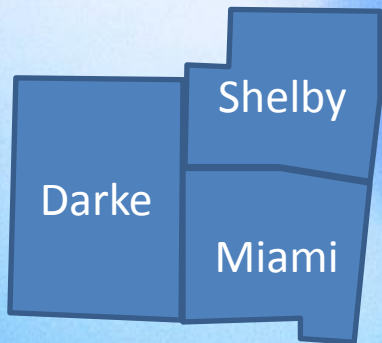
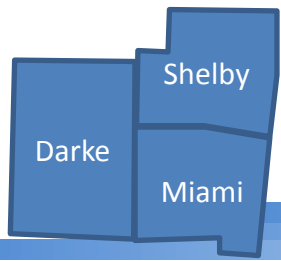


“Tri-County Healthcare Preparedness Workshop”

How to prepare for an emergency event.
What to do during an emergency.

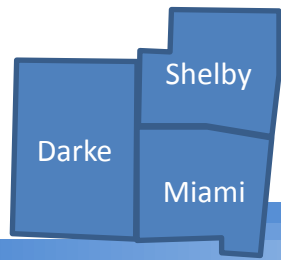


Darke County
Miami County
Shelby County



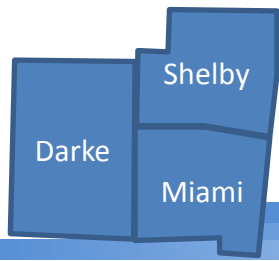
Welcome

- Pat Bernitt, Vice President, Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association
- Chris Cook, Health Commissioner, Miami County Public Health



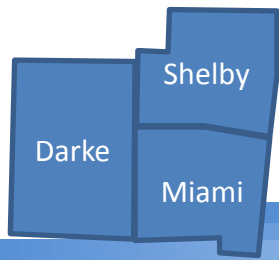
Introductions / Participants

- Long Term Care and Assisted Living Facilities from Darke, Miami and Shelby Counties
- American Red Cross
- Emergency Management Agencies (Darke, Miami and Shelby)
- Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association (GDAHA), Upper Valley Medical Center, Wayne Hospital, Wilson Memorial Hospital
- Public Health (Darke, Miami and Shelby)
- West Central Ohio Regional Hospital and Public Health Coordinators
- Guests



Purpose

- Build a coalition of healthcare partners with a free consultative program sponsored by the Ohio Department of Health through grants with your County Public Health Department and GDAHA.
- Add to the regional healthcare collaborative partnership promoting communication, preparedness, planning, education and training.



Agenda

- 0800-0830: Registration and Coffee/Snacks
- 0830-0840: Welcome (Pat Bernitt, Chris Cook)
- 0840-0900: GDAHA (Steve Jez)
- 0900-0920: Public Health (Chris Cook)
- 0920-0930: Break
- 0930-0950: American Red Cross (Randy Earl)
- 0950-1000: Emergency Management (Ken Artz)
- 1000-1100: Scenario presentation/discussion on recent events (Larry Cleek)
- 1100-1115: Next Steps (Steve Jez + All)
- 1115-1130: Thank you (Pat Bernitt, Chris Cook)



GDAHA

GREATER DAYTON AREA
HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

The Link to Quality Care

Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association Healthcare Preparedness Program January 2014

Steve Jez, BSN, RN, MPH, Lt Col, USAF, (Ret)
Healthcare Preparedness Program Coordinator
Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association
2 Riverplace, Suite 400, Dayton, Ohio 45405
GDAHA Phone: 937-228-1000
Direct Phone: 937-424-2362
Fax: 937-228-1035
jez@gdaha.org



Overview

- Handouts
- Introduce Healthcare Preparedness Program
- Present Status
- Facility Checklist
- Next Steps?

Handouts

- Powerpoint Slides
- USB Drive
 - Reference Articles
 - COOP Planning and Examples
 - Preparedness Checklists
 - Regional Hospital Emergency Response Plan.
- Quick-Series Booklet – Planning for Continuity of Operations

Healthcare Preparedness Program (HPP) Coordinator will:

- Develop and enhance community coalitions between non-hospital affiliated healthcare organizations
 - Assess present state of emergency preparedness
 - Most everyone has Emergency Response Plan for fire, tornado, etc
 - Concentrate on Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP)
 - Share plans and procedures
 - Assist with preparedness education, training and exercises

Present Status

- Non-hospital affiliated organizations
 - 22 Dialysis facilities in WCO (DaVita, Fresenius).
 - Long Term Care (LTC) has approximately 93 facilities in WCO.
 - Assisted Living Facility (ALF) has a broad definition in Ohio Administrative Code.
 - 72 right now on my list, 63 on the latest state list.
 - Hospice
 - Looking into others: Mental Health? Home Care? Functional Needs?
- State regulations require certain emergency plans for each healthcare organization.
 - **We are not here to enforce planning, but to assist as needed.**
 - Unknown “detail” of COOP planning.

