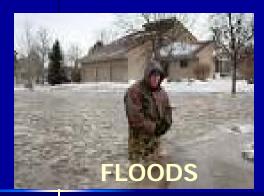


#### **COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS**

## Yes We Can!

### **REGION II CONFERENCE**

JULY 13, 2009





# Is Your Center Prepared to Manage Emergency Events

9





Steven Platt, DMD William F. Ryan Community Health Center 110 West 97<sup>th</sup> Street New York, NY 10025 <u>splatt@ryancenter.org</u>

#### three Ryan locations

#### RYANCENTE

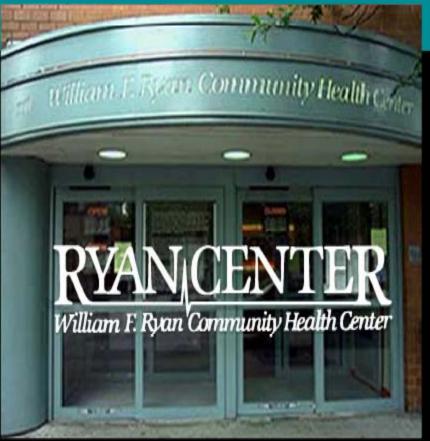
William F. Pour Community Health Center 110 West 97th St., New York, NY 10025 (212) 749-1820 upper westside

RYAN CHELSEA CLINTON Community Health Center 645 Tenth Ave., New York, NY 10036 (212) 265-4500 midtown



Community Health Center 279 East Third St., New York, NY 10009 (212) 477-8500 lower eastside

## "health care is a right, not a privilege"



# WHY DISCUSS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ????????



## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT/PREPAREDNESS



# **POLICY INFORMATION NOTICE**

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 2007-15

DATE: August 22, 2007

**DOCUMENT TITLE:** Health Center Emergency Management Program Expectations

## <u>EXPECTATIONS</u>:

- Health centers must have risk management policies and procedures in place that proactively and continually identify and plan for potential and actual risks to the health center in terms of its facilities, staff, clients/patients, financial, clinical, and organizational wellbeing.
- Plans and procedures for emergency management must be integrated into a health center's risk management approach to assure that suitable guidelines are established and followed so that it can respond effectively and appropriately to an emergency.
- Health centers should also be aware that other entities (i.e., accrediting organizations, State and/or local health departments) may also have requirements related to emergency management activities.



Chapter: Emergency Management

EM.02.01.01 The organization has an Emergency Management Plan. Protect Staff, Patients & Visitors



# September 11, 2001

Ryan-NENA Community Health Center (Lower East Side of Manhattan) was impacted with many patients who were in WTC and Lower Manhattan area.

Emergency Preparedness was critical in being prepared for the Center's response to this disaster event.

# What Ryan did during 9/11 and its aftermath:

- Supplied water and masks to community members and provided first aid where needed.
- Provided information and resources to those trying to help/volunteer.
- Provided mental health counseling for patients and community members affected by the event.
- Referred community members to other agencies in order for them to get the specific help or resources they required.

## Emergency preparedness is crucial when disaster strikes



A crane towering over a high-rise construction site on the East Side of Manhattan collapsed in a roar of rending steel on March 15, 2008, raining death and destruction across a city block as it slashed down on an apartment building, broke into sections, crushed a town house and cut away a tenement facade.



City officials said the crane destroyed a building at 305 East 50th Street.

Damage was expected to run into the millions in what the authorities called one of the city's worst accidents.



#### One Killed in Manhattan Crane Collapse May 30, 2008



A crane toppled and collapsed onto a high-rise apartment building on East 91st Street on the Upper East Side on Friday morning, tearing off balconies and raining broken brick and shattered glass onto the street below, in the second Manhattan crane collapse in two months.

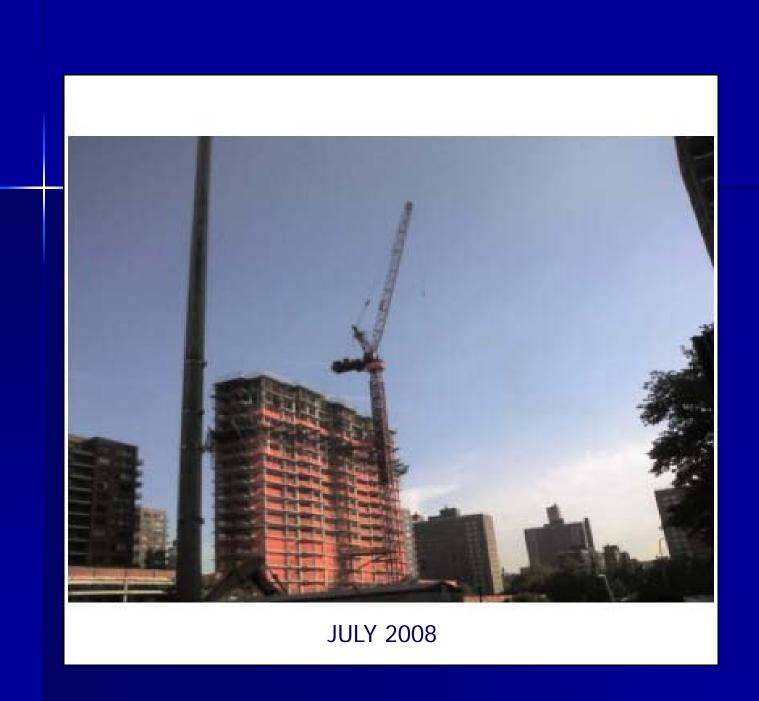
#### July 26, 2007

### Blasting May Have Led to Upper West Side Wall Collapse



- Preliminary reports suggest that blasting contributed to the partial collapse of a retaining wall on the Upper West Side on Wednesday evening.
- The collapse forced the temporary evacuation of several hundred residents from a nearby apartment building, at 784 Columbus Avenue, near West 97th Street, part of the Park West Village development.





