

# Integrating Pediatric Needs into Hospital Disaster Preparedness Policies August 25, 2015, 1:00 PM EDT

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Children's National Health System  
Division of Emergency Medicine



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The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, the Department of Defense, or the United States Government.



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# Disclosures

- The speakers have no relevant financial relationships with the manufacturers of any commercial products and/or providers of commercial services discussed in this presentation
- The speakers do not intend to discuss an unapproved or investigative use of a commercial product or device in this presentation



# Acknowledgement of Funding

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# Objectives

- Discuss the background leading to development of the Checklist of Essential Pediatric Domains and Considerations for Every Hospital's Disaster Preparedness Policies,
- Explain the process of creating and disseminating the Checklist,
- Take a tour of the Checklist, and
- Identify key resources for implementation

# Are Hospitals Prepared?

- 2008 National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey
  - Tracking system for children (43%)
  - Reunification of children and families (34%)
  - Increasing pediatric surge capacity (32%)
  - Plan for supplies/sheltering of children (29%)
  - Pediatric victims included in drills (45%)
    - Median # of 'victims' in the drill: **1 of 16**



## Moving Forward...

- **2010: “Deficiencies in every functional area of pediatric disaster preparedness” †**
- **2013: “State and local disaster plans don’t include children and families” ‡**

†National Commission on Children and Disasters. 2010 Report to the President and Congress. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Publication No. 10-M037. Rockville, MD: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. October 2010.

‡Institute of Medicine, Forum on Medical and Public Health Preparedness for Catastrophic Events. Disaster Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Considerations for Children and Families: Workshop Summary. Washington, DC: National Academies Press. 2013.

# National Pediatric Readiness Project



American Academy  
of Pediatrics



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 American College of  
Emergency Physicians®  
ADVANCING EMERGENCY CARE 

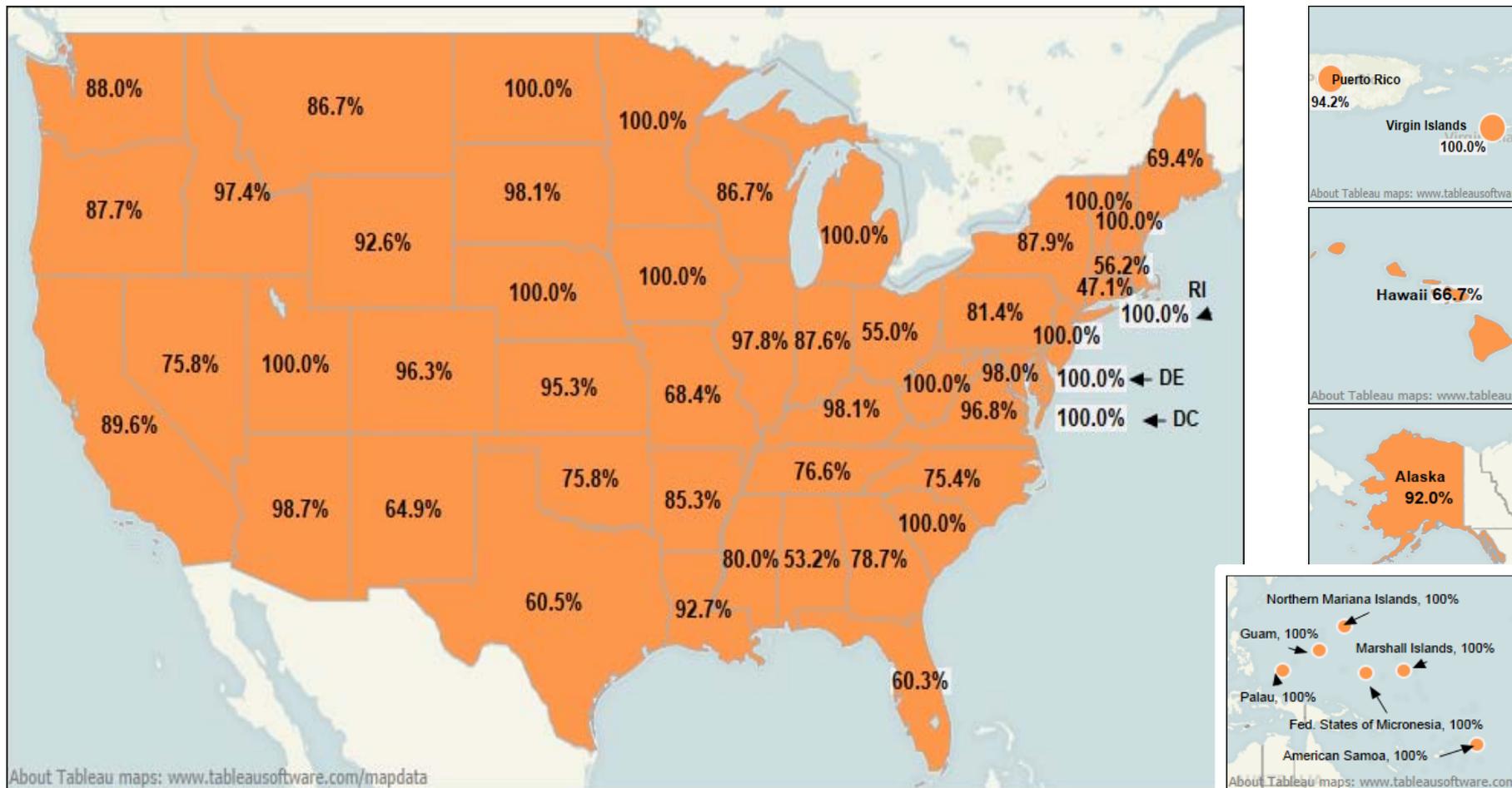
**ENA**®  
EMERGENCY NURSES ASSOCIATION  
SAFE PRACTICE, SAFE CARE

<http://www.pediatricreadiness.org/>



# National Pediatric Readiness Project

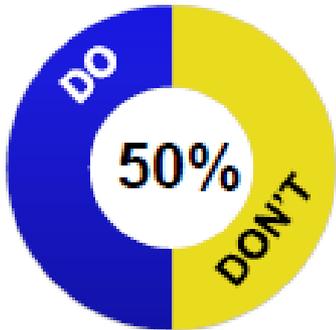
- Based on the joint policy statement: Guidelines for Care of Children in the Emergency Department
- Six domains for establishing an environment for optimal care:
  - Administration and Coordination
  - Physicians, Nurses, and Other ED Staff
  - QI/PI in the ED
  - Pediatric Patient Safety
  - Policies, Procedures, and Protocols
  - Equipment, Supplies, and Medications



