MASS CASUALTY INCIDENT ROUNDTABLE EVENT

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Objectives

- Explain a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) and how to prepare
- Understanding Disaster Paradigm for emergency mass casualty events and hazardous vulnerability assessment
- Discuss the allocation of proper resources to improve response efforts working as a team instead of operational silos
- Identify gaps in training and MCI exercises

Disaster Paradigm

- Prevention
  - Actions taken
- Mitigation
  - Prevention measures
- Preparedness
  - Prepping for response area
- Response
  - Responding to the incident
- Recovery
  - Recovering & Reunification

Lessons Learned

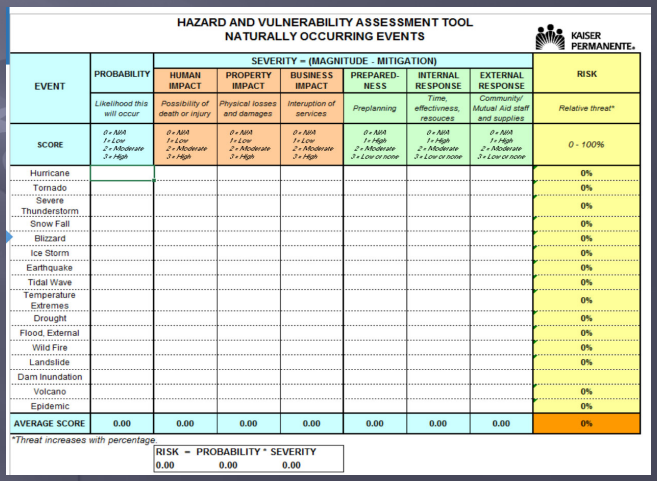
- Oklahoma City Bombing
  - April 1995, Federal buildings are not safe
  - 168 dead, over 750 wounded, including one responder
- Columbine Shooting
  - April 1999 Schools are not safe, unsecure
  - 13 dead
- 9/11
  - Multiple prior attempts to collapse the WTC
  - Deaths 2,996 of which 343 first responders
  - Additional injuries from medical staff running towards the towers before the collaspe
- Hurricane Katrina
  - August 2005
  - 1,836 victims almost triple that injured

Lessons Learned

- Colorado Shooting
  - July 2012 Aurora Movie Theater
  - 12 dead
- Pulse Nightclub
  - June 2016 Nightclub
  - 49 deaths and over 50 injuries
- Waukesha Parade
  - November 2021
  - 6 deaths with ten times that injured
  - Pedi patients brought to the limelight
- Uvalde Shooting
  - May 2022
  - Chase turned into Mass shooting
  - 21 deaths with the same injured
- San Antonio
  - June 2022
  - Human Trafficking
    - 51 dead including children

Hazardous Vulnerability Assessment

- Probability
  - Risk
  - Historical Data
  - Predicative Data
- Impact
  - Human
  - Property
  - Business
- Preparedness
  - Plans
  - Partnerships
  - Resources



HAZARD AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT TOOL
NATURALLY OCCURRING EVENTS

KAISER PERMANENTE

EVENT	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY = (MAGNITUDE - MITIGATION) HUMAN IMPACT	PROPERTY IMPACT	BUSINESS IMPACT	PREPARED-NESS	INTERNAL RESPONSE	EXTERNAL RESPONSE	RISK
	Likelihood this will occur	*Possibility of death or injury*	*Physical losses and damages*	*Interuption of services*	*Preplanning*	*Time, effectivness, resouces*	*Community/ Mutual Aid staff and supplies*	*Relative threat**
SCORE	*0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High*	*0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High*	*0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High*	*0 = N/A 1 = Low 2 = Moderate 3 = High*	*0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none*	*0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none*	*0 = N/A 1 = High 2 = Moderate 3 = Low or none*	*0 - 100%*
Hurricane								0%
Tornado								0%
Severe Thunderstorm								0%
Snow Fall								0%
Blizzard								0%
Ice Storm								0%
Earthquake								0%
Tidal Wave								0%
Temperature Extremes								0%
Drought								0%
Flood, External								0%
Wild Fire								0%
Landslide								0%
Dam Inundation								
Volcano								0%
Epidemic								0%
AVERAGE SCORE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0%

*Threat increases with percentage.

