





Introductions

- Subject Matter Experts
- Today's Overview
- Introduction of Participants

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ADMINISTRATION

- Cell Phones Please Silence
 - If you need to take a call, please step into the lobby area
- Restroom Locations
- Evacuation procedures
 - "This is a real emergency"
 - Use the stairway to exit the building and follow directions of the stairway wardens

California Department of Public Health

Please set phones to

vibrate or silent



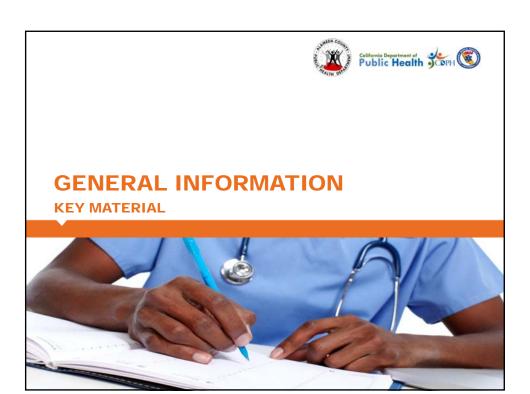
INTRODUCTIONS

- Welcome
 - Name
 - Position
 - Agency/Organization
- Exercise Materials
 - Situation Manual on-line
 - Participant Feedback Forms
 - Your feedback is important Please turn in at end of day!



0830 - 0900	Registration
0900 - 0920	Welcome and Opening Remarks
0920 - 0950	Module 1: Module 1 – Infectious Disease Emergency y Response & Lab Capabilities
0950 -1050	Module 2: Medical Surge, H5N1 & Facilitated Discussion
1050 -1105	Break
1105 -1135	Module 3: HCSA DOC Management & Information Sharing
1135 - 1205	Module 4: Medical Countermeasures Dispensing / Activation of Points of Dispensing Operations & Functional Exercise Update
1205 - 1215	Break & Lunch Pick-Up
1220 - 1250	Working Lunch / Debriefing Closing Comments, Participant Evaluation
1250 - 1300	Working Lunch / Debriefing Closing Comments, Participant Evaluation





OPERATION H5N1 - EXERCISE OVERVIEW

- Threat/Hazard
 - Pandemic Influenza
- Scenario
 - Novel Strain of H5N1
- Sponsor
 - CDPH, EMSA, Alameda County HCSA
- Participating Organizations
 - Hospitals, Clinics, LTCFs, Transport, Behavioral/Mental Health, EMS, Public Health, PH Laboratory, ALCO OES, Coast Guard

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EXERCISE PURPOSE

- To evaluate current response concepts, plans, procedures, policies and/or capabilities related to a medical surge of patients from H5N1 Influenza Virus infection in Alameda County.
- The exercise will focus on communication and coordination of health system capabilities when managing surge among community healthcare partners.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Exercise Modules

- Module 1: Infectious Disease Emergency Response
 - Pre-Event History, IDER, H5N1, ACPHD Lab Capabilities
- Module 2: Medical Surge & Facilitated Discussion
 - Facilitated discussion with Subject Matter Experts from Alameda County Healthcare Facilities
- Module 3: HCSA DOC Management & Information Sharing
 - Internal and external management of information, information dissemination, Situation Status and Resource Request Reporting forms
- Module 4: Medical Countermeasures/Health Care Facility PODs, Functional Exercise
 - · Vaccination statistics, Vaccination distribution and prioritization

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EXERCISE TARGET CAPABILITIES

- Emergency Operations Center Management
- Medical Surge
- Communications & Information Sharing
- Medical Material Management & Distribution











TABLETOP EXERCISE OBJECTIVES

 Capability: Emergency Operations **Center Management**

> Objective: Discuss similarities and differences between a mass casualty medical surge event and a prolonged infectious disease event, including differences in lab management.





EXERCISE TARGET OBJECTIVES

Capability: Medical Surge

Objective: Describe/discuss the capabilities and capacities to sustain a prolonged medical surge infectious disease event, through established plans for the county Health Care Service Agency, Hospitals, Clinics, Long Term Care Facilities, and Transport Providers to deal with a surge of pandemic influenza adult and pediatric patients.

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EXERCISE TARGET OBJECTIVES

 Capability: Communications & Information Sharing

Objective: Describe/discuss the internal and external information sharing processes including redundant communication modalities such as CAHAN, ReddiNet, Conference Calls and Website.

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EXERCISE TARGET OBJECTIVES

 Capability: Medical Material Management & Distribution

Objective: Describe/discuss the requesting process and management of medical countermeasures for health care facility closed Points of Dispensing.

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Exercise Guidelines

- Use current plans and capabilities
- Exercise Assumptions & Artificialities
 - Impacts across response community
- Exercise Evaluation
 - Participant Feedback Forms





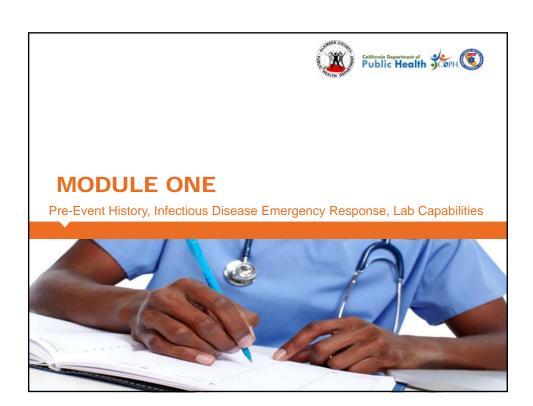


DISCUSSION FORMAT

- Questions will be posed by the facilitator.
- Answer the questions to the best of your ability based on your facility and position.
- The goal is to discuss issues/potential solutions and address gaps in an after action plan.