GDAHA Facility Checklist

- Does your facility have an Emergency Response Plan (ERP)? – Most everyone has this.
 - i.e. immediate response to fire/tornado, etc.
 - Includes training and exercising.
- Do your plans comply with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS)?
 - This would enhance communication with other organizations.
- Do you have patient evacuation equipment, including bariatrics?
- Do you educate personnel and clients on your ERP?

GDAHA Facility Checklist

- Does your facility/organization have a Continuity of Operations Plan? (i.e. maintaining services after the fire/tornado, etc.)
 - Succession of Leadership
 - Notifying clients and staff of emergency conditions
 - Does your COOP have Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in place for alternate care facilities?
 - Is the alternate site preparation:
 - ---“hot” (shelter, electricity, beds, desks, water, restrooms, showers, HVAC, internet, etc.)
 - ---“warm” (shelter, electricity, water, heat)
 - ---“cold” (shelter, electricity).
 - Emergency resources/vehicles and staff to move patients, records, equipment and supplies?
 - Backup computer/data/record/file system?
 - Do you have a method for tracking displaced residents and maintaining their medical history, current medications, etc.

GDAHA Facility Checklist

- Back-up electrical generator and refueling contracts?
 - How long can you go without resupply of fuel?
 - External electrical hookup (pigtail) to use an external portable generator?
- Oxygen replacement plan?
- Pharmaceutical replacement plan?
- How long can you go without resupply of food and water?
- Plan to maintain proper staffing?

GDAHA Facility Checklist

- During an emergency event some Ohio Department of Health equipment may be available for loan through GDAHA.
 - Approximately 200 facilities – no guarantees
 - If you cannot obtain it through normal means.
 - Justification required.
 - Procedure in Regional Hospital Emergency Response Plan
- Do you have a plan for post-event damage assessment and recovery?
 - Return to facility, financial accounting, after action report, etc

GDAHA Facility Checklist

- Does your plan consider events occurring in your surrounding community?
 - Can you provide assistance to other facilities?
 - Accepting Patients?
 - Sharing Staff?
 - Sharing Supplies?
 - Other?

Next Steps?

- Emergency Preparedness Education and Training?
- Emergency Preparedness Exercises?
- Consultant review of your emergency and continuity of operations plans?
- Would you be able to share your plans with other organizations?
- Individual reviews and consultations are available.



GDAHA

GREATER DAYTON AREA
HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

The Link to Quality Care

Questions?

Steve Jez, BSN, RN, MPH, Lt Col, USAF, (Ret)
Healthcare Preparedness Program Coordinator
Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association
2 Riverplace, Suite 400, Dayton, Ohio 45405
GDAHA Phone: 937-228-1000
Direct Phone: 937-424-2362
Fax: 937-228-1035
jez@gdaha.org



PUBLIC HEALTH

Chris Cook, MPH, RS
Health Commissioner
Miami County Public Health

Overview

- Public Health Overview
- Personal Preparedness Outreach
- Open/Closed Points of Dispensing (POD)
- Communication
- Volunteers (Medical Reserve Corps)



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Public health

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Public health is "the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting [health](#) through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private, communities and individuals."^[1] It is concerned with threats to health based on population health analysis. The population in question can be as small as a handful of people, or as large as all the inhabitants of several continents (for instance, in the case of a [pandemic](#)). The dimensions of health can encompass "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely



Public Health

Goals of Local Public Health Agencies

Public Health agencies work with our communities to achieve the goals of Public Health:

