

Implementing a Disaster Drill at Your Institution 12-February 2019

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WHAT IS AN EXERCISE?

- Exercises and their objectives can focus on:
 - Testing a plan, protocol, or new procedure
 - Practicing skills (such as those used for patient triage or tracking)
 - Preparing for more complex exercises
 - Training on new equipment (such as radio equipment or devices used during patient evacuation)
 - Assessing/improving ways in which stakeholders work with each other in various situations

PEDIATRIC EXERCISES

- Children may need specialized resources related to their needs on the basis of:
 - Anatomic Differences
 - Developmental Differences
 - Immunologic Differences
 - Psychosocial Differences

PEDIATRIC EXERCISES

- Pediatric patients may present to community providers and hospitals that do not routinely care for children.
- Important to conduct exercises that focus on pediatric populations, identifying gaps in preparedness, training, response, and recovery for children in disasters and address issues such as:
 - Treating children who arrive without a parent or caregiver;
 - Identifying and reuniting children with their families;
 - Pediatric triage;
 - Utilizing pediatric-sized equipment; and
 - Addressing disaster mental health problems in pediatric patients.

THE GOAL

 All disaster-related exercises should include a component or subset of pediatric victims based on their representation in the population and likelihood of being affected by mass- casualty events.

HOW TO INCORPORATE?

- Pediatric-Specific Exercise Versus Incorporating Pediatrics Into General Exercises
- Different Approaches
 - Pediatric Specific The "School Bus Accident"
 - Family Centric The State Fair Attack
 - General Population Children are up to 25% of the victims

THE EXERCISE CYCLE

Determine Broad Goals

Establish Exercise Timeline

Determine Objectives:

- Focus
- Scope
- Scale
- Extent of play (suggest type)
- Evaluation Method
- Work Plan
- Resource Needs

Identify Type of Exercise

 Discussion-Based or Operations-Based

Identify Functional Roles

 To be tested for participating staff

THE EXERCISE CYCLE

Develop Scenario Research Select Criteria Draft and integrate **Prepare Briefing** Conduct Exercise May be concurrent Materials with scenario Review Briefings development Discuss Finalize Conduct Exercise

THE EXERCISE CYCLE

Conduct Hotwash

Analyze Data

Prepare After Action Report (AAR) Develop Improvement Plan

Adapted from: http://www.cidrap.umn.edu/sites/default/files/public/php/339/339_toolkit.pdf

Schedule Next Exercise

Monitor Ongoing Improvement Tracking

FOR EMERGENCY DEPT

Staff

Stuff

- Space
- Structure



Kaji et al *Acad Emerg Med* 2006; 13:1157–1159

- Seminars
- Workshops
- Tabletops
- Games

- Seminars
 - Orients participants to:
 - Authorities
 - Strategies
 - Plans
 - Policies
 - Protocols