FLU BASICS

- Respiratory Virus
- 3 types: A, B & C
- Influenza A -
 - human & animal
 - all past pandemics
- Influenza B
 - humans only



Spread:

- Droplets via coughs/ sneezes
- Inhaled droplets OR
- Touch contaminated surface, then touch mouth, nose, or eyes.
- Can survive on hands & surfaces
 - non-porous: 24 48 hours
 - porous: up to 12 hours
 - Infectious:
 - 1 day before and up to 7 days after illness













PANDEMIC INFLUENZA

Criteria:

- Novel strain
- Sustained personperson transmission
- Global spread



Year	US Deaths/million population				
1918-19	5000 -7500				
1957-58	407				
1968-69	170				
2009-10	39				



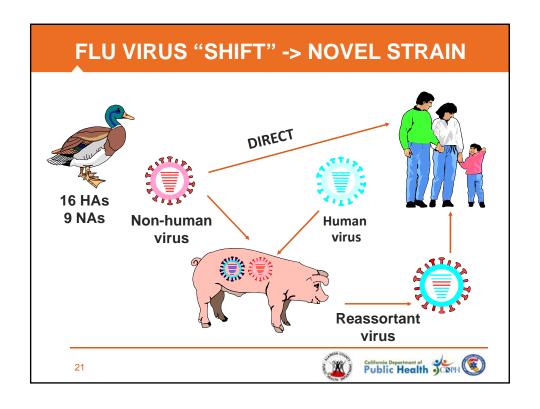


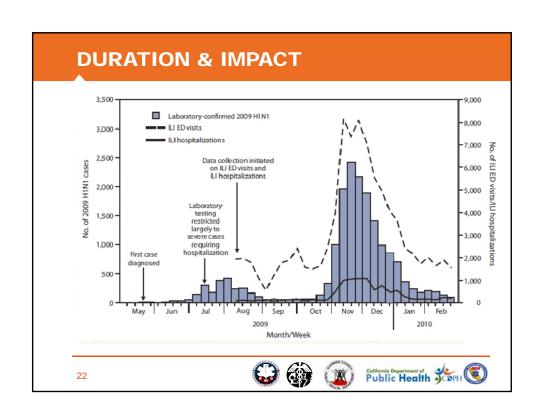




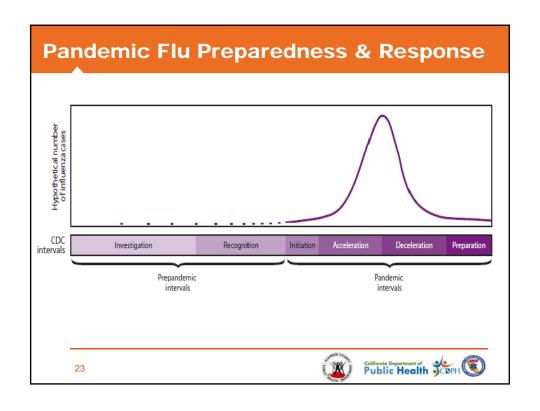


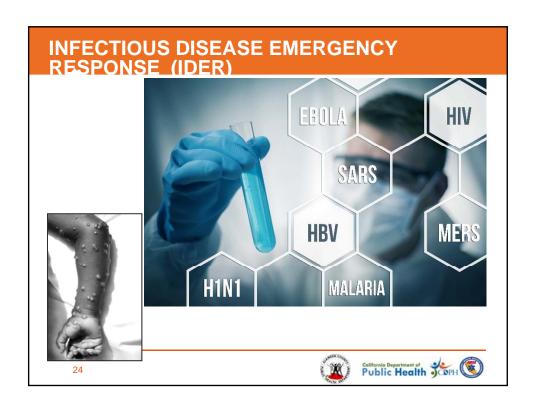




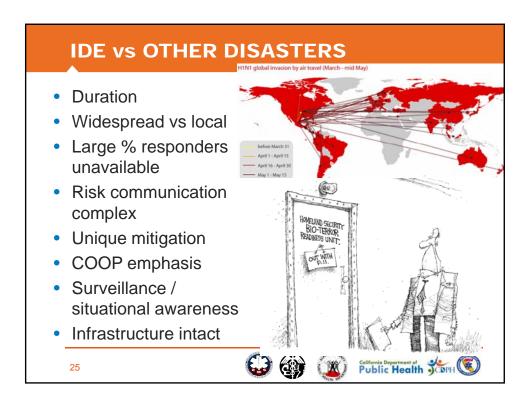


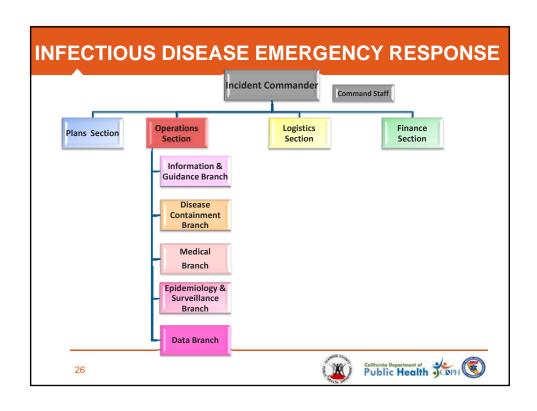














DISEASE CONTAINMENT - PHARM

- Pharmaceutical Tx & Prevention
 - Vaccine
 - Antivirals
 - Effective?
 - Available?
 - When?
 - How much?

