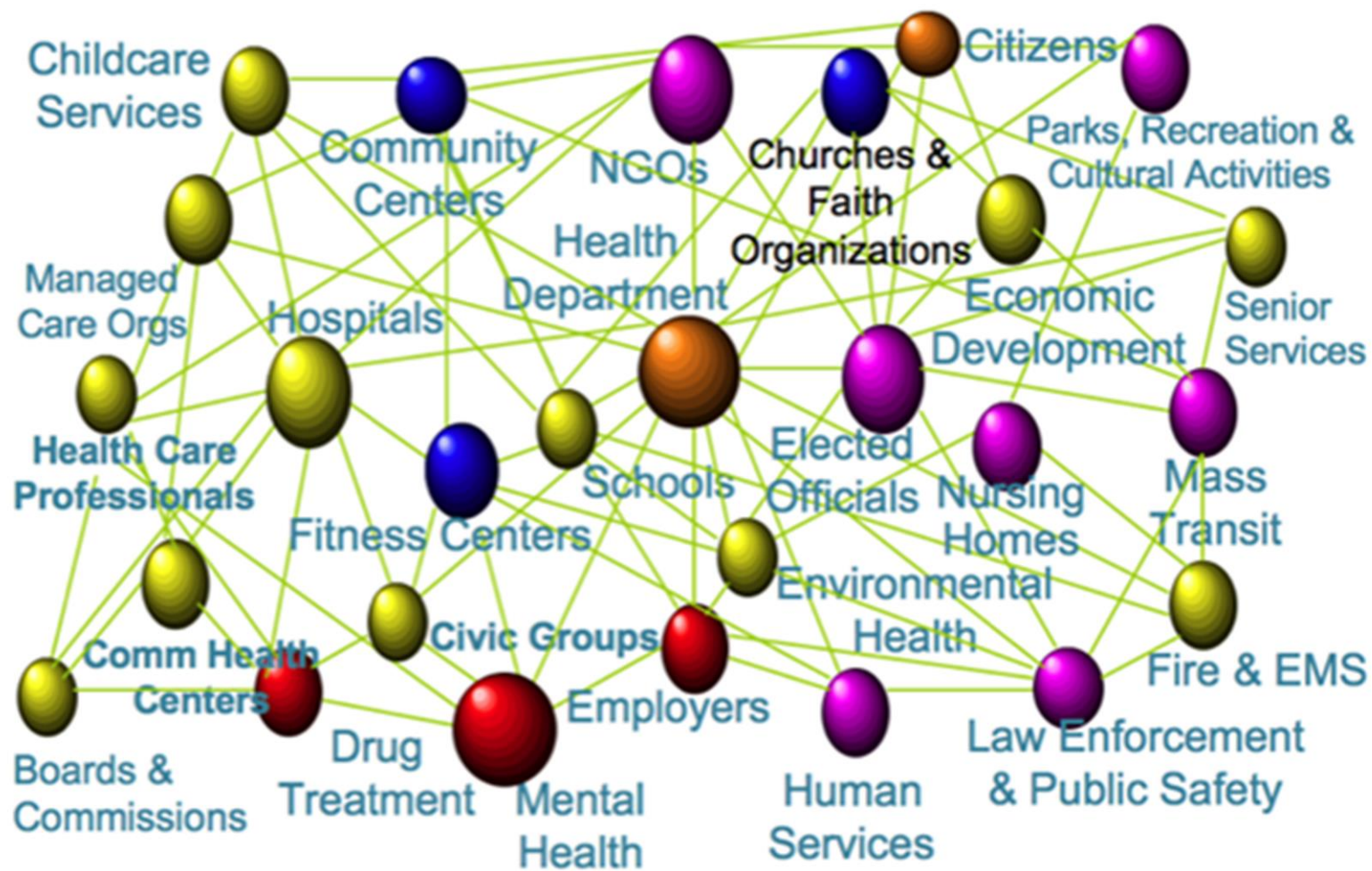
- Prevention
- Promotion
- Protection



**Miami County
Public Health**

Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Public Health System

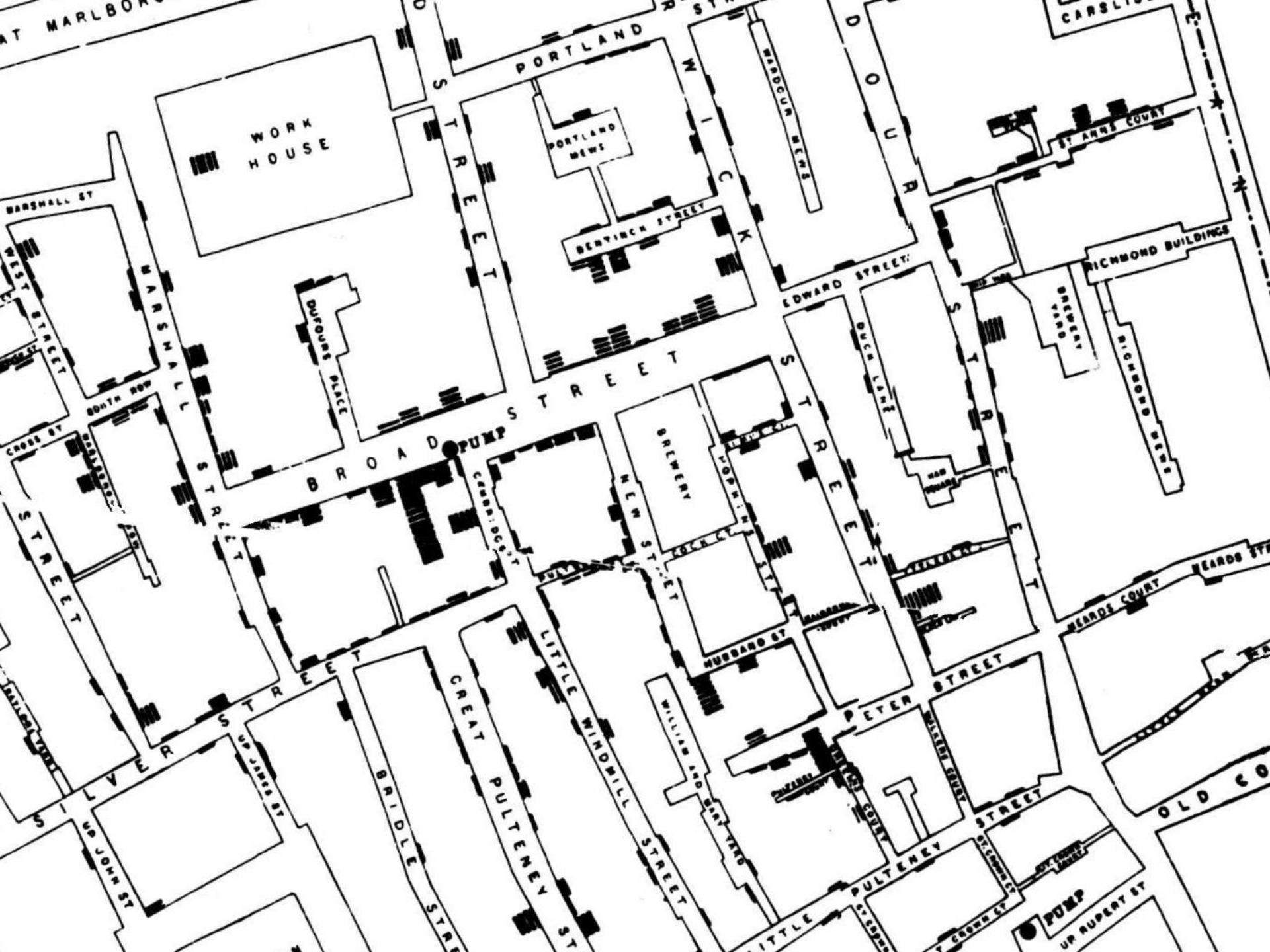


Public Health & Prevention

- ◎ Programs include:
 - Immunizations
 - Clinics – ie, Prenatal, Well Child, Reproductive Health & Wellness
 - Healthy lifestyle education and outreach
 - Environmental Health
 - Epidemiology
 - Emergency Preparedness
 - And many others



**KEEP
CALM
AND
PICK UP
THE PHONE**



AT MARLBOROUGH

CARSLIS

WORK HOUSE

PORTLAND STREET

PORTLAND MERE

BENYRICK STREET

EDWARD STREET

RICHMOND BUILDINGS

MARSHALL ST

WEST STREET

STREET

UP JOHN ST

WALSLEY STREET

DUNN'S PLACE

BROAD STREET

DUDDY'S PLACE

BROAD PUMP

CARRIBOCKY ST

CREAT PULTENEY ST

LITTLE WINDMILL STREET

NEW STREET

WILLIAM AND MARY ST

BREWERY

LITTLE PULTENEY STREET

LOCK ST

PULTENEY STREET

HUBBARD ST

PETER STREET

LITTLE STREET

PUMP

UP RUPERT ST

OLD CO

BEARDS COURT

BEARDS COURT

BEARDS COURT

BEARDS COURT

BEARDS COURT

BEARDS COURT

BEARDS COURT

Emergency Preparedness

- PH Emergency Preparedness Coordinators (EPC) train and write plans for emergency response
- Ensure agency meets required training for Incident Management (NIMS)
- Coordinate with Hospitals, Emergency Management, American Red Cross and others & plan for and respond to incidents in county

Personal Preparedness

- Teaching people to rely on themselves in emergencies

Get a Kit

Make a Plan

Be Informed

Recommended Supplies to Include in a Basic Kit:

- Water** one gallon per person per day, for drinking and sanitation
- Food** at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food
- Battery-powered radio and extra batteries**
- Flashlight and extra batteries**
- First Aid kit**
- Whistle** to signal for help
- Filter mask** or cotton t-shirt, to help filter the air
- Moist towelettes** for sanitation
- Wrench or pliers** to turn off utilities
- Manual can opener** for food (if kit contains canned food)
- Plastic sheeting and duct tape** to shelter-in-place
- Garbage bags and plastic ties** for personal sanitation
- Unique family needs**, such as daily prescription medications, infant formula or diapers, and important family documents

This common sense framework is designed to launch a process of learning about citizen preparedness. For the most current information and recommendations, go online to www.ready.gov.