RISK = PROBABILITY * SEVERITY
0.00 0.00 0.00

Columbia, 2021

Calculating Hazardous Vulnerability Assessment

- General Risks
  - Use data to current risks within the community
  - Gathered from multiple resources including health department, FEMA, response services, businesses, and etc
- Historical Data
  - Data that has been gathered over the years in the current areas
  - Weather data, wildland fires, drought, and other incidents that have occurred
- Predictive Data
  - Forecasted during hurricane season, fire season, earthquake risks
  - Threat assessment on terrorism

Collaborative Exercise

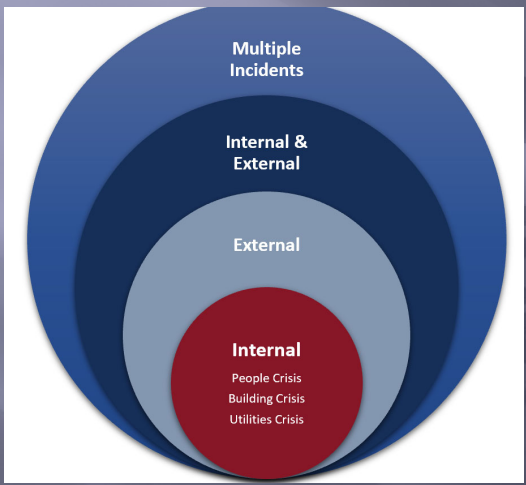
- Response efforts
  - All agency's develop different processes to respond to incidents
  - Get key players together to develop operational goals
- Avoiding operational siloes
  - Normal operations are operating together while independently
    - Example: Police, Fire, EMS
    - Example: Hospital floors, emergency departments, & Intensive care providers
- Collaboration
  - Tabletop exercises allow collaborative communication

First Responder to First Receiver

- Tabletop exercises allow for lessons learned and the options that we can pre-existence issues
  - Lessons learned
  - Initial breakdown of response efforts
  - Initial surge capacity issues
  - Determination sick vs unsick; wounded vs walking wounded
  - Stopping surge response efforts
  - Full response efforts
  - Recovery
  - Reunification

CAMLS, (2022)

Full scale hospital MCI



- Difficult to determine MCI vs first responder
- EMS/Fire
- What is one more than ER's can handle
- UMC Emergency rooms
  - Averages 200+ patients/daily
  - 89,000 prior to Covid
  - Most emergency departments place the warning under timing for overflow

Portions Disaster Self-Assessment

- Assessment Summary
  - Hospital Profiles
  - Emergency Planning
- Clinical Preparedness Factors
  - Leadership
  - Emergency planning
  - Clinical Operations
  - Safety, Security, and Fire
  - Logistics
  - Communication
  - Training
  - Performance Improvement

(Calonge, Brown, & Downey, 2020)

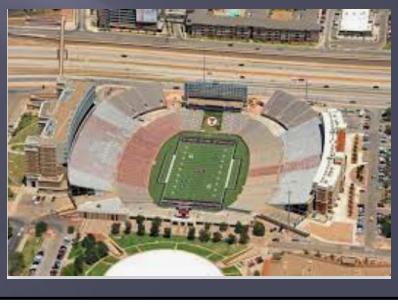
Tabletop Exercise Apartment Fire-Burn Surge

- Apartment Building two stories started in the middle of the night of south Lubbock
- 200 apartments started on bottom floor without working smoke detector/alarm system
- 25 major burn victims
- 30 wounded victims
- 40 smoke related victims

(UMC, 2021)

Tabletop Exercise Jones Stadium

- Texas Tech against Texas
- Jones is “blacked out,” full
- Small drone flies over the north end of the stadium shooting and dispersing an “unknown substance powder”
- Initial report 40 dead, barricaded from additional response



Benefits & Take Homes

BENEFITS

- Tabletops allows for layered response efforts
- Breaks operational siloes
  - No disaster is managed by one person it takes the entire tea
- Communication outside of the physical event

TAKE HOMES

- Know your system
- Know your responses
- Collaborate as operational teams
- Use every available resource to determine any roadblocks or barriers
  - Include daily operations

Questions

References

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