DISEASE CONTAINMENT

- Infection Control/PPE
- Isolation & Quarantine
- Restriction or **Exclusion of SOS**
- Cancellation of mass gatherings, ?public transport, etc.













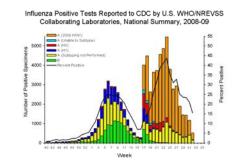






EPIDEMIOLOGY & SURVEILLANCE

- Case Definitions
 - Suspected
 - Probable
 - Confirmed
- Report to public health
 - ICPs/Providers
- Case/contact investigation
- Lab confirmation





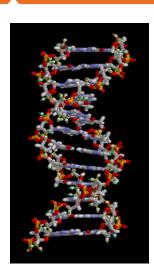








ACPHD Lab Capabilities



- Alameda County's Public Health Laboratory
- A Federal and State certified infectious disease Laboratory





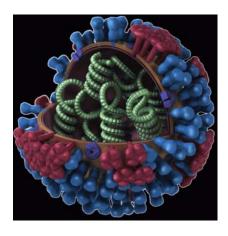








ACPHD Lab Capabilities



- -extensive experience with influenza testing
- -Able to test for influenza by PCR (rapid, highly sensitive, testing); same day turnaround in many instances
- -Lab is capable of **sub**typing the virus; (distinguishing H5, H7, H1 etc.)













ACPHD Lab Capabilities

- ACPHD Lab's test for influenza:
 - Is provided by CDC
 - Casts a "wide net": can detect very wide range of influenza strains (new strains as well)
 - Existing rapid tests in clinics may not!



Can provide testing for *any* variety of respiratory specimen; NP or throat swab is best





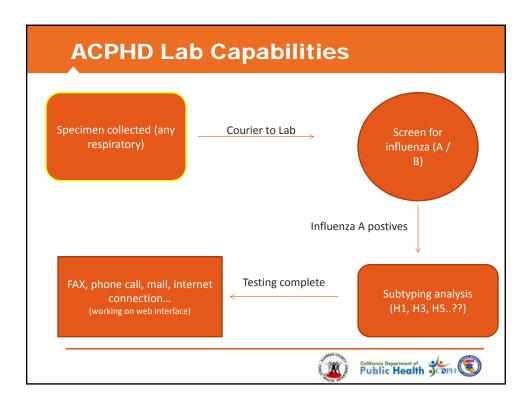












ACPHD Lab Capabilities

- New capabilities coming:
- New facility (moved) in December 2014)
- Biosafety Level-3 - (bioterror agents, etc)
 - DNA sequencing







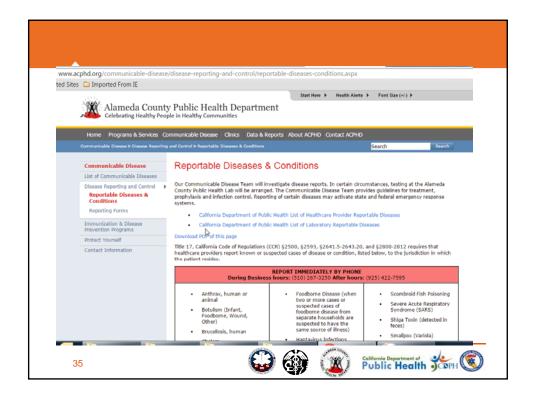






STATEWIDE MEDICAL AND HEALTH EXERCISE TABLETOP EXERCISE SLIDE PRESENTATION









MODULE ONE: Discussion Questions

- 1. How will you ensure your staff has appropriate equipment and training for personal protection/infection control?
- 2. How will you plan for 20-50% of your workforce being absent or unavailable?
- 3. How will you coordinate reporting case reports from your facility to public health?
- 4. How will that information be communicated internally?
- 5. How will you deal with different numbers in your ED versus numbers of confirmed, probable, or suspected cases?
- 6. Do your health care providers and laboratory staff know how to submit specimens appropriately to public health laboratory?
- 7. How will your facility deal with the high volume of questions from patients who want to know more about the disease or the treatment or prevention?



