



INTRODUCTION



Hospital Emergency Incident Command System



Course Objectives

- Explain the need for a management tool for healthcare during disasters
- Outline the Incident Command System and its history
- Review the regulatory requirements for an incident management system
- Introduce the Hospital Emergency Incident Command System

Why are we here?

- Hospitals have been the location of disasters / close enough to the site of a disaster to largely impact the hospital
- Traditional environment of care plans focused on drills and not on how to manage incidents
- More often than not, incidents became chaotic
- Mandatory management tool by NYS and healthcare regulatory bodies

Paradigm Shift

Disaster Operations ® ® Emergency Operations

CHAOS

ORDER

C - Chief

H - Has

A - Arrived

O - On

S - Scene



What is the difference between hospital day to day operations & emergency response?

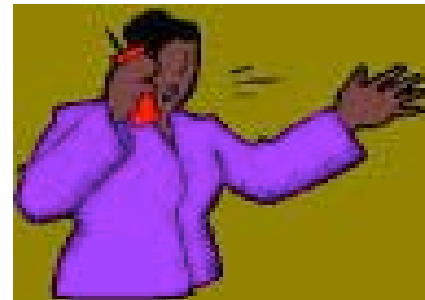
Day to day operations

- deliberative / methodical
- consensus decision making; committee based
- decisions are data driven and can usually wait for more complete information



Emergency response

- time sensitive
- chain of command driven
- decisions made with available information
- leaders frequently have to make decisions with imperfect information



Hospital Goals During a Disaster

- Protect the facility (life and property)
- React to community needs
- Continue to provide services
- Safety
- Safety
- Safety



North Shore - LIJ Health System Regional Healthcare Emergency Management Training Center

Joint Commission Standards

- Environment of Care standard EC.1.4 requires hospitals, ambulatory care, behavioral health, home care, and long term care organizations to develop a management plan that ensures effective responses to emergencies
- EC.2.4 requires these organizations to implement the emergency management plan
- EC.2.9.1 requires them to execute the plan by conducting drills

Joint Commission Standards

- EC.1.4 requires organization's emergency management plans to address the 4 phases of emergency management activities:
 - mitigation
 - preparedness
 - response
 - recovery



Joint Commission

on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations

Joint Commission Standards

- Response activities control the effects of emergency situations. These activities are divided into 2 categories:
 - Action staff must take when confronted by an emergency
 - Actions taken by management, such as initiating the plan, assessing the situation, issuing warnings, setting objectives, and liaison with external groups

NYS DOH

Disaster Preparedness Guidelines

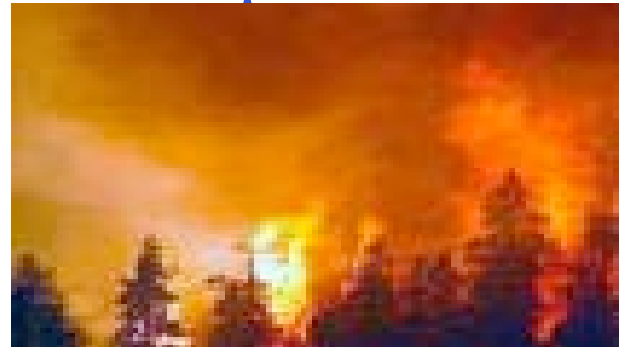
- The response to a disaster will require the hospital to have an active disaster response infrastructure consisting of:
 - Defined circumstances under which the plan should be activated
 - A defined incident commander and disaster command center
 - Defined pre-determined roles, lines of authority, and chain of command

Other regulatory bodies...

- EPA
- OSHA
- NFPA
- NYS Executive Order No. 26
 - “...do hereby establish the National Interagency -- Incident Command System as the State standard command and control system during emergency operations” March 1996

ICS History

- California was hit with a series of major wildland fires in the early 1970's.
- Local, state, and federal fire authorities formed an organization to investigate and resolve organizational and documentation problems that arose during the response to these fires.



The organization was named
“FIRESCOPE”

Firefighting Resources of California
Organized for Potential Emergencies

FIRESCOPE Findings

- Non-standard terminology among agencies
- Lack of capability to expand/contract
- Communications systems were not standardized or compatible



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More FIRESCOPE Findings

- “Action plans” did not mesh
- Span of control unmanageably large incidents
- Key response facilities were not designated
- No comprehensive resource management strategy

ICS Development

- Efforts to address these findings resulted in the development of the original ICS Model.
- Over time, this evolved into an “all risk” system for use in a variety of incident types, including non-emergency incidents.

BASIC ICS TERMINOLOGY

- Base-Primary logistics functions location
- Branch-level having function responsibility
- Cache- predetermined stored supplies
- Chain of Command- Series of positions of authority
- Emergency Operations Center-(EOC)
predesignated facility to support incident
- Emergency Operations Plan- plan for responding to incidents

BASIC ICS TERMINOLOGY Cont'd

- Helispot / Helibase- Landing / Mini Heliport
- Incident Action Plan- Written or verbal plan containing overall incident strategy
- Incident Commander- Responsible for all incident operations
- Incident Command Post- Location of primary command
- Strike Team- Same kind of resource base team
- Task Force- Combination base team

A Few ICS Applications

- Fires
- Law enforcement incidents
- Hazardous materials releases
- Search and rescue operations
- Civil disturbances/terrorist acts
- Disease outbreaks (human or animal)
- Planned events (from parades and concerts to the Olympics)

So why HEICS...

- HEICS is a proven incident management tool started by the hospitals in California
- Adopted by California Hospital Council as mandatory management tool in 1980's
- Fits JCAHO requirements



Why HEICS...its attributes

- Flexibility
- Adaptability
- Standardization
 - Police
 - Fire
 - EMS
 - ***HOSPITALS***

