

Mass Casualty Incidents Planning for the Conventional & Non-Conventional



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The Rabin Medical Center Beilinson Hospital





RMC

2000 - 2008

25 "limited" MCIs

10-50 patients each

Nationwide - (Suicide Attacks)

1994 - 2010

160 "limited" MCIs

5-250 patients each

Involving All 27 Acute Care Hospitals in Israel



Do we Have MCIs?

Nationwide Mass Casualty Incidents

No Major Earthquakes in last 100 years

5 Full Scale Wars

Train MCl's - 3

3 Mass gathering trauma disasters







A Few Basic Assumptions...

- Study the Local History of Incidents
- Anticipate: Natural, Man-Made MCIs
- Types of Incidents:
 - Terror

 Conventional, Chemical, Biological, Toxicological
 - Accidental Large Scale Transportation
 Accidents (Land, Air, Sea), Mass Gathering
 Accidents (Sport Stadiums, Musical Concerts)
 - Natural Quakes, Floods, Fire etc.

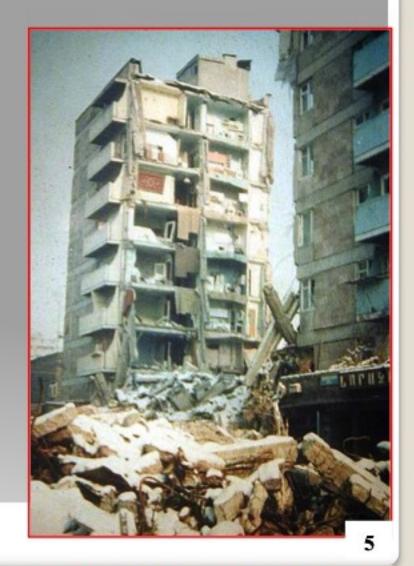


Experience from Leninakan (Armenia)

1988 – Earthquake 25,000 dead 40,000 injured

All 4 hospitals destroyed

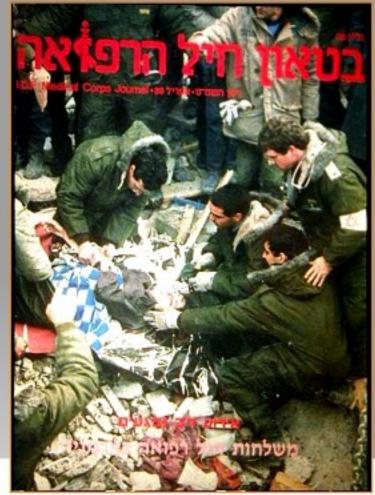






Leninakan (Armenia) 1988 – Earthquake





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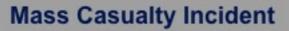


At the Site of Disaster Adapazari, Turkey (1999)





> 200 Aftershocks – 5 significant – 4-5 0n Richter's scale





Earthquakes in Israel

The Syrian-African Fault Along Jordan & Dead Sea Valleys

- Ramleh
- Safed
- Beit She'an
- Gaza

- Jaffa
- Jerusalem
 Tiberias
- Hebron
- Nablus

- Jericho

Peleg, Reuveni, Stein – IMAJ 4;361-365, 2002



Beit She'an – The Jordan Valley

Dead

Severe Injury

Mild Injury

Displaced

Buildings:

Collapsed

Sev. Structural Damage

Minor Damage

16,000

6,000

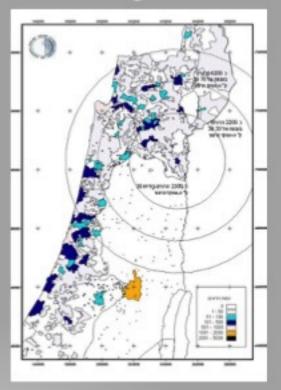
83,000

377,000

10,000

20,000

105,000



Damage Estimates (7.5-8.0 Richter's Scale) Earthquakes in the Holy Land



Acute Care Hospitals in Israel

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□"LEVEL 1" s (6) ~ 700 - 1500 beds
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□"LEVEL 2" s (14) ~ 350 - 650 beds

 \square "LEVEL 3" s (4±3)~ 150 - 300 beds

Total Beds: 15,000

Expansion to 28,000 in Full scale war

Population (without West Bank & Gaza) → 7,500,000



"LEVEL I" Centers

- □ Haddassah
- □ Sheba
- □ Rabin (Beilinson) Tel-Aviv (area)
- □ Ichilov (Sorasky) Tel-Aviv
- □ Soroka
- □ Rambam

Jerusalem

Tel-Aviv (area)

Be'er-Sheva

Haifa





Regional & Local Community, Municipal & Pre-Hospital Plan

Purpose Policy

Definitions

Organization Affected Standard Operating Procedures

Responsibilities (Who is in Charge?)



Pre-Hospital

The Goal:

- To save the greatest possible number of patients from death
- To avoid as much as possible serious disability

Achieved By:

- Prompt triage
- Appropriate treatment in Field (Less is More...)
- Rational prioritization of transportation to Appropriate designated facility



Pre-Hospital

Procedures

Communications Transportation

Deceased Persons
Triage Tape and Priority Selection Criteria
START - Simple Triage & Rapid Transport
Forms



Hospital Preparedness Types of Terror Threats

(and Non-Terror related Events)

- Chemo
- Bio
- Radiation ??
- Conventional





Textbook Protocols Are OK for Inspections!!