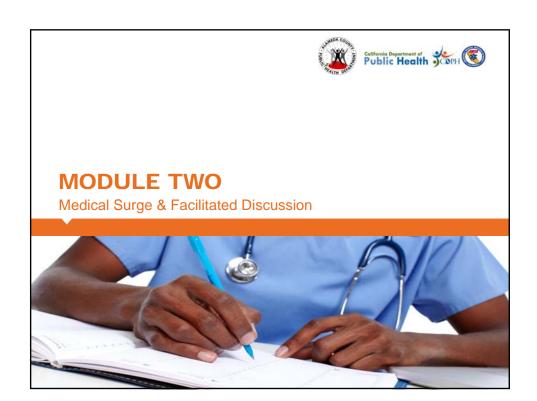














MEDICAL SURGE

EXPANSION & DECOMPRESSION MODEL



<u>Cynthia Frankel</u>, HPP EMSA Coordinator, Alameda County EMS <u>Rick Luna</u>, Regional Hazardous Materials & Waste Coordinator, Alta Bates Summit Medical Center



MEDICAL SURGE GOAL

To Better Understand And Strengthen County-wide Medical Surge Capability And Capacity





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ADULT & PEDIATRIC NEAR MISS

LESSONS LEARNED

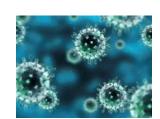


H1N1 (2009)

- Mehserle Verdict (2009–10)
- San Bruno Pipeline Explosion (2010)
- Occupy Oakland/Civil Unrest (2012)
- Chevron Explosion (2012)
- Asiana Accident (2013)
- CNA Work Actions/BART Strikes
- Napa Earthquake (2014)
- Ebola (2014)

Potential Challenges

- Hospital medical surge impact
- Limited ICU, PICU, ED and Burn beds
- Pandemic flu







REGIONAL CENTERS

UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES

LACK OF BEDS

- A Major Disease Outbreak Will Stretch The Health Care System Beyond Normal Capabilities
- Not Enough Equipment/Space To Treat Patients
- A Mass Casualty Pandemic Could Spiral Out Of Control







HEALTHCARE SURGE DEFINITION

...an excess in demand over capacity in hospitals, long-term care facilities, community care clinics, public health departments, other primary & secondary care providers, resources &/or emergency medical services

LARGE NUMBER OF VICTIMS IN **DISASTERS**

- Overwhelm System
- Impair Identification of Critical Patients
- Impair Treatment of Critical Patients









SURGE CAPACITY BASICS

Maximize effectiveness of existing resources Increase patient care capability Increase surge capacity

4 S's - SYSTEMS, STAFF, SPACE & STUFF



System: Integrated policies & procedures; EOC/HCC/DOC

Staff: Trained licensed healthcare professionals/ support staff

Space: Facilities

Stuff: Comprehensive medical supplies & equipment:

- Pharmaceuticals,
- Personal protective equipment,
- Portable & fixed decontamination systems,
- Isolation beds, ventilators, masks
- Beds: Acute care & critical care beds





KEY MEDICAL SURGE COMPONENTS

Framework

- Bed Expansion/Decompression
- Experts: Decision Expert Focal Points Facilitate Effective Decisions, Decision Triggers
- Resources: Links Resources, Map Assets & Strategic Acquisition
- Crisis Standards Of Care: Decision Matrix
- Patient Movement, Tracking & Family Reunification
- Management Responsibilities: Role Clarity
- Coordination: Surge & Patient Transfers



Priority

Leverage Partners & OA Medical Surge Plan Alignment



CHILDREN'S MEDICAL SURGE: Considerations

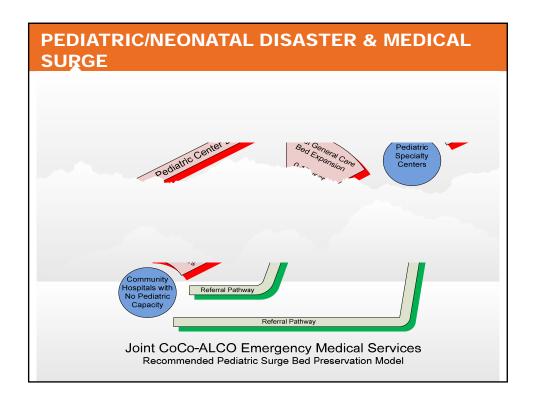
- REGIONAL/STATE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT
 - to track pediatric critical care needs & resources in real time during emergencies to direct distribution of patients & resources
- NEEDS & RESOURCES FOR CHILDREN TRACKED
 since age-specific critical care may be warranted
- REGIONAL MECHANISMS SHOULD BE DEFINED

 to direct distribution of pediatric patients & resources
- RESOURCES OF PICUs/NICUs MAY BE SHARED to care for ... a large number of infants ...
- INTERHOSPITAL TRANSPORT OF PEDIATRIC CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS MAY BE PROHIBITIVE
 - requiring <u>transport of staff & supplies</u> to overloaded hospital rather than transporting patients to another ICU.