Gausche-Hill M, Ely M, Schmuhl P, Telford R, Remick KE, Edgerton EA, Olson LMA. National Assessment of Pediatric Readiness of Emergency Departments. *JAMA Pediatrics*; 169(6):527-34. doi: 10.1001/jamapediatrics.2015.138

# Peds Ready Hospital Preparedness

Half of U.S. Hospitals Don't Have Disaster Plans that Incorporate Issues Specific to the Care of Children



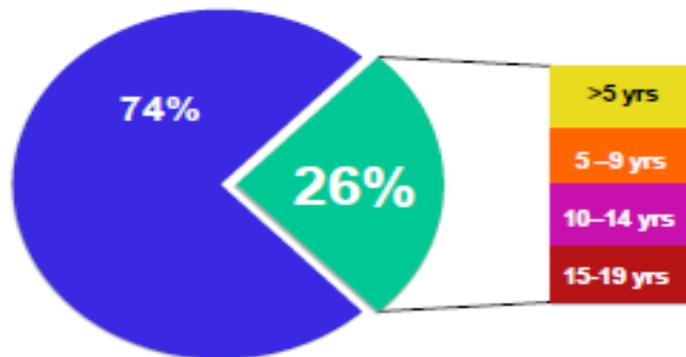
**2013: “Less than half of all U.S. hospitals have written disaster plans addressing issues specific to the care of children”†**

National Pediatric Readiness Project. National Results. Revised March 21, 2014. Accessed April 10, 2014 from

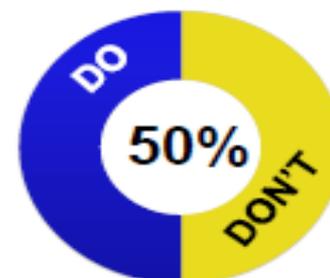
[http://www.pediatricreadiness.org/State\\_Results/National\\_Results.aspx](http://www.pediatricreadiness.org/State_Results/National_Results.aspx).

## CURRENT PEDIATRIC DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

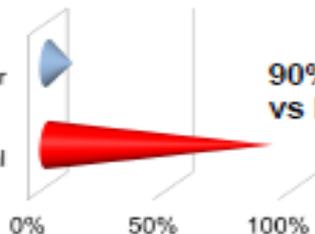
Children Comprise 26% of the U.S. Population



Half of U.S. Hospitals Don't Have Disaster Plans that Incorporate Issues Specific to the Care of Children

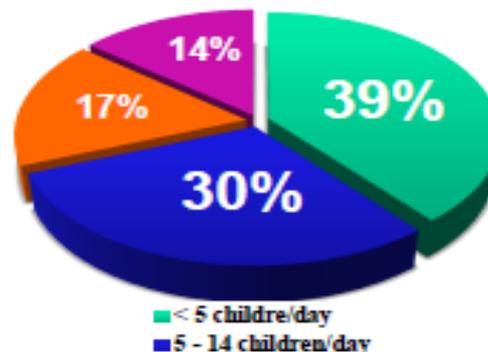
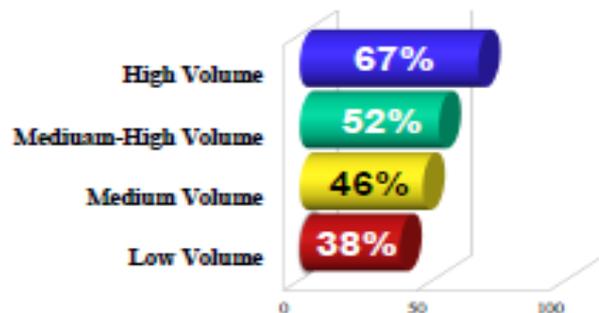


Pediatric Center  
 General Hospital



90% of Children are Seen in a Local General Hospital vs Pediatric Specialty Center

69% of Children are Cared for in Facilities that See <15 Children/Day



Lower Volume Hospitals are Significantly Less Likely to Have Disaster Plans that Incorporate Issues Specific to the Care of Children

◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶



## Checklist

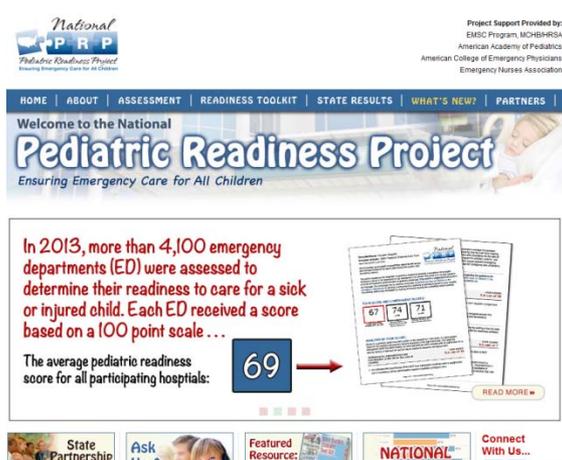
Essential Pediatric Domains and Considerations 

Every Hospital's Disaster Preparedness Policies

[www.emscnrc.org](http://www.emscnrc.org)

# Response to Peds Ready

- Initial results evaluated
- Multi-disciplinary workgroup convened
- Focused on developing a tool to assist hospitals to incorporate children into disaster plans



The screenshot shows the homepage of the National Pediatric Readiness Project. At the top, it features the logo for the National Pediatric Readiness Project (NPRP) and a navigation menu with links for HOME, ABOUT, ASSESSMENT, READINESS TOOLKIT, STATE RESULTS, WHAT'S NEW?, and PARTNERS. The main heading reads "Welcome to the National Pediatric Readiness Project" with the tagline "Ensuring Emergency Care for All Children". A central graphic displays the text: "In 2013, more than 4,100 emergency departments (ED) were assessed to determine their readiness to care for a sick or injured child. Each ED received a score based on a 100 point scale..." Below this, a large blue box contains the number "69" with a red arrow pointing to a sample assessment form. A "READ MORE" button is located to the right of the form. At the bottom of the page, there are four small icons labeled "State Partnership", "Ask Us", "Featured Resources", and "Connect With Us...".

