#### SA Health

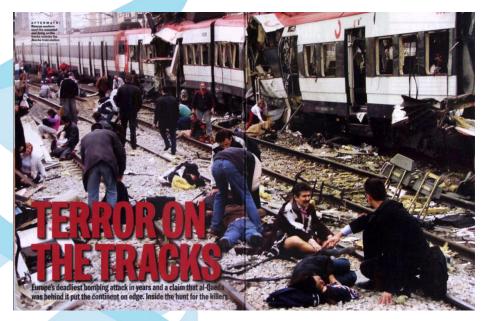
#### Emergency Management & Disaster Planning

Adam Crichton – Emergency Management Unit



Government of South Australia

#### What is a Disaster?





















## Lockerbie, 1988



### Health Major Incident Definition

- > An incident where the number, severity, or type of live casualties, or by its location, requires extraordinary resources.
- > An incident that disrupts the health service.
- > An incident that presents a serious threat to the health of the community.



## **Major Incident Classification**

- NaturalManmade
- > Simple
- > Compound
- CompensatedUncompensated





#### What sort of incidents do we face in SA?

**Bushfire** 



#### Heatwave



Floods







1918 Influenza: 20,000,000 died

Human disease



Mass casualty



#### **Explosion / Bombing**



#### A FOCUS ON RISK MANAGEMENT

## **Planning / Mitigation**

## **Prevention**

#### Preparation

#### Response Recovery

## **Health Plans**

- > Human Disease Hazard Plan
- > Health & Medical Functional Service Plan
- > Public Health Emergency Management Plan
- > SA Health Extreme Heat Plan
- > SA Health CBRN Response Plan



# Expect the unexpected and be prepared

- Increased exposure to the unexpected
- Imperative to have 'live' plans
  - Exercise your plans test, test, test!
  - Sustainability
    - Build a system that will not collapse under pressure





## Aged Care

Since the beginning of this year, there have been five emergency events nationally that have led to the partial or complete evacuation of residents from a total of 42 aged care facilities, affecting almost 1700 residents.

## Aged Care

- Extensive flooding across Eastern Australia, primarily in Queensland and Victoria (in January 2011) – 24 facilities evacuated;
- Cyclone Yasi in Queensland (Thursday 3 February 2011) - 7 facilities evacuated;
- Further flooding and storm damage in Victoria (Friday 4 February) - 9 facilities evacuated;
- Bushfires in the south west of Western Australia, near Perth (Sunday 6 February 2011) – 1 facility evacuated;
  - Cyclone Carlos in the Northern Territory (Wednesday 16 February 2011) – 1 facility evacuated.

Draft Revised Standards for Residential Aged Care (24 Feb 2011)

#### **3.8 Emergency management**

Emergency and disaster management plans and systems are in place, tested, and linked to local emergency planning arrangements to minimise risk to residents, staff and visitors.





## Aged Care

It is the **approved provider's responsibility**:

- to prepare and have appropriate emergency management plans;
- to make informed decisions, including when to shelter in place (i.e. stay and defend), relocate / evacuate; and
- > to continue to **deliver appropriate care**.

#### Areas to consider in your planning

- > Your own work area
- > Your organisation
- > Overall arrangements
- > Preparedness planning
  - Readiness to respond (exercising of your plans)
  - Knowledge
  - Business continuity arrangements
- Communication
- Coordination
- > Logistics

## Key Considerations for business continuity

Examples of considerations for pandemic influenza:

- Identification of essential services
- Multi skill staff
- Staggering work times
- Working from home

#### Consider the safety of your staff

- Seasonal flu vaccination every year
- During a pandemic specific vaccine as it becomes available
- Point of entry triage
- Keep a database of who has been sick and recovered
- Social distancing
- Hand gels and hygiene education
- Appropriate PPE
- What sick pay will you provide?



## Key Issues Identified at H1N1 Pandemic Response Debrief

- Levels of risk for workers
- Consistency of messages
- Stakeholder communication channels for information exchange
- Information, advice and education



## **Planning Considerations**

- Planning should include, but should not be limited to:
- Liaison with local emergency authorities for planning advice and ensure that they are aware of your facilities, their size and location, and any particular needs;
- Providing contact details of your facility and key personnel to the emergency services, and ensure that all key personnel have access to contact details for local emergency services;

## Planning Considerations cont.

Ensure key personnel are informed and know when to activate emergency management plans, and make timely/informed decisions, which may culminate in the relocation or evacuation of the facility; and

> Consider a plan for post trauma counsel services when required.



## **Evacuation**

- > The Emergency Services and other Gov't Agencies do not provide direction on relocation or evacuation.
- > Any decision to relocate or evacuate should be made in the context of the facility's emergency plan.





## **Questions?**





## Government of South Australia