Source: Barfield WD, et al. PediatrCrit Care Med 2011; 12[Suppl.]:S128–34







HOSPITAL	2014 LICENSED BEDS OSHPD	5% of Licensed Beds	Licensed Beds plus 5%	10% of Licensed Beds	Licensed Beds Plus 10%
		12	267	25	280
ALTA BATES SUMMIT MEDICAL CENTER - Berkeley	347	17	364	34	381
ALTA BATES SUMMIT MEDICAL CENTER HERRICK CAMPUS	69	3	72	6	75
ALTA BATES SUMMIT MEDICAL CENTER SUMMIT CAMPUS Oakland	75	3	78	7	82
ALTA BATES SUMMIT MEDICAL CENTER HAWTHORNE CAMPUS Oakland	403	20	423	40	443
UCSF BENIOFF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OAKLAND	190	9	199	19	209
EDEN MEDICAL CENTER	130	6	136	13	143
HIGHLAND - ALAMEDA HEALTH SYSTEM	316	15	331	31	347
KAISER - FREMONT	106	5	111	10	116
KAISER - OAKLAND	341	17	358	34	375
KAISER - SAN LEANDRO	213	13	226	21	234
SAN LEANDRO HOSPITAL	93	4	97	9	102
ST. ROSE HOSPITAL	217	10	227	21	238
TELECARE WILLOW ROCK CENTER	16		16	1	17
VALLEY CARE HEALTH SYSTEM - MEDICAL CENTER, STANFORD	167	8	175	16	183
VALLEYCARE MEDICAL CENTER - VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	75	3	78	7	82
WASHINGTON HOSPITAL	341	17	358	34	381



	2014 PICU	2014 NICU	2014 PEDS	2014 ICU	LICENSED	5% of
	OSHPOD	OSHPOD	OSHPOD	OSHPOD	TOTAL	LICENSED
HOSPITAL	Licensed Beds	Licensed Beds	Licensed Beds	Licensed Beds	BEDS	BEDS
				8 ICU 8 CCU	255	12
ALTA BATES SUMMIT MEDICAL CENTER - BERKELEY		55		16 ICU 14 CCU	347	17
ALTA BATES SUMMIT MEDICAL CENTER HERRICK CAMPUS					69	3
ALTA BATES SUMMIT MEDICAL CENTER SUMMIT CAMPUS Oakland					75	3
ALTA BATES SUMMIT MEDICAL CENTER HAWTHORNE CAMPUS Oakland				30 ICU 6 CCU	403	20
UCSF BENIOFF CHILDREN'S	23	44	111		190	9
EDEN MEDICAL CENTER				24	130	6
HIGHLAND - AMEDA HEALTH SYSTEM		8		20	316	15
KAISER - FREMONT				10	106	5
KAISER - OAKLAND	(UNDER ICU)	18	33	30 INCLUDES 9 PICU	341	17
KAISER - SAN LEANDRO		16		16	213	13
SAN LEANDRO HOSPITAL				9	93	4
ST. ROSE HOSPITAL				9 ICU 6 CCU	217	10
TELECARE WILLOW ROCK CENTER					16	
VALLEY CARE HEALTH SYSTEM - MEDICAL CENTER, STANFORD		10	4*	13 ICU * 9 CCU	167	8
VALLEYCARE MEDICAL CENTER - VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL				3 ICU * 7 CCU	75	3
WASHINGTON HOSPITAL		14	17	13 ICU 16 CCU	341	17
GRAND TOTALS	23 (+) PICU OSHPOD	165 NICU OSHPOD	165 PEDS GENERAL	267	3354 OSHPOD	162

Scenario Guidelines

- Do not fight the scenario
- Assume the scenario is real and may seriously impact the jurisdictions and the participants
- Participate in a collegial manner to benefit each other and those we serve





SCENARIO: Initial Cases - Early Summer

- Five cases of humanto-human transmission in Cambodia
- Health care providers (in Cambodia) used stockpiled antiviral medication
- Many residents disregard isolation instructions















SCENARIO: Initial Cases



The initial case fatality rate reported by WHO is 3%, higher than the 1918 pandemic fatality rate and considered a Category 5 pandemic on the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) severity index.

- H5N1 quickly spreads in Southeast Asia &
- Sporadic H5N1 cases appear in Australia
- 30% exposed develop symptoms
- Seasonal vaccine is ineffective
- Certain antiviral medications have been shown to help alleviate symptoms















SCENARIO: Initial Cases



- CDC initiates enhanced. surveillance at hospitals and health care facilities
- Health departments try to purchase additional stockpiles of antiviral medications
- California already experiencing an aboveaverage flu season
- Patient workups include testing for H5N1













SCENARIO: Initial Cases

- "They've tried to bring in extra doctors and nurses to handle the overload, but many are out ill or caring for ill loved ones there aren't enough to handle the volume" said the PIO from Alameda Health Systems hospitals.
- "Patients are waiting in the emergency room for 24 hours or more for a bed."
- 9-1-1 had triple the number of calls compared to this same time last year













DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Based on the scenario, what is your organization's current surge capacity & capability for patient care for day to day operations? Planning?













EXPANDED SCENARIO

- On September 6, 2015: A 33-year old woman in Alameda County county becomes the first confirmed H5N1 case in California
- While ill, she attended a large fair with over 5,000 attendees in the neighboring county last week
- She took BART frequently while infectious
- Hospitals in the neighboring county experience a wave of ILI cases, many who attended the same fair

















EXPANDED SCENARIO





- Wednesday, October 7: First confirmed H5N1 fatality in CA in a neighboring county
- CDC has developed a vaccine in record time
- At least 80 suspect H5N1 cases in the neighboring counties













EXPANDED SCENARIO

- Healthcare facilities experience a surge of ILI cases, many of whom had contact with the confirmed H5N1 cases
- Several individuals calling in with questions about their symptoms

















EXPANDED SCENARIO





- The Local Health Officer is faced with an onslaught of crucial decisions to make:
 - Ongoing risk communications strategies
 - DOC/EOC coordination
 - Disease investigation/surveillance and coordination with authorities
- The Governor declares a state of emergency











KEY ISSUES

- As 911 calls continue to inundate the system, ambulances are stacking.
- Some ambulances are waiting for more than 30 minutes at a single ED.
- EDs are overwhelmed.
- Hospitals are experiencing a surge that is starting to become unmanageable.
- ICUs are filled to capacity & expecting more critical patients.
- Hospital need to expand capacity to take in more acute patients.
- Appropriate airborne, droplet, and contact infection control precautions need to be taken for this novel strain of influenza with high mortality rate.







