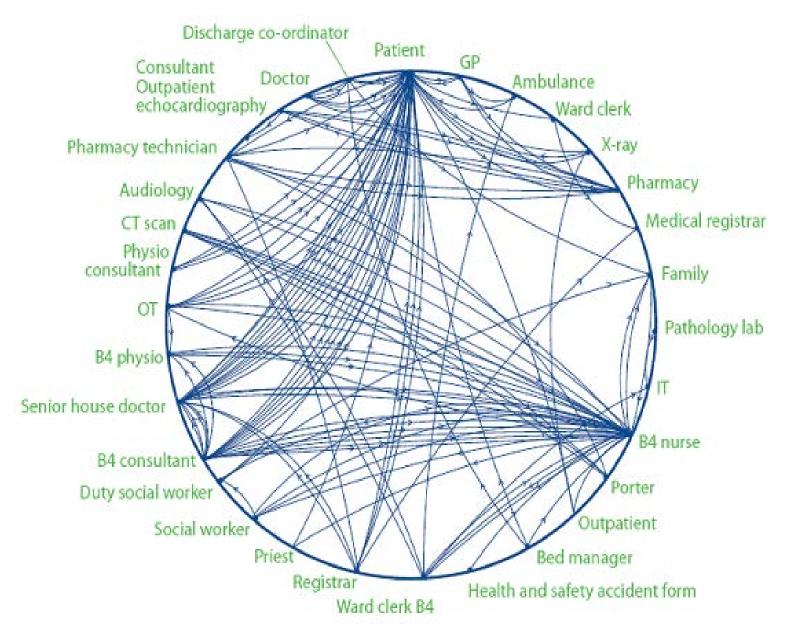
SurgeEx Objective – Rapid Patient Discharge

William Lang, Director, Hospitals and Health Care Coalitions, OEPR, Bureau of Healthcare System Readiness, NYC DOHMH



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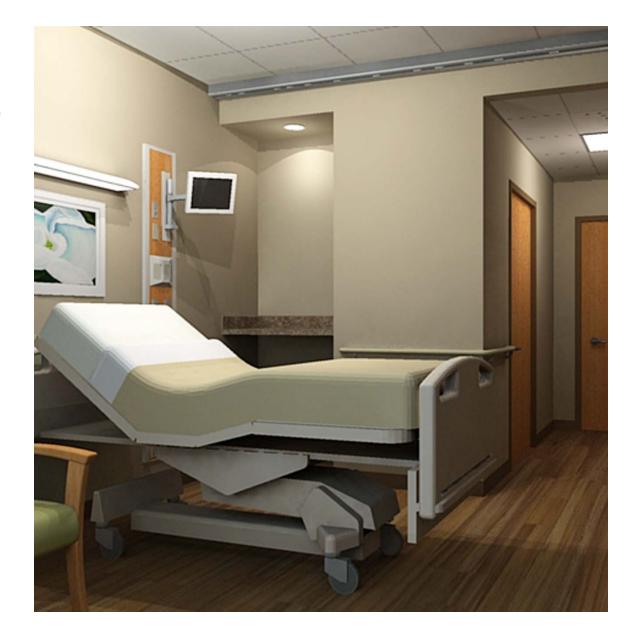
Rapid Patient Discharge (RPD)



Rapid Patient Discharge

In any large-scale disaster where there will be an immediate demand for additional, available beds, the two most effective methods for quickly increasing bed capacity are:

- * Rapid Discharge
- * Capacity Expansion



Capacity Expansion

Traditional Clinical
 Non-Traditional Clinical
 Non-Clinical

MCI

Immediate Response RPD Activities Immediate-Sustained Response

Capacity Expansion & Continuous RPD Sustained Response

Capacity Expansion & Continuous RPD

RPD – Rapid Patient Discharge A Process, not a Definition

Rapid Discharge is a <u>process</u> that often includes the following 4 activities/ interventions:

- 1. Standing up a Bed Management Committee (Bed Board)
- 2. Activating Unit-Based Rapid Discharge Teams
- **3.** Engaging Physicians
- 4. Activating small "Walk-Through Teams"



RPD - Process

As a process, RPD component activities may vary according to healthcare facility:

- Type, size and location;
- Discharge practices;
- Staff training and experience (real life/exercises) with RPD;
- Hospital culture, including bylaws, supporting (or not) a more aggressive approach to bed management

RPD - Process

RPD component activities may also vary according to <u>disaster scenario</u>:

 RPD may not apply in certain disaster scenarios (e.g., low-/no-notice events) where timing would not allow the RPD process to play out

• Stand up a Bed Management Committee (Bed Board)

Bed Management Committee should remain standing for duration of disaster response; same committee may be involved in expanding capacity.