<http://www.pediatricreadiness.org/>



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# Workgroup Affiliations

- HRSA —EMSC
- ASPR-HPP
- AAP
- ACEP
- NYC-Pediatric Disaster Coalition
- NCSCB
- CDC
- HCA
- GA-DOH: EMS  
Emergency Preparedness

# Project Goals

- Build on existing resources
- Focus on best practice guidelines and checklists from local regions
- Develop consensus on essential pediatric domains and considerations

### Hospital Disaster Preparedness Self-Assessment Tool



#### Best Practices for Hospital Preparedness

Emergency medicine has matured tremendously in the past decade, with frequent grant programs and conceptual attention to the key tenets of hospital preparedness that extend beyond the hospital and that hospital planning must be conducted as a part of public health, clinics, emergency medical services, and other governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. For the hospital and not arrive by EMS, all hospitals must be prepared to receive patients who arrive by ambulance.

The goal of the facility is to continue to provide patient care safely and effectively, ensuring that the facility is safe, functional, and that adequate resources are available to respond to any disaster.



### HOSPITAL PEDIATRIC PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST

March 2012

**HOW TO USE THIS CHECKLIST**  
All hospitals need to assure that they are prepared to handle the unique needs of children in a disaster even as hospitals develop their emergency operations plan. Illinois EMSC recommends the inclusion of pediatric components in several key areas. This checklist was designed to help hospitals identify their current level of pediatric preparedness and recognize additional opportunities for improvement.

This checklist is also used during EMSC Pediatric Facility Recognition Site Surveys as a guide to obtain a general understanding of pediatric preparedness within hospitals and identify the types of technical assistance and resources that may be needed.

Illinois Emergency Medical Services for Children  
PUBLIC HEALTH  
Loyola University Medical Center  
www.luhc.org/emsc

3rd Edition | August 2008

### Children in Disasters

### Hospital Guidelines for Pediatric Preparedness

Created by:  
Centers for Biodefense and Preparedness Program Pediatric Task Force  
NYC DOHMH Pediatric Disaster Advisory Group  
NYC DOHMH Healthcare Emergency Preparedness Program



### Hospital Guidelines for Management of Pediatric Patients in Disasters

### PREPAREDNESS CHECKLIST FOR PEDIATRIC PRACTICES

American Academy of Pediatrics  
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

### HOSPITAL ALL-HAZARDS Self-Assessment

EMERGENCY

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

### Pediatric/Neonatal Disaster Reference Guide

"Bridging the Gap between EMS and Hospital Care"

Resources to aid in the development or enhancement of Emergency, Obstetrical, Neonatal and Pediatric Emergency Operations Planning

# Building Surge Capacity



- All-hazard approach to pediatric hospital preparedness

- Rapid onset surge planning and response
- Specific references and resources provided for each domain

◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

## Table of Contents

**Introduction** . . . . . **3**

**Background** . . . . . **5**

**Domains 1-10** . . . . . **7**

  Domain 1: Staff coordinator to champion pediatric disaster coordination and response . . . . . 7

  Domain 2: Partnership building to facilitate disaster response . . . . . 8

  Domain 3: Essential resources necessary for disaster response . . . . . 9

  Domain 4: Triage, infection control, and decontamination . . . . . 10

  Domain 5: Family tracking, security, support, and sheltering . . . . . 11

  Domain 6: Legal/ethical issues . . . . . 12

  Domain 7: Behavioral health . . . . . 13

  Domain 8: Children with special health care needs . . . . . 14

  Domain 9: Staffing, exercises, drills, and training . . . . . 15

  Domain 10: Recovery and resiliency . . . . . 16

**References and Resources By Domain** . . . . . 17

**Acknowledgements** . . . . . 18

◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

### Domain 1: Staff coordinator to champion pediatric disaster coordination and response - roles and responsibilities

Pediatric Specifics to Consider/Discuss	YES/NO	Notes/Implementation Plan
Professionals with pediatric training in medical content and disaster response, or willing to learn about disaster response (e.g., Incident Command System courses)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Non-pediatric professionals who could advocate for and integrate the needs of children in planning and impact pediatric disaster response (e.g. neurosurgeon, trauma surgeon, other surgical subspecialists, infectious disease, adult emergency medicine physicians, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Formal designation of advocates with defined roles/responsibilities/authority, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporates pediatric-specific considerations within the hazard vulnerability analysis and planning goals</li> <li>• Plans and coordinates disaster drills that include pediatric patients</li> <li>• Serves as liaison for pediatric patients/concerns on hospital committees (e.g., medical, trauma, disaster, etc.)</li> <li>• Assures pediatric considerations and priorities are included in all staff disaster education and training</li> <li>• Assures pediatric considerations and priorities are included in disaster education for prehospital providers</li> <li>• Assists with development and review of the hospital disaster policies, ensuring that pediatric needs are addressed</li> <li>• Serves as a liaison representing children to regional facilities, EMS agencies, healthcare coalitions, and organizations to promote community disaster preparedness inclusive of children</li> <li>• Collaborates with disaster program manager</li> <li>• Promotes pediatric disaster awareness in the community</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

## References and Resources By Domain

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American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Pediatric Emergency Medicine, American College of Emergency Physicians Pediatric Committee, and Emergency Nurses Association. Joint Policy Statement—Guidelines for Care of Children in the Emergency Department. *Annals of Emergency Medicine*, 54(4). October 2009 from <http://download.journals.elsevierhealth.com/pdfs/journals/0196-0644/PIIS0196064409014358.pdf>.