KEY ISSUES

- Clinics need to send more patients to hospitals who are presenting with ILI/possibly H5N1 symptoms.
- Isolation areas need to be expanded at clinics and hospitals.
- Hospitals need to decompress noninfectious less acute patients to Long Term Care Facilities and possibly discharge others.
- Long Term Care facilities are taking precautions before accepting any patients.
- Transport providers are faced with an onslaught of patient transfers in addition to staff shortages and need to mitigate extended ambulance wait times and ensure continued ambulance resources.
- Mental Health providers are getting more requests for services.









MEDICAL SURGE DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Top Medical Surge Priorities

- All: Describe your top medical surge priorities and immediate action plans.
 - **Hospitals**
 - **LTCFs**
 - **Clinics**
 - **Transport**
 - **Mental Health**













MEDICAL SURGE DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- Hospitals: How will you decompress/offload less critical patients? Describe how you will prepare to expand capability to receive more patients, remain open & functional?
- LTCFs: Will you be able to take more patients and maintain care of your current patients? Describe how you will maintain a healthy facility and prepare to receive more residents?
- Clinics: Would you consider activating your tier system given the percentage of staff that may not be able to come to work? Might you decrease services at one clinic to expand/support larger clinics, if applicable?
- **Transport:** How will you **expand capability** to take care of/transport increasing numbers of patients with fewer staff?
- Mental Health: What type of community support would you be able to provide? Will you provide specific support/information to first responders and healthcare workers and their families?











Cont. Med/Surge Questions

Imagine we have absorbed a maximum number of patients from hospitals to LTCF. During the next 18 months, we will again be at capacity, a few times and the need to care for additional patients will continue. Our recent medical surge assessments indicated LTCFs could potentially accept 5-10 post acute discharge patients to free up bed availability in higher acuity care settings. This could prove significant as we have estimated 75 LTCFs in Alameda County.

- 1. Is this limited to LTCFs with existing discharge transfer agreements with Alameda County hospitals?
- 2. Where would the additional staff come from to support 5-10 additional patients per facility?
- 3. What concerns do LTCFs need to address to accept additional patients?











Med/Surge Consultant

Questions regarding transferring patients from hospital to LTCFs revealed specific challenges including: a) Medication issues b) Physician to physician transfer and assessments, c) 72 hour stays needed for reimbursement, d) BLS transport agencies have multiple contracts and may not have enough staff to support transports, e) Coordination may be required at the county level.

- 1. Since our last discussion, has anyone considered potential solutions to address these challenges in a pre-event planning phase (now)?
- 2. Under what criteria would you take patients from hospitals who are trying to decompress their facilities?
- 3. What types or categories of patients could you accept?
- 4. Kindred is an acute care facility-are there any others out there, LTCF that are also lessened as an acute care facility?













MEDICAL SURGE DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Isolation Considerations & Long-Term Infectious Disease Response

- Hospitals/LTCFs: How would you expand isolation areas considering this event may last several months? Describe how you will maintain a healthy facility and prepare to receive more residents? What types of restrictions would your facility place on visitors to clients in your facility?
- LTCFs: In the event of an outbreak of H5N1 at your facility, would you be able to isolate affected patients and if so, in what fashion?
- Clinics: Do you have the ability to isolate patient waiting areas to reduce exposure or spread of disease to clients who are not apparently ill?
- **Transport:** What procedures would you follow in a pandemic event to reduce cross the spread of disease to other patients and staff?
- Mental Health: What precautions will you implement during patient visitations?













MEDICAL SURGE DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

Isolation Considerations & Long-Term Infectious Disease Response

- All: What resource needs do you think you will have, e.g. triage/isolation tents, additional PPE? Do you have adequate training for appropriate PPE?
- All: What partner organizations might you rely upon?