RYAN CENTER William F. Ryan Community Health Center Network

## <u>Learníng Objectíves:</u>

- Employee Preparation
- Formulation of HVA-need to customize for your site
- Incident Command Structure
- Share Ryan's experience in conducting disaster drills



The American Public Health Association (APHA) is the oldest, largest and most diverse organization of public health professionals in the world. The association works to protect all Americans and their communities from preventable, serious health threats.

## Climate Change: Our Health in the Balance



National Public Health Week April 7-13, 2008

# National Public Health Week

# TAKE THE FIRST STEP!

#### PREPAREDNESS AND PUBLIC HEALTH THREATS

Addressing the Unique Needs of the Nation's Vulnerable Populations





## National Preparedness Public Opinion Survey

APHA conducted a national survey in February 2007 on levels of emergency preparedness.

The survey found that many Americans' preparedness plans have lapsed in the years following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack. Only 37% of employers think that a major public health crisis will affect their organization in the next year or two.

~Half of employers report having done some things to prepare for a public health crisis, but say they know they should probably do more.

15% of employers have taken no special steps to prepare.



Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Ready Campaign

The NYC Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is committed to educating New Yorkers about the hazards they face and ways they can better prepare themselves.



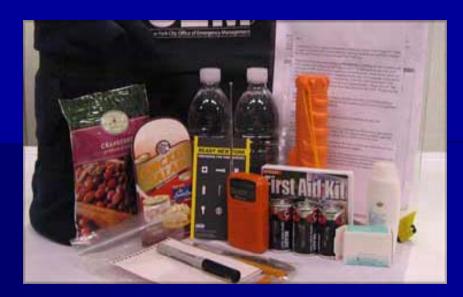
"GO-BAG"



Emergency Supply Kit

Ready	family Communications Part
Sec. 1	100
Stor-	h.
Bes.	N.C.
Silter	

Household Disaster Plan



Every household should pack a Go Bag — a collection of items you may need in the event of an <u>evacuation</u>. A Go Bag should be packed in a sturdy, easy-to-carry container such as a backpack or suitcase on wheels.

A Go Bag should be easily accessible if you have to leave your home in a hurry. Make sure it is ready to go at all times of the year.

•Copies of your important documents in a waterproof and portable container (insurance cards, photo IDs, proof of address, etc.).

- •Extra set of car and house keys.
- •Credit and ATM cards and cash, especially in small denominations. Keep at least \$50-\$100 on hand.
- •Bottled water and non-perishable food such as energy or granola bars.

•Flashlight

•Battery-operated AM/FM radio and extra batteries.

•List of the medications each member of your household takes, why they take them, and their dosages. Medication information and other essential personal items. If you store extra medication in your Go Bag, be sure to refill it before it expires.

First-aid kit

•Contact and meeting place information for your household, and a small regional map.

•Child care supplies or other special care items

## HAZARD VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS



"The identification of potential emergencies, & the effects these emergencies have on the organization's operations and the demand for its services." \*Stooning... The Unthiokable isn't merely a book about deasters it's a book about survival—implie yours." —GAVIN DE DECKER, anther of the Xete Yerk Times bestuffer The Gift of Four-

# THE UNTHINKABLE

WHO SURVIVES WHEN DISASTER STRIKES— AND WHY

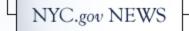
AMANDA RIPLEY

# **Core Lesson of the Book:**

"The best way to get the brain to perform under extreme stress is to repeatedly run it through rehearsals beforehand." "WHAT ARE THESE EVENTS THAT MAY IMPACT MY CENTER"

# **Naturally Occurring Events**

Office of Emergency Management



TIP OF THE WEEK 🐨



<u>OEM TIP OF THE WEEK</u>: NEVER SAY NEVER WHEN IT COMES TO SEVERE WEATHER

When it is sunny outside it is difficult to remember how dangerous weather can be, but don't be fooled: 90 percent of all presidentially declared disasters are weather-related. They account for around 500 deaths and nearly \$14 billion in damages across the United States every year.