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Chokshi N, Behar S, Nager A, Dorey F, & Upperman JS. Disaster Management Among Pediatric Surgeons: Preparedness, Training and Involvement. *Am J Disaster Med*, 3(1): 5-14, 2008.

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King County Healthcare Coalition Pediatric Triage Task Force, Public Health – Seattle and King County. Hospital Guidelines for Management of Pediatric Patients in Disasters. March 17, 2010. Accessed December 30, 2013 from <http://www.calhospitalprepare.org/post/hospital-guidelines-management-pediatric-patients-disasters>.

Monteiro S, Shannon M, Sandora TJ, and Chung S. Pediatric Aspects of Hospital Preparedness. *Clinical Pediatric Emergency Medicine* 10(3); 2009.

The Joint Commission. New and Revised Requirements Address Emergency Management Oversight. The Joint Commission Perspective 33(7); July 2013. Accessed July 8, 2014 from [http://www.jointcommission.org/assets/1/18/JCP0713\\_Emergency\\_Mgmt\\_Oversight.pdf](http://www.jointcommission.org/assets/1/18/JCP0713_Emergency_Mgmt_Oversight.pdf).

University of Massachusetts Medical School, Interprofessional Center for Experiential Learning and Simulation. Pediatric Disaster Life Support from <http://www.umassmed.edu/icels/certification-courses/>.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Hospital All-Hazards Self-Assessment. Accessed March 2, 2014 from [http://www.cdc.gov/phpr/healthcare/documents/HAH\\_508\\_Compliant\\_Final.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/phpr/healthcare/documents/HAH_508_Compliant_Final.pdf).

# Adaptable to Local Needs

- Pediatric considerations should be well integrated into plan
  - Can supplement HPP capabilities
  - Unique to each facility/community
  - Collaboration with local and regional coalitions and partners highly encouraged





# Pilot Testing: General Hospitals

- Floyd Medical Center-Georgia
  - 304 beds/Population 36, 303
- Sutton County Hospital District-Texas
  - 12 bed CAH/Pop 3, 950
- Lakeview Hospital—Utah
  - 120 beds/Pop 42,898

# Pilot Testing: Peds Facilities

- Dell Children's Medical Center-Texas
  - 176 beds/Pop 842, 592 (over 46 counties)
- Rocky Mountain Hospital for Children at Presbyterian St. Lukes
  - 53 bed peds/84 bed NICU/20 bed PICU/pop 634,265

# Pilot Feedback

- Overwhelmingly positive.
- Resources well received
- Liked order and flow
- Asked for clarity for how to use
- Everyone learned something new
- CAH hadn't considered pediatrics in disaster planning

# Resulting Changes

- Rephrased introduction for clarity about how to use tool
- Sheltering in place added
- Reworded some considerations for clarity
- Maintaining appropriate level of security for existing patients

# Perceived Implementation Barriers

- Large systems slow to change
- Getting in the right hands
- Smaller hospitals may not see need
- Resistance to focusing on special populations
- Costs

# Developing the Domains

- Literature and resources reviewed
- Common themes identified
- Themes grouped into domains
- Domains and considerations refined
- Draft reviewed, piloted and edited
- Published October 2014

# The Domains

1. Physician/Staff coordinator
2. Partnership building
3. Essential resources
4. Family tracking and reunification
5. Triage, infection control, decontamination
6. Legal/ethical issues
7. Behavioral health
8. Children with special health care needs
9. Staffing, exercises, drills, and training
10. Recovery and resiliency

# Let's Take a Tour

◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

## Domain 1: Staff coordinator to champion pediatric disaster coordination and response - roles and responsibilities

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Formal designation of advocates with defined roles/responsibilities/authority, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporates pediatric-specific considerations within the hazard vulnerability analysis and planning goals</li> <li>• Plans and coordinates disaster drills that include pediatric patients</li> <li>• Serves as liaison for pediatric patients/concerns on hospital committees (e.g., medical, trauma, disaster, etc.)</li> <li>• Assures pediatric considerations and priorities are included in all staff disaster education and training</li> <li>• Assures pediatric considerations and priorities are included in disaster education for prehospital providers</li> <li>• Assists with development and review of the hospital disaster policies, ensuring that pediatric needs are addressed</li> <li>• Serves as a liaison representing children to regional facilities, EMS agencies, healthcare coalitions, and organizations to promote community disaster preparedness inclusive of children</li> <li>• Collaborates with disaster program manager</li> <li>• Promotes pediatric disaster awareness in the community</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Download Form in Word

◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶



# Checklist

Essential Pediatric Domains and Considerations 

Every Hospital's Disaster Preparedness Policies

Introduction

Instructions

TOC

Background

Domains 1-10

Resources

Acknowledge



### User Instructions

Please note that this version of the checklist is an interactive pdf file for use on desktop or laptop computers. An interactive pdf allows you to enter and save data and navigate the document more easily.

#### Desktop or Laptop Users

- **Navigating:** At the top of each page, users can click on the "Previous Page" or "Next Page" arrows to move backward or forward in the document. At the bottom of each page are tabs that when clicked will jump users to a specific section in the document. Under the Domains 1-10 section is another set of tabs allowing users to navigate between the 10 domains.
- **Entering Information:** On each Domain page, users can click either the "Yes" or "No" boxes and enter text into each "Notes/Implementation Plan" box.
- **Saving the Document:** Adobe Acrobat Standard users can click "File, Save as." Rename the file, then click "Save." This will save a new copy of the form with your entered data. Adobe Acrobat Pro users can click "Save" and all data entered will be saved automatically.