Objective: to obtain an accurate census of all Patient Care Units (PCUs), identify patients who are at or near discharge, and bed-assign incoming patient transfers, ED holds and direct admits).

RAPID DISCHARGE TOOL Emergency Census Tool Team Rapid Discharge Tool Appendix C

SAMPLE Emergency Census Tool Worksheet (for Hospitals using Patient Categorization)

Date:		_ Time:_		Manager/Representative:						
UNIT (Medicine)	Cap Vac 1			2	3	4	Notes			
							THORE'S			
							Rollover Capacity			
Total				+			Source/Area # Beds			
UNIT (Surgery)	Cap	Vac	1	2	3	4				
							Total			
							10041			
Total										
							Additional Beds ED Hold			
UNIT (ICU)	Cap	Vac	1	2	3	4	Source #Beds Acute			
CCU							Short Stay Med			
SICU							Blood Bank Surg			
MICU							ICU			
PACU							Card			
PICU							Iso			
							Peds			
Total		1	1	1	1					

<u>ey</u>: Cap - Capacity; Vac - Vacant; 1 - Patients ready for discharge; 2 - Patients who do <u>not</u> require oxygen or cardiac monitoring; 3 - Patients who require oxygen and/or cardiac monitoring; 4 - Patients who require isolation. (Note: 1 and 2 rankings are those patients who have been evaluated as being closest to discharge)

Winter 2013

NYC

Activate Unit-Based Rapid Discharge Teams

Objective: to provide a clear picture of patient throughput delays and inefficiencies, determine discharge potential of all inpatient areas, assure appropriate interventions with medical staff and support services to facilitate timely patient discharging for the duration of emergency).

APID DISCHARGE TOOL

INSTRUCTIONS:

For every patient care unit, use a UBRPDT Membership Roster to list the core team members. Be certain to consider (and document) how each team will be coordinated/engaged off-hours (evening, night, weekend). It is recommended that a separate form be used for each of these shifts. The UBRPDT Membership Roster(s) will need to be kept up-to-date, with copies routinely given to the BMC. Unit staff should also have ready access to this information.

Hospital Name:	Р	atient Care Unit:	Shift:	Date:			
Unit-Based Rapid Patient Discharge Team Membership Roster							
Name	Title/Department	HICS Title	Shift	Phone # and Email Address			

Winter 2013

NYC Health

• Engage Physicians in the rapid discharge process (house staff, hospitalists, attendings)

Objective: to evaluate telemetry patients, prevent unnecessary internal transfers to off-service beds, assist with receiving external transfers, and write discharge orders).

RAPID DISCHARGE TOOL

LEADERSHIP:

Leadership of the Physician Involvement Coordination Team should be assigned to a senior-level physician.

Hospital Name:		Date:				
Physician Involvement Coordination Team Membership Roster						
Name	Title/Department	Phone # and Email Address				

• Activating small *Walk-Through Teams* in between Bed Management Committee meetings

Objective: to manually reconcile identified versus actual patient discharges, increase monitoring, and capture unreported discharges and vacant beds on all PCUs).

RAPID DISCHARGE TOOL

REPORTING:

Patient Care Unit "Walk-Through" Teams report their results to the BMC.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Use a separate Patient Care Unit "Walk-Through" Teams Membership Roster to list the members of the team. Be certain to consider (and document) how each team will be coordinated/engaged off-hours (evening, night, weekend). It is recommended that a separate form be used for each of these shifts. The Patient Care Unit "Walk-Through" Teams Membership Roster will need to be kept up-todate, with copies routinely given to the BMC. Admitting/Patient Access management and staff should also have ready access to this information.

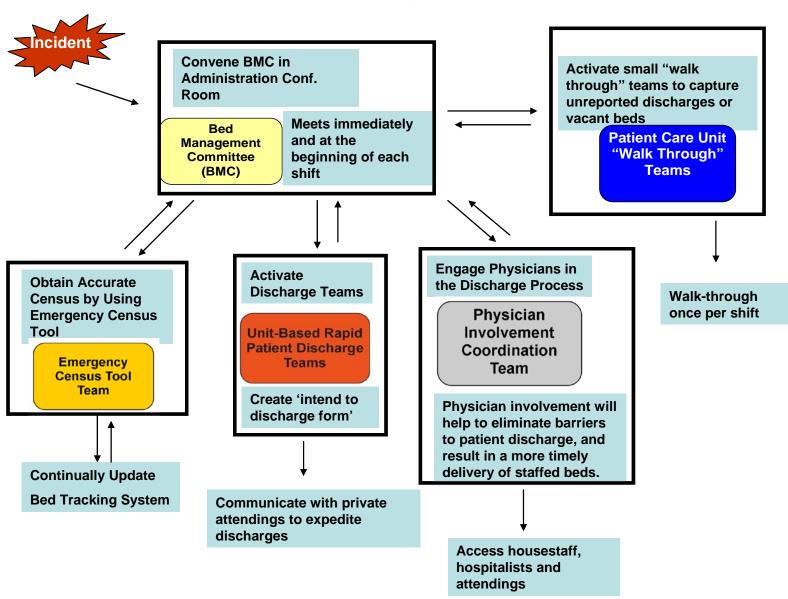
Hospital Name:		D	ate:				
Patient Care Unit "Walk-Through" Teams Membership Roster							
itle/Department (if applicable)		Shift	Phone # and Email Address				
1		Membership R HICS Title	Patient Care Unit "Walk-Through" Teams Membership Roster HICS Title				

