Hospital Surge Strategies: Pros & Cons 2nd National Emergency Management Summit Washington, DC

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Emergency Management

Emergency management has been described as a discipline dealing with risk and risk avoidance. Risk represents a broad range of issues and includes an equally set of players. The range of situations that could possible involve emergency management is extensive. This supports the premise that emergency management is integral to the security of everyone's daily lives and should be integrated into daily decisions and not just called upon during times of disaster. (Haddow, 2003).



Emergency Management related issues

- Mass Casualty Incidents (MCI)
 - Secondary to explosion
 - Motor vehicle accident
 - Building collapse
 - Hazmat
 - Terrorism



Emergency Management related issues

- Mass Casualty Incidents (MCI)
 - Secondary to explosion
 - Motor vehicle accident
 - Building collapse
 - Hazmat
 - Terrorism
- Large number of patients to your ED and hospital
 - Pandemic influenza



Surge capacity

- How can you rapidly expand your ED capabilities to receive large number of patient in a short period of time
- After you reach the maximum capacity in ED, what are other areas which can be readily converted
- How can other areas in the hospital support the surge capacity planning



- Rapid patient discharge program is the first step
- Using other areas in the hospital is key
- Practice converting those other areas
- Increasing overall surge capacity



Senior leadership involvement

- CEO involvement is key to push any project forward
 - NYC DOHMH letter to CEO was the first step to push this project forward
- CEO support shows high level of commitment to the rest of senior leadership and staff



- CEO receives letter from NYC DOHMH
- He sends email to Director of Emergency Management and VP of Operations requesting full support of this project
- Director of EM starts to coordinate meetings



- Director of EM and VP of Operations brainstorm BMC "key players"
 - Vice President, Nursing
 - Chief, Internal Medicine
 - Vice President, Hospital Operations
 - Director, Emergency Management



- Bed Management Committee
 - VP, Nursing
 - VP, Hospital Operations
 - Coordinator, Emergency Management
 - Director, Social Work
 - Director, Bed Management
 - Chief, Internal Medicine
 - Director, Building Services
 - Director, Emergency Department



- Use a tool that is already in place by services
- Modify the tool for emergency use
 - Staff will already be familiar with tool during a disaster
 - Reduce additional need for training
 - Make tool part of everyday use
 - Streamline and increase efficiency of tool



- Obstacle #1: hospital requires that attending MD sign off on discharges
- Obstacle #2: extended wait period for consulting MD
- Obstacle #3: MDs do not usually estimate (and document) date of discharge
- Obstacle #4: private MDs round late due to conflict with office hours
- Obstacle #5: extended period of time waiting for prescription



Next steps

- Finalize emergency census tool
- Educate all relevant staff on emergency census tool
- Use the tool as part of drill requiring the need for rapid patient discharge
- Make modifications based on drill observations



Hospital Surge Capacities areas

- Cafeteria (medical gas lines pre-installed)
- Auditoria (pre-designated areas for select staff)
- Conference rooms
- Urgent care areas
- Lobby (triaging)
- Gyms (conversion to surge areas)



PT Gym conversion summary

Who was involved

 PT/OT, administration, security, building services, nursing, radiology, emergency management, respiratory, infection prevention and control

What they did

- Plan, implement and evaluate
 - December 7, 2007 at 430pm on a Friday

Outcome

- Actually converted the area to a surge capacity treatment area
- At least 25 stretchers placed in this area (4 feet apart)
- Drill was also videotaped by Japanese film crew for a TV show regarding pandemic preparedness

PT Gym conversion summary

Lessons learned

- Staff area and staff flow needed to be modified
- Back up power needs to be increased
- Clean work area for staff
- PT services needed to find back up locations since they would not be able to provide regular outpatient services (backup locations for long term operations)
- Where do other depts provide critical services















Portable Xray machine

Rusk PT Gym area after conversion



02

More Hospital Surge Capacities areas

- Community health centers (in the immediate area, start with affiliated off-site locations)
- Other off site locations within the community
- Community physician offices
- Churches
- Hotels (ballrooms, conference rooms)
- Other hospitals (local and not-so-local)
 - MOU, MOA



More Hospital Surge Capacities areas

- All of the previously mentioned areas require plenty of planning and practice in implementing
- Liability issues
- Financial issues



Concerns

- Infrequency of practice makes staff nervous and anxious
- Real events which require such conversions are limited
- Long term costs to sustain such surge capacity efforts and their cascading effects are significant



Closing thoughts

- Revised EM standards require organizations to plan for alternate care sites and surge capacity areas
 - Communication with these ACS is just as important
- Broader umbrella of EM in the near future will force hospitals to plan for such events and even more



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