It is Severe Weather Awareness Week and OEM reminds New Yorkers to keep up with the forecasts. Specific hazards may require specific plans. For example, avoid landline phones and electrical appliances during thunderstorms, as they can conduct electrical surges from lightning.



photogenic tornado roping out near Springer, Oklahoma, May 6 2001







## January 17, 1995

## Kobe, Japan's Earthquake









#### New Orleans floods

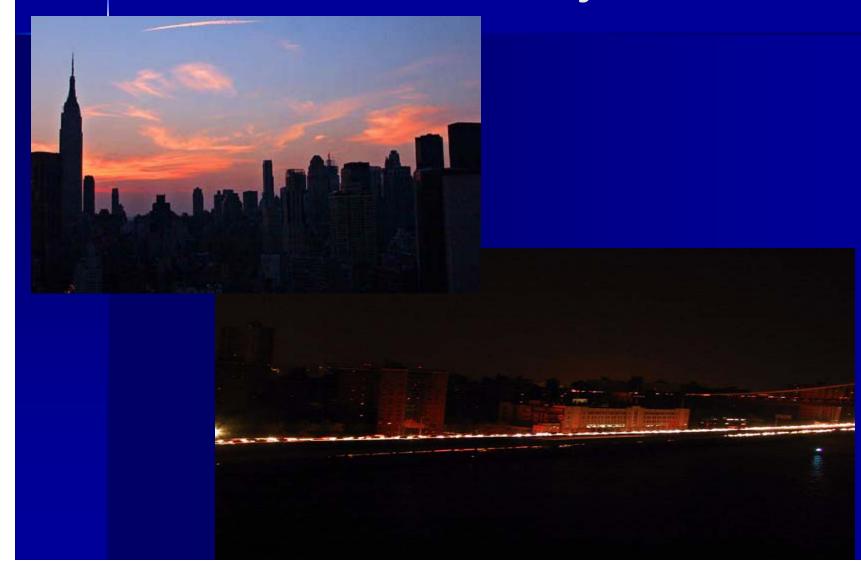
Aerial photos from New Orleans show the effects of flooding after two levees were breached Tuesday.

A man trapped on the roof of his house tries to get the attention of a helicopter for rescue after floodwaters rose in New Orleans Tuesday

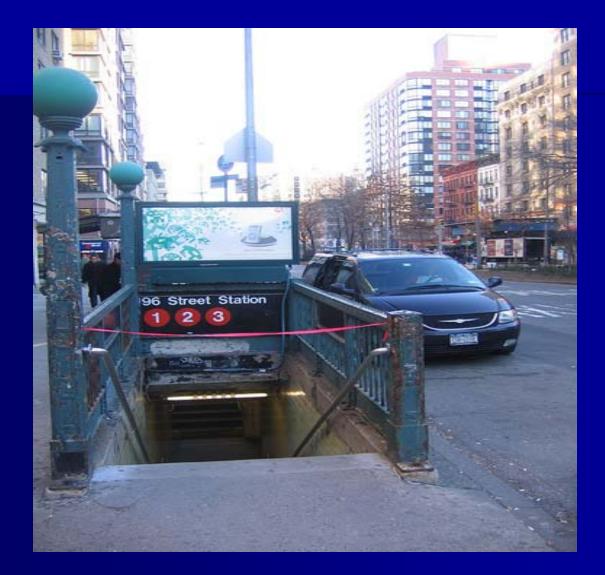


# **Technological Events**

### August 15, 2003 The New York City Blackout



#### NYC Transit Strike, Dec. 2005







### **Dialysis Center Evacuation**

#### April 17, 2007

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP — The Pocono Dialysis Center, off

Route 447, was evacuated late Monday afternoon after a worker

dropped a box of cleaning materials and a noxious odor

permeated the building.



A steam pipe installed in 1924 ruptured in a thunderous explosion sending steam, water and debris shooting outward and sending clouds of smoke and dust billowing through Midtown Manhattan at the height of the evening rush.

July 18, 2007 <u>Steam Pipe Explosion Jolts Midtown;</u> <u>One Person Is Confirmed Dead</u>



Category	Hazard	Probability of	Risk	Organization	Remarks
		Occurrence		Preparedness	
Security	Bomb Threat	Low/Moderate	High	Moderate	Staff trained
	Civil Disturbance	Low/Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Security staff property trained.
	Gang-related Activity	Low	Low	Moderate	Security staff properly trained.
	Terrorist Atlack	Mcderete/High	High	Moderate.	Smallpox Disaster Drill 2004/ Coordinate offic/stwith local agencies, including FDNY/EMS/ DOH,
	Visiting or Injured VIP	Moderate	Low	High	Security staff properly trained.
	Workplace Violence	Moderate	Moderate	High	Staff trained during Core Competency.
	Hostage	Moderate	Moderate	Møderate	Security staff trained
	Child Abduction	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Drill performed August 2005.

Category	Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Risk	Organization Preparedness	Remarks
Weather	Snowstorm	High	Low	High	Occasional occurrence/ Staff trainec.
	Earthquake	Low	Moderate	Low	Coordinate efforts with local agencies.
	Hail	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Occasional occurrence/ Staff trained
	High Winds	Moderate	Low	High	Coordinate efforts with local agencies.
	Hurricane	Low	Moderate	Low	Coordinate efforts with local agencies.
	Ice Storm	High	Moderate	High	Actual experience/ staff trained.
	Severe Cold	High	Low	High	Facilities Department is equipped to manage.
	Severe Heat	High	Low	High	Facilities Department is equipped to manage.
	Severe Rainfall/Flood	Low	Low	Moderate	Coordinate efforts with local agencies.
	Tornado	Low	Moderate	Low	Coordinate efforts with Incal agencies.