RPD - Combined Strategies

- RPD activities help emergency managers to keep essential activities coordinated and results maximized.
- As with many processes, RPD activities work off of each other, so the effectiveness of the combined efforts is proportionate to the time invested in collaborative preparedness planning and exercising.



RPD - Combined Strategies



RPD - Top Barriers to Discharge (internal/external)

- MD availability
- Homecare availability
- Reaching family/family support
- Communication among hospital staff;
- Medical supplies and medication (e.g., pharmacy support)
- Test results
- Sufficient nurses
- Undocumented patients
- No designated waiting area for discharged patients unable to leave



RPDs - Often Easiest to Discharge



Patients who:

- Have limited or no aftercare needs;
- Can walk;
- Have sufficient family support and documentation.

RPDs - Often Difficult to Discharge



Patients who:

- Need clinical aftercare services (e.g., dialysis);
- Equipment and training in its use (e.g., ventilators);
- Lack insurance;
- Lack family support and/or documentation.

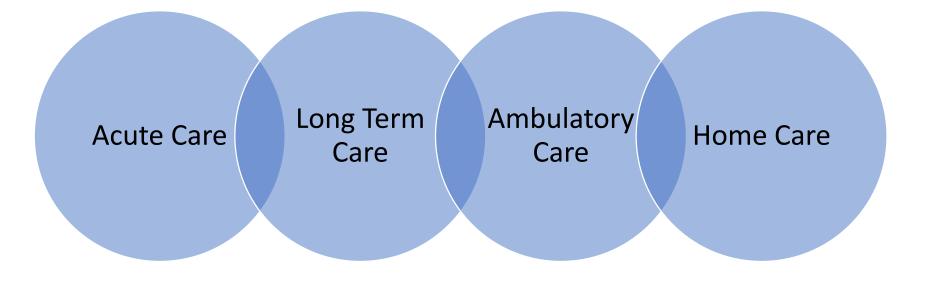
RPD – Benefits Throughout Disaster Response



- Improved bed turnover with continuous monitoring;
- Reliable, timely delivery of ancillary services;
- Accurate, ongoing reporting of patient census;
- Assessment of hospital infrastructure and supply;
- Elimination of patient throughput delays;
- Ability to capture charges of all services.

RPD - Partners in Discharge



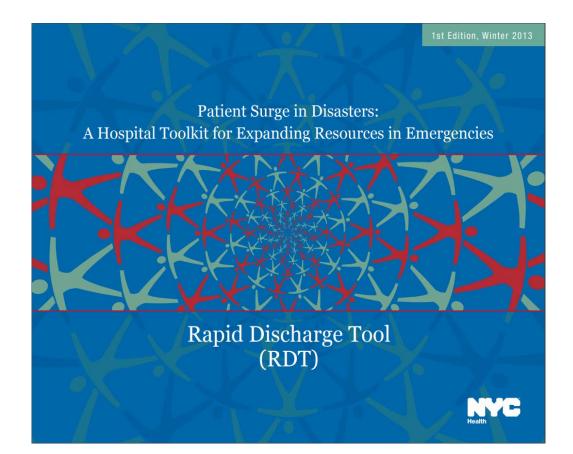


RPD - Tool

- RPD Planning and Response Strategies
- Guidance Documents for:
 - Bed Management Committee
 - Unit-Based RPD Teams
 - Physician Involvement
 - Patient Care Unit 'Walk-Through' Teams
 - Coordination Team
 - Emergency Census Tool Worksheet
 - Off-hours Management of RPD (including a Micro Tabletop Exercise)

DOHMH Rapid Discharge Tool can be downloaded (in PDF) at: <u>https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/emergency-</u> <u>prep/hospitals.page</u>

For modifiable tools and templates, email healthcareprep@health.nyc.gov



RPD - References

- 1. "Lean Thinking for the NHS" published by the NHS Confederation © NHS Confederation 2008
- 2. Patient Surge in Disaster: A Hospital Toolkit for Expanding Resources in Emergencies, Surgehttps://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/emergency-prep/hospitals.page

Thank You!

