

ASPR TRACIE Technical Assistance Request

Requestor:

Requestor Phone:

Requestor Email:

Request Receipt Date (by ASPR TRACIE): 5 July 2018

Response Date: 10 July 2018

Type of TA Request: Standard

Request:

The requestor asked if ASPR TRACIE could help identify any existing policy guides and templates related to pediatric surge and caring for pediatric patients with access and functional needs.

Response:

The ASPR TRACIE Team reviewed several existing Topic Collections; namely the [Pediatric, Access and Functional Needs](#), and [Hospital Surge Capacity and Immediate Bed Availability](#) Topic Collections.

Section I includes resources related to pediatric surge. Section II provides materials on caring for pediatric patients with access and functional needs. Finally, Section III includes additional links to relevant resources that may be helpful.

I. Pediatric Surge-Related Resources

Boyer, E.W., Fitch, J., and Shannon, M. (2009). [Pediatric Hospital Surge Capacity in Public Health Emergencies](#). (Archived.) Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

The special medical needs of children make it essential that healthcare facilities be prepared for both pediatric and adult victims of bioterrorism attacks and other public health emergencies. Clinicians and hospital administrators used the report's recommendations to develop unique responses to mass casualty events involving pediatric patients.

Central Valley, CA. (2012). [Regional Pediatric Disaster Surge Framework](#). California Hospital Association.

This document provides a framework for community collaboration to develop regional, comprehensive, integrated pediatric preparedness response plans.

Contra Costa Health Services Emergency Medical Services Agency. (2011). [Contra Costa Pediatric/Neonatal Disaster and Medical Surge Plan and Preparedness Toolkit](#).

This toolkit was developed to facilitate disaster preparedness that involves the practice of including neonates and pediatrics in all county, provider agency, and hospital-based disaster exercises. It provides an example of implementing emergency medical services for children guidelines at the local level.

Frost, P., Upperman, J., Lubin, B., et al. (2010). [Pediatric Surge Planning: Solutions Within Reach](#). Contra Costa County Health Services.

This document contains presentations from a September 2010 workshop about pediatric surge planning. The importance of community hospitals in planning for and managing pediatric surge is emphasized, as are some limitations of the current system based on data from the State of California.

Illinois Department of Public Health. (2017). [Pediatric and Neonatal Surge Annex](#).

This plan provides a detailed framework for various stakeholders involved in an emergency response within the State of Illinois and surrounding states in order to protect children and provide appropriate pediatric medical care during a disaster. The plan can be used to guide a state-level response and provides local medical services guidance on the care of children, including patient movement, system decompression, recommendations for care, and resource allocation during a surge of pediatric patients. It includes several tools such as transfer forms and algorithms.

Los Angeles County Emergency Medical Services Agency. (2013). [Los Angeles County Pediatric Surge Plan](#). California Hospital Association.

This plan provides details on how each hospital within Los Angeles County would support a pediatric surge of patients including surge targets, supplies, and patient type. This plan also includes parameters for transporting children from prehospital field operations to healthcare facilities and transferring of patients among hospitals.

Minnesota Department of Health. (2013). [Minnesota Pediatric Surge Primer and Template Plan](#).

This customizable plan template is geared for small community hospitals that do not usually provide pediatric trauma or inpatient services. It provides guidance and templates that facilities and regions can follow to plan for pediatric patients in a mass casualty event.

New York City Pediatric Disaster Coalition. (n.d.). [Pediatric Disaster Coalition PICU Surge Template Plan](#). (Accessed 7/9/2018.)

This customizable plan template focuses on increasing surge capacity and capabilities for the PICU, the Pediatric Inpatient Unit, other inpatient units, and the emergency department.

II. Pediatric – Access and Functional Needs Resources

American Academy of Pediatrics. (2013). [Pediatric Preparedness Resource Kit](#).

This kit allows pediatricians, public health leaders and other pediatric care providers to assess what is happening in their community or state, and help determine what needs to be done before an emergency or disaster (e.g., a pandemic). The kit also promotes collaborative discussions and decision making about pediatric preparedness planning.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). [Caring for Children in a Disaster](#).

Parents, teachers, doctors and nurses are just some of the people who can help children get ready for and cope with disasters. Parents, schools, and childcare centers can prepare so that children can be as safe as possible during and after a disaster. These comprehensive resources help the whole community address the unique needs of children in disasters.

Disaster Preparedness Advisory Council, Committee on Pediatric Emergency Medicine. (2015). [Ensuring the Health of Children in Disasters](#). American Academy of Pediatrics. 136(5): e1407-e1417.

This policy statement addresses how pediatricians and others involved in the care and well-being of children can prepare for and mitigate the effects of disasters, encourage preparedness and resiliency among children and families and within communities, and ensure that children's needs, including those of children and youth with special healthcare needs, are not neglected in planning, response, and recovery efforts.

U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2013). [Guide for Developing High-Quality School Emergency Operations Plans](#).

This guide provides information on school emergency management planning; process for developing, implementing, and refining a school emergency operations plans; discussion of school emergency operations plans; and key topics that support school emergency planning. NOTE: Although this is geared towards schools, it may provide useful information for other organizations.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response. (2013). [Children and Youth Task Force in Disasters: Guidelines for Development](#).