One Page Checklist is critical in a real Incident

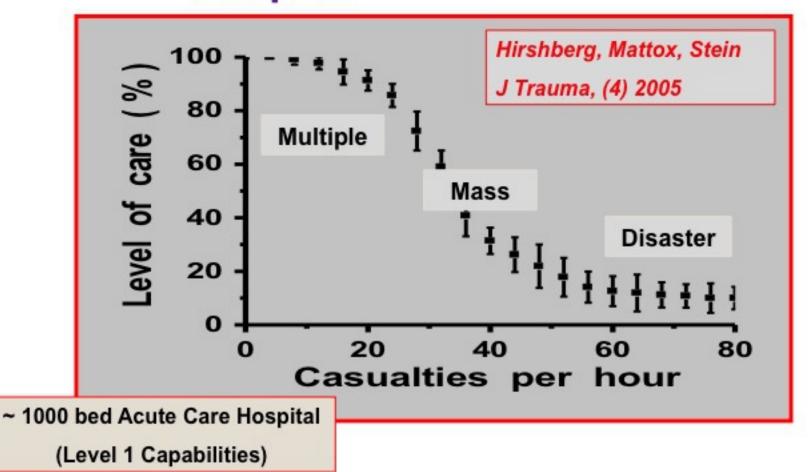


When You Plan Your MCI Response More Basic Issues...

- Unless you are the only hospital in town...
- Evacuation to Multiple Med. Facilities
- EMS Rational Primary Evacuation Plan
- Prudent "2ry" Distribution
- Make Sure You Have a "HEICS" Hospital Emergency Incident Command System (5 Components)
 "Commander", Planning. Logistics, Finances, Operations
- Your HEICS Should be Integrated Within the Local Community Incident Command System: Municipality, Police, Fire Department, EMS
- Have a Hospital Plan/Protocol For MCIs



What Scenario Should We Plan And Train For At The Hospital Level?



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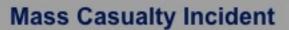
Conventional Threat

Concepts of Management for "Limited" MCI

Level "A": Large Hospital (Level I) – up to → 4 / 10 Small Hospital (Level II) – up to → 2 / 5 Level "B": Large Hospital (Level I) → 8 / 20 up to Full Capacity of ED (40-60) Small Hospital (Level II) → 4 / 10 up to Full Capacity of ED (15-30)

Concepts of Management for "Large" MCI

- Hundreds of Victims
- More Than The Capacity of The ED
- Need For Deployment of Additional Treatment Sites





Sequence of Events

- Alert the Staff (as per activation level)
- Evacuate the ED
- Open Treatment Sites Other Then The ED
 - HEICS command Ctr., Non-Urgent, ASR center, Info Center
- Mobilize Pre-arranged Equipment Stockpiles
- Medical Switch to "Mass Casualty" Tmt.
 Mode





Medical Care

Initial Phase - Modified Guidelines

MAXIMAL Care for Unstable Salvageable (Except in Futile Cases)
"MINIMAL ACCEPTABLE CARE" for Serious Non-Urgent
NO CARE for Mild Non-Urgent

Secondary Phase — Completion to Optimal Care

DEFINITIVE Care – X-Ray, Operations
"Delayed" Optimal Care
2ry Distribution – Only AFTER ALL Victims Arrive

Late Phase

Prepare for the Next Incident



Exercise, Exercise, Exercise... Hospital Preparedness

Table-Top Exercises







Exercise, Exercise, Exercise...

Hospital Preparedness



Large Scale Live Exercises





Exercise, Exercise, Exercise...

Hospital Preparedness





Post Drill / Real Incident Debriefing

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The Biological Threat

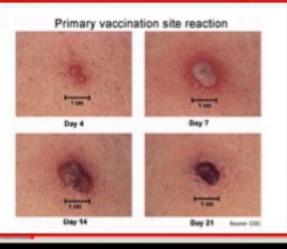
- Anthrax
- Small Pox
- □ Others (?)

Community Preparedness Year & Months in Advance









15,000 Health Care Personnel Immunized

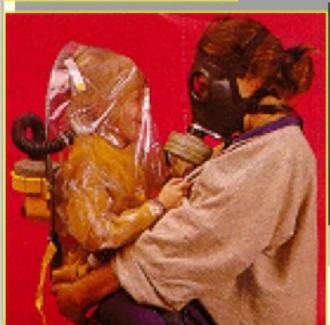


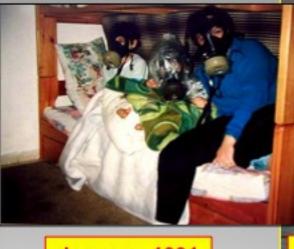




The Chemo Threat Home Preparedness

February 2003





January 1991

The Sealed Room

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Chemo Threat - Triage Classification