Category	Hazard	Probability of Occurrence	Risk	Organization Preparednes S	Remarks
Dany Faitures	Electrical	Lew/Moderate	Low	High	Practiced periodically,
	Fire Suppression System	lew	Moderate	High	Facility staff trained.
	HVAC	Moderate	Low	High	Practiced periodically
	Information Systems	Moderate	Low	High	MIS Department has procedure for back-up of data
	Natural Gas	Low	Moderate	Hgh	Checked by Con Ed and plumbing consultant
	Security System	Low	Moderate	High	Monitored by ADR/Stan trained
	Sewage	Moderate	Low	High	Facility stall trained
	Telephone/ telecommunications	Moderate	Low	High	Actual experience with back-up plan
	Water	Moderate	Low	High	Have backup bottlod water supply.
	Elevator Failure	Moderate/High	Moderate	High	supply. Actual experience with elevator failure.
					failure.



### WHAT IS THE NEXT STEP YOU NEED TO DO AFTER YOU FINISH THE HVA???





#### NIMS ICS-100 TRAINING:

To obtain the ICS-100 course materials or take the course online go to

#### http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/is100.asp

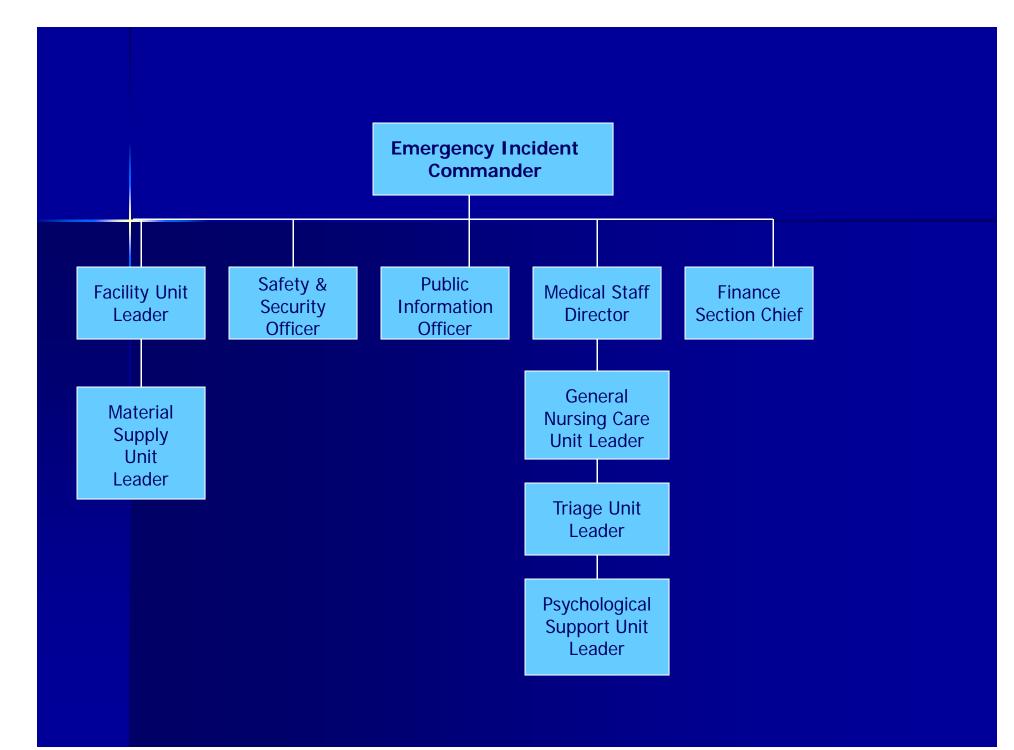
**Purpose of ICS**: Identify requirements to use ICS, three purposes of ICS and common incident tasks.

\* Basic Features of ICS: Describe the basic features of ICS.

\* Incident Commander and Command Staff Functions: Describe the role and function of the Incident Commander and Command Staff.
\* General Staff Functions: Describe the role and function of the

Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration sections.

#### INCIDENT COMMAND CENTER POSITION DESCRIPTION SUMMARY



#### INCIDENT COMMANDER

Organizes and directs Incident Command Center. Gives overall direction for Center operations, and if needed, authorizes evacuation.

Facility Unit Leader	Maintains the integrity of the physical facility to the best level.

Safety & Security Officer	Monitors and has authority over the safety of rescue operations and hazardous conditions. Organizes and enforces scene/facility protection and traffic security.
------------------------------	--

Public	Provides information to the news
Information	media.
Officer	

# Medical Staff<br/>DirectorOrganizes, prioritizes, and assigns<br/>medical personnel to areas where<br/>medical care is being delivered.

Finance Section Chief	Monitors the utilization of financial assets. Oversees the acquisition of supplies and services. Supervise the documentations of expenditures relevant to the emergency incident.
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## General Nursing<br/>Care Unit LeaderSupervises and maintains general<br/>nursing services to the best possible<br/>level to meet patient's needs.