Distributed in partnership with:



Prepare for Emergencies Now: Information to Get Ready.



FEMA

Federal Emergency Management Agency
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, D.C. 20472

FEMA R-3 / Catalog No. 09077-1



FEMA

www.ready.gov

Preparing Makes Sense.

The likelihood that you and your family will survive a house fire depends as much on having a working smoke detector and an exit strategy, as on a well-trained fire department. The same is true for surviving a terrorist attack or other emergency. We must have the tools and plans in place to make it on our own, at least for a period of time, no matter where we are when disaster strikes. Just like having a working smoke detector, preparing for the unexpected makes sense.

Get ready now.

1 Get a Kit of Emergency Supplies.

Be prepared to improvise and use what you have on hand to make it on your own for **at least three days**, maybe longer. While there are many things that might make you more comfortable, think first about fresh water, food and clean air.

Consider two kits. In one, put everything you will need to stay where you are and make it on your own. The other should be a lightweight, smaller version you can take with you if you have to get away.

You'll need a gallon of **water** per person per day for drinking and sanitation. Include in the kits a three day supply of non-perishable **foods** that are easy to store and prepare such as protein bars, dried fruit or canned foods. If you live in a cold weather climate, include **warm clothes** and a sleeping bag for each member of the family.

Some potential terrorist attacks could send tiny microscopic "junk" into the air. Many of these materials can only hurt you if they get into your body, so think about creating a barrier between yourself and any contamination. It's smart to have something for each member of the family that covers **their mouth and nose**, such as two to three layers of a cotton t-shirt, handkerchief or towel or **filter masks**, readily available in hardware stores. It is very important that the mask or other material fit your face snugly so that most of the air you breathe comes through the mask, not around it. Do whatever you can to make the best fit possible for children.

Also, include **duct tape and heavyweight garbage bags or plastic sheeting** that can be used to seal windows and doors if you need to create a barrier between yourself and any potential contamination outside.

2 Make a Plan For What You Will Do in an Emergency.

Plan in advance what you will do in an emergency. Be prepared to assess the situation. Use common sense and whatever you have on hand to take care of yourself and your loved ones.

Develop a Family Communications Plan. Your family may not be together when disaster strikes, so plan how you will contact one another and review what you will do in different situations. **Consider a plan where each family member calls, or e-mails, the same friend or relative in the event of an emergency.** It may be easier to make a long-distance phone call than to call across town, so an **out-of-town contact** may be in a better position to communicate among separated family members. Be sure each person knows the phone number and has coins or a prepaid phone card to call the emergency contact. You may have trouble getting through, or the phone system may be down altogether, but be patient.

Depending on your circumstances and the nature of the attack, the first important decision is whether you stay put or get away. You should understand and plan for both possibilities. Use common sense and the information you are learning here to determine if there is immediate danger. **Watch television and listen to the radio for official instructions as they become available.**

Create a Plan to Shelter-in-Place. There are circumstances when staying put and creating a barrier between yourself and potentially contaminated air outside, a process known as sheltering-in-place and sealing the room can be a matter of survival. **If you see large amounts of debris in the air, or if local authorities say the air is badly contaminated, you may want to shelter-in-place and seal the room. Consider precutting plastic sheeting to seal windows, doors and air vents.** Each piece should be several inches larger than the space you want to cover so that you can duct tape it flat against the wall. Label each piece with the location of where it fits.

Use all available information to assess the situation. If you see large amounts of debris in the air, or if local authorities say the air is badly contaminated, you may want to shelter-in-place. Quickly bring your family and pets inside, lock doors, and close windows, air vents and fireplace dampers. Immediately turn off air conditioning, forced air heating systems, exhaust fans and clothes dryers. Take your emergency supplies and go into the room you have designated. Seal all windows, doors and vents. Understand that sealing the room is a temporary measure to create a barrier between you and contaminated air. Watch TV, listen to the radio or check the Internet for instructions.