#### Tablet Users

- **Orientation:** If viewing this document on a tablet, please view in horizontal orientation.
- **Navigating:** Tablet users may or may not see the interactive elements depending on the type of tablet used. Note that the "Previous Page" and "Next Page" arrows, and the navigation tabs at the bottom of each page will not work on a tablet device. Instead, use your finger to navigate through the document by scrolling up/down on the screen.
- **Entering Information:** Tablet users also will not be able to enter text directly into the document under the Domains 1-10 section. Users can, however, download the domains separately as a Word file (click the "Download Form in Word" button), and use a free document app (such as Apple's Pages or Google Docs) to view the document and input text. If you have one of these apps already installed on your tablet, users will automatically be prompted to open the document within the app.

◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

## Introduction

Children have unique, often complex physiological, psychosocial and psychological needs that differ from adults, especially during disaster situations; and unfortunately children are often involved when disasters occur. This Checklist of Essential Pediatric Domains and Considerations for Every Hospital's Disaster Preparedness Policies is intended as a tool to help hospital administrators and leadership incorporate essential pediatric considerations into existing hospital disaster policies.

- **What it is designed to do:** This tool was designed to complement and augment existing disaster resources, both pediatric-specific and general, rather than to serve solely as a stand-alone document. Users may find the entire checklist useful or may focus on specific domains, depending on their unique needs and resources. The relative importance assigned to any given consideration is unique to each facility based on their specific risk assessments.
- **What it is not designed to do:** This is not a step-by-step guide to implementing policies. Instead, resources are provided for each domain to provide more details and help implement the considerations.

It is the consensus of national subject matter experts that the pediatric domains and considerations in this checklist be well integrated into existing all-hazards hospital disaster preparedness policies or guidelines. For example, this checklist can be used to supplement the eight healthcare preparedness capabilities so that the pediatric domains are addressed by healthcare coalitions funded by the Hospital Preparedness Program (<http://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/planning/hpp/reports/Documents/capabilities.pdf>). Furthermore, hospital disaster plans are unique to each facility and community; hence hospital administrators and managers are encouraged to work closely with their local, regional, and state healthcare systems and healthcare and/or disaster coalitions, national disaster partners, and their corresponding local chapters to adapt recommendations to their local needs, strategies, and resource availability. References to specific resources are included at the end of the document to assist users in finding relevant literature and best practices. Additionally, a comprehensive compendium of pediatric disaster resources and searchable databases is now available from the National Library of Medicine Disaster Information Management Research Center's Health Resources About Children in Disaster and Emergencies at <http://disaster.nlm.nih.gov/dimrc/children.html>.

Questions about or feedback on this checklist are greatly appreciated. To provide us your comments, please complete the Online Feedback Form at [http://emscnrc.org/EMSC\\_Resources/Feedback\\_and\\_Evaluation\\_Forms/Hospital\\_Disaster\\_Preparedness\\_Checklist.aspx](http://emscnrc.org/EMSC_Resources/Feedback_and_Evaluation_Forms/Hospital_Disaster_Preparedness_Checklist.aspx).

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*The Checklist of Essential Pediatric Domains and Considerations for Every Hospital Disaster Preparedness Policies is funded by a grant through the Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC) Program. Cooperative agreement number # U07MC09174-05-02: EMSC National Resource Center at Children's National Health System, Washington, D.C.*



◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

## Table of Contents

<b>Introduction</b> . . . . .	<b>3</b>
<b>Background</b> . . . . .	<b>5</b>
<b>Domains 1-10</b> . . . . .	<b>7</b>
Domain 1: Staff coordinator to champion pediatric disaster coordination and response - roles and responsibilities . . . . .	8
Domain 2: Partnership building to facilitate surge capacity . . . . .	9
Domain 3: Essential resources necessary for building pediatric surge capacity . . . . .	10
Domain 4: Triage, infection control, and decontamination . . . . .	11
Domain 5: Family tracking, security, support, and reunification . . . . .	12
Domain 6: Legal/ethical issues . . . . .	13
Domain 7: Behavioral health . . . . .	14
Domain 8: Children with special health care needs . . . . .	15
Domain 9: Staffing, exercises, drills, and training . . . . .	16
Domain 10: Recovery and resiliency . . . . .	17
<b>References and Resources By Domain</b> . . . . .	<b>18</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b> . . . . .	<b>28</b>

◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

## Background

Children comprise 27% of the U.S. population<sup>1</sup> and account for about 20% of all hospital emergency department visits.<sup>2</sup> In 2006, the Institute of Medicine's (IOM) *Future of Emergency Care* series reported that medical care for pediatric patients in the emergency setting continues to be uneven. The report noted deficiencies in the availability of pediatric equipment, supplies and medications, training for medical staff, and policies incorporating the unique needs of children. Furthermore, in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, the report noted that such deficiencies in everyday operational readiness are exacerbated during a disaster, calling the nation's emergency care system "poorly prepared for disasters."<sup>3</sup>

While there have been marked improvements in many areas of pediatric emergency care over the past decade,<sup>4</sup> in 2010 the National Commission on Children and Disasters reported persistent deficiencies in every functional area of pediatric disaster preparedness.<sup>5</sup> This report was followed in 2013 by the *Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Considerations for Children and Families*, a workshop convened by the IOM Forum on Medical and Public Health Preparedness for Catastrophic Events. Opening statements posited that "current state and local disaster plans often do not include specific considerations for children and families."<sup>6</sup> The workshop highlighted nine major events that occurred during a seven-month period from October 24, 2012 and May 31, 2013 in which there were 176 fatalities, including 46 children (26%), and discussed the numerous near-misses that could have further increased pediatric casualties.

In 2013, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American College of Emergency Physicians, the Emergency Nurses Association, and the EMSC Program collaborated jointly on a quality improvement initiative, the National Pediatric Readiness Project. The project initiated an assessment of more than 5,000 U.S. emergency departments and more than 4,100 facilities responded (83%).<sup>4</sup> Preliminary results illustrated that less than half of all U.S. hospitals reported having written disaster plans addressing issues specific to the care of children. Based on these findings, the National Pediatric Readiness Project stakeholder group recommended convening a multidisciplinary workgroup to develop a tool to assist hospitals to assure pediatric considerations are included in existing or future disaster plans.