This document is intended for emergency management, human services, and public health professionals, and provides guidance on how to launch children and youth task forces for states, tribes, territories, and local communities. It includes planning considerations and case studies from Joplin, Hurricane Isaac, and Superstorm Sandy.

III. Additional Resources

American Academy of Pediatrics. (2013). [Children and Disasters: Children and Youth with Special Needs](#).

This fact sheet discusses how pediatricians can help families with children and youth with special needs prepare for emergencies. It includes information for pediatricians to speak with families about preparedness kits; written disaster plans; transportation needs; medication and equipment; and coping and adjustment.

California Neonatal/ Pediatric/ Perinatal Disaster Coalition. (n.d.). [Pediatric-Neonatal Disaster and Surge Network](#). (Accessed 7/9/2018.)

This googlesite was formed to connect pediatric, neonatal, hospital, emergency department, perinatal, obstetric, and disaster professionals with ideas, information, resources, and strategies for supporting regional pediatric surge and disaster preparedness throughout California and the U.S.

Disaster and Community Crisis Center, University of Missouri. (2016). [Disasters and Child Abuse: A Fact Sheet for Disaster Responders and Providers](#). University of Missouri Disaster and Community Crisis Center.

This fact sheet can help disaster responders understand the potential connections between disasters and child abuse or neglect. Links to related resources and strategies responders can use before, during, and after a disaster are included.

Federal Emergency Management Agency. (2017). [Keeping Children Safe after Hurricane Harvey](#).

This fact sheet (available in a variety of languages) can help parents and caregivers keep children safe and feeling calm after a disaster. While specific to 2017's Hurricane Harvey, the fact sheet can be used for any type of major disaster.

Federal Emergency Management Agency and The American Red Cross. (2004). [Helping Children Cope with Disaster](#).

This document includes tips for parents, caregivers, and other adults regarding helping children cope with the effects of disaster. It also includes information on preparedness.

Institute of Medicine. (2013). [Medical and Public Health Preparedness, Response, and Recovery Considerations for Children and Families](#).

The workshop reviewed tools, frameworks, and past experiences on topics including: healthcare coalitions and their challenges, benefits, and best practices; integrating children- and family-serving organizations into state and local planning; understanding the barriers to financing healthcare for children in emergencies; examining the needs of children and families related to shelter operations, nutrition, family reunification, mental health, and temporary child care; existing best practices and potential future strategies for emergency response; fostering recovery through community resilience; and approaches and interventions that promote the social and economic well-being of children after disasters.

Los Angeles County Emergency Medical Services Agency. (2012). [Pediatric Surge Quick Reference Guide](#). California Hospital Association.

This document contains summaries of critical information for managing the care of children during emergencies or disasters, including vital signs; risks during disasters; signs of respiratory distress; equipment sizes; and fluid resuscitation.

National Child Traumatic Stress Network. (n.d.). [Childhood Traumatic Grief Resources for Parents and Caregivers](#). (Accessed 7/9/2018.)

This webpage contains links to resources that parents and caregivers can use to help children and teenagers through the aftermath of a disaster.

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response. (2018). [2017 Hurricane Response – Resources for Children with Special Health Care Needs](#).

The resources on this ASPR webpage can help families, organizations, and clinicians who provide care to children with special healthcare needs in hurricane-affected areas. Links are provided under these: General Resources, CSHCN Specific Resources, Trauma-Informed Care and Mental Health Support, Family Support & Health Financing, and Resources for Clinical Providers.

Rady Children's Hospital, San Diego. (2011). [Pediatric Surge Planning: Train the Trainer](#).

This online course provides an in-depth overview of the special considerations associated with pediatric surge planning. The authors describe hospital incident command system activation, specific tools and actions linked to pediatric surge, and provide tips for developing a surge plan.

Rucks, A., Baldwin, S., Beeman, K., et al. (2010). [Multi-State, Multi-Organizational Solution to Limited Regional Pediatric Medical Surge Capacity in the Southeastern United States](#). Alabama Department of Public Health.

The speakers in this 90-minute webcast share strategies for addressing obstacles associated with pediatric surge.

Tennessee Emergency Medical Services for Children. (2012). [Children with Special Needs: Considerations for Healthcare Professionals](#).

This online course reviews several distinctive characteristics of children with special needs, including children with life support systems, and neurological, mobility, visual, hearing, mental, hyperactivity, and behavioral disorders. The information is pediatric-specific and will help hospitals prepare to care for this population during disasters.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children & Families, Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness and Response. (2014). [New York Children's Issues Task Force: Lessons Learned from Response and Recovery in Superstorm Sandy in New York](#).

This document addresses the New York Children's Issues Task Force formation, meetings logistics, challenges and issues tackled, outcomes, and the six take-home messages, which can be applied to establishing a similar task force pre- or post-disaster.

Various Authors. (2009). [Pediatric Surge Pocket Guide](#). California Hospital Association.

This pocket guide contains clinical checklists, guides, and just-in-time references to manage a surge of pediatric patients. It includes the following sections: Normal Values; Triage and Assessment; Treatment and Medications; Equipment; Decontamination; Mental Health; and Pediatric Safe Areas.

A list of comprehensively developed ASPR TRACIE Topic Collections can be found here: <https://asprtracie.hhs.gov/technical-resources/topic-collection>.