Create a Plan to Get Away. Plan in advance how you will assemble your family and anticipate where you will go. **Choose several destinations in different directions** so you have

options in an emergency. If you have a car, keep at least a half tank of gas in it at all times. **Become familiar with alternate routes as well as other means of transportation** out of your area. If you do not have a car, plan how you will leave if you have to. **Take your emergency supply kit**, unless you have reason to believe it is contaminated and lock the door behind you. Take pets with you if you are told to evacuate, however, if you are going to a public shelter, keep in mind they may not be allowed inside. If you believe the air may be contaminated, drive with your windows and vents closed and keep the air conditioning and heater turned off. Listen to the radio for instructions.

Know Emergency Plans at School and Work. Think about the places where your family spends time: school, work and other places your family frequents. **Talk to your children's schools and your employer about emergency plans.** Find out how they will communicate with families during an emergency. If you are an employer, be sure you have an emergency preparedness plan. Review and practice it with your employees. A community working together during an emergency also makes sense. **Talk to your neighbors about how you can work together.**

3 Be Informed About What Might Happen.

Some of the things you can do to prepare for the unexpected, such as assembling a supply kit and developing a family communications plan, are the same for both a natural or man-made emergency. However there are significant differences among potential terrorist threats, such as biological, chemical, explosive, nuclear and radiological, which will impact the decisions you make and the actions you take. By beginning a process of learning about these specific threats, you are **preparing yourself** to react in an emergency. Go to www.ready.gov to learn more about potential terrorist threats and other emergencies or call 1-800-BE-READY (1-800-237-3239) for a free brochure.

Be prepared to adapt this information to your personal circumstances and make every effort to follow instructions received from authorities on the scene. With these simple preparations, you can be ready for the unexpected. **Get ready now.**

4 Get Involved in Preparing Your Community.

After preparing yourself and your family for possible emergencies, take the next step and get involved in preparing your community. Join **Citizen Corps**, which actively involves citizens in making our communities and our nation safer, stronger and better prepared. We all have a role to play in keeping our hometowns secure from emergencies of all kinds. Citizen Corps works hard to help people prepare, train and volunteer in their communities. Go to www.citizencorps.gov for more information and to get involved.



SEARCH

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Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response

Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response

- About Our Organization
- Are We Prepared
- Healthcare Preparedness
- Zombie Preparedness**
- Zombie Novella
- Blog: Public Health Matters
- Emergency Operations Center
- Funding, Guidance, and Technical Assistance to States, Localities, and Territories
- Partnerships
- Public Health in Action
- Public Health Threats
- Regulation of Select Agents and Toxins
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[Office of Public Health Preparedness and Response](#) > [Are We Prepared](#)

Recommend 82k Tweet 3,923 Share

Zombie Preparedness



Wonder why Zombies, Zombie Apocalypse, and Zombie Preparedness continue to live or walk dead on a CDC web site? As it turns out what first began as a tongue in cheek campaign to engage new audiences with preparedness messages has proven to be a very effective platform. We continue to reach and engage a wide variety of audiences on all hazards preparedness via Zombie Preparedness; and as our own director, [Dr. Ali Khan](#), notes, "If you are generally well equipped to deal with a zombie apocalypse you will be prepared for a hurricane, pandemic, earthquake, or terrorist attack." So please log on, get a kit, make a plan, and be prepared!

Zombie Products

[Zombie Blog](#)



There are all kinds of emergencies out there that we can prepare for. Take a zombie apocalypse for example.

[Educators Website](#)

- [Email page link](#)
- [Print page](#)
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Contact Us:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Rd
Atlanta, GA 30333
- 800-CDC-INFO
(800-232-4636)
TTY: (888) 232-6348
24 Hours/Every Day
- [Contact CDC-INFO](#)

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Open PODs, Closed PODs

- ⦿ Open POD – Everyone in the community will be directed to an open POD
 - Point of Dispensing (POD)
 - For general population
 - Head of household pick-up
- ⦿ Closed PODs – Meets the needs of facility staff, families and clients and decreases numbers at Open POD
 - Long Term Care/Assisted Living
 - Military Installations
 - Hospitals

Open PODS

Examples

Closed PODs

- Decrease numbers at open PODS
- 2009 H1N1 vaccination campaign
- Seasonal influenza campaigns
- TB testing

Emergency preparedness

PH = LR



Communication

- ⦿ Public Health, Hospitals, and Emergency Management & American Red Cross all coordinate during an emergency response
- ⦿ Ohio Responds, OPHCS & MARCS radios, are some of the methods used to coordinate during an event
- ⦿ The eight County Public Health Region coordinates information through the Regional EPC and between County EPCs

Volunteers

- Medical Reserve Corp volunteers are signed up in Ohio Responds and activated using the Ohio Responds messaging system
- MRC volunteers assist in many different response roles:
 - Emergency shelter operations
 - Public health clinic assistance
 - Data entry
 - Training
 - Disaster response

Miami County
50 registered
15 active

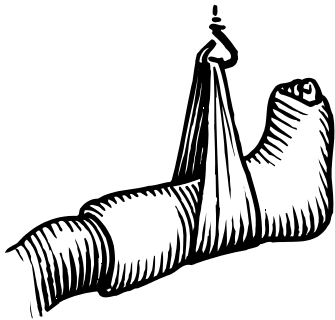


Public Health

Prevent. Promote. Protect.