The primary goal of the workgroup was to build on existing resources, with a particular focus on best practice guidelines and checklists from local geographic regions, to come to consensus on essential domains of pediatric considerations that should be incorporated into disaster policies for all hospital types in the United States. While this checklist takes an all-hazards approach to pediatric hospital preparedness, it is designed primarily to identify the personnel, resources, equipment, and supplies that will be useful for rapid onset pediatric surge planning, as well as for disaster response involving pediatric patients. Specific references and links to more robust resources for disaster and pandemic events for each domain are provided at the end of the document.

 [Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#) 

## Domains 1-10 . . .

This section of the checklist is divided into ten domains as listed below. Users can click on each Domain to navigate to that specific domain. Desktop and laptop users can click on the "Domains 1-10" button at the bottom of each page to return to this page listing. Tablet users must scroll backward/forward to this page listing.

<b>Domain 1: Physician/staff coordinator to champion pediatric disaster coordination and response in your facility - roles and responsibilities . . . . .</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Domain 2: Partnership building to facilitate surge capacity . . . . .</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Domain 3: Essential resources necessary for building pediatric surge capacity . . . . .</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Domain 4: Triage, infection control, and decontamination . . . . .</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Domain 5: Family tracking, security, support, and reunification . . . . .</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Domain 6: Legal/ethical issues . . . . .</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Domain 7: Behavioral health. . . . .</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Domain 8: Children with special health care needs. . . . .</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Domain 9: Staffing, exercise, drills, and training. . . . .</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Domain 10: Recovery and resiliency . . . . .</b>	<b>17</b>

◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

**Domain 1: Staff coordinator to champion pediatric disaster coordination and response - roles and responsibilities**

Pediatric Specifics to Consider/Discuss	YES/NO	Notes/Implementation Plan
Professionals with pediatric training in medical content and disaster response, or willing to learn about disaster response (e.g., Incident Command System courses)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Non-pediatric professionals who could advocate for and integrate the needs of children in planning and impact pediatric disaster response (e.g. neurosurgeon, trauma surgeon, other surgical subspecialists, infectious disease, adult emergency medicine physicians, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Formal designation of advocates with defined roles/responsibilities/authority, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporates pediatric-specific considerations within the hazard vulnerability analysis and planning goals</li> <li>• Plans and coordinates disaster drills that include pediatric patients</li> <li>• Serves as liaison for pediatric patients/concerns on hospital committees (e.g., medical, trauma, disaster, etc.)</li> <li>• Assures pediatric considerations and priorities are included in all staff disaster education and training</li> <li>• Assures pediatric considerations and priorities are included in disaster education for prehospital providers</li> <li>• Assists with development and review of the hospital disaster policies, ensuring that pediatric needs are addressed</li> <li>• Serves as a liaison representing children to regional facilities, EMS agencies, healthcare coalitions, and organizations to promote community disaster preparedness inclusive of children</li> <li>• Collaborates with disaster program manager</li> <li>• Promotes pediatric disaster awareness in the community</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

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◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

**Domain 2: Partnership building to facilitate surge capacity**

Pediatric Specifics to Consider/Discuss	YES/NO	Notes/Implementation Plan
Coalition-building and relationships (pact among hospitals and other healthcare facilities) with hospital and non-hospital stakeholders (e.g. primary care, churches, medical homes, EMS, schools, daycare centers, Red Cross, etc.) to support pediatric care and families	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Process/plan to measure, prioritize, and expand pediatric surge capacity and capabilities based on resource availability	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Process to facilitate the triage of patients including children for transport from the prehospital setting to the appropriate destination	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Defined pediatric transfer processes, i.e., agreements and guidelines to facilitate movement of children needing pediatric specialty facilities as well as those more stable children needing to be moved to increase surge capacity of specialty centers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Telemedicine/telephone consultation agreements, processes, and equipment to facilitate provision of pediatric care in facilities not typically caring for children	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Method to integrate facility disaster policy with community and regional disaster plans, including prehospital systems of care	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

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◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

**Domain 3: Essential resources necessary for building pediatric surge capacity**

Pediatric Specifics to Consider/Discuss	YES/NO	Notes/Implementation Plan
Plan for expanded and alternative space for pediatric surge for key services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative care sites (including sites for the provision of general inpatient and outpatient overflow and specialty care, such as critical care, technology dependent care, surgery, etc.)</li> <li>Decontamination showers and mass decon areas</li> <li>Family staging/waiting</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Pediatric equipment (e.g. ventilators, isolettes; consider equipment and supplies to support children with special health care needs) No. in facility: _____ No. in neighboring facilities: _____ Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) to obtain additional equipment for surge	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Pharmaceutical needs and drug administration aides (pediatric appropriate drugs, dosing, and administration guidelines including specific pediatric antidote dosing requirements for exposure to chemical/biological agents, access to pharmaceutical caches and stockpiles, Broselow tapes, kilogram scales, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Dietary needs: regular formula, special formula (non-dairy, lactose free), infant foods, and equipment (bottles, feeding tubes) to meet surge	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Supplies and accommodations (e.g. cribs, diapers, recliner for parents) No. in facility: _____ No. in neighboring facilities: _____ MOUs to obtain additional supplies for surge	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Needs for prolonged patient stays in your facility when transfer not immediately possible (shelter in place)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

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◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

**Domain 4: Triage, infection control, and decontamination**

Pediatric Specifics to Consider/Discuss	YES/NO	Notes/Implementation Plan
Pediatric disaster triage processes that include defined process when infectious disease or exposure is suspected	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Temperature- and pressure-regulated water controls for pediatric decontamination, especially for small children	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Process for keeping families together during decontamination	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Disposable pediatric-sized face masks	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Pediatric isolation capabilities (e.g., contact, airborne)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Process for disinfection of communally available toys in the facility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Shelter in place and evacuation procedures for children	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

