Disaster Nursing: From Headline to Frontline

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of this presentation, the learner will be able to ....

• Describe the global frequency, severity and impact of disasters.
• Identify potential roles for nurses in the US Federal response system.
• Outline various ways in which nurses may enter the disaster response system.
• Describe initial expectations of disaster nurses as part of an effective disaster response.
J.P. Morgan Chase Tower, Downtown Houston after Hurricane IKE
ICELANDIC VOLCANO
What’s happening in the world today?
Global Disasters

Increasing in Frequency and Severity

- 1994-2003 more than 2.5B affected by disasters, a 60% increase over previous 2 10-yr. periods (United Nations Report)

- Significant increase in:
  - number of disasters
  - impact on populations
  - their destruction of economic and social assets

- Nursing is involved in many ways:
  - ICN’s Disaster Nursing Network
  - WHO’s Disaster and Nursing Collaborating Centers
  - UN and related agencies – educate, respond, report
  - World Society of Disaster Nursing
Disasters – natural & man-made:
Economic crisis, displacement, slavery, war/political unrest, terrorism
17 types in 6 primary categories

• Natural
• Technological
• Civil/political disaster
• Complex (natural and technological)
• Humanitarian/complex
• Emerging threats

Photos courtesy of J. Cash
Healthcare Impact

- Injury
- Disease
- Mental Health Crises
- Homelessness
- Reduced or no access to shelter, food, potable water, healthcare

- Breakdown of
  - Family networks
  - Support systems
  - Healthcare systems

- Overwhelmed public resources
- Insecurity
- Hopelessness and despair
# The Healthcare Continuum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prehospital Care</th>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>Non-hospital Healthcare</th>
<th>Patient Care Support Health and Medical Services</th>
<th>Infrastructure or Area Support to Health and Medical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Emergency Medical Services (EMS) | Hospitals | • PUBLIC HEALTH  
• Clinical providers  
• Physicians  
• Clinics  
• Home health or hospice  
• Urgent care facilities  
• Day surgery  
• Non-urgent medical transportation  
• Nursing homes  
• Outpatient, rehabilitation, or specialty care outpatient facilities  
• Colleges, Universities for nursing and healthcare education and training | • Laboratory  
• Pharmacy  
• Occupational health  
• Radiology  
• Dietary  
• Fatality Management  
• Preventive Health  
• Other public health services | • Power (electricity, gas)  
• Water  
• Sewer  
• Environmental  
• Laundry  
• Information management  
• Food  
• Transportation services  
• Other critical infrastructure |
A Nationwide Medical Response System to:

- Supplement state and local medical resources during disasters or major emergencies
- Provide backup medical support to the military/VA medical care systems during an overseas conventional conflict

A public/private sector partnership
HHS  DHS  DOD  VA
NDMS Response Teams

- Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
- National Medical Response Teams / WMD
- Burn Specialty Teams
- Pediatric Specialty Teams
- Crush Medicine Team
- International Medical / SURical Teams
- Mental Health Teams
- National Veterinary Response Teams
- Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams
- Disaster Portable Morgue Unit Logistics Team
- Family Assistance Center Team
- National Pharmacy Response Teams
- National Nurse Response Teams
MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS

“At A Glance”

• National network
• Mission: Engage volunteers to strengthen public health, emergency response and community resiliency
• Vision: Public Health Resiliency
  – Locally organized and utilized
  – Integrated with existing programs, organizations and resources
  – Volunteer management -- identify, screen/verify credentials, train
  – Focus areas:
    • Public Health
    • Preparedness
    • Emergency Response
#1. Transportation
Department of Transportation

#2. Communications
National Communications System

#3. Public Works and Engineering
Department of Defense/U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

#4. Fire fighting
Department of Agriculture/Forest Service

#5. Emergency Management
Federal Emergency Management Agency

#6. Mass Care, Housing & Human Services
FEMA & American Red Cross

#7. Resource Support
General Services Administration

#8. Public Health and Medical Services
Department of Health and Human Services

#9. Urban Search and Rescue
Federal Emergency Management Agency

#10. Oil and Hazardous Materials
Environmental Protection Agency

#11. Agriculture & Natural Resources
Department of Agriculture/Food and Nutrition Service

#12. Energy—Department of Energy

#13 – Public Safety & Security

#14 – Long-term Community Recovery and Mitigation

# 15 - External Affairs

November 16, 2012
ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services
Roles/Responsibilities (with ARC)

1. Assessment of Health and Medical Needs:
   – Public Health
   – Primary Care
   – Special Populations
   – Acute Care
   – In-patient Care
   – Intensive Care

2. Health Surveillance

3. Medical Care Personnel

4. Health/Medical Equipment & Supplies/Supply Chain

5. Patient Evacuation
ESF 8: Public Health and Medical Services Roles/Responsibilities

6. In-Hospital Care
7. Food/Drug/Medical Device Safety
8. Worker Health/Safety
9. Radiological, Chemical, and Biological Hazards
10. Mental Health
11. Community Outreach/Public Health Information
12. Vector Control
13. Potable Water/Wastewater & Solid Waste Disposal
14. Victim Identification/Mortuary Services
15. Veterinary Services
ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

1. Sheltering
2. Feeding
3. Emergency first aid
4. Bulk distribution of emergency items
5. Collecting/providing information on victims to family members
6. Support for evacuations (registration/tracking)
7. Reunification
8. Aid & services for special needs populations
9. Emergency services for household pets/service animals
10. Support to specialized shelters, medical shelters
11. Coordination of donated goods/services
12. Coordination of voluntary agency assistance
ESF 6: Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services

13. Housing assistance: rental, repair, replacement
14. Temporary housing arrangements, referrals
15. Replacement of personal property
16. Assistance to obtain:
   - housing and disaster loans
   - food stamps
   - crisis counseling
   - legal services
   - disaster-related unemployment
   - special needs support
   - other governmental benefits
Who carries out ESF 6?

• Coordinator & Primary Agency:
  – Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Support Agencies

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Defense
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of Transportation

- Department of the Treasury
- Department of Veterans Affairs
- General Services Administration
- Small Business Administration
- Social Security Administration
- U.S. Postal Service
- American Red Cross
- Corporation for National and Community Service
- National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
- Other voluntary agency and nongovernmental support organizations
American Red Cross authority

- Formalized with Congress charter in 1905; mandates the Red Cross to “continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same.” –Congressional Charter, 36 USC s. 300102.

- Was reaffirmed in Sec.302(b) (3) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988, Pub. L. 93-288, as amended. This federal law states, “nothing contained in the Act shall limit or in any way affect the responsibilities of the American National Red Cross under the Act of January 5, 1905.

Faith-based and service organizations

• Various missions/areas of expertise
• Supportive in numerous ways
Effective disaster responders:

• Are highly trained, both via course work and experiential learning

• Work within a known, and pre-defined structure (organization) with which they are affiliated/’registered’

• Work under the specific authority, parameters and protections granted under that structure
Training is available:

• MRC
  – Through your local entity

• American Red Cross
  – Through your local chapter

• STTI online course

• Other voluntary agencies/organizations
The Reality of the Frontline:

• Is different depending on the size, scope and location of the disaster

• Common issues:
  – Physical as well as psychological health needs of victims AND colleagues
  – Resource shortages (of all kinds)
There is a place on the frontline..

- For nurses who are willing to:
  - Be prepared and regularly updated through disaster education/training
  - Be affiliated with an organization that is officially authorized to respond
  - Be a supportive disaster response team member
  - Be available to respond when needed
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SAVE THE DATES!

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Questions??