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Overview & Instructions: BP2 Workgroups

Celia Quinn, Executive Director, OEPR, Bureau of Healthcare System Readiness, NYC DOHMH



Purpose and Goals

Purpose: solicit engagement of NYC HCC members in developing and prioritizing activities to be funded in BP2 (July 2020 – June 2021)

Goals:

- Encourage coalition members to think broadly about their efforts in the context of the entire NYC HCC
- Promote synergy across sub-coalitions to support more effective development of NYC HCC capabilities and capacity
- Develop ideas for BP2 HPP funded activities for NYC HCC sub-coalitions and members



Overview of Activity

Part 1: Gallery Walk

- Review current preparedness program deliverables and approaches to federal requirements and provide input for improvement
- Brainstorm activities to promote further HCC development

Part 2: Review and synthesize comments in small groups

 Collaborate to identify themes and prioritize ideas or activities generated during the gallery walk

Part 3: Report-out and discussion in large group

• Share themes, ideas, and proposed activities with the full group



BP2 Workgroups Part 1: Brainstorming



Instructions for Part 1

Set up

- Posters for each sub-coalition are staged in the small conference rooms
- Posters are pre-populated with activities based on requirements or ongoing work
- Each participant has a small stack of post-it notes

Activity

- Independently, place comments on posters under each deliverable or in the blank space if a new proposed activity
- Everyone should place at least one comment on each poster (you are encouraged to place as many comments as you would like!)
- Feel free to discuss with other participants, but this is NOT a group activity!



Instructions for Part 1, Continued

• Comments can be about:

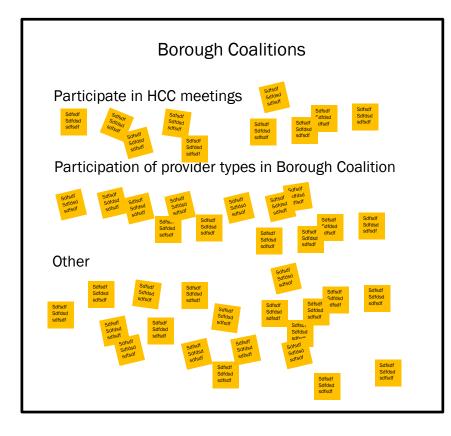
- Value in an existing activity, positive or negative
- Ways to make the activity more meaningful, or to refine or make the activity more specific
- Ideas for new activities or proposals

• Tips:

- Write legibly
- If an idea doesn't fit with an existing sub-coalition, or involves a new sub-coalition or entity, place it on the poster labeled "Other"
- Circulate through all of the conference rooms until you have provided comments on all 7 subcoalition posters



What we expect to see at the end of Part 1





Networking Break

BP2 Workgroups Part 2: Synthesizing



Instructions for Part 2

• Set up:

- Participants will be divided into small groups of 10-12
- Each group will be assigned a set of posters corresponding to a sub-coalition

• Activity:

- Identify a note taker/reporter
- Review the sticky notes across the poster(s) your group was assigned
- Sort the sticky notes into themes or "big ideas"
- Rank the priority/importance of the themes you have identified
- Pay attention to ideas that strike the group as most beneficial to the coalition or most innovative

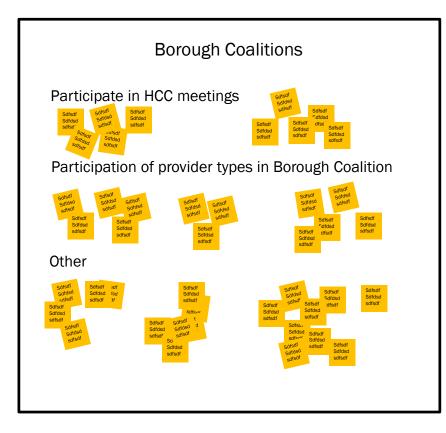




• Each group should start the gallery walk at their assigned sub-coalition poster

- You do not need to complete the gallery walk as a group but this will help to distribute the crowd!
- For Part 2, work with your group to sort the comments into themes or activities
 - Group 1: Networks and Hospitals
 - Group 2: Borough Coalitions
 - Group 3: Federally Qualified Health Centers
 - Group 4: Pediatric Disaster Coalition
 - Group 5: Dialysis Centers (North HELP) and Nursing Home Associations
 - Group 6: Other work/TA Programs/HPP Requirements

What we expect to see at the end of Part 2



Report Out & Summary



Instructions for Part 3

- Reassemble as one group
- Each group's note taker/reporter provide a 2-3 minute summary of findings
- Give any notes and the posters with sticky notes to DOHMH staff



Announcements, Final Remarks and Adjournment