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**Domain 5: Family tracking, security, support, and reunification**

Pediatric Specifics to Consider/Discuss	YES/NO	Notes/Implementation Plan
Child identification (ID) forms and ID bands for all children arriving at the hospital listing information available from verbal children (name, age, parent name, address/phone, and possibly allergies) and identifying characteristics and intake source (where did they arrive from and who brought them in) of nonverbal children	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Central transfer/tracking tool with capacity to record children's photos/ID information. This should include digital camera and photo printing capabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Processes defined to support family togetherness and reunification during triage, care, and post disaster	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Procedures/staff/volunteers to care for unattended children brought in to the hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Process for maintaining or increasing adequate security for existing pediatric patients in all areas of the hospital in addition to the emergency department	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Specialized, separate spaces for injured/ill and non-injured/non-ill unaccompanied children with security guard and appropriate staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Defined security, support, and reunification processes for non-verbal children	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
OB/GYN – the unique considerations of disasters on pregnant women, delivery, breastfeeding, and care of newborns	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
A plan to establish a Family Information and Support Center (which could include staffing by volunteers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

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◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

**Domain 6: Legal/ethical issues**

Pediatric Specifics to Consider/Discuss	YES/NO	Notes/Implementation Plan
Policies and education regarding assents/consents for pediatric assessment, testing, or treatment with or without a parent in a disaster situation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Review and understand ability to require vaccination, testing, or treatment notwithstanding parental or other consent	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Coordinate with credentialing bodies for healthcare personnel and understand scope of practice for all healthcare providers	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Procedures/staff/volunteers to care for unattended children brought in to the hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Process for rapid credential verification and privileges. Does the state participate in the volunteer license reciprocity programs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Reporting of pediatric adverse events, including maltreatment/violence	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Plan addressing allocation of scarce resources for children and adolescents (e.g., mechanical ventilators and pumps, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Understand the process for obtaining and impact of a waiver of Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA), State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), or other federal or state laws during declared emergencies	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Legal requirements to plan and prepare for pediatric needs during emergencies	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Liability and protections related to the implementation of crisis standards of care during declared emergencies/disasters	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

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◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

**Domain 7: Behavioral health**

Pediatric Specifics to Consider/Discuss	YES/NO	Notes/Implementation Plan
Pediatric psychological first aid protocols and training for all responders	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Waiting area and discharge information sheets with tips for pediatric mental health/stress responses and resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Mental health professionals incorporated into pediatric care-review process (PI/QI/AAR/CAP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Pediatric mental health screening procedures and staff education to identify at-risk individuals based on nature and degree of exposures potentially needing additional behavioral health services and follow-up (e.g., death of family member)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Assessment and identification of pediatric mental health resource availability in the facility and the community	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Death notification and bereavement support	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Policies and processes to reduce unnecessary exposure of children (and caregivers) to television and other potentially sensitizing stimuli (e.g., curtains to reduce exposure to injured patients and other traumatic images)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Rapid access to urgent evaluation and treatment services when indicated	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

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◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

**Domain 8: Children with special health care needs**

Pediatric Specifics to Consider/Discuss	YES/NO	Notes/Implementation Plan
Care considerations specific to neonates	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Care considerations specific to children with developmental disabilities and/or physical limitations and disability	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Specialized equipment (e.g., wheelchairs, ventilators, pediatric feeding tubes, pediatric suction catheters, trachs, portable source of electricity, etc.) or MOUs to obtain (see Domain 2: Resources)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Medications and related dietary needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Process to estimate hospital surge demands for children with special health care needs (CSHCN). Consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An estimate of the number of CSHCN in community (may want to work with state to identify number and types of special needs in catchment area to assure they can be addressed in a disaster; for example: Supplemental Assistance Nutrition Program in Delaware)</li> <li>Resource availability (e.g., special equipment, facilities)</li> <li>Healthcare professionals and other potential caretakers with which to partner (e.g., prehospital personnel, home health, and parent support organizations, such as Family Voices)</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

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◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

**Domain 9: Staffing, exercises, drills, and training**

Pediatric Specifics to Consider/Discuss	YES/NO	Notes/Implementation Plan
Pediatric victims are incorporated into regular exercises that test the system's ability to handle a surge in or evacuation of a variety of pediatric patients (e.g. infants, special needs). Lessons learned, after action reports, and improvement plans are incorporated into and drive improvement of hospital policy	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Staffing needs during disasters and identification/prioritization of pediatric staff/expertise to care for children or pediatric champions within institution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Triage protocols and training to identify patients to be considered for immediate transfer (critically ill/injured or those sufficiently stable to move to another care center) and transferring patients with appropriate pediatric specific equipment and personnel	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Pediatric care-review process (Process Improvement, Quality Improvement, After Action Report, Corrective Action Plans, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Curriculums and training opportunities that address gaps and increase skills specific to pediatric patients	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

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◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

**Domain 10: Recovery and resiliency**

Pediatric Specifics to Consider/Discuss	YES/NO	Notes/Implementation Plan
Discharge disposition of children (including a tracking process and tool to assure that providers can readily communicate when and where children have been discharged or transferred to other facilities)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Short- and long-term mental health assessment and continuity of care for children's behavioral health needs	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Culturally tailored and developmentally-focused user-friendly parent information sheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Partnerships with primary care and community medical homes to promote pediatric resiliency	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Bereavement support	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Professional self-care	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Partnerships with community sites, such as child care centers, schools, preschools, etc., where services can be provided, including screening, primary prevention, and treatment	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

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## Resources and References By Domain

This section includes resources and references for each of the ten domains listed on the previous pages. Users can click on each Domain to navigate to the resources and references for that specific domain. Desktop and laptop users can click on the "Resources" button at the bottom of each page to return to this page listing. Tablet users must scroll backward/forward to this page listing.