- Workshops
 - Increase participant interaction
 - Focus on improving plans

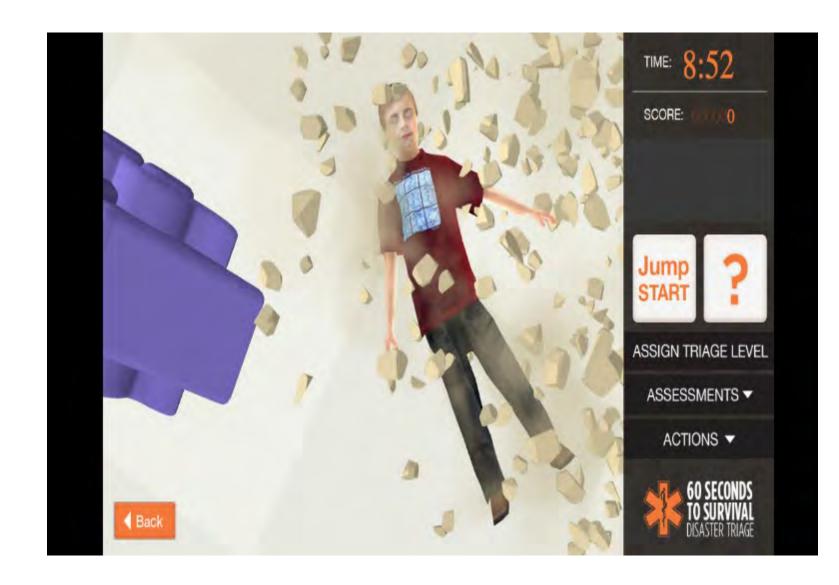


Tabletops

 Generate discussion around a hypothetical emergency to facilitate understanding



- Games
 - Simulations



- Drill
- Functional Exercise
- Full-Scale Exercise

- Drill
 - Test a specific operation



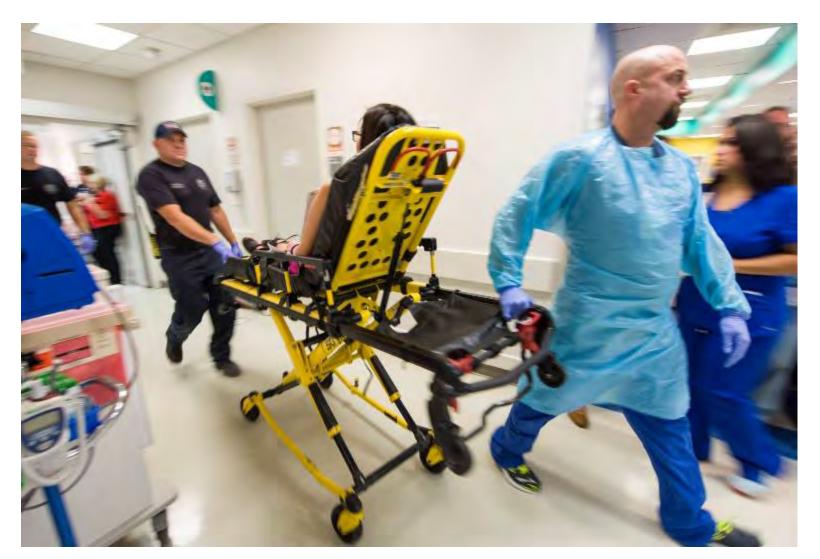
- Functional Exercise
 - Validate and evaluate plans
 - Exercise scenario with injects



Functional Exercise



- Full-Scale Exercise
 - Multidisciplinary
 - Coordination
 - Communication



TYPES OF EXERCISES

Table 6.1: Comparison of Exercise Types							
Component • = YES	Discussion-Based Exercise				Operation-Based Exercise		
	Seminar	Workshop	Tabletop Exercise	Game	Drill	Functional Exercise	Full-Scale Exercise
Length*	2-5 hours	3-8 hours	4-8 hours	2-5 hours	2-4 hours	Varies	1 to 5 days
Planning Time	Minimal	1 month	5 months	Varies	Varies	6-12 months	6-12 months
Planning Team	Presenter	Small group		•	- P		Tabilities.
Objectives	•			10, 2			
Planning Meetings	_ E4			1	***		•
Scenario				•			•
PowerPoint	•		•			•	
Moderator		•		7 8		•	
Facilitator		•			Controller	Controller	Controller
Facilitator Guide	Optional	Optional		•			
Situation Manual	Optional	Optional	Marie 1				
Participant Feedback Form							

NEXT STEPS

- Revise the plan that was exercised or discussed
 - Shortly after the exercise to keep up momentum and while the information is still fresh
- Most plans are written by a small group of people with an idealistic mindset of how the actual event will be handled
- The purpose of certain exercises is to share the plan with exercise participants who can offer input to improve the plan and the professionals' abilities to use plan concepts in a real-world situation.

RESOURCES

 AAP Pediatric Disaster Preparedness and Response Topical Collection: Pediatric Preparedness Exercises https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Children-and-Disasters/Pages/Pediatric-Terrorism-And-Disaster-Preparedness-Resource.aspx