ASPR TRACIE Technical Assistance Request

Request Receipt Date (by ASPR TRACIE): 25 July 2019 Response Date: 2 August 2019 Type of TA Request: Standard

Request:

The requestor asked ASPR TRACIE for technical assistance in identifying processes, methodologies, formulas, and best practice resources (from other states) to determine the levels of various supplies needed to be stocked in mobile medical units used during disasters.

Response:

The ASPR TRACIE Team reviewed our existing resources from previous <u>technical assistance</u> requests and conducted a search online for relevant materials.

Section I in this document provides resources specific to mobile medical units, including inventory cache lists. Section II includes additional relevant materials that may be helpful for this request.

I. Mobile Medical Unit Cache Resources

Duncan, E., Colver, K., Dougall, N., et al. (2014). <u>Consensus on Items and Quantities of</u> <u>Clinical Equipment Required to Deal with a Mass Casualties Big Bang Incident: A</u> <u>National Delphi Study</u>. BMC Emergency Medicine. 14:5.

This paper provides the results of a study aimed at developing expert consensus opinion of the essential items and minimum quantities of clinical equipment required to treat 100 people at the scene of a mass casualty event.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). (2012). <u>Operational Templates and Guidance</u> for EMS Mass Incident Deployment.

This guidance includes specific mass care coordination recommendations for different types of events such as county fairs, large college sporting events, and weather-related disaster declarations. It also includes case studies and guidance for mass gatherings. Sample list of supplies can be found under each mass care scenario.

Foothills Regional Emergency Medical and Trauma Advisory Council. (2017). <u>Regional</u> <u>Multiple Casualty Incident Plan</u>.

This plan provides a list of minimum mass casualty incident cache inventory in Appendix E.

T R A C I E MEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY Joint Commission. (2006). Surge Hospitals: Providing Safe Care in Emergencies.

This document provides an overview of different types of surge hospitals and discusses how they are managed and operated. Surge hospitals can include mobile medical facilities and portable facilities. Case studies from real events are also included.

Napa County Emergency Medical Services. (2019). Multi-Casualty Incident Management Plan.

This mass casualty management plan includes a medical cache trailer inventory checklist that can be found in Appendix B, starting on page 54.

Puget Sound Region. (2014). Pre-Hospital Emergency Triage and Treatment Annex.

This plan provides a regional cache inventory list starting on page 73.

Texas Department of State Health Service, Emergency Medical Task Force. (2012). <u>Mobile</u> <u>Medical Unit Standard Operating Guideline</u>.

This Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) focuses on operations, staffing, requirements, scope of care, activation procedures, and safety considerations for mobile medical units. It also includes detailed appendices of supply and pharmacy caches and deployment guide for personnel.

Wisconsin Disaster Medical Response Team. (2012). <u>Wisconsin Disaster Medical Response</u> <u>Team Field Operations Guide</u>.

This pocket guide provides field teams with the following information regarding mobile medical units: preparing [for deployment], deploying [personnel], setup, operations, demobilization, safety, and treatments.

II. Additional Relevant Resources

Knickerbocker, D. (2014). Federal Medical Station (FMS). US Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response. (See attached document).

This document provides an overview of the Federal Medical Station (FMS), including what is included in the FMS cache and examples of how they have been deployed during events. Also included are a fact sheet and staffing model for the 50-bed FMS, a FMS Wrap Around Checklist, and FMS Site Survey Checklist. Please note that the descriptions provided in this resource are specific to federal FMS operations only.

Minnesota Department of Health. (2013). <u>Minnesota's Mobile Medical Resources: About the</u> <u>Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)</u>.

This 4-minute video (hosted on YouTube) provides an overview of Minnesota's Mobile Medical Unit, how it is set up, used, and managed.

T R A C I E MEALTHCARE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS INFORMATION GATEWAY Minnesota Department of Health. (2013). <u>Minnesota's Mobile Medical Resources Training Aid:</u> <u>Alternate Care Sites</u>.

This 2-minute video (hosted on YouTube) shows how mobile medical team members set up and work inside of an alternate care site. This video is designed to enhance instructorled classroom training.

Stanford, C. (2010). <u>Post-Earthquake Medicine in Haiti: Disaster Relief at a Field Hospital</u>. (Requires free registration.) University of Washington, Northwest Center for Public Health Practice.

This one-hour webinar showcases the lessons learned and operations of a field hospital set up in the aftermath of the 2010 Haiti Earthquake. Dr. Christopher Sanford served as a medical officer on a U.S. Federal disaster response team deployed to the field hospital.

Taylor, M., Stokes, W., et al. (2007). <u>Mobilizing Mobile Medical Units for Hurricane Relief: The United States Public Health Service and Broward County Health Department Response to Hurricane Wilma, Broward County, Florida</u>. (Full, free text available for download). Journal of Public Health Management and Practice. 13(5):447-52.

This article describes the lessons learned from the nine mobile medical vans deployed during Hurricane Wilma. It includes data from the type of medical evaluations provided, other services (e.g., syndromic surveillance), and common presenting complaints by patients. Of particular interest may be the types of treatment services provided and a list of key lessons learned such as using the Incident Command System (ICS), using redundant communications, developing a protocol for credentialing prior to deployment, and the different responders in addition to medical providers involved.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response. <u>Medical Assistance: Federal Medical Stations</u>.

This website provides a brief overview and description of a Federal Medical Station.