<b>Domain 1: Physician/staff coordinator to champion pediatric disaster . . . . .</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>coordination and response in your facility - roles and responsibilities . . . . .</b>	
<b>Domain 2: Partnership building to facilitate surge capacity . . . . .</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Domain 3: Essential resources necessary for pediatric surge capacity . . . . .</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Domain 4: Triage, infection control, and decontamination . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Domain 5: Family tracking, security, support, and reunification . . . . .</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Domain 6: Legal/ethical issues . . . . .</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Domain 7: Behavioral health. . . . .</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Domain 8: Children with special health care needs . . . . .</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Domain 9: Staffing, exercises, drills, and training . . . . .</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Domain 10: Recovery and resiliency . . . . .</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Additional Resources . . . . .</b>	<b>28</b>

## References and Resources By Domain

### Domain 1: Staff coordinator to champion pediatric disaster coordination and response - roles and responsibilities

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American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Pediatric Emergency Medicine, American College of Emergency Physicians Pediatric Committee, and Emergency Nurses Association. Joint Policy Statement—Guidelines for Care of Children in the Emergency Department. *Annals of Emergency Medicine*, 54(4). October 2009 from <http://download.journals.elsevierhealth.com/pdfs/journals/0196-0644/PIIS0196064409014358.pdf>.

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◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

## References and Resources By Domain

### Domain 1: Staff coordinator to champion pediatric disaster coordination and response - roles and responsibilities

---

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◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

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◀ Previous Page

Next Page ▶

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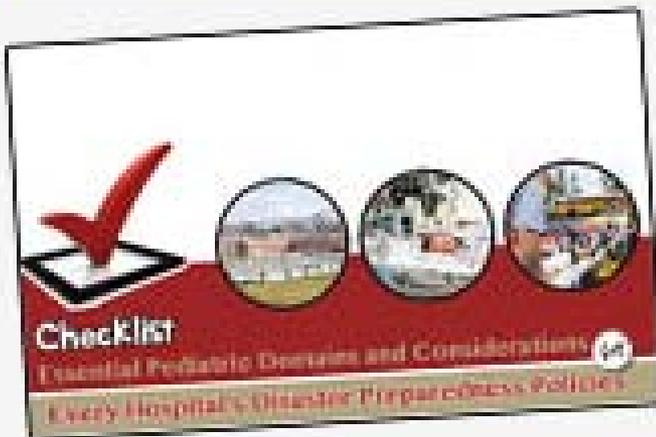
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# Interactive or PDF

## Newest Products and Resources



Download

[Checklist of Essential Pediatric Domains and Considerations for Every Hospital's Disaster Preparedness Policies](#)  
*(2014 - Interactive Version)*

[Checklist of Essential Pediatric Domains and Considerations for Every Hospital's Disaster Preparedness Policies](#)  
*(2014 - Non Interactive Version)*

[http://www.emscnrc.org/EMSC\\_Resources/Publications.aspx](http://www.emscnrc.org/EMSC_Resources/Publications.aspx)

# Next Steps

- Identify physician and nurse champions



# Next Steps

- Download the checklist
- Review hospital disaster plan
- Work with Disaster Preparedness Committee or emergency management coordinator
- Identify others to include

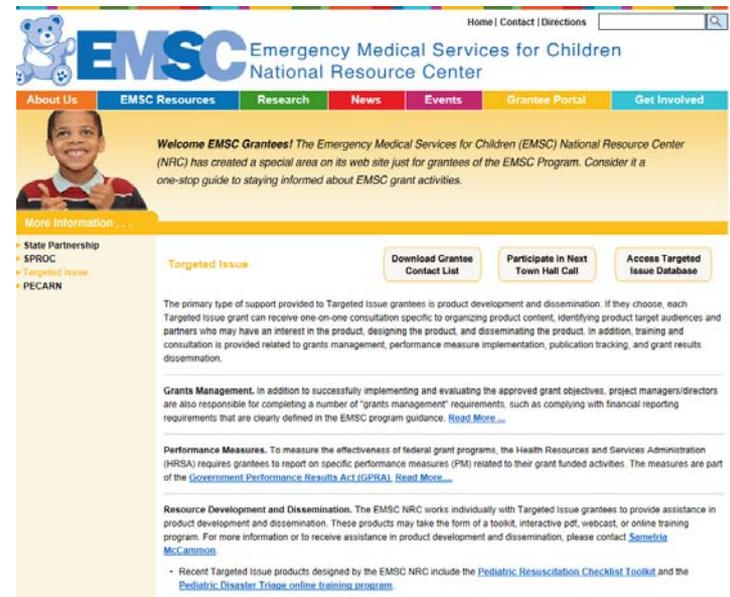
# Get the Conversation Started

- Start a dialogue
- Identify priorities and set benchmarks
- Will be a stepwise process



# EMSC Program Resources

- EMSC Program
  - EMSC State Partnership
  - Targeted Issue Grant
    - Mark Cicero, MD 2010-2013
    - Sarita Chung, MD 2008-2011
    - Flaura Winston, MD, PhD 2005-2008



The screenshot shows the EMSC National Resource Center website. The header includes the EMSC logo and navigation links: Home, Contact, Directions, and a search bar. A main navigation bar contains links for About Us, EMSC Resources, Research, News, Events, Grantee Portal, and Get Involved. The main content area features a welcome message for EMSC grantees, a 'More Information' section with a dropdown menu (State Partnership, SPRDC, Targeted Issue, PECARN), and a 'Targeted Issue' section with buttons for 'Download Grantee Contact List', 'Participate in Next Town Hall Call', and 'Access Targeted Issue Database'. The 'Targeted Issue' section contains text describing the primary type of support provided to grantees, including product development and dissemination, and mentions 'Grants Management' and 'Performance Measures'.

[http://www.emscnrc.org/Grantee\\_Portal/Targeted\\_Issue.aspx](http://www.emscnrc.org/Grantee_Portal/Targeted_Issue.aspx)

## More Resources

- Health Resources on Children in Disasters and Emergencies

(<http://disaster.nlm.nih.gov/dimrc/children.html>)

- State and national professional organizations
  - AAP
  - ACEP
  - ENA
- Hospital Preparedness Program



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