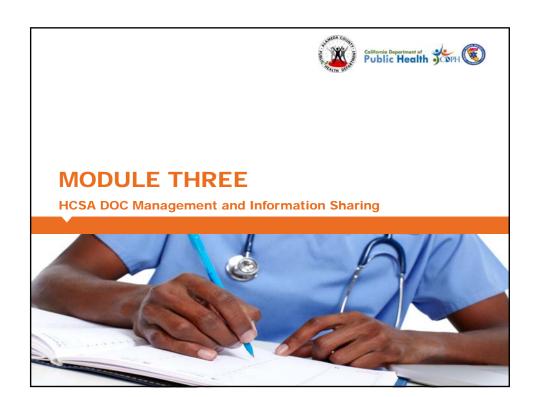














HCSA DOC ORGANIZATION

- Initial Incident Briefing
- Incident Action Plan
- Operational Periods

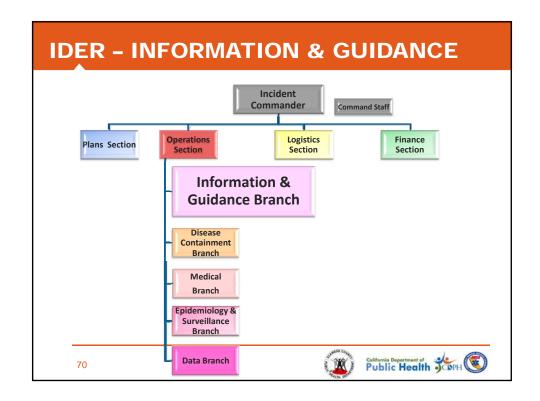














HCSA DOC INFORMATION SHARING

- Situational Information (from HCSA DOC)
 - Health Alert via CAHAN
 - Webpage
 - HCSA Situation Status Reports
 - Conference Call
- Information Requests (to send to HCSA DOC)
 - ReddiNet
 - ReddiNet Polling
 - Healthcare Partner SitStat
 - CAHAN







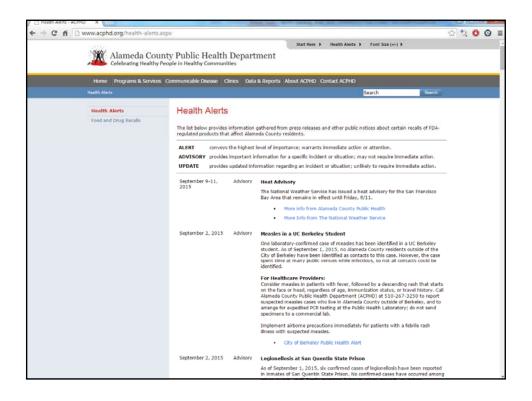


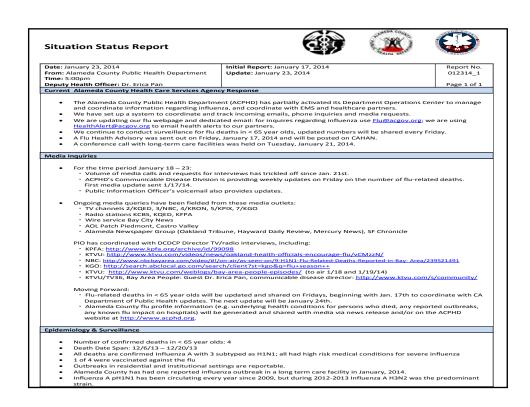




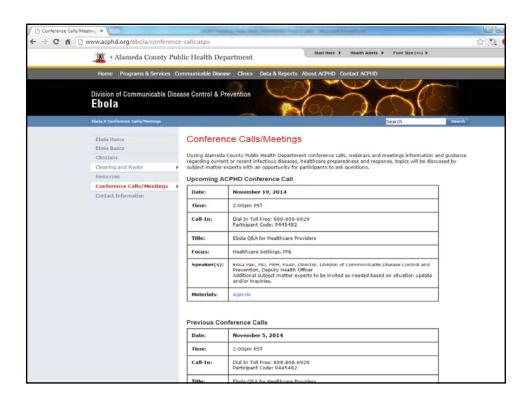
STATEWIDE MEDICAL AND HEALTH EXERCISE TABLETOP EXERCISE SLIDE PRESENTATION











HCSA DOC INFORMATION SHARING

- DOC Request Process (integrated)
 - Resources (Medical)
 - Resources (Nonmedical)
 - Media
 - Policy
 - Situation Status

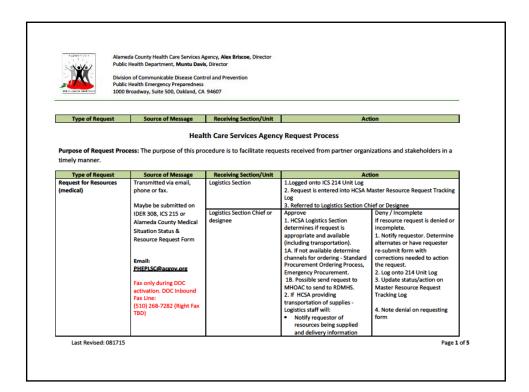












MEDICAL/HEALTH MUTUAL AID CALIFORNIA

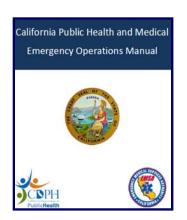
- Alameda County Operational Area:
 - MHOAC Medical Health Operational Area
 Coordination Program
- Region II Area:
 - RDHMC Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordination Program
- State:
 - Emergency Operations Manual (EOM) the Medical & Health Response "Bible"





PUBLIC HEALTH & MEDICAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

The Health and Safety Code directs the appointed MHOAC as follows: "The MHOAC shall recommend to the Operational Area Coordinator of the Office of Emergency Services a medical and health disaster plan for the provision of medical and health mutual aid within the Operational Area."