Psychological Support Unit Leader	Assures the provision of psychological, spiritual and emotional support to the Center's staff, patients, and visitors. Initiates and organizes the Critical Stress Debriefing process.
---	--

# Material Supply<br/>Unit LeaderOrganizes and supplies medical and<br/>non-medical care equipment and<br/>supplies.

#### **INCIDENT COMMAND CENTER POSITIONS**

Incident Command Position	First Responder	Alternate
INCIDENT COMMANDER	Director of Operations	Facilities Director or Security Manager
Facility Unit Leader	Facilities Director	Assistant to the Facilities Director
Safety & Security Officer	Security Manager	Facilities Director
Public Information Officer	Director of Administrative Affairs	President/CEO
Medical Staff Director	Medical Director	Director of Pediatrics or Director of In-Patient Services
Finance Section Chief	CFO	Controller
General Nursing Care Unit Leader	R.N. Unit Manager (Adult Medicine or Pediatrics or Women's Health)	R.N. Unit Manager (Adult Medicine or Pediatrics or Women's Health)
Triage Unit Leader	R.N. Unit Manager (Adult Medicine or Pediatrics or Women's Health)	R.N. Unit Manager (Adult Medicine or Pediatrics or Women's Health)
Psychological Support Unit Leader	Director of Mental Health	Assistant to the Director of Mental Health
Material Supply Unit Leader	R.N. Unit Manager (Adult Medicine or Pediatrics or Women's Health)	R.N. Unit Manager (Adult Medicine or Pediatrics or Women's Health)

CHCs must be proactive in establishing relationships and collaborations with other agencies:



## Hospital Collaboration

Police Department
Fire Department
EMS



## William F. Ryan Community Health Center

Emergency Preparedness Drill

Simulated Vehicular Collision into Front of Center



May 31, 2002

Dear neighbors of / patients of / visitors to the William F. Ryan Community Health Center:

On June 4, 2002, the Ryan Center will be conducting a <u>drill</u> to test our ability to manage a large-scale emergency situation or disaster. A simulated traffic crash involving pedestrians, the Center's front windows and patients waiting in the front lobby will occur on the morning of June 4th. Please note that 97th Street between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues will temporarily be closed to traffic during the drill, for up to 1 hour.

If you have any questions regarding the drill, please call Ms. Lis McDuffie, Director of Operations, at 212-316-7915.

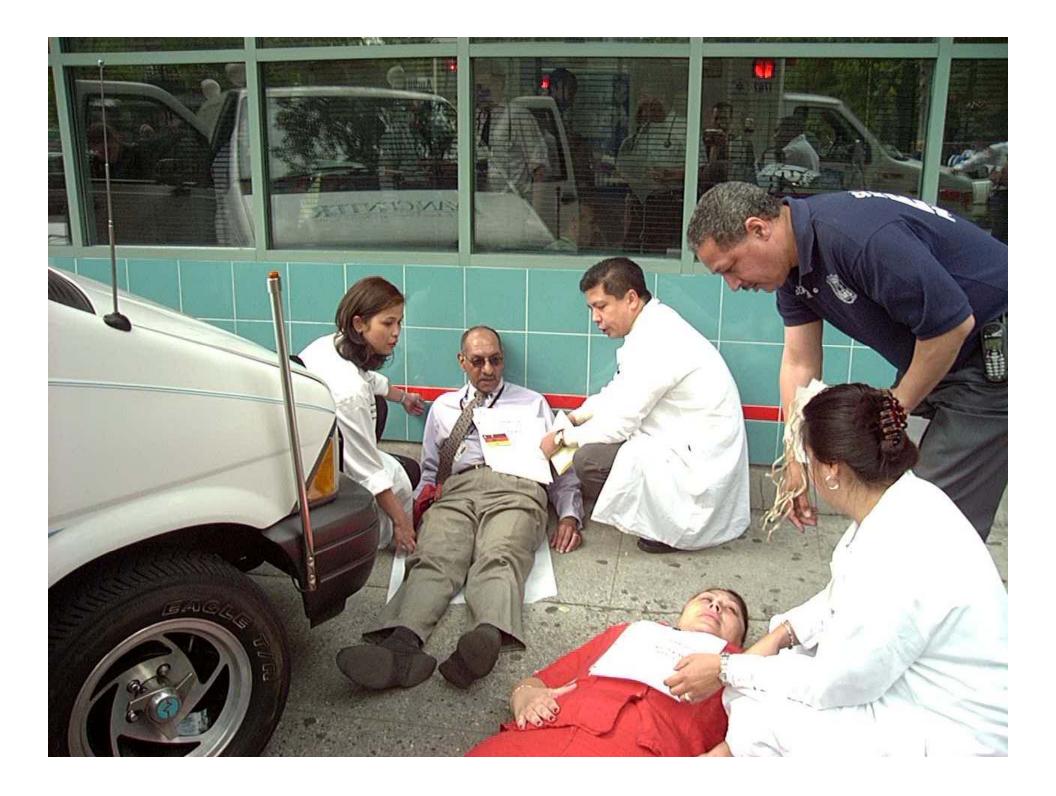
Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely, Barbra E. Minch President/CEO