- Walking
- Lying Down Breathing
- Lying Down Not Breathing

- Mild
- **Moderate**
- Severe









Concept of Decontamination

□ Field De-contamination (at site)



Vs



 Hospital (designated site) Decontamination







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Chemo Threat

Hospital Preparedness Additional Equipment





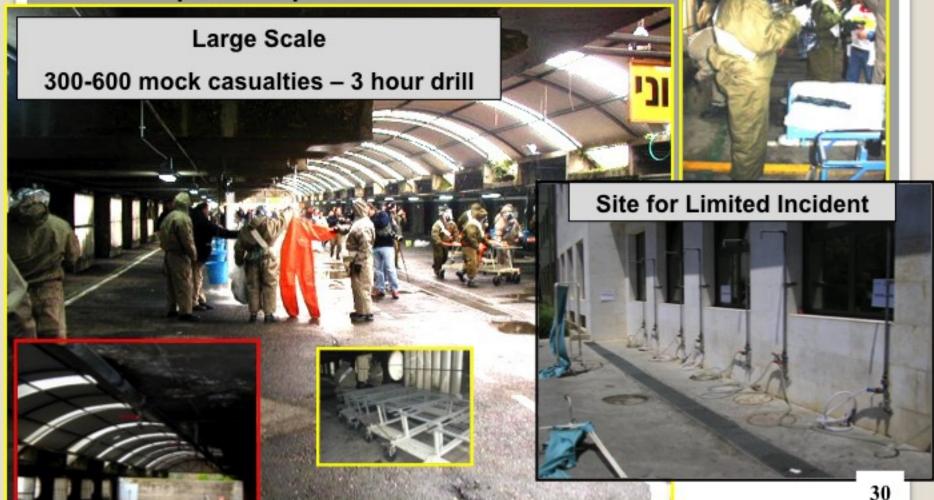
Special "Active" Gas Masks with blower

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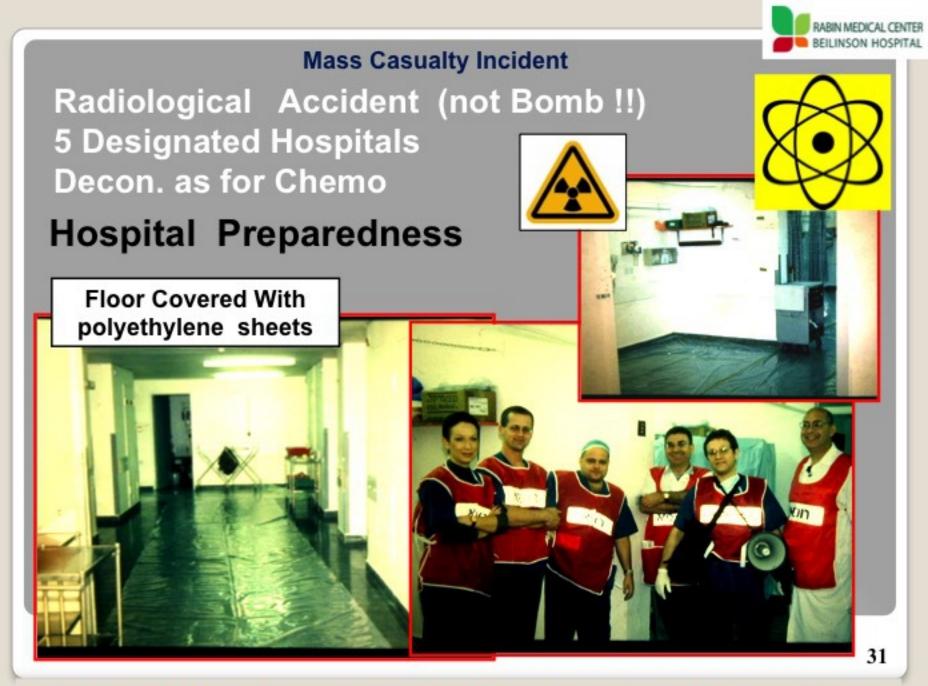


Chemo Threat

Hospital Preparedness



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Nuclear Bomb

Hospital Preparedness ?? Medical System Preparedness??

- □ Basically Prevention
- □ Same as Nuclear Accident
 - & "Dirty" Bomb (probably ineffective)
 - □ But, on a different scale
- □ Intelligence & Technology is the answer !!!
 - ☐ "Hetz 2 & 3" (Arrow 2 & Arrow 3)
 - ☐ The "Iron Dome" System





"Iron Dome"



"Iron Dome"

"The Hetz System"

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Summary – 1

- Have Regional MCI plan
- ☐ Have Local MCI plan
- Have a Hospital MCI Plan
- Pre-Designate Additional Treatment Sites
- Prepare for Possible Decon. Need
- Have Basic Stockpiles of Equipment
- Educate the Staff



Summary – 2

- □ GOAL Best Outcome for INCIDENT
 - 1. Minimize Mortality As Much As Possible
 - 2. Minimize Morbidity As Much As Possible
- Switch to "Minimal Acceptable Care"
 Mode Vs Optimal Care Guidelines
- Perform Exercises and Implement Lessons Learned



Thank You

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