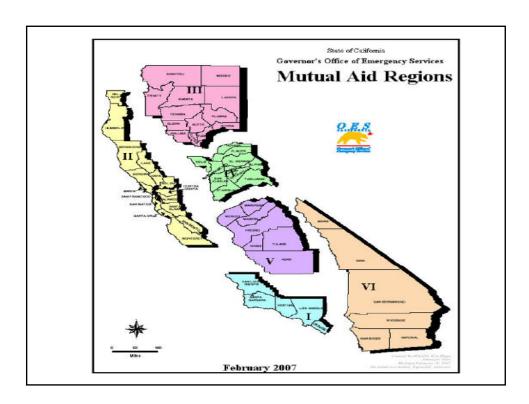
MEDICAL HEALTH OPERATIONAL AREA COORDINATOR (MHOAC): ALAMEDA COUNTY

MHOAC Responsibilities:

- 1) Assessment of immediate medical needs.
- 2) Coordination of disaster medical and health resources.
- 3) Coordination of patient distribution and medical evaluation.
- 4) Coordination with inpatient and emergency care providers.
- 5) Coordination of out-of-hospital medical care providers.
- Coordination and integration with fire agency personnel, resources, and emergency fire prehospital medical services.
- 7) Coordination of providers of non-fire based pre-hospital emergency medical services.
- 8) Coordination of the establishment of temporary field treatment sites.
- 9) Health surveillance and epidemiological analyses of community health status.
- 10) Assurance of food safety.
- 11) Management of exposure to hazardous agents.
- 12) Provision or coordination of mental health services.
- 13) Provision of medical and health public information protective action recommendations.
- 14) Provision or coordination of vector control services.
- 15) Assurance of drinking water safety.
- 16) Assurance of the safe management of liquid, solid, and hazardous wastes.
- 17) Investigation and control of communicable disease.







REGIONAL DISASTER MEDICAL AND HEALTH SPECIALIST (RDHMS): REGION II Incident Responsibilities: • Mutual Aid coordination for Region II •Information sharing vertically and horizontally •Coordinate medical and health resource requesting for Region II •REOC Medical/Health Branch Coordinator



INFO SHARING DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- 1. Are there any barriers to the current communication systems?
- 2. What have been the main ways for you to receive information during recent infectious disease emergencies?
- 3. Describe how your organization will be self-sufficient when mutual aid is not immediately available?
- 4. What resource needs do you think you will have?
- 5. What partner organizations might you rely upon?
- 6. What vital medical surge operational area (county) forms & communications systems do you need?

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MODULE FOUR

Medical Countermeasures/Health Care Facility PODs





MODULE FOUR

Medical Countermeasures **Dispensing**

- is the ability to provide medical countermeasures (including vaccines, antiviral drugs, antibiotics, antitoxin, etc.) in support of treatment or prophylaxis (oral or vaccination) to the identified population in accordance with public health guidelines and/or recommendations.















MODULE FOUR: Points of Dispensing (PODs)

Vaccine Distribution

- Allocations
- Priorities
 - Who gets it?
 - Staff, Clients, Families
 - Facility Type
 - Hospitals
 - Clinics
 - Long Term Care
 - Large Employers











MODULE FOUR

- Vaccine Distribution
 - Short term plan
 - Long term plan
- Weeks leading up to 11/19 FE
 - Reporting
 - Reporting forms / Data required
 - Time Frames
 - Actual statistics rather than notional

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Functional Exercise Activities 2015 Statewide Medical Health Exercise Participant Schedule Time Situation Manual Posted on PHEP website Wednesday, October 7, 2015 12pm Thursday, October 8, 2015 8:30am-1pm 2015 SWMH Tabletop Exercise October 16, 2015 Request for Situation Status Reports will be PH will request for Situation Status Reports from 1pm requested October 23, 2015 players report health care vaccination rates, October 30, 2015 declinations, POD activations. November 6, 2015 November 13, 2015 Every Wednesday from October 14 thru November Wednesday, October 14, 2015 Disseminate Current Weeks Situation Status 18, weekly sit stat reports will be sent to exercise October 21, 2015 Report to Exercise Participants participants. October 28, 2015 November 4, 2015 November 11, 2015 November 18, 2015 Information regarding season flu activity, Shoo the Wednesday, October 21, 2015 10am Flu and exercise information will be shared, 1-888-November 4, 2015 2015 SWMHE Conference Call 1 and 2 808-6929 Access # 9445482 Thursday, November 19, 2015 October 23, 2015 thru Logistics staff will be available to receive Friday, 12pm Submit Resource Requests forms during this time November 6, 2015 and deliver assets period, if testing logistics capability. Actual deliveries will be made during this time frame Tuesday, November 9, 2015 12pm Review of the communication guide 2015 SWMHE Communication Guide Distributed Thursday, November 19, 2015 8am-1pm All Exercise Participants 2015 SWMH Functional Exercise-Medical Surge





CONCLUSION OF THE DISCUSSION-BASED TABLETOP





DEBRIEF

- Open for Comments Up and Downs
 - Module 1 IDER
 - Module 2 Medical Surge
 - Module 3 DOC/Information Sharing
 - Module 4 PODs
- Overall Exercise
 - Strengths
 - Weaknesses
 - Opportunity
 - Threats

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CONCLUSION

- Please complete & turn in your Participant Feedback Form
- Please clean up your area and take all your materials with you
- Additional materials can be found at the Statewide Medical and Health Exercise Program website: www.californiamedicalhealthexercise.com

California Department of Public Health COPH