BREAK!





What can we do for the
Special Needs Population?

American Red Cross

Mission

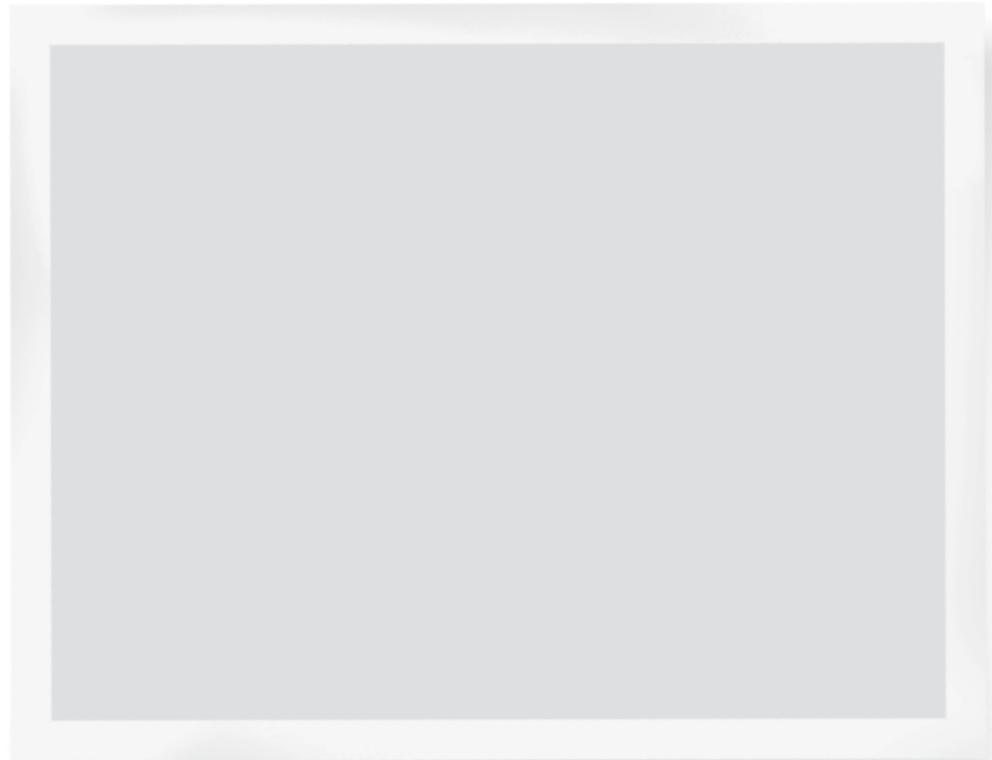
- The American Red Cross prevents and alleviates human suffering in the face of emergencies by mobilizing the power of volunteers and the generosity of donors.

Values

- **Compassionate**
- **Collaborative**
- **Creative**
- **Credible**
- **Committed**

AMERICAN RED CROSS LINES OF SERVICE DELIVERY:

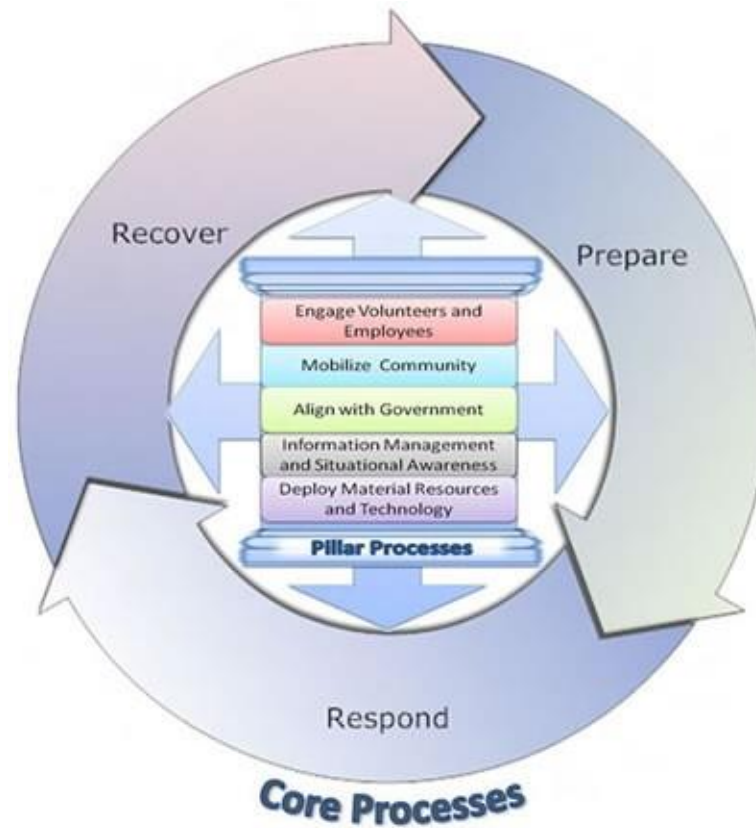
- Disaster Services
- Preparedness and Health and Safety Services
- Biomedical Services
- Service to the Armed Forces
- International Services



Fundamental Principles

1. **Humanity**
2. **Impartiality**
3. **Neutrality**
4. **Independence**
5. **Voluntary Service**
6. **Unity**
7. **Universality**

Disaster Cycle



Disaster Services

1. American Red Cross shelters are open to everyone.
2. Red Cross responds to all disasters, not just the ones in the headlines.
3. Disaster workers are careful not to display religious or political affiliations.
4. Red Cross disaster policy is not dictated by local, state or national government.
5. Relief supplies are distributed equitably and according to need.
6. Shelter volunteers do not check the immigration status of the people staying in a shelter.
7. When providing meals in a shelter, Red Cross volunteers plan menus to meet different dietary needs.

The Chapter Responds

- Immediate assistance
- Sheltering
- Feeding
- Disaster assessment
- Communications
- Staffing the emergency operations center (EOC) and coordinating with local partners

When to Shelter?

- Shelter-in-Place
- Shelter from elements/events (wide-spread)
 - Power Outages
 - Wind Events
 - Winter Storms
 - Chemical Hazards
- Special Note: ARC does **NOT** transport clients!

Sheltering Triage

- No Functional Needs
- Functional Needs
- Medically Fragile
- Acutely Ill

Goal: “Always meet the needs of the clients”

Special Needs Clients

- Safety
 - Physical
 - Mental
- Nourishment
- Medical Needs
 - Medication
 - Electricity
 - Treatments
- Physical Needs

ARC /Client Concerns

- Identification coming to shelter
- Medications/equipment while at shelter
- Special food requirements of clients
- Bodily functions while at shelter
- Notification of family of clients' safe & well being
- Ability/mental ability to sign/understand legal approvals (HIPPA regulations)

Contact

Cincinnati-Dayton Area Region

Northern District

Heather Thomas, Disaster Program Manager

937-222-6711

Emergency Management

Disaster Scenario



Presented by: Larry Cleek
Emergency Preparedness Coordinator

Just To Make You
Think!

Scenario

It's January 24th, a Friday, at 10:00 A.M., your facility is at 90% occupancy. At 10:05 A.M. there is an Emergency Broadcast System message that comes across televisions within your facility.



Scenario Cont.

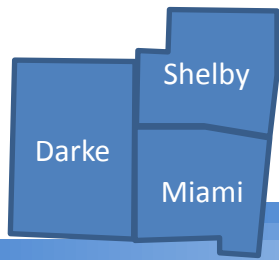
The Sheriffs Department has announced that a train derailment involving phosphorus presently exists at (location of incident) and has ordered the evacuation of all persons who live or work within 5 miles of this location. Persons living, working or traveling, in the area of (location of incident) are affected by this advisory.

Questions?

- Who is responsible for leading the evacuation?
- What type of command and control structure is in place?
- What are your agencies transportation assets?
How many client's can you move?
- What outside agency arrangements exist for transportation?

Questions?

- Where will your residents go?
- How will you track where residents went and when they arrive?
- What will you send with your residents?
- When you evacuate, which agencies will you notify? What are their numbers?



Next Steps

- Future Planning Meetings?
- Emergency Preparedness Education and Training?
- Emergency Preparedness Exercises?
- Review / Share Continuity of Operation Plans?
- Individual Reviews and Consultations?

A dramatic landscape photograph featuring a dark, stormy sky with a bright light source on the left, creating a strong contrast. The foreground shows a field and a line of trees under a heavy, blue-tinted atmosphere.

Thank-You !