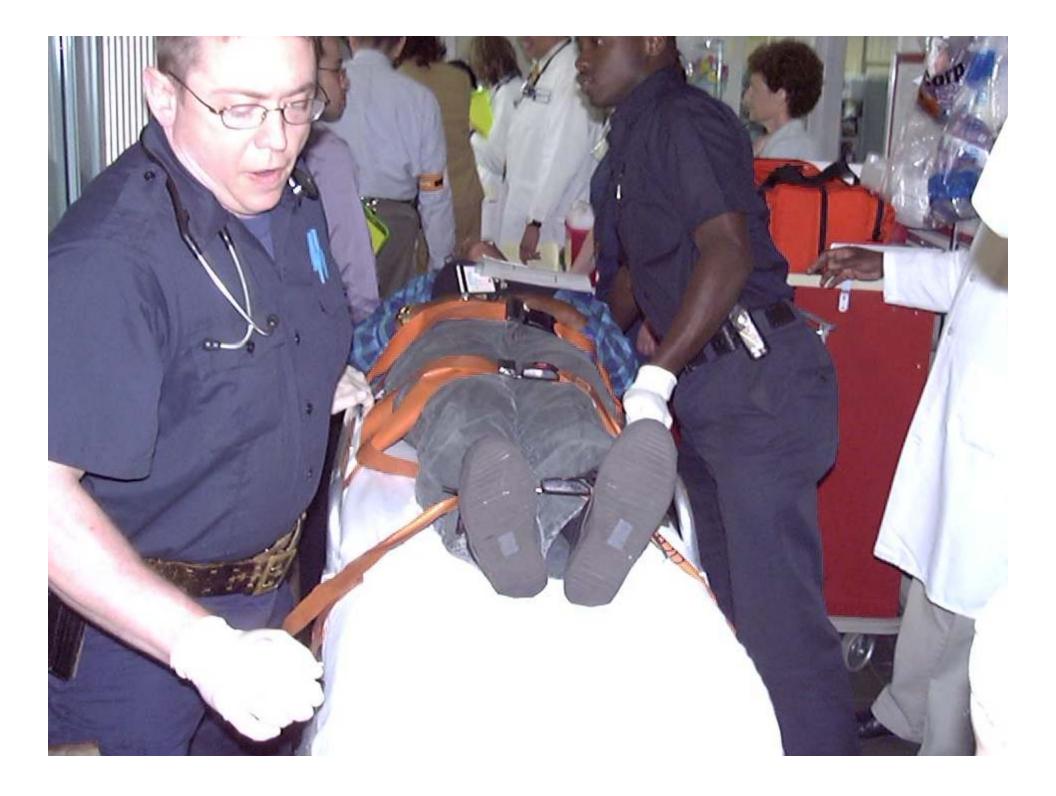




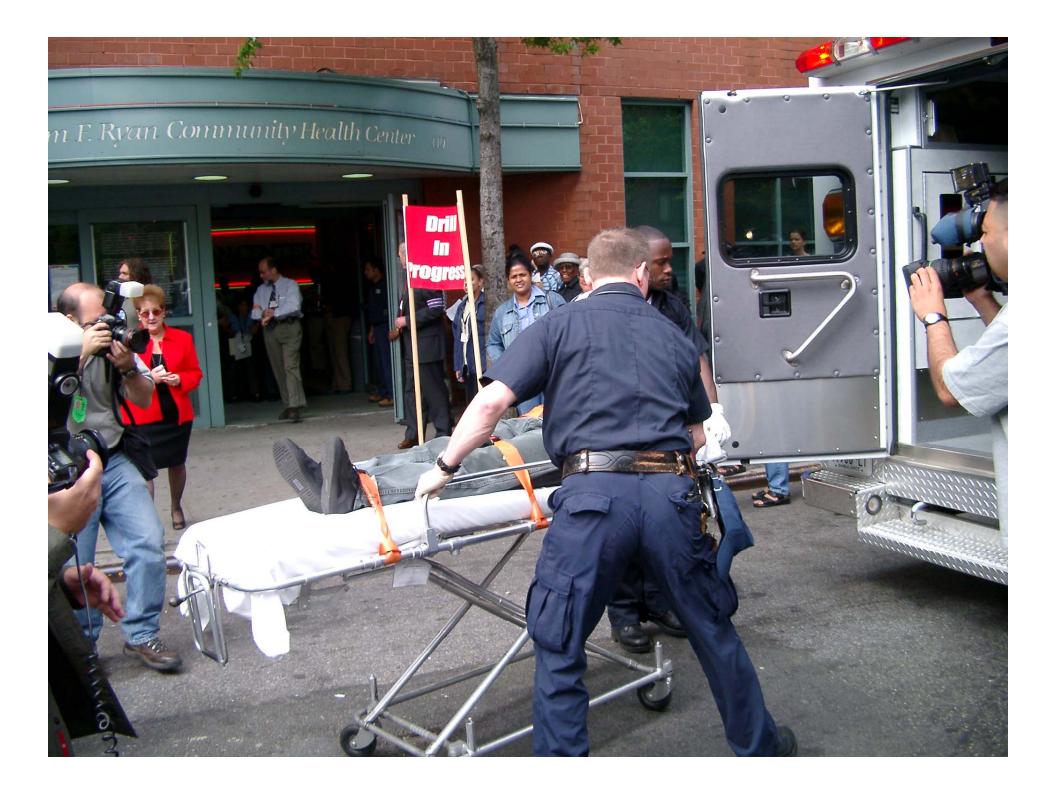












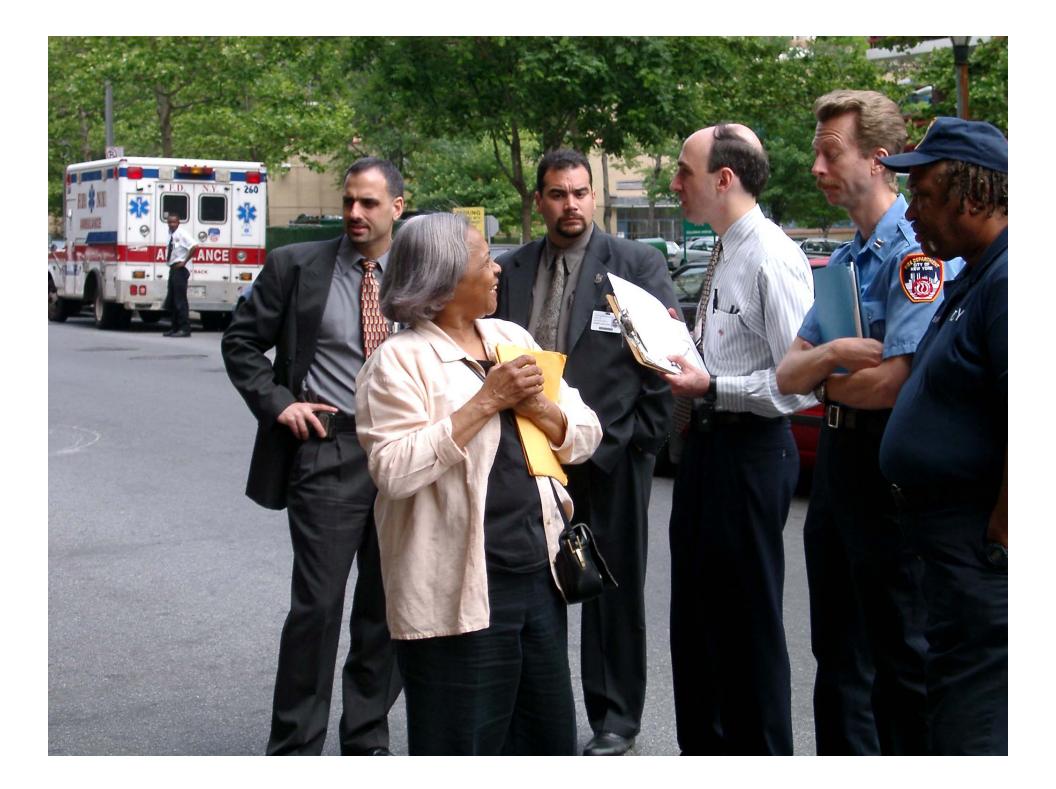
















gencia real.



## **Debriefing Post-Drill**

Reviewed drill highlights and recommendations.

Discussed partnership and collaboration status.



# Ryan/Chelsea-Clinton Community Health Center

**Emergency Preparedness Drill** 

Mock Avian Influenza



- ATLANTA, Ga.-The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently released results of a study suggesting that some North American avian influenza virus strains have properties that might *enhance their potential to infect humans* as well as their potential to spread from human to human.
- The study was recently published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA*. Avian influenza A H7 viruses are fairly common in birds, but rarely infect humans. Most cases of avian influenza infection in humans have resulted from contact with infected poultry or contaminated surfaces.

Health officials have also been closely monitoring a different avian influenza virus, H5N1, which began spreading among birds and poultry in Asia in 2003 and has spread to birds in other countries in Europe, the Near East, and Africa. Nearly 400 human cases of H5N1 have been reported worldwide though none of these have occurred in the United States or even the Western Hemisphere. Most of these cases have occurred from direct or close contact with infected poultry or contaminated surfaces; however, a few cases of human-to-human spread of H5N1 virus have occurred.

## **Identification of Partners**







**C** THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT of HEALTH and MENTAL HYGIENE



**Community Health Care Association of New York State** 

 Collaborations with New York City Department of Health & Mental Hygiene, St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center, and Community Health Care Association of New York State (CHCANYS)





#### What if a Flu Like 1918's Broke Out Now?

By AVI SALZMAN Published: March 23, 2008



National Museum of Health and Science

Victims of the 1918 influenza outbreak in Kansas.

### Che New York Cimes

"Today, New Jersey, Connecticut and New York are much more prepared than they were 90 years ago in the event that an influenza outbreak turns into a pandemic.

But five years after an avian flu outbreak in Asia made pandemic flu planning a priority, some experts are <u>concerned that states have not been equally</u> <u>vigilant about preparing</u>, and as attention and federal financing begin to decrease, they fear that preparedness efforts will slacken."

#### READY NEW YORK PANDEMIC FLU

#### **SEASONAL FLU VS. PANDEMIC INFLUENZA**

Pandemics may occur

when a flu virus changes radically, leaving large numbers of people susceptible to infection. Pandemic influenza spreads quickly around the world, causing widespread illness and even death. It is typically more severe than seasonal flu, and the seasonal flu vaccine will not protect you from a pandemic virus. Government health officials will announce when there is a pandemic event.

## **Identification of Partners**



Health



YC THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT of HEALTH and MENTAL HYGIENE



 POD team leader: Steven Platt, Director of Dental/Radiology Services, EP Coordinator

### POD Committee:

 Medical Director, Facilities Director, Director of Operations, Director of Pediatrics, Adult Med Unit Manager, Dir of Community Relations, Community Relations Coordinator

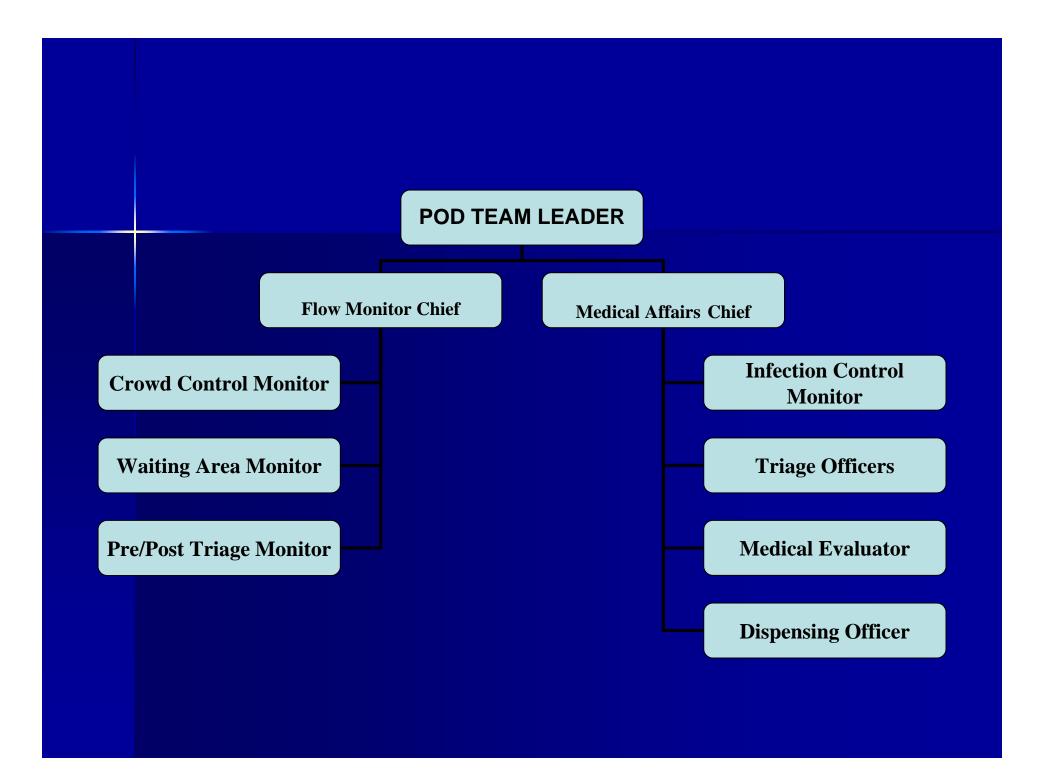
<u>Pre-POD Planning</u>

Committee met four times.

Date of POD Drill: November 29, 2007

Preparation:

- Discussed job
  - classifications/assignments/staffing
- Flow patterns
- Supplies Needed
- Publicity for event (newspapers, NY1, radio)





Please, remove your coats, jackets & sweaters and roll up your sleeve.

Por favor, quita sus abrigo, las chaquetas & suéteres y enrolla la manga.

S'il vous plaît, enlevez vos manteaux, vos vestons & les chandails et enroulez votre manche. Please, remove your coats, jackets & sweaters and roll up your sleeve.

Por favor, quita sus abrigo, las chaquetas & suéteres y enrolla la manga. B

1000

m F. Ruan Commun'

S'il vous plaît, enlevez vos manteaux, vos vestons & les chandails et enroulez votre manche.













#### **FLU SHOT FACT SHEET**

Please read the following information before receiving the flu shot.

	William	F. Rvan	Community	Health	Center
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#### INFLUENZA VACCINATION VISIT

Name:
Date of Birth:
TIME IN:
TIME VACCINE GIVEN:

	Yes	No
1.	Do you need help reading the Flu Shot Fact Sheet?	
2.	Do you have any questions about the flu shot?	
3.	Are you allergic to eggs? (i.e., hives, tongue/lip swelling, asthma, or respiratory/circulatory collapse after eating eggs?)	
4.	Do you have a prior history of allergic reaction to flu vaccination?	
5.	Do you have a history of paralysis due to the Guillain-Barre Syndrome?	
6.	If your child is getting the flu vaccine, is your child presently under 9 years of age? ( <i>Needs counseling to get 2<sup>nd</sup> dose.</i> )	
IF	"YES" TO ANY OF THE ABOVE, DEFER VACCINATION AND REFEI EVALUATOR STATION.	R PATIENT TO MEDICAL
If '	'NO" to all of the above, give whole influenza vaccine, 0.5 ml. IM.	
Lo	t number: <u>U2436AA</u> Expiration Date: <u>6/30/08</u>	
Mi	nor injection side-effects have been reviewed with patient (mild soreness, low gr been advised to return to Center or to nearest emergency room for any serious severe pain at injection site).	
Nu	rse's signature Date: <u>November 29, 20</u>	007

# of individuals screened	177
#of individuals vaccinated	175
#of individuals that had to see Medical Evaluator	14
# of individuals unable to be vaccinated	2
Approx time for one person to go through POD without having to see Medical Evaluator	6 minutes
Approx time for one person to go through POD if they had to see Medical Evaluator	11 minutes

### What was it like the day of the <u>POD</u>?

– When did folks first start to show up?

- How did staff handle the surge?
- What did you have to modify or change during the POD that you did not foresee during the preplanning stages?

### Hotwash Issues

- Some patients could not read nor write.
- Ensure ample space to accommodate physically challenged/non-ambulating individuals.
- More support for Medical Evaluator.
- Bottlenecks in flow.

### How did